

Truss Connectors

TC Truss Connector

The TC truss connector is designed to attach trusses to the top of walls. They are typically used at each end of the truss as determined by the Designer.

- Ideal for scissor trusses and can allow up to 32mm of horizontal movement.
- Attaches plated trusses to top plates and sill plates to resist uplift loads.

Material: 1.6mm thick.

Finish: Galvanised. See Corrosion Information.

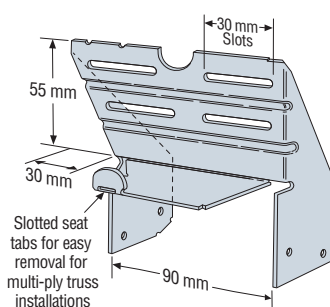
Installation

- Use all specified fasteners. See General Notes.
- Drive 40 x 3.75mm nails into the truss at the inside end of the slotted holes (inside end is towards the centre of the truss and clinch on back side). Do not seat these nails into the truss – allow room under the nail head for movement of the truss with respect to the wall.
- After installation of roofing materials nails may be required to be fully seated into the truss. (As required by the Designer or Truss Designer.)
- Optional TC Installation:
Bend one flange up 90°. Drive specified nails into the top and face of the top plates or install Titen® screws into the top and face of masonry wall. See optional load tables and installation details.

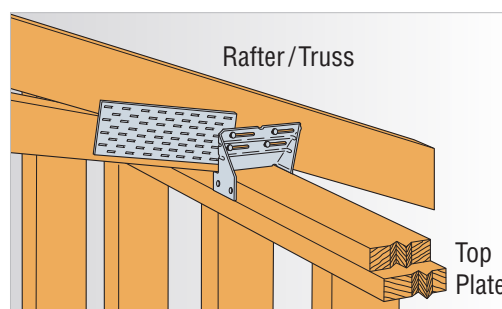


TC

Typical Installation



TC24



Typical TC24 installation

TC Technical Data

Model No.	Fasteners (No. – Length x Dia., mm)		Country	Design Uplift Capacity (kN)
	Truss	Plate		
TC24	4 – 75 x 3.75	4 – 75 x 3.75	AU	k ₁ = 1.14 2.06
			NZ	k ₁ = 1.0 1.94

1. Design Capacity is the lesser of (1) the Characteristic Capacity multiplied by the Australian Capacity Factor, or the NZ Strength Reduction Factor (ϕ), and applicable the k modification factors following AS 1720.1 and NZS 3603 and (2) the Serviceability Capacity which is the load at 3.2mm joint slip. Design Capacity is the minimum of test data and structural joint calculation.
2. For Australia, the Capacity Factor (ϕ) is 0.85 for nails and screws for structural joints in a Category 1 application. Reduce tabulated values where other Category applications govern. For NZ, the Strength Reduction Factor (ϕ) is 0.80 for nails in lateral loading.
3. Duration of Load Factor (k_d) is as shown. Reduce Duration of Load Factor where applicable. Capacities may not be increased.
4. Timber species for joint design is seasoned Radiata Pine, which is Australia Joint Group JD4 per AS 1720.1 Table H2.4 and New Zealand Joint Group J5 per NZS 3603 Table 4.1.
5. Nail values based on a single truss member with a minimum breadth of 38mm.