

# LCE — Post Cap

**Material:** Carbon Steel 1mm thick

**Finish:** Z275 Galvanised

Corrosion Resistance Level  
LOW

**Size:** 135mm x 135mm x 32mm

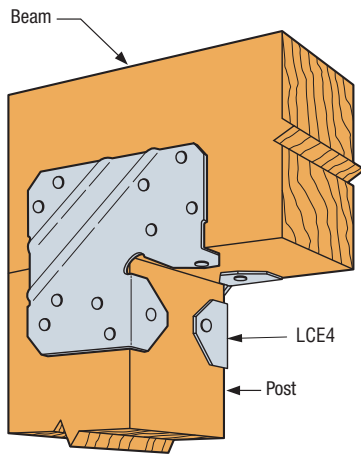
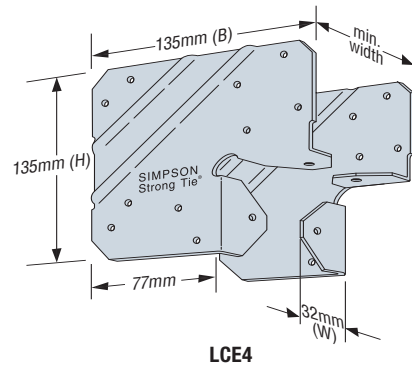
**Features & Benefits**

- Eliminates the need to nail into the end grain of the post
- Stronger than toenailing or screw fastening; eliminates nailing into end grain
- Engineered swages for extra strength and to minimise deflections
- Suitable for 90mm-140mm timber width

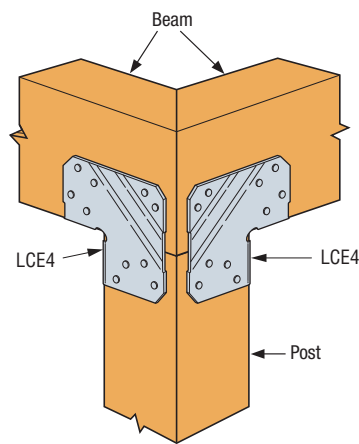
**Installation**

- Use all specified fasteners
- 90mm (min.) timber width
- Must be installed in pairs

**Construction Details**



**Typical LCE4 Installation**



**LCE4 Corner Installation**

**LCE Technical Data**

Model No.	Dimensions (mm)		Fasteners (No. – Length x Dia., mm)		Design Capacity (kN)	
	H	B	Beam	Post	Uplift $k_1 = 1.0$	Lateral $k_1 = 1.0$
<b>LCE4</b>	135	135	14 – 75 x 3.75	10 – 75 x 3.75	6.95	7.44

1. Design Capacity is the lesser of (1) the Characteristic Capacity multiplied by the NZ Strength Reduction Factor ( $\phi$ ), and applicable the k modification factors following 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. The Strength Reduction Factor ( $\phi$ ) is 0.80 for nails in lateral loading.
3. Duration of Load Factor ( $k_1$ ) 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 New Zealand Joint Group J5 per NZS 3603 Table 4.1.
5. LCE4 Design Uplift Capacity for mitered corner conditions is 8.31 kN for NZ. Lateral loads do not apply.
6. Loads only apply when used in pairs.
7. Structural composite timber columns have sides that either show the wide face or the edges of the timber strands/veneers, known as the narrow face. Values in the table reflect installation into the wide face.