

08 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

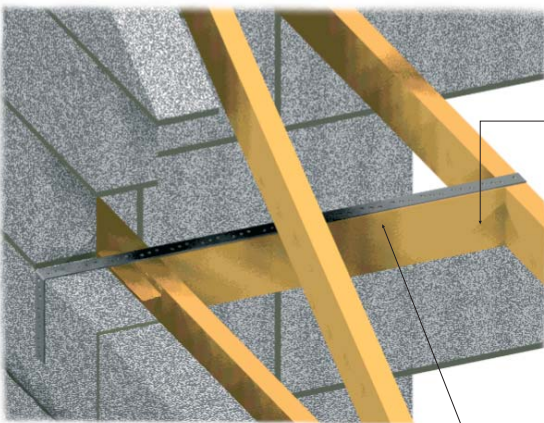
In general, it is preferable to use one of the proprietary types of fixings, 'A', between the ends of the trussed rafters and the wall plates or bearings as shown in Fig 65.

Where proprietary fixings are not used, the minimum fixing at each bearing position should consist of two 4.5 x 100mm long galvanised round wire nails, which are skew nailed from each side of the trussed rafter into the wallplate or bearing. Where nailing through the punched metal plate cannot be avoided, the nails should be driven through the holes in the fasteners. This method of fixing should not be used with stainless steel metal plate fasteners or where the workmanship on site is not of a sufficiently high standard to ensure that the fasteners, joints, timber members and bearings will not be damaged by careless positioning or overdriving of nails.

Internal non-loadbearing walls

It is advisable to erect non-load bearing walls after the tiling has been completed thus allowing deflection to take place under the dead load, thereby reducing the risk of cracking appearing in the ceiling finishes. If partitions are of brick or block, then as an alternative the final course may be omitted until tiling has been completed (Fig.67).

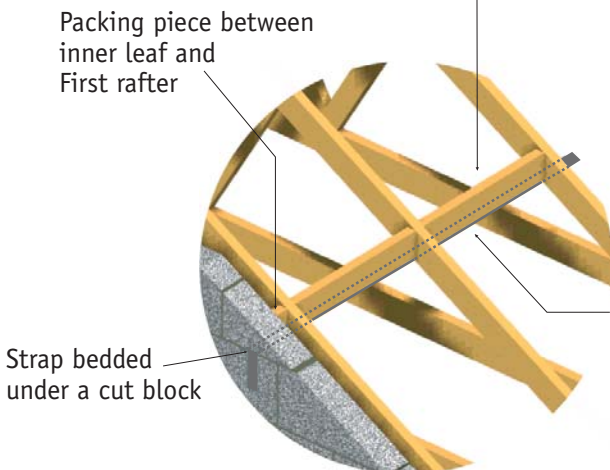
Fig.64 Restraint strap at ceiling level



Noggings to be provided and set horizontal unless the strap has a twist to line it up with the roof slope

Strap fixed to solid noggings with a minimum of four fixings of which at least one is to be in the third joist/rafter or in a noggling beyond the third joist/rafter.

Fig.66 Restraint strap at rafter level



Packing piece between inner leaf and First rafter

Nail strap to each noggling piece.

Strap bedded under a cut block

Fig.63

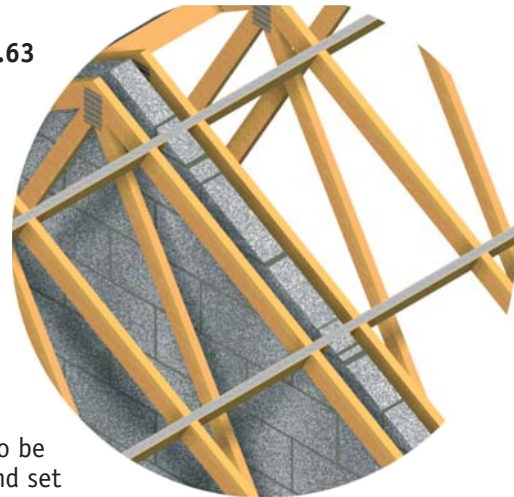
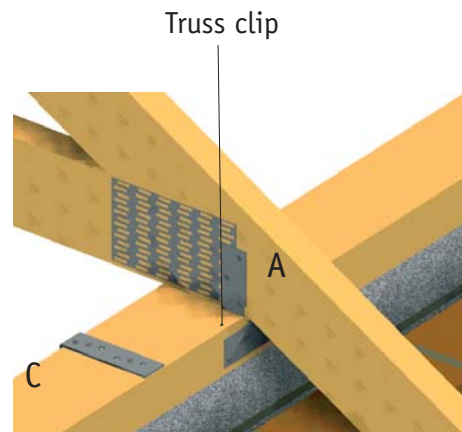


Fig.65



The Building Designer should ensure that, when required, adequate holding down fixings, 'C', are specified for both the trussed rafter and the wall plates or bearings.

Fig.67

