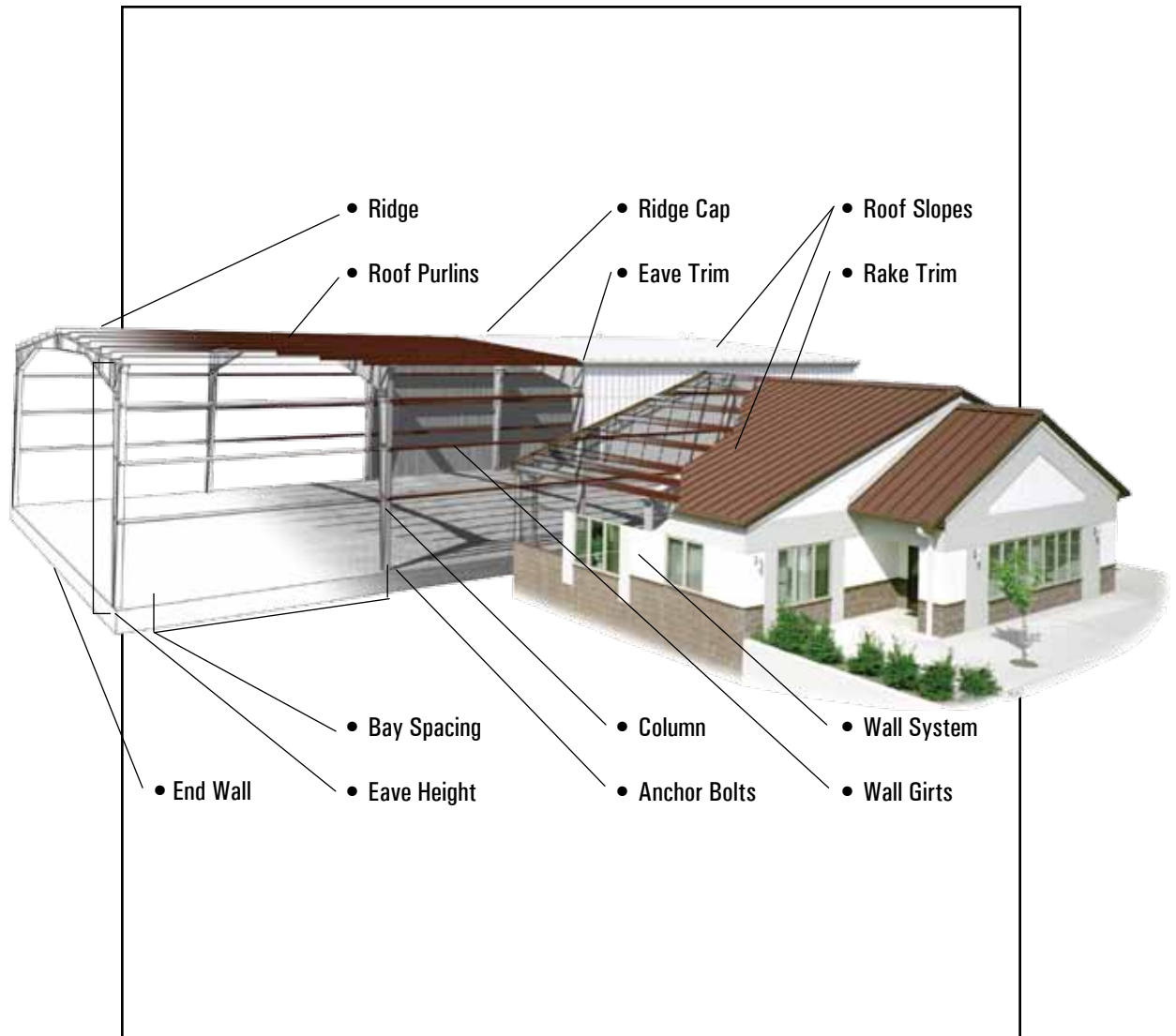




CONSTRUCTION OVERVIEW

BUILDING SYSTEMS



FEATURES

- Obtain open, unobstructed interior space
- Spans from 30' to 300' or more with eaves from 8' to 80' or taller
- Flexible design and faster construction with economical cost
- Straight, tapered, reverse taper or supermarket column options
- Variable ridge and sidewall column locations
- Adapts to virtually any exterior appearance
- Low life-cycle costs

BENEFITS

- Unsurpassed flexibility in interior space utilization to make your building fit your business
- Fast construction means faster occupancy and faster ROI
- Environmentally friendly building materials to help reach sustainable objectives
- Adapts to a wide variety of exterior finishes to meet your architectural design plan



CONSTRUCTION OVERVIEW

Terms and phrases describing the various parts of your VP Building system

Common terminology used to describe the various parts of a steel frame building from VP Buildings.

Anchor Bolts — Bolts utilized to secure building components to the foundation.

Bay Spacing — The distance between primary framing members measured parallel to the ridge or eave. Interior bays are measured from center line of frame to center line of frame.

Clear Height — Distance from the finished floor to the bottom of the rafter at the lowest point along the rafter.

Clear Span — Clear distance between columns (sidewall to sidewall).

Column — Vertical support member for primary framing system.

Continuous Beam Frame — A multiple-span structural frame consisting of straight or tapered solid-web sections. The frame spans across the width of the building utilizing interior columns. This frame is designed in accordance with AISC Type 1 construction.

Corner Post — Corner column of post-and-beam frame.

Daylighting — The use of translucent lenses and panels to supplement electric lighting with natural sunlight.

Eave — The edge of a roof parallel to the sidewall.

Eave Height — The vertical dimension from finished floor to eave.

Eave Purlin/Strut — A roof secondary framing member located at the eave, used for attachment of roof and wall panels.

End Post Spacing — Distance between center lines of end posts.

Endwall — An exterior wall which is perpendicular to the ridge and parallel to the gable or rake of the building.

Exterior Bays — Last frame spacing on either end of the building are measured from the building line (outside face of girt) to the center line of the first interior frame.

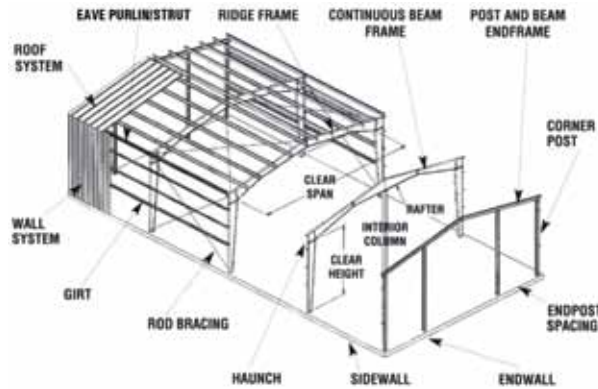
Framed Opening — The designated positioning for overhead or sliding doors within a bay or endwall.

Haunch — The area of increased depth of the column or rafter member which is designed to account for the higher bending moments that occur at such places. Typically this occurs at the rafter-to-column connection.

Post-and-Beam End-frame — A structural framing system utilized at the endwall which is composed of corner post, end post and rake beams.

Rake — The edge of a roof parallel to the end wall.

Rafter — A fabricated member that extends from the haunch



member to the frame ridge. Any beam, in general, used in a primary frame.

Ridge — Apex of building.

Rigid Frame — A clear-span structural frame consisting of straight or tapered sections whose rafter-to-column connection stabilizes the frame with respect to imposed loads. This frame is designed in accordance with AISC Type 1 construction.

Rod Bracing — Rods are utilized in conjunction with purlins and girts to form a truss-type bracing system located in both roof and wall planes.

Roof Purlin — A roof secondary member which is secured to frame rafters and supports the roof covering.

Roof System — The exterior roof surface consisting of panels, closures and attachments.

Sandwich Panel — An insulated panel available in various thicknesses which includes two layers of metal filled with a CF foam insulated core.

Sidewall — An exterior wall which is parallel to the ridge and to main frames.

Skylights & Wallites — Methods of allowing natural sunlight to illuminate your building. Skylights can be either prismatic or translucent domes or panels.

Trussed Purlin — A secondary member that allows longer bay spacing up to 60'.

Wall Girt — A horizontal wall secondary member which is secured to columns and supports the wall covering.

Wall System — The exterior wall surface consisting of panels, closures and attachments.



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2066 Building Overview
Issue Date: 1999
Revised: 6/12