

**EVALUATION SUBJECT:
TONGUE & GROOVE (T-G)**

REPORT: USER

ThermaSteel Inc.
609 West Rock Road, Radford, Virginia 24141

**CSI Division: 07-THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION
CSI Section: 07410—Roof panels and Wall Panels**

SCOPE OF EVALUATION

1.1 Compliance to the following codes & regulations:

2018, 2015, 2012, 2009, & 2006 International Building Code® (IBC)
2018, 2015, 2012, 2009 & 2006 International Residential Code® (IRC)
2015 National Building Code of Canada (NBC)

1.2 Evaluated in Accordance with:

2017, 2015, 2012, 2007 & 2001 North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members (AISI)
CSA Group, S136-16, North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members
ASCE 7-2016, ASCE 7-2010 & 7-2005 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures

1.3 Properties assessed:

Structural

2.0 PRODUCT USE

Tongue and Groove (T-G) light gage steel insulated composite panels, that are used to construct foundation walls, basement walls, retaining walls above grade exterior and interior walls, floors, roofs and ceilings for Type II-V construction (commercial and residential). Walls may be either load bearing or non-load bearing. This panelized system has been tested and engineered and is available for both residential and commercial applications in Canada, Mexico and the United States. The panels comply with IBC Section K107 as prefabricated construction. Panels also comply with Section R301.1.3 of the current International Residential Building Code, IRC), the International Building Code (IBC) and the Canadian National Building Code (NBC).

3.0 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Product information: (T-G) panels are manufactured with expanded polystyrene foam plastic insulation and light gauge galvanized / Galvalume (G60 or G90) steel to create an insulated lightweight structural composite panel. (T-G) panels are a manufactured assembly that has a flame spread index of not more than 75 and a smoke-developed index of not more than 450 in accordance with ASTM E84. In accordance with Section 2603.3 of the IBC.

3.1.1 Framing: The panel may be used as a wall or a beam / floor / roof, depending on the direction of the loads. Studs are on the long side of the

panel (CSJ). The panel is made of two separate steel frames - one on the exterior and one on the interior of the panel. The steel frames are molded together with EPS. The EPS provides a thermal break between the steel members, see Figures 1, 2, 3. The steel framing members are spaced at 12 inches (305 mm) or 16 inches (406 mm) on center. The light gauge material is roll formed from Nos. 24, 20, 18, 16, or 14 gauge steel sheets bent to shape for use in the panel. Panels are manufactured by applying a thermosetting adhesive coating to steel members and then subjecting framing members to low-pressure molding.

3.1.2 End Metal: Every panel top and bottom comes with Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 or 24 gauge galvanized or galvalume coated steel L tracks that are ¾" x 2 ¼" and up to 2 ¼" x 10", see Figures 2.

3.1.3 Standard Panels: The standard manufactured panels are up to 48 inches (1219 mm) wide and up to 12-ft (3,658 mm) long The standard panel thicknesses are 3½ inches (89 mm), 5½ inches (140 mm) and 7½ inches (190 mm), see Figure 2. The (T-G) with the leading edge provides a fastening system between panels. Panels have openings for horizontal wire chases.

3.1.4 Customized Panels: Custom widths and lengths are available in 1/8 inch increments. Standard panels are available in widths up to 4 ft, and lengths up to 12 ft. Panel thickness comes in; 3.5; 5.5 and 7.5 with 1 or 1.5 nominal density. Longer lengths can be achieved by connecting multiple panels.

3.1.5 Connector/Shear Plate: Shear plates and connectors may be used to connect other structural elements to the panel. Standard plate area shall be no smaller than 3 inches by 5 inches (76 mm by 127 mm) and no less than 20 gauge.

3.1.6 Self-tapping Screws: Screws shall be No.10 self-tapping and produced from steel complying with AISI 1018 or equivalent.

3.2 Material information

3.2.1 Expanded Polystyrene (EPS): EPS panels shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM C578. The flame-spread index shall be 25 or less and smoke developed index shall be 450 or less for all densities In accordance with Section 2603.5.4 of the IBC. EPS density varies according to the design requirements see Table 1. Design values are provided in Table 2.

Thickness		Density			
		Minimum		Maximum	
Inches	(mm)	Pcf ^a	(g/l) ^b	Pcf ^a	(g/l) ^b
3.5	89	1.25	20	1.55	24.8
5.5	140	0.9	14	1.5	24
7.5	190	0.9	14	1.5	24

^a pounds per cubic foot

^b grams per liter

EPS Prop	Type I		Type II	
Density (pcf)	1	Avg.	1.5	Avg.
E (psi)	180-220	200	320-360	340
G (psi)	280-320	300	460-500	480

3.2.2 Panel Steel: All steel members shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM A653 SS, Grade 33, and coated with ASTM A924 G60 galvanizing / galvalume (or G90 if required). Designs can be made available for higher strength steels such as ASTM A653 SS Grade 50/1. In this evaluation report steel thickness refers to minimum uncoated base-metal thickness. The design thickness is based on AISI uncoated values, as noted in Table 3 of this report.

Gauge	Uncoated		Coated (Galvanized)		
	Minimum	Nominal	AISI Design	Abs min	Nominal
24	0.0209	0.0239	0.022	0.0236	0.0276
22	0.0269	0.0299	0.0283	0.0296	0.0336
20	0.0329	0.0359	0.0346	0.0356	0.0396
18	0.0428	0.0478	0.0451	0.0466	0.0516
16	0.0538	0.0598	0.0566	0.0575	0.0635
14	0.0677	0.0747	0.0713	0.0705	0.0785

3.2.3 Thermosetting Adhesive: A Thermosetting neoprene / phenol adhesive is applied to steel members prior to molding the panel.

4.0 DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

4.1 Design

4.1.1 Design Loads: Design loads shall be determined in accordance with the applicable code and manufacturer's design manual. Design may be based on Allowable Stress Design (ASD), Limit State Design (LSD), or Load Resistance Factor Design (LRFD). The design resistance factors for seismic are provided in Table 4. Both allowable design load and load causing failure are provided in Tables 5 through 13 of this report. These two types of loadings are consistent with IBC and the CBC requirements, and these options are provided to give the designer the tools to meet the appropriate building code.

4.1.1.1 Axial Compression: Compressive axial load Tables are based on the ASTM E72 standard in which load is applied at 1/3 the panel thickness (t) when measured from the face of the panel. This is an eccentricity (e= t/6); that is load is measured from the panel centerline. If the panel is subjected to an axial compressive load with zero eccentricity, the allowable or the ultimate compressive axial load capacity will be 25% higher than the value given in the Table.

4.1.1.2 Wall Bearing Loads: compressive axial loads may act on a wall panel as a point load (lbs), or as a distributed load (lbs/ft). Table 5 of this report shows allowable (ASD) or capacity (LSD or LRFD) of a point load acting on two studs (one on each face) of a panel, see Figure 4. If a point load is between stud members, the top plate shall be sized to resist bending for the location of the load on the plate.

4.1.1.3 Transverse Loads: Panels may be used to support floor or roof loads, see Tables 6 through 8 of this report. The loads in the Tables provide for uniform distributed transverse allowable (ASD) and failure (LSD, LRFD) loads. Single span transverse load capacities or deflection control service live loads are given for stud spacings of 16" and 12" on center and EPS densities of 1 pcf and 1.5 pcf. Thermasteel provides F Panels which are stay-in-place insulated forms for concrete a floor slab-joist system. This option is provided in Section 6.3 of this report.

4.1.1.4 Shear Racking Loads: All Thermasteel panels resist shear. Shear-racking resistance for both 1 pcf and 1.5 pcf panels is provided by Tables 9a through 9d. Shear Frame Wall panels, with horizontal bracing, at 1.5 pcf EPS density is provided in Tables 10a through 10b, see Figures 5 and 6. Additional shear values can be obtained using cross-bracing or sheathing in accordance with ASTM E72.

Shear design Tables for the panels are for shear only (not combined) loading. Failure (yielding, local buckling or lateral buckling) of the studs at the leading edge (a strength criterion) and racking (a service) limit are design considerations that are accounted for. For example, the ends of a shear panel will experience up lift (Rt) on one end and compression (Rc) on the other end and shall be provided for in combination with gravity loads in the design process. Therefore, axial compressive strength (LSD, LRFD) or allowable load (ASD) at leading edge studs are listed in Tables 11a and 11b. The Tables provide both LSD, LRFD and ASD provisions for checking the strength of the panel. Shear design Tables do not include gravity loads. Additional capacity provided by sheathing is not included. The leading-edge stud should be checked in accordance with Code for gravity and seismic (or wind) load combinations, see Figure 2 and 7 and Tables 11a and 11b. (Rt and Rc). Depending on the design code, this reaction shall meet either Equations EQ-1, EQ-2 or EQ-3 in which the subscript "a" is allowable and "n" is nominal. These equations are valid for both Rc (compression stud) or Rt (tension stud).

$$\text{ASD: } R_c \leq R_a \quad (\text{EQ-1})$$

$$\text{LRFD: } (R_u = R_c) \leq \phi R_n \quad (\text{EQ-2})$$

$$\text{LSD: } (R_u = R_c) \leq \phi R_n \quad (\text{EQ-3})$$

These equations do not include the added value provided by sheathing.

4.1.1.5 Load Interaction: If loading conditions result in a simultaneously applied axial, shear and transverse load, depending on the code, Equations EQ-4, EQ-5 or EQ-6 shall be used:

$$\text{ASD: } \left(\frac{p}{p_a} \right) + \left(\frac{w}{w_a} \right) \leq 1 \quad (\text{EQ-4})$$

$$\text{LRFD: } \left(\frac{p_u}{\phi p_n} \right) + \left(\frac{w_u}{\phi w_n} \right) \leq 1 \quad (\text{EQ-5})$$

$$\text{LSD: } \left(\frac{p_u}{\phi p_n} \right) + \left(\frac{w_u}{\phi w_n} \right) \leq 1 \quad (\text{EQ-6})$$

Panel shear resistance is accommodated by calculating maximum added axial forces in the studs. Axial stud forces imposed by overturning due to shear is added to the gravity loads in the stud. Axial compressive loads may be either distributed or a point load; p is an axial load and w is a transverse load. The subscript "a" is allowable, "n" is nominal, and ϕ is a capacity reduction factor, and "u" is factored.

4.1.1.6 In-Plane Loads: Panels may be used to resist in-plane shear in all seismic design categories. Panels may be light-frame load bearing or light-frame non-load bearing elements detailed to resist shear, see Table 4 coefficients and the design Tables for sizing.

4.1.1.7 Horizontal Bracing Calculation Method:

Shear resistance was calculated using a finite element method for evaluating resistance for the structurally insulated composite wall panel.

4.1.1.8 Seismic Design:

Shear wall panels with bracing, acting as moment frames may be used in zones B; C; D; E; F without height restrictions. In such cases the bottom Track is acting as hold down. In these cases the gauge and depth of the track needs to be determined by the engineer. Standard panels may be used per restrictions shown in Table 4.

4.1.2 Limitations of the Load Tables: Tabulated loads listed in the load tables may be used for shorter spans or shorter heights. Extrapolation of panel lengths is outside the scope of this report. If panel lengths are less than those provided, interpolation may be used.

4.2 Installation: All panels (T-G) shall be installed in accordance the applicable IRC, IBC and NBC codes and the installation manual of the manufacturer.

4.2.1 Panel to Panel Connection: The T-G panels shall be connected by the leading edge at the exterior face of the panel (a shear connection). Each leading edge will be connected to the adjacent panel using #10 screws at 12" o.c. for the height of the panel.

4.2.2 Corners: Corners are joined in accordance with the details shown in Figure 3 of this report.

4.2.3 Exterior and Interior Wall Panels: Each exterior and interior wall panel shall be attached to top and bottom tracks with self-tapping screws. Every stud (exterior and interior) shall be connected to the top and bottom track with two #10 self-tapping screws per stud (inside and out, and top and bottom).

4.2.4 Roof and Floor Panels: Roof and floor panels may be used as a diaphragm. If the loads exceed in-plane capacity an additional structural element may be added (this is out of scope of this report). Connected panels provide a monolithic behavior.

4.2.5 Cladding Attachment

4.2.5.1 Exterior Walls (Coverings): Exterior wall panels shall be protected with a code complying exterior wall covering. The exterior wall coverings shall be installed in accordance with applicable codes and the manufacturer's recommendations. If thermal barriers on the exterior face are required, they shall be applied in accordance with the applicable code. Thermal barriers on the interior face are required, see section 5.1 of this report.

4.2.5.2 Interior Walls (Coverings): The interior wall panels shall be covered with an approved interior wall covering in accordance with IBC or IRC and NBC. Thermal barriers are required in accordance with Section 5.1 of this report.

4.2.5.3 Roof (Coverings): Thermal barriers are required in accordance with Section 5.1 and Tables 14,15 of this report. . Minimum roof slope shall be in accordance with IBC Chapter 15 or IRC Chapter 9 and/or NBC. The roof shall provide for proper drainage, see Tables 14 and 15.

4.2.5.4 Floor (Covering): Floor panels shall be covered with a code accepted floor covering. Installation methods shall be in accordance with current IBC, IRC, NBC. See section 5.1 and Tables 14,15 of this report. Fire separation shall be in accordance with the applicable code.

5.0 GENERAL NOTES

5.1 Thermal Barrier Interior Separation: Except as provided for in IBC Section 2603.4.1 and 2012 IBC Section 2603.10, 2009 and 2006 IBC Section 2603.9 and IRC Sections R316.5 and R316.6, T-G Panels shall be separated from the interior of a building by a thermal barrier of minimum ½ inch (12.7 mm) thick gypsum wallboard or other approved material in accordance with IBC 2603.4. Thermal barrier exceptions in 2012 IBC Sections 2603.4.1.1 through 2603.4.1.14, 2009 or 2006 IBC Sections 2603.4.1 through 2603.13 and IRC Sections R316.5 and R316.6, and the appropriate sections of the NBC do not apply to foam plastic insulation used as an interior wall or ceiling finish in plenums.

5.2 Caulking: Every panel requires caulking inside and outside at the bottom track. Every vertical seam between two panels requires caulking on the interior face. All seams located below grade require caulking and additional water proofing, see Table 15. Caulking must be EPS compatible per manufacturer's specifications.

5.3 Vapor Barrier: The T-G panels are manufactured with an expanded polystyrene core (EPS). The EPS core has a permeability rating sufficient to not require a vapor barrier, see Tables 14 and 15 for the covering.

5.4 Tracks: The bottom track shall be a minimum of 18 gauge. The bottom track shall be attached to the floor system on top of sill-foam or equivalent. Bolts size and spacing shall be chosen by the engineer and applicable code.

5.5 Termites: In areas where the probability of termite infestation is very heavy in accordance with 2015 IBC Figure 2603.9, 2009 and 2006 IBC Figure 2603.8, and IRC Figure R301.2(6) installation is limited in accordance with 2015 IBC section 2603.9, 2009 and 2006 IBC Section 2603.8 and any appropriate sections of the IRC and NBC.

5.6 Field Cuts: Field-cutting of the panel, and panel alterations shall be pre-approved by the manufacture.

5.7 Foam plastic: Foam plastic insulation used in the panels shall be listed in a product evaluation report showing compliance with requirements of IBC Chapter 26 and/or the appropriate section of NBC and from an approved and accredited certification agency or other nationally recognized certification program accepted by IAPMO Uniform Evaluation Services.

6.0 SPECIALITY PANELS & Other DESIGNS

6.1 Fire Rated Panels

6.1.1 Consider an insulated structural composite wall system that has a fire rating that is in compliance with ASTM E119 fire test results. Fire ratings for cold form steel walls were studied by Zhili Quan and J. L. Hulsey at University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska (1). ASTM E119 experimental fire test results were numerically simulated, and the simulation results were favorable with experimental findings (1).

Based on findings, an extensive study of the temperature response for 7.5 inch 1.5 pcf density wall panels with embedded cold form studs at 16 inches on centers was examined as a function of 1 to 3 layers of 5/8 inch Type X gypsum. Consider that the layers were applied to both the ambient side and the furnace side.

Simulations were conducted for a 7.5 inch 1.5 pcf density panel with 20 gauge and 16 gauge embedded cold form steel studs spaced at 16 inches on center. Simulations were conducted for 20 gauge track bracing at mid-height and parallel to the wall panel. Two different bracings, one at 36 inches apart and the other at mid-height or 72 inches. Based on the research findings, the EPS began to get soft at 100C and it liquefies at 240C. The fire rating for the TS insulated structural composite wall panel is presented in Tables 12 and 13.

6.2 Below grade Panels: Consider that wall panels may be used for foundation walls or basement walls. When applying panels for below grade walls use only 7.5 inch, 1.5 density panels. Based on the combination of axial compressive and transverse load, a wall panel may be sized by the engineer as a foundation wall. For basement walls, use C600 studs spaced at 16 inch or 12 inch o.c. Walls shall be waterproofed as shown in Figure 10 and stiffened on the exterior side with concrete parchment.

The design accounts for a non-frost susceptible (NFS) backfill, water proofing and rodent inhibiting barrier (such as parch cement for foundation walls and ¼ inch galvanized lath) on the outside surface and 5/8 inch gypsum on the inside face of the panel. Backfill shall not be placed until the wall is secured at the footing and top of wall by the floor framing. Heavy equipment shall not be used to compact backfill next to the wall. Compaction of the backfill using a plate compactor is acceptable in no more than 6 inch lifts. The installer shall be careful not to get heavy equipment next to the wall. At the interior side of the basement wall, the top of the concrete floor slab shall be no less than 4 inches above the bottom of the wall, see Figure 10 and 12. The backfill shall be NFS material such as clean sand or a clean sandy gravel. Drain tile and all other required provisions will be used next to the exterior side of the footing to relieve any water pressure around the wall (out of the scope of this report and per desing of the engineer). A state-of-art finite element analysis was conducted on a 10 foot tall C600 wall panel subjected to an at rest soil pressure. The wall system meeting the design details provided in Figures 10, 11, and 12 will meet lateral displacement of h/240. The basement wall design is limited to a 10 foot high basement wall with soil no higher than 12 inches below the top of the wall (Fig 12 – (A)). The design is based on Rankine’s soil pressure theory in which the “at rest” soil pressure coefficient is k=0.5. Soil density is assumed to be 120 pcf. The basement wall is shown in Figures 10 and 11.

Figure 12 shows the calculation model the acting soil pressure that is adjacent to the exterior face of the wall. The basement wall is to be sized and evaluated using the Allowable Stress Design method (ASD). Table 16 provides the engineer with the allowable axial wall compressive load on a stud line and the allowable moment on that same stud line. Panels may be 4 foot tall to 10 foot tall. Any gravity load acting on the basement wall must meet the following load combination, see Equation EQ-7. This equation is providing for ASD load combinations. It should be noted that the loads (P and M) are the acting axial force, P and the acting moment, M. The subscript, “a” is used to describe the ASD allowable axial load and allowable bending moment.

$$\left(\frac{P}{P_a}\right) + \left(\frac{M}{M_a}\right) < 1 \quad (\text{EQ-7})$$

6.3 Panels forms for Concrete Floor Joists: Load Tables were developed to accommodate insulated concrete floor applications. The system provided is available for simply supported concrete floor slabs for spans less than 20 ft to 50 ft. The methodology and load Tables will be available in a Thermasteel Engineering Design Manual (it is not part of this document).

7.0 SUBSTANTIATING DATA

7.1 Test Reports: Test results are from laboratories in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. Test data was in accordance with the Standard Test Methods of Conducting Strength Tests of Panels for Building Construction, ASTM E72.

7.2 Panel Selection: Load Tables in this report were developed based on calculations to resist yielding, local buckling, and lateral buckling in accordance with the United States research publications 2001-2015 North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members (AISI), 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, and or the appropriate criteria for Canada CSA Group, S136-16, North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members, International Building Code (IBC), 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018 International Residential Code, 2015 and 2018 or the National Building Code of Canada; ASCE 7-05, ASCE 7-10, and ASCE 7-16 and verified with ASTM E72 test data.

8.0 IDENTIFICATION

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Table 4. Design Coefficients and Factors for Seismic Force Resisting Systems

System Type	R	Ω_0	C_d	Height Limitations (ft) by SDC*				
				B	C	D	E	F
Light-frame walls sheathed with wood structural panels rated	6.5	3	4	NL	NL	65	65	65
Light-frame wall systems using flat strap bracing	4	2	3.5	NL	NL	65	65	65
Plain panels braced only by EPS	3	2	3	45	45	45	NP	NP
*NL denotes no limit.								
NP denotes not permitted								

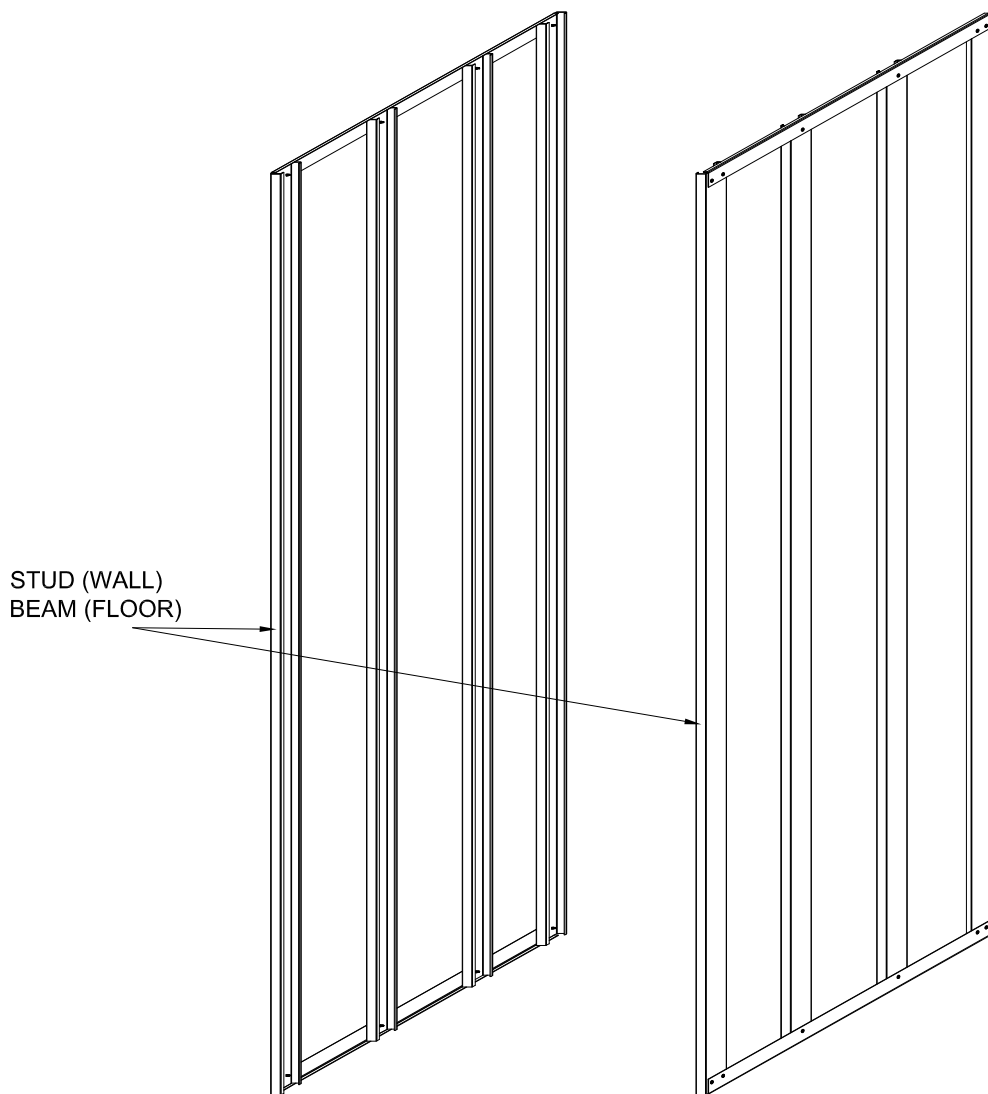


FIGURE 1: STEEL FRAMES THERMALLY BROKEN

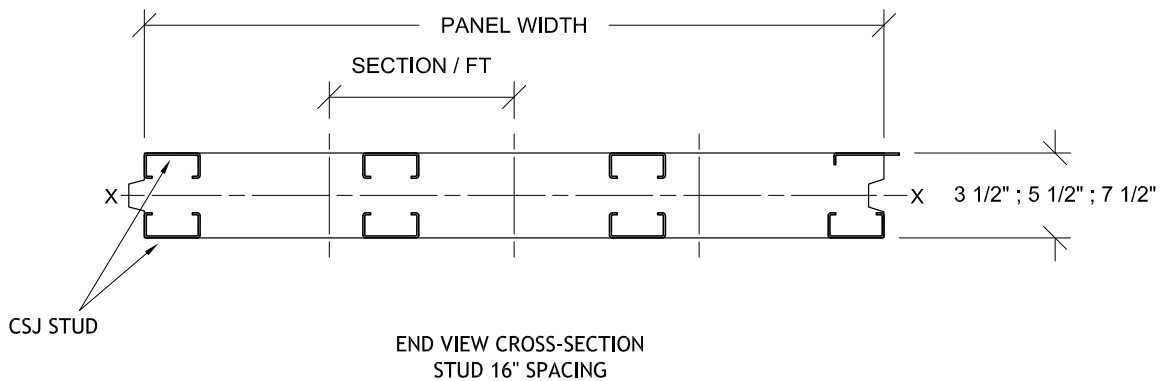
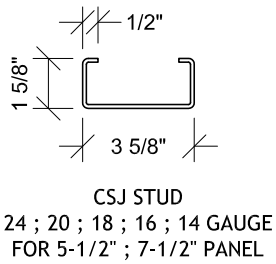
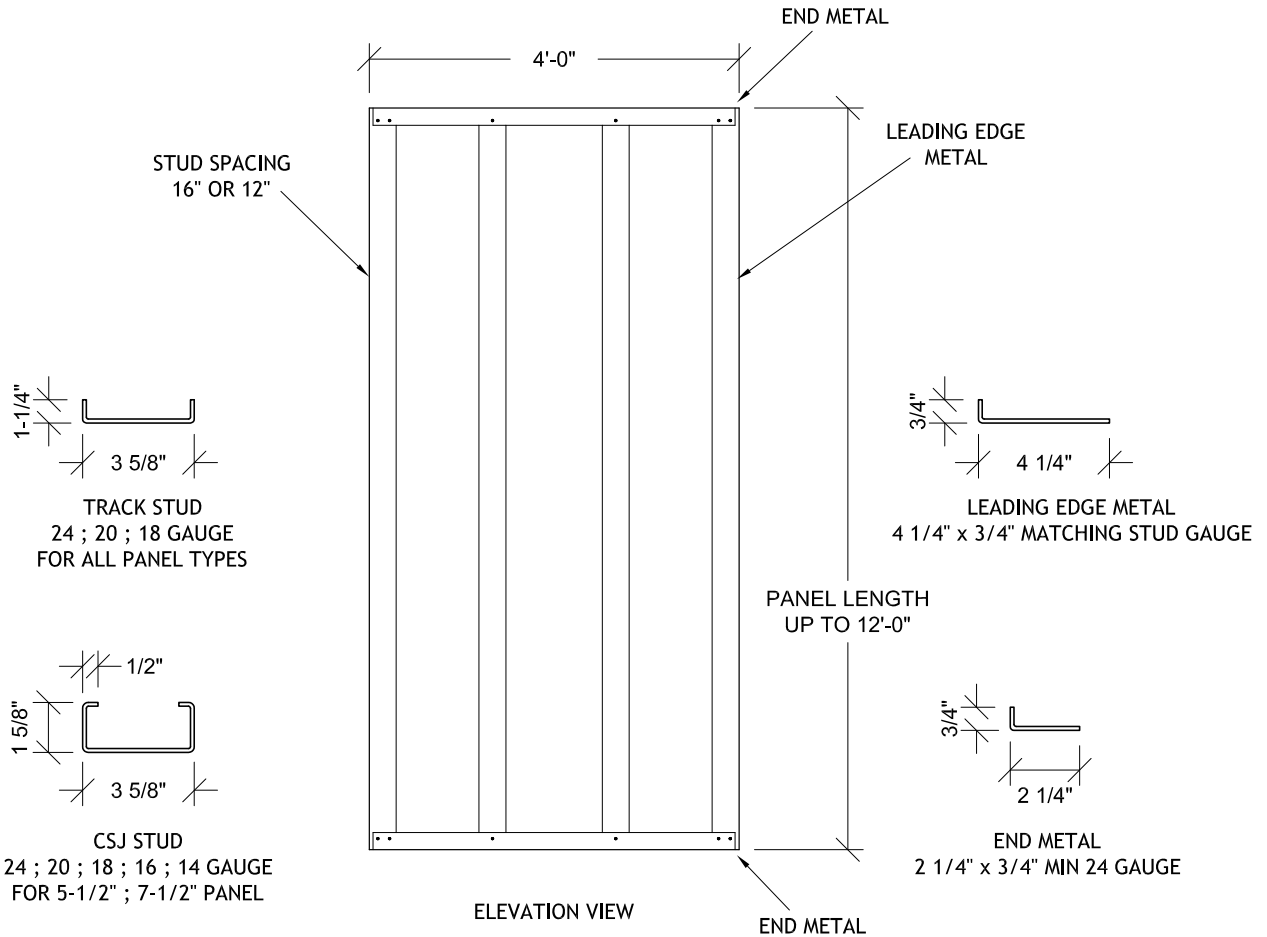


FIGURE 2: THERMASTEEL PANELS

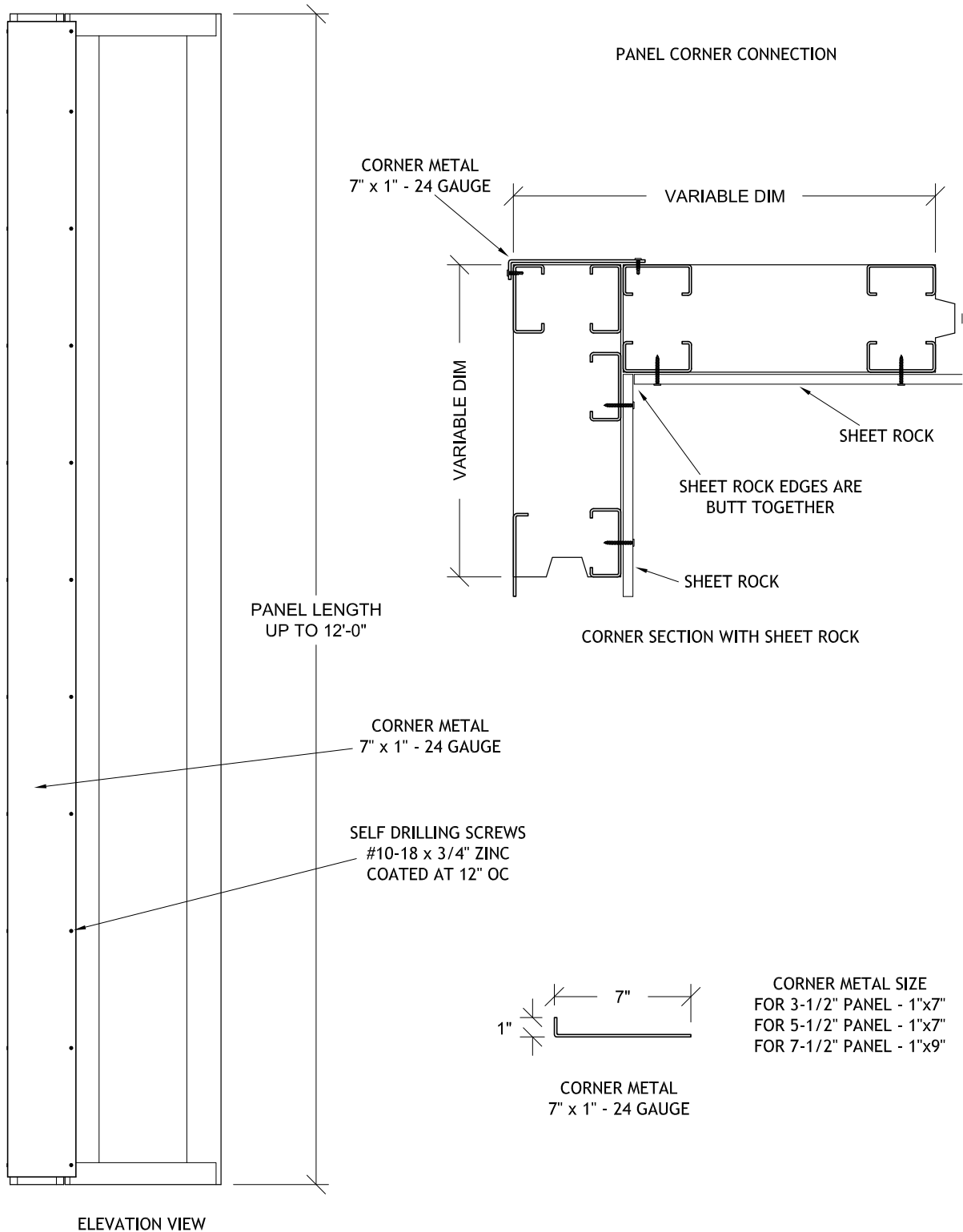
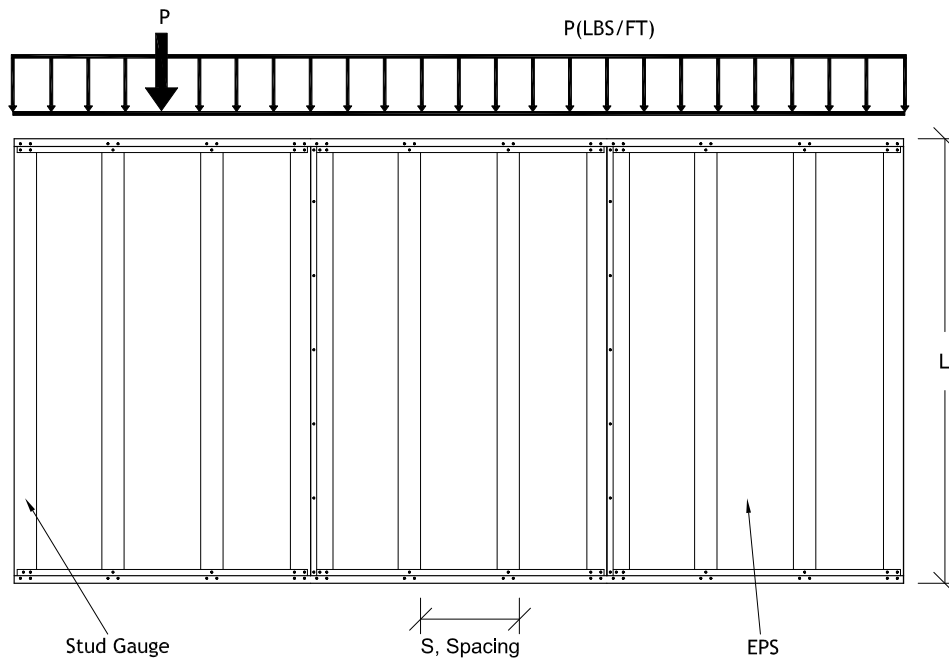


FIGURE 3: WALL CORNER DETAILS


FIGURE 4: AXIAL DISTRIBUTED LOAD AND/OR POINT LOAD ACTING ON A STUD PACK*

*Added strength by horizontal brace and lateral support by EPS is not considered

Table 5. Axial Compressive Design Load acting on 2- Studs* (1 & 1.5 pcf density EPS)

Length (ft)	Gauge	Strength: LRFD, LSD (ϕP_n)			Allowable, ASD (Pa)		
		*3.5" (lbs)	5.5" (lbs)	7.5" (lbs)	*3.5" (lbs)	5.5" (lbs)	7.5" (lbs)
8	24	2,432	-----	-----	1,520	-----	-----
9	24	2,432	-----	-----	1,520	-----	-----
10	24	2,432	-----	-----	1,520	-----	-----
12	24	2,432	-----	-----	1,520	-----	-----
8	20	4,612	6,282	8,362	2,882	4,702	6,259
9	20	4,612	6,282	8,362	2,882	4,702	6,259
10	20	4,612	6,282	8,362	2,882	4,702	6,259
12	20	4,612	6,282	8,362	2,882	4,702	6,259
8	18	9,729	10,074	11,916	6,081	7,540	8,919
9	18	9,729	10,074	11,916	6,081	7,540	8,919
10	18	9,729	10,074	11,916	6,081	7,540	8,919
12	18	8,630	9,600	11,916	5,394	7,185	8,919
8	16	13,568	15,622	16,027	8,480	11,693	11,996
9	16	12,907	15,622	15,851	8,067	11,693	11,864
10	16	12,207	15,622	15,656	7,629	11,693	11,719
12	16	10,727	15,622	15,215	6,704	11,693	11,389
8	14	-----	19,038	19,894	-----	14,250	14,890
9	14	-----	18,610	19,675	-----	13,930	14,727
10	14	-----	18,143	19,434	-----	13,580	14,546
12	14	-----	17,107	18,886	-----	12,804	14,136

 ASTM E72: Concentrated compressive load is applied at $e=t/6$

*3.5- inch panels are made with 350T075-mils type studs at each face

5.5; 7.5 – inch panels are made with 362s162- mils type studs at each face

Table 6a. 3.5-inch-thick panel 350T075 mils track type studs at 16-inch O.C. 1.5 density EPS

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS 1.5 pcf density				
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads		
Gauge	L (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360
24	8	2,432	1,520	57	36	47	35	24
24	9	2,432	1,520	45	28	45	34	23
24	10	2,432	1,520	36	23	34	25	17
24	12	2,432	1,520	25	16	20	15	10
20	8	4,612	2,882	67	42	89	67	44
20	9	4,612	2,882	59	37	66	49	33
20	10	4,612	2,882	52	32	50	37	25
20	12	4,612	2,882	36	22	30	23	15
18	8	9,729	6,081	67	42	107	80	54
18	9	9,729	6,081	59	37	80	49	33
18	10	9,729	6,081	53	33	61	46	30
18	12	8,630	5,394	44	28	37	28	19
16	8	13,568	8,480	67	42	125	93	62
16	9	12,907	8,067	59	37	94	70	47
16	10	12,207	7,629	53	33	72	54	36
16	12	10,727	6,704	44	28	45	34	22

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0

Table 6b. 3.5-inch-thick panel 350T075 mils track type studs at 12-inch O.C. 1.5 density EPS

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS 1.5 pcf density				
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)		
Gauge	L (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360
24	8	3,243	2,027	76	47	63	47	31
24	9	3,243	2,027	60	38	60	45	30
24	10	3,243	2,027	49	30	45	34	22
24	12	3,243	2,027	34	21	27	20	13
20	8	6,149	3,843	89	55	118	89	59
20	9	6,149	3,843	79	49	87	66	44
20	10	6,149	3,843	69	43	66	50	33
20	12	6,149	3,843	48	30	40	30	20
18	8	12,972	8,107	89	55	143	107	71
18	9	12,972	8,107	79	49	106	66	44
18	10	12,972	8,107	71	44	81	61	41
18	12	11,507	7,192	59	37	50	37	25
16	8	18,091	11,307	89	55	166	125	83
16	9	17,210	10,756	79	49	125	94	62
16	10	16,275	10,172	71	44	96	72	48
16	12	14,302	8,939	59	37	60	45	30

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0



Table 7a. 5.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils type studs at 16" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS: 1.0 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	6,282	3,926	154	96	58	44	29	22
20	9	6,282	3,926	122	76	48	36	24	18
20	10	6,282	3,926	98	62	46	34	23	17
20	12	6,282	3,926	68	43	37	28	19	14
18	8	10,074	6,296	267	167	63	47	31	24
18	9	10,074	6,296	211	132	51	38	26	19
18	10	10,074	6,296	171	107	49	37	25	18
18	12	9,600	6,000	118	74	39	29	20	15
16	8	15,622	9,764	331	207	67	51	34	25
16	9	15,622	9,764	261	163	57	43	28	21
16	10	15,622	9,764	212	132	54	40	27	20
16	12	15,622	9,764	147	92	43	32	22	16
14	8	19,038	11,899	448	280	74	55	37	28
14	9	18,610	11,631	354	221	64	48	32	24
14	10	18,143	11,339	287	179	59	44	30	22
14	12	17,107	10,692	199	125	47	35	24	18

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0

Table 7b. 5.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils Type studs at 12" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS: 1.0 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	8,376	5,235	205	128	78	58	39	29
20	9	8,376	5,235	162	101	63	48	32	24
20	10	8,376	5,235	131	82	61	46	31	23
20	12	8,376	5,235	91	57	50	37	25	19
18	8	13,431	8,395	355	222	84	63	42	31
18	9	13,431	8,395	281	176	68	51	34	26
18	10	13,431	8,395	227	142	66	49	33	25
18	12	12,799	8,000	158	99	52	39	26	20
16	8	20,829	13,018	441	276	90	67	45	34
16	9	20,829	13,018	349	218	76	57	38	28
16	10	20,829	13,018	282	176	71	54	36	27
16	12	20,829	13,018	196	123	58	43	29	22
14	8	25,384	15,865	598	374	98	74	49	37
14	9	24,813	15,508	472	295	85	64	43	32
14	10	24,191	15,119	383	239	79	59	39	30
14	12	22,809	14,255	266	166	63	47	32	24

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0



Table 7c. 5.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils Type studs at 16" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS: 1.5 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	6,282	3,926	155	97	88	66	44	33
20	9	6,282	3,926	123	77	63	47	32	24
20	10	6,282	3,926	99	62	51	38	25	19
20	12	6,282	3,926	69	43	34	26	17	13
18	8	10,074	6,296	267	167	94	70	47	35
18	9	10,074	6,296	211	132	67	51	34	25
18	10	10,074	6,296	171	107	58	43	29	22
18	12	9,600	6,000	118	74	37	28	19	14
16	8	15,622	9,764	331	207	104	78	52	39
16	9	15,622	9,764	261	163	73	55	36	27
16	10	15,622	9,764	212	132	62	47	31	23
16	12	15,622	9,764	147	92	42	31	21	16
14	8	19,038	11,899	448	280	105	79	53	39
14	9	18,610	11,631	354	221	80	60	40	30
14	10	18,143	11,339	287	179	67	50	34	25
14	12	17,107	10,692	199	125	45	34	23	17

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0

Table 7d. 5.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils Type studs at 12" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS: 1.5 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	8,376	5,235	207	130	117	88	59	44
20	9	8,376	5,235	164	102	84	63	42	32
20	10	8,376	5,235	133	83	68	51	34	25
20	12	8,376	5,235	92	58	46	34	23	17
18	8	13,431	8,395	355	222	125	94	62	47
18	9	13,431	8,395	281	176	90	67	45	34
18	10	13,431	8,395	227	142	77	58	38	29
18	12	12,799	8,000	158	99	50	37	25	19
16	8	20,829	13,018	441	276	138	104	69	52
16	9	20,829	13,018	349	218	97	73	49	36
16	10	20,829	13,018	282	176	83	62	42	31
16	12	20,829	13,018	196	123	56	42	28	21
14	8	25,384	15,865	598	374	140	105	70	53
14	9	24,813	15,508	472	295	107	80	54	40
14	10	24,191	15,119	383	239	89	67	45	34
14	12	22,809	14,255	266	166	60	45	30	23

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0



Table 8a. 7.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils type studs at 16" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS: 1.0 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	8,180	5,113	329	206	87	65	44	33
20	9	8,180	5,113	260	163	64	48	32	24
20	10	8,180	5,113	211	132	56	42	28	21
20	12	8,180	5,113	146	91	34	25	17	13
18	8	15,240	9,525	417	260	92	69	46	34
18	9	15,240	9,525	329	206	68	51	34	26
18	10	15,240	9,525	267	167	59	44	30	22
18	12	14,837	9,273	185	116	41	31	20	15
16	8	18,585	11,615	517	323	98	74	49	37
16	9	18,585	11,615	409	255	72	54	36	27
16	10	18,585	11,615	331	207	63	47	31	24
16	12	18,585	11,615	230	144	43	32	21	16
14	8	33,156	20,722	817	510	146	110	73	55
14	9	32,792	20,495	645	403	78	58	39	29
14	10	32,389	20,243	523	327	68	51	34	25
14	12	31,476	19,673	363	227	46	34	23	17

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0

Table 8b. 7.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils type studs at 12" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS: 1.0 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	10,907	6,817	439	274	116	87	58	44
20	9	10,907	6,817	347	217	86	64	43	32
20	10	10,907	6,817	281	176	75	56	37	28
20	12	10,907	6,817	195	122	45	34	22	17
18	8	20,320	12,700	555	347	123	92	61	46
18	9	20,320	12,700	439	274	91	68	46	34
18	10	20,320	12,700	355	222	79	59	39	30
18	12	19,782	12,364	247	154	54	41	27	20
16	8	24,779	15,487	690	431	131	98	66	49
16	9	24,779	15,487	545	341	96	72	48	36
16	10	24,779	15,487	441	276	84	63	42	31
16	12	24,779	15,487	307	192	57	43	29	21
14	8	44,208	27,630	1089	680	195	146	98	73
14	9	43,722	27,326	860	538	104	78	52	39
14	10	43,186	26,991	697	436	90	68	45	34
14	12	41,968	26,230	484	302	61	46	31	23

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0



Table 8c. 7.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils type studs at 16" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse Loads (psf); EPS: 1.5 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	8,362	6,259	338	211	125	93	62	47
20	9	8,362	6,259	267	167	103	77	51	39
20	10	8,362	6,259	216	135	101	76	51	38
20	12	8,362	6,259	150	94	81	61	41	30
18	8	11,916	8,919	432	270	130	98	65	49
18	9	11,916	8,919	341	213	108	81	54	40
18	10	11,916	8,919	276	173	104	78	52	39
18	12	11,916	8,919	192	120	85	64	43	32
16	8	16,027	11,996	536	335	141	106	70	53
16	9	15,851	11,864	424	265	137	102	68	51
16	10	15,656	11,719	343	214	109	82	55	41
16	12	15,215	11,389	238	149	90	67	45	34
14	8	33,156	20,722	817	510	146	110	73	55
14	9	32,792	20,495	645	403	156	117	78	59
14	10	32,389	20,243	523	327	148	111	74	55
14	12	31,476	19,673	363	227	116	87	58	43

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0

Table 8d. 7.5-inch-thick panel with 362S162-mils type studs at 12" o.c.; no gypsum or siding.

		Axial Distributed Compression (plf)		Transverse loading (psf); EPS: 1.5 pcf density					
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	Service loads (psf)			
Gauge	Ht (ft)	(ϕ pn)	(pa)	(ϕ wn)	(wa)	L/180	L/240	L/360	L/480
20	8	11,149	8,345	450	281	166	125	83	62
20	9	11,149	8,345	356	222	137	103	69	51
20	10	11,149	8,345	288	180	135	101	67	51
20	12	11,149	8,345	200	125	108	81	54	41
18	8	15,888	11,892	576	360	173	130	87	65
18	9	15,888	11,892	455	284	143	108	72	54
18	10	15,888	11,892	368	230	138	104	69	52
18	12	15,888	11,892	256	160	114	85	57	43
16	8	21,369	15,995	715	447	188	141	94	70
16	9	21,135	15,819	565	353	182	137	91	68
16	10	20,875	15,625	457	286	145	109	73	55
16	12	20,287	15,185	318	199	120	90	60	45
14	8	44,208	27,630	1089	680	195	146	98	73
14	9	43,722	27,326	860	538	208	156	104	78
14	10	43,186	26,991	697	436	197	148	99	74
14	12	41,968	26,230	484	302	155	116	77	58

All strength values account for local buckling, yielding and lateral buckling
 ASTM E72 Axial distributed compressive loads are applied at $e=t/6$
 LRFD, LSD Capacity reduction factor, $\phi = 0.8$ axial & flexure; ASD safety factor = 2.0

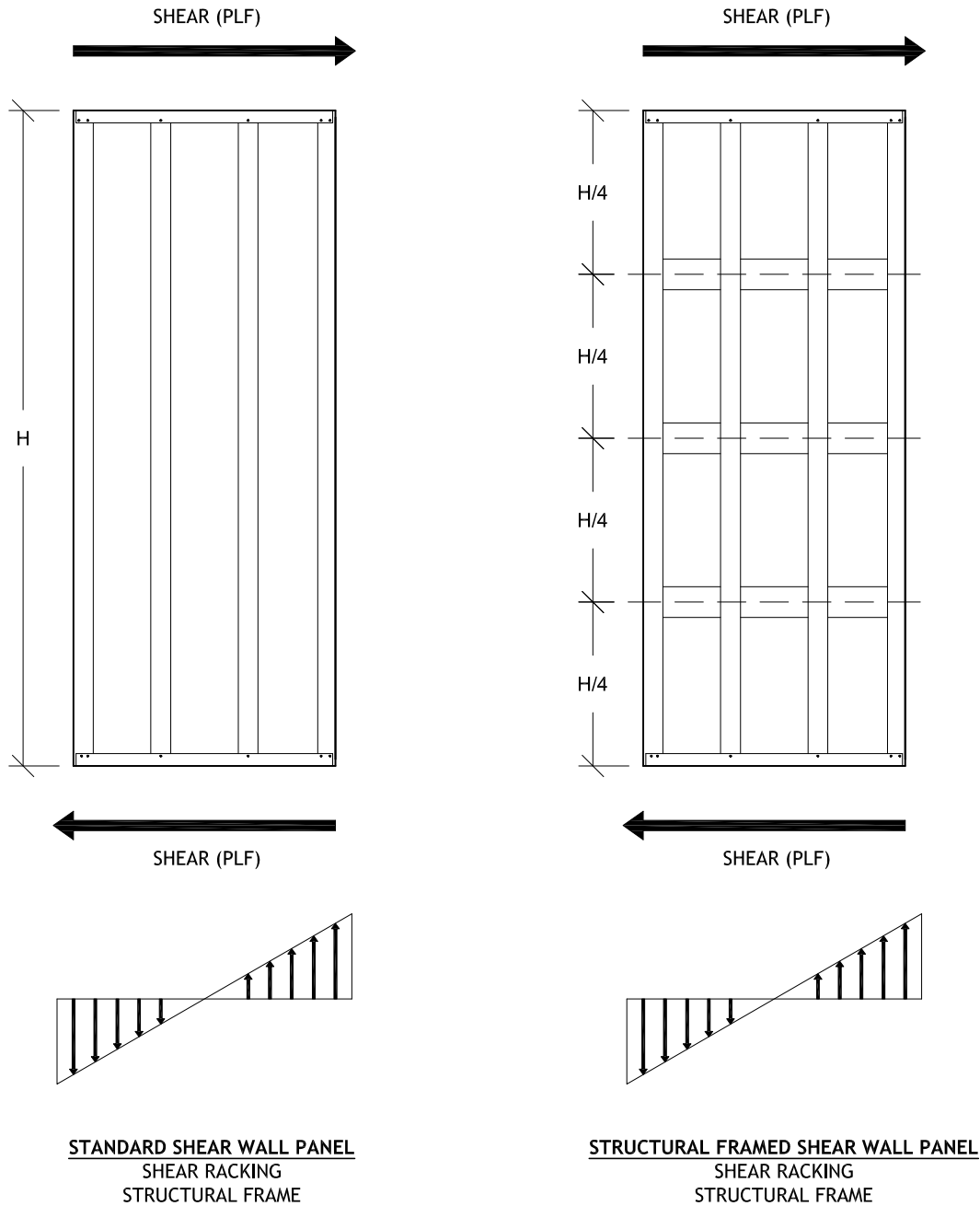


FIGURE 5: SHEAR PANELS (STANDARD AND STRUCTURAL FRAMED)

Table 9a. 5.5-inch-thick Shear Wall Standard Panel (No Gravity Loads); no gypsum or sheathing

Gauge	EPS Density (pcf)	h (ft)	stud spacing @ 16" o.c.				stud spacing @ 12" o.c.			
			Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$		Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$	
			$(\phi v_n)^*$ (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)	(ϕv_n) (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)
20	1	8	1,514	946	901	3,136	1,937	1,211	1,010	3,513
20	1	9	1,483	927	911	2,818	1,661	1,038	1,022	3,160
20	1	10	1,246	779	819	2,280	1,401	876	904	2,516
20	1	12	1,090	681	830	1,925	1,243	777	904	2,096
18	1	8	2,804	1,752	945	3,288	3,163	1,977	1,074	3,737
18	1	9	2,768	1,730	968	2,995	3,135	1,959	1,105	3,417
18	1	10	2,158	1,349	862	2,399	2,523	1,577	967	2,691
18	1	12	2,060	1,288	870	2,017	2,254	1,409	953	2,211
16	1	8	3,529	2,206	976	3,396	4,036	2,523	1,119	3,895
16	1	9	3,529	2,206	1,011	3,128	3,979	2,487	1,168	3,613
16	1	10	2,800	1,750	894	2,490	3,201	2,001	1,014	2,822
16	1	12	2,546	1,591	899	2,085	2,886	1,804	1,001	2,322

Note: $(\phi v_n)^*$ Strength values. LSD, LRFD

Table 9b. 5.5 inch-thick Shear Standard Wall Panel (No Gravity Loads); no gypsum or sheathing

Gauge	EPS Density (pcf)	h (ft)	stud spacing @ 16" o.c.				stud spacing @ 12" o.c.			
			Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$		Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$	
			$(\phi v_n)^*$ (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)	(ϕv_n) (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)
20	1.5	8	1,555	972	1,074	3,736	1,741	1,088	1,187	4,130
20	1.5	9	1,511	944	1,088	3,366	1,668	1,042	1,205	3,726
20	1.5	10	1,284	803	982	2,734	1,337	835	1,074	2,988
20	1.5	12	1,124	703	1,000	2,320	1,220	763	1,080	2,504
18	1.5	8	2,788	1,743	1,119	3,893	3,170	1,981	1,252	4,357
18	1.5	9	2,782	1,739	1,148	3,551	3,024	1,890	1,291	3,993
18	1.5	10	2,270	1,419	1,030	2,866	2,323	1,452	1,141	3,175
18	1.5	12	2,069	1,293	1,044	2,422	2,213	1,383	1,140	2,644
16	1.5	8	3,442	2,151	1,150	4,001	3,908	2,442	1,298	4,516
16	1.5	9	3,451	2,157	1,193	3,690	3,829	2,393	1,356	4,194
16	1.5	10	2,853	1,783	1,064	2,962	2,936	1,835	1,190	3,312
16	1.5	12	2,563	1,602	1,076	2,495	2,771	1,732	1,184	2,746

Note: $(\phi v_n)^*$ Strength values.. LSD, LRFD

Table 9c. 7.5-inch-thick Shear Wall Standard Panel (No Gravity Loads); no gypsum or sheathing

Stiffeners	EPS Density (pcf)	h (ft)	stud spacing @ 16" o.c.				stud spacing @ 12" o.c.			
			Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$		Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$	
			$(\phi_{v_n})^*$ (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)	(ϕ_{v_n}) (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)
20	1	8	1,146	716	404	1,406	1,162	726	410	1,426
20	1	9	1,076	673	400	1,236	1,103	689	405	1,254
20	1	10	996	623	373	1,039	1,034	646	379	1,054
20	1	12	910	569	390	904	943	589	395	917
18	1	8	1,512	945	405	1,410	1,557	973	411	1,430
18	1	9	1,433	895	401	1,240	1,469	918	407	1,258
18	1	10	1,320	825	374	1,042	1,363	852	380	1,058
18	1	12	1,216	760	392	909	1,257	786	397	921
16	1	8	1,846	1,154	406	1,412	1,870	1,169	412	1,432
16	1	9	1,731	1,082	402	1,242	1,786	1,116	407	1,260
16	1	10	1,599	1,000	376	1,045	1,659	1,037	381	1,061
16	1	12	1,483	927	393	911	1,533	958	398	923

 Note: $(\phi_{v_n})^*$ Strength values.. LSD, LRFD

Table 9d. 7.5-inch-thick Shear Standard Wall Panel (No Gravity Loads); no gypsum or sheathing

Stiffeners	EPS Density (pcf)	h (ft)	stud spacing @ 16" o.c.				stud spacing @ 12" o.c.			
			Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$		Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$	
			$(\phi_{v_n})^*$ (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)	(ϕ_{v_n}) (plf)	ASD:(v_a) (plf)	Force v_d (plf)	Stiffness k(plf/in)
20	1.5	8	1,446	904	551	2,205	1,497	936	558	2,234
20	1.5	9	1,381	863	487	1,947	1,173	733	313	1,254
20	1.5	10	1,240	775	410	1,639	1,292	807	415	1,661
20	1.5	12	1,140	713	357	1,428	1,187	742	362	1,446
18	1.5	8	1,958	1,224	553	2,213	2,028	1,267	560	2,241
18	1.5	9	1,881	1,175	489	1,955	1,595	997	315	1,258
18	1.5	10	1,682	1,051	412	1,647	1,795	1,122	417	1,670
18	1.5	12	1,556	972	359	1,437	1,618	1,011	364	1,455
16	1.5	8	2,416	1,510	554	2,217	2,496	1,560	561	2,245
16	1.5	9	2,328	1,455	490	1,959	1,969	1,230	315	1,260
16	1.5	10	2,084	1,302	413	1,652	2,155	1,347	418	1,674
16	1.5	12	1,932	1,208	361	1,443	2,005	1,253	365	1,459

 Note: $(\phi_{v_n})^*$ Strength values.. LSD, LRFD

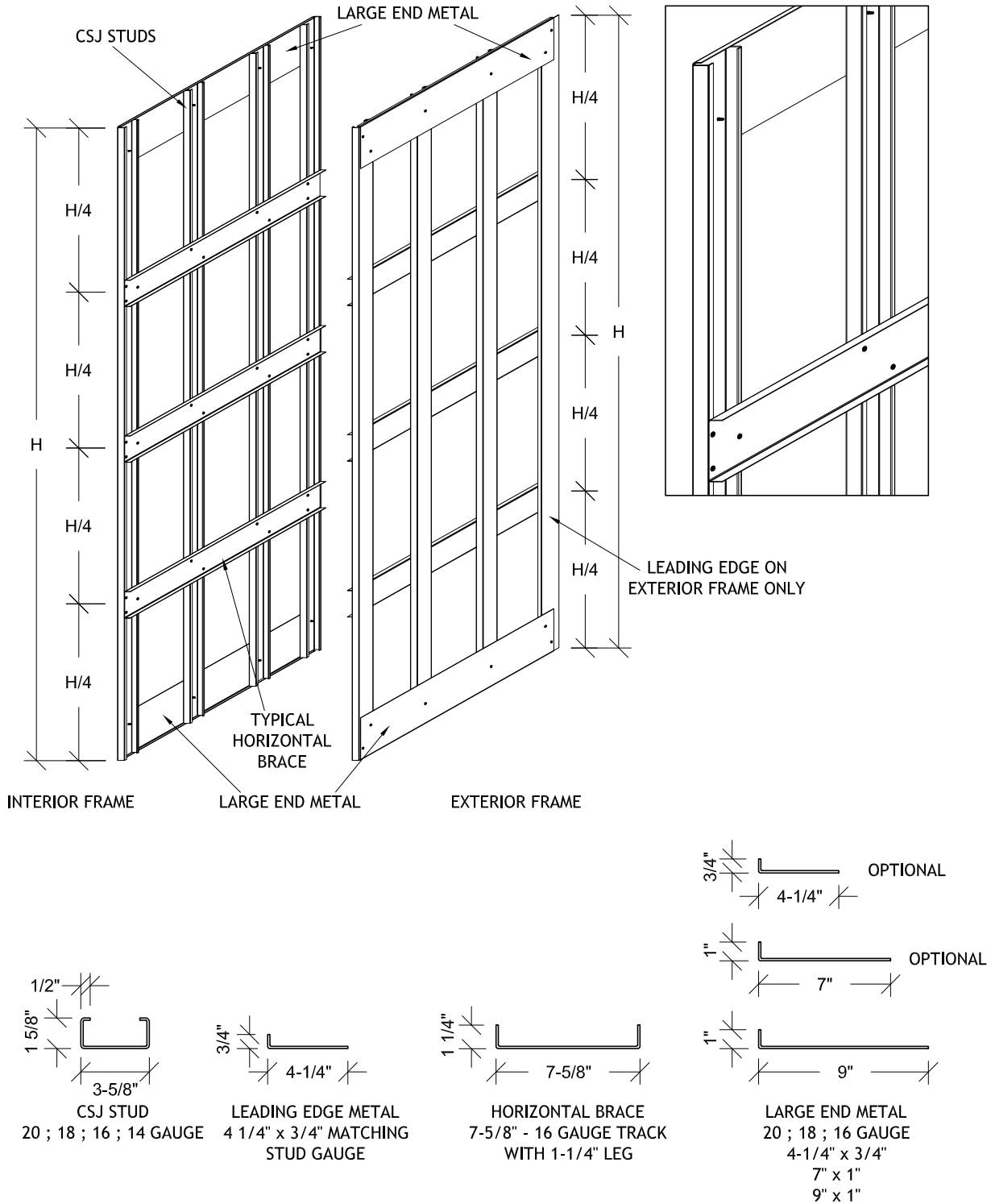


FIGURE 6: SHEAR WALL PANEL - TABLES 10A 10B

Table 10a. 5.5-inch wall panel; Special Shear Wall (3-horizontals)

	EPS	h	stud spacing @ 16" o.c.				stud spacing @ 12" o.c.			
			Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$		Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$	
			$(\phi_{v_n})^*$	ASD:(v_a)	Force	Stiffness	(ϕ_{v_n})	ASD:(v_a)	Force	Stiffness
Gauge	Density (pcf)	(ft)	(plf)	(plf)	v_d (plf)	k(plf/in)	(plf)	(plf)	v_d (plf)	k(plf/in)
20	1.5	8	1,693	1,058	4,668	4,060	1,816	1,135	5,496	4,780
20	1.5	9	1,524	953	3,882	3,001	1,641	1,025	3,558	2,751
20	1.5	10	1,360	850	3,515	2,446	1,487	929	3,845	2,675
20	1.5	12	1,170	731	3,096	1,795	1,255	784	3,317	1,923
18	1.5	8	2,254	1,596	5,726	4,980	3,162	1,976	6,807	5,921
18	1.5	9	2,385	1,491	4,745	3,668	2,849	1,781	5,570	4,307
18	1.5	10	2,298	1,436	4,203	2,925	2,560	1,600	4,969	3,458
18	1.5	12	2,051	1,282	3,666	2,126	2,183	1,364	4,009	2,325
16	1.5	8	2,568	1,605	6,510	5,663	3,924	2,453	7,747	6,739
16	1.5	9	2,415	1,510	5,385	4,163	2,898	1,811	5,614	4,340
16	1.5	10	2,245	1,403	4,717	3,282	2,707	1,692	5,331	3,709
16	1.5	12	2,191	1,370	4,090	2,372	2,539	1,587	4,525	2,624

 Note: $(\phi_{v_n})^*$ Strength values.. LSD, LRFD

Table 10b. 7.5-inch wall panel; Special Shear Wall (3-horizontals)

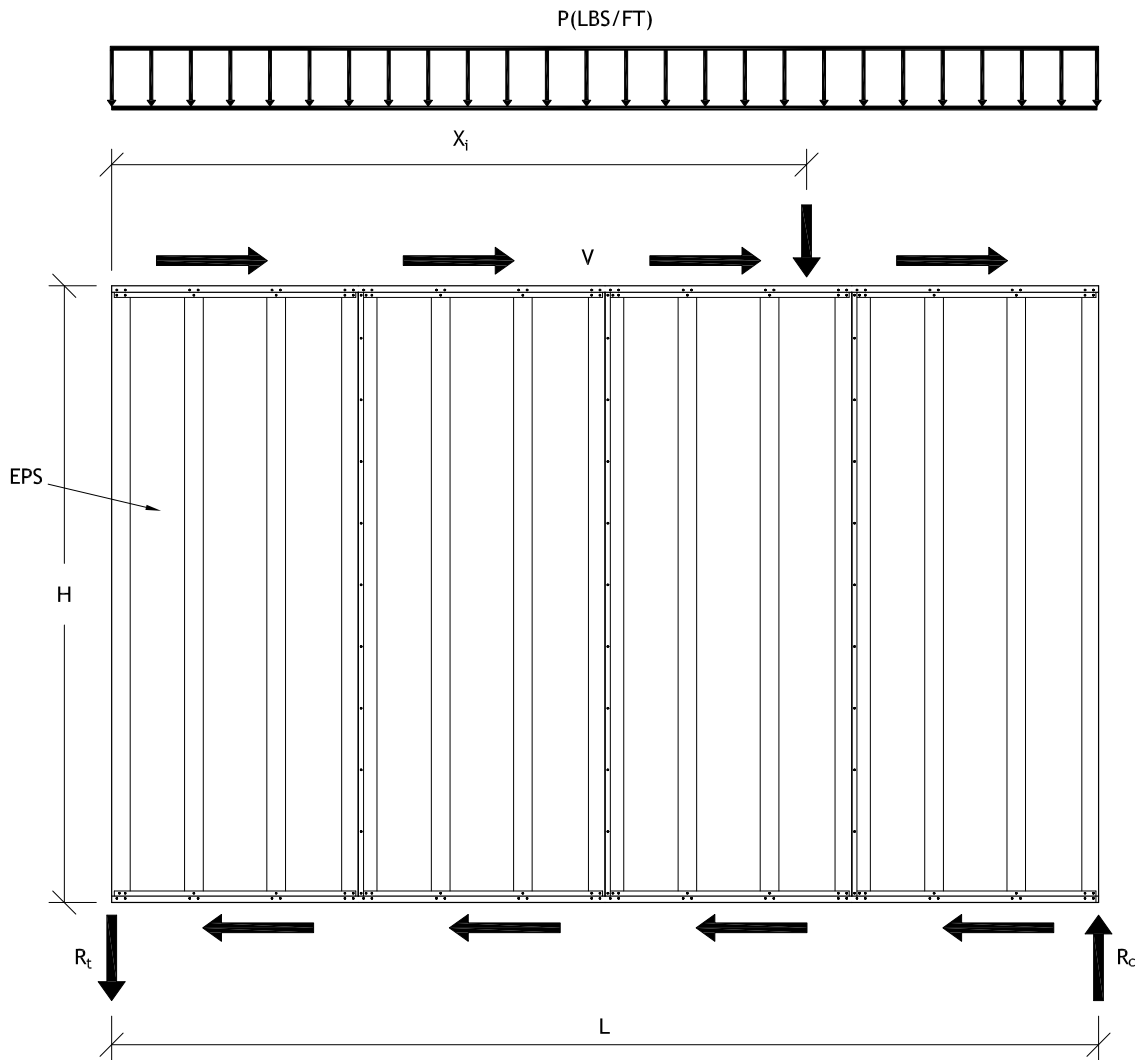
	EPS	h	stud spacing @ 16" o.c.				stud spacing @ 12" o.c.			
			Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$		Limiting shear force		Displ: $\Delta r \leq 0.02h$	
			$(\phi_{v_n})^*$	ASD:(v_a)	Force	Stiffness	(ϕ_{v_n})	ASD:(v_a)	Force	Stiffness
Gauge	Density (pcf)	(ft)	(plf)	(plf)	v_d (plf)	k(plf/in)	(plf)	(plf)	v_d (plf)	k(plf/in)
20	1.5	8	1,693	1,058	4,668	4,060	1,834	1,146	5,633	4,900
20	1.5	9	1,524	953	3,882	3,001	1,632	1,020	4,663	3,605
20	1.5	10	1,360	850	3,515	2,446	1,474	921	4,112	2,861
20	1.5	12	1,170	731	3,096	1,795	1,268	793	3,586	2,079
18	1.5	8	2,554	1,596	5,726	4,980	3,183	1,990	6,938	6,035
18	1.5	9	2,385	1,491	4,745	3,668	2,840	1,775	5,728	4,429
18	1.5	10	2,298	1,436	4,203	2,925	2,571	1,607	4,959	3,451
18	1.5	12	2,051	1,282	3,666	2,126	2,210	1,381	4,285	2,484
16	1.5	8	2,568	1,605	6,510	5,663	3,871	2,420	7,907	6,878
16	1.5	9	2,415	1,510	5,385	4,163	3,456	2,160	6,516	5,038
16	1.5	10	2,245	1,403	4,717	3,282	2,129	1,956	5,588	3,888
16	1.5	12	2,191	1,370	4,090	2,372	2,684	1,678	4,805	2,786

 Note: $(\phi_{v_n})^*$ Strength values.. LSD, LRFD



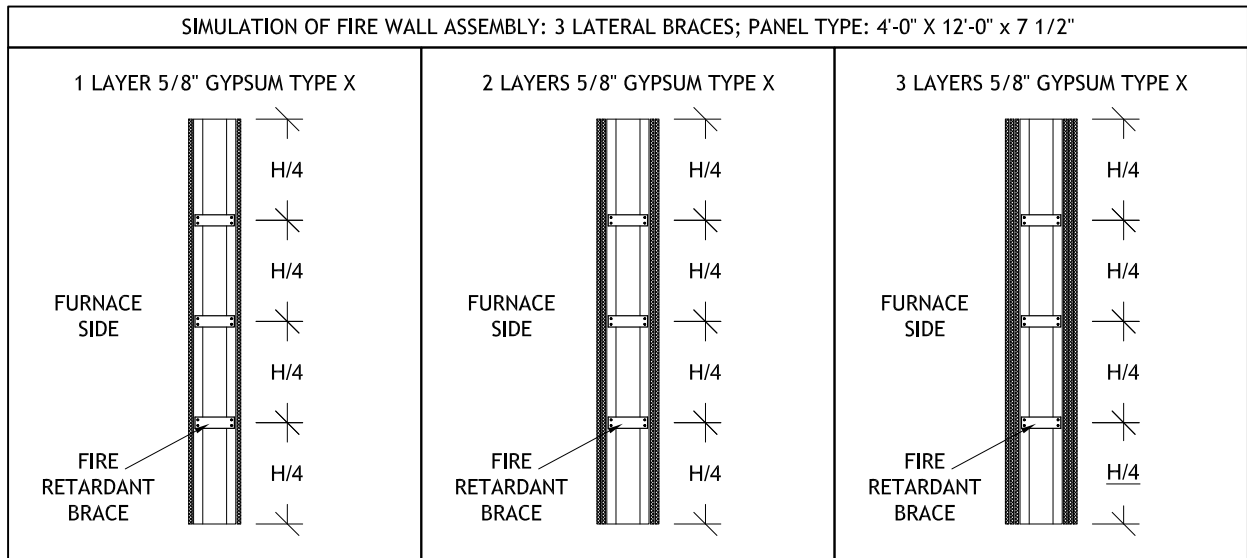
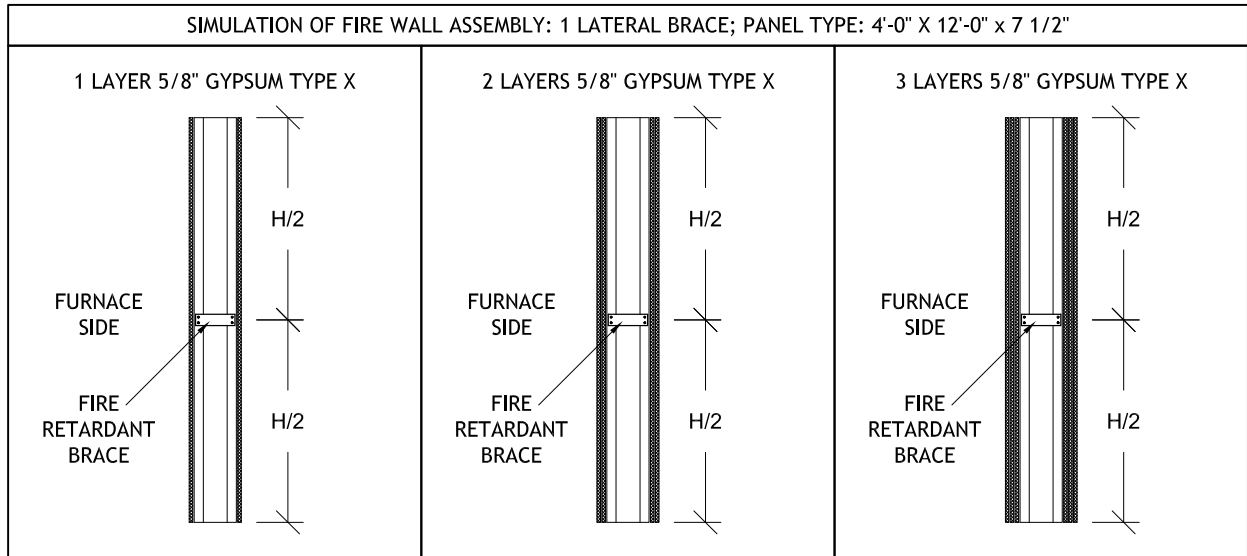
Table 11a. Limiting stud force (Rc) in Compression							
	Ht	3.5- inch		5.5- inch		7.5- inch	
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD
		ϕR_n	R_a	ϕR_n	R_a	ϕR_n	R_a
Gauge	(ft)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)
20	8	4.1	2.5	6.3	4.7	8.4	6.3
20	9	4.1	2.5	6.3	4.7	8.4	6.3
20	10	4.1	2.5	6.3	4.7	8.4	6.3
20	12	4.1	2.5	6.3	4.7	8.4	6.3
18	8	7.0	4.4	10.1	7.5	11.9	8.9
18	9	7.0	4.4	10.1	7.5	11.9	8.9
18	10	7.0	4.4	10.1	7.5	11.9	8.9
18	12	6.7	4.2	9.6	7.2	11.9	8.9
16	8	10.7	6.7	15.6	11.7	16.0	12.0
16	9	10.1	6.3	15.6	11.7	15.9	11.9
16	10	9.5	6.0	15.6	11.7	15.7	11.7
16	12	8.3	5.2	15.6	11.7	15.2	11.4

Table 11b. Limiting stud force (Rt) in Tension							
	Ht	3.5- inch		5.5- inch		7.5- inch	
		LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD
		ϕR_n	R_a	ϕR_n	R_a	ϕR_n	R_a
Gauge	(ft)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)	(kips)
20	8	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1
20	9	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1
20	10	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1
20	12	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1	13.4	8.1
18	8	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6
18	9	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6
18	10	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6
18	12	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6	17.6	10.6
16	8	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2
16	9	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2
16	10	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2
16	12	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2	22.0	13.2



$$R_c = \left[\frac{pL}{2} + \sum_i \left\{ \frac{x_i}{L} \right\} p_i \right]_{gravity} + \left[\frac{Vh}{L} \right]_{racking}$$

FIGURE 7: GRAVITY AND SHEAR LOAD INTERACTION



FIGURES 8, 9: CROSS SECTION OF LOAD BEARING FIRE TEST WALL

Table 12. Fire Rated LRFD, LSD & ASD Load Bearing Capacities: 7.5-inch x 12-ft, EPS, 362S62-33 @ 16" oc						
Bracing Parallel to wall @ mid height (72 inches)						
		Stud(s)	Bracing Transverse to wall		Bracing Transverse to wall	
			36 inch		72 inch	
5/8" Type X	Fire Rating	Max Temperature	LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD
# of Gyp. Layers	(minutes)	(F)	φPn (kips)	Pa (kips)	φPn (kips)	Pa (kips)
		68	10.32	6.45	9.58	5.99
3	60	154	10.32	6.45	9.55	5.97
3	120	553	9.32	5.83	8.19	5.12
3	180	604	8.88	5.55	7.80	4.87
2	60	563	9.24	5.78	8.12	5.08
2	120	662	8.25	5.16	7.27	4.54
2	180	841	5.59	3.49	4.99	3.12
1	60	745	7.16	4.47	6.34	3.96
1	120	919	4.12	2.57	3.64	2.28
1	180	936	3.78	2.36	3.32	2.07

Table 13. Fire Rated LRFD, LSD & ASD Load Bearing Capacities: 7.5-inch x 12-ft, EPS, 362S62-54 @ 16" oc						
Bracing Parallel to wall @ mid height (72 inches)						
		Stud(s)	Bracing Transverse to wall		Bracing Transverse to wall	
			36 inch		72 inch	
5/8" Type X	Fire Rating	Max Temperature	LRFD, LSD	ASD	LRFD, LSD	ASD
# of Gyp. Layers	(minutes)	(F)	φPn (kips)	Pa (kips)	φPn (kips)	Pa (kips)
		68	19.77	12.36	17.44	10.90
3	60	154	19.74	12.34	17.41	10.88
3	120	553	18.00	11.25	15.42	9.64
3	180	604	17.11	10.70	14.69	9.18
2	60	563	17.84	11.15	15.29	9.55
2	120	662	15.87	9.92	13.70	8.56
2	180	841	10.67	6.67	9.38	5.86
1	60	745	13.71	8.57	11.94	7.47
1	120	919	7.92	4.95	6.88	4.30
1	180	936	7.30	4.56	6.29	3.93

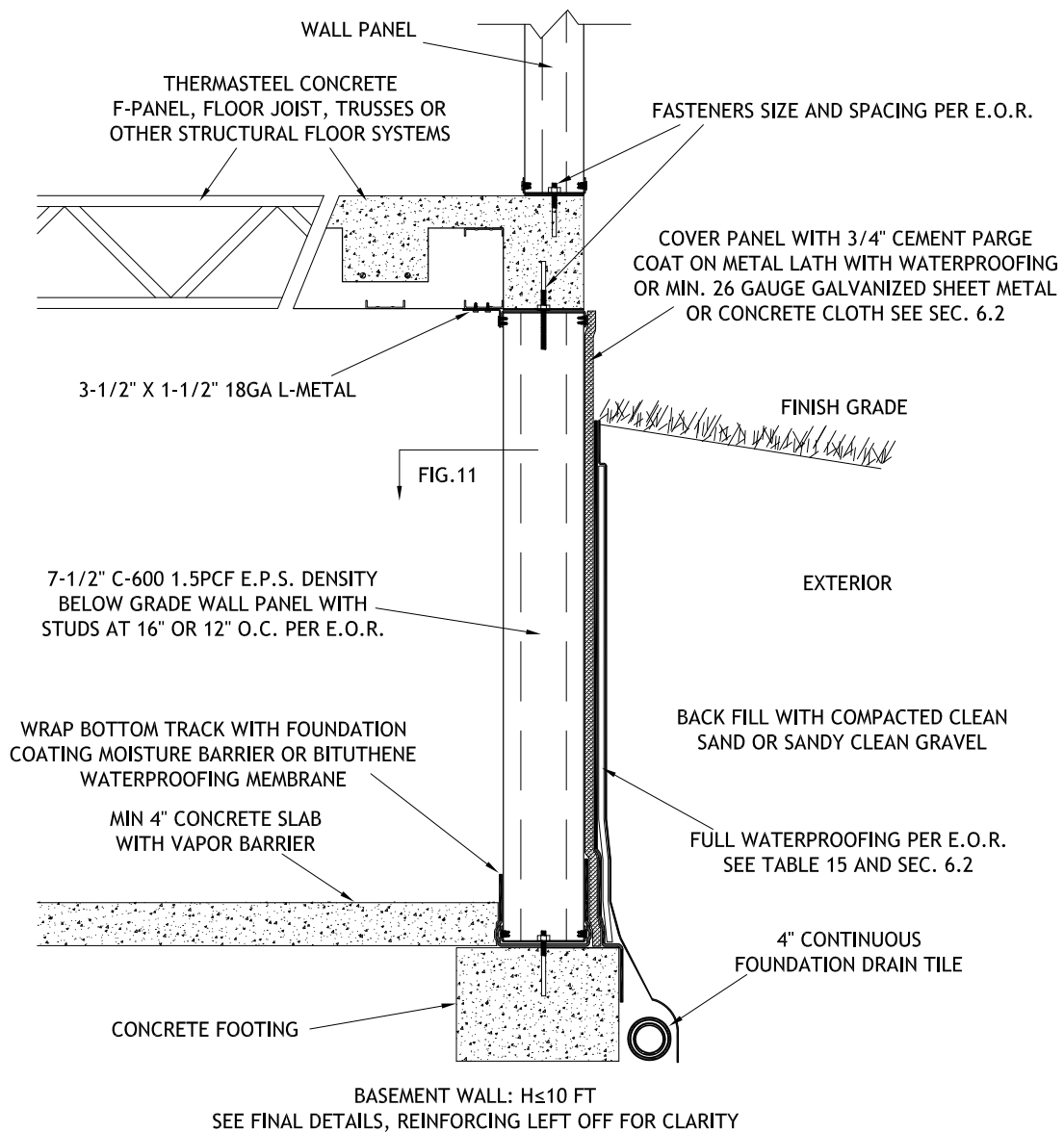
Table 14. Roof applications		
Shingles roof	Metal deck roof	Other roof type
Sheathing and under layment per manufacturer	Tape or caulk* Sims the exterior face of	Consult specialist
Use shingle nails per manufacturer	Use screws with seals per manufacturer	Per case
* EPS compliant caulk		
Furring out shingles with strips will cause condensation – Not permitted		

Table 15. Weather barrier and Waterproofing applications

Type	Above Grade		Below Grade	
Condition	Vapor Pressure	Water Pressure	Vapor Pressure	Water Pressure
Exterior walls	No Vapor barrier required	Full Waterproofing	Full Waterproofing	Full Waterproofing
Interior walls	No Vapor barrier required	Full Waterproofing	No Vapor barrier required	Full Waterproofing
Floor	No Vapor barrier required	Full Waterproofing	Full Waterproofing	Full Waterproofing
Roof	Underlayment and roofing material	Full Waterproofing		
Foundation	Full Waterproofing	Full Waterproofing	Full Waterproofing	Full Waterproofing

Vapor pressure refers to atmospheric pressure or when panels are covered with rain screen (brick, siding, EIFS, etc.)

Water proofing systems are out of the scope of this bulletin and per designer's specifications


FIGURE 10: TYPICAL BELOW GRADE WALL

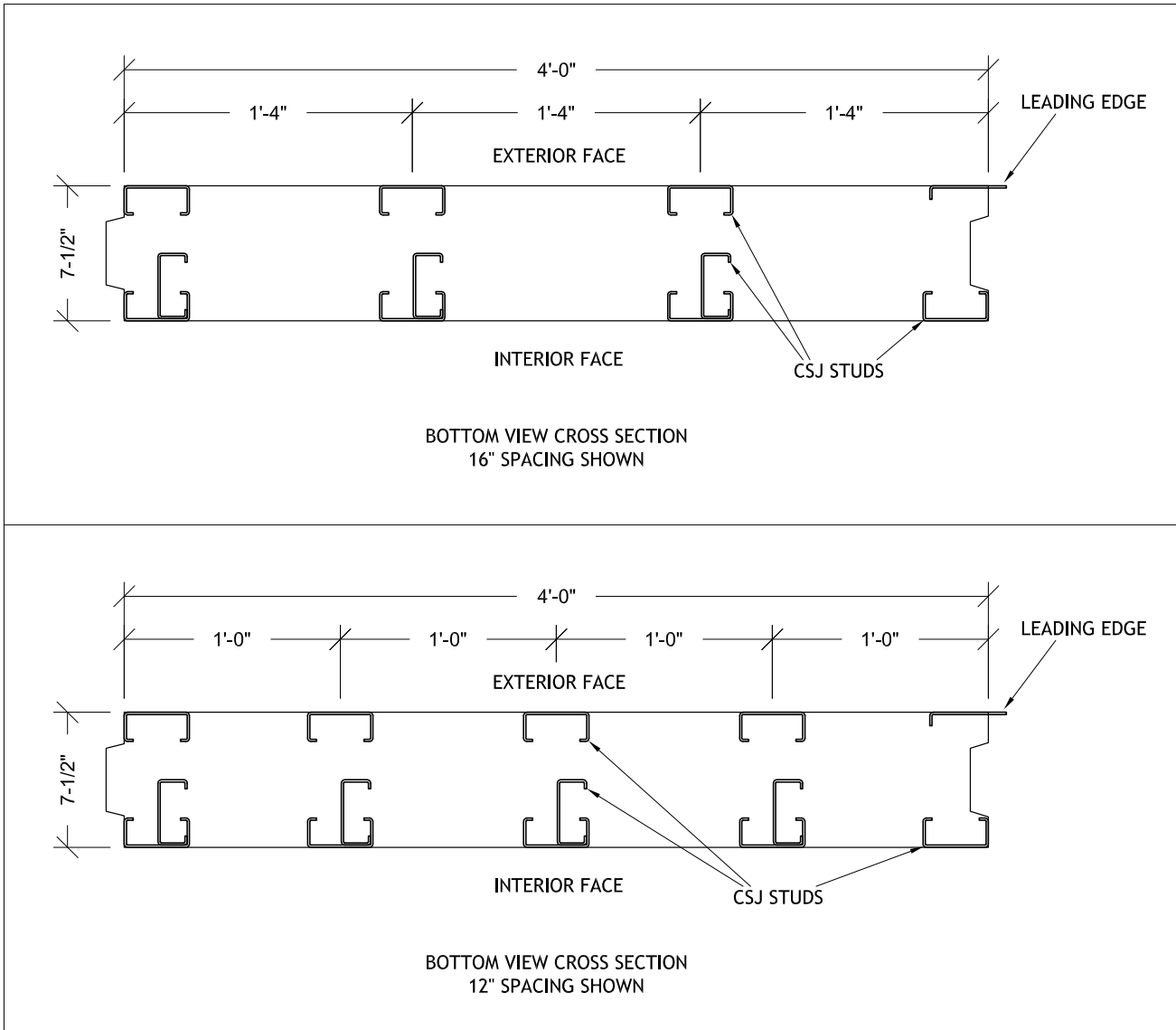


FIGURE 11: BELOW GRADE WALL SECTION WITH C600 STUDS EVERY 16 OR 12 INCH ON CENTER

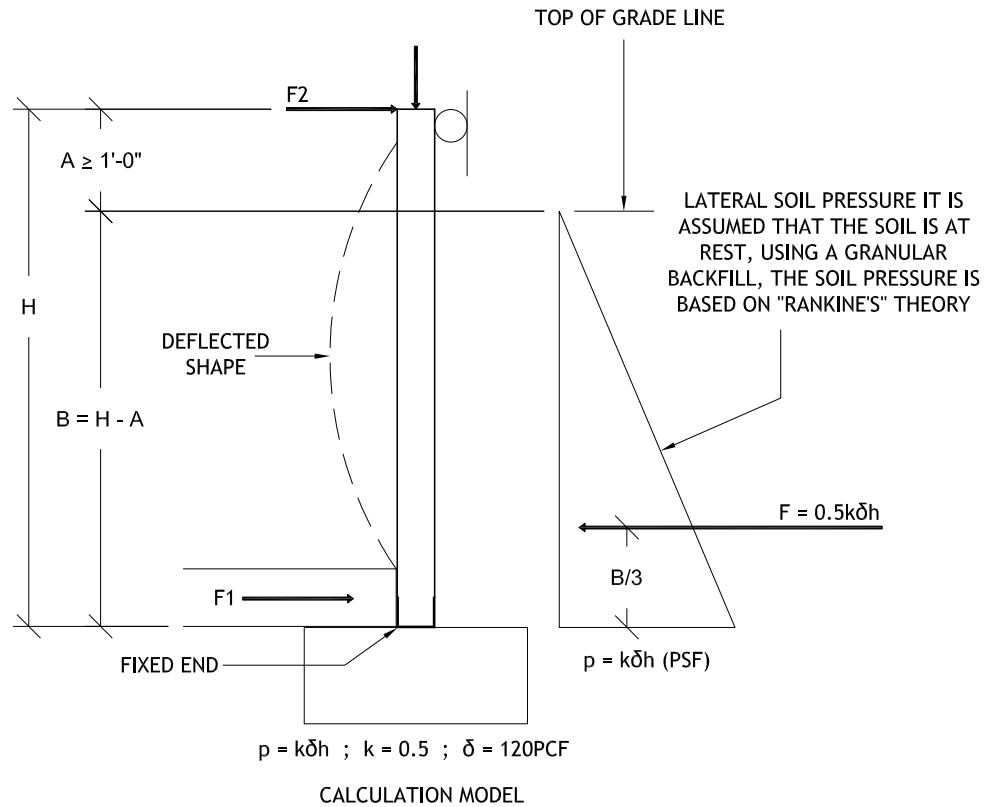

FIGURE 12: BELOW GRADE WALL WITH RANKINE'S SOIL PRESSURE THEORY

Table 16. Below grade wall allowable loads						
Below grade wall section C600 studs 1.5 pcf every 16 or 12 inch on center						
Panel height	Max backfill	Soil pressure at the bottom	stud spacing @ 16" o.c.		stud spacing @ 12" o.c.	
			Transverse load p (plf)	ASD Acting moment	Transverse load p (plf)	ASD Acting moment
H (ft)	h (ft)	$p = k\delta h$ (psf)	p(max) at the bottom	M (ft-k)/16"	p(max) at the bottom	M (ft-k)/12"
4	3	180	240	0.19	180	0.14
5	4	240	320	0.32	240	0.24
6	5	300	400	0.8	300	0.6
7	6	360	480	1.35	360	1.01
8	7	420	560	2.1	420	1.58
9	8	480	640	3.08	480	2.31
10	9	540	720	4.34*	540	3.26

Max allowable axial compressive load is 10.78 kips per stud line

*Max allowable axial bending moment per stud line is 3.88 (ft-k) kips per stud line

For increased seismic and shear performance it is recommended to key in the panel 1.5" into the footing

Maximum moments imposed by backfill occur at the bottom of the wall (h-ft)

Load interaction shall be satisfied in which P (kips) & M (ft-k) $\left(\frac{p}{10.78} + \frac{M}{3.88} \right) \leq 1$