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What is Post-Frame Construction?

Post-frame buildings are structures in which vertical ***posts*** (or poles) are the primary structural element. These multi-ply laminated wood columns are seated on concrete footers and anchored a minimum of 3-1/2 feet into the ground, which allows for proper transfer of wind and snow loads.
The posts are then structurally tied together with wood ***sidewall girts***, typically 2x4 horizontally placed members, onto which the wall sheeting (commonly metal) is secured. Engineered wood ***trusses*** coupled with horizontally placed 2x4 wood ***purlins*** comprise the roof framing structure.

Advantages of Post-Frame Construction

Less Materials

Post-frame buildings demand less wall and roof framing material than other construction techniques, along with less material for the footer and foundation.

Less Labor

Because there are fewer structural components involved in post-frame construction, the cost of installing those components and materials is reduced.

Less Time to Construct

Due to the fewer components required for construction, along with reduced labor time, the typical post-frame building project can be completed more quickly than other forms of construction.

Greater Energy Efficiency

The space between the inside and outside walls (seven inches or more), along with the increased distance between posts not only allows for larger wall openings (larger windows and doors), but also more insulation. This, along with the post columns ability to minimize the transfer of heat, enhances the buildings energy savings.

Larger Open Areas

Trusses that span greater lengths allow large open areas, eliminating the need for load-bearing interior walls.