

BCSI-B3 SUMMARY SHEET - PERMANENT RESTRAINT/BRACING OF CHORDS & WEB MEMBERS

WARNING Disregarding permanent restraint/bracing is a major cause of truss field performance problems and has been known to lead to roof or floor system collapse.

Restraint/Bracing Materials & Fastener

Commonly used restraint/bracing materials include wood structural panels, gypsum board sheathing, stress-graded lumber, proprietary metal products, and metal purlins and straps.

Table with 3 columns: Lumber Size, Minimum Nail Spacing, Minimum Number of Nails per Connection. Rows for 2x4 stress-graded and 2x6 stress-graded.

Other attachment requirements may be specified by the building designer or truss designer.

Permanent Bracing for the Various Planes of a Truss

Permanent bracing is important because it prevents out-of-plane buckling of truss members, helps maintain proper truss spacing, and resists and transfers lateral loads from wind and seismic forces.

Trusses require permanent bracing within ALL of the following planes: 1. Top chord plane, 2. Bottom chord plane, 3. Web member plane.

Permanent Bracing for the Top Chord Plane

Use plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), or wood or metal structural purlins that are properly braced. Attach to each truss.

The Truss Design Drawing (TDD) provides information on the assumed support for the top chord.

Fastener size and spacing requirements and grade for the sheathing, purlins and bracing are provided in the building code and/or by the building designer.

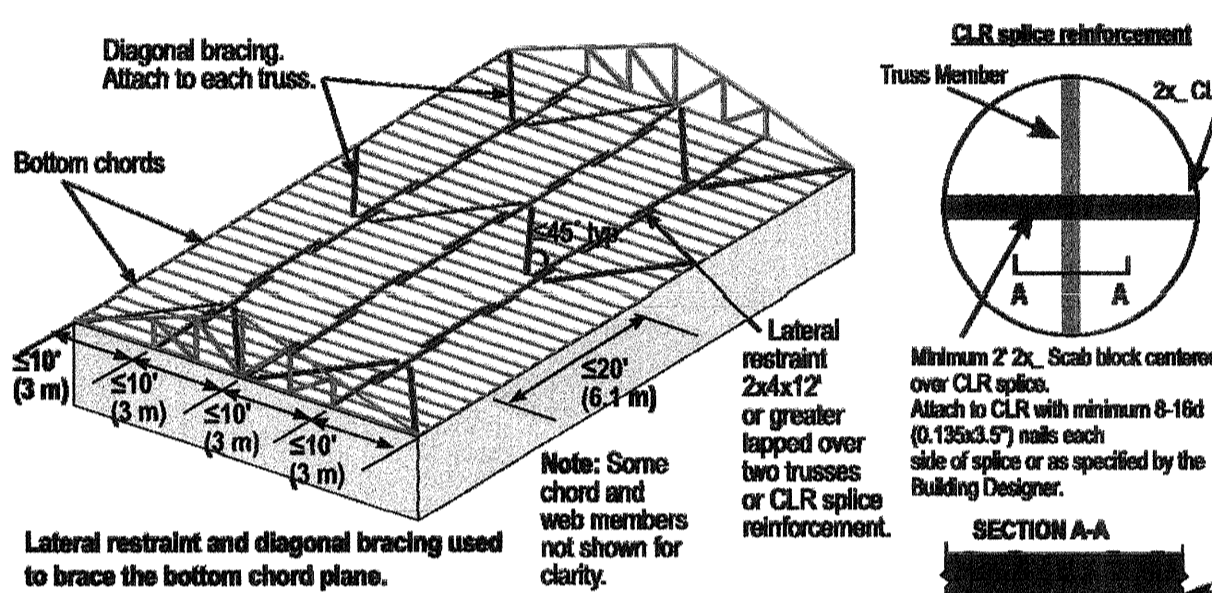
Use rows of continuous lateral restraint with diagonal bracing, gypsum board sheathing or some other ceiling material capable of functioning as a diaphragm.

Permanent Bracing for the Bottom Chord Plane

Use rows of continuous lateral restraint with diagonal bracing, gypsum board sheathing or some other ceiling material capable of functioning as a diaphragm.

The TDD provides information on the assumed support for the bottom chord.

Install bottom chord permanent lateral restraint at the spacing indicated on the TDD and/or by the building designer with a maximum of 10' (3 m) on-center.



Lateral restraint and diagonal bracing used to brace the bottom chord plane.

Permanent Bracing for the Web Member Plane

Web member permanent bracing collects and transfers buckling restraint forces and/or lateral loads from wind and seismic forces.

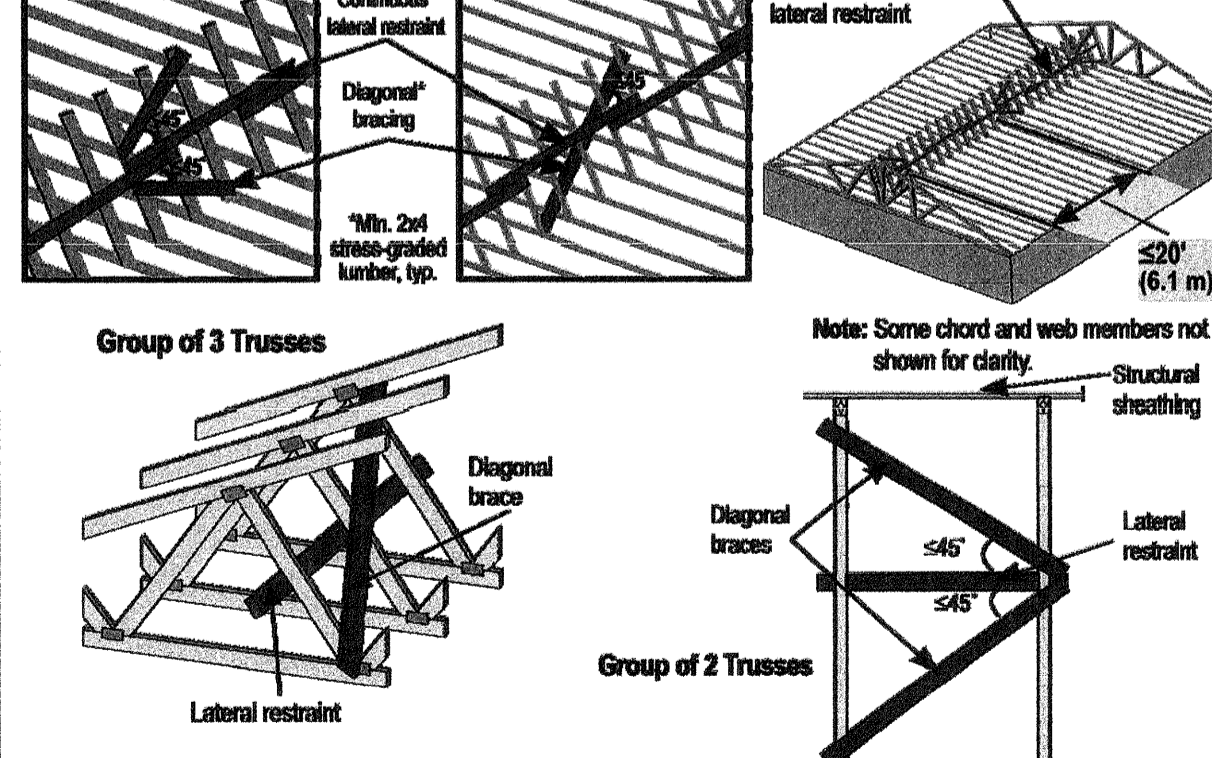
Individual Web Member Permanent Restraint & Bracing

Check the TDD to determine which web members (if any) require restraint to resist buckling. Restraint and brace with: A. Continuous lateral restraint & diagonal bracing, or B. Individual member web reinforcement.

Continuous Lateral Restraint (CLR) & Diagonal Bracing

Attach each row of CLR at the locations shown on the TDD. Install the diagonal bracing at an angle of less-than-or-equal-to 45° to the CLR and position so that it crosses the web in close proximity to the CLR.

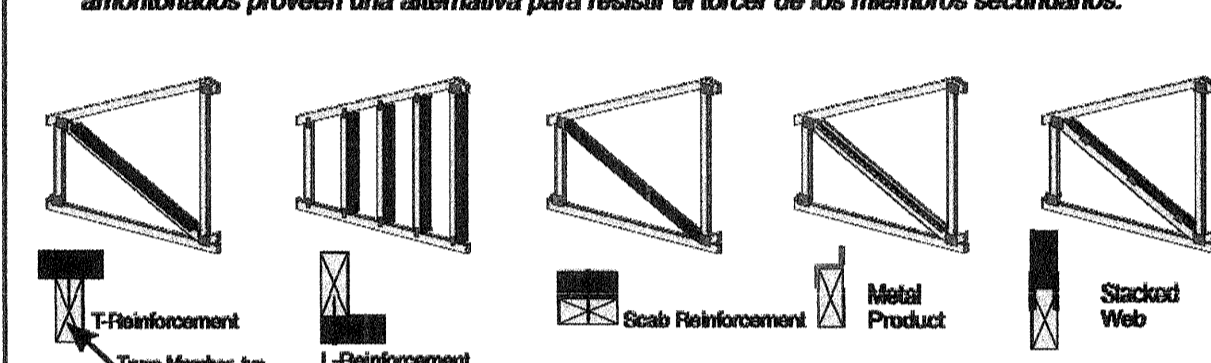
Examples of Diagonal Bracing with Continuous Lateral Restraint



Lateral restraint & diagonal bracing can also be used with small groups of trusses (i.e., three or less). Attach the lateral restraint & diagonal brace to each web member they cross.

Individual Web Member Reinforcement

Reinforce web members with T, L, Scab, I, U-Reinforcement, proprietary metal reinforcement and stacked web products provide an alternative for resisting web buckling.



The following table may be used unless more specific information is provided.

Table: WEB REINFORCEMENT FOR SINGLE PLY TRUSSES. Columns: Specified CLR, Size of Truss Web, Type & Size of Web Reinforcement, Grade of Web Reinforcement, Minimum Length of Web Reinforcement, Minimum Connection of Web Reinforcement to Web.

Maximum web length is 14 feet (4.3m). Attach Scab Reinforcement to web with 2 rows of minimum 10d (1.28x3.5) nails @ 6" (152 mm) on-center.



Some truss manufacturers provide additional assistance by using tags to mark the web members that require lateral restraint or reinforcement.

Web Member Permanent Building Stability Bracing to Transfer Wind & Seismic Forces

The web member restraint or reinforcement specified on a TDD is required to resist buckling due to axial forces caused by the in-plane loads applied to the truss.

La restricción o refuerzo de miembros secundarios especificada en un TDD es requerido para resistir la deformación bajo fuerzas axiales causadas por cargas verticales aplicadas al truss.

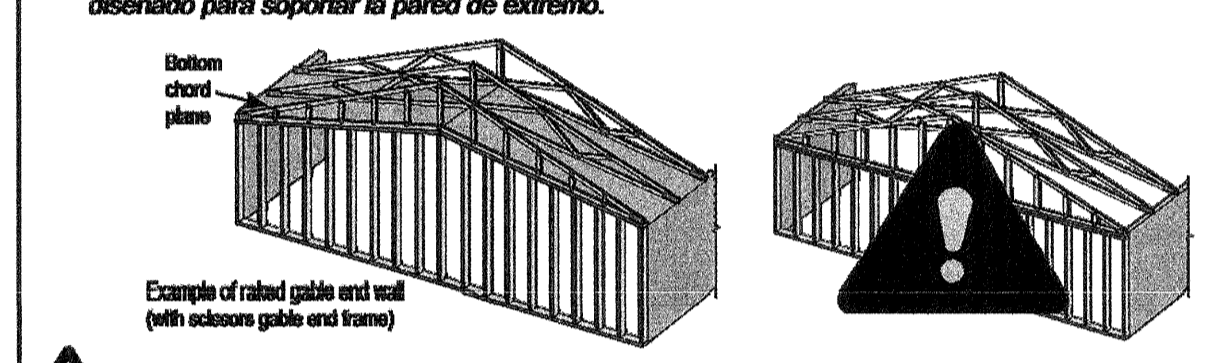
Diagonal brace to roof diaphragm blocking. Cable end frame. Horizontal L-reinforcement. Bottom chord lateral restraint.

Some truss designers provide general design tables and details to assist the building designer in determining the bracing required to transfer lateral loads due to wind and/or seismic forces from the gable end frame into the roof and/or ceiling diaphragm.

Algunos diseñadores de trusses proveen tablas y detalles de diseño generales para asistir al diseñador del edificio en determinar el arrioste requerido para pasar cargas laterales debidas a fuerzas de viento y/o fuerzas sísmicas del armazón hastial al diafragma del techo.

Gable End Frames and Sloped Bottom Chords

The gable end frame should always match the profile of the adjacent trusses to permit installation of proper bottom chord plane restraint & bracing unless special bracing is designed to support the end wall.



Using a flat bottom chord gable end frame with adjacent trusses that have sloped bottom chords is prohibited by some building codes as adequate bracing of this condition is difficult and sometimes impossible.

El uso de un armazón hastial de la cuerda inferior con trusses contiguas cuales tienen cuerdas inferiores pendientes es prohibido por algunos códigos de edificios porque el arrioste adecuado de esta condición es difícil y a veces imposible.

Permanent Bracing for Special Conditions

Sway Bracing - Arrioste de "Sway"

"Sway" bracing is installed at the discretion of the building designer to help stabilize the truss system and minimize the lateral movement due to wind and seismic loads.

Sway bracing installed continuously across the building also serves to distribute gravity loads between trusses of varying stiffness.

Permanent Restraint/Bracing for the Top Chord in a Piggyback Assembly

Provide restraint and bracing by: using rows of minimum 4x2 stress-graded lumber CLR and diagonal bracing, or connecting the CLR into the roof diaphragm, or adding structural sheathing or bracing frames, or some other equivalent means.

Provee restricción y arrioste por: usando filas de 4x2 CLR de madera graduada por entonco y arrioste diagonal, o conectando el CLR al diafragma del techo, o añadiendo entablado estructural o armazones de arrioste, o algunos otros métodos equivalentes.

Refer to the TDD for the maximum assumed spacing between rows of lateral restraint (e.g. purlins) attached to the top chord of the supporting truss.

The TDD provides the assumed thickness of the restraint and minimum connection requirements between the cap and the supporting truss or restraint.

If diagonal bracing is used to restrain the CLR(s), repeat at 10' (3 m) intervals, or as specified in the construction documents.

Si arrioste diagonal es usado para restringir a los CLR(s), repita en intervalos de 10 pies o como especificado en los documentos de construcción.

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Logos for SBC Association, TPI Truss Plate Institute, and contact information for both organizations.

RESTRICCIÓN/ARRIOSTRE PERMANENTE DE LAS CUERDAS Y LOS MIEMBROS SECUNDARIOS

Tramos sobre 60 pies o más pueden requerir arrioste permanente complejo. Por favor, consulte siempre a un profesional registrado de diseño.

PORTLAND RETIREMENT RESIDENCE 802 OCEAN AVE., PORTLAND, MAINE 04103

BCSI-B3 SUMMARY SHEET (REFERENCE ONLY)

DATE 8/28/2015 REVISED DATE SHEET A9.1

Vertical text on the right edge of the page: This document summarizes the information provided in Section B3 of the 2013 Edition of Building Component Safety Information BCSI - Guide to Good Practices for Handling, Installing, Restraint, & Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses. Copyright 2004-2016 Structural Building Components Association and Truss Plate Institute. All rights reserved. This guide or any part thereof may not be reproduced in any form without the written permission of the publishers. This document should appear in more than one color. Printed in the United States of America.