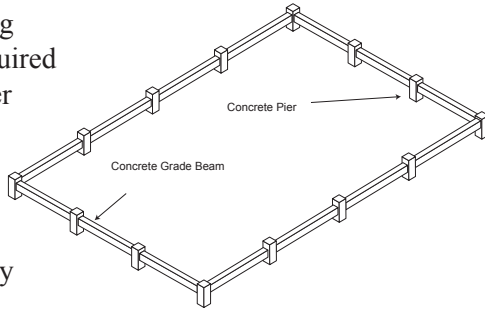


HOW TO ESTIMATE CONCRETE COST

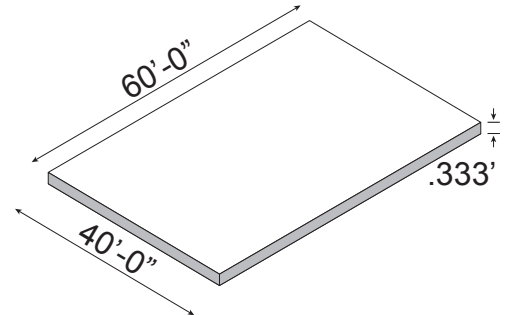
Width x Length x Depth = _____ divided by 27 = Cubic Yards
 Number of Cubic Yards x Price Per Yard = \$ _____
 (National Average \$100 per yard)

These options are for estimating purposes only. You may be required to retain a professional engineer to determine adequate size for appropriate soil conditions, and which meet local codes and frost depths. Precision can not accept responsibility for any concrete design or work.



Floor Example

A 40' x 60' Slab .333' Thick
 $40' \times 60' \times .333' (4'') = 799.2$
 $799.2 / 27 = 29.6$ Cubic Yards
 @\$100 Per Yard = \$2,960



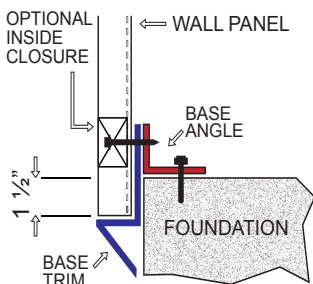
Thickness conversion from feet to inches
 $.25' = 3''$ $.333' = 4''$ $.5' = 6''$

If your building department requires engineered certified concrete designs or additional engineering, please ask your Precision representative for a referral or quote.

CONCRETE OPTIONS

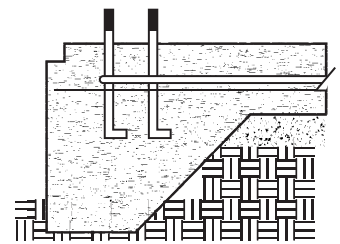
“If the house is not built on a sure foundation, the house will surely fall”. Regardless of whether you’re installing piers, footers or a floor, getting a sure foundation is certainly one of the most important phases of construction. Should you need a concrete contractor or engineer, having Precision’s network of concrete contractors and professional engineers available for assistance will give you peace of mind.

Base Angle / Trim



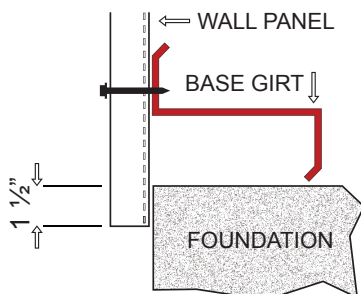
Standard Base Condition
BASE ANGLE
 (optional Base Trim)

Sheeting notch w/base angle: Due to most steel buildings having perimeter footers and a concrete floor, when completed, the base angle is the standard base design in the industry. The base angle can simply be “shot” into the concrete, which allows the sheeting to be attached at the base of the building. A sheeting notch (see detail) can easily be formed into the edge of the concrete to protect the sheeting and help eliminate rodents from entering the building between the corrugations. Even with the sheeting notch an optional base trim can be added to protect the concrete edges from being damaged and for additional aesthetics. Optional base closures can be added to provide more weather seal in conditions where the walls will not be insulated.



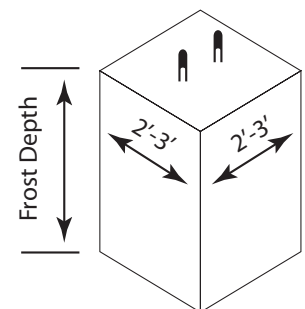
(Monolithic Slab with Notch Option)

Base Girt Option



Optional Base Condition
BASE GIRT / LOW GIRT
 (Best for when using piers only)

The standard bay spacing (distance between main beams) on a steel building is 20-25 feet. When there will be piers only and not a perimeter footer and/or concrete floor; The base angle will sag, so a base girt is designed to support the sheeting and resist the wind load against the structure. Some contractors prefer the base girt even in buildings that have perimeter footers due to the additional strength and resistance to livestock or damages to the lighter base angle. A base girt may also be used when the wall panels will be attached to a stem wall (see above). Again an optional base trim can be added to protect the base of the sheeting and for additional aesthetics. Base closure will not be effective in a pier only situation.



Concrete Pier Option
 (Example)