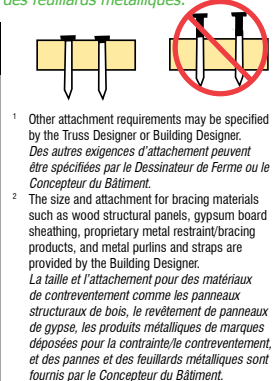


WARNING! Disregarding Permanent Restraint/Bracing is a major cause of truss field performance problems and has been known to lead to roof or floor systems collapse.
AVERTISSEMENT! L'ignorance de la Contrainte/du Contreventement Permanent(e) est une cause majeure de problèmes de la performance des fermes au chantier et a été connu pour porter l'effondrement des systèmes de toit et de sol.
CAUTION! Spans over 60' may require complex permanent bracing. Please always consult a Registered Design Professional.
ATTENTION! Les portées plus longues que 60' (18 288mm) peuvent exiger du contreventement permanent complexe. Veuillez toujours consultez un Concepteur Professionnel Enregistré.

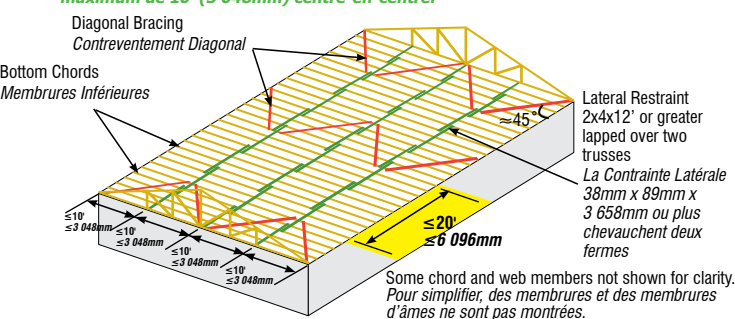
RESTRAINT/BRACING MATERIALS & FASTENERS
LES MATÉRIAUX & LES ATTACHES DE CONTRAÎTE/CONTREVENTEMENT

Common restraint/bracing materials include wood structural panels, gypsum board sheathing, stress-graded lumber, proprietary metal products, and metal purlins and straps.
Les matériaux de contrainte/contreventement communs incluent des panneaux structuraux de bois, du revêtement de panneaux de gypse, du bois classé par la résistance mécanique, des produits métalliques de marques déposées, des pannes et des feuillards métalliques.

Table with 3 columns: Lumber Size (Taille de Bois), Minimum Nail Size (Taille Minimum de Clou), Minimum Number of Nails per Connection (Nombre Minimum de Clous par Connexion). Rows include 2x4 stress-graded and 2x6 stress-graded.



- Use rows of continuous Lateral Restraint with Diagonal Bracing, gypsum board sheathing or rigid ceiling.
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' 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
3. LE CONTREVENTEMENT PERMANENT POUR LE PLAN DE MEMBRURE D'ÂME
Web Member Permanent Bracing collects and transfers buckling restraint forces and/or lateral loads from wind and seismic forces.

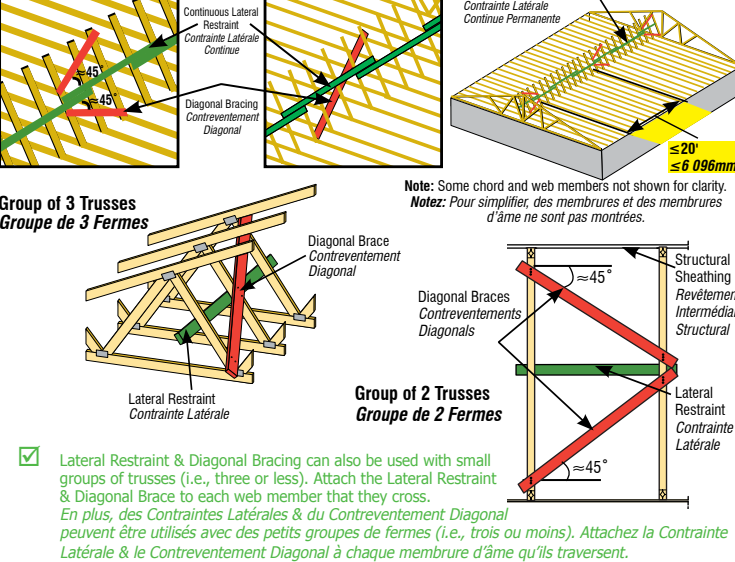
Individual Web Member Permanent Restraint & Bracing
La Contrainte & le Contreventement Permanent(e) des Membrures d'Âme Individuelles

- Check the TDD to determine which web members (if any) require restraint to resist buckling.
Restraining and brace with:
A. Continuous Lateral Restraint & Diagonal Bracing, or
B. Individual Web Member Reinforcement.

A. Continuous Lateral Restraint (CLR) & Diagonal Bracing
A. Contrainte Latérale Continue (CLC) & Contreventement Diagonal

- Attach the CLR at the locations shown on the TDD.
Install the Diagonal Bracing at approximately 45° to the CLR and position so that it crosses the web in close proximity to the CLR.

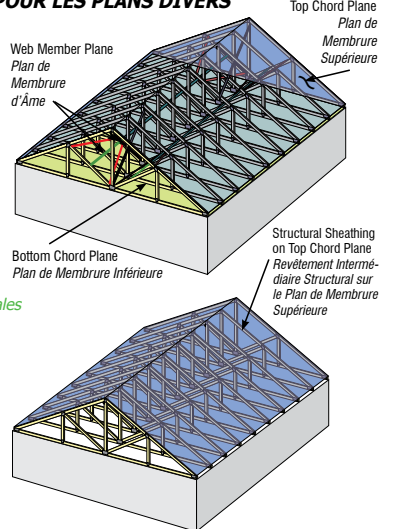
EXAMPLES OF DIAGONAL BRACING WITH CONTINUOUS LATERAL RESTRAINT
DES EXEMPLES DU CONTREVENTEMENT DIAGONAL AVEC LA CONTRAÎTE LATÉRALE CONTINUE



PERMANENT BRACING FOR THE VARIOUS PLANES OF A TRUSS
LE CONTREVENTEMENT PERMANENT POUR LES PLANS DIVERS D'UNE FERME

- 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.

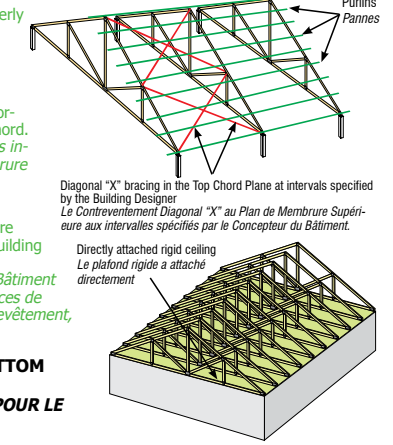
- Trusses require Permanent Bracing within ALL of the following planes:
1. Top Chord Plane
2. Bottom Chord Plane
3. Web Member Plane



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

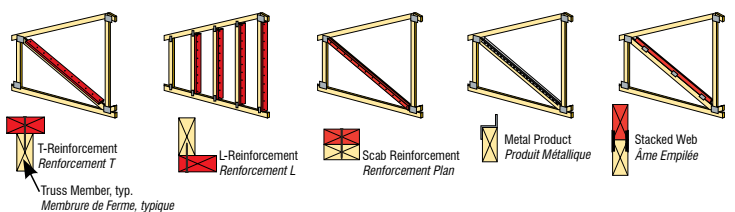
1. PERMANENT BRACING FOR THE TOP CHORD PLANE
LE CONTREVENTEMENT PERMANENT POUR LE PLAN DE MEMBRURE SUPÉRIEURE

- Use plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), or wood or metal structural purlins that are properly braced.
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.



ALWAYS DIAGONALLY BRACE THE CONTINUOUS LATERAL RESTRAINT!
CONTREVENTEZ TOUJOURS EN DIAGONAL LA CONTRAÎTE LATÉRALE CONTINUE!

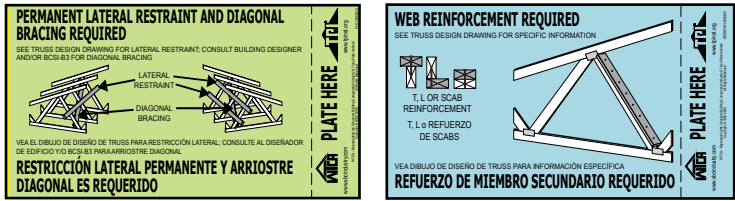
B. Individual Web Member Reinforcement
B. Le Renforcement des Membrures d'Âme Individuelles
T-, L-, Scab, I-, U-Reinforcement, proprietary metal reinforcement and stacked web products provide an alternative for resisting web buckling.



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 / LE RENFORCEMENT POUR LES FERMES À PLI SEUL. Columns include Specified CLR, Size of Truss Web, Type & Size of Web Reinforcement, Grade of Web Reinforcement, Minimum Length, and Minimum Connection.

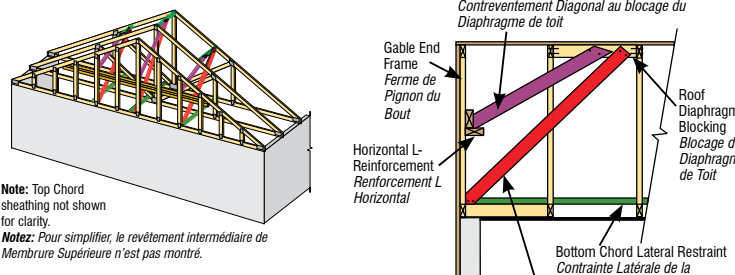
Maximum allowable web length is 14'.
For Scab Reinforcement use 2 rows of 10d Gun nails (0.120x3") at 6" on center to attach reinforcement to web.



- Some Truss Manufacturers mark the locations of the Web Lateral Restraint or reinforcement on the truss using tags similar to those above.

Web Member Plane Permanent Building Stability Bracing to Transfer Wind & Seismic Forces
Le Contreventement Permanent pour la Stabilité du Bâtiment des Plans des Membrures d'Âme pour Transférer des Forces du Vent et des Forces Sismiques.

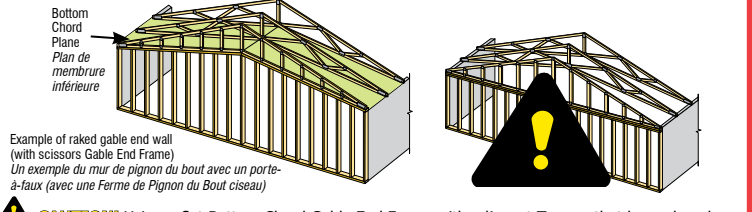
- The web member restraint or reinforcement specified on a TDD is required to resist buckling under vertical loads. Additional restraint and bracing is typically required to transfer lateral loads due to wind and/or seismic forces.



- 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
Les Fermes de Pignon du Bout et les Membrures Inférieures en Pentes

- 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.

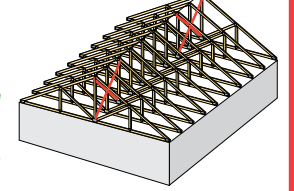


CAUTION! Using a flat Bottom Chord Gable End Frame with adjacent Trusses that have sloped Bottom Chords is prohibited by some building codes as adequate bracing of this condition is difficult and sometimes impossible.

Il est interdit par quelques codes du bâtiment d'utiliser une Ferme de Pignon du Bout de Membrane Inférieure plate avec des fermes adjacentes qui ont des Membrures Inférieures en pentes. C'est à cause du fait qu'il est difficile et quelquefois impossible de faire contreventer suffisamment cette condition.

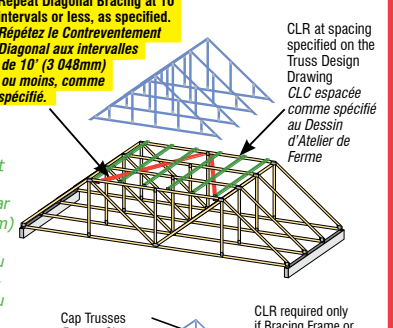
PERMANENT BRACING FOR SPECIAL CONDITIONS
LE CONTREVENTEMENT PERMANENT POUR DES CONDITIONS SPÉCIALES

- "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.



Permanent Restraint/Bracing for the Top Chord in a Piggyback Assembly
La Contrainte/le Contreventement Permanent(e) pour la Membrane Supérieure dans un Assemblage de Fermes Chapeaux

- Provide restraint and bracing by:
• using rows of 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.



- Refer to the TDD for the maximum assumed spacing for attaching the Lateral Restraint 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' intervals or as specified in the Construction Documents.

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Logos for WICA (Wood Industry Connection) and TRUSS PLATE INSTITUTE, including contact information for both organizations.

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