

CFSB4 Construction Loading Carga de Construcción

The term "construction loading" is typically used to describe loads from workers and building materials on an unfinished structure; for example, when builders temporarily stack bundles of panel sheathing or gypsum board on installed trusses during the construction process.

Properly restrain and brace the trusses according to the guidelines in **CFSBCSI-B1*** and **CFSBC-SI-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.

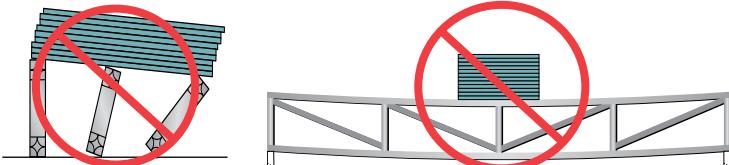
NOTICE Trusses that have been over-stressed due to excessive construction loading will usually show excessive sagging (deflection) and at least a portion of this deflection will remain even after the load has been removed. Trusses that have been overloaded during construction without the truss manufacturer's prior approval may render the truss manufacturer's limited warranty null and void.

Construction Loading DO's and DON'Ts

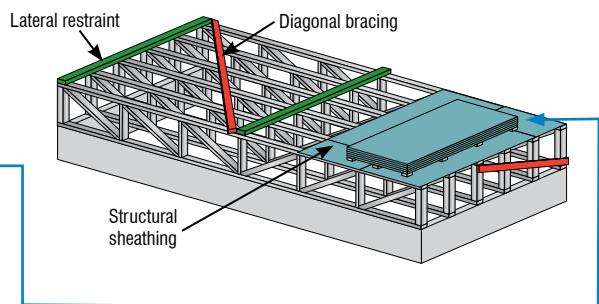
DON'T stack materials on unbraced trusses.

DON'T overload the trusses.

DON'T exceed stack heights listed in the table.



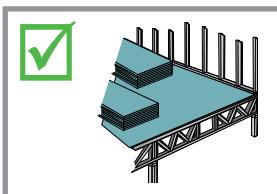
Material – Material	Height – Altura
Gypsum Board – Tabla de Yeso	12" (305 mm)
22 gauge Type "B" 1 1/2" (38 mm) metal deck – tipo "B" 1 1/2" cubierta de metal de índice 22	21 sheets – láminas
20 gauge Type "B" 1 1/2" (38 mm) metal deck – tipo "B" 1 1/2" cubierta de metal de índice 20	17 sheets – láminas
18 gauge Type "B" 1 1/2" (38 mm) metal deck – tipo "B" 1 1/2" cubierta de metal de índice 18	13 sheets – láminas
Plywood or OSB – Contrachapado u OSB	16" (406 mm)
Asphalt Shingles – Teja de Asfalto	2 bundles – paquetes
Concrete Block – Bloque de Hormigón	8" (203 mm)
Clay Tile – Teja de Arcilla	3-4 tiles – azulejos



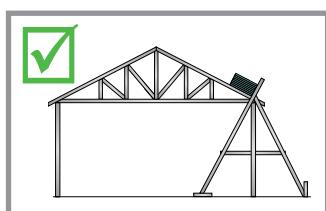
Note: This table is based on trusses designed with a live load of 40 psf (1915 Pa) or greater. For other loading conditions, contact a Registered Design Professional. Install stacks of materials as quickly as possible.

Properly restrain and brace trusses before stacking construction materials on them.

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



🚫 DON'T stack materials in concentrated areas so they overload a single or small group of trusses.



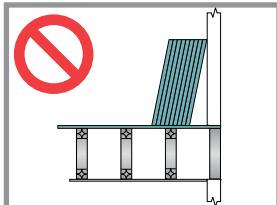
Note: Truss bracing not shown for clarity.

🚫 DON'T overstack trusses with materials midway between supports. 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.

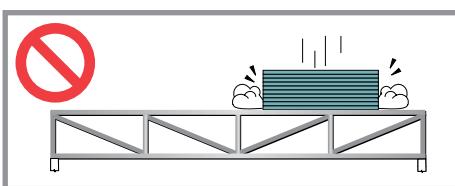
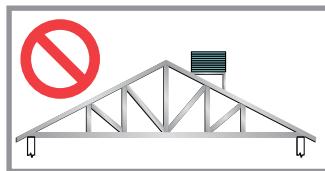
🚫 DON'T drop materials on trusses. The impact can damage the trusses even if the load is light.



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



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



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



Sí distribuye cargas sobre el mayor numero de trusses que sea posible. Posicione perpendicular a los trusses los montones de materiales llanas con la dimensión más larga como se indica el dibujo.

NO amontonar materiales en áreas concentrados para que sobrecarguen un truss o grupo pequeño de trusses.

Sí amontone materiales al lado de los soportes exteriores o directamente sobre los soportes interiores de estructuras que están restringidos y arriostradas apropiadamente.

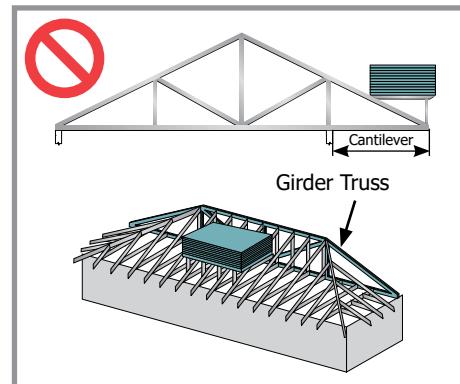
NO sobrecargar los trusses con materiales a mitad de los soportes. Nunca sobrepase las alturas de montón indicada en la tabla (vea la página 1) aunque información alternativa está provista por el diseñador del edificio, diseñador del truss, o fabricante del truss.

NO dejar de caer cargas de cualquier material sobre los trusses. El impacto puede dañar a los trusses aunque la carga es pequeña.

Sí deje materiales de construcción arriba del equipo de levantar hasta la instalación, si es posible.

NO apilar tile de sobra y/o otros residuos de construcción sobre los trusses.

NO amontonar materiales en un lugar que puede producir inestabilidad, como en voladiza, salientes, o cerca de las conexiones de trusses-a-travesaño.



🚫 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.

This document summarizes the information provided in Section CFSB4 of the 2016 Edition of Cold-Formed Steel Building Component Safety Information CFSBCSI – Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining & Bracing of Cold-Formed Steel Trusses. Copyright © 2019 Structural Building Components Association. All Rights Reserved. This guide or any part thereof may not be reproduced in any form without the written permission of the publisher. This document should appear in more than one color. Printed in the United States of America.

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