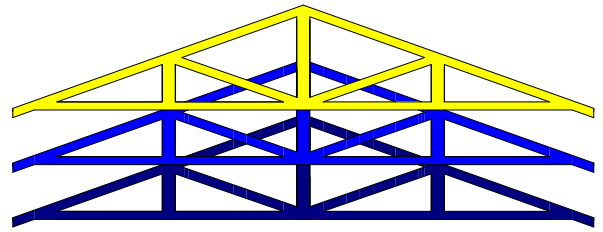


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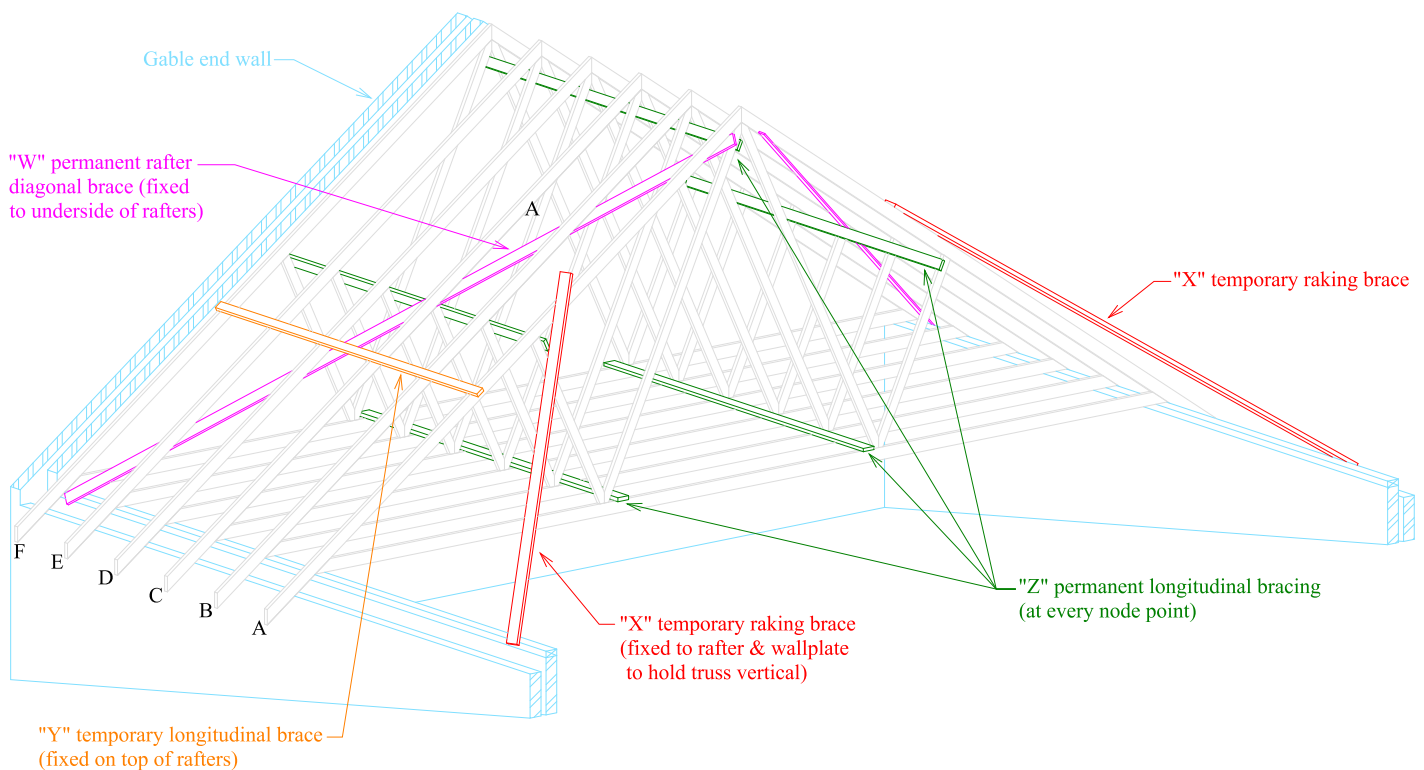
TECHNICAL DATA SHEET No. 26 - BASIC TRUSS ERECTION PROCEDURES

The erection of trussed rafters is skilled work and should only be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced carpenters. The work should be properly planned by the carpenter/contractor (in conjunction with the Building Designer if necessary) and suitable Method Statements and Risk Assessments written. Where applicable, all work should be in accordance with the Construction Design and Management (CDM) and all other related Health & Safety Regulations.

The erection procedure detailed below is given without liability and is suitable for straight forward domestic size roofs. It is not a substitute for a site specific Method Statement. The procedure assumes that the trussed rafters have already been safely raised to wallplate level and that the carpenter/contractor has provided suitable scaffolding, fall protection, temporary rigging and any other equipment as may be necessary, having due regard for environmental (windy) conditions.

BASIC TRUSS ERECTION PROCEDURES

All bracing timber should be minimum 22 x 97mm and fixed to every truss using 2 No. 3.35 x 75mm galvanised round wire nails.



- 1) Mark the position of each truss along both wallplates.
- 2) Move the first truss "A" to the point that coincides with the uppermost point of diagonal brace "W" (installed later), and use temporary raking braces "X" to hold the truss straight & vertical.
- 3) Move the next truss "B" to its final position and use temporary external longitudinal brace "Y" to secure it to truss "A". Repeat this procedure until the last truss "F" is secured.
- 4) Fix the permanent diagonal braces "W" ensuring that the top end is as close to the apex of truss "A" as possible. Wherever feasible; the bottom end of the diagonal braces should extend over, and be fixed to, the eaves wallplates.
- 5) Fix the permanent longitudinal braces "Z" at every node point, making sure that all trusses are correctly spaced, ceiling tie members are straight and that the trusses are vertical (within the permitted tolerances).
- 6) Fix any web chevron bracing and/or web compression bracing as required by the Roof Designer or the Truss Designer.
- 7) Remove the temporary braces "X" and "Y" to leave you with a fully stable section of roof.
- 8) Repeat all of the above procedures for each successive section of roof, using the previous section of roof as a stable platform from which you can temporarily "brace-off".

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the erection and bracing of trussed rafters please see:
Dover Trussed Roof Company Technical Data Sheets 16 - 22 (bracing) and 24 - 25 (storage & handling).
The Trussed Rafter Association Technical Handbook (pages 2 - 16).
B.S. 5268-3:2006 Section 9.