

FIGURE 3.8 Purlin strut laterally braced to roof purlin. (Nucor Building Systems.)

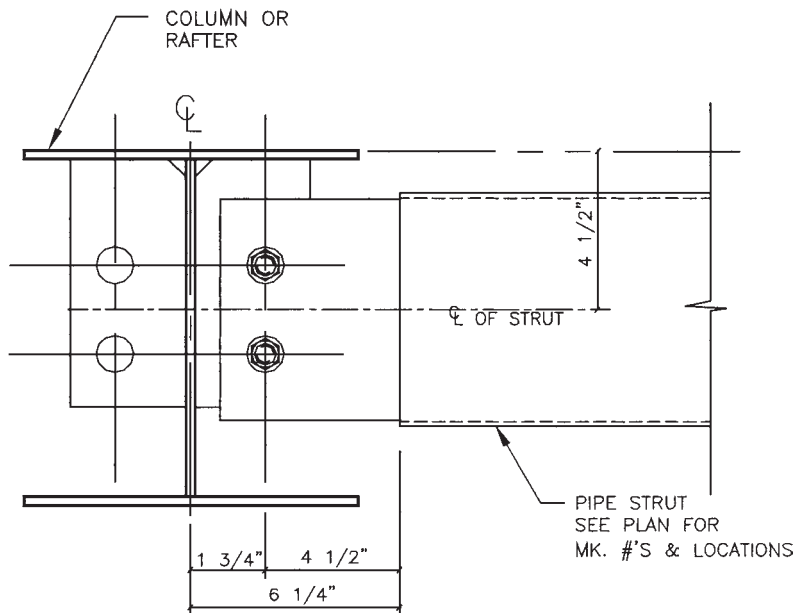


FIGURE 3.9 Detail of pipe strut attachment to column or rafter. The manufacturer recommends using two 1-in-diameter A 325 bolts. (Nucor Building Systems.)

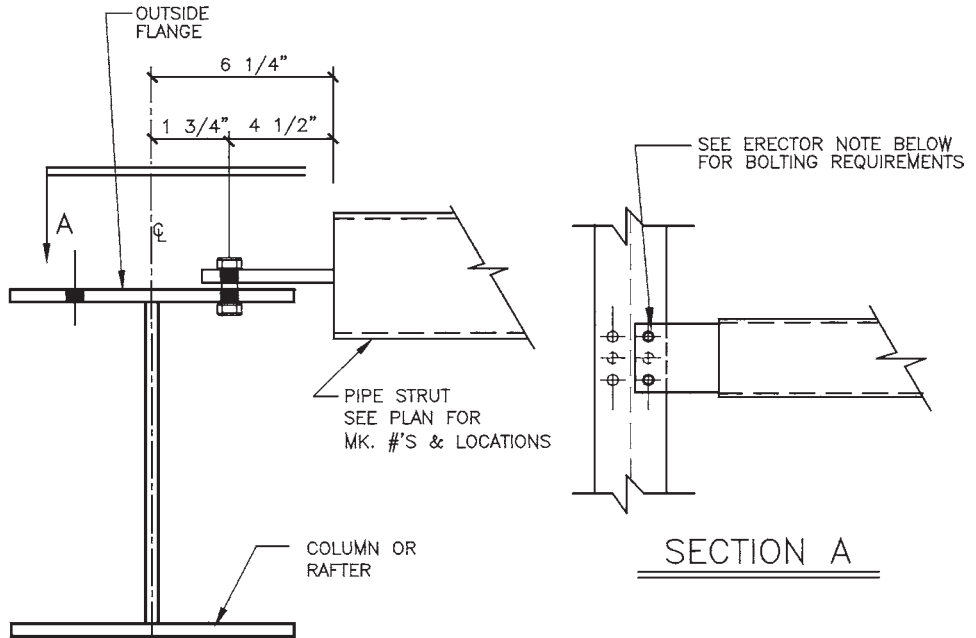


FIGURE 3.10 Alternate detail of pipe strut attachment to column or rafter. The manufacturer recommends using two 1-in-diameter A 325 bolts for 6-in pipe and three 1-in-diameter A 325 bolts for 8-in pipe. (Nucor Building Systems.)

How many sidewall braced bays are required? In public construction, the contract drawings showing all the doors and windows are typically produced before the manufacturer is selected, and the specifier must make an educated guess. Beyond the basic guidance of Fig. 3.11, which suggests a maximum of five unbraced bays between the braced bays, asking a few manufacturers may help. One source (Nucor Building Systems⁷) recommends using Table 3.1, with the following notes:

1. The building should have the minimum *total* number of bays for the required number of *braced* bays in Table 3.1:

Required braced bays	Minimum total bays
1	2
2	5
3	7
4	9
5	11

2. The table is based upon Occupancy Category II, as defined in the *MBMA Manual*. (This category includes most buildings; it excludes essential facilities and those that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure.)
3. The letter *B* or *C* refers to the wind exposure category. The table *should not* be used for structures located within a hurricane coastline.
4. Additional bracing may be needed for relatively long buildings. Also, at least one braced bay must be provided on each side of expansion joints.
5. Consult the manufacturer for further explanation of the table and for conditions not included.