STRUCTURAL GENERAL NOTES

Grisanti 60 Munjoy Street, Portland, ME

SI #: 17-0060

DESIGN LOADS: International Building Code; IBC 2009, except as noted Occupancy Category, Table 1604.5

Floors:

Residential 40 psf

Roofs & Exposed Garage Areas:

Ground Snow, (Pg) 60 psf (used for drifting calculations) Deck

FOUNDATION DESIGN:

* Foundations are designed without an engineer's soil investigation. Foundation design criteria was assumed for purposes of foundation design and shall be confirmed by a soils engineer, at owner's expense, prior to construction. (This procedure may require revisions to foundation design, at additional expense to the owner, if soils engineer determines that such design criteria are inappropriate for this building site.)

* Footings shall be placed on undisturbed natural soil or compacted fill tested and approved by soils engineer.

* Maximum design soil pressure: 1,500 psf

REINFORCED CONCRETE:

We encourage the use of blast furnace slag.

Design is based on "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete" (ACI 318). Concrete work shall conform to "Standard Specifications for Structural Concrete" (ACI 3019).

Structural concrete shall have the following properties:							
Intended Use	f'c, psi	Max	Maximum	Slump	Entrained Air	Cement	Admixtures,
	28day	W/C	Aggregate	inches	Percent	Туре	Comments
		Ratio			±1.5%		
footings	3,500	.6	³ / ₄ " Stone	4		I/II	
walls	4,000	.45	³ / ₄ " Stone	4	6%	I/II	
struct slab on deck	4,000	.5	3/4" Stone	4		I/II	6x6 – W2.1xW2.1 W.F.F.
exterior slab on grade	4,500	.45	³ / ₄ " Stone	4	6%	I/II	
interior slabs on grade	3,500	.5	³ / ₄ " Stone	4		I/II	Fibermesh

Detailing, fabrication, and placement of reinforcing steel shall be in accordance with the Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures (ACI 315).

Welded wire fabric shall conform to ASTM A185.

Reinforcing bars shall conform to ASTM A615,

Grade 60,

except ties or bars shown to be field-bent, which shall be Grade 40. Epoxy coated reinforcing bars shall conform to ASTM 775.

Zinc coated (galvanized) reinforcing bars shall conform to ASTM 767.

Bars to be welded shall conform to ASTM 706

At splices, lap bars 50 diameters unless noted otherwise.

At corners and intersections, make horizontal bars continuous or provide matching corner bars.

Around openings in walls and slabs, provide 2-#5, extending 2'-0 beyond edge of opening.

In continuous members, splice top bars at mid-span and splice bottom bars over supports.

Provide intermittent shear keys at all construction joints and elsewhere as shown on the drawings.

Except as noted on the drawings, concrete protection for reinforcement in cast-in-place concrete shall be as follows:

a. Cast against and permanently exposed to earth

b. Exposed to earth or weather: #6 through #18 bars

1-1/2" #5 bar, W31 or D31 wire, and smaller c. Not exposed to weather or in contact with ground:

Slabs, walls, joists: #11 bar and smaller Beams, columns:

Primary reinforcement Stirrups, ties, spirals

Fibremesh admixture shall be 100% virgin polypropylene, fibrillated fibers as manufactured by Fibremesh Co. per ASTM C-1116 type 111 4.1.3 and ASTM C-1116 performance level one, 1.5 lbs per cubic yard of concrete.

Anchor bolts and rods for beam and column-bearing plates shall be placed with setting templates.

Permanent corrugated steel forms for concrete floor slabs shall be manufactured and erected according to the "Specifications and Code

of Standard Practice" of the Steel Deck Institute.

All concrete work is subject to inspection by a qualified special inspector employed by the owner in accordance with IBC Section

STRUCTURAL STEEL:

Structural steel shall be detailed, fabricated, and erected in accordance with AISC Specifications, 1989, and Code of Standard Practice, 2000.

ASTM A992 Structural Beams: ASTM A36 Angles, misc.: Anchor Bolts: ASTM A307 or A36. ASTM A 53, Grade B. Standard pipe columns:

Tube Columns: ASTM A500, Grade B, 46 ksi ASTM A307 Connector bolts:

Adjustable pipe columns: 3" diameter, 11 (eleven) gage, shall be certified by the manufacturer for a safe load capacity of 13,500 lbs. at 7'-6"

3" diameter "Heavy Duty" schedule 40 (3.5" O.D.) Columns shall be certified for 28,000 lbs. at 7'-6".

Maximum screw extension 2".

Expansion Anchors shall be NER approved, installed in accordance with manufacturers specifications.

In concrete:

In solid masonry: Sleeve Type

Non-shrink grout beneath column base and beam bearing plates shall be non-metallic with minimum compressive strength 5000psi. All structural steel shall be fabricated and erected per the current edition of AISC Steel Construction Manual.

Welding by qualified welders. E70XX electrodes. Except as noted, framed beam connections shall be detailed to develop 0.6 x Allowable Uniform Load values tabulated in the 9th

Edition AISC Manual, Pp. 2-27 and following. All beams shall have fitted web stiffeners welded to each side of webs above and below columns. (1/4" plate or as noted)

Attach wood nailer plates to beams with 1/2" diameter machine or carriage bolts at maximum 32" o.c., or 3/8" diameter bolts at 32" with glued contact face, or 5/32" diameter powder actuated drive pins at 24" o.c., U.O.N

STRUCTURAL WOOD FRAMING:

In-Grade Base Values have been used for design.

2x framing shall be Spruce-Pine-Fir S4S No. 2 and better unless noted.

All lumber shall be 19% maximum moisture content, unless noted.

Solid timber beams and posts shall be Douglas Fir-Larch No. 1. Studs shall be Spruce-Pine-Fir S4S No. 2 and better.

Top and bottom plates shall be Spruce-Pine-Fir S4S No. 2 and better.

Wood in contact with concrete shall be pressure-treated Spruce-Pine-Fir S4S No. 2 or Southern Yellow Pine. Conventional light framing shall comply with IBC Section 2308.

Except as noted otherwise, minimum nailing shall be provided as specified in IBC Table 2304.9.1 "Fastening Schedule."

Plywood and oriented strand board (OSB) floor and roof sheathing shall be APA graded with panel identification index, thickness, and nailing as noted on the drawings.

Nail wall sheathing with 8d commons at 4" o.c. at panel edges, and 12" o.c. at intermediate framing except as noted. SHEATH ALL EXTERIOR WALLS. SHEATH INTERIOR WALLS AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. BLOCK AND NAIL ALL EDGES BETWEEN STUDS.

Sheathing shall be continuous from bottom plate to top plate. Cut in "L" and "T" shapes around openings. Lap sheathing over rim

joists min. 4" at all floors to tie upper and lower stud walls together. Minimum height of sheathing panels shall be 16" to assure that plates are tied to studs.

Minimum 3-8d per stud and nail plates with "edge nail" spacing. Sole plate at all perimeter walls and at designated shear walls shall be nailed as for braced panels with 3-16d x 3 1/2" long box nails (coated or deformed shank) per 16". 12d nails are not acceptable.

Provide solid blocking between joists under jamb studs of openings. Pre-engineered, prefabricated trusses shall be designed for the fabricator by a Professional Engineer Registered in the State of

construction, and shall comply with Code Requirements.

Truss to truss connections specified shall be by truss supplier, unless specifically noted on the drawings. Lower chord of gable end trusses shall be anchored to wall plate with framing anchors at 4'-0 spacing and laterally braced to roof

framing at 8'-0 spacing. Truss supplier shall specify all floor and roof truss bracing and bridging. All roof rafters, joists, trusses, and beams shall be anchored to supports with metal framing anchors.

Light gage framing anchors shown or required, shall be Simpson "Strong Tie" and installed with the number and type of nails

recommended by the manufacturer to develop the rated capacity. Note that heavy-duty hangers and skewed hangers may not be stocked locally and require special order from the factory. All beams and trusses shall be braced against rotation at points of bearing.

Unless otherwise indicated, install two lengths of solid blocking x joist depth x 12 inches long in floor framing under column loads. Columns must have a continuous load path to foundation.

Lead holes for lag screws shall be drilled in accordance with Table 6.23 of the AITC Timber Construction Manual, 3rd edition.

FIELD VERIFICATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS:

inspection of them.

Contractor shall thoroughly inspect and survey existing structure to verify conditions that affect the work shown on the drawings. Contractor shall report any variations or discrepancies to the Architect before proceeding.

STRUCTURAL ERECTION AND BRACING REQUIREMENTS:

The structural drawings illustrate the completed structure with elements in their final positions, properly supported and braced. These construction documents contain typical and representative details to assist the contractor.

Details shown apply at all similar conditions unless otherwise indicated.

Although due diligence has been applied to make the drawings as complete as possible, not every detail is illustrated, nor is every

exceptional condition addressed.

All proprietary connections shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.

All work shall be accomplished in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with the applicable code and local ordinances. The general contractor is responsible for coordination of all work, including layout and dimension verification, materials coordination,

shop drawing review, and the work of subcontractors. Any discrepancies or omissions discovered in the course of the work shall be immediately reported to the architect for resolution.

Continuation of work without notification of discrepancies relieves the architect and engineer from all consequences. Unless otherwise specifically indicated, the drawings do not describe methods of construction.

The contractor, in the proper sequence, shall perform or supervise all work necessary to achieve the final completed structure, and to protect the structure, workmen, and others during construction.

Such work shall include, but not be limited to, bracing, shoring for construction equipment, shoring for excavation, formwork, scaffolding, safety devices and programs of all kinds, support and bracing for cranes and other erection equipment.

Do not backfill against basement or retaining walls until supporting slabs and floor framing are in place and securely anchored, unless adequate bracing is provided.

Temporary bracing shall remain in place until all floors, walls, roofs and any other supporting elements are in place. The architect and engineer bear no responsibility for the above items, and observation visits to the site do not in any way include

Anchor Rod (Bolt) Each Face Slip Critical SCH Schedule ADDL Additional Expansion Joint MASY Masonry ADJ Adjustable ELEV Elevation MATL Material SDST Self Drilling Self Tapping ELEC Electric (Electrical) MAX Maximum SECT Section AFF Above Finished Floor ENGR Engineer ALT Alternate MB Machine bolt SF Square Feet AMT Amount MECH | Mechanical EQ Equal SHT Sheet SHTG Sheathing ANCH Anchor, Anchorage EQUIP Equipment MEZZ Mezzanine SIM Similar APPROX Approximate EQUIV Equivalent MFR Manufacture, -er, -ed ARCH | Architect, -ural ES Each Side MIN Minimum SLH Short Leg Horizontal ATR All Thread Rod EST Estimate Microllam SLV Short Leg Vertical (Trus-joist brand LVL) SOG Slab on Grade AVG Average E-W East to West EXC Excavate Bottom of Concrete Masonry Opening EXP Expansion MTL SPEC Specifications Brick Ledge Metal EXT Exterior BLK Block Near Face SQ Square NIC Not In Contract FND Foundation BLKG Blocking Snug Tight STD Standard BM Far Face, Finished Floor NS Near Side Beam BOT Bottom F-F Face to Face STIFF Stiffener North to South FIG Figure NTS Not to Scale Bearing OSHA Column Joist STRUCT Structure, -al Bottom of Wall Flush Counterbore FLG Flange OD Outside Diameter SUPT Support OF Outside Face FLR Floor Cubic Foot SY Square Yard OH Opposite Hand SYM Symmetrical Center of Gravity FO Face of T&B Top and Bottom Cast in Place Full Penetration OPNG Opening T&G Tongue and Groove Construction Joint Far Side OPP Opposite (Control Joint) OSB Oriented Strand Board TB Top of Beam FTG Footing PAF Powder Actuated Fast'nr TC Top of Concrete CLG Ceiling GA Gage (Gauge) CLR Clear GALV Galvanized TD Top of Deck Precast PCF | Pounds Per Cubic Foot | THD | Thread Construction Manager GC General Contractor (Management) GEN General THK Thick, -ness CMU | Concrete Masonry Unit Glue laminated (Glulan PERP Perpendicular Top of Joist GND Ground Total Load COL Column Property Line PLF | Pounds per Linear Foot | TPG | Topping COM Common GR Grade COMB Combination GT Girder Truss PNL Panel TRANS Transverse GYP BD Gypsum Board CONC Concrete TW Top of Wall Panel Point TYP Typical CONN Connection HAS Headed Anchor Stud HORIZ Horizontal Pounds per Square Foot ULT Ultimate CONT | Continue (Continuo Pounds per Square Inch UNO Unless Noted Otherwis COORD Coordinate, -tion HT Height Parallel Strand Lumber | VERT | Vertical CS Countersink Inside Diameter VIF Verify in Field CTR Center Inside Face Cubic Yard PT (1) Post Tensioned WA Wedge Anchor Interior (Intermediate DAB Deformed Anchor Bar WP Work Point Joist Bearing PT (2) Pressure Treated PTN Partition WT Weight DET Detail Joist DEV Develop PWD Plywood WWF Welded Wire Fabric Ioint Extra Strong DIAG Diagonal Kip (1,000 lbs.) QTY Quantity XSECT | Cross-section DIM Dimension Load Radius XXS Double Extra Strong Reference (refer to) Dead Load Live Load LLH Long Leg Horizontal RECT Rectangle Down REINF | Reinforce, -ed, -ing LLV Long Leg Vertical Drilled Pier New LOC Location Double Tee REQ Required REQMT Requirement Remove Laminated Strand DWG Drawing DWL Dowel Lumber (generic term) RET Retaining RM Room Each Laminated Veneer RMO Rough Masonry Opening Lumber (generic term) RO Rough Opening End to End

ABBREVIATIONS KEY

Structural Drawing Index						
S 1.0	General Notes, Etc.					
S 1.1	Foundation and Ground Floor Framing Plans					
S 1.2	Second and Third Floor Framing Plans					
S 1.3	Main Roof and High Roof Framing Plans					
S 2.1	Details					

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