# EB/7076 - REINFORCED ANGLE BRACKETS





Reinforced angle brackets are suitable for structural applications in timber and steel framed structures.





UK-DoP-e06/0106, ETA-06/0106

#### **FEATURES**









#### Material

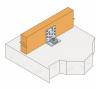
Pre-galvanised mild steel.

#### **Benefits**

- Reinforced.
- Multiple applications.







## **APPLICATIONS**

#### **Header member**

- Supporting member: solid wood, glued-laminated wood, concrete, steel, etc.
- Supported member: solid wood, composite lumber, glued-laminated wood, triangular trusses, profiles, etc.

## For Use With

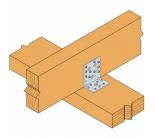
- Fastening of small trusses.
- · Cladding plates, cladding uprights.
- · Rafter anchors, cantilevers, headers, etc.

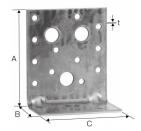
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## **TECHNICAL DATA**

## **Product Dimensions**





EB/7076

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#### **INSTALLATION**

#### **Fixing**

**Drill holes:** Number and diameter, see the dimensions table.

#### On wood:

- CNA annular ring-shank nails dia. 4.0 x 35 or dia. 4.0 x 50 mm.
- CSA screws dia. 5.0 x 35 mm or CSA screws dia. 5.0 x 40 mm.
- Bolts
- LAG screws.

#### On concrete:

#### **Concrete substrate**

- Mechanical anchor: WA M10-78/5 OR WA M12-104/5 pin.
- Chemical anchor: AT-HP resin + LMAS M10-120/25 or LMAS M12-150/35 threaded rod.

## Hollow masonry substrate:

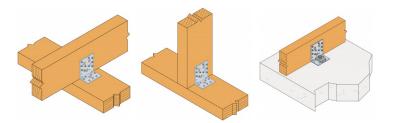
Chemical anchor: AT-HP or POLY-GP resin + LMAS M12-150/35 threaded rod + SH M16-130 screen.

#### On steel:

Bolts.

## Installation

- Come with the joist,
- · Add nails. It can be also screwed,
- If the header is made out of timber, the angle bracket can be attached to it with nails or screw,
- If the header is made out of concrete, the angle bracket must be attached with adapted anchors (using the installation data from the anchor)



### **TECHNICAL NOTES**

#### **Technical Notes**

#### F1: tensile force in the central axis of the angle-bracket

Particular situation of a fastening with only one angle-bracket:

- If the overall structure prevents the rotation of the purlin or the post, the tensile strength is equal to half of the given value for two angle-brackets.
- Otherwise, the connection resistance depends on the « f » distance between the vertical contact surface and the point of load application.

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#### Technical data sheet

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#### F2 and F3: shear lateral force

Particular situation of a connection with only one angle-bracket:

The resistance value to consider is equal to half of the one given for two angle-brackets.

## F4 and F5: transversal force directed towards or opposite the angle-bracket

- The connection resistance depends on the « e » distance between the base of the angle-bracket and the point of load application.
- To consult corresponding loads, contact us.

Only F1, F2 and F3 forces for connections with 2 angle-brackets are present on this sheet. For more information, contact us.