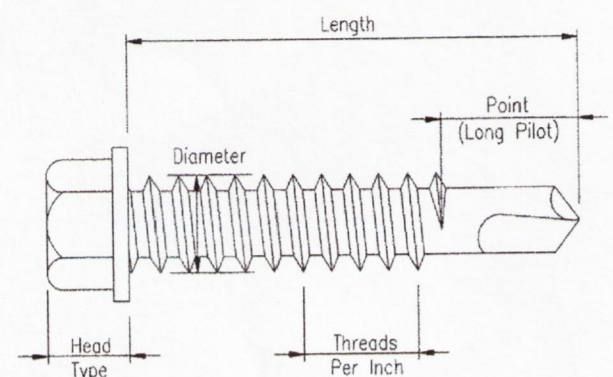
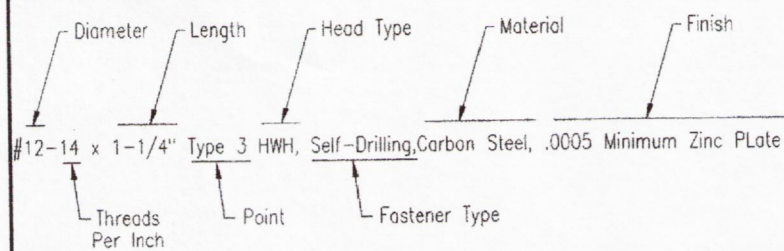
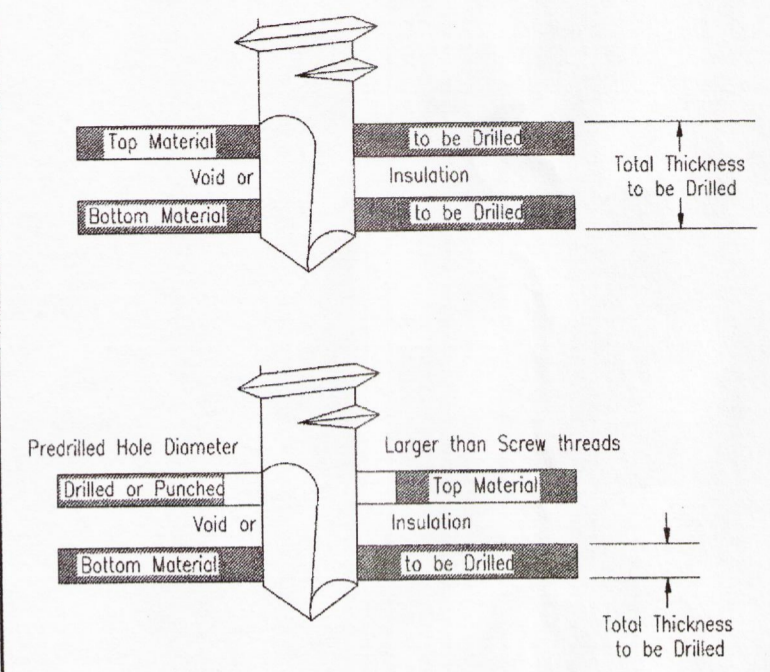


Example:

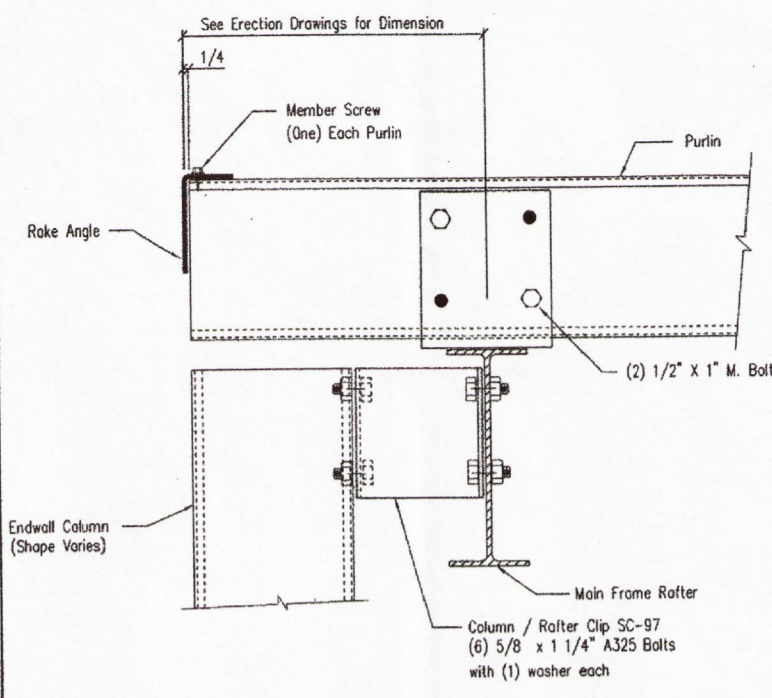


Self Drilling Fastener Terminology

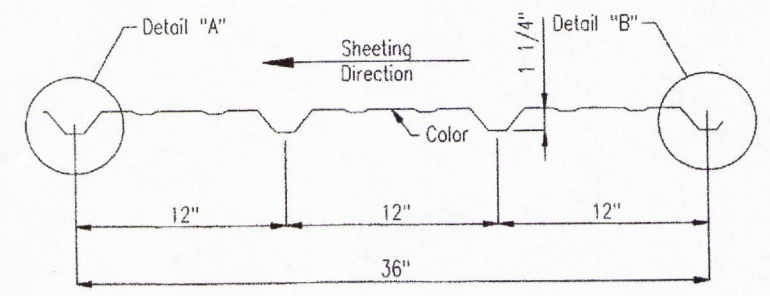
The length of the tip required on a drilling fastener is determined by adding the thickness of the top material, any insulation or void between the top material and bottom material, and the thickness of the bottom material. If a hole larger than the screw thread has been pre-drilled or punched in the top material, only the thickness of the bottom material need be considered. (The threaded portion of the shank must be long enough to extend into and through the bottom material drilled.)



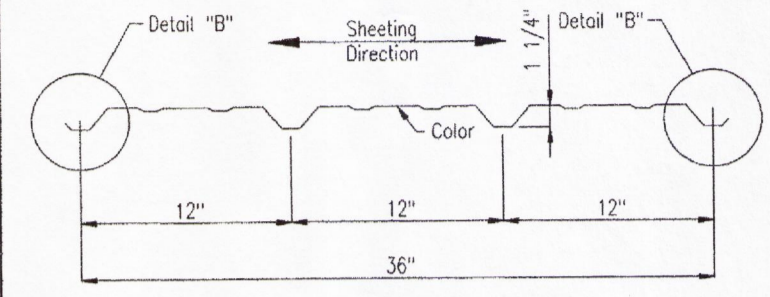
Drilling Tip Length Determination



Section Thru Rake at Main Frame Flush Endwall



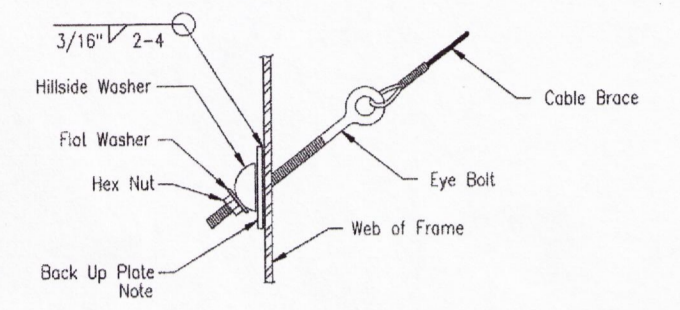
"PBR" Panel



"R" Panel



PBR and R Panel Profiles



Cable Brace to Frame Connection

Note: Shop welded Back Up Plate may be located at either side of the web. (If Required By Design)

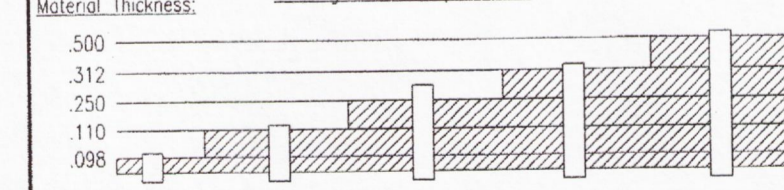
NS0007

Self-drilling fasteners are designed to drill the material and tap the hole. Material thickness is an important consideration when determining the proper point diameter. The point diameter is described as the point TYPE. Point types are as follows:

TYPE 1: Light gauge application
 TYPE 2: Medium light gauge application
 TYPE 3: Medium gauge application
 TYPE 4: Medium heavy gauge application
 TYPE 5: Heavy gauge application

The point diameter allows the threads to tap into the material without excessive force which can break the shank, or very low force which can easily strip-out the material during seating torque. Each point type has a specific FLUTE length which allows the chip to escape from the hole during the drilling operation. Depending on the application, some drill screws require a special PILOT section. The pilot section is the area that is unthreaded on the drill point. The pilot area is important to the performance of the fastener. The reason for the pilot area is so that the drilling of the hole is completed before the threads engage. If the threads engage before the drilling is completed, the drill point will have a tendency to burn because the threads will force the point into the material.

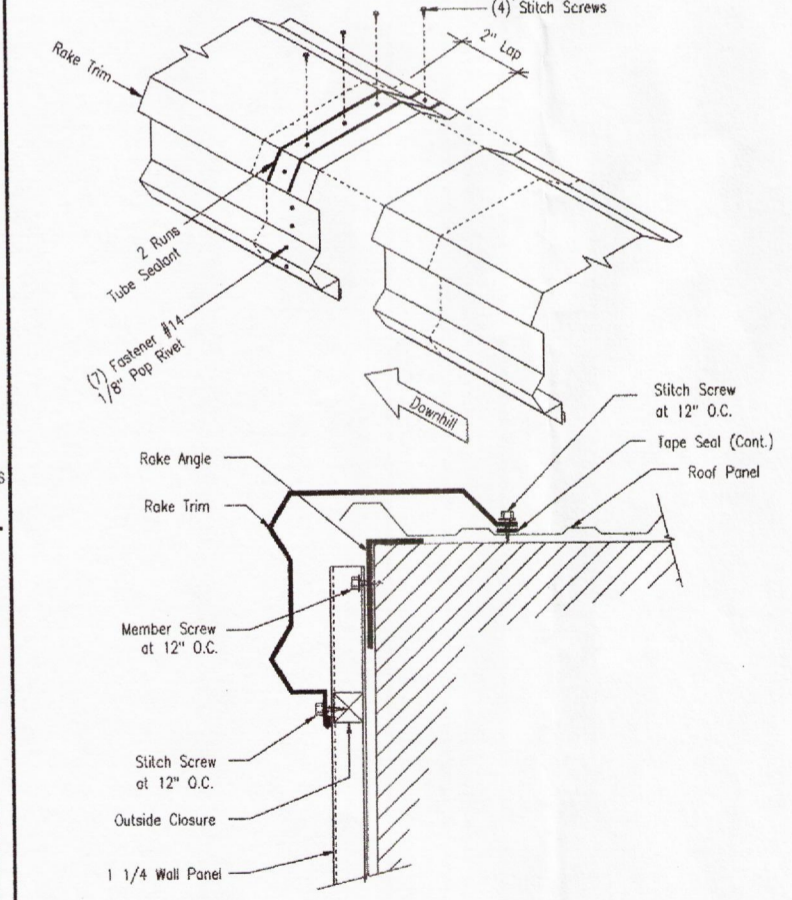
Drilling Point Capabilities



Point Type	Type 1 Light Duty	Type 2 Medium Duty	Type 3 Medium Duty	Type 4 Heavy Duty	Type 5 Heavy Duty
#10 (.035-.090)	#6 (.035-.098)	#8 (.100-.140)	#12 (.145-.312)	#12 (.250-.500)	
#12 (.035-.090)	#8 (.035-.100)	#10 (.110-.175)			
1/4" (.035-.090)	#10 (.090-.110)	#12 (.090-.210)			
#18 (.035-.098)	#12 (.050-.140)	1/4" (.110-.250)			

Self-Drilling Fasteners

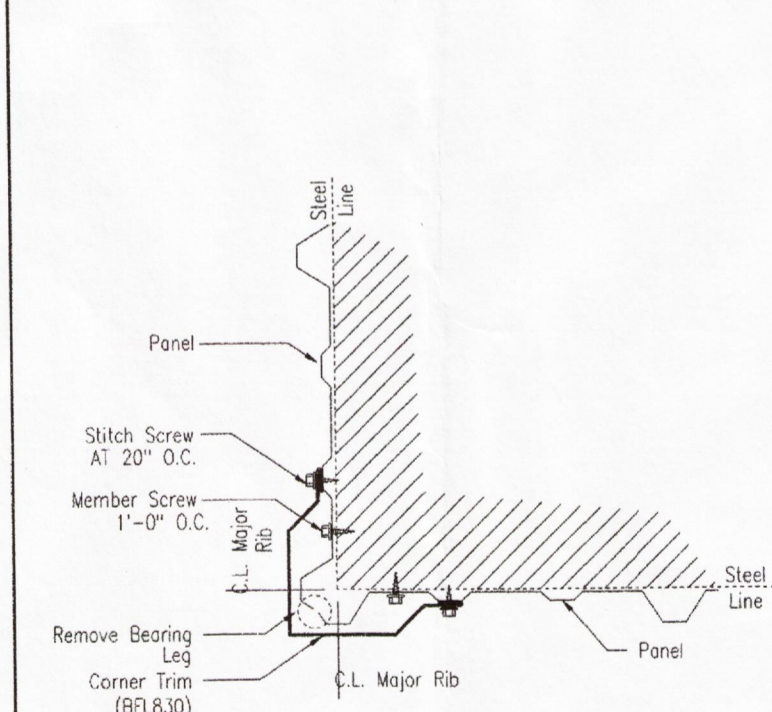
NS0007B



Section Thru Rake Trim "R" and "PBR" Roof

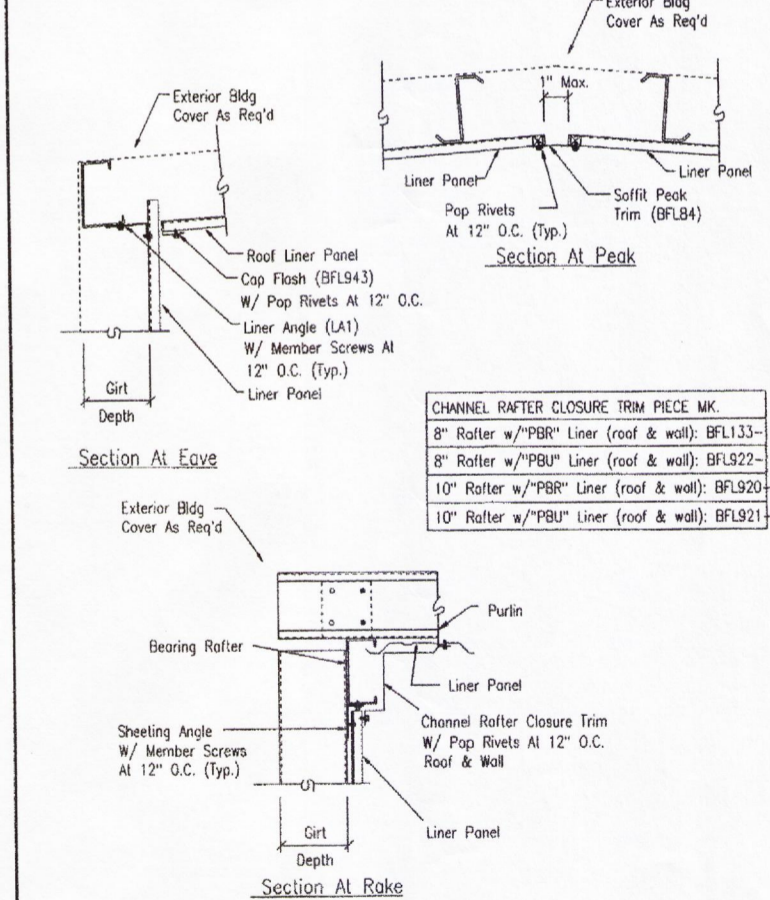
(Metallic)

NS0013



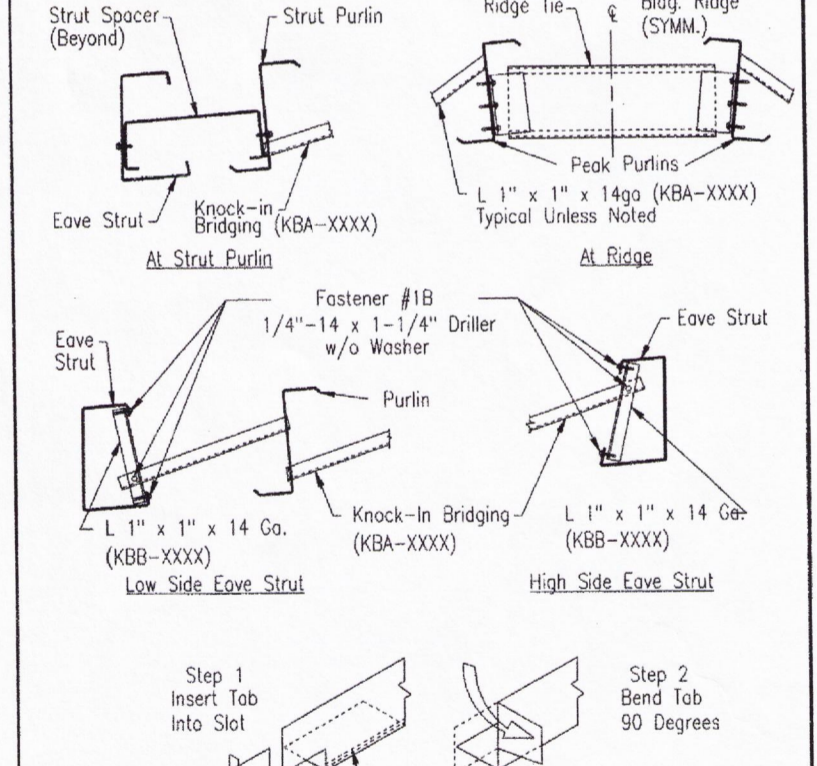
"PBR" Panel Outside Corner Trim

NS0016C



Wall Liner Details (Wall And Roof)

NS0053



Knock-In Bridging Installation

(For Roof Slopes Below 3:12)

NS0007A

NOTE: 1. These drawings are intended to depict general installation of item(s) described above. Some item(s) may have been omitted for clarity of presentation. Consult your erection manual or additional S-Sheets for further guidelines and/or clarifications.

NS0011A

NS0015

NS0026C

NS0059

MIDENGI, GRIMSNEI

Teikning yfirfarin og samþykkt, sbr. aðaltekn. verk nr. 20-46 nr. B-01.01 og B-01.02

Verkfræðistofa Njarðvíkur ehf, 17. jan 2005
 Magnús R. Guðmannsson MVFI
 kt. 160443-2869

REVISIONS				
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK'D
0	11/8/04	FOR CONSTRUCTION	JAK	JAH
1	12-21-04	REVISED FOR PERMITS/CONSTRUCTION	JAK	JAH

Customer: Texas Steel Buildings					
End User: Topparinn UK LTD					
Location: Iceland					
Det. By	Chk By	Date	Scale	Building ID	Job Number
JAK	JAK	11/8/04	N.T.S.		0105-220179
Sheet Number					Issue
S-2					1

Standard Details

JAN 0 6 2005

