Code of Practice for Engineered Wood Products

=xtract taken from

6uipeds jenbə

at centre of span

screwing is also satisfactory.

TNATRO9MI

required

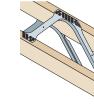


stage. Position strongback tight to underside of top flange. Fix 97 x 35mm (min) strongback to blocks strongback through joists before fixing joists in position, as it may not be possible to do this at a later Fix 75 x 38mm (min) blocks to top and bottom chords with 2.no. 65 x 3.35mm wire nails. Insert

• Spans greater than 8.0m = 2 strongbacks at

• Spans between 4.0m and 8.0m = 1 strongback

Spans less than 4.0m = strongback not

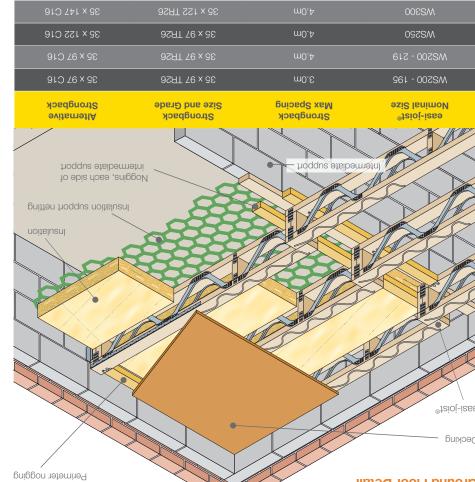


6/no. nails either side muminim dtiw belisn eoilqa nedmit muminim mm008

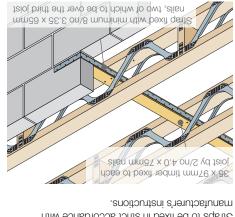


out as instructed above. Fixing the strongback by to overall floor performance and must be carried The correct fixing of the strongback is essential

3.35 x 65mm nails on either side of the joint. splice equally over the joint, and nailed using 6 no spliced where required by fixing a 600mm timber with 3.35 x 65mm wire nails. Strongbacks may be should be twice nailed to the columns provided tight to the top chord of the easi-joist® beam and recommended that the Strongback be installed easi-joist® floor system will pertorm. It is material will ultimately determine how well the

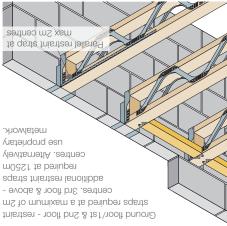




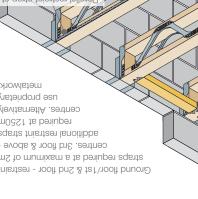


Straps to be fixed in strict accordance with of 3 easi-joist[®]. This member must be continuous over a minimum

to loadbearing walls perpendicular to <mark>ea</mark> Horizontal bracing straps are required to be fixed Joists Perpendicular to Masonry Wall Horizontal Restraint Strap











easi-joists[®] can easily be adapted to create pitched roof structures as a lighter, more thermally efficient alternative to solid sawn timber. By redesigning the end column configuration, the easi-joist® system can be installed onto a wallplate or ridge beam without the need for a bevelled wallplate or special metalwork items. This versatile connection detail enables top and bottom supports to accommodate a range of bearing widths and can also incorporate intermediate supports. Using joists for roof structures requires consideration of external load factors and more complex

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Tel: 02476 602303 Email: info@wolfsystem.co.uk

Shilton Industrial Estate, Shilton, Coventry CV7 9QL

Refer to joist profile plots for maximum joist spacing.

ENDS IF REQUIRED

DO CUT TRIMMABL

DO NOT CUT TIMBER

correct orientation.

Modification of Joists is strictly prohibited

easi-joists® are manufactured as part of

the floor system as a whole

TNATROAMI

Refer to joist profile plots for

DO OBIENT CORRECTLY

Joists are designed with a

specific top and bottom chord.

BRUTSIOM

TO EXCESSIVE

DO NOT EXPOSE

Wolf Systems, Engineering Ease.

DO SPACE CORRECTLY

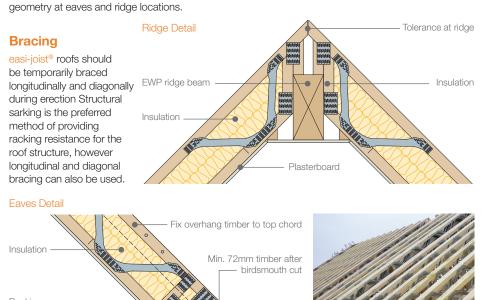
DO NZE MEL

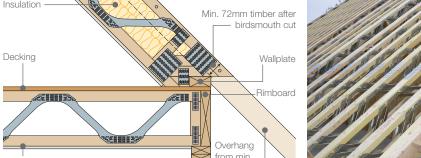
DO NOT DRILL TIMBER

TIMBER DO NOT NOTCH SYSTEM

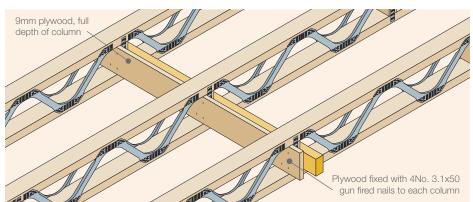
OR REMOVE WEBS

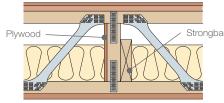
DO NOT DAMAGE





Roof Bottom Chord Restraint Detail





Strongback located on the bottom chord of easi-joist®

Note: Plywood to be placed at 6m intervals, fixed to a minimun of 3 easi-joists® and located at each end of the strongback.

Solid Trimmable End Support	
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The solid trimmable end is a design solution to a problem presented by some construction projects where parallel walls are uneven. A 47mm web is fixed between the chords using 3.35mm x 65mm nails. The positioning of the nails is determined by the software and will be fixed in the factory.

Trimmable end detail has been tested to allow up to 400mm solid timber webs at each end of the joist which provides huge flexibility should a project require it. Each trimmable end joist is designed so that it can be supported along the length of the solid web

section, adding to the variety of situations and effectiveness of the joists used on site. Care should be taken on site to ensure that when cutting the solid section, there is at least 50mm of timber remaining to the web to allow for the edge distance of the nails in the nailplate zone of the metalweb.



Health and Safety

Handling

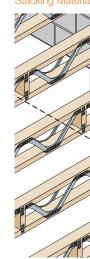
- Avoid dropping, twisting or subjecting easi-joist®
- to heavy impact. • Always lift easi-joist[®] in the upright position to prevent lateral distortion.

Storage

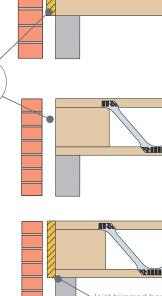
- should be kept to a minimum. • easi-joist[®] should be left in bundles and remain in packaging until used.
- as possible, and laid horizontally in an upright position, clear from the ground. Bearers should be used underneath web or column joints to prevent distortion.
- Joists are unstable until fully braced or boarded. Do not walk or store materials on an unrestrained floor area. • Sheet materials stacked on the easi-joist® floor
- orientation of the joist. should not exceed 250mm in height and 150 • Noggings, restraint straps, decking and kg per joist. The stack must not extend more strongbacks should be properly installed to the than 1500mm from the edge of the floor with its longest span perpendicular to the joists.

Safety

- easi-joist[®] account for multi-ply girders.

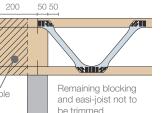


IMPORTANT: It is inadvisable to stack building materials on floor joists other than floor decking as described above.

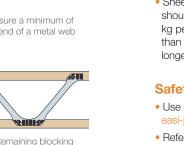




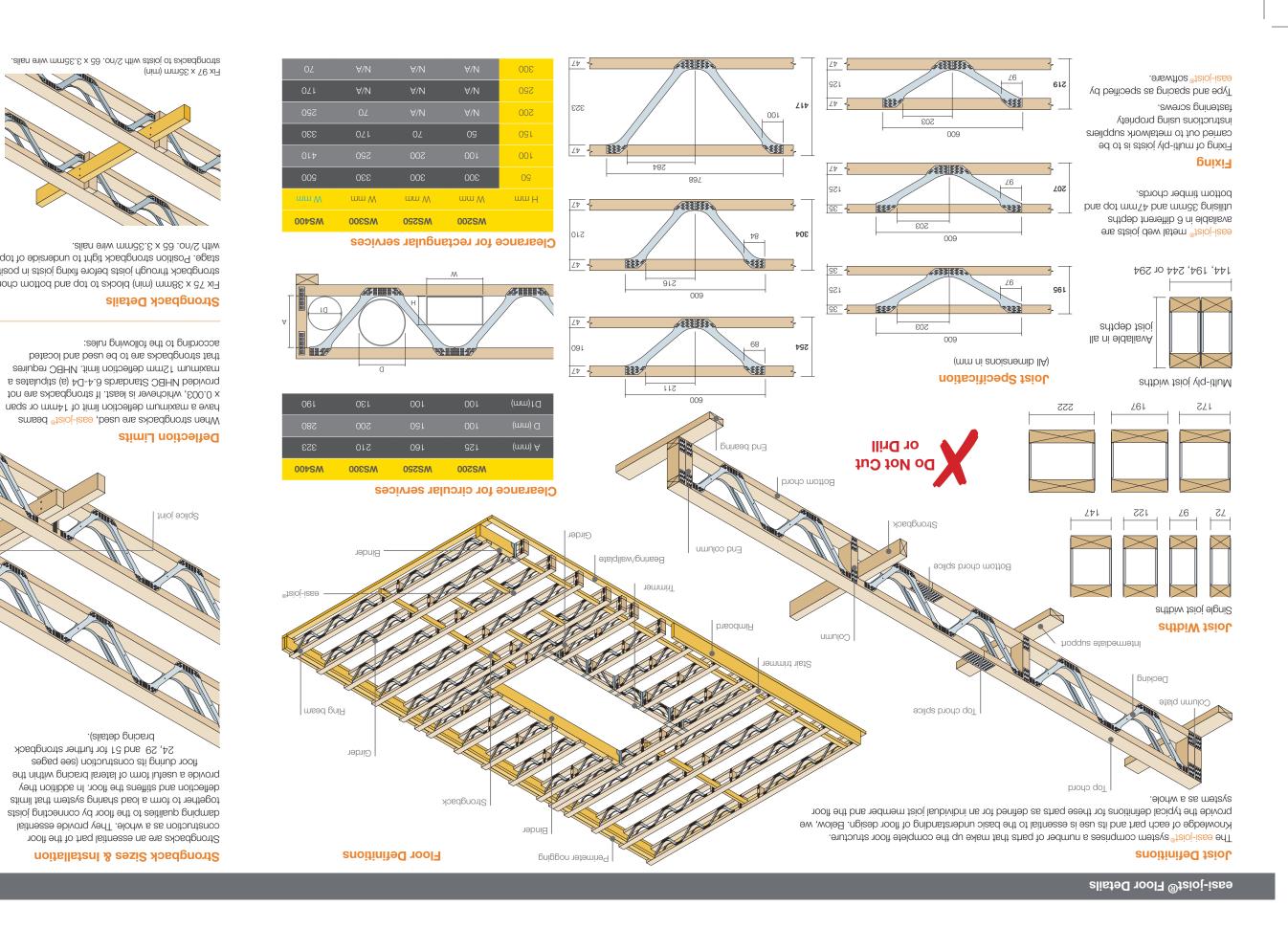
When trimming ensure a minimum of 50mm gap to the end of a metal web r plate











Correct installation of the Strongback and flooring Fixing & Splicing

- The site manager or contractor will be responsible for the handling of easi-joist[®] from the time of unloading the delivery.
- Use a fabric sling for lifting joists and ensure even weight distribution.
- Storage time of easi-joist[®] prior to installation
- During such time, joists should be kept as dry
- Use protective gloves when manually handling
- Refer to plans for joist weights, remembering to
- Observe health and safety regulations as set out by the current standards and regulations.

Lifting Joists Do not use chains or steel cable Use fabric Approx 50 sling only

pracing details).

24, 29 and 51 for further strongback

Planning

- Study layout drawings and plan which section will be erected first, starting from which end. Identify girder joists and stair trimmer which will need to be installed first to provide support for
- Check support conditions for all joists ensuring all internal supporting walls are present and that all supporting masonry is cured.
- Identify joists by reference number and place them next to required areas. (Joists should not be moved from dry storage until immediately before erection.)

Installation

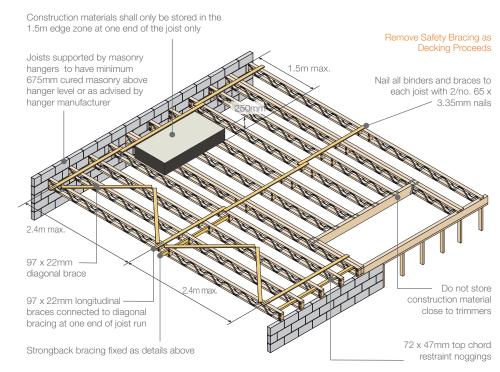
- All joists are to be installed truly vertical, parallel and top side up. Refer to layout plans or profiles for the correct
- specification of the manufacturer or designer. • Where masonry hangers are used, ensure at least three courses of blockwork or equivalent have been laid and the mortar cured before the floor is used.
- Spacing and loading of easi-joist[®] must not exceed that stated in the design.

Checking

• Ensure all joists are fully bearing on their supports, packing gaps if necessary.

• Check adjacent joists are level with each other and the ends of the joists form a straight line.

Health and Safety



Temporary Bracing

This diagram indicates temporary erection bracing only. It is applicable to both masonry and timber frame construction.

Temporary Erection Bracing

The builder is responsible for identifying and minimising the risks involved in erecting openweb joists to ensure that the health and safety of workers is maintained. Builders should be aware of the health and safety responsibilities imposed on them by the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007. Proper erection procedures and bracing are vital to the safe construction of open web joist floors.

- The following notes may assist builders in preparing a safety assessment.
- Un-braced joists may be unstable.
- Do not allow anyone to walk on unbraced joists.
- Do not store building materials on unbraced joists.
- Open-web joists should be erected straight and vertical. Horizontal deviation : 10mm max. Vertical deviation: 2mm max.
- Temporary bracing comprises diagonal brace, longitudinal brace and permanent strongbacks.
- All longitudinal braces, diagonal braces, strongbacks and hangers should be completely
- installed and fully nailed as detailed. Lateral strength should be provided by a
- diagonally braced system across at least 3 joists as shown in the temporary bracing

diagram. Additional braced and blocked systems should be provided at 12m spacing in long joist runs.

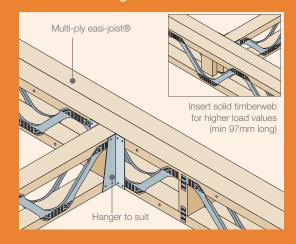
Decking can be laid in lieu of diagonal bracing

- Construction materials may only be stored on joists when all bracing is in place. The material should be spread over at least 4 joists and not more than 1500mm from a support. Floor/ ceiling boards may be stacked up to 250mm high (150 kg per joist at 600mm centres, 100 kg per joist at 400mm centres) on braced floors.
- Flooring should be fully fixed to the joists before additional loads are placed on the floor. • Temporary bracing may be progressively removed as decking is fixed.

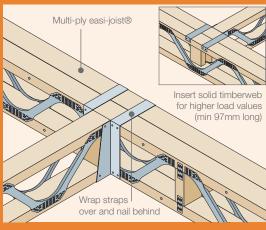


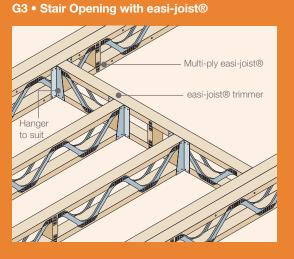


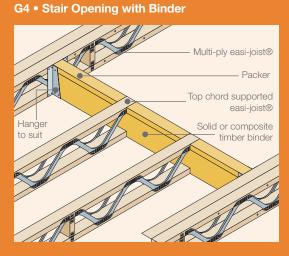
GENERAL DETAILS G1 • Face Fix Hanger

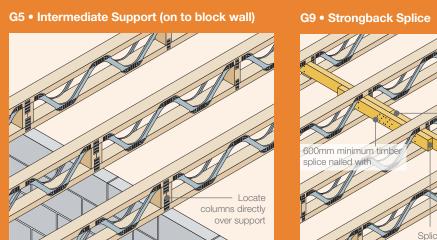


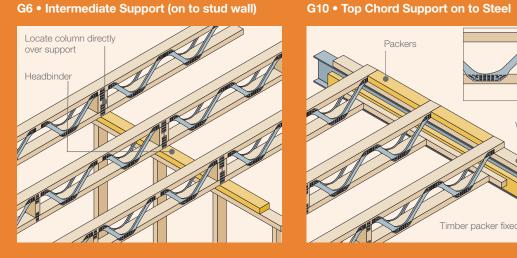




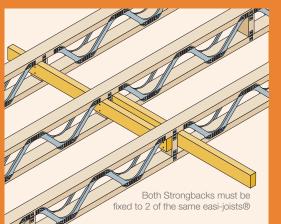


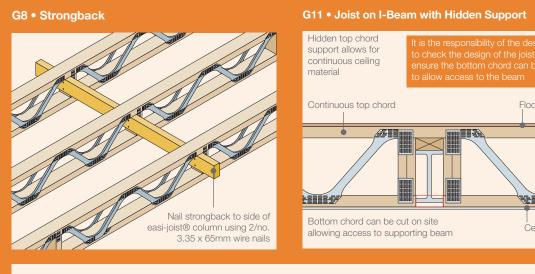


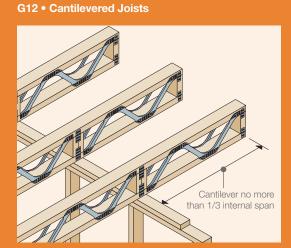


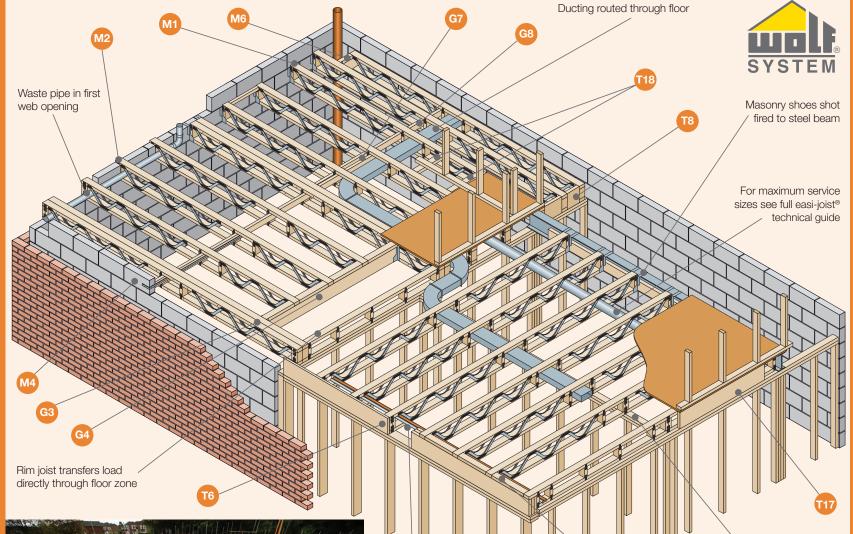


G7 • Strongback Lapping

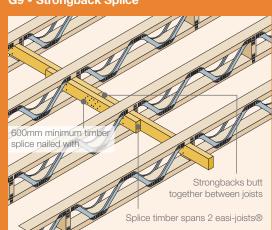


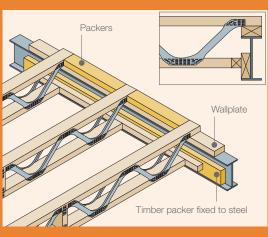


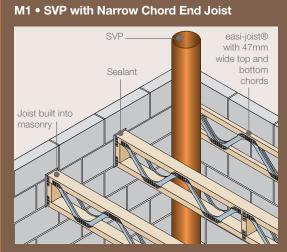










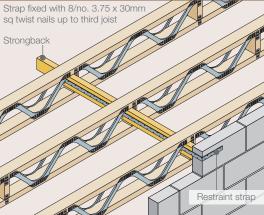


MASONRY DETAILS

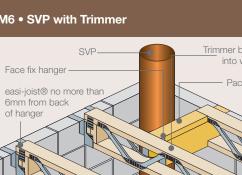
Ground floor/1st & 2nd floor estraint straps required at a maximum of 2nd centr 3rd floor & above - additio restraint straps requ



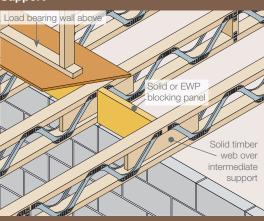
M4 • Lateral Restraint of Strongback

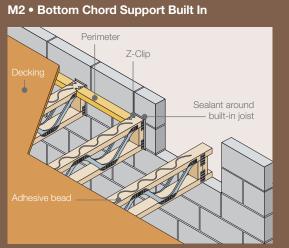


M5 • Lateral Restraint Bracing d with min. 8/nc 5mm nails, two hich to be ove third joist



M7 • Solid Timber Web over Intermediate Support

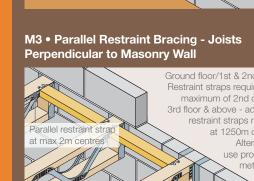




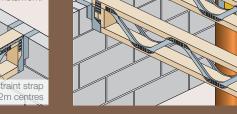
No drilling required for

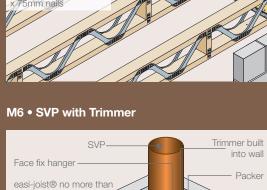
pipework or wiring











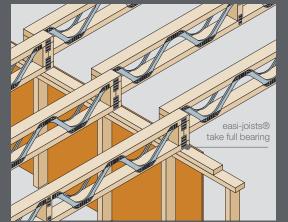


General Floor Detailing: Details G1 to G12

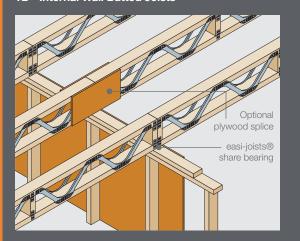
Floor Detailing in Masonry Construction: Details M1 to M10 Floor Detailing in Timber Frame Construction: Details T1 to T20

TIMBER DETAILS

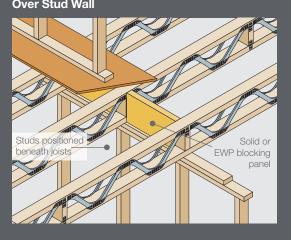
T1 • Internal Wall Lapped Joists

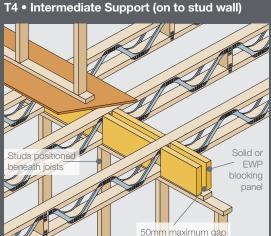


T2 • Internal Wall Butted Joists

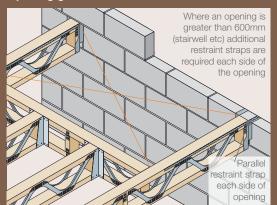


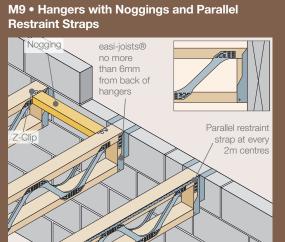
T3 • Intermediate Support Bearing Over Stud Wall



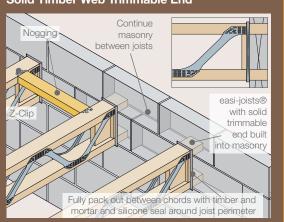


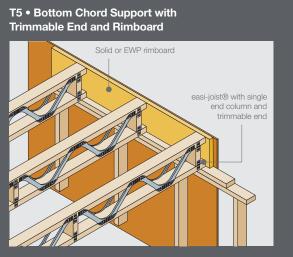
M8 • Parallel Restraint Bracing -Opening greater than 600m





M10 • Bottom Chord Support Built in with Solid Timber Web Trimmable End

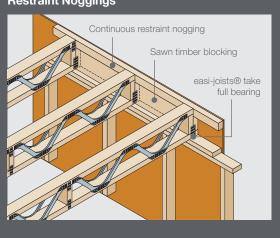




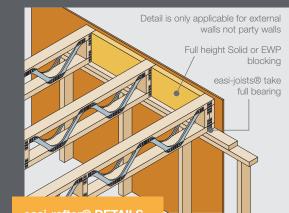
T6 • Bottom Chord Support with Rimboard Closure

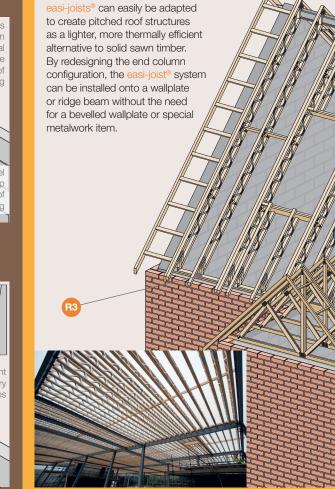


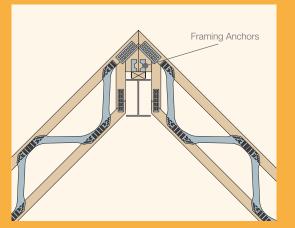
T7 • Bottom Chord Support with Restraint Noggings

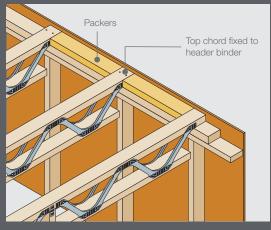


T8 • Bottom Chord Support with Full Height Blocking



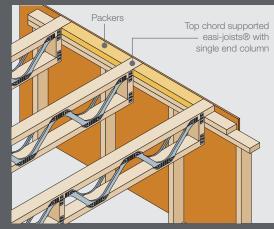




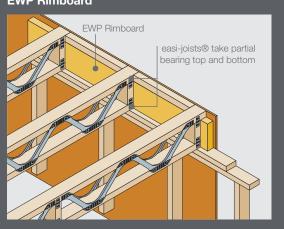


T9 • Top Chord Support

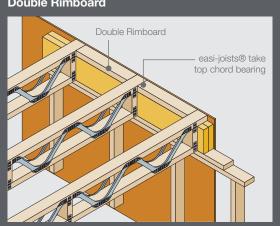
T10 • Top Chord Support with End Column



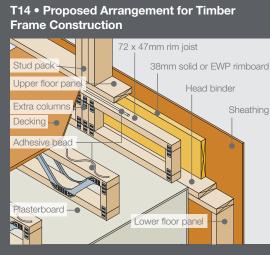
T11 • Bottom and Top Chord Support with EWP Rimboard



T12 • Top Chord Support with Double Rimboard



T13 • Top Chord Support on Ring Beam Top chord fixed to rin beam or header binde Ring be



T15 • Proposed Arrangement for Timber Frame Construction

