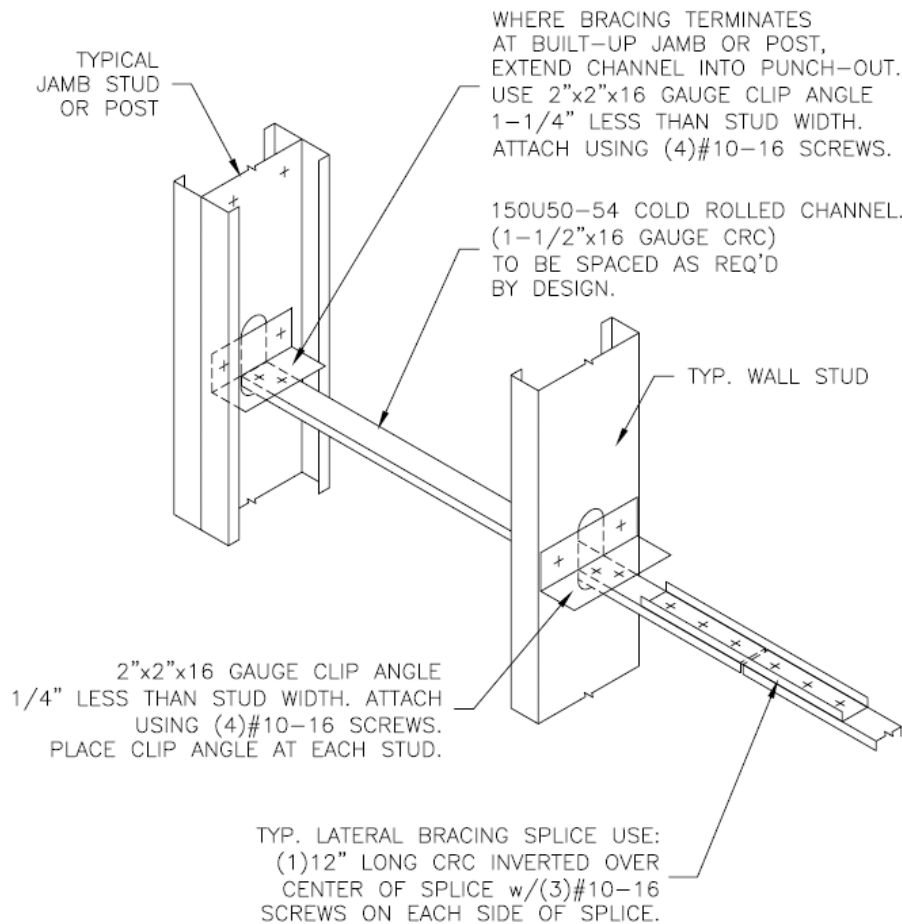


ClarkWestern Technical Guidance for the Bracing Requirements for Studs and Joists

Curtain Wall Framing:

Curtain Wall framing is braced by the normal attachment of wall facing materials to both sides of the studs. However, the use of wall facing materials for bracing should be given consideration during construction. Normally, sheathing is applied to the exterior of the studs but the inside flanges are left unbraced until the interior is finished. Prior to the installation of interior board, high winds can cause stud damage due to the lack of interior bracing. Steel strapping, installed horizontally on the interior flanges at a maximum of six (6) feet on center, in conjunction with the sheathing will brace and protect the stud framing during construction. If mechanical bracing is required it can be either steel strapping run horizontally on both sides of the studs and attached to each flange or cold rolled channel run horizontally through the stud punchouts and attached to each stud web. The maximum spacing for permanent mechanical bracing of curtain Wall framing is six (6) feet on center.



THIS DETAIL IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WALL STUDS DEEPER THAN 8"

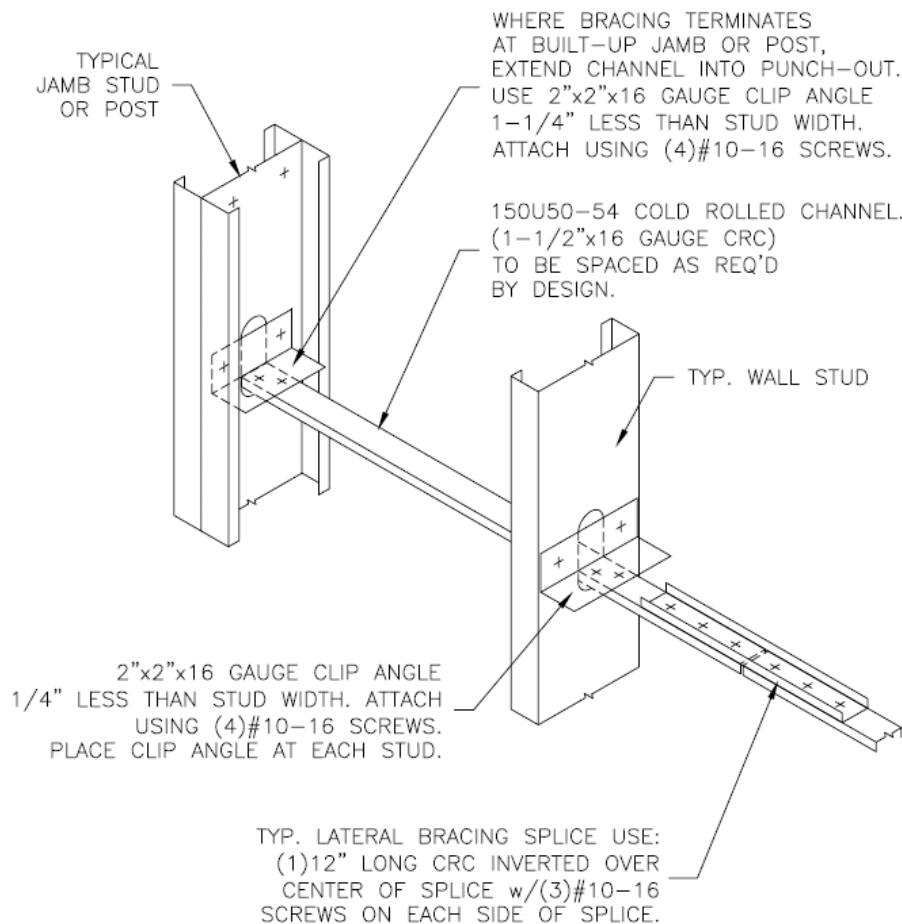
CRC LATERAL BRACING

LOAD BEARING & NON-LOAD BEARING
3 5/8" THRU 8" STUDS

ClarkWestern Technical Guidance for the Bracing Requirements for Studs and Joists

Combined (i.e. Transverse and Axial) Loaded Studs:

Wall framing with combined loading is subject to vertical loads during construction and prior to being braced by the wall facing materials. To insure the framing is adequately braced, mechanical bracing is required to be installed concurrently with the framing. Mechanical bracing can be either steel strapping, run horizontally on both sides of the studs and attached to each flange or cold rolled channel run horizontally through the stud punchouts and attached to each stud web. The maximum spacing for permanent mechanical bracing of steel framing with combined loading is four (4) feet on center.



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CRC LATERAL BRACING

LOAD BEARING & NON-LOAD BEARING
3 5/8" THRU 8" STUDS

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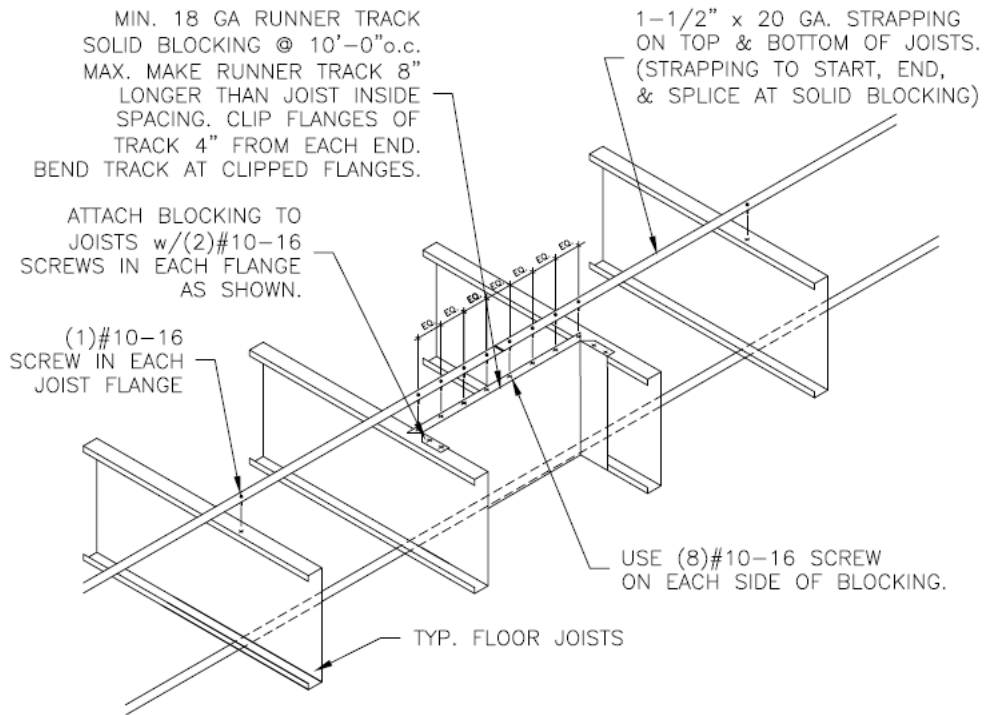
Joists:

The top flange of floor joists shall be laterally braced by the application of floor fastened to the joists. The diaphragm effect of the floor must be judged to be structurally adequate for the lateral bracing of the top flange. In addition, joist bridging should start and end with two (2) spaces of solid bridging. Between the start and end spaces, a repetitive pattern of five (5) spaces of strapping, on the laterally unbraced flange, followed by one space of solid bridging can be used. Joist bridging should be spaced as follows:

Span	Bridging Required
< 14 ft	one row at mid-point
14 to 20 ft	two rows at third points
Over 20 ft	one row every 6 ft

BLOCKING NOTE:
PLACE SOLID BLOCKING AT ENDS OF FLOOR SYSTEM, ADJACENT TO ALL OPENINGS, AND AT 10'-0" o.c. MAX.

STRAP NOTE:
TOP STRAP NOT REQ'D. IF CONTINUOUSLY ATTACHED RIGID SHEATHING IS USED. TEMPORARY BRACING OF TOP FLANGE DURING CONSTRUCTION MAY BE REQ'D.



BRIDGING RECOMMENDATIONS	
SPANS	ROWS REQUIRED
UP TO 14'	ONE ROW @ MID-SPAN
14' TO 20'	TWO ROWS @ THIRD POINTS
20' TO 26'	THREE ROWS @ QUARTER POINTS

JOIST BRIDGING

1-1/2" x 20GA. STRAP WITH
RUNNER TRACK BLOCKING