

B4 Construction Loading Cargas de Construcción

Construction loads are those loads imposed on the unfinished building as a result of the construction process. Typical construction loads include the weight of the workers, equipment, and building materials, to name a few. For example, a bundle of plywood sheathing or gypsum board stacked on trusses temporarily creates construction loads.



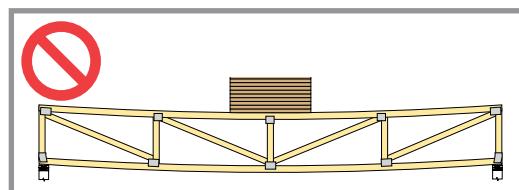
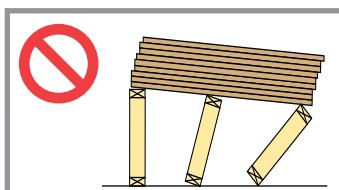
- Make sure that the truss assembly is properly restrained and braced according to the guidelines in **BCSI-B1***** and **BCSI-B2***** before placing any construction loads on them. Construction loads shall only be placed on fully restrained and braced structures.

WARNING Stacking excessive amounts of construction materials on floor or roof trusses is an unsafe practice. Property damage, personal injury and/or death are possible if this warning is not heeded.

NOTICE Trusses that have been over-stressed due to excessive construction loading will usually show excessive sagging (deflection) and at least a portion of this deflection will remain even after the load has been removed. In more severe cases, broken truss members and/or failed truss joints may result.

Construction Loading DO's and DON'Ts

- DON'T** stack materials on unbraced trusses.
- DON'T** overload the trusses.
- DON'T** exceed stack heights listed in the table.



Material – Material	Height – Altura
Gypsum Board – Tabla de Yeso	12" – 12 pulgadas
Plywood or OSB – Madera Contrachapada u OSB	16" – 16 pulgadas
Asphalt Shingles – Teja de Asfalto	2 bundles – 2 paquetes
Concrete Block – Bloque de Hormigón	8" – 8 pulgadas
Clay Tile – Teja de Arcilla	3-4 tiles – 3-4 azulejos

¹ This table is based on trusses designed with a live load of 40 psf or greater. For other loading conditions, contact a Registered Design Professional.

² Limit stacking periods to approximately one week, unless alternative information is provided by the Building Designer, Truss Designer or Truss Manufacturer.

Cargas de construcción son las cargas que están impuestas a los edificios incompletos como resultado del proceso de construcción. Cargas de construcción típicas incluyen el peso de los trabajadores, el equipo y los materiales de construcción, etcétera. Por ejemplo, un paquete de entablado contrachapado o tabla de yeso apilados temporalmente sobre los trusses crean cargas de construcción.

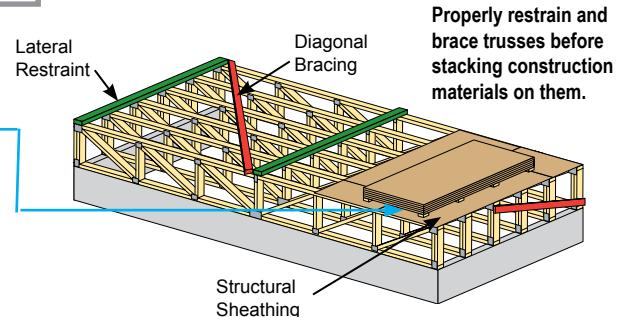
- Asegúrese que el montaje del truss está adecuadamente restringido y arriostrado según las pautas en **BCSI-B1***** y **BCSI-B2***** antes de colocar alguna carga de construcción en la estructura. Solamente coloquen cargas de construcción arriba de estructuras cuales son restringidos y arriostrados completamente.

ADVERTENCIA! Apilando cantidades excesivas de cargas de construcción sobre trusses de piso u techo es una práctica peligrosa. Daño a la propiedad, herida personal y/o muerte son posibles si no sigue esta advertencia.

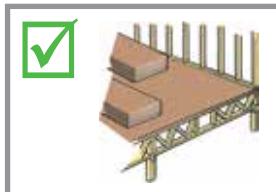
NOTICE Los trusses que han sido demasiado estresados debido a cargas de construcción excesivas usualmente demuestran una desviación excesiva, y por lo menos una parte de este desvío se quedarán aún después de que la carga se haya quitado. En casos más severos, miembros quebrados del truss y/o junturas falladas pueden resultar.

Que HACER y NO HACER Con Las Cargas De Construcción

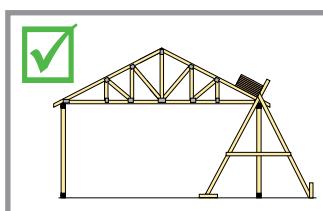
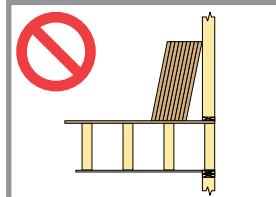
- NO** amontone materiales sobre trusses que no estén arriostrados.
- NO** sobrecargue los trusses.
- NO** exceda la altura de montón indicada en la tabla que sigue.



-  **DO** distribute loads over as many trusses as possible. Position stacks of materials flat with the longest dimension perpendicular to the trusses, as shown.



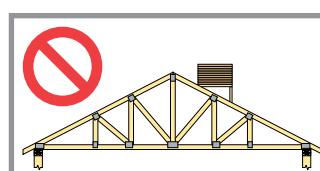
-  **DON'T** allow the stack to lean against walls, or stack materials so they overload single or small groups of trusses.



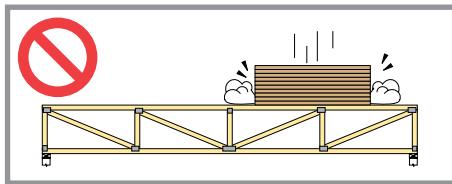
Note: Truss bracing not shown for clarity.

-  **DON'T** stack materials at or near the midspan of the truss. **Never** exceed stack heights provided in the table (see page 1) unless alternative information is provided by the Building Designer, Truss Designer or Truss Manufacturer.

-  **DO** stack materials along exterior supports or directly over interior supports of properly restrained and braced structures.



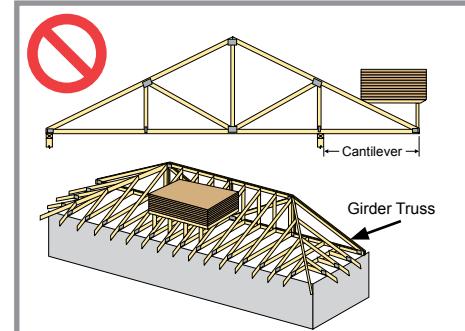
-  **DON'T** drop materials on trusses. The impact can damage the trusses even if the weight of the material is small.



-  **DO** leave construction materials on lifting equipment until installation, if possible.



-  **DON'T** pile cut-off tile and/or other construction waste on trusses.



-  **DON'T** stack materials at locations that will produce instability, such as on cantilevers, overhangs or near truss-to-girder connections.

****Contact the component manufacturer to obtain the referenced document or consult a Registered Design Professional for more information on this subject.**
To view a non-printing PDF of this document, visit sbcindustry.com/b4.

This document summarizes the information provided in Section B4 of the 2013 Edition of Building Component Safety Information BCSI - Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining & Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses. Copyright © 2004-2016 Structural Building Components Association and Truss Plate Institute. All Rights Reserved. This guide or any part thereof may not be reproduced in any form without the written permission of the publishers. Printed in the United States of America.