Technical data sheet

BAN09
Windbracing Strap

BAN09 windbracing straps can be used for anchoring and bracing of roof constructions. The engineered "strong-holes" ensures a very light 0.9 mm strap with the same capacities as a 2mm strap. The thin material makes the strap easy to lift and handle on the job site. And it is easy to cut with metal shears.

Features

Material

Steel:
S550GD + Z275 according to EN10346

Corosion protection:
275 g/m2 on both sides - correspond to a zinc layer of approx. 20 µm

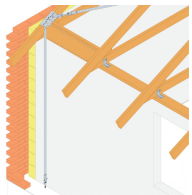
Advantages

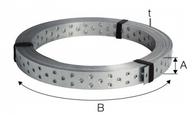
- Reinforced holes offer enhanced strap tensile capacity
- Very light weight but strong
- Easy to cut with metal shears

Technical data sheet

BAN09
Windbracing Strap

Technical Data





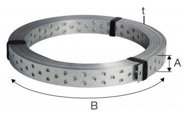
Product Dimensions

References	Tun / DB nr.	NOB nr.	Product Dimensions			Holes	Box Quantity	Weight [kg]
			A [mm]	B [m]	t [mm]	Ø		
BAN094025	1726428	48656595	40	25	0.9	5	1	6.5

Product capacities

References	Characteristic capacities $R_{1,k}$ Timber C24 [kN]				
	Maximum value	CNA4.0x35	CNA4.0x40	CNA4.0x50	CNA4.0x60
BAN094025	17.8	1.68 x n	1.83 x n	2.22 x n	2.36 x n

n = effective number of nails in the row according to Eurocode 5 – 8.3.1.1 (8)



Product Dimensions & Performance Values

References	Dimensions			Holes	Strap Characteristic Tensile Capacity $R_{1,st}$ [kN]
	A [mm]	B [m]	t [mm]		
BAN094025	40	25	0.9	Ø5	17.8

The maximum characteristic value tolerated under tensile load corresponds to the plate's maximum tensile strength. The fasteners must be checked separately using EN 1995-1-1. The characteristic resistance of an BAN fixing band assembly under tensile load R1.k is: Rl.k= min (R1.st; Rupper; Rlower)
Where:
R1.st: the maximum characteristic value tolerated under tensile load as specified in the table above. Rupper: the resistance of the group of fasteners in the upper wall Rlower: the resistance of the group of fasteners in the lower wall $R_{upper} = n_{ef.upper} \times R_{lat.k}$ $R_{lower} = n_{ef.lower} \times R_{lat.k}$
Where:
$n_{ef.upper}$: the effective number of fasteners in the upper wall nef.lower: the effective number of fasteners in the lower wall Rlat.k: the strength of the chosen fastener
Example: BAN094025 joining two CLT walls with an intermediate floor. The aim is to determine the fixing band's load-bearing capacity when subjected to tensile forces. The nailing pattern shown below is used. The following table provides the characteristic strength values.

Installation

Fixation

CNA4.0xl
CSA5.0xl
For high loads installation with windbracing connectors is recommended