

Correct

On-site truss
erection and handling



For more information on Erecting Trusses consult the Australian Standard AS4440 - Installation of nailplated timber truss and the Multinail publication “The Guide”.

These documents also have information on required construction details.



Remember

All trusses must be erected in accordance with the Australian Standard AS4440 -

Installation of nailplated timber trusses.

Before you start

Before trusses are erected, they must be checked to ensure:

- The trusses comply with the job requirements (i.e. roofing and ceiling material, additional unit loads such as hot water tanks, solar heaters, air conditioners, etc.).
- All relevant documents received with the trusses comply with the intended use of the trusses.
- The quality of all trusses is scrutinised (i.e. checked for damage during transport, broken members, missing plates, etc.). Any damage or poor truss manufacture quality should be immediately reported to the truss fabricator.

DO NOT attach any fall arrest or guardrail systems to the trusses unless you receive explicit written approval from the truss fabricator.

Wall frames (see Framing Code AS1684) must also be checked to ensure they are able to adequately support and hold down the trusses and their associated roof, ceiling or floor loads. The building must be stable horizontally before, during and after construction.

Inspection and storage

Trusses should be inspected on arrival at site.

Any damaged trusses should be reported immediately and not site repaired without the approval of the truss fabricator.

Trusses may be transported either vertically or horizontally provided that in either case they are fully supported.

Bundles (or individual trusses) should be stored flat and kept dry. Gluts or packers should be placed at 3000mm maximum spacing to support the trusses off the ground.

Temporary bracing

All trusses are required to be braced to ensure they are stabilised during the installation of the roof truss system.

As with any construction site, you must undertake a risk assessment as truss installation invariably involves working at heights.

All relevant workplace safety practices must be followed.

Permanent bracing

Before loading, the roof trusses must be permanently braced back to a rigid building structure (usually the supporting walls) to prevent the trusses rotating or buckling.

Permanent bracing relies on the roof bracing, together with the roof battens, to effectively restrain the gravity and wind loads in the trusses.

Battens

Battens are to be attached to every lamination of every truss; battens should not be joined at girders.

Installation tolerances

Trusses must be installed straight and vertical and in their correct position. The best method for ensuring the correct truss positioning is to mark the locations on the top plate in accordance with the truss layout prior to truss erection.

Safety Notes



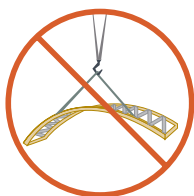
Alterations!

A timber truss is an engineered structural component - designed and manufactured for specific conditions. Timber trusses must not be sawn, drilled or cut unless you receive explicit written approval from the truss manufacturer. Unauthorised alterations may seriously impair the truss strength and could lead to failure of the structure.



Weather!

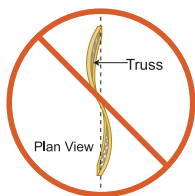
Trusses should be kept dry while they are waiting to be erected. Exposure to weather conditions can cause damage to trusses and can result in gaps between the timber and nailplate.



Lifting!

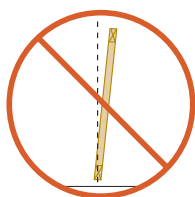
When lifting trusses, take special care to avoid damaging the truss joints. If it is necessary to handle a truss on its side, take precautions to avoid damage due to sagging. Use spreader bars (attached to panel points) when the span exceeds 9000mm.

On-site truss erection and handling



Bowing!

Trusses must be erected with minimal bow in the truss or in chord members. The bow must not exceed “the length of bowed section/200” or 50mm - whichever is the minimum.



Leaning!

Trusses must be erected so no part of the truss is out of plumb with a tolerance not exceeding the lesser of “height/50” or 50mm.

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