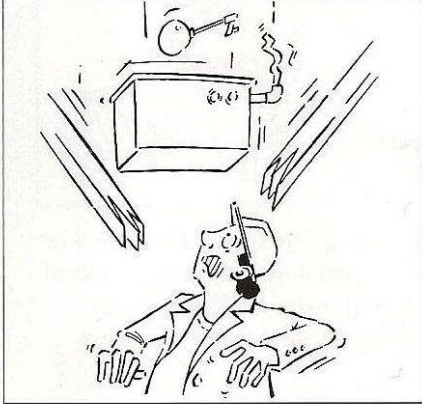
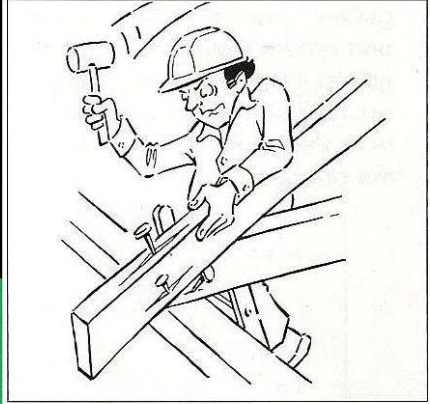


SUPPORT YOUR TANK



The extra load of a water tank requires careful support. The tank must be centred in the roof space. Additional trimmers across the joists support the bearers.

FIX IT RIGHT



Fixing problems are eliminated in roof construction by the use of Simpson Strong-Tie Products. Simpson produce joist hangers, restraint straps, framing anchors, truss clips, and shoes-use them to save time and money and to produce a quality job.

Specialists in the Design & Manufacture of Roof Trusses

FFOREST TIMBER ENGINEERING LTD.

Kestrel Way
Garngoch Industrial Estate
Gorseinon · Swansea · SA4 9WN
Tel (01792) 895620 · Fax (01792)893969

THINK DON'T CUT



Trussed rafters are designed and fabricated for a particular purpose and to save work. Trusses must not be cut under any circumstance. Truss spacings can usually be adjusted to take hatch openings and chimney breasts. For large chimney breasts, trusses are specially designed and supported. Don't cut or guess, consult your roof truss supplier if you are in doubt.

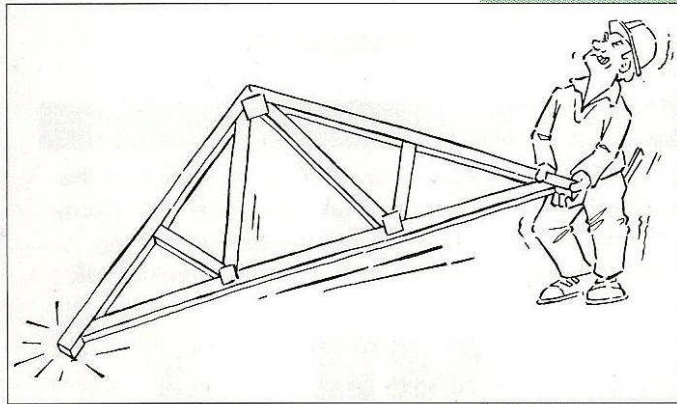
SITE STORAGE



Bearers should be placed on a level, hard and dry surface. A waterproof covering must be used to protect components against rain and sun and allow good air circulation. In vertical storage, bearers must be high enough to keep rafter overhangs clear of the ground. In horizontal storage bearers must be arranged at close centres to give level support.

TRUSSED RAFTERS DO'S & DON'T'S ON SITE

HANDLING



Care in handling trusses must be taken at all times. "See-sawing" trusses on wall or scaffolding must be avoided and where necessary an extra man should be used to prevent the truss being distorted. Large trusses handled mechanically should be adequately supported.

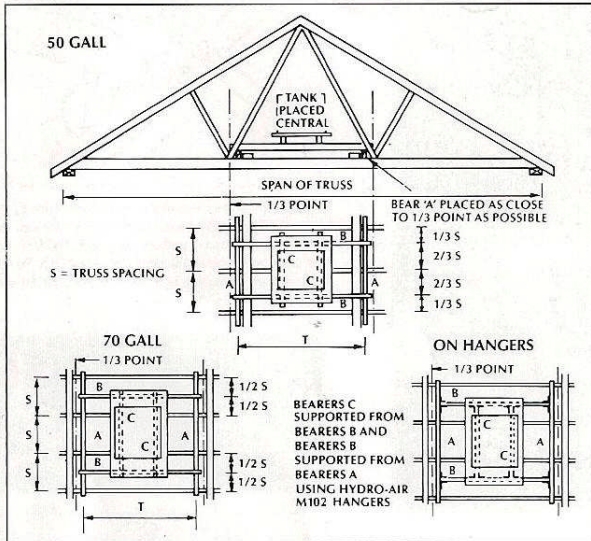
BRACING



The Building Designer will have detailed the permanent roof bracing. Permanent roof bracing is required to ensure the stability of the roof. Each roof requires longitudinal and diagonal bracing. In specific cases bracing is also required to stabilize long web members. Temporary bracing must be fixed during erection to ensure that trusses are maintained in a vertical plane.

WATER TANKS

Any water tank in a trussed rafter roof must be supported in accordance with BS 5268. Below are the standard details for 230 litre (approx. 50 gallon) and 300 Litres (approx. 70 gallon) nominal. If the tank is larger than these sizes a support system that transfers the load back to node points (joints) must be designed by a structural engineer. If there are height restrictions the bearers B can be supported in truss shoes allowing them to sit below the line of the top of the ceiling tie.



HANDLING

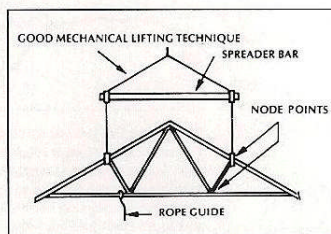
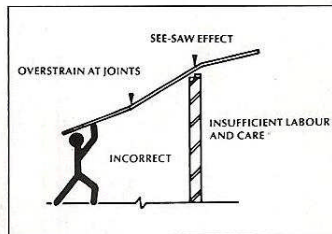
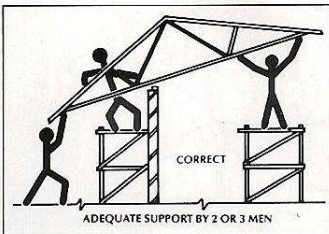
On long span trusses, it may be necessary to employ additional labour at intermediate positions. If required, the truss may be reversed so that the apex hangs down. See-sawing the truss across walls, scaffolding etc. is not permitted.

MECHANICAL HANDLING

Ideally, when mechanical means are used, the trusses should be lifted in banded sets and lowered onto suitable load bearing supports.

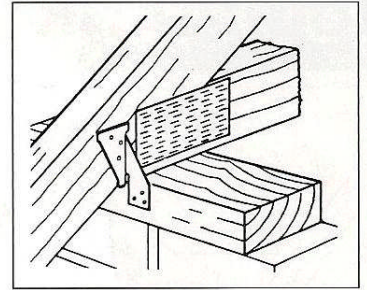
Suggested lifting points are at rafter or ceiling tie node points (joints)

Lifting trusses singly should be avoided, but if this is necessary, a suitable spreader bar should be used to withstand the sling forces. If in doubt, guidance should be sought from the truss supplier.



FIX IT RIGHT

Trussed rafters are a structurally designed item, produced to millimetre accuracy under factory conditions. They should be fixed and supported with equal care. Simpson Strong-Tie produce a full range of building products specifically

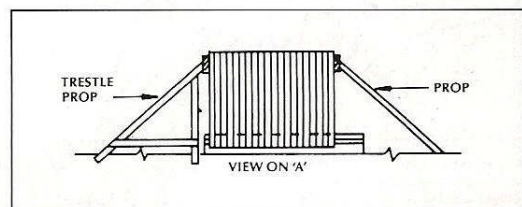
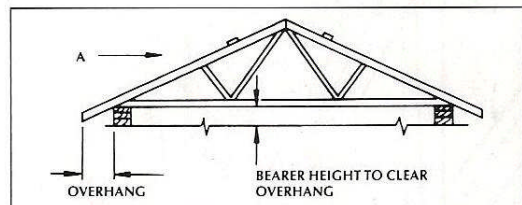


designed for use with trussed rafters. The use of truss clips to fix trusses to the wallplate will both ensure a strong structural fixing and allow an unsplit bearing area. Multiple trusses should be fixed using angle plates. Always use the correct fixing product.

SITE STORAGE

VERTICAL (Preferable)

Where trusses are stored in the upright position, stacking should be carried out against a firm, safe support. They should be supported at the positions where the wallplates would normally occur and at such a height as to ensure that any rafter overhang clears the ground.



HORIZONTAL

Where trusses are laid flat, bearers should be placed to give support at close centres, sufficient to prevent long-term deformation of all truss members. If subsequent bearers are placed on top of the trusses they should be vertically in-line with those underneath.

BRACING

Bracing **MUST** be installed to allow the roof to withstand the designed loadings. The roof or building designer will specify where to install bracing. **ALWAYS** use the correct bracing details and drawings. If details have not been supplied ask.