

Improving the Efficiency and Effectiveness  
Of Your  
Timber Frame Shop Drawings  
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## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Drawings should be
  - a. logically presented
  - b. well organized
  - c. use common drafting "language" without no buzzwords, colloquialisms, industry-unique terms (unless appropriately defined on or near the first few pages (General Notes)
  - d. appropriately referenced from sheet to sheet, drawing to drawing

## CHECKLIST FOR REVIEWERS

1. General Contractor/Owner
  - a. verify scope of work
  - b. verify dimensions with plans
  - c. interface with other work
  - c. coordination with other trades with the most current and complete documents
  - d. verify dimensions in field with TFC
  - e. schedule
  - f. verify additional work required, ie, finishes, etc
  - g. temporary bracing
  - h. protection from elements
  - i. Other
2. Architect
  - a. consistency with design intent
  - b. appearance
  - c. size of members (aesthetics vs. structural requirements)
  - d. configuration of frames and trusses
  - e. details/decorative elements (coordination of decorative elements, carvings, etc. - probably not relevant structurally - but could be!)
  - f. accommodation of other materials and finishes
  - g. other
3. SER (Structural Engineer of Record)
  - a. consistency with design intent
  - b. verification of design loads/comps (if any)
  - c. confirmation of grade and species
  - d. deviations from his or architectural drawings
  - e. adequacy of connections
  - f. other

4. Building Official
  - a. signature and seal on plans
  - b. relevance of plans to job
  - c. verify address/name/etc.
  - d. other
  
5. Sub-Contractor/s - SIP System
  - a. coordinate TF with architectural drawings
  - b. design loads/criteria
  - c. specifications/performance requirements
  - d. structural connections/details
  - e. support of TF structural elements/conflicts
  - f. exchange CAD files to insure complete and full integration of details
  
6. Sub-Contractor/s - Other
  - a. interface and conflicts
  - b. dimensions/locations
  - c. responsibility for protection of and related finishes
  - d. other

#### SEQUENCE OF EVENTS/PHASES

1. Arch schematics
  - a. general layout
  - b. concepts for including timber
  
2. Arch preliminaries
  - a. timber types
  - b. frames
  - c. bent locations
  - d. frame/truss configuration
  - e. key dimensions
  
3. Arch design development
  - a. preliminary timber sizes
  - b. species
  - c. grades
  - d. connection concepts
  - e. outline specs
  
4. Arch working drawings
  - a. final drawings and details
  - b. general requirements and detailed specs

- 5. TF shop drawings
  - a. Working model (3d)
  - b. Engineer (SSE vs SER) review to verify sizes and general framing concepts and issues - especially trusses!
    - 1. the more info the better!
    - 2. provide ALL architectural and structural drawings
    - 3. avoid `picking and choosing' relevant sheets
    - 4. provide arch/SER specs - look for:
      - i. special requirements
      - ii. requirements for calculations and data
      - iii. requirements for special certifications
  - c. Designer/Drafter is in control of engineering costs vis-à-vis:
    - 1. timely/accurate flow of information
    - 2. responsiveness to issues and questions
    - 3. quick turnaround of engineer's review comments
    - 4. general thoroughness of drawings at each stage of review
  - c. Shop Drawings – definitely NOT “One Size Fits All”!
    - 1. See David Sheidler's "Garage" drawings
    - 2. See CTW 8.5x11 Shop Drawings
  - d. General Notes
    - 1. See TFEC Master Timber Frame General Notes on TFEC website.
    - 2. SSE should prepare same for review by Timber Framers
    - 3. General Notes are always project specific.
  - e. See Timber Frame Shop Drawing Checklist

"Together, let us create a Legacy of Excellence"