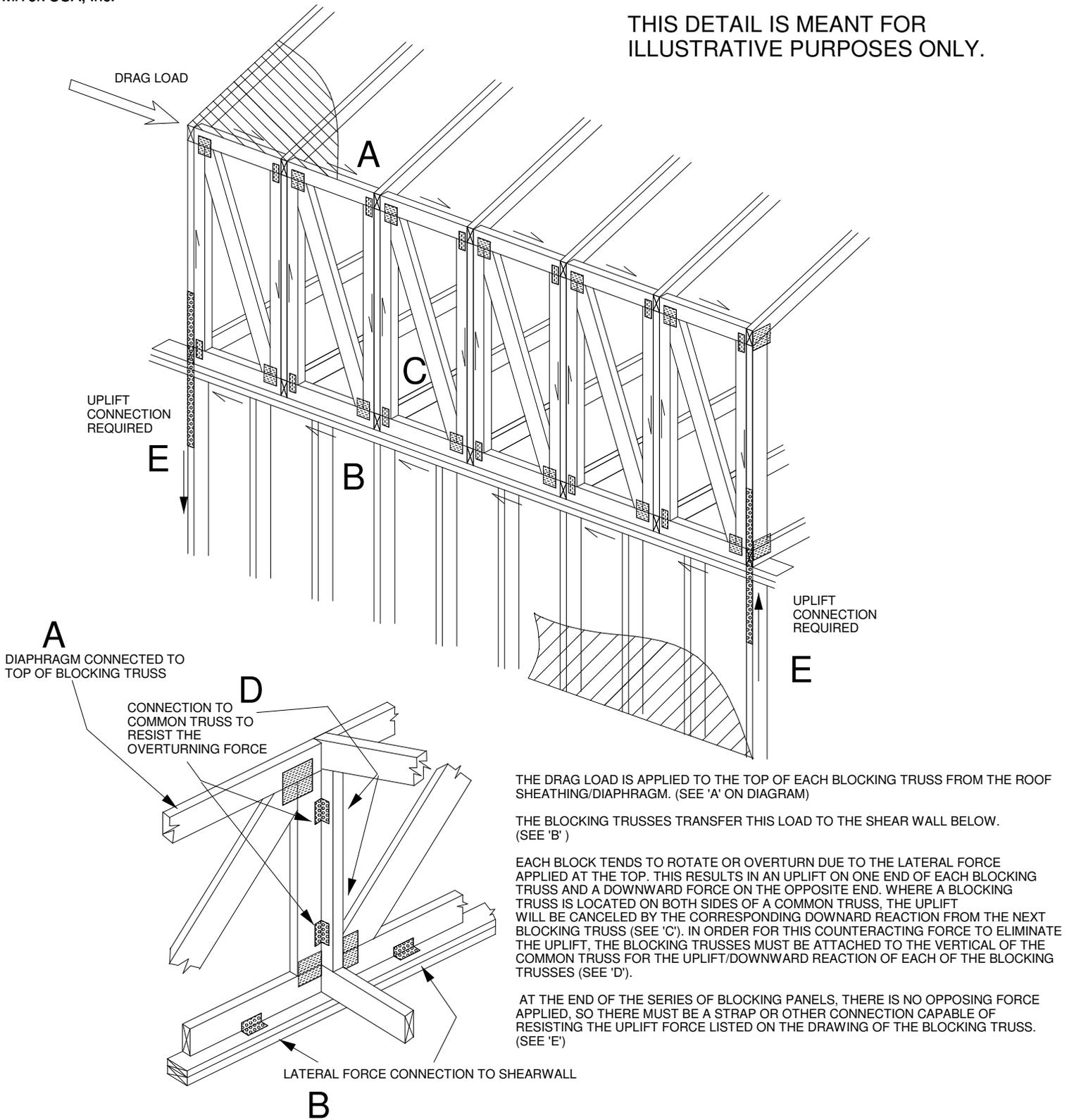


MiTek USA, Inc.

# TYPICAL DRAG/SHEAR BLOCKING TRUSS EXPLANATION

AUGUST 22, 2014

THIS DETAIL IS MEANT FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.



THE DRAG LOAD IS APPLIED TO THE TOP OF EACH BLOCKING TRUSS FROM THE ROOF SHEATHING/DIAPHRAGM. (SEE 'A' ON DIAGRAM)

THE BLOCKING TRUSSES TRANSFER THIS LOAD TO THE SHEAR WALL BELOW. (SEE 'B')

EACH BLOCK TENDS TO ROTATE OR OVERTURN DUE TO THE LATERAL FORCE APPLIED AT THE TOP. THIS RESULTS IN AN UPLIFT ON ONE END OF EACH BLOCKING TRUSS AND A DOWNWARD FORCE ON THE OPPOSITE END. WHERE A BLOCKING TRUSS IS LOCATED ON BOTH SIDES OF A COMMON TRUSS, THE UPLIFT WILL BE CANCELED BY THE CORRESPONDING DOWNWARD REACTION FROM THE NEXT BLOCKING TRUSS (SEE 'C'). IN ORDER FOR THIS COUNTERACTING FORCE TO ELIMINATE THE UPLIFT, THE BLOCKING TRUSSES MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE VERTICAL OF THE COMMON TRUSS FOR THE UPLIFT/DOWNWARD REACTION OF EACH OF THE BLOCKING TRUSSES (SEE 'D').

AT THE END OF THE SERIES OF BLOCKING PANELS, THERE IS NO OPPOSING FORCE APPLIED, SO THERE MUST BE A STRAP OR OTHER CONNECTION CAPABLE OF RESISTING THE UPLIFT FORCE LISTED ON THE DRAWING OF THE BLOCKING TRUSS. (SEE 'E')