

# ANTI-CRUSH PLATE

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

**EASY:** Simple design

**FAST:** Fixed with Pryda Connector Nails 35x3.15mm

**VERSATILE:** Can improve bearing capacity for Prefabricated trusses or stick build components. Common applications are where girder trusses are supported on corner wall junctions and on internal supports.

## SPECIFICATIONS

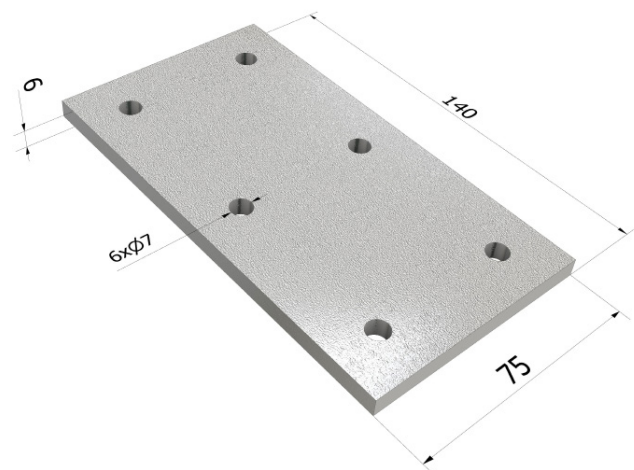
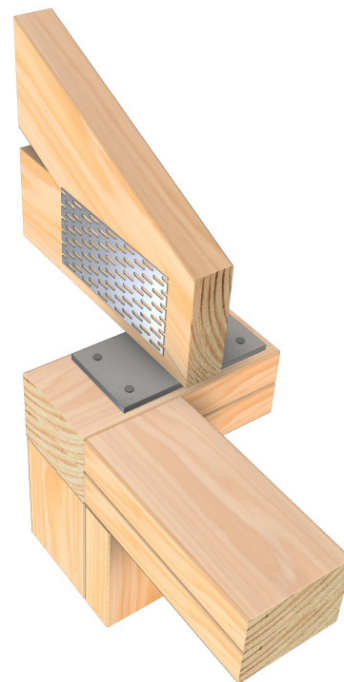
PRODUCT CODE	ACP
STEEL	G250
THICKNESS	6mm
CORROSION RESISTANCE	Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel
FASTENERS REQUIRED	6
QUANTITY	10

Pryda Anti-crush Plates are used to avoid crushing of the timber wall plate at supports of heavily loaded timber trusses. They do this by increasing the width of bearing and, therefore, the bearing capacity.



### AS1720 COMPLIANT

- Design values tested in accordance with the relevant standard



## DESIGN CAPACITIES

Design bearing (aka “crushing”) capacities for truss to wall plate joints are tabulated below for common truss thicknesses.

WALL WIDTH (MM)	TRUSS THICKNESS (MM)	BEARING CAPACITY (KN)				MINIMUM STUD THICKNESS REQUIRED <sup>2</sup>
		WITHOUT ANTI-CRUSH PLATE		WITH ANTI-CRUSH PLATE		
		LOAD CASE:				
		1.35G	1.2G + 1.5QR	1.35G	1.2G + 1.5QR	
<b>HARDWOOD: SD4 STRENGTH GROUP, E.G.: ASH-TYPE EUCALYPTUS</b>						
70	35	19.2	31.7	41.5	68.5	2/45
	45	24.6	40.6	47.9	79	2/45
	70	38.3	63.2	63.8	105.3	3/35
	90	49.2	81.2	76.6	126.4	4/35
90	35	25.5	42.1	47.1	77.7	2/45
	45	32.8	54.1	54.4	89.6	2/45
	70	51.1	84.3	72.4	119.6	3/35
	90	65.6	108.2	86.9	143.4	3/45
<b>SOFTWOOD: SD6 STRENGTH GROUP, E.G.: ALL MGP AND MOST LVL TIMBERS</b>						
70	35	11.5	19	24.9	41.1	2/45
	45	14.8	24.4	28.7	47.4	2/45
	70	23	38	38.3	63.2	3/35
	90	29.5	48.7	46	75.9	4/35
90	35	15.3	25.2	28.2	46.6	2/45
	45	19.7	32.5	32.6	53.7	2/45
	70	30.6	50.5	43.4	71.6	3/35
	90	39.4	65	52.1	86	3/45

### NOTES:

1. The Anti-crush Plate increases the bearing capacities of the wall plate only. The bearing capacities of the truss are the “Without Anti-crush Plate” capacity values tabulated above.
2. Where the Anti-crush Plate is used, the wall studs directly supporting the truss must have a combined thickness of not less than the Minimum Stud Thickness tabulated, eg: for “2/35” use two 35 mm studs.
3. If the truss does not bear across the full wall frame width, reduce the capacity in proportion to the width of the bearing.
4. The top plate and end of the truss must have no large knots or other large strength-reducing characteristics in the bearing area or within 100 mm of the bearing area.

### IMPORTANT:

READ THIS DATASHEET IN CONJUNCTION WITH PRYDA BRACKETS & FIXES DESIGN GUIDE AND REFER TO ESSENTIAL NOTES AND GENERAL NOTES.

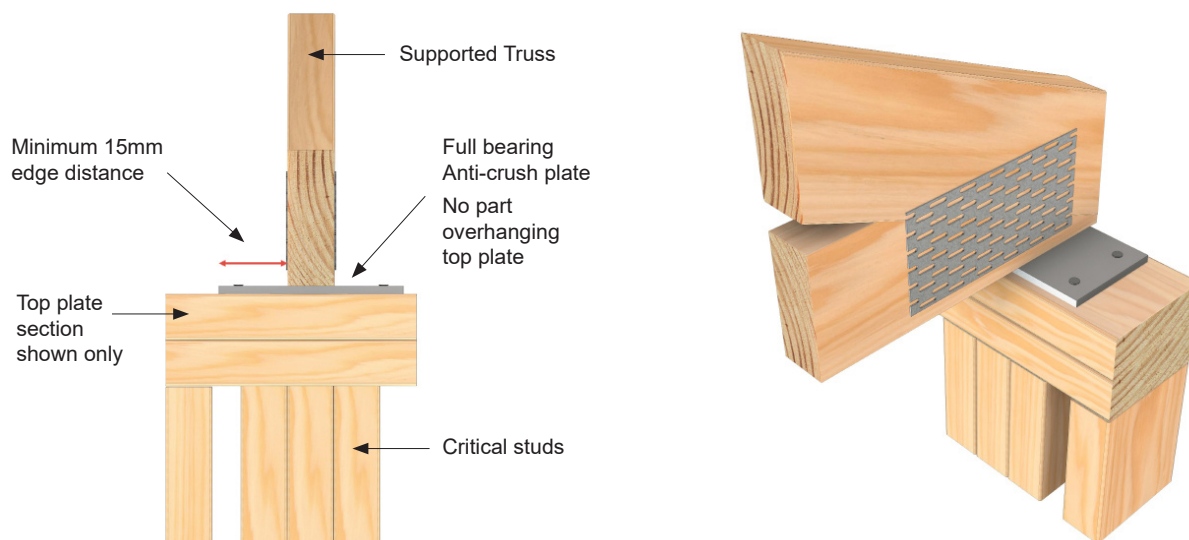
## INSTALLATION

### STEP 1



- Locate the Anti-crush Plate length along the top plate and fully supported on wall frame.
- Place the Anti-crush plate centrally to width of top plate and secure into position with 6 x 35x3.15mm Pryda Connector Nails or other similar size nails.
- Ideally the Anti-crush plate should also be located centrally to the supported truss whenever possible.

### STEP 2



- Locate truss over Anti-crush plate and tie truss to frame as per the projects Engineers details.
- The truss must be located a minimum of 15mm from the end of the Anti-crush Plate and completely across the width of the wall frame.



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