# BATTENTIE



creating the advantage



# FOR ROOF SECURITY UNDER EXTREME WIND CONDITIONS

#### **APPLICATION:**

The BattenTie fits  $75 \times 38$ mm and  $75 \times 50$ mm wide battens and provides much higher uplift strength than ordinary nails or batten screws.

### **USES**

 BattenTies are a quick and effective method of anchoring roof battens to rafters or trusses.

#### **ADVANTAGES**

- Integral teeth.
- Fast installation.
- Stronger than nails or batten screws.

## **SPECIFICATIONS:**

Steel Grade	G300
Thickness (Total Coated)	1.0 mm
Galvanized Coating	Z275
Product Code	BT

This Engineered Building Product complies with

AS/NZS 1170 Loading Code.

- 1. The capacities in Table 1 relate to joint groups of Australian/ NZ grown timber species.
- Values in Table 1 incorporate the Category 1 capacity factor (Ø) for houses. For other categories, multiply the design capacities by the following factors. Refer to AS 1720.1 for a full definition of each category.

Category	1	2	3
Adjustment factor	1.00	0.94	0.88

3. Design capacities have been obtained from laboratory testing and procedures given in AS 1720.1.

Table 1 - Uplift Capacity per BattenTie											
Joint Group of Rafter or Truss Top Chord	J2 J3 J		J4	JD2	JD3	JD4	JD5 JD6				
Limit State Design Capacity in Wind Uplift (kN)	8.2	8.2	5.8	8.2	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.3			

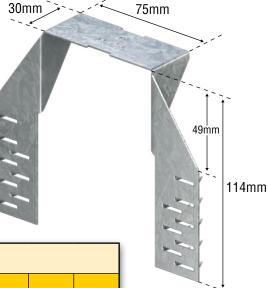


Table 2 - BattenTie suitability in Tiled roofs for all joint groups										
Maximum Batten Spacing (mm)	Maximum Truss or Rafter Spacing (mm)									
Limit State Design Capacity in Wind Uplift (kN)	Non Cyclonic Areas N1 to N4	Cyclonic Area C1to C3								
330	1200	900								

Table 3 - BattenTie suitability in Sheet roofs for JD4 joint group or better															
Rafter/	Batten Spacing (mm)	N1 to N4		Maximum Internal Pressure					Partial Internal Pressue						
Truss Spacing				C1		C2		C3		C1		C2		C3	
(mm)		General	Edges	General	Edges	General	Edges	General	Edges	General	Edges	General	Edges	General	Edges
600	Up to 1200	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	Up to 750	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
900	900	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ν	S	S	S	S	S	S
	1200	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ν	S	S	S	S	S	Ν
	Up to 600	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1200	750	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ν	S	S	S	S	S	S
	900	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ν	S	S	S	S	S	N
	1200	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	Ν	S	S	S	S	S	N

#### NOTES:

1. 'S' is suitable, 'N' is not suitable.

- 2. 'General' refers to roof areas greater than 1200mm away from any roof edge such as eaves, hips, ridges, fascias and barges.
- 3. 'Edges' refer to roof areas with 1200mm of any roof edge.

4. Maximum Internal Pressure applies when:

- a. The ceiling/eaves lining is located on top of the rafters/trusses; or
- b. The ceiling/eaves lining cannot resist internal pressure; or

c. The house inside is not tightly sealed from the roof space. e.g. ceiling exhaust fans, downlights, loose manhole covers.

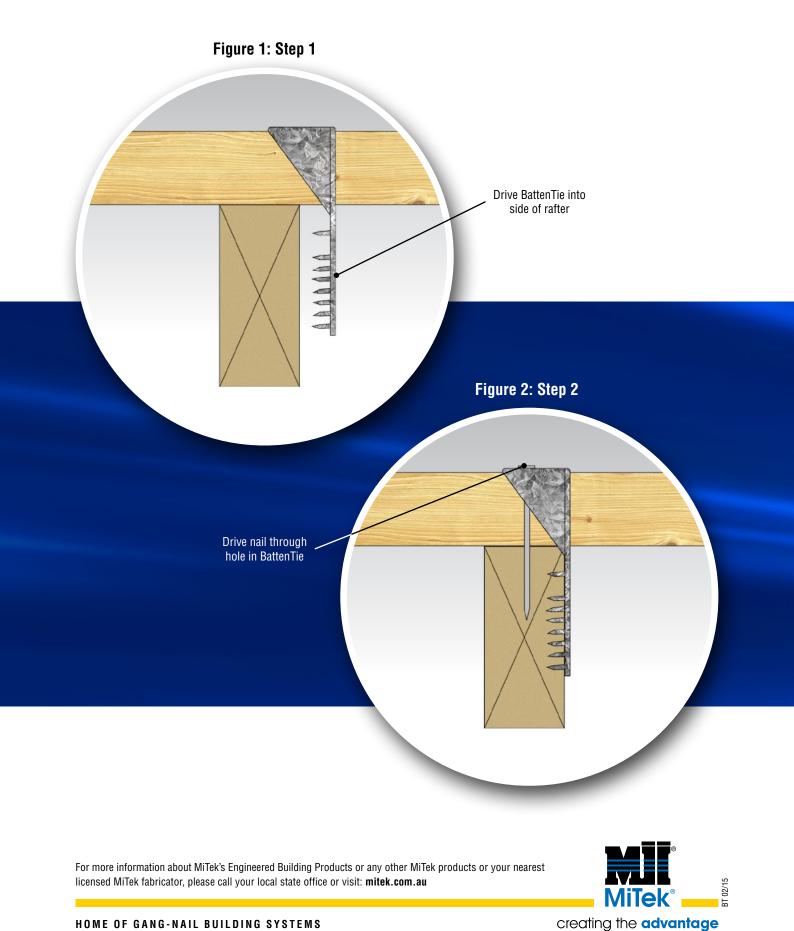
5. Partial Internal Pressure applies when the roof cavity is completely sealed from the inside of the house.

#### **AS 1684 COMPLIANCE**

BattenTies satisfy the net uplift forces in AS 1684 for roof batten spans and spacings.

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- 1. Nail each end of the batten temporarily to hold it in position. Place the BattenTie over the batten and drive teeth into the side of the rafter. See Figure 1.
- 2. Drive nail through central perforated hole in the top of the BattenTie. Use Ø3.75 x 75mm nail for 35-38mm thick and  $\emptyset$ 3.75 x 100mm nail for 45-50mm thick battens. See Figure 2.



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