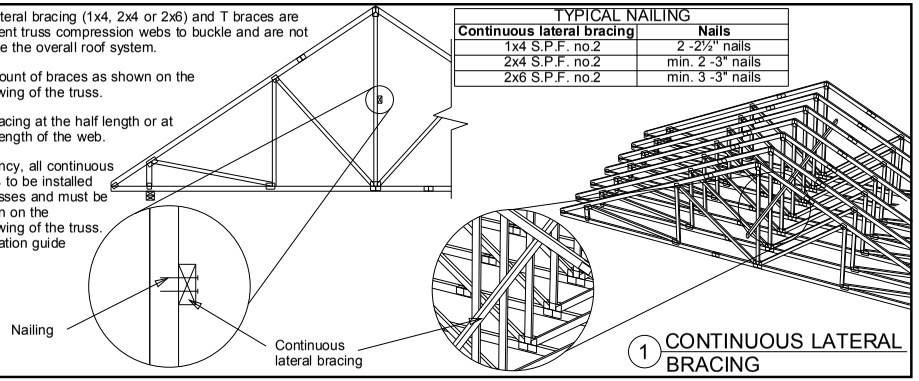
- Continuous lateral bracing (1x4, 2x4 or 2x6) and T braces are installed to prevent truss compression webs to buckle and are not intended to brace the overall roof system.
- Install the amount of braces as shown on the engineering drawing of the truss.
- Install web bracing at the half length or at the third of the length of the web.

Note: For efficiency, all continuous lateral bracing is to be installed on at least 3 trusses and must be braced as shown on the engineering drawing of the truss. (Also see installation guide provided).

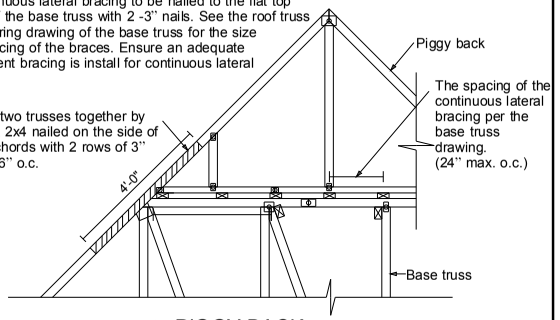
TYPICAL NAILING	
Continuous lateral bracing	**Nails**
1x4 S.P.F. no.2	2 -2½" nails
2x4 S.P.F. no.2	min. 2 -3" nails
2x6 S.P.F. no.2	min. 3 -3" nails



1 CONTINUOUS LATERAL BRACING

- Continuous lateral bracing to be nailed to the flat top chord of the base truss with 2 -3'' nails. See the roof truss engineering drawing of the base truss for the size and spacing of the braces. Ensure an adequate permanent bracing is install for continuous lateral bracing.

Join the two trusses together by adding a 2x4 nailed on the side of the top chords with 2 rows of 3'' nails @ 6'' o.c.

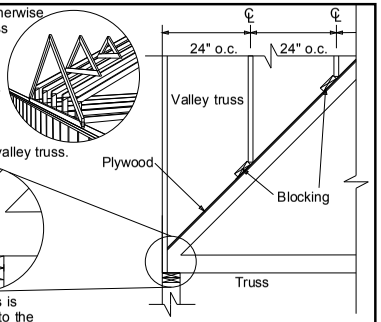


6 PIGGY BACK

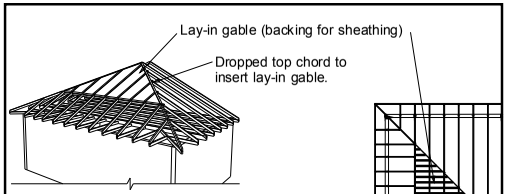
- Unless otherwise noted and according to the table 9.23.3.4 of the NBCC, trusses must be anchored to the top plate with a minimum of 3 -3¼'' nails toe-nail. Be careful not to damage to the wood or connector of the truss.

2 ANCHOR DETAIL

- Note: Unless otherwise noted, the first truss of the valley set is placed at 24'' center from the exterior face of the wall studs.
- 2 nails at each block and 1 nail in the bottom of the valley truss.

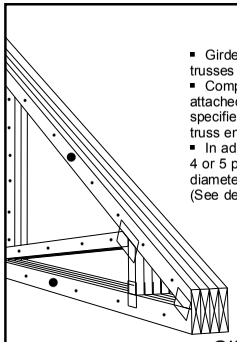


3 TYPICAL VALLEY SET



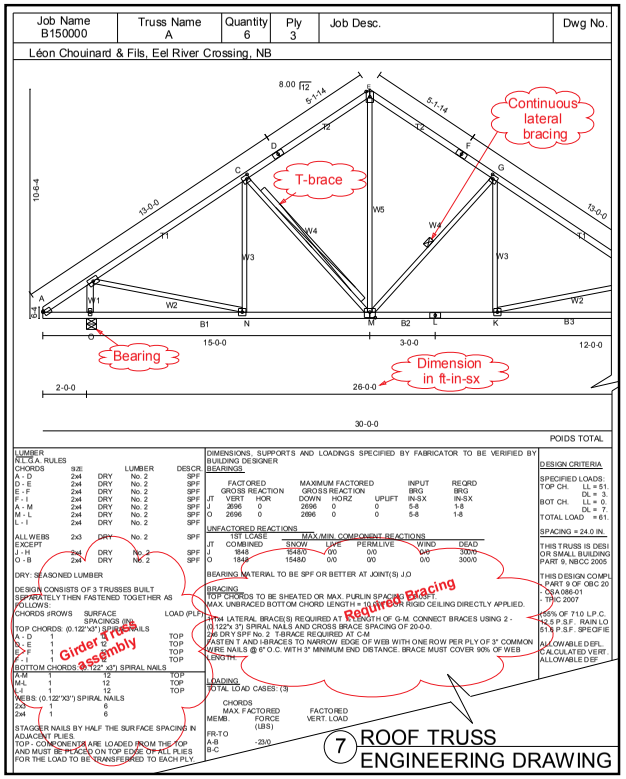
- Follow truss location as shown on layout. Each truss is identified with its position. Refer to engineering drawing of each truss for additional details. The lateral support of the top chord of the trusses underneath is assured by the lay-in gable, therefore, they need to be nailed together at each joint with 2 -3½'' nails.

4 LAY-IN GABLE AND HIP ROOFS



- Girder trusses are used to support other trusses or structural elements.
- Composed of 2 to 5 trusses, they must be attached one to the other with the nailing specified under ''Lumber'' column from the roof truss engineering drawing.
- In addition to the nailing, girder trusses with 4 or 5 plies must be bolted together with a ½'' diameter bolt with washer at each panel. (See detail #7)

5 GIRDER TRUSS ASSEMBLY



7 ROOF TRUSS ENGINEERING DRAWING

TYPICAL DETAILS

SCALE: NTS

IMPORTANT NOTES:

Warning:
Before installing any component, all provided documents must be inspected by all relevant personnel. Inspect all components, the building's structure, dimensions, bearings, and any conditions relative to the installation. Only after all non-satisfactory conditions have been resolved, can the installation of the trusses be started. Do not modify, cut or repair any component. You are responsible of reporting (by writing) any changes, errors or modifications. These should be reported before any work on site is started. Léon Chouinard & Fils Ltée shall not be held responsible for any changes, errors or modifications done on site, nor for the resulting costs/delays.

Roof trusses installation layout:

This layout is intended for the installation of roof trusses only.

It is to be read collectively with all other provided document, shop drawings, architectural and structural plan and/or other relevant data. Dimensions on this layout are based on the information from the architectural/structural plans and information provided by the person in charge of the project. Every truss type is indicated, refer to the engineering drawing for further details and information relative to each truss. Unless noted otherwise, truss spacing is 24'' o.c. All construction work that isn't on this layout must meet current building standards and is to be approved by the responsible competent authority. Contact Leon Chouinard & Fils for further information regarding the installation of the trusses.

Roof truss engineering drawing:
All trusses have been designed as individual components, therefore, they are to be incorporated to the building's roof system design per the building designer, architect or the person responsible for the project's specifications.
Each engineering drawing identifies the truss composition (dimension, species and grade of woods, position and reactions of bearings, span, roof pitch, etc.), design criteria (loads, building standards, etc.), required continuous lateral web bracing, assembly and tie-downs.
It is the responsibility of the person in charge of the project to verify the calculation assumptions, dimensions and that they apply to this project.

Typical details:
These details shown here should be used as minimal guidelines. Therefore do not consider these details as the only ones possible or as superior or preferred to a detail chosen by a responsible competent authority on the project. It is to the person in charge of the project to verify if these details apply to the concerned project.

Bracing:
Continuous lateral braces are installed to prevent truss compression webs to buckle and are not intended to brace the overall building envelope or roof system.
Temporary bracing is essential to a safe installation of the roof trusses and can, if kept in place, become part of the permanent bracing. It is used to stabilize and keep the right spacing between trusses until the sheathing or other is installed. The temporary bracing is therefore, the building designer's responsibility. The permanent bracing ensures the total integrity of the building, including the roof system. Since permanent bracing implies the whole building, it is the building designer's responsibility to ensure an adequate permanent bracing. See installation guide for further information.

Limitations:
Léon Chouinard & Fils Ltée is limited to the supply and the conception of individual structural components that respect all standards and building code in effect, as per building designer's specifications.
It is the building designer's responsibility to design and insure that the whole structure can appropriately withstand all loads and transferred forces.