Jobsite Inspection Checklist

Presented by the Wood Truss Council of America
Inspection Checklist

1. Truss or EWP design drawings
   - And placement diagram, if required
2. Placements and orientations
3. Bearing locations
4. Multi-ply girders
5. Structural connectors
6. Permanent web bracing
7. Truss or EWP damages and repairs
Check Documents Before Jobsite Inspection

- Proper Code?
- Job Properly Identified
  - Correct Address?
  - Correct Unit?
- Correct Loadings shown
- Special Inspection Required?
  - Non Residential Job
  - No Third Party QA Certification
1- Review the Drawings

- Included in truss delivery package
1- Truss Design Drawings

- Different Styles of Drawings
1- Review Floor and Roof

- **Different Design Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loading</th>
<th>O.C. Spacing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 PSF</td>
<td>19.2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 PSF</td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example:

- Loading: 60 PSF total
- O.C. Spacing: 19.2"

- Loading: 45 PSF total
- O.C. Spacing: 24"
1- Check Design Drawings for:

- Multiple Ply Girders
1- Check Design Drawings for:

- Web Bracing Locations
1- Check Drawings

- Point Load Locations
1- Any “Extra” Trusses

- Indicates a spacing or installation error
1- Any “Extra” Trusses

- Indicates a spacing or installation error
1- Check Placement Diagram

- For girders, which support extra loads
1- Check Placement Diagram

- For girders, which support extra loads
1- Check Placement Diagram

- Non-Structural Framing
1- Check Placement Diagram

- Non-Structural Framing
2 – Check Truss Placements

- Match ID mark on placement diagram
2 - Truss Placements

- To ID mark on installed truss
2 - Check Truss Orientations

- Check upside-down and left-to-right

If designed to be installed this way...

This installation is wrong!
2 - Truss Orientations

- Important for parallel chord trusses
2 - Truss Orientations

- Important for cantilevered trusses
2 - Truss Orientations

- Important for unevenly loaded girders
3- Check Bearing Locations

- Are all required supports present?
3- Bearing Locations

- Are supports in the correct locations?
3- Bearing Locations

- Bearing may show a double top plate
- But can be any designed support
  - Beam
  - Hanger
  - Block wall, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRG</th>
<th>Rxn</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Req</th>
<th>Uplift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8036 lb</td>
<td>5.5&quot;</td>
<td>3.8&quot;</td>
<td>-787 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9125 lb</td>
<td>5.5&quot;</td>
<td>4.3&quot;</td>
<td>-814 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 - Check Multi-Ply Girders

- Verify all plies are fastened together
Verify all Beam plies are fastened together w/proper fastener

- Top Loaded
- Side Loaded
- Screws
  - Simpson SDS
  - FastenMaster Timber-Lok
- Nails
- Bolts
  - NO regular Lag Bolts
  - No Carriage Bolts
4 – BCSI-B9 Summary Sheet

- Info on Multi-Ply Girders
5 - Check Structural Connectors

- Hangers, tie-downs and clips installed at correct locations?
5 - Structural Connectors

- Holes filled with correct fastener?
Check Hangers

Do Not allow field modifications of Connector or Product!
Info on Toe-nailing for Uplift Reactions
6 - Permanent Web Bracing

- Installed per truss design drawings?
6 - Permanent Web Bracing

- Prevents compression buckling
6 - BCSI-B3 Summary Sheet

- Web Member Permanent Bracing
- Web Reinforcement
7 - Check Damages

- Trusses cut for pipes, stairs, chimneys?
7 - Check Damages

- Trusses cut for HVAC equipment?
7 - Check Damages

- EWP Holes done Properly?
Proper EWP Hole Cuts?
Check Damages

EWP Holes done Properly?
7 - Check Damages

- Holes through EWP Flanges?
No Large Holes in Beams!
7 - Check Damages

- Plates or lumber damaged or missing?
7 - Check Repairs

- Where is the “Repair Detail”
7 - Check Repair Details

- Similar to original but instructs for repair
Truss Damage, Jobsite Modifications and Installation Errors

B5 Truss Damage, Jobsite Modifications and Installation Errors

- Every truss is made up of lumber, connector plates and carefully executed engineering design and manufacturing. Cada truss está hecho de maderas, llámenes de conexión, y con ingeniería ejecutada con cuidado.

- Damage, jobsite modifications or improper installation will reduce the strength of a truss. To remedy the condition, contact the Truss Manufacturer or a Design Professional to remedy the condition. Daño, modificaciones en la obra o instalación incorrecta puede reducir la resistencia de los trusses. Póngase en contacto con el fabricante de los trusses o un profesional de diseño para remediar el problema.

Follow these steps to correct damage, modifications and errors.

Siga estos pasos para corregir daño, modificaciones y errores.

1. Report damage, alterations or installation errors to the Truss Manufacturer immediately. Failure to report may void any warranties. Reporte daños, alteraciones o errores de instalación al fabricante de los trusses inmediatamente. Falta de reportarlo puede poner en riesgo la garantía.

2. Do not attempt to repair the truss without a Repair Truss Design (RTDD) from the Truss Manufacturer or a Design Professional. No intente reparar el truss sin un dibujo de reparación de diseño de trusses (RTDD) del fabricante de los trusses o un profesional de diseño.

3. Follow the RTDD exactly and keep a copy on hand. El Building Official, Building Designer or Owner may ask for this document. Siga el dibujo de reparación de diseño de trusses (RTDD) exactamente y siempre tenga una copia a mano. El oficial de edificios, diseñador de edificios, o el propietario puede pedir en cualquier momento.

4. If a RTDD is not for the exact field condition or cannot be accomplished, inform the Truss Manufacturer or Design Professional. Si el dibujo de reparación de diseño de trusses (RTDD) no es para la condición exacta o no puede ser logrado, informe el fabricante de trusses o un profesional de diseño.

Common repair techniques.

1. Pwywood or oriented strand board (OSB) gussets over damaged plates or parts. Maderas contrachapadas o OSB encubiertas sobre llámenes dañadas o ensambladuras.

2. Metal web plates. Láminas de metal que se cierran.

3. Lumber scarf or repair frames over broken chords or webs. Tabla de madera o armadura de reparación sobre cuerdas o membranas secundarias dañadas.

4. Truss plates applied by a portable press. Láminas de trusses aplicadas por una prensa portátil.

There are no "standard" repair details; they are generated on a case-by-case basis. No hay un "estándar" de detalles de reparación, son generados en base a cada caso por caso.
Checklist Complete!

- This is not a comprehensive checklist
- There may be other factors to consider on particular projects
- Contact the truss manufacturer or EWP distributor listed on the drawings with questions on specific truss projects
- Contact SBCA for training information
BCSI Series

For more info on:
- Truss repairs
- Girders
- Fall protection
- Jobsite storage
- Truss handling
- Toe-nailing for uplift
- Temporary bracing
- Construction loading
SBCA is the Information Source
Check The EWP Guides for Details

Guide Must be for the BRAND USED
All types of wood products can be used incorrectly!
Structural Building Components Association

www.sbcindustry.com

Thank You!