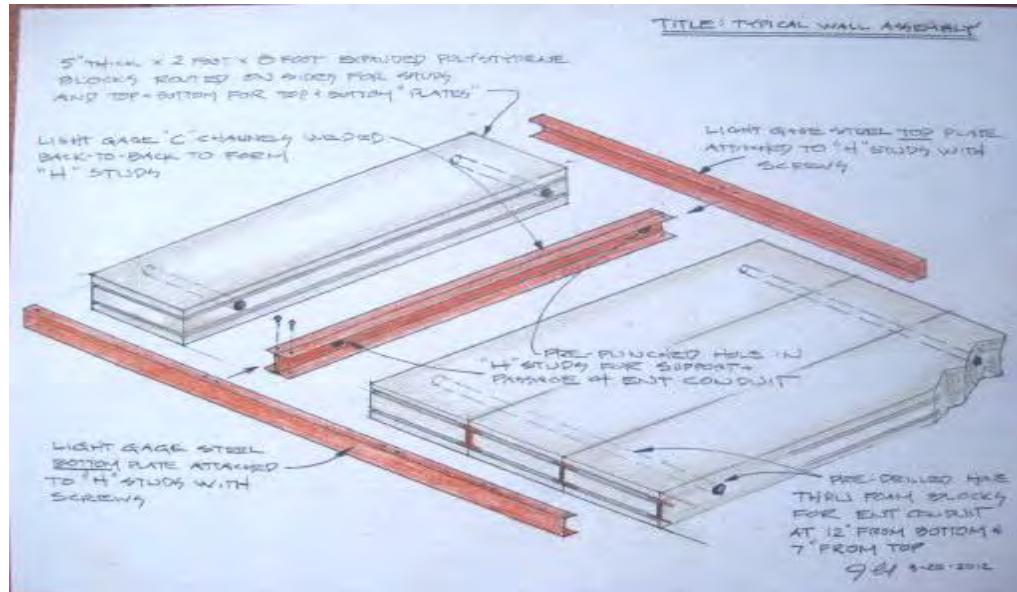


# Real People Homes Construction Details



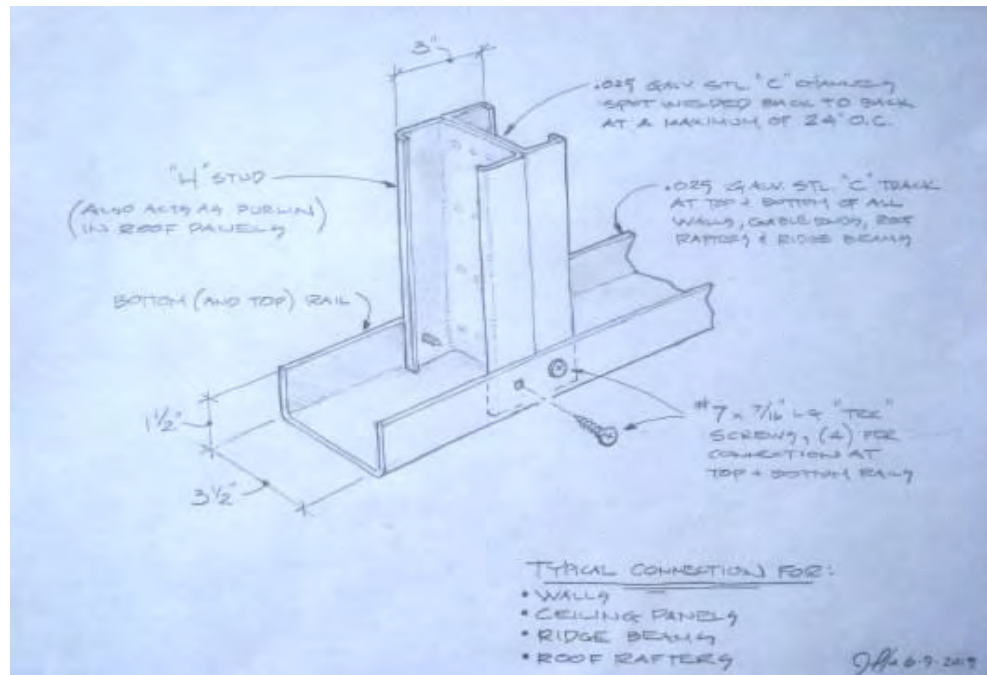
Steel and Foam Panelized construction

# Typical RPH construction of walls, ceiling panels, beams and rafters



- **ALL** wall panels (inside and outside), **all** ceiling panels and gable ends act as insulated trusses
- Pre-drilled foam blocks **center** ENT conduit in walls and **prevent contact** with clearance hole edges in steel studs
- Thermal and acoustical transmission is minimized

# H-stud connection to top and bottom channel of all panels



- Four point connection of every H-stud to top and bottom channels means that every panel is a “Vierendeel truss” with known engineering performance... eliminating the need for diagonal bracing

# Connection of perimeter walls to edge of concrete slab



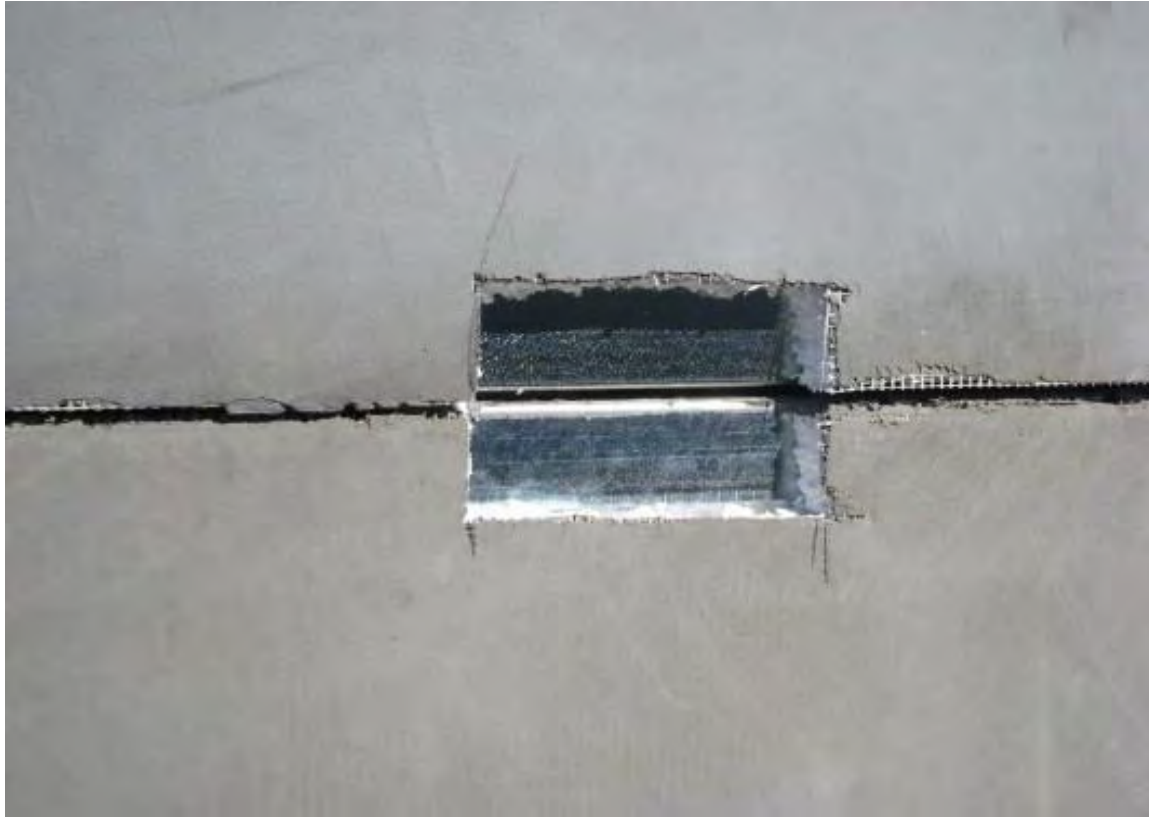
- Simpson “mudsill anchor” # MASZ shown with attachment legs folded up and attached to steel H-stud...(on 4ft. Centers max.)

# Panel interconnection (a)



EPS foam being removed to expose steel stud... or  
top and bottom channel

# Panel interconnection (b)



- Foam removed... down to steel and ready for Simpson TP35 tie plate attachment

# Panel interconnection (c)



- Simpson TP35 shown attached.. with a minimum of 5 fasteners on each side of every panel

# Electrical interconnection of wall panels



- Standard ENT conduit and fittings used to make electrical connections near top of walls or at level of wall outlets...connections at boxes are ***not*** concealed



# Connection of rafters to perimeter walls



- ENT conduit is routed from outer wall tops through each rafter to provide power for overhead lighting and/or ceiling fans

# Installing ceiling panels



- Simpson TP35 tie plates used to connect ceiling panels over the center of rafters and interior gables

# Installing dropped ceiling over bathroom



- Workman standing on top of dropped ceiling panel over bathroom...near access opening

# Lifting gable ends into place



- Strong yet lightweight panels can be lifted with or without mechanical assistance.

# Water-wall in “great-room”



- 9 ½” thick water-wall is open at the base where plumbing can be installed and inspected...and covered by cabinets or finished wall

# Every living space with a vaulted ceiling



- With the exception of bathrooms and some hallways, all ceilings are vaulted with a 5:12 slope...to give even small homes a greater sense of space and grace