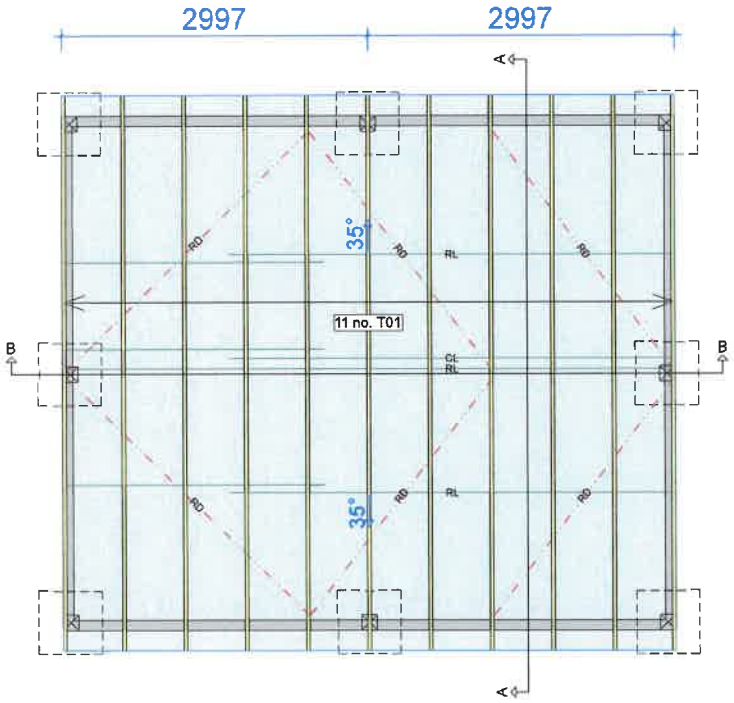
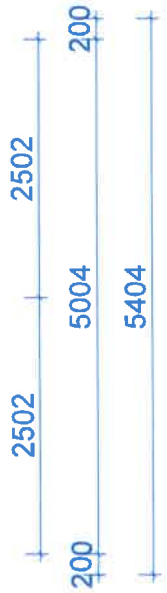
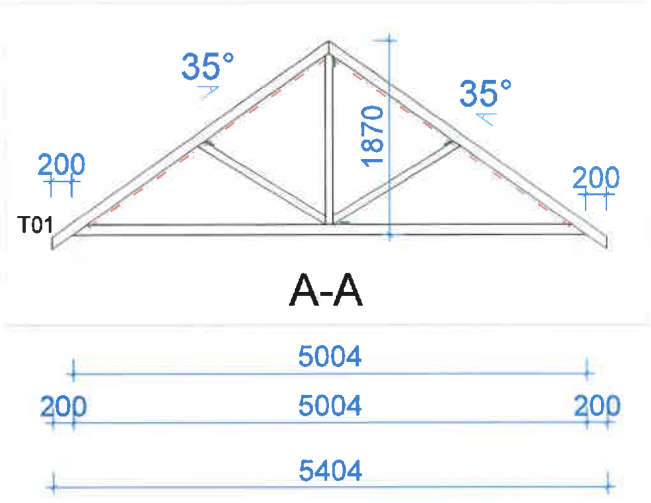
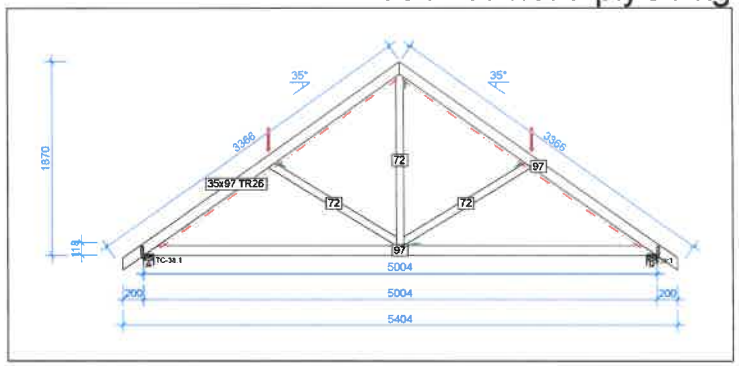
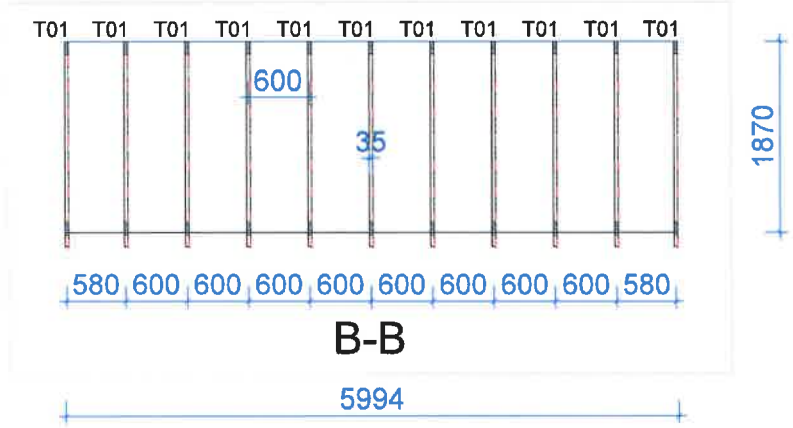






T01 - 11 no. 1-ply 31 kg





for Mr R Slomkowski Roof

All Timbers are to be TREATED

T01 - 5404 mm - 11 no.

TC-38 - 22 no.

Bracing, as shown
But, NOT Included

1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all Architects, Engineers and Harmony Timber Solutions drawings, specifications and standard details.

2. Trussed rafters are designed to EC5 in accordance with EN 1990:2002, EN 1991-1 parts 1,3 and 4, EN 1995-1-1 and BS-NA. The specification for a truss design is shown on the Truss Profiles and Calculation Sheets which are to be read in conjunction with this drawing.

3. Trussed rafters are to be spaced at a MAXIMUM of 600mm centres unless noted otherwise stated.

4. Truss Stability: Trusses to be maintained in their vertical plane with a system of longitudinal binders and diagonals to their rafters, ceiling joists and webs.
The following abbreviations have been used

RL - Rafter Longitudinal Brace
CL - Ceiling Longitudinal Brace
CB - Chevron Brace
WL - Web Longitudinal Brace
RD - Rafter Diagonal Brace
CD - Ceiling Diagonal Brace
WD - Web Diagonal Brace
TB - Tee Brace
- Lifting points

All bracing should be a minimum section of 25x100mm unless noted otherwise and are to be nailed with 2 No. Ø3.5 x 75mm long galvanised round wire nails to every trussed rafter they cross. Lap joints may be provided and the overlap is to be nailed to at least 2 trussed rafters.

Please consult Truss Profiles for the individual roof trusses in order to confirm where roof bracing is required. For reasons of clarity some longitudinal ties are indicated on Truss profiles ONLY, these must be installed together with bracing shown on the Roof Plan Layout.

5. Building Restraint: Tiling battens fixed at no more than 400mm centres should be provided to the rafters in accordance with British Standards.

6. Fixings: Trussed rafters are to be securely fixed to the wall plate using fully nailed truss clips for singles and framing anchors for multiples.

7. Metal Hangers: The correct type of hanger should be used at the correct locations as follows

A Trusses supported on girder trusses using mono truss shoes or girder truss shoes.
B Ceiling joists supported using joist hangers.
C Timber supported on masonry using masonry hangers of an approved depth (depth to be determined by contractor) for building into the wall

All metal hangers should be fully nailed and installed to manufacturers recommendations.

8. The building designer remains responsible for ensuring that the design of the roof as a whole, and it's connection to, and compatibility with the supporting structure and adjacent elements of the building are satisfactory with regard to the overall stability of the complete structure.

9. Do NOT drill holes, cut notches or cut through timber members of the trusses.

10. Trusses designed to meet Fire resistance requirements to BS EN 1365-2 or BS476-21 may require trusses to be counter battened or 47mm thick timbers – we recommend the detail is checked and confirmed prior to installation and have assumed counter battens unless stated otherwise – if in doubt please refer to our website or contact us for more information.

LOADING INFORMATION

Rafter Dead: 685 N/m²

Rafter Live: 424 N/m²

Ceiling Dead: 250 N/m²

Ceiling Live: 250 N/m²

Tank Dead: 900 N

Attic Floor Load (where applicable): 1500 N/m²

Rev.	Revisions	Date

TITLE	Quote P17964 Mr R Slomkowski Treated Roof Layout
DRWG No.	P17964A-01
REV	
CLIENT	Chart Stables Ltd
SITE	c/o Mr R Slomkowski (for Chart) Chart House, Dencora Way, Ashford, Kent, TN23 4FH
SCALE @ A3	1:50
DATE	28/07/2025
DRAWN BY	KR
CHECKED BY	-