



PRE FABRICATED STEEL BUILDINGS

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Solid Endwall

SOLID ENDWALL

The erection of the solid endwall is relatively simple. Before the panels are installed, strips of foam stuffer must be inserted into the curved angles, exactly as was done at the other end. These stuffers provide a seal between the arches and the endwall panels. The centre line of the building should be marked on the concrete. From this mark, measure a distance of 52 inches to either side, and mark this on the concrete as well. The endwall panels are shipped nested together. The six largest panels are set aside for the moment, and the other panels are installed in sequence towards the outside of the arch. Assembly of the solid endwall is started with panels 4B, the fourth panel left and right. Find these panels in the endwall bundle, ' measure the length of the longest side and compare this to the dimensions in your packing list to make certain you have the right panels. These panels are then placed in position with their inside edges on the 52" marks (see fig.54). Use a few bolts to keep the panels in place, but do not tighten the bolts until the endwall has been checked dimensionally.

NOTE: The endwall panels can not be made longer than 16 feet. If your ECONOSPAN building is higher than 16 feet, some of the panels must be put together by joining a short piece (the upper panel) to a straight 16 ft. piece (the lower panel). This is done by overlapping the two panels 12 inches. The lap should be on the outside, so that rain cannot run down into the seam. When all tall panels have been spliced like this they are installed just like the shorter panels.

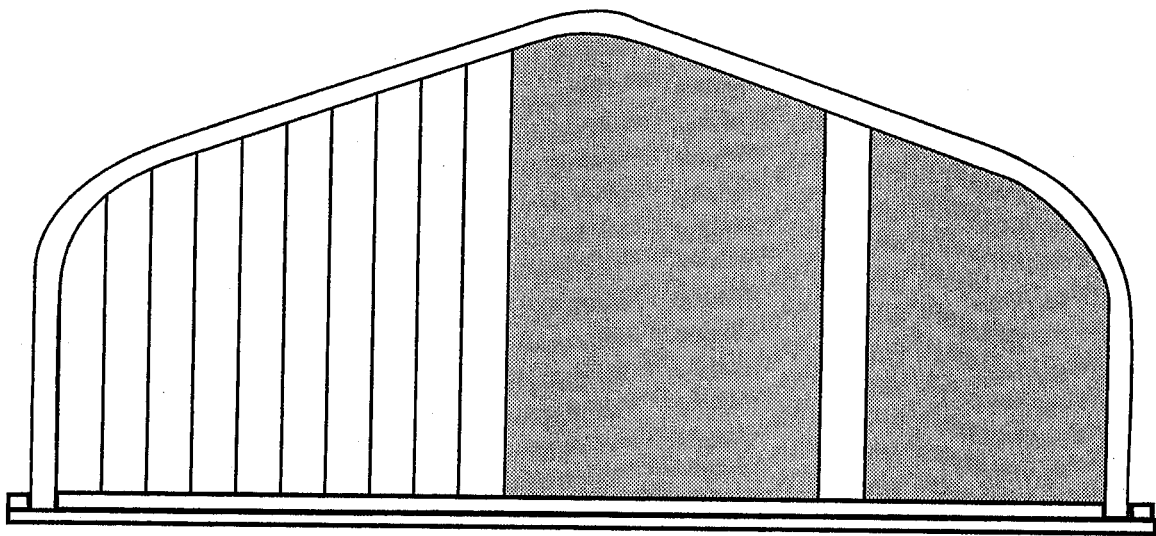


Fig. 54

To help maintain the proper spacing of the panels prepunched strapping angles are provided, which have been used previously to space the arches. They are temporarily bolted onto the endwall to space the panels correctly. The big opening in the centre of the endwall should now be checked at the top and at the bottom. It should be exactly 8'-8" wide, edge to edge, and the edges of the panels should be plumb. It is good practice to measure the opening diagonally as well. The endwall panels should be adjusted until the opening is plumb and square, and then they can be secured by drilling holes through the panels and the inner and outer curved angles, as was done at the doorwall. When all panels have been bolted up, the six remaining panels are used to fill in the opening in the centre. The six panels must be drilled and bolted to the curved angles as well. Once this is done, all bolts for the entire endwall can be inserted and tightened. The flat corner panels are installed last; this is done exactly as described earlier, on page 46.

The building is now completely assembled, and all bolts should be tightened before the final grouting is done. Carefully check all arches and both endwalls, insert all missing bolts and make sure that all bolts are properly tightened. The best way to do this is with an impact gun, but the gun must be adjusted so that the bolts are not over-tightened.