



**STATELY**

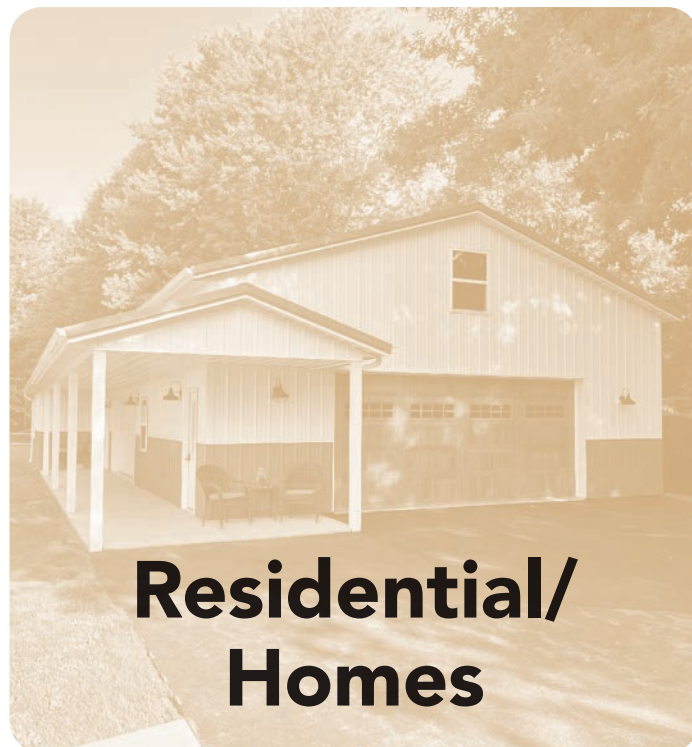
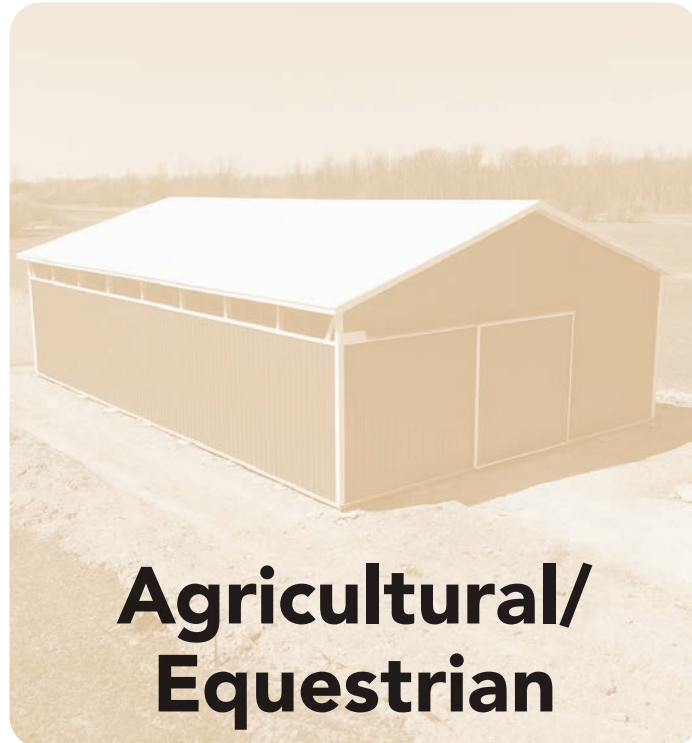


**THE STATELY  
POST FRAME**

**MAXIMIZE THE VALUE OF YOUR BUILDING INVESTMENT**



# The Versatility of a Stately Post Frame Building



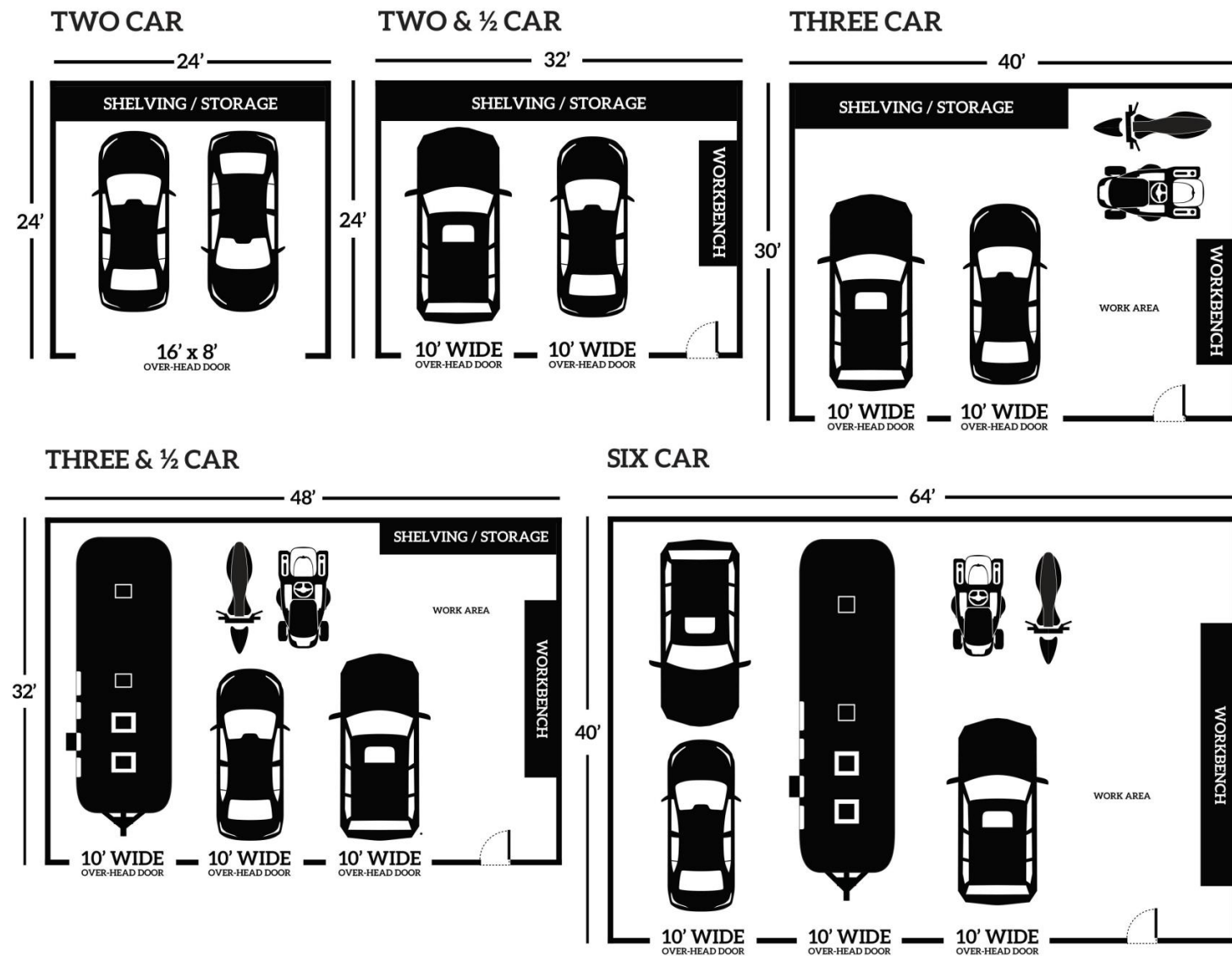
# Why Build a Post Frame?

- Compared to traditional framing methods, post frames offer exceptional cost savings.
- Utilizing metal exterior finishes, post frames involve almost no maintenance.
- In comparison to traditional building methods, post frames offer an exponentially faster build time.
- The use of trusses and columns in post frame construction allow us to build up to 72 ft. wide clear-span with no additional interior framing necessary.
- Post Frame construction allows more insulation with less thermal breaks, making them more energy efficient than conventional framing methods. In addition, there is drastically less waste in post frame construction, boasting a lesser carbon footprint.





# How Much Space Do You Need?



## For Your Reference ...

- The average motorcycle is 3' wide x 8' long
- The average riding mower is 4' wide x 6' long
- The average boat is 6' wide and 26' long with trailer
- The average tractor is 6' wide x 12' long
- The average car is 7' wide x 15' long (15'x15' with doors open)
- The average SUV & Truck are 8' wide x 17' long (17'x17' with doors open)

## Standard Sizes

- 24' x 32'
- 30' x 40'
- 32' x 48'
- 36' x 56'
- 40' x 64'
- 48' x 72'
- 50' x 80'
- 60' x 104'

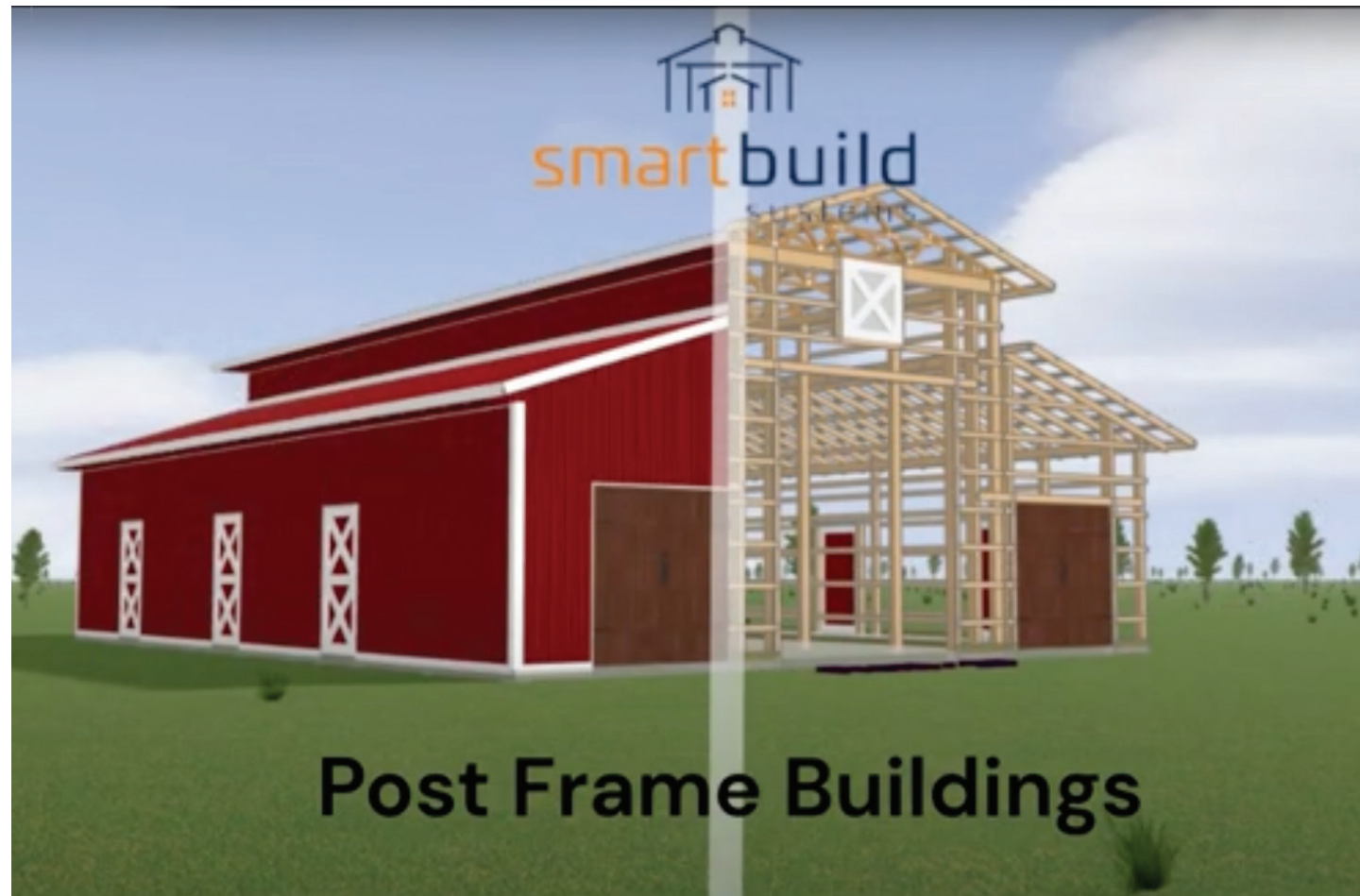
# Determine Location



- Foremost, are there any local zoning restrictions dictating height and square footage? What are the setbacks from property lines? Are you located in a flood-zone? All these questions can be easily answered by a phone call to your local town zoning department and providing your address.
- Will there be utilities like water, gas or electric run to the building? If so, where will they be coming from?
- Plan for the future, don't restrict yourself while also keeping budget in mind.
- Determine the orientation and accessibility of the building. Which side are the overhead door openings on? Will there be a driveway or construction access?
- Consider the elevation of the building in relation to its surroundings. Will there be positive drainage away from the building?
- Outside of the finished dimensions of the building, retain a minimum of 8 ft. around all sides for construction purposes.

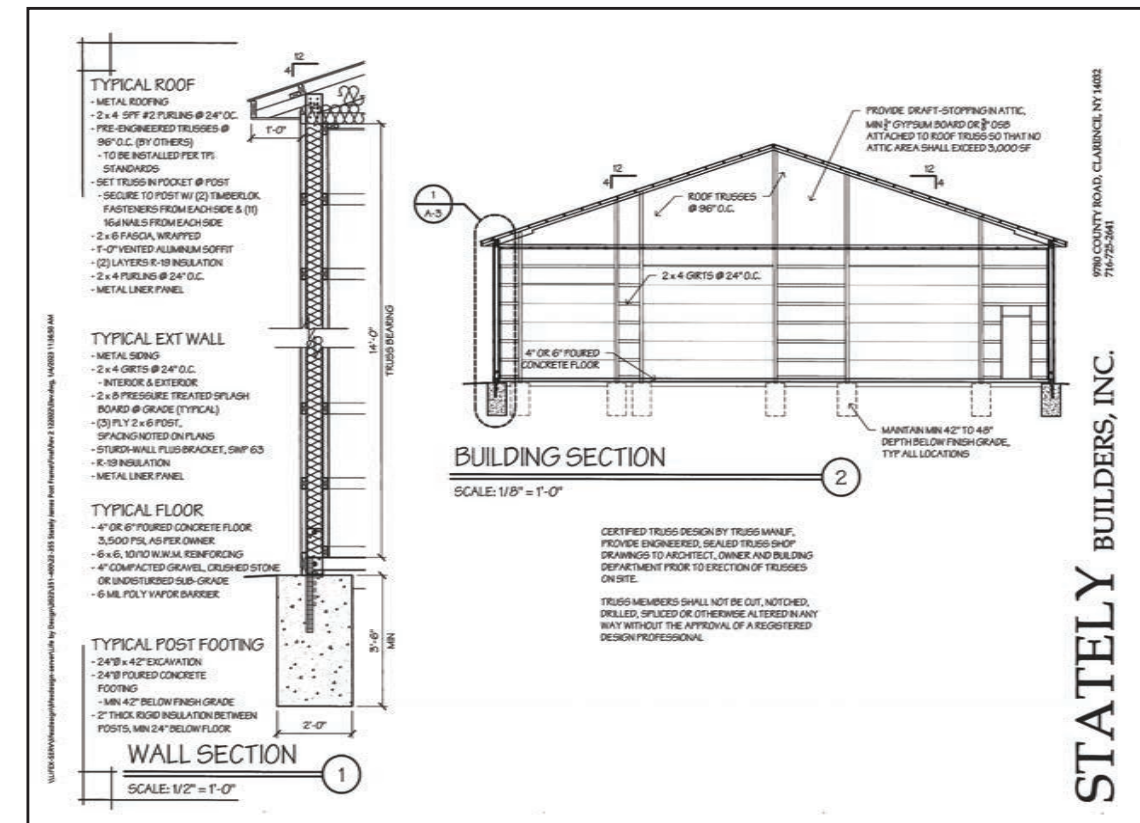


# Building Design



# Post Frame Architect

- At Stately, we work hand-in-hand with architects specializing in post frame construction. Not all architects understand the proper ways to draft a post frame structure.



- Every building we construct is specific to the needs of the customer, thus the building is engineered on an individual basis. These are not generic kits.
- To help our customers visualize the possibilities of their new building, we utilize the latest in post frame construction software. In real time you can see what a porch, cupola, color combinations and many more elements can do to enhance the aesthetic of your property's newest addition.

# Permitting Process

- Not just anyone can erect your building, Stately carries all the proper insurances the local building department requires to issue a permit.
- To streamline the building process, we at Stately handle all necessary correspondence with the building department, furnish the proper blueprints, and apply for the building permit to take your project from concept to completion.



# Preparing Your Site

- Whether Stately preforms your site work or not, it is important to understand the anatomy of a proper building pad. A legitimate building site will keep your build on schedule and less affected by weather conditions.
- The future of your investment starts with your site preparation. Stately's parameters are as follows and will ensure a top quality product.
  - Stabilization fabric must be laid down before stone is brought in.
  - Stone must not exceed 4" max. in base level.
  - Material must be compacted in 6"- 8" layers (#2 crusher run or recycled crush concrete recommended)
  - Size of the building pad should be 8 ft. greater than building on all sides in most cases.
  - Taking these steps will insure the proper base for the future of your concrete floor.



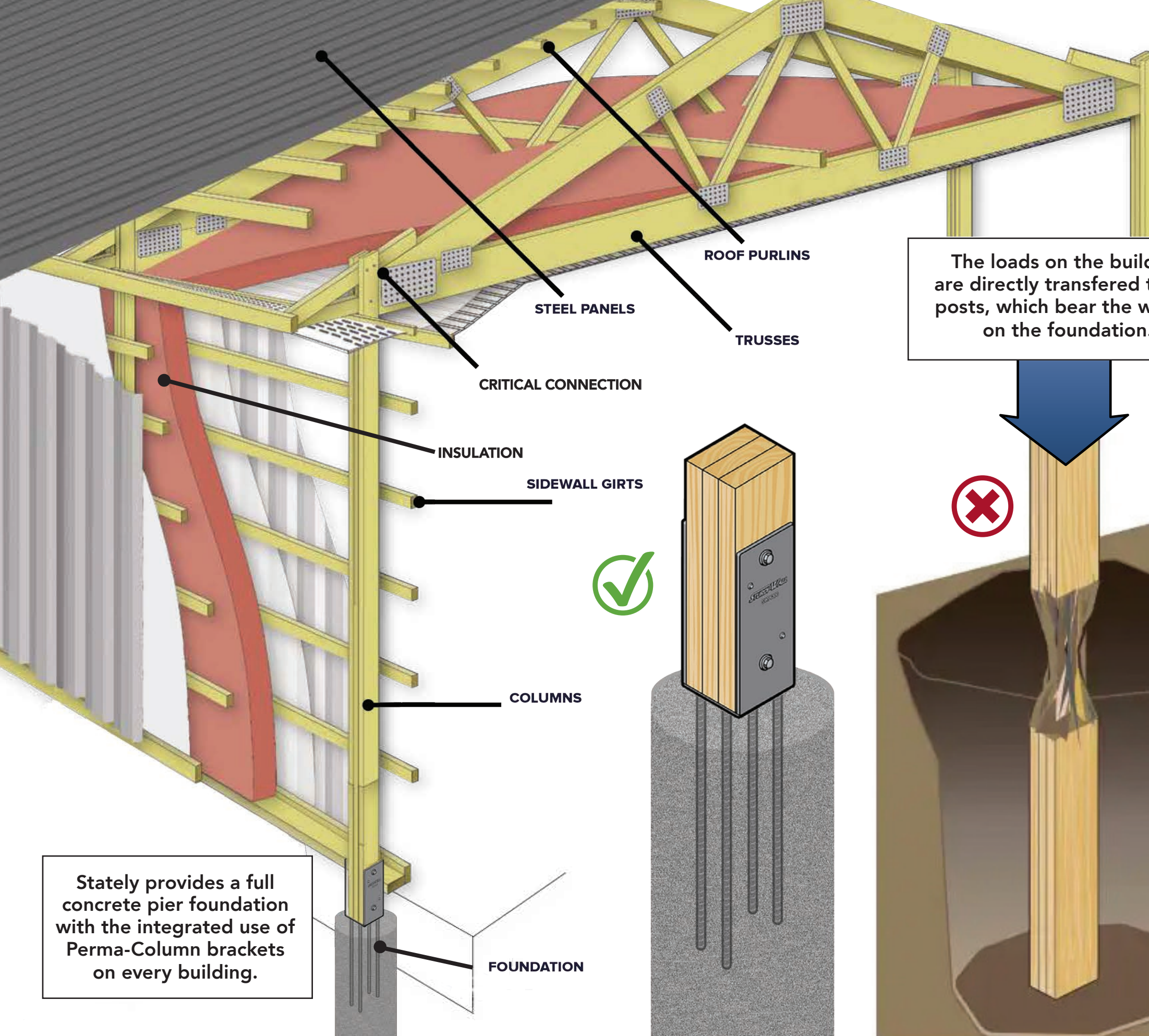
# What To Expect



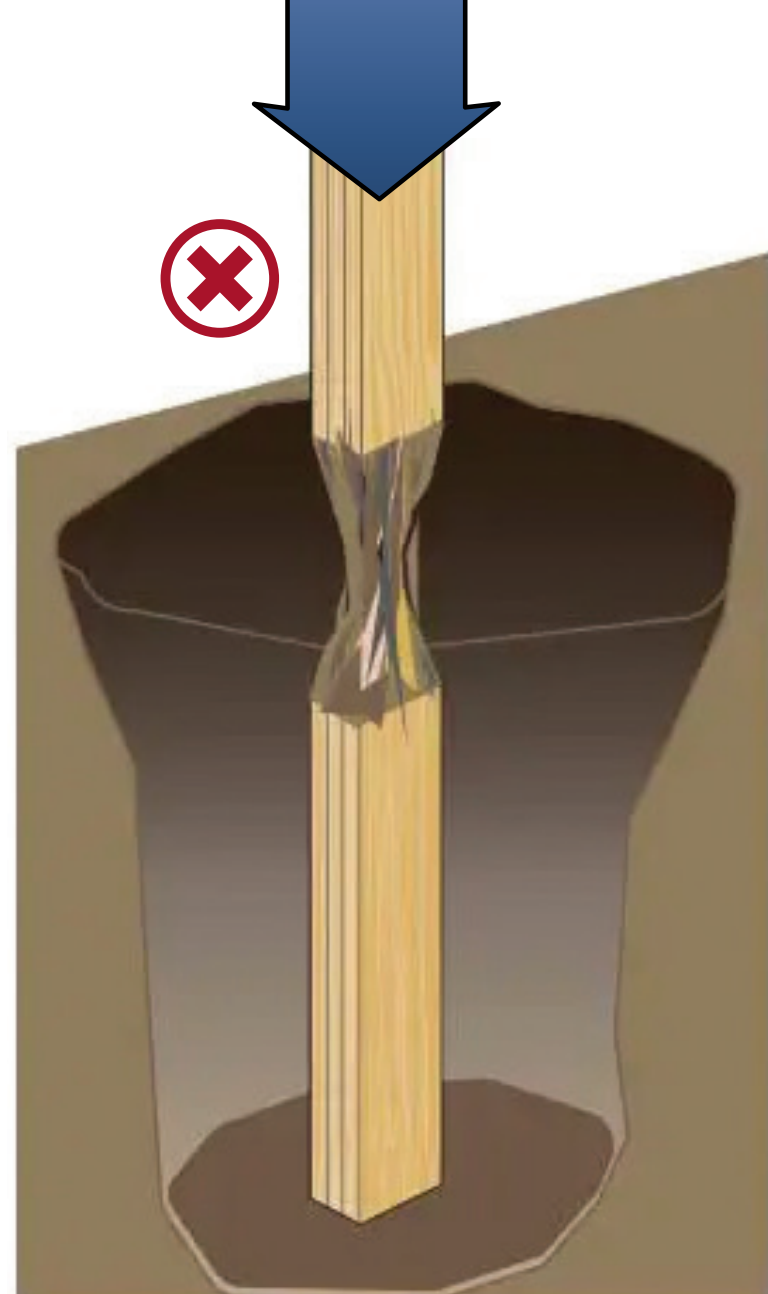
- Once our permit has been issued, we can take delivery of building materials on site.
- Trusses and metal are commonly delivered on a trailer in which they roll off. Lumber is unloaded and staged with a fork truck. All fragile items such as doors and windows are moved by hand.
- Stately uses equipment such as box trailers to house tools on site, scissor lifts to aide in higher work, track loader for moving material and earthwork, and on larger scale builds, the use of a teleboom.
- It is common to see anywhere from 2-8 Stately crew members on site depending on building size.
- Post frame construction is inherently efficient, build times can range from 4-8 days on smaller buildings to just a couple weeks on extensive projects.



# The Importance of the Foundation



The loads on the building are directly transferred to the posts, which bear the weight on the foundation.



Stately provides a full concrete pier foundation with the integrated use of Perma-Column brackets on every building.

- The structural integrity of a Post frame structure starts at a properly installed foundation.
- The pier foundation is designed for the size of the intended structure, and must be installed over compacted soil.
- The depth of the foundation must be 42" below finished floor height to be safe from frost upheaval.



**Example of powder concrete bag foundation (Not Recommended)**

- Bagged concrete requires ground water before it can set up, too much or too little water can easily jeopardize the buildings' ability to carry the weight, causing the building to sink.
- This method also does not prevent against forces such as uplift.

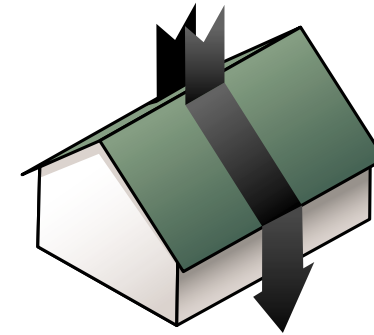


# The Backbone of Post Frame Construction



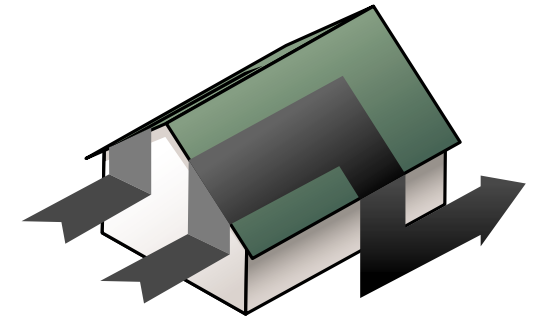
- Posts Frame gets its name from the method in which the vertical loads from a truss roof system are transferred to the post and finally to the foundation.
- The posts are typically made of three 2x6 lumber coated with preservatives and are glued and nailed together. This method offers a variety of benefits compared to solid sawn lumber.
- There is more resistance to twisting and warping, because there is little chance of an imperfection such as a knot to be present in all three pieces of lumber in the same spot.
- As shown in the picture to the left, the truss is able to interlock in the notch of the post, making a strong truss to post connection. (This is the recommended connection)
- These 3ply posts are produced by licensed manufacturers and are kiln-dried, stress-rated, and pressure treated for longevity, and prevent termite damage.
- This quality connection is designed to directly bear the loads over the posts and minimize the locations in which the load transfer relies on the shear strength of fasteners.

## Vertical Load Path

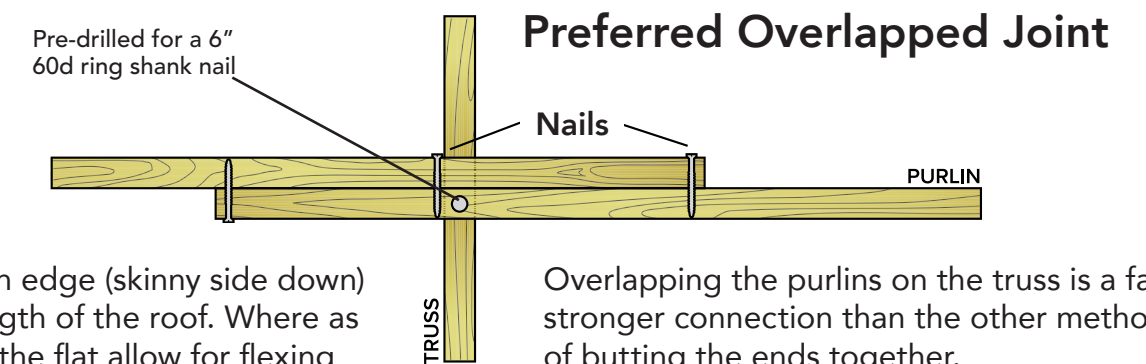


Examples of vertical loads are snowfall accumulation on roof, and the weight of the building materials themselves. Thus, the preferred connection is the truss saddled in the notch of the post.

## Lateral Load Path



Examples of lateral loads are high winds, and earthquakes. The use of corner braces in wall sections and sheathing the exterior in metal prevent the forces caused by lateral loads.



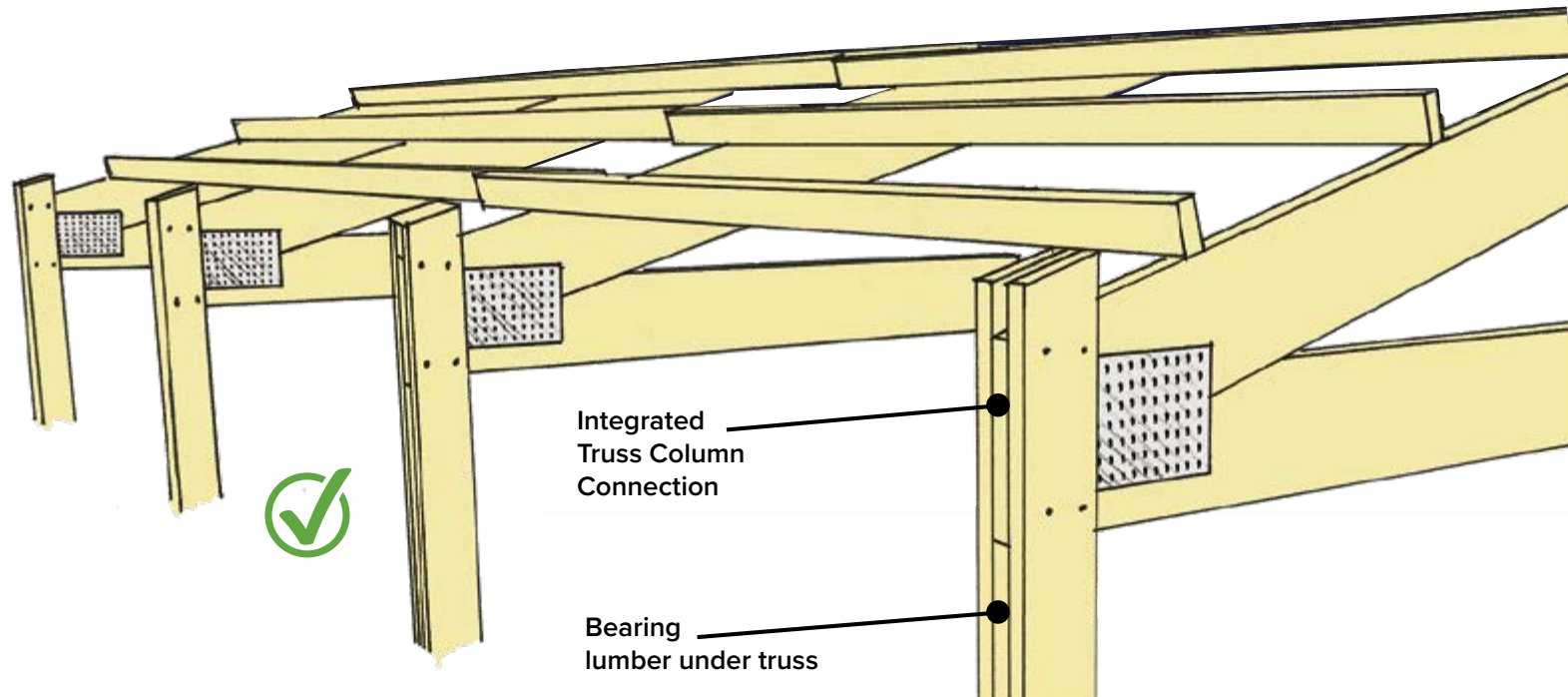
Purlins installed on edge (skinny side down) increase the strength of the roof. Where as purlins placed on the flat allow for flexing, decreasing the strength of the roof.

Overlapping the purlins on the truss is a far stronger connection than the other method of butting the ends together.



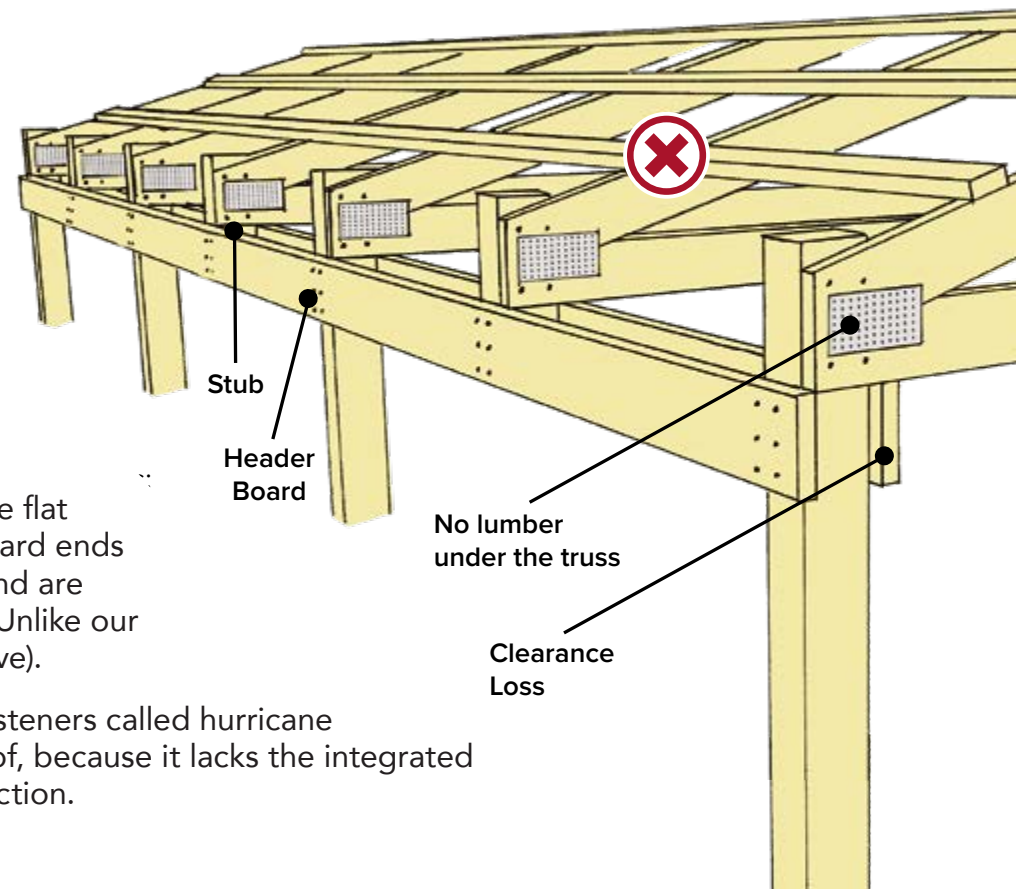


# Essential Truss Connection



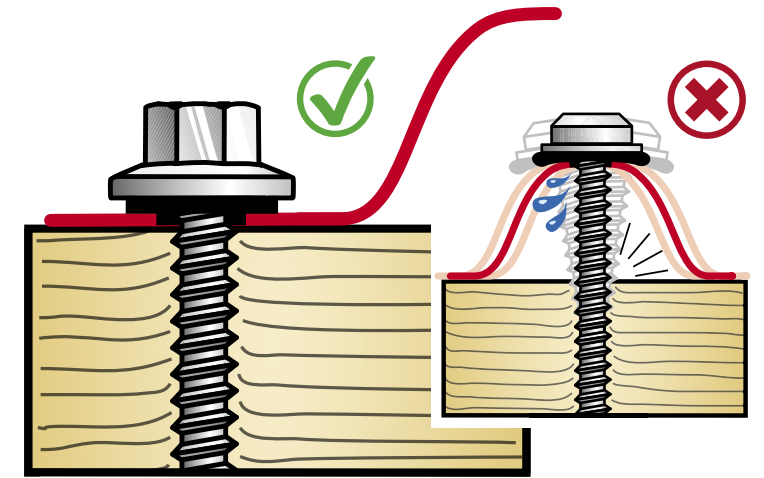
## 4 ft. spaced trusses floating on header (Not recommended)

- More trusses does not constitute a stronger building. Typically they are designed to carry half the load because there needs to be more of them.
- This system is designed for the loads to carried on the shear strength of the fasteners, instead of directly bearing on posts.
- Purlins are generally installed on the flat in this application, meaning two board ends only have 3/4" to catch the truss, and are toe-nailed to secure a connection. Unlike our preferred overlap joint (shown above).
- This system requires small metal fasteners called hurricane clips to prevent the uplift of the roof, because it lacks the integrated strength of the truss to post connection.

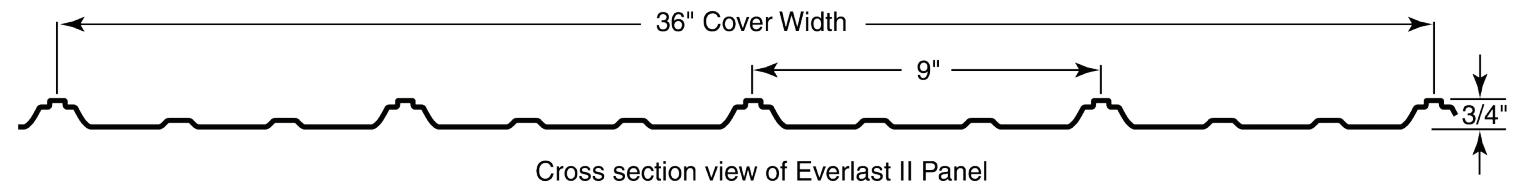


# Corrugated Metal

- The most common and cost effective material to finish the exterior and interior of a post frame building is high strength corrugated steel panels. Other material choices are an option but require additional framing and steps, incurring more expense.
- Corrugated steel is a low maintenance material, and boasts many advantages. It offers a higher strength to withstand lateral loads, it exceeds all seismic code design standards, and is more resistant to fires and floods.



What solidifies the strength of a post frame structure is the installation of the steel roof and walls. Fastening screws through the flat of the steel is a tighter connection, compared to through the raised ribs on the panels.



28-Ga (.016) Structural Steel Grade  
 36" Cover Width  
 AZM110 w/Activate Technology substrate and Colorbond finish  
 40-Yr Film Integrity, 35-Yr Fade/Chalk, 10-Yr Red Rust and 25-Yr Performance Warranties  
 Lynx Series is available in a variety of colors.





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