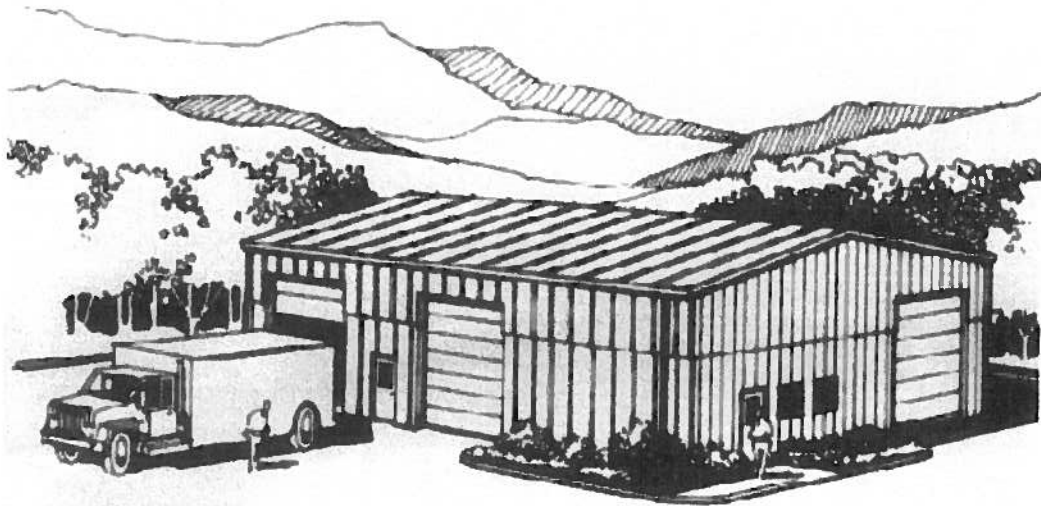




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J& I MANUFACTURING, INC. PRODUCTS ARE SOLD AND SHIPPED AS COMPONENTS ONLY. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FINAL INSTALLER TO MEET ALL STATE OR FEDERAL BUILDING CODES. THIS INFORMATION SHEET **IS NOT** AN ENGINEERED DRAWING AND IS ONLY TO BE USED FOR GENERAL BUILDING IDEAS AND TIPS.

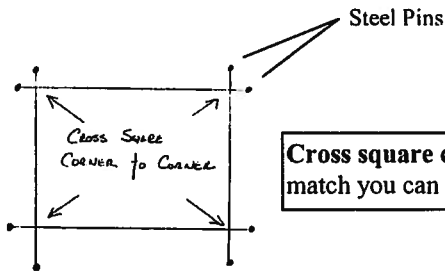
GENERAL BUILDING PLANS

SITE

Take into consideration any water run-off. A pad should be built for the building to raise the slab at least 6" above the ground. Consider any drainage ditches that will be cut around site. Consider any buildup around the building such as roads, entryways, landscaping, or any structural work that will be around your new structure. In your planning stages any utility company should be called to access entry to the new structure and also check on any buried lines in the area of construction.

1. BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION

You will need to do a string line that marks the outside boundaries of your building. You will drive steel pins in ground approximately 3' off each corner of building corner then run string line between.

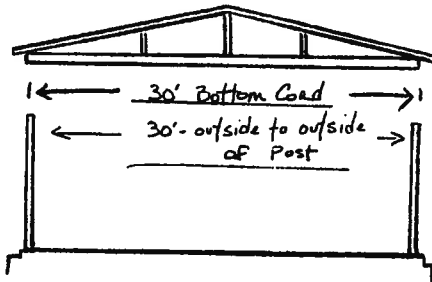


Cross square corner to corner: If the measurement between corners do not match you can move the pins & strings to get your perimeter square.

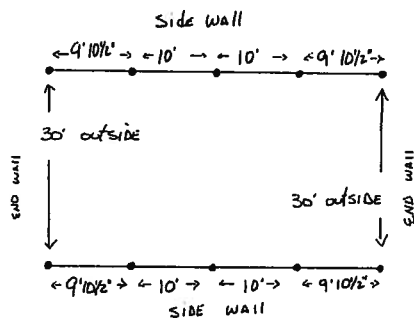
Pins: From this you will establish the actual corners of the building. You will need to cross square the string line to make sure your base is square. At this time you will drive steel pins in ground to mark where each post will be placed. Also placement of your doors should be marked.

2. PIER HOLES

We recommend that a minimum of 12" diameter holes with a depth of 3' minimum be drilled into ground for each post.



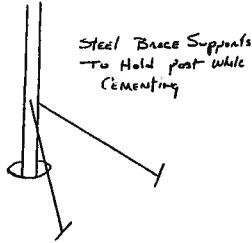
Post Placement: Considering the width of your building the outside width of the post will be the same distance as the bottom width of your truss. **Example:** 30' Truss
The bottom cord of the truss is 30' wide. You will set the post at a width of 30' outside to outside so the truss will set down on top of the post.



Example of Post Placement for Walls on 40' Long Building: This is basic post placement for side wall post. Span between side wall post will always be no more than 12' 6" so that trusses are not set more than 12' 6" apart. 10' centers are commonly how we figure our floor plans.

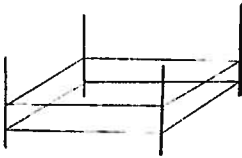
3. SETTING POST

After cutting post to length (usually 6" longer than necessary so you can come back after slab is in place and cut to actual length necessary) you will place post in hole. To hold post square you can drive a pin into ground away from post and weld bracing from post to pin.



Tack weld support brace to post to hold level while cement settles. Pour concrete dry as possible so it will be firm around post. When pouring post you may run some stems of rebar in hole with post. After concrete sets you can bend rebar down to ground as to join pier hole cast with floor slab.

You may want to put the four corner post in place first. Then string line between corner post to help in squaring other posts that are between them.

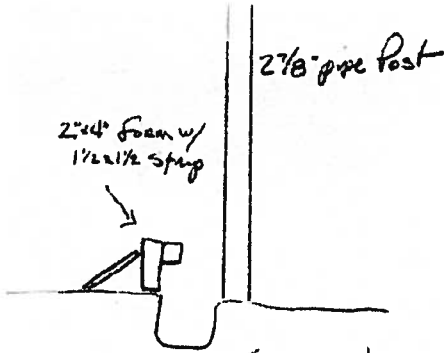


By using string lines around outside of perimeter post you can use this as a guide for setting & aligning other post & door post.

After post are in place you will pour cement in the hole around the post. We recommend mixture on cement 3500LB mix. The cement should be poured dry as possible (not soupy) around the posts and tamped in around post. Make sure no air pockets exist in hole cavity up to ground level. You may want to put some rebar down in post hole that you will bend over to join into slab when floor is poured.

4. ALL POSTS ARE IN GROUND

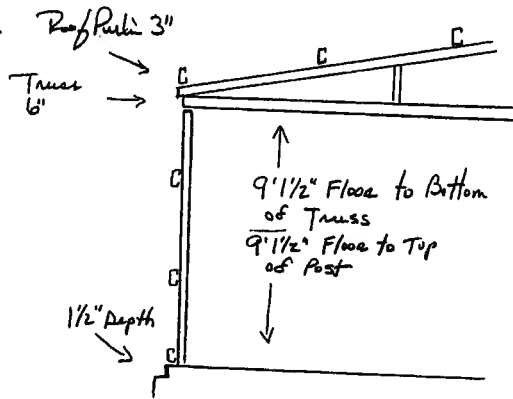
You will now be ready to set up your forms for concrete. You will set your forms approximately 3" from the outside of your posts. You will need to get the top of the form board level and use them as the guide to the level of concrete to represent level of floor. You will nail a 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" wood striping into top of board form to leave an indentation in slab to form a sheet ledge for wall sheets to set down into. Also you will need to figure location on doors and be prepared to set anchor plates in concrete when poured. You may want to form ledge in concrete for door to set in which will keep water from running into building. Before pouring concrete you should dig out next to forms to make a stem wall around building. This will help in case you have any erosion around side of slab. You may consider any rebar or remesh that you want in the slab and have it ready. Also you should put grade pins in ground to use as guides to help keep floor thickness and floor grade consistent. Grade pins can be put in by putting a string line between forms and driving pins into ground to the level of the string.



Stem wall below ground level.

5. POST ARE STANDING & FLOOR IS POURED - Anchor plates in slab.

At this time you will be cutting the top of your post to get them all level. You will need to consider the length of your side wall sheets to figure the height to cut your post to. In figuring the length of the post you will take into consideration that you will be dropping the sheets into the sheet ledge approximately 1 1/2". Also that your trusses and purlin will set on top of your post. See Diagram



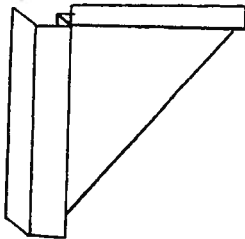
Height of Purlin	3"
Height of Truss	6"
Depth of Sheet Ledge	1 1/2"
	10 1/2"

10 1/2" has been lost from a 10' sheet - floor to bottom of truss will be 9' 1 1/2" using 10' sheet.

Example: 10' wall sheet you will have a height of 9' 1 1/2" from floor to bottom of truss.

6. POST ARE CUT: Ready to Set Trusses

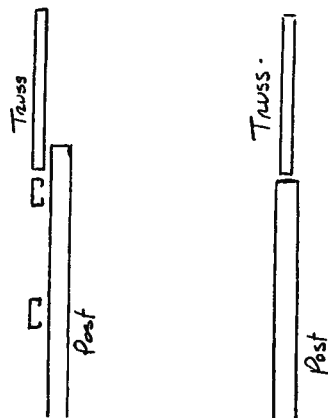
Weld truss gusset onto truss with gussets mounted on truss it will simplify setting the trusses in place.



Truss will come to outside edge making the outside edge match width of post.
 1 1/2" Open Formed Angle: This angle will set on bottom & side of truss & weld in place.
 3" Open formed Channel: This channel will saddle around post to weld into post.

For the end wall truss you will set the truss to the outside of the post. This is done to set the truss on the outside of the wall so that the truss will be in line with the purlin that will set to the outside of the post.

End Wall Truss Placement:
 Truss will set to the outside of the post in line with C-Purlin which will set outside of the post. This will allow your end wall sheets to be screwed to the truss & C-Purlin.



Post Between End Wall:
 Truss will set directly on top of post.

7. TRUSSES ARE IN PLACE: Setting Post for Doors

1. Doors in End Wall

You will weld square tubing into anchor plates going up to bottom of truss. For roll-up door you will set the post on the dimension of door. Example - 10' x 10' roll-up door you will set the posts at 10' inside to inside on the vertical post & 10' from floor to bottom of header. All roll-up doors will need a clear head height above door header of 17" for the door to coil up above header. It is critical to get door jamb posts plumb (straight up & down) because you will be fastening door track hardware to posts. This should be done by using a string line hung next to post & measuring between the string line hanging next to the post. Door may be installed at this time.

2. Door in Side Wall

If your doors are on the side wall of your building and will work between post this will be a simple installation. Do as instruction on Item 1. Remember 17" clear head room, if doors will be offset of truss you will have to set header beam between post to set truss on. Door may be installed at this time.

3. SETTING PERSONAL ENTRY DOOR

Anchor plates should be in slab. Measure door & build framing with either purlin or tubing. Doors may be installed at this time.

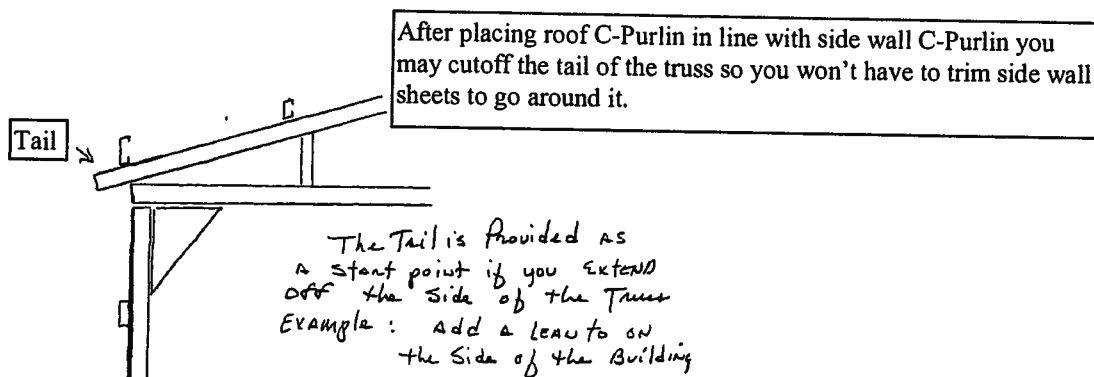
8. FRAMEWORK - TRUSS & DOORS SET

Welding purlin in place on trusses - First purlin should start about 4" down of center of truss with a spacing between 30" to 40". Center of the last purlin should be set at the edge of the truss so when the side wall sheets are positioned the top of the sheet can be screwed into last purlin on truss.

Welding purlin on walls - First purlin will be placed on floor with a center spacing going up wall on approximately 4' centers. If you are going to put up a liner panel on the inside you will want to set the purlin where you can screw into it at your interior sheet height.

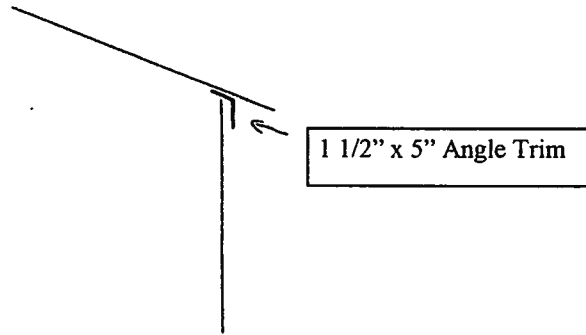
On the bottom cord of the truss you will run a C-Purlin the length of the building welding it into each truss. This will tie the trusses together at the bottom to keep them from twisting. This run of purlin is called a rat run.

The tail is on the truss so if a lean to is added the building attachment can be fastened on the tail. If the tail is not necessary it should be cut off so you will not have to cut side wall sheets to go around the protrusion.



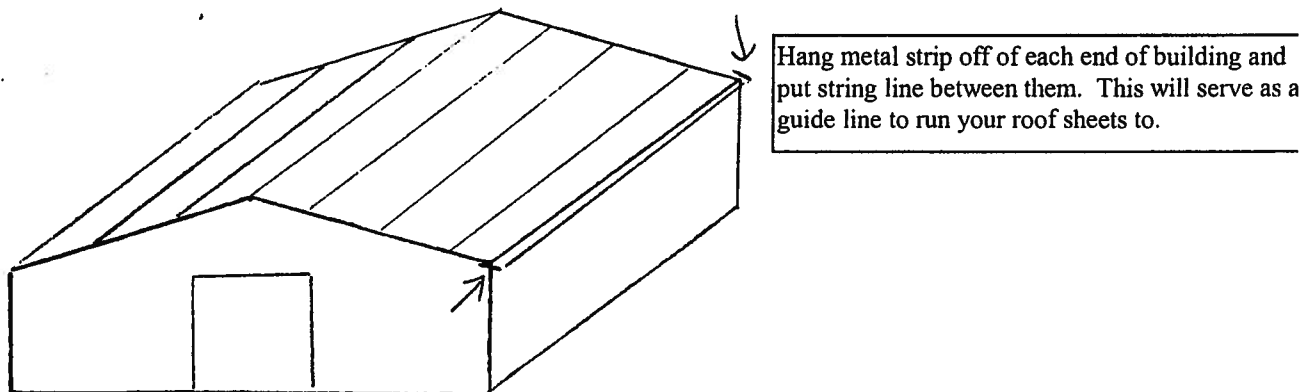
9. ALL FRAMING COMPLETE - Sheeting Building

1. Start by installing side & end wall sheets. To start sheets put first side wall sheet in place and put one screw in sheet then take a bubble level and put on vertical side of sheet to check that sheet is running plumb. We recommend that you check plumb as you install your wall sheets on about every third sheet. When side & end walls are sheeted you are ready to install 1 1/2" x 5" angle trim on side walls before any roof sheets (this trim is optional). This trim will lay over side wall sheets & under roof sheets. It will dress up the top of side wall sheets for any trim work. This trim is not necessary on end walls.



2. Roof Sheets

With all side wall & end wall sheets installed you can start roof sheets. To keep the sheets even as you install set a string line where you want your roof sheets to end hanging off side of building.



Hang metal strip off of each end of building and put string line between them. This will serve as a guide line to run your roof sheets to.

This will allow you to run your roof sheets down to the string each time you place sheet. You can watch how roof sheet goes to string and tell if sheets are going on squarely. As you install roof sheets you will run a roll of tacky tape (mastic) between each roof sheet joint. After the tacky tape has seasoned it will be attached to each sheet like welding the joints.

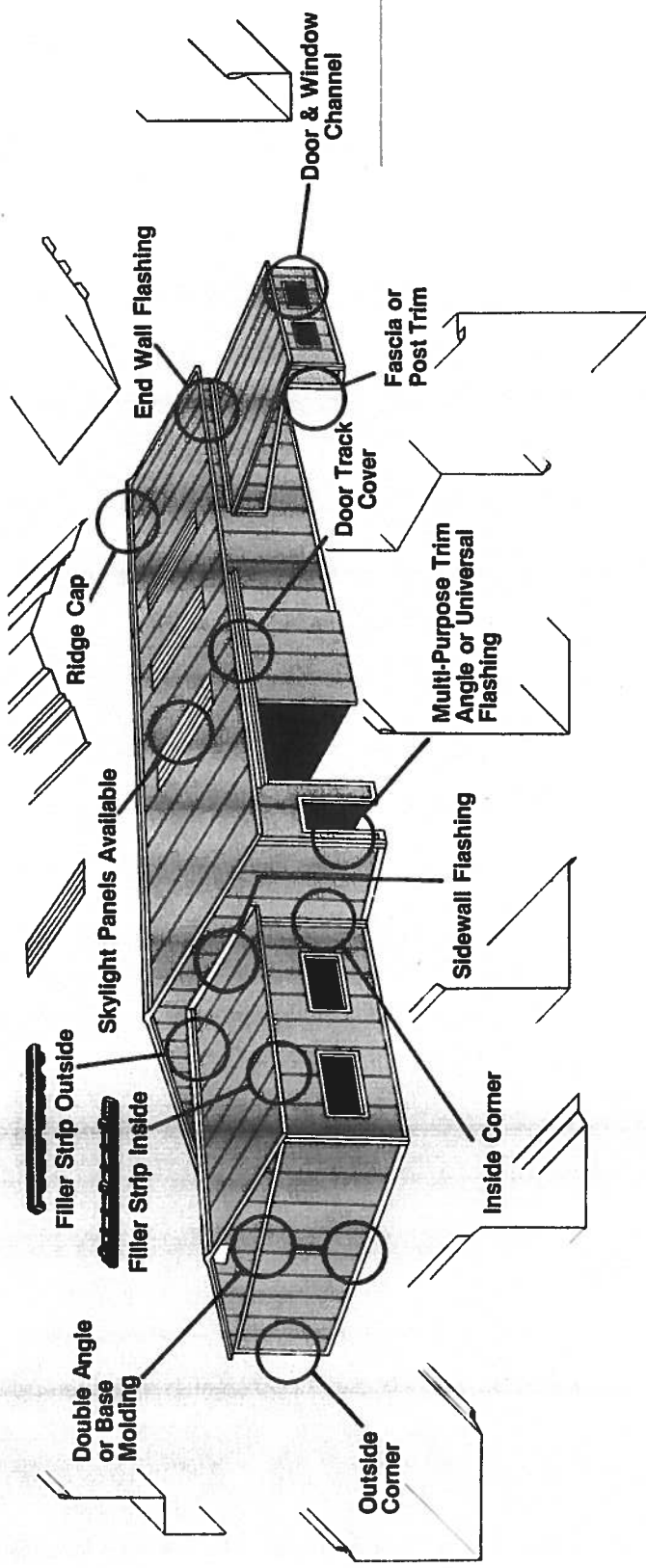
10. SCREW PLACEMENT

On sheets you will place a screw between every other rib on the sheet. In the valley between the ribs at each joint in row with the purlin you will place a trim screw that will fasten the joint sheet to sheet. This will pull your joint seams together.

11. **TRIM WORK:** Refer to trim sheet diagrams to determine where each shape goes & joining joints.

1. You will start first by putting your rake & corner pieces on the corners of your building. You will then run the same shape trim (rake & corner) up your gables running over your roof sheets & down your end walls. Next you will install your ridge cap extending down approximately 7" over each side of roof sheets. You will use outside closure foam stripes to fill in gap between roof sheet & edge of ridge cap trim. You will fasten ridge cap to roof sheets with trim screws.

2. Trimming Doors - the standard trim for door trim out will be J-Shape. This trim will cover any cut edge and serve as a drip catcher above doors. It has a long edge that will stick in behind sheet with the "J" coming around the edge or rib of sheet.



WARNING!!!

CARE & HANDLING OF SHEET IRON

1. ALL GALVALUME & COLORED SHEET IRON MUST BE KEPT DRY.

Any moisture will immediately begin damaging the material if it is stacked together. If the sheets are to be stored for extended periods of time they must be fully tarped to keep from drawing moisture into the stack. Do not stack sheets on the ground as they will draw moisture. Be aware that when the sheets are stacked they will draw moisture from the air & condensate between them.

2. AFTER INSTALLING THE SHEETS

After drilling holes through the sheets you will have raw metal chips that have come from the sheets and the metal you have fastened to. These metal chips will stick to the sheet iron and rust. They must be removed from all sheeting surfaces to prevent rust spots.



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