

# WBT — Wall Brace Tensioner

**Material:** Carbon Steel 3.0mm thick

**Finish:** Z275 Galvanised



**Size:** See illustration on the right

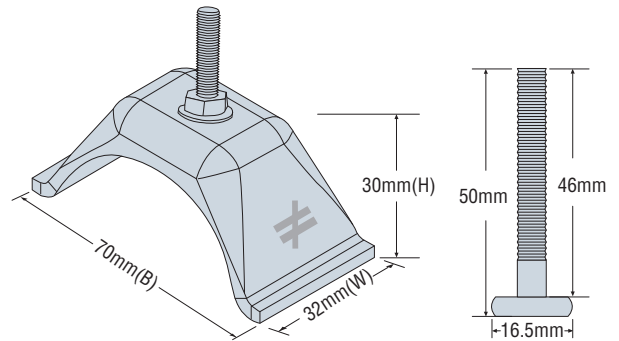
**Features & Benefits**

- Compatible with Simpson Strong-Tie's CS Coiled Straps
- Can be used on bracing up to 32mm wide
- Includes tensioning bridge, bolt and nut

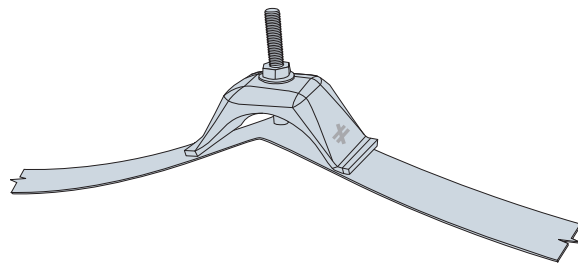
**Installation**

- Place WBT near centre of diagonal wall brace
- Install bolt through strap and WBT with nut facing towards the wall cavity
- Tightening the nut requires 10mm hex head deep socket setter.  
Tighten until the slack is taken out of the strap

**Construction Details**



**S/WBT32**



**WBT Installation with CS Coiled Strap**

**WBT Technical Data**

Model No.	Dimensions (mm)		
	W	B	H
S/WBT32	32	70	30

**CS Technical Data**

Model No.	Total Length (m)	Thickness (mm)	Fasteners (No. – Length x Dia., mm)	End Length (mm)	Design Tension Capacity (kN) <i>k<sub>i</sub> = 1.0</i>
CS18	61	1.3	16 – 75 x 3.75	229	7.12
CS18S	30		18 – 38 x 3.32		4.68
CS20	76	1.0	12 – 75 x 3.75	153	5.28
			14 – 38 x 3.32		3.60

1. Design Capacity is the minimum of the steel strap design tensile capacity calculated in accordance with AS/NZS 4600 and the structural joint design capacity using the applicable the k modification factors following NZS 3603.
2. The Strength Reduction Factor ( $\phi$ ) is 0.80 for nails in lateral loading.
3. Duration of Load Factor ( $k_i$ ) 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. Use half of the required nails in each member being connected to achieve the listed loads.
6. Calculate the connector value for a reduced number of nails as follows: Design capacities = (No. of nails used)/(No. of nails in table) X table load
7. Tension loads apply for uplift when installed vertically.