



1. **Endwall Columns:** These are found at either end of the building and are the primary support structures for the endwalls, and in some case the entire building. Depending on the width of the building, there may be several columns.
 2. **Endwall Rafters:** Like the endwall columns, they are found at either end of the building, providing support for the roof.
 3. **Endwall Girts:** Endwall girts are placed along the endwall and bolted to the endwall columns. They provide extra support for the endwalls and are located where you attach the endwall panels.
 4. **Sidewall Girts:** They function the same as the endwall girts, only they tie to endwall columns and rigid frames (if present), and help support the sidewall and the sidewall panels.
 5. **Eave Strut:** Two eave struts run the length of the building on either side. They provide a surface to which you can attach trim, and are the final screw-down spot for all roofing panels.
 6. **Roof Purlins:** The roof purlins help give strength to the roof, and provide a surface to which the roof panels can be attached.
 7. **Cable Bracing:** Once every 100 feet or so, cable bracing has to be inserted into a bay to help give extra strength to the building. In a small building like this, there is only one bay, so the bracing has to go in that one bay. In larger buildings, there are multiple bays, and the bracing can be put anywhere.
 8. **Peak Sheet / Ridge Roll:** This trim is found at the peak of the building and is used to seal the joint where the two sets of roof panels meet.
 9. **Rake Trim:** Rake trim is found at either end of the building and is used to seal the joint where the roof meets the endwall.
 10. **Corner Trim:** Corner trim is found at the corners and is used to seal the endwall/sidewall joints.
- **Rigid Frame (not pictured):** Rigid frames are found in buildings longer than 25 feet. Long buildings must have structural support throughout the center of them. Rigid Frames consist of two columns on either side supporting the rafters. Frames are spaced 20 to 25 feet apart and are attached to the foundation using bolts. Wall girts and roof purlins are attached to the rigid frames.
 - **Eave Trim (not pictured):** This building has an eave overhang so trim is not necessary. However, if your roof panels end flush with the sidewall, you need eave trim to seal that joint.
 - **Gutters (not pictured):** On a building requiring eave trim, gutters can be used to not only seal the joint, but also to control the water off of the roof.