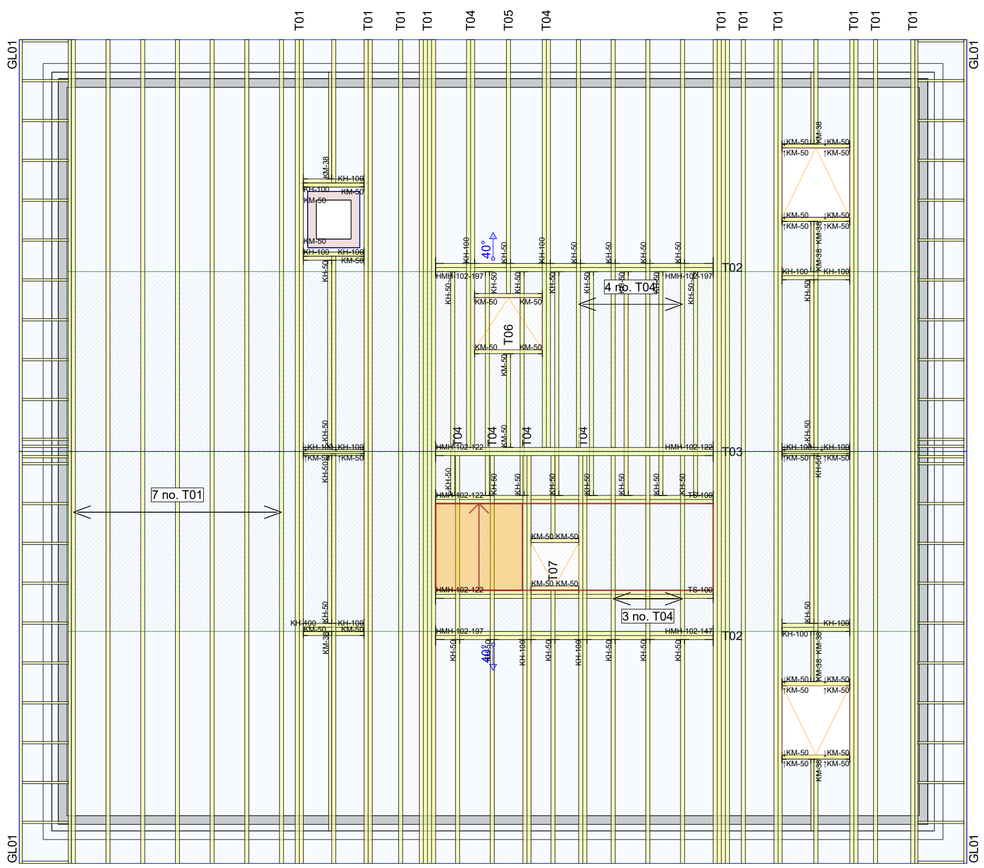

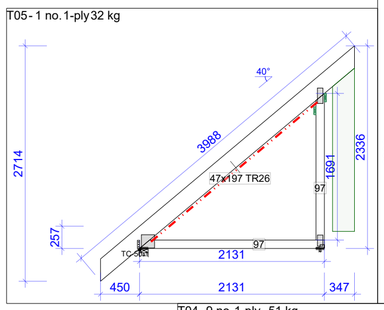

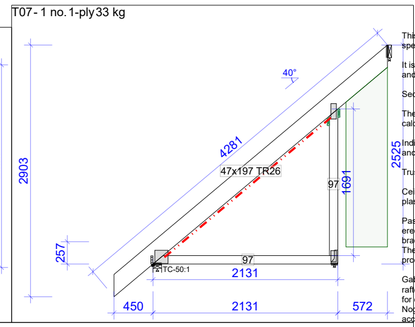

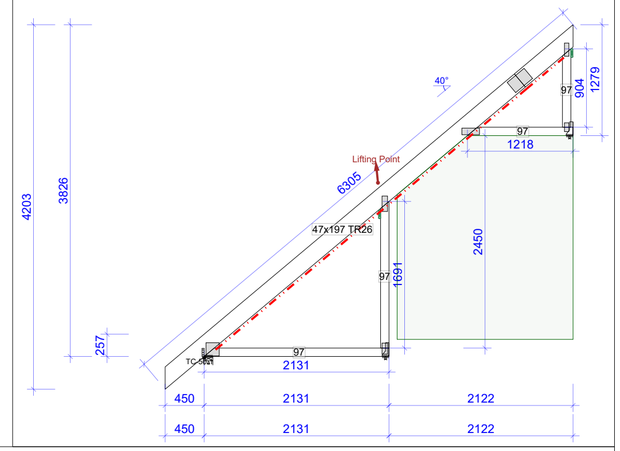

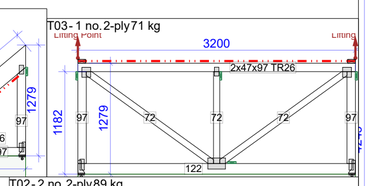

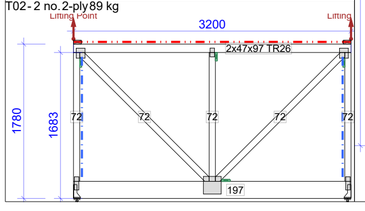

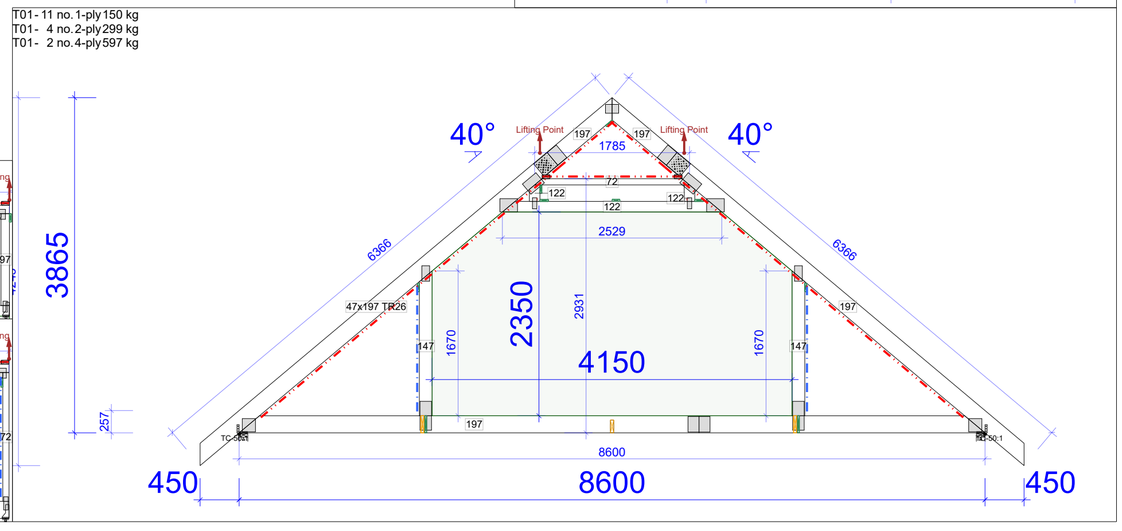

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015)

The CDM2015 Regulations place health and safety duties on clients (including domestic clients), designers, contractors, principal designers and principal contractors that are involved in construction work.
Due to its structural nature, information provided on this drawing is Important and Significant and should be taken into account in CDM duties conducted by all parties to govern the management of health, safety and welfare when undertaking construction projects.

BRACING

The bracing system shown on this drawing has been designed in accordance with Annex E of PD 6693-1:2012

Status:

Preliminary

Design to EC5
Truss Centres 600 mm

DESIGN LOADS CONSIDERED :

Top Chord Dead:	0.868 kN/m²
Bottom Chord Dead:	0.250 kN/m²
Bottom Chord Live:	0.250 kN/m²
Attic/Floor Live:	1.500 kN/m²
Attic/Floor Dead:	0.250 kN/m²
Wind Speed:	21.4 m/s
Man Point Load:	0.900kN
Tank Load:	0.900 kN
Hoist Load:	0.000 kN
Site Snow:	0.438 kN/m²

DO NOT CUT, DRILL OR NOTCH TRUSSES.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all Architects, Engineers and Pasquill drawings, specifications and standard details.

It is assumed that the work will be carried out and supervised by experienced, competent persons and that exhaustive detail is not required

Sections of timbers shown on this drawing are generally target sizes.

The specifications for the design of each individual truss is shown on the separate body drawing and calculation sheets, which are to be read in conjunction with this drawing.

Individual trusses to be fixed to wallplates with proprietary truss clips, multiple trusses with framing anchors.

Trusses are maintained in their vertical planes by a system of longitudinal and diagonal braces.

Ceiling diagonal restraint braces are not usually required in cases where a ceiling diaphragm, e.g. plasterboard, is fixed.

Pasquill have not designed and take no responsibility for any temporary bracing required during the erection process of any roof members including pre-manufactured spandrel panels. Temporary bracing must be used and should not be removed until the permanent bracing of the roof is complete. The design of the temporary bracing should be by the building designer as part of the erection procedures for the roof members.

Gable and party walls are to be provided with restraint straps at maximum 2 metre centres at both rafter and ceiling levels for dwellings up to and including 3 storeys (2 storeys in Scotland) and 1.25m for dwellings over.
Noggings should be fixed under straps, between wall and timber and between adjacent timbers, in accordance with good building practice.

The design illustrated on this drawing is only valid for Roofs / Floors supplied by Pasquill. Any other appointed Manufacturer is to take full responsibility for their design and supply.

Customer:

Thomas Moore

Site:

2 Alexander Road
Overton, Basingstoke, HAMPSHIRE, RG25 3LF

Structure:

Roof Truss Layout
House Type -
Plot No.:

Drawn By:	**David Broadhurst**	**23/09/2021**
Checked By:	**To be checked**	
Scale:	**1:50**	
Drawing No.	**X83939B**	

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