

# FASCIA SUPPORT

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

**EASY:** Simple and effective bracket to connect overhangs to fascia.

**FAST:** Pre-drilled bolt holes and nail holes for fast stencilling of fastener location to both overhang and fascia.

**VERSATILE:** Pre-bent flat to suit various roof pitches.

## SPECIFICATIONS

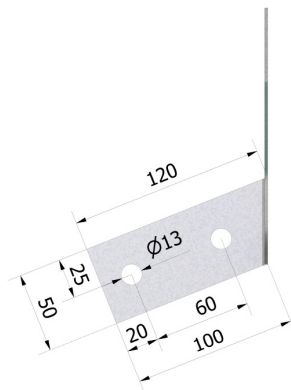
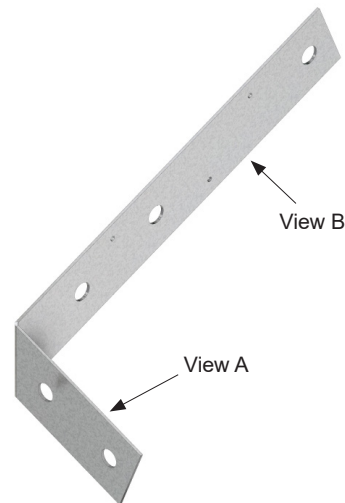
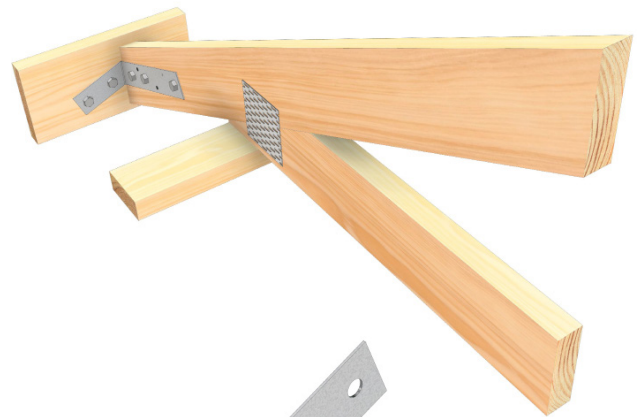
PRODUCT CODE	MPUFB
STEEL	G300
THICKNESS	2.0 mm
CORROSION RESISTANCE	Z275
FASTENERS REQUIRED	M12 bolts, nuts, and washers *Not included in pack
QUANTITY	20 (10 left hand, 10 right hand)

Special bracket for structural connection of verandas and pergolas to rafters or trusses at the fascia line.

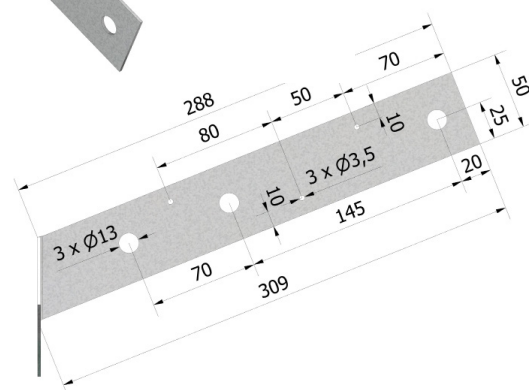


### AS1684 COMPLIANT

- Minimum Z275 galvanised steel
- Grade 300 Steel



View A



View B

## FEATURES

Pryda Fascia Supports are used to connect the overhangs of rafters or trusses to fascias or fascia ledgers so that a verandah or pergola can be adequately supported from the fascia line.

Verandahs and pergolas usually support only a lightweight roofing or shade cloth, but occasionally they also support or resist:

- the weight of a worker and materials or tools carried (total design load = 110 kg)
- forces due to the uplift effect of wind - which can also be the equivalent of hundreds of kilograms, depending on the degree of exposure of the site and roof area supported.

By comparison, the design strength of two 2.8 mm nails into green softwood (such as Oregon) is only the equivalent of 44 kg (short term loading).

Pryda Fascia Supports overcome this problem by:

- providing a strong fascia to rafter or truss connection, designed in accordance with AS1720.1 Timber Structures
- meeting strength requirements for all common applications
- being fast and easy to install with five M12 or ½ inch bolts, nuts and washers. Nail holes in the support facilitate preliminary fixing for positioning.

## DESIGN LOADS

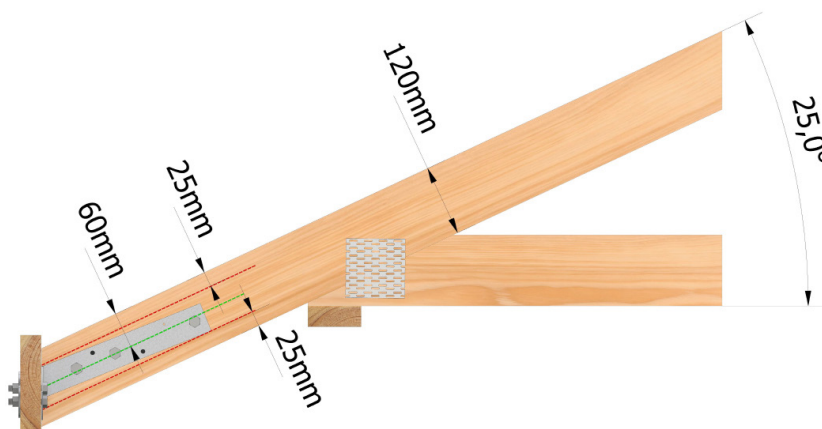
Pryda Fascia Supports have the following LSD design capacities per single bracket:

FIXING DETAILS	DESIGN CAPACITY $\phi$ NJ (KN) FOR JOINT GROUP:						
	UNSEASONED TIMBER			SEASONED TIMBER			
	J4	J3	J2	JD5	JD4	JD3	JD2
35	2.4	3.7	4.5*	3.1	4.2	4.5*	4.5*
45	3.1	4.5*	4.5*	3.9	4.5*	4.5*	4.5*

### NOTES:

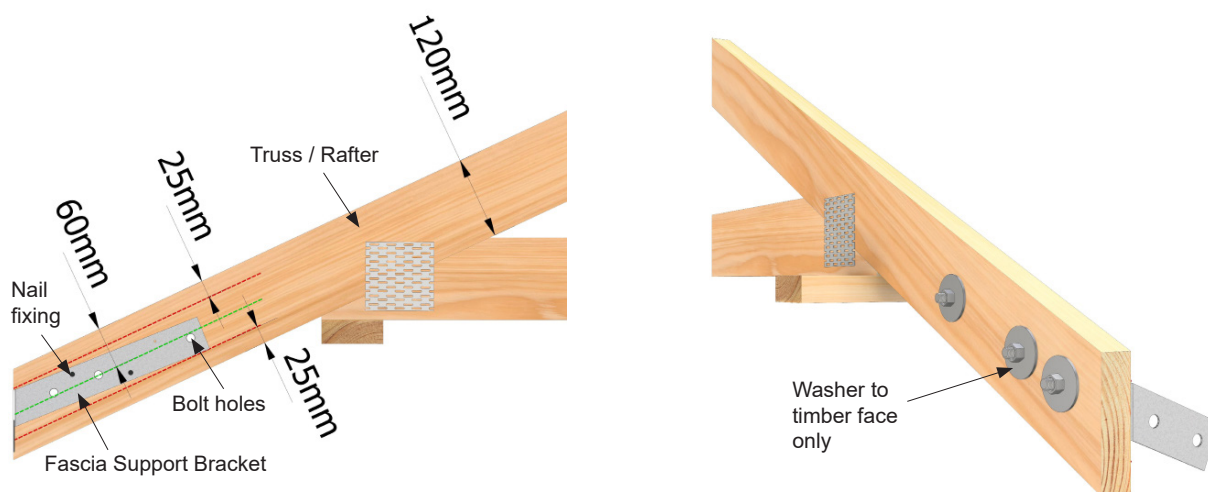
- The design loads tabulated above apply to long term (dead) loads (1.35G). For other load cases, see General Notes in "Brackets and Fixes Guide"
- The load-carrying strength of the structure at the fascia line also depends on the capacity of the rafter or truss overhang. It may be necessary to reinforce the structure, eg: by boxing the eaves- see AS1684-2010 Residential Timber-Framed Construction – Part 1, Appendix C.
- The values with "\*" refer to limit on capacity due to steel strength.

**NOTE: HOLES FOR THE M12 MUST BE AT LEAST 25 MM FROM THE EDGES OF THE TIMBER AND AT LEAST 60 MM FROM THE ENDS. OVERHANG MUST ALSO BE DESIGNED FOR THE APPLIED LOAD BY THE ROOF MEMBER DESIGNER / STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.**



## INSTALLATION

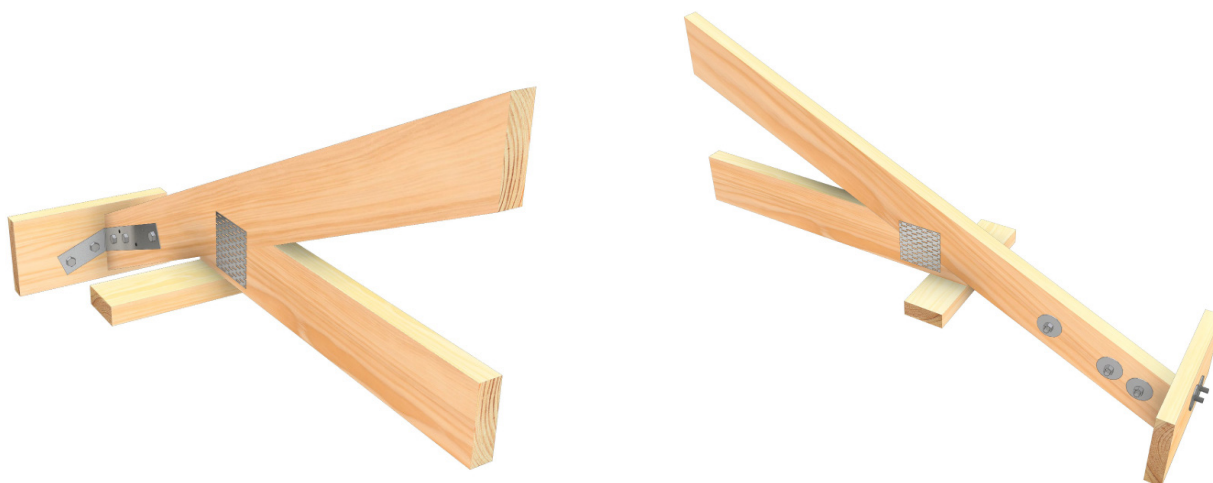
### STEP 1



To rafter or truss overhang:

- Position the long leg of the bracket on the rafter/truss with the short leg hard against the inside face of the fascia.
- Locate the bracket with two nails in the holes provided.
- Drill three suitable size holes through the timber at the bracket holes and fit all three bolts here with 55x3.0 mm round or 50x3.0 mm square washers and nuts on the back (timber side) only.

### STEP 2



To the fascia:

- With metal fascias, use a 90x35 mm minimum size timber ledger on the outside of the fascia.
- Drill both bolt holes through the bracket, ledger and the fascia.
- Fix the bolts with 55 x 3.0 mm round or 50x3.0mm square washers and nuts on the outside (timber side only).
- Timber fascia connection shown in example.