

Truss Clear Spans of 60' or greater may require complex permanent bracing. Please always consult a Registered Design Professional.

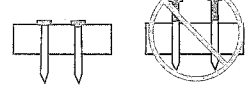
WARNING! Disregarding Permanent Restraint/Bracing is a major cause of truss field performance problems and has been known to lead to roof or floor systems collapse.

Trusses with clear spans of 60' or greater, may require complex permanent bracing. Please always consult a Registered Design Professional.

RESTRAINT/BRACING MATERIALS & FASTENERS

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

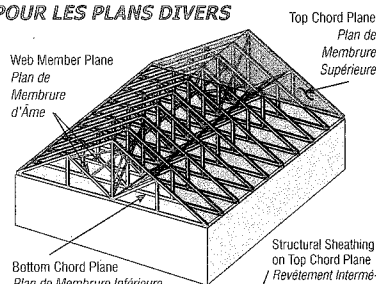
Table with 3 columns: Lumber Size, Minimum Nail Size, Minimum Number of Nails per Connection



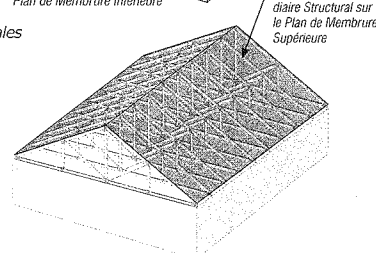
Other attachment requirements may be specified by the Truss Designer or Building Designer. Des autres exigences d'attachement peuvent être spécifiées par le Dessinateur de Ferme ou le Concepteur du Bâtiment.

PERMANENT BRACING FOR THE VARIOUS PLANES OF A TRUSS

Permanent Bracing is important because it: a) prevents out-of-plane buckling of truss members, b) helps maintain proper truss spacing, and c) restrains and transfers lateral loads from wind and seismic forces.



Importance of Permanent Bracing: a) évite le flambement hors axe des membrures de fermes, b) aide à maintenir le bon espacement des fermes, et c) résiste et transfère les chargements latéraux qui résultent des forces du vent et sismique.



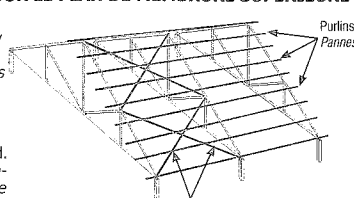
Trusses require Permanent Bracing within ALL of the following planes: 1. Top Chord Plane, 2. Bottom Chord Plane, 3. Web Member Plane

Without Permanent Bracing the truss, or a portion of its members, will buckle (i.e., fail) at loads far less than design.

Sans Contreventement Permanent, la ferme ou une portion de ses membrures flamberont (i.e., chuteront) aux chargements qui sont beaucoup moins du dessin.

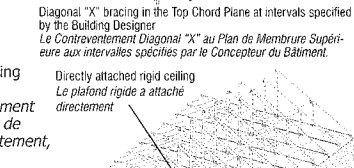
PERMANENT BRACING FOR THE TOP CHORD PLANE

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. Le Dessin D'Atelier de Ferme (DAF) fournit des informations du support supposé pour la membrure supérieure.

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.

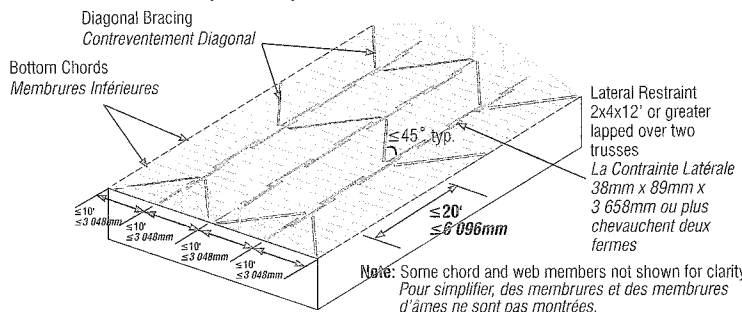


Permanent Bracing for the Bottom Chord Plane: The DAF provides the assumed thickness of the restraint and minimum connection requirements between the cap and the supporting truss or restraint.

Use rows of continuous Lateral Restraint with Diagonal Bracing, gypsum board sheathing or save other material capable of functioning as a diaphragm.

The TDD provides information on the assumed support for the bottom chord. Le DAF fournit des informations du support supposé pour la membrure inférieure.

Install bottom chord permanent Lateral Restraint at the spacing indicated on the TDD and/or by the Building Designer with a maximum of 10' on center.



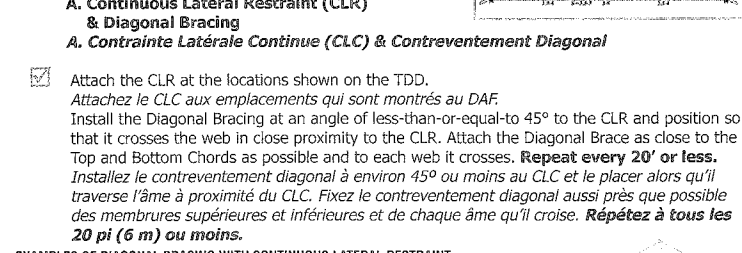
Lateral Restraint and Diagonal Bracing used to brace the Bottom Chord Plane. La Contrainte Latérale et le Contreventement Diagonal sont utilisés pour contreventer le Plan de Membrane Inférieure.

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.

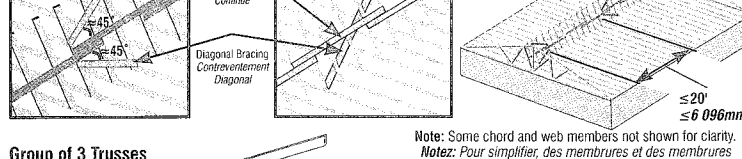
Individual Web Member Permanent Restraint & Bracing: Check the TDD to determine which web members (if any) require restraint to resist buckling.

Restrain and brace with: A. Continuous Lateral Restraint & Diagonal Bracing, or B. Individual Web Member Reinforcement.

Attach the CLR at the locations shown on the TDD. Installez le 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.



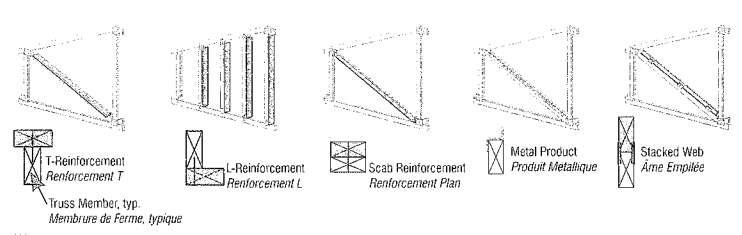
Examples of Diagonal Bracing with Continuous Lateral Restraint: Continuous Lateral Restraint, Diagonal Bracing, and Diagonal Bracing with Diagonal Restraint.



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 that they cross.

ALWAYS DIAGONALLY BRACE THE CONTINUOUS LATERAL RESTRAINT

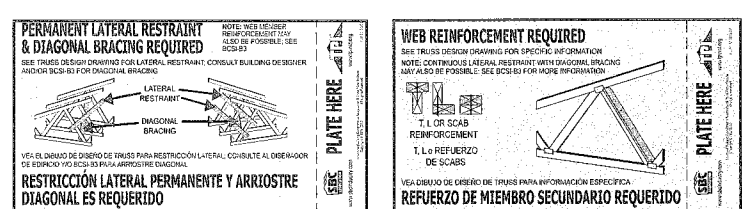
Individual Web Member Reinforcement: T, L, Scab, I, U-Reinforcement, proprietary metal reinforcement and stacked web products provide an alternative for resisting web buckling.



The following table may be used unless more specific information is provided. La table suivante peut être utilisée à moins que des renseignements plus spécifiques soient fournis.

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

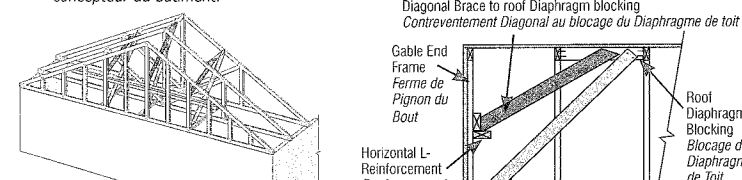
Maximum web length is 14 feet (4.3m). Attach Scab Reinforcement to webs with 2 rows of minimum 10d (0.120x3") nails at 6" (150mm) on center.



Some truss manufacturers provide additional assistance by marking the locations of the web lateral restraint or reinforcement on the truss using tags.

Web Member Plane 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.

Diagonal Brace to roof Diaphragm blocking: Gable End Frame, Horizontal L-Reinforcement, Roof Diaphragm Blocking, Bottom Chord Lateral Restraint.

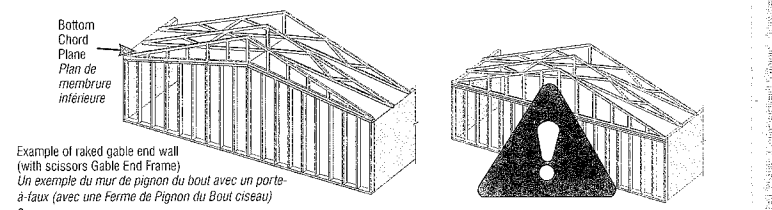


Some Truss Designers provide general design tables and details to assist the Building Designer in determining the Bracing required to transfer lateral loads due to wind and/or seismic forces from the Gable End Frame into the roof and/or ceiling diaphragm.

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.

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.

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.

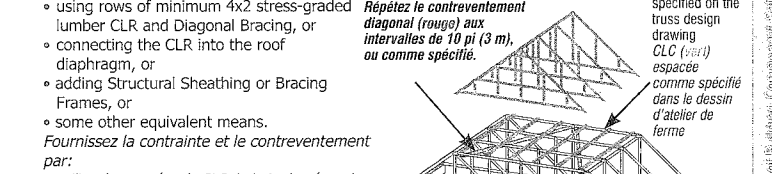
PERMANENT BRACING FOR SPECIAL CONDITIONS

"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.

Repeat diagonal bracing (red) at 10' intervals, or as specified. Répétez le contreventement diagonal (rouge) aux intervalles de 10 pi (3 m), ou comme spécifié.



Refer to the TDD for the maximum assumed spacing for attaching the Lateral Restraint (e.g. purlins) to the top chord of the supporting truss. Référez-vous au DAF pour l'espacement maximum supposé en attachant la contrainte latérale (par ex., les pannes) à la membrure supérieure de la ferme soutenue.

The TDD provides the assumed thickness of the restraint and minimum connection requirements between the cap and the supporting truss or restraint. Le DAF fournit l'épaisseur supposée de la contrainte et les exigences minimums pour les connexions entre la ferme chapeau et la ferme soutenue ou la contrainte.

If Diagonal Bracing is used to restrain the CLR(s), repeat at 10' intervals or as specified in the Construction Documents. Si le Contreventement Diagonal est utilisé pour retenir la/les CLR, répétez aux intervalles de 10' (3 048mm) ou comme spécifié dans les Documents de Construction.

View a non-printing PDF of this document, visit www.sbcindustry.com/b3. Pour regarder un PDF non-imprimable de ce document, visitez www.sbcindustry.com/frb3.

Logos for SBC ASSOCIATION, WCA WOOD TRUSS CO., and TRUSS PLATE INSTITUTE. Includes contact information for each organization.

LA CONTRAINTE/LE CONTREVENTEMENT PERMANENT(E) DES MEMBRURES & DES MEMBRURES D'ÂME

Les portées de 60 pi (18,3 m) et plus peuvent exiger du contreventement permanent complexe. Veuillez toujours consulter un concepteur professionnel enregistré.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a page number or reference code.