SUGGESTED FOUNDATION DESIGNS

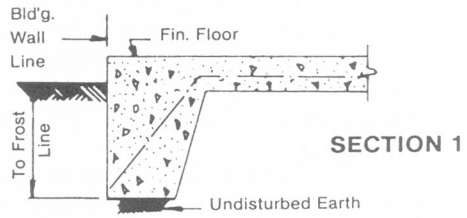
Due to the even distribution of loads developed by Parkline buildings, the foundation designs are usually quite simple when compared to other types of building construction.

The information below is offered only as general guidance regarding foundation designs commonly used for Parkline buildings. In order to achieve the proper foundation design for a specific building, an engineer should be retained who is familiar with the building codes, soil conditions, etc., in the area where the building is to be constructed.

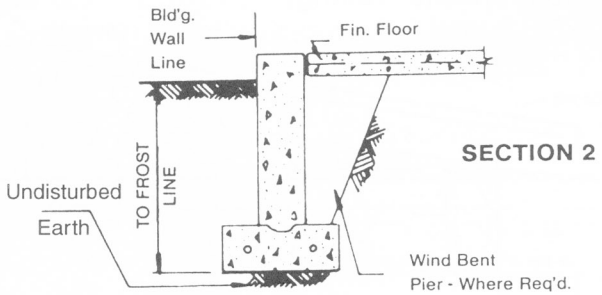
In many applications, a combined foundation-floor design can be used (see Section 1). However, in extreme frost conditions, poor soil, etc., it may be necessary to design a separate foundation and floor system (see Section 2). Separate pier and footings are required where a wind column assembly is used (see Section 2 and 3).

Wire mesh reinforcing is recommended in the floor slab under any condition. Additional reinforcing, such as rods, may be required to satisfy strength requirements and to prevent cracks due to uneven settlement of soil.

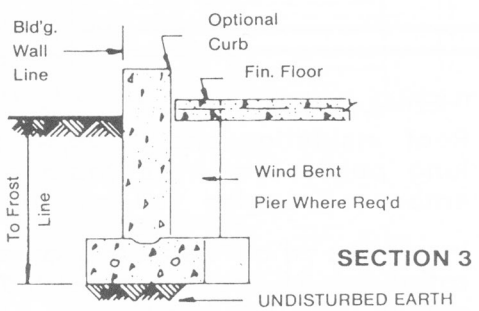
The tabulation below shows the nominal loads induced into the perimeter foundation wall.



SECTION 1



SECTION 2



SECTION 3

FOUNDATION LOAD REQUIREMENTS

	Vertical Load: #/Lin. Ft.				Horizontal Load
	Standard Design Load Combinations (LL/WL)				
BLDG. WIDTH	20/70	20/100	30/90	40/90	
5′-4″ THRU 8′-0″	100	100	140	180	150# per lineal foot
10′-8″ & 12′-0″	150	150	210	270	
16′-0″ THRU 24′-0″	300	300	420	540	
28′-0″ THRU 32′-0″	415	415	575	735	

The values shown include dead load, live load and wind load. Any other loads supported by the building must be added and the foundation designed accordingly.

TOLERANCES

To assure proper erection and fit-up of all building components, the following tolerances should be maintained when finishing the perimeter walls and floor slab.

Width and/or Length

Less than 12′: ± ⅛″
Over 12′: ± ¼″

Diagonal: ± ½″

Level: ± ⅛″ in 20′
± ¼″ overall