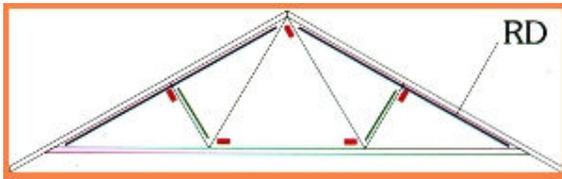


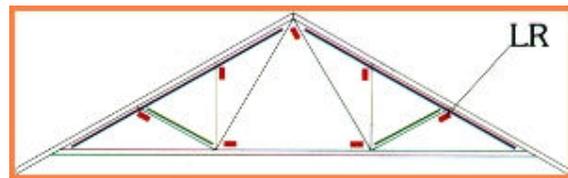
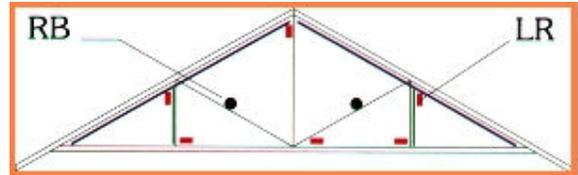
### Standard Bracing Detail



All permanent bracing should be a minimum size of 22mm x 97mm or 38mm x 89mm. The timber should be free of major strength reducing defects. Timber bracing should be fixed using two 3.35mm diameter galvanized round wire nails at each crossover point. The length of the nails should be 65mm for 22/25mm bracing and 75mm for 38mm bracing.

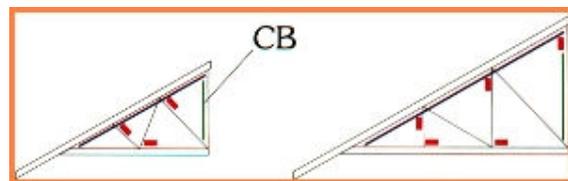
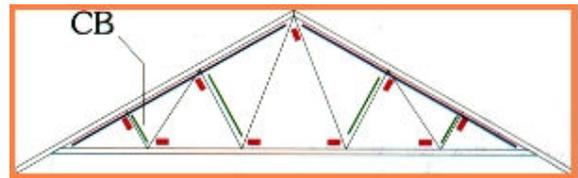
The main types of bracing include: -

**RAFTER DIAGONAL BRACING (RD).** This is bracing fixed to the underside of the rafter, it provides lateral stability to the roof structure and in conjunction with the total roof diaphragm, transfers wind loads to shear resisting walls.



**LONGITUDINAL BRACING (LR/LT/LTB).** This is bracing fixed at each joint excluding support locations. It acts in conjunction with the rafter diagonal bracing to provide lateral stability to the roof structure and provides essential stability to the truss nodes used in the structural analysis.

**CHEVRON BRACING (CB).** This is diagonal bracing fixed to internal members. It provides additional stability to the complete roof system. Such bracing is required on duo-pitch roof profiles in excess of 8 metres and for mono-pitched roof profiles in excess of 5 metres.



**RESTRAINING BATTENS (RB).** These are longitudinal braces fixed to web members to provide lateral restraint to those members.

The following points of interest from BS5268: part 3 are worth of a note.

The bracing shown is that for truss stability only, which means that it will only provide adequate restraint for the structure if the criteria within Appendix A of the building regulations are fulfilled completely. It should be noted that common breaches of the requirements are: - unbuttressed wall length exceeding 9 metres; wall heights exceeding 2.6 metres; the omission of plasterboard to the ceiling and truss rafters being spaced further apart than 600mm centres. It is essential that these important construction details, among others, are considered carefully before completion of the building design.

