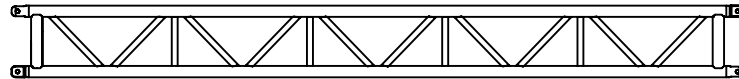
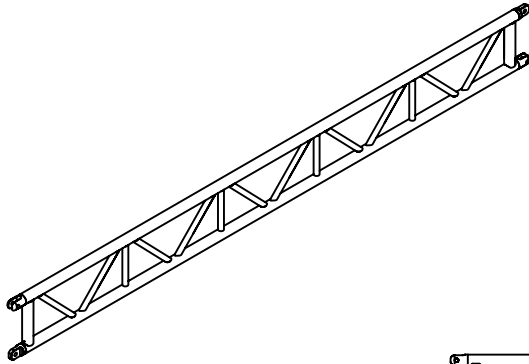


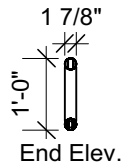


TRUSS SPECIFICATION SHEET

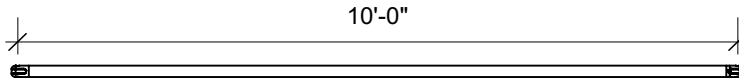
12" LADDER TRUSS



Front Elev.



End Elev.



Top / Plan

LADDER TRUSS		12"
12" x 12" Ladder Truss		

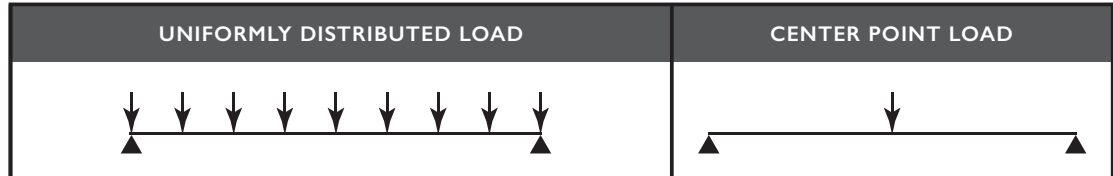
MAIN CHORDS	1.90" OD x 0.200"	ATTACHMENT	Spigot and Pin
DIAGONALS	1.00" OD x 0.125"	FABRICATION	Fabricated by Certified Welders
MATERIAL	Aluminum 6061-T6	COLOUR	Black Vein Powder Coat

<p>LOAD DATA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are to be considered for indoor use only. If dynamic loads or more supporting points are applied contact a structural engineer or Arcofab; • Are only valid for static loads and spans with two supporting points (one at each end); • Are valid when the truss is used with the diagonals oriented vertically (see attached figures in page G-3); • Are valid when the end plates are installed vertically for the bolted trusses (see figure in page G-3 – note 1); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are valid when the pins are installed horizontally for the spigoted trusses (see figure in page G-3 – note 2); • Take into consideration the self-weight of the trusses and indicate how much additional weight may be safely added; • Deflexions are theoretical (based on the rigidity of the truss when full loaded). Actual deflexion may be slightly higher because of possible movement between truss sections due to attachment tolerance; • When corner blocks are used, loading capacity must be reduce by 50% when corners are loaded on two adjacent faces. 	<p>RIGGING, LOADING, AND UNLOADING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trusses should be assembled by competent personnel who are familiar with the use and assembly of aluminum trusses; • Always use washers on both sides of plates for bolted trusses; • Trusses must be hung using bottom and top chords in order to ensure an optimal stability. Spanset must be as close as possible to the extremities (see figure in page G-3 – notes 3 and 4); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trusses must be loaded symmetrically on each side; unbalanced loads could twist the trusses (see figure in page G-3 – note 5); • All loads must be applied to, or as close as possible to, node points. A node point is the meeting of diagonal and/or vertical on the main chord (see figure in page G-3 – note 6); • When raising or lowering trusses, hoists should run simultaneously in order to maintain the trusses leveled up; • Always unload trusses before disassembling connections.
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ALLOWABLE LOAD DATA

12" LADDER TRUSS



SPAN		LOAD CAPACITY				DEFLECTION		LOAD CAPACITY		DEFLECTION	
ft	(m)	lb/ft	(kg/m)	lb	(kg)	in	(mm)	lb	(kg)	in	(mm)
5	(1.52)	1497	(2227)	7484	(3395)	0.13	(3.4)	3742	(1697)	0.07	(1.8)
10	(3.05)	374	(557)	3742	(1697)	0.14	(3.7)	1871	(849)	0.12	(3)
15	(4.57)	166	(247)	2495	(1132)	0.24	(6.2)	1247	(566)	0.22	(5.7)
20	(6.1)	94	(139)	1871	(849)	0.36	(9.2)	936	(424)	0.33	(8.4)
25	(7.62)	60	(89)	1497	(679)	0.55	(13.9)	748	(339)	0.45	(11.4)
30	(9.14)	42	(62)	1247	(566)	0.75	(18.9)	624	(283)	0.69	(17.5)

SECTIONS AVAILABLE	UNIT WEIGHT
5'	17 lbs
10'	29 lbs
2 Way Corner	5.5 lbs
3 Way Corner	6.5 lbs
4 Way Corner	7.5 lbs

Data presented in this chart applies to trusses built after October 2016.

All loads must be applied at or as close to node points (see General Section)

Deflexions are based on the rigidity of the trusses and do not include possible movement between trusses due to attachment tolerance.

Data presented is valid for inside use only.

Data presented is valid for static loads and spans with two supporting points (span must be supported at each end). If dynamic loads or more supportings points are applied, a professional engineer or RiggIt Services.

When corners are loaded on two adjacent faces, reduce the capacity of the trusses to 50%.

Trusses must be suspended by the top chords of the truss.