PRODUCT DATA SHEET

VARIABLE SKEW ANGLE BRACKET

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

EASY: Simple design.

FAST: Fixed with Pryda 12 x 35mm screws.

VERSATILE: Can be used in a 'horizontal' orientation as an angle seat to support beams or trusses coming in at any direction, or in a 'vertical' orientation as an angle cleat for beam to beam connections.

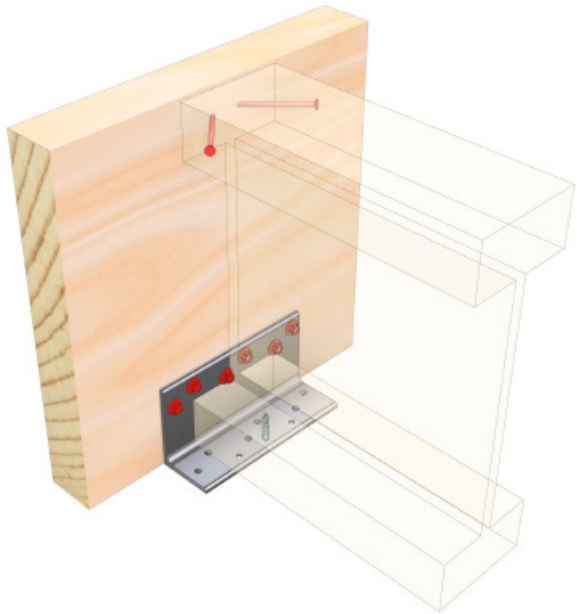
AS1684 & AS1720 COMPLIANT

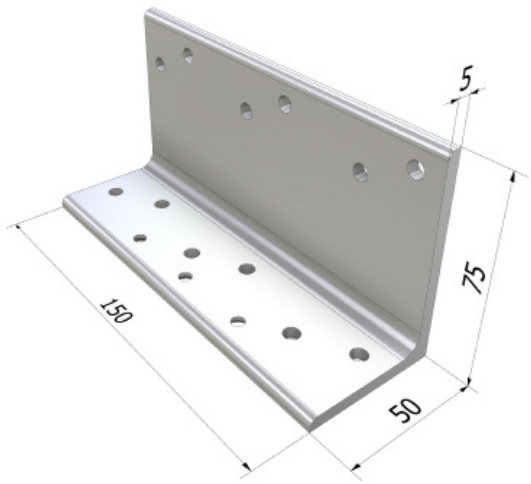
- More than the minimum Z275 galvanised steel
- Design values tested in accordance to the relevant standard

SPECIFICATIONS

PRODUCT CODE	LVSIA
STEEL	G300
THICKNESS	5mm
CORROSION RESISTANCE	Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel
FASTENERS REQUIRED	Pryda 12G x 35mm Screws (TCS12-35) 1 x No.10x30mm Type 17 screw required for uplift capacity if using bracket as a seat
QUANTITY	10

Strong and versatile bracket that can be used as a seat or cleat for beams.



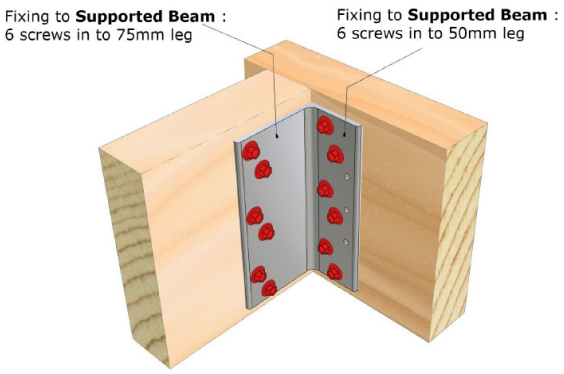


DESIGN CAPACITIES

VERTICAL SINGLE CLEAT

Fixings – 6/Pryda TCS12-35 screws on each leg.

JOINT GROUP	SINGLE LVSIA AS AN ANGLE CLEAT FOR GIVEN LOAD CASES			
	1.35G	1.2G+1.5QF	1.2G+1.5QR	WIND UPLIFT
JD4	4.8	5.8	6.4	8.6
JD3 (1)	6.7	8.0	9.0	13.3



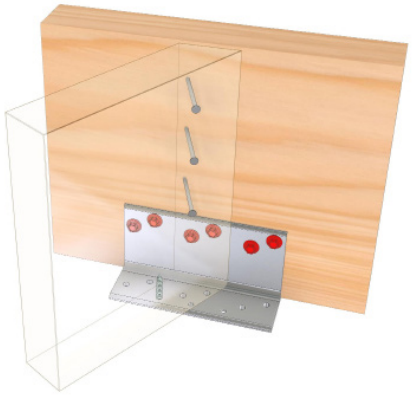
NOTES:

1. Provide 2/No.14 x 90 Type 17 screws from the back of supporting beam in to end-grain of supported beam to resist twisting of supporting beam. Use longer screw lengths if required to ensure a minimum 35mm penetration.
2. When the supported member used is prone to splitting (like hardwoods-JD3), additional precautions should be taken. These can be in the form of prebored holes or provision of anti-split nailplates at ends of the supported beam.
3. Screws with longer lengths are required when LVSIA brackets are fixed into multiple laminated beams. For double laminates, use Pryda 65mm long screws per flange.
4. If the bracket is used as a PAIR, the given capacities shall be increased by a factor of 2.5. Ensure the screws on supporting beam are at least 30mm from end grain.

SEAT HANGER

Fixings – 6/Pryda TCS12-35 screws on vertical leg and
1/No.10x30 Type 17 counter-sunk screw on horizontal leg.

JOINT GROUP	LOAD CAPACITIES(KN) FOR LVSIA AS AN ANGLE SEAT FOR GIVEN LOAD CASES			
	1.35G	1.2G+1.5QF	1.2G+1.5QR	WIND UPLIFT
JD5	4.8	5.8	6.5	1
JD4	6.7	8.2	9.1	1.4
JD3	9.5	11.5	12.9	1.8



NOTES:

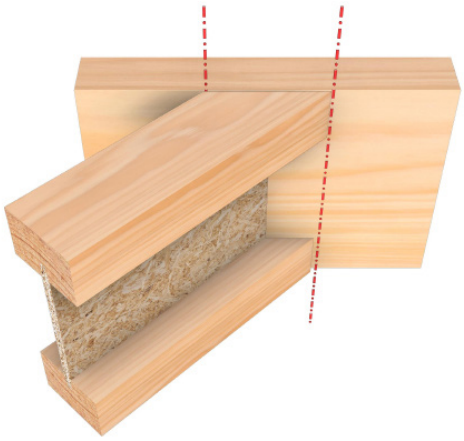
1. The supported beam must be laterally tied to prevent rotation.

IMPORTANT:

READ THIS DATASHEET IN CONJUNCTION WITH PRYDA HANGERS & TRUSS BOOTS DESIGN GUIDE AND REFER TO ESSENTIAL NOTES AND GENERAL NOTES.

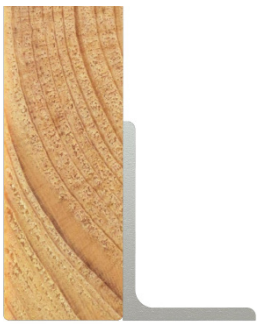
INSTALLATION OF LVSIA AS A HANGER SEAT

STEP 1



- Measure and mark location of the supported member on to supporting beam.

STEP 2

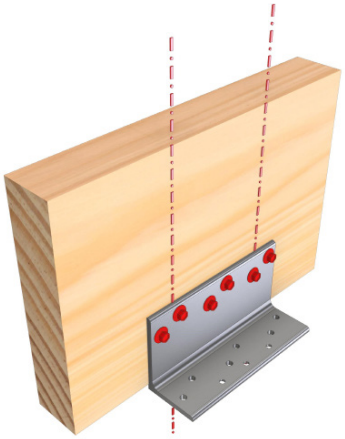


Flush finish for direct fixed ceiling

Set-down 5mm max. for ceiling with battens

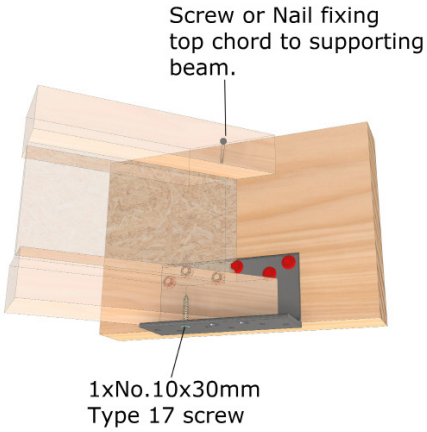
- Line up LVSIA so that the longer leg is on the supporting beam and the shorter leg will be the seat.
- Ensure bottom of bracket is flush with the bottom of the timber if direct fix plasterboard will be installed.
- Alternatively set the LVSIA 5mm maximum below bottom edge of supporting beam for alternate ceiling fixing style. i.e. on battens.

STEP 3



- Fix 6 Pryda 12 x 35mm screws into the supporting member.

STEP 4



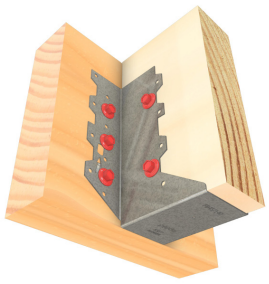
- Sit the supported member centrally in the seat at the desired angle and tight up against the bracket.
- Fix 1xNo. 10 x 30mm type 17 screw into the supported beam from below.
- Screw or nail fix the top of the supported joist to supporting beam.
- Refer to selected proprietary joist for installation guidelines or approved connection by your consulting project Engineer.

LOOKING FOR MORE DETAILS OR OTHER HANGERS & TRUSS BOOTS IN OUR RANGE?

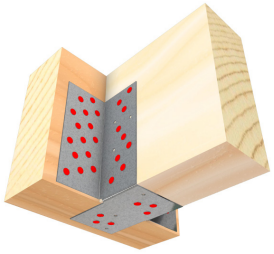
SEE OUR HANGERS & TRUSS BOOTS DESIGN GUIDE AVAILABLE AT PRYDA.COM.AU

FRAMING BRACKETS & HEAVY DUTY JOIST HANGERS

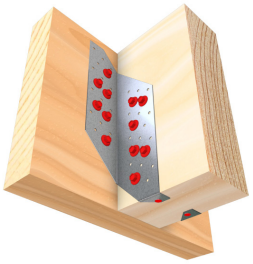
Brackets for Beam to Beam or Beam to Brickwork/Concrete Connections



Framing Bracket for Beam to Beam Connections



Heavy Duty Joist Hanger for Large Sizes, Heavy Loads



Split Joist Hanger for Heavy Loads

General Description

Pryda Framing Brackets, Split Joist Hangers and Heavy Duty Joist Hangers have been preferred and used in Australia and overseas for more than 30 years. They are strong, easy to install, cost effective, well designed connectors for many timber beam to beam and beam to concrete or masonry joints.

The wide range of these brackets provides for all common timber sizes and for glued laminated timber beams. These brackets have been designed to achieve high design loads at low cost through incorporating Pryda's extensive design expertise and taking account of the results of laboratory testing at Monash University in Melbourne.

Advantages

In addition to being well designed and laboratory tested, Pryda Framing Brackets (formerly called Pryda Joist Hangers) are:

- cost effective, eliminating the need for costly on-site skilled labour to make special housing for joints etc.
- easily fixed into position with Pryda Timber Connector Nails, or self-drilling screws. These hangers have wide flanges for ease of nailing and screwing.

Framing Bracket Size Selection

To establish a suitable Framing Bracket size, determine:

1. Joint groups are specified in AS1720.1 SAA Timber Structures Code and in Pryda Timber Data. Groups for some timbers commonly used in Australia are

TIMBERS	JOINT GROUP	
	DRY	GREEN
North American Oregon, western Hemlock	JD4	J4
Heart-excluded Radiata pine and other softwoods	JD4	J4
Pine as above – heart-in	JD5	
Slash pine	JD3	J3
Ash type hardwoods from Victoria, NSW highlands and Tasmania	JD3	J3
Non-Ash type hardwoods from Queensland and NSW	JD2	J2

Note: The moisture content of "dry" timber must not exceed 15%. Where beams of different joint groups are to be joined together, apply the lower group to both. Also read General Notes.

2. Applied loads are to be calculated in accordance with appropriate standards. These loads (reactions) can also be obtained from Pryda Build software.
3. Thickness of beam, truss or joist to be supported and supporting beam thickness. Ensure 1 or 2 mm tolerance is considered when selecting the appropriate Bracket/ Hanger for the given beam or truss thickness. The internal dimensions (thickness) of the bracket or hanger are provided in this guide.
4. Fixing method: nails or screws, but not both combined.
5. Bracket/Hanger size to be selected from the design capacity tables in this guide based on the above data.