

# Solid Sawn and Glulam Beam Joist Hangers

## SDE Split Face Mount Joist Hanger

The SDE is a two-piece, width-adjustable joist hanger that can accommodate joist widths from 60mm and 120mm. Each SDE is comprised of one left and one right piece.

- One joist hanger can handle multiple applications, simplifying purchasing.
- The hangers have bolt holes for 10mm or 12mm fasteners into the face.

**Material:** 2.0mm thick.

**Finish:** Galvanised. See Corrosion Information.

### Installation

- Use all specified fasteners. See General Notes.
- Verify that the header can take the fasteners specified in the table.
- Each SDE piece must also be nailed through the holes underneath the joist.

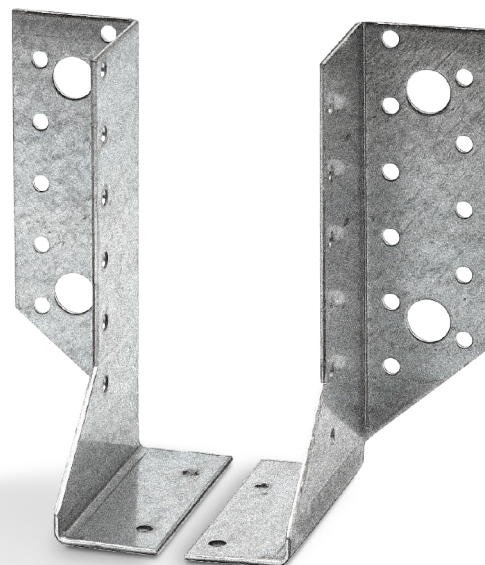
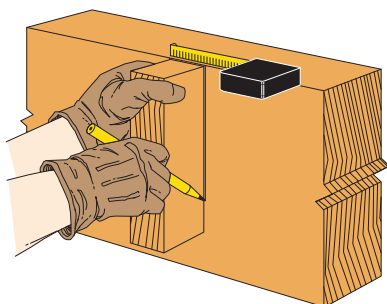
### Note

- The hangers have bolt holes for 12mm fasteners into the face.
- The timber bolted capacity to be determined according to the relevant standards. Do not exceed the load values given in the table.
- The hanger depth is to be at least 60% of the carried member depth to prevent rotation, unless additional lateral restraint is added to the top of the carried member.
- These hangers cannot be skewed.

### Typical Installation

**STEP 1:** Locate the SDE and install specified fasteners into the carrying member.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Don't combine bolts and nails.



SDE

**STEP 2:** Place the joist and install specified fasteners into the joist, both vertical face and bottom of seat.

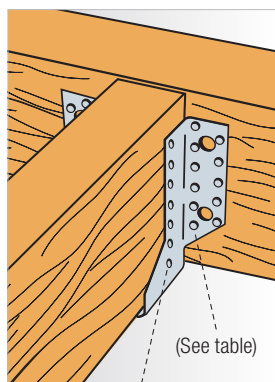
**OPTION 1:** All holes

**OPTION 2:** Some holes

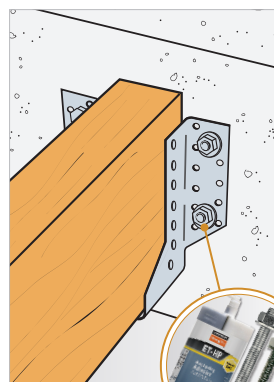
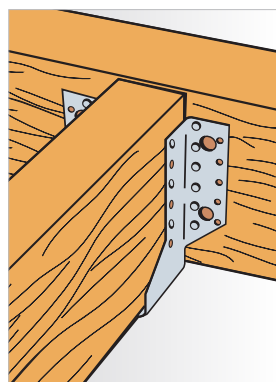
**OPTION 3:** Concrete/masonry

**OPTION 4:** I-joist

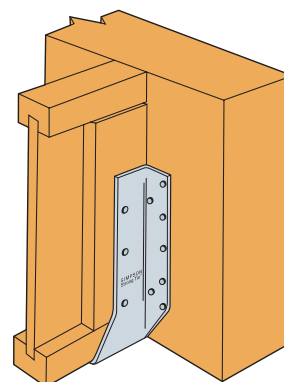
If top of I-joist passes top of connector, you will be required to properly attached web stiffeners.

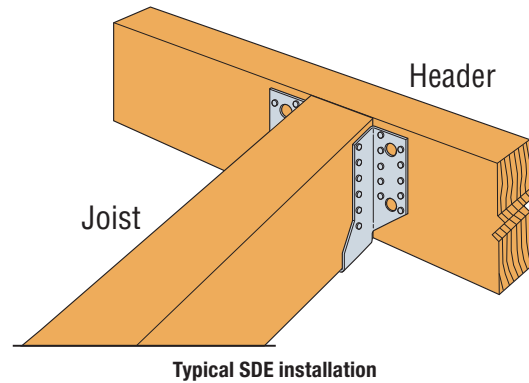
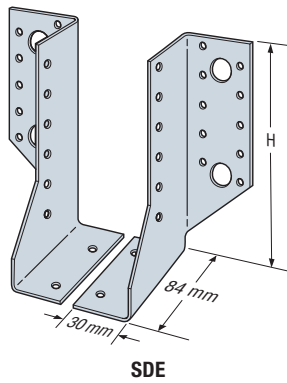


(See table)



Install options see page 100





## SDE Technical Data

Joist Size (mm)		Model No.	Dimensions (mm)			Fasteners (No. – Length x Dia., mm)		Country	Design Capacity (kN)		
Width	Height		W	H	B	Face	Joist		Uplift	Download	
										Floor	Roof
60–120	140–207	SDE340/30	30	140	84	22 – 40 x 3.75	16 – 40 x 3.75	AU	$k_1 = 1.14$	$k_1 = 0.69$	$k_1 = 0.77$
									11.48	7.82	7.82
	160–237	SDE380/30	30	160	84	22 – 40 x 3.75	16 – 40 x 3.75	NZ	$k_1 = 1.0$	$k_1 = 0.80$	$k_1 = 0.80$
									10.80	7.36	7.36
								AU	$k_1 = 1.14$	$k_1 = 0.69$	$k_1 = 0.77$
									11.48	7.82	7.82
190–282	SDE440/30	30	190	84	28 – 40 x 3.75	20 – 40 x 3.75	NZ	$k_1 = 1.0$	$k_1 = 0.80$	$k_1 = 0.80$	
								10.80	7.36	7.36	
							AU	$k_1 = 1.14$	$k_1 = 0.69$	$k_1 = 0.77$	
								17.89	10.50	10.50	
							NZ	$k_1 = 1.0$	$k_1 = 0.80$	$k_1 = 0.80$	
								13.95	9.89	9.89	

- Design Capacity is the lesser of (1) the Characteristic Capacity multiplied by the Australian Capacity Factor, or the NZ Strength Reduction Factor ( $\phi$ ), and applicable the k modification factors following AS 1720.1 and NZS 3603 and (2) the Serviceability Capacity which is the load at 3.2mm joint slip. Design Capacity is the minimum of test data and structural joint calculation.
- For Australia, the Capacity Factor ( $\phi$ ) is 0.85 for nails and screws for structural joints in a Category 1 application. Reduce tabulated values where other Category applications govern. For NZ, the Strength Reduction Factor ( $\phi$ ) is 0.80 for nails in lateral loading.
- Duration of Load Factor ( $k_1$ ) is as shown. Reduce Duration of Load Factor where applicable. Capacities may not be increased.
- Timber species for joint design is seasoned Radiata Pine, which is Australia Joint Group JD4 per AS 1720.1 Table H2.4 and New Zealand Joint Group J5 per NZS 3603 Table 4.1.