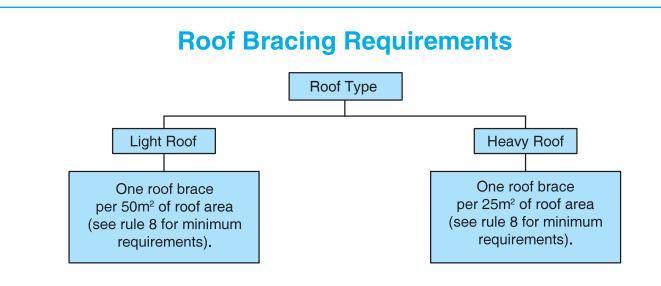


ROOF BRACING SPECIFICATION AS PER NZS 3604:2011

- → Covers roof bracing requirements to resist horizontal loads as set out in Section 10 NZS 3604:2011
- → A definitive guide to the description and installation of Roof Plane Braces and Roof Space Braces



Roof Bracing - Rules & Definitions

- 1. The bracing described in this brochure covers both framed roofs and fully trussed roofs.
- 2. Roof planes less than 6m² (e.g. dormers & porches) do not require bracing.
- 3. Roof braces can consist of either

i) Roof Plane Brace or

- ii) Roof Space Brace or combination of the two.
- 4. Roof braces are not required on roofs where sarking is installed as per Clause 10.4.4 NZS 3604:2011 or where a ceiling diaphragm is installed and is attached to the rafters.
- 5. Roof area is the actual plan area of the roof and includes overhangs.
- 6. A hip or valley rafter running continuously from ridge to top plate can be classed as one roof plane brace.
- 7. A pair of crossed LUMBERLOK Strip Brace (preferred for ease of installation) can be classed as one roof plane brace and shall be installed as detailed in this brochure.
- 8. There must be at least one roof plane brace in each roof plane. Each ridge line shall have a minimum of two roof braces.
- 9. Every design effort should be made to distribute the roof braces as evenly as possible over the entire roof area and run alternately in opposite directions.

Roof Bracing Options



i) ROOF PLANE BRACE

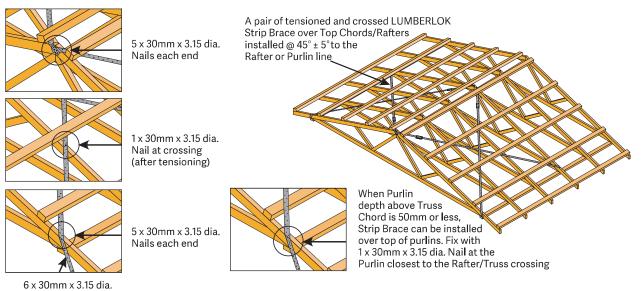
Each roof plane brace can be:

Nails to Wall Frame

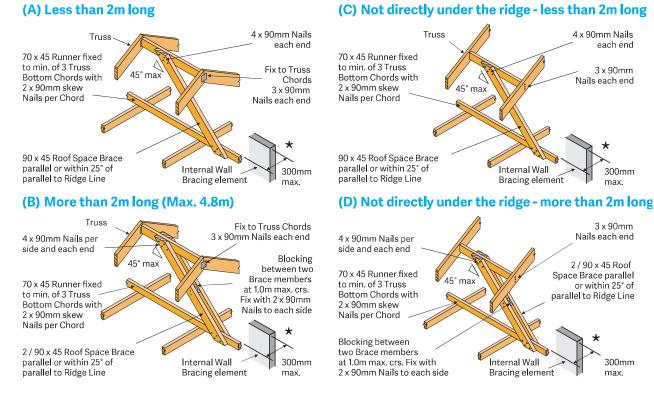
• A hip or valley rafter running continuously from ridge to the top plate in accordance with Clauses 10.2.1.3.2 or 10.2.1.3.3 NZS 3604:2011.

OR

• A pair of tensioned and crossed LUMBERLOK Strip Brace running continuously from ridge to wall frame installed as detailed below.



ii) ROOF SPACE BRACE



*Not required when a ceiling diaphragm complying with Clause 13.5 NZS 3604:2011 is used.