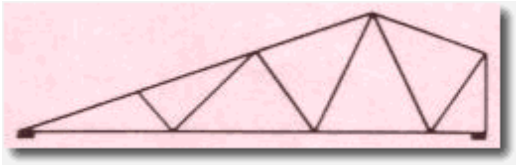
ATLANTIC WOOD TRUSS FABRICATORS ASSOCIATION

Cut-Off (Bobtail)

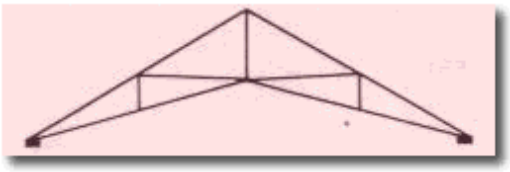


Used as a Chimney Split Truss or where building plans dictate that a symmetrical truss will not fit. This is ideally suited for an offset wing of a split level building.

Mono

Used for single slope roofs. These trusses are widely used for industrial and commercial applications. It can also be used for shed or porch roof construction.

Scissors



Architects use this truss to create a vaulted ceiling effect. Applications include residential, church and commercial projects. These trusses are usually designed with the bottom chord slope equal to 1/2 the top chord slope.

Hip

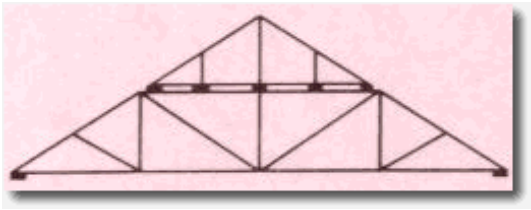
These trusses are as practical as Common trusses. They provide for easy to install Hip roof systems, this saving many hours of cutting and erection.

Gable End or Valley Jacks

These are not trusses in the true sense as they are not designed to clear span. They are not triangulated and must be supported along the entire length of the bottom chord.

Valley Jacks are basically filler trusses to fill in a roof space at "T" roof junctions. When supported on the end wall of a building they are called "Gable Ends".

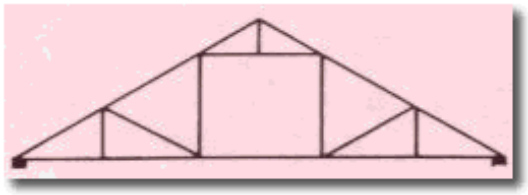
Piggy Back



Whenever the overall height of a truss exceeds about 10'; transporting it by road may exceed the allowable height restrictions.

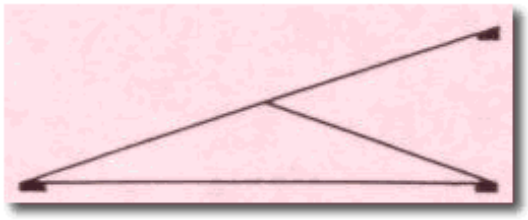
In these cases a combination of a Hip truss and a Valley Jack is used to make a Truss which can be transported in two sections. The Hip Truss is designed to carry the roof load and the Jack is supported by the Hip Truss to create the desired roof shape.

Attic



These trusses are desirable because a useable area can be created within the roof framing. Often used in residential applications for additional living space.

Jack



short trusses used to frame the end of a Hip roof system. Jacks usually are supported by the Hip Girder Truss. In turn, the Jacks provide lateral restraint for the Hip Girder top and bottom chords.

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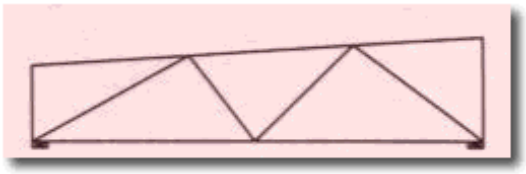
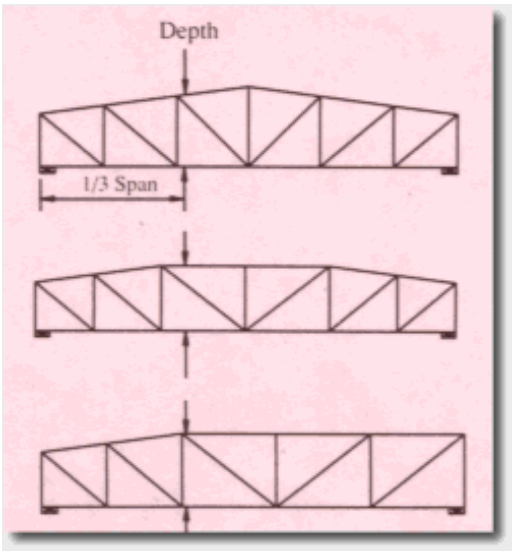
Mono Flat



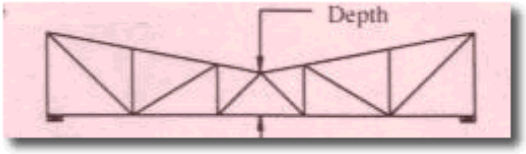
Used when positive drainage is required to one side only. This shape is often used for Industrial, Commerical and Farm applications.

Sloping Chord Flat



For positive roof drainage. Many variations are possible as shown, the selected shape will depend on the particulars of the project. The depth for estimating span to depth ratio is measured at 1/3 span from the smaller end.

Sloping Chord (Valley) Flat



Use this shape for roof drainage to centre of roof. Building Designer must size down pipes to prevent ponding on the roof. For this truss the depth is measured at the least depth location.

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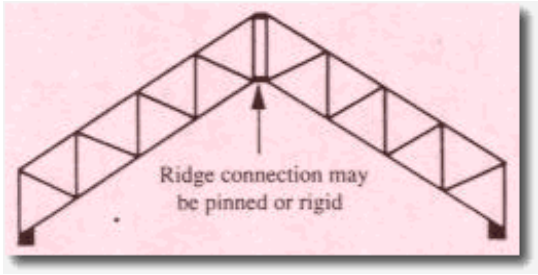
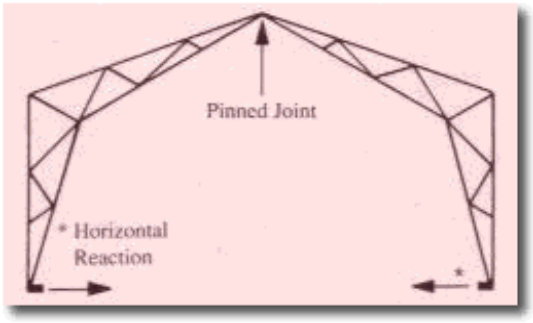
A-Frame



A creative roof style often used in residential applications. The supporting structure must be designed to resist horizontal as well as vertical reactions.

3-Pinned Arch

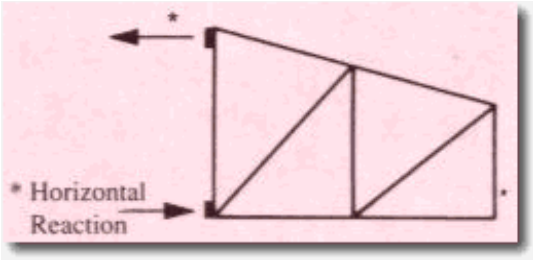


With this shape both walls and the roof are included in one truss design.

Applications include Storage Buildings, Riding Arenas, Assembly Halls.

As with the A-Frame shape, vertical and horizontal reactions are generated and must be resisted by the foundations.

Mansard or Canopy



This style is often used in commercial applications as canopies over store front. Other applications include Mansard type roofs. This truss is "hung" from the supporting structure of masonry wall, steel or timber framings; and in effect "cantilevers" off the side of the building.