Bracewall and Uplift Plan Specifications (example only, provide information on plans)

1. Bracewall Method (or mixed): Intermittent ____ Continuous ____ Simplified ___
2. Bracewall Material/type: ________________, Mixed materials/type: ________________
3. Number of bracewall lines, each plan direction: ______ and ______ (see figure R602.10.2.2)
4. Spacing between BWLs: A-B; ___ B-C; ___ Etc. (If over 60’ than see Table R602.10.1.2)
5. Adjustment factors: (Table 602.10.3(2))
   a. Exposure category _____: Increase/decrease _____
   b. Roof eave to ridge height _____: Increase/decrease ______
   c. Wall height adjustment _____: Increase/decrease _____
   d. Number of brace wall lines per direction _____ & _____: Increase/decrease ______
   e. Additional hold down device _____: Decrease _____
   f. Omitted interior gypsum board finish: Increase _____
   g. Increased fastening at interior gypsum board: Decrease _____
   Subtotal: ______ Increase/decrease
6. List of brace wall line(BWL) identifications, BWL lengths and minimum length of brace wall panels required: Example; BWL A; ___ - min. ___ BWL B; ___ - min. ___ BWL C; ___ - min. ___ BWL 1; ___ - min. ___ BWL 2; ___ - min. ___ BWL 3; ___ - min. ___; etc.
7. Show on the plans the location, type and length of bracewall panels for all BWL.
8. Provide end of bracewall connection to floor diaphragm for continuous sheathing method, per R602.10.7
9. Provide uplift load path calculations on brace wall plan per R602.3.5 and beams per R802.11.1 (Uplift resistance). Specify the following;
   1. PLF of uplift per table 802.11 at roof to wall connection or beam
   2. State if uplift connectors are required; include spacing and strength
   3. Show uplift calculations for the base of each wall or post below until foundation or uplift is 100 plf or less.
   4. Show hold down device locations and strength on brace wall panels, show on plans when hold downs are required.