

A

B

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A

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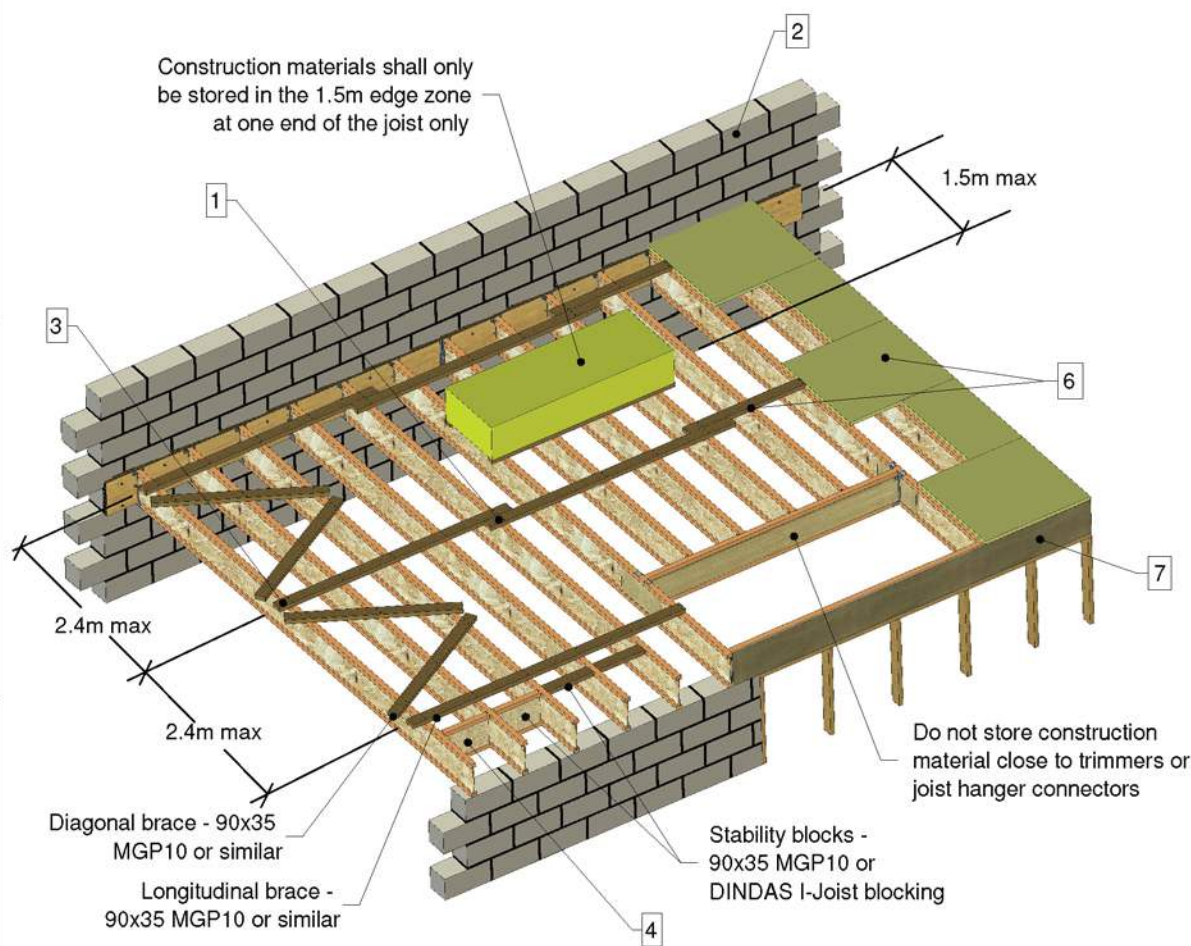


Diagram above shows temporary erection bracing applicable to both timber frame and masonry construction



**Temporary construction bracing notes:**

- Temporary bracing of the floor system must be installed prior to any construction materials or workers being permitted on the flooring system. Builder/installer is responsible for ensuring that floor system are stable for the health and safety of the workers.
- Longitudinal bracing will not work without the diagonal bracing provided at the ends.
- All longitudinal braces, diagonal braces, stability blocks, rimboards and hangers must be completely installed and fully nailed.
- Decking can be laid instead of diagonal bracing.
- The ends of cantilevers will need to be stabilised with longitudinal brace fixed the top and bottom flanges.
- When joists butt on an interior support, block both sets of joists.
- If no ceiling plasterboard installed under the joists, the bottom flange requires temporary bracing.

**Temporary construction bracing installation guidelines:**

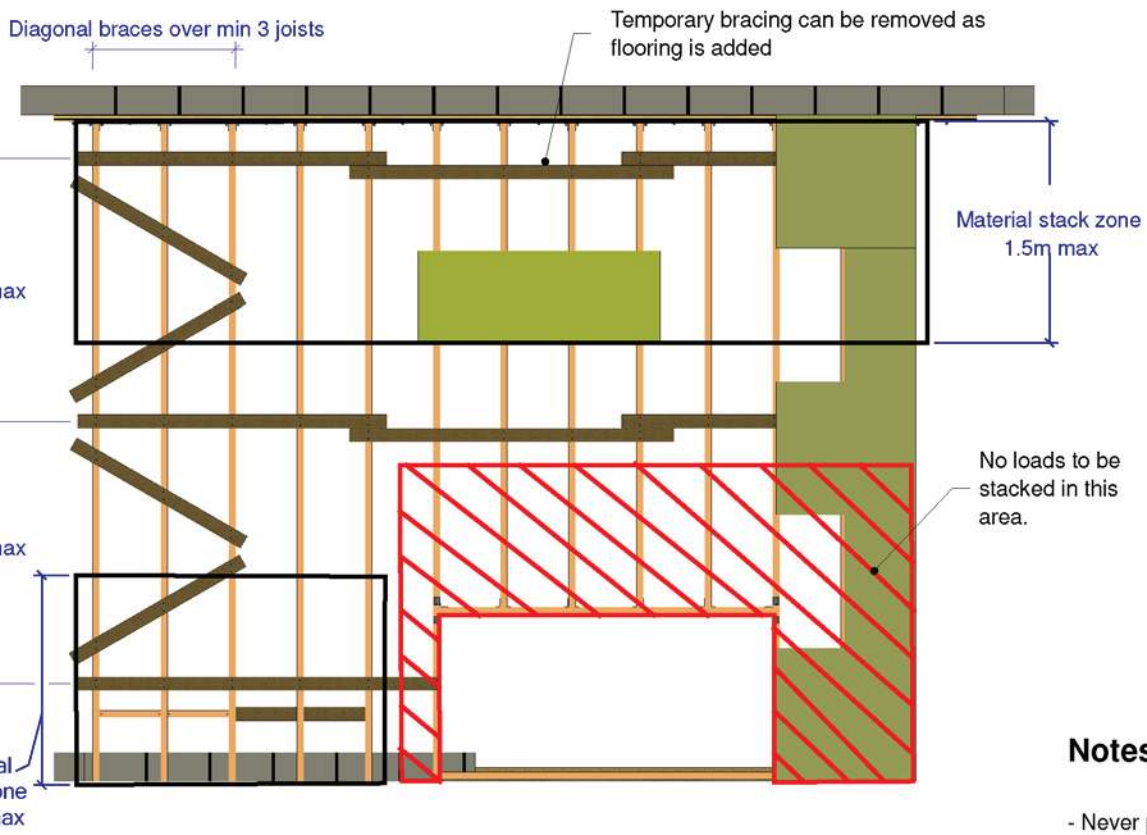
1. All braces to be fix to each joist with 2/ Ø3.15x65mm nails. End of longitudinal braces will need to be overlapped at a common joist.
2. A minimum of 675mm of cured masonry must be in position above the joist hanger (or advised by hanger manufacturer) before any load is applied.
3. Longitudinal brace must be connected to a diagonally braced and blocked system at one end of the joist run.
4. Stability blocks need to be fixed to 3 joists and cover a minimum distance of 1200mm.
5. Lateral strength should be provided by diagonally braced and blocked system across at least 3 joists as shown in the diagram. This should be repeated at 12m sections along the length of the building if required.
6. Diagonal bracing not required if floor panels fastened in place. Longitudinal bracing will still be required if floor not completely sheathed.
7. Blocking or Rim board must be in place prior to loading.
8. Remove temporary bracing carefully. Starting with the diagonal bracing at one end, only remove enough bracing to attach sheathing panels one at a time. Once diagonal bracing is replaced by the permanently installed sheathing, the work can progress down the floor or roof, only removing the longitudinal bracing as necessary immediately before attaching sheathing panels.

<p>your partner for engineered timber solutions</p>	DATE CREATED: 16/09/2021	<p>TITLE:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TCB-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION BRACING</b></p>	<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. Dimensions are in millimetres.</p> <p>2. Tolerance on all dimensions to be +/- 0.5mm unless noted otherwise.</p> <p>3. Written dimensions take precedence over scaled dimensions.</p>	<p>Private Confidential &amp; Copyright</p> <p>This drawing is the exclusive property of Dindas Australia. Copyright &amp; all rights reserved. You hereby agree and undertake that you will not in anyway utilize, copy reproduce or take advantage of the drawing (or any part thereof) and disclose any information to other parties without the written consent of Dindas Australia.</p>	SIZE
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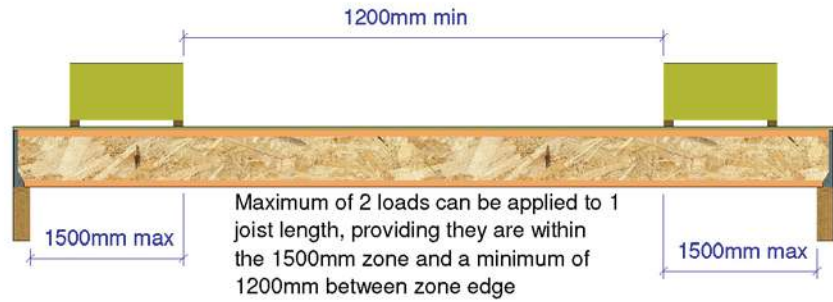
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**Note: Joists must be fully braced or have floor sheathing installed before applying any of the following loads.**

Joists series	Flange width (mm)	Joist depth (mm)	Joist Spacing up to 600mm Max weight (kg) per joist
FJI	45	200	160
		240	200
RFPI 20	45	300	250
		360	300
		240	210
RFPI 400	52	300	250
		360	320
		240	250
RFPI 70	58	300	345
		360	360
		400	400
		240	300
RFPI 90	90	300	350
		360	400
		400	450
		240	300

No loads to be stacked in this area.



**Notes:**

- Never place heavy loads over a bare I-joist floor or roof without lateral restraint securely fastened in place.
- Make sure wall framing elements are structurally adequate to support temporary loads.
- Wall sheathing must be installed below the floor (or roof) level to provide for lateral stability of the structure before temporary loads are placed.
- The long dimension of temporary loads shall be placed perpendicular to the framing and not parallel to floor joists, even after sheathing has been attached.
- Unstrapped timber bundle may cause timber member to fall over the edge of the floor, causing injury/damage to personnel or equipment below. To be safe place timber bundle approx 1m inside the edge of the floor.
- Do not stack loads over joists which are fixed to an opening header or stair trimmer.
- Do not load at joist ends with hanger connectors.
- For concentrated temporary loads such as first floor framing, the joist **MUST** be propped below.



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TITLE:  
 SLM-1  
 SAFE LOADING OF MATERIALS ON DINDAS  
 I-JOIST FLOOR SYSTEM

NOTES:  
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