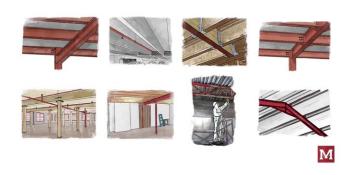
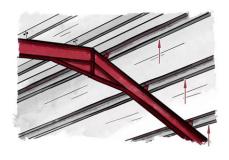
EXAMPLES OF OBSTRUCTED CONSTRUCTION: STEEL PURLIN CONSTRUCTION

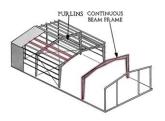
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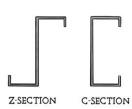




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and can be up to 14 in. (350 mm) nominal depth, spaced up to 3 ft (900 mm) on centers, and can span up to 40 ft (12 m) between supports, supporting a floor or roof deck. Solid wood members less than 4 in. (100 mm) nominal width and up to 14 in. (350 mm) nominal depth, spaced more than 3 ft (900 mm) on centers, are also considered as wood joist construction. Wood joists can exceed 14 in. (350 mm) in nominal depth.

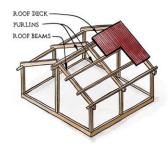
- (7) Bar Joist Construction with Fireproofing. In order to meet building codes, bar joists are often covered with fireproofing materials. In such an event, if greater than 30 percent of the area of the joist is obstructed, it should be considered obstructed construction.
- or tapered columns and frames supporting C- or Z-type purlins greater than 4 in. (100 mm) in depth spaced up to 71/2 ft (2.3 m) on center.
- Truss Construction (Wood or Steel). The term truss construction refers to parallel or pitched chord members connected by open web members supporting a roof or floor deck with top and bottom members greater than 4 in. (100 mm) in depth. [See Figure A.3.3.43.1(c).]
- (10) Bar Joist Construction (Wood or Steel). The term bar joist construction refers to construction employing joists consisting of steel truss-shaped members. Wood truss-shaped members, which consist of wood top and bottom chord members with steel tube or bar webs, are also defined as bar joists. Bar joists include noncombustible or combustible roof or floor decks on bar joist construction with top and bottom chord members greater than 4 in. (100 mm) in



















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