

Technical Sheet

BAN09 Windbracing Strap

SIMPSON
Strong-Tie

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



BAN09
Windbracing Strap

Technical Data

Product Dimensions



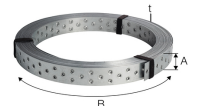
Reference	Connector Dimensions							
	Other				Product Dimensions[mm]			Holes[mm]
	Tun / DB nr.	NOB nr.	Qty per Box	Weight[kg]	A[mm]	B[mm]	t[mm]	Ø[mm]
BAN094025	1726428	48656595	1.0	6.5	40	25	0.9	5

Product capacities

Reference	Straps capacity				
	Characteristic capacities - Timber C24[kN]				
	R1,k[kN]				
	Steel	35	40	50	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



Reference	Connector Dimensions			
	Product Dimensions[mm]			Holes[mm]
	A[mm]	B[mm]	t[mm]	Ø[mm]
BAN094025	40	25	0.9	5

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: $R1.k = \min(R1.st; R_{upper}; R_{lower})$

Where:

R1.st: the maximum characteristic value tolerated under tensile load as specified in the table above. R_{upper}: the resistance of the group of fasteners in the upper wall R_{lower}: 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 $n_{ef.lower}$: the effective number of fasteners in the lower wall R_{lat.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.

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Installation

Fixation

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