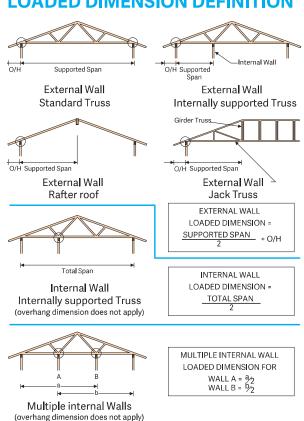


# STUD TO TOP PLATE FIXING SCHEDULE **ALTERNATIVE TO TABLE 8.18 NZS 3604:2011**

### NOTE:

- → All fixings are designed to resist vertical loads only. Dead loads include the roof weight and standard ceiling weight of 0.20kPa
- → Refer to Table 8.19 NZS 3604:2011 for nailing schedule to resist lateral loads
- → These fixings assume the correct choice of rafter/truss to top plate connections have been made
- → For gable end walls where the adjacent rafter/truss is located within 1200mm and with a maximum verge overhang of 750mm, select stud to top plate fixing using a loaded dimension of 1.5m
- → All fixings assume top plate thickness of 45mm maximum
- → Wall framing arrangements under girder trusses are not covered in this schedule
- → All timber selections are as per NZS 3604:2011

## LOADED DIMENSION DEFINITION



# FIXING SELECTION CHART

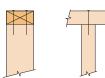
(Suitable for walls supporting roof members at 600, 900 or 1200mm crs.) Wind Zones L, M, H, VH, EH, as per NZS 3604:2011

Loaded Dimension (m) Stud Centres			Light Roof Wind Zone					Heavy Roof Wind Zone				
300mm	400mm	600mm	L	М	Н	VH	EΗ	L	М	Н	VH	EH
3.0	2.3	1.5	Α	Α	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
4.0	3.0	2.0	Α	Α	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
5.0	3.8	2.5	Α	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
6.0	4.5	3.0	Α	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
7.0	5.3	3.5	Α	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
8.0	6.0	4.0	Α	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
9.0	6.8	4.5	В	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
10.0	7.5	5.0	В	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
11.0	8.3	5.5	В	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
12.0	9.0	6.0	В	В	В	В	В	Α	Α	В	В	В

## **FIXING OPTIONS**

**FIXING TYPE A** 0.7kN

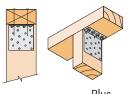
2 x 90mm x 3.15 dia. plain steel wire nails driven vertically into stud.



**FIXING TYPE B** 4.7kN

## CHOOSE ANY OF THE 3 OPTIONS BELOW

2 x 90mm x 3.15 dia. plain steel wire nails driven vertically into stud.



Plus LUMBERLOK 6kN Stud Anchor (CPC80)

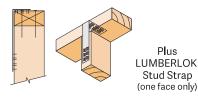


2 x 90mm x 3.15 dia. plain steel

Plus 2 x LUMBERLOK CPC40

Recommended for internal wall options to avoid lining issues

2 x 90mm x 3.15 dia. plain steel wire nails driven vertically into stud.



### NOTE:

To calculate the number of B type fixings required, divide the wall length by the stud centres, add 1 to this figure and locate this number of fixings as evenly as possible along the wall length. This figure includes the start and end studs in each wall length.