

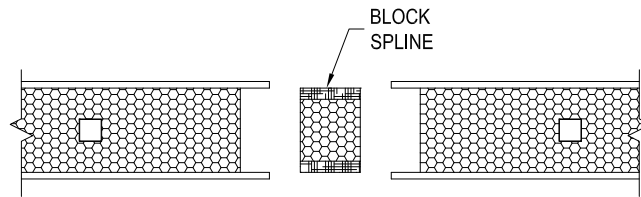
## I. Panel Connections

All panels must be fastened at the joints using nails or other EPS approved fasteners. A sealant is used to prevent air and moisture from penetrating the panels. Below are the most commonly used panel connections.

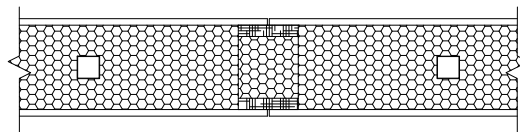
### a. Splines

Splines are used to connect two butting panels. There are three typical splines used: Block splines, surface splines, and column splines.

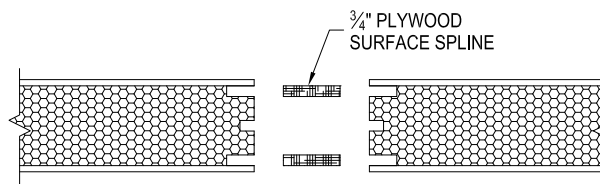
*Block spline:* These splines are non-structural and can be used in wall and roof applications.



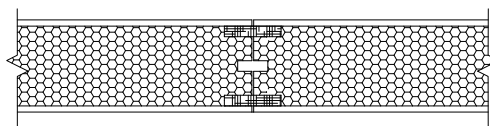
SEE DETAIL SP1



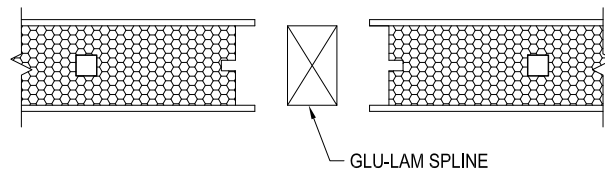
*Surface spline:* These splines are used in roof panels with short spans.



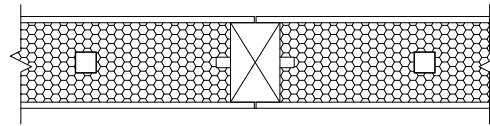
SEE DETAIL SP2



*Column spline:* These splines are used with large point loads and tall wall.



SEE DETAIL SP9

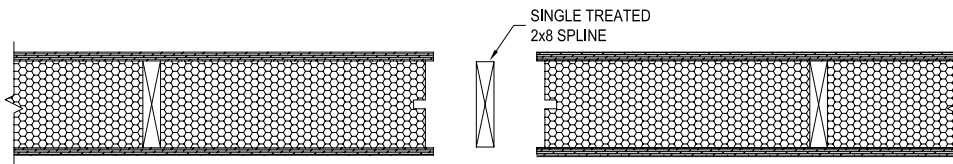


## II. Foundation Panels

Foundation panels are slightly different than the standard wall panels. Because the panels are below grade, the exterior skin needs to be pressure treated foundation grade plywood. The panel also needs to take horizontal load that the soil pressure is putting on the panel. Therefore, treated 2x8 studs are laminated into the center of a panel. Horizontal wire chases are not allowed in foundation panels. Verticals can still be installed at the spline locations. Foundation panels are limited to 8' or 9' tall.

### a. General Assembly (Foundation Panel)

All splines in a foundation panel are treated 2x8 lumber splines. All fasteners are stainless steel exterior and galvanized interior. Refer to fastening schedule and construction details for exact locations and spacing.



SEE DETAIL SP6

