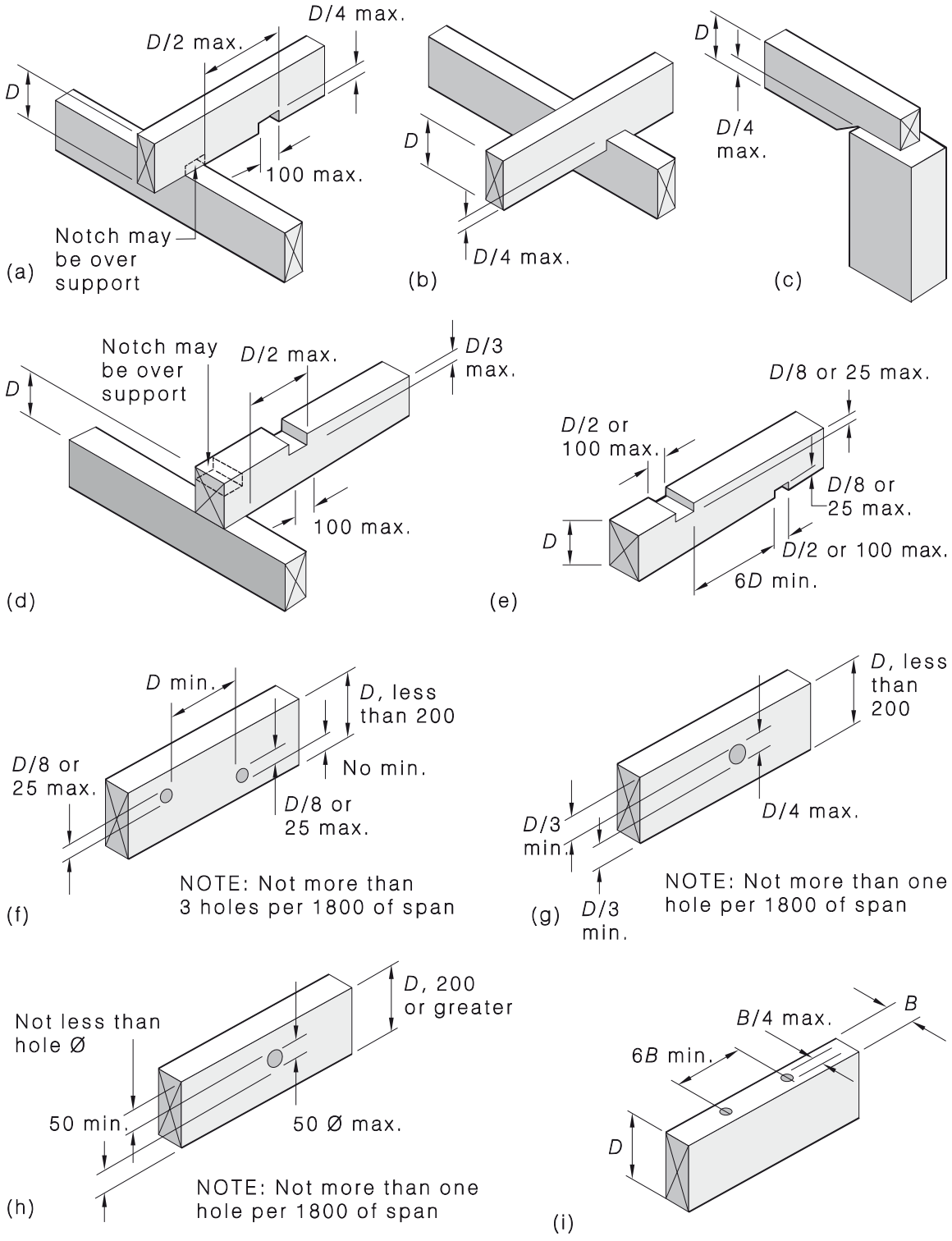


DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

FIGURE 4.1 NOTCHES, CUTS AND HOLES IN BEAMS, BEARERS, JOISTS, RAFTERS

4.2 BUILDING PRACTICE

4.2.1 Bearers

4.2.1.1 *General*

Bearers shall span between subfloor supports or walls. Bearers may either be single or continuous span over supports (see Clause 2.7.5).

Where required, bearers shall be levelled, preferably by checking (notching) out the underside over supports. Packing of minor deficiencies in depth is permitted, provided the packing is a corrosion-resistant, incompressible material over the full area of support.

Bearers with minor spring, within the allowable limits, shall have the spring placed upwards to allow for straightening under loading.

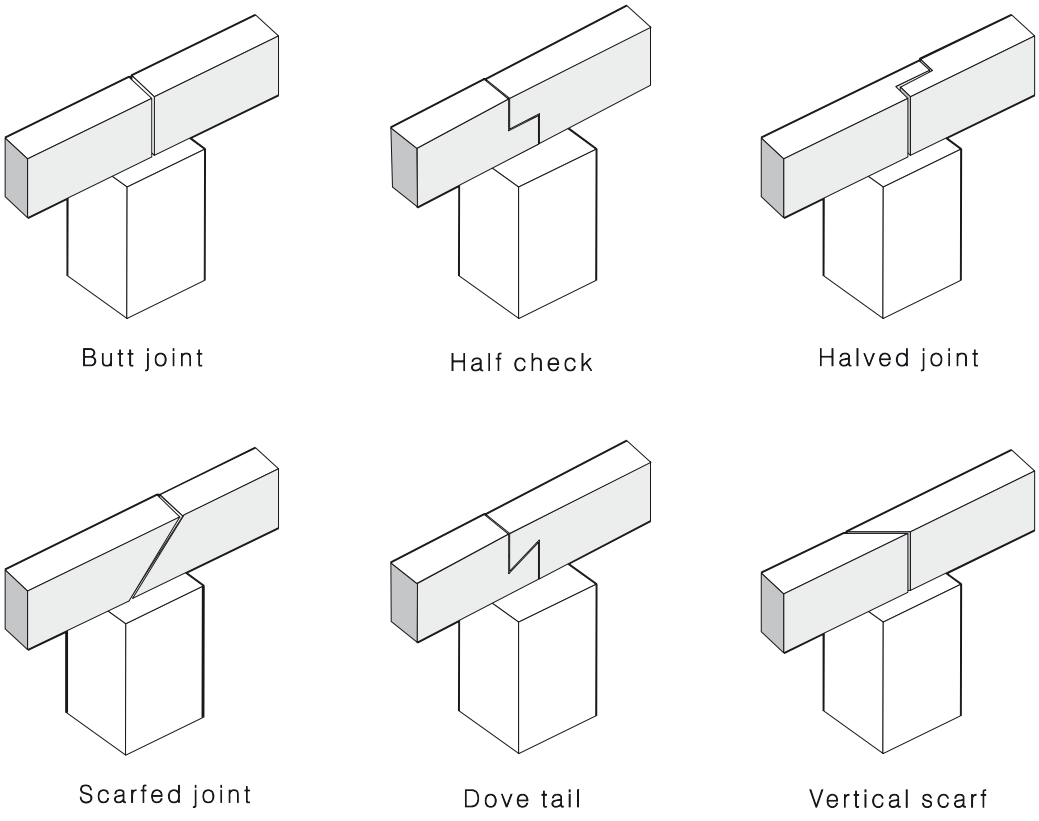
Joints in bearers shall occur only over supports, with adequate bearing for both members. Figure 4.2 shows various connection methods that may be used over supports. All cuts shall be located over a support. The minimum bearing each side of a joint shall be 50 mm.

Regardless of their length, if bearers are partially cut through (crippled) over supports to correct bow or spring, they shall be deemed to be supported at two points only, i.e., single span.

NOTES:

1 Bearers may be planed to within the allowable tolerances of the member specified.

2 Some engineered nailplated products may permit joints to occur other than over supports (see Clause 1.12).



NOTE: Bearers may also be lapped over supports.

FIGURE 4.2 BEARER SUPPORTS (ALTERNATIVES)

4.2.1.2 *Fixing of bearers to supports*

Bearers shall be fixed to their supporting stumps, posts or columns in such a manner as will give adequate bearing and provide restraint against lateral movement (see Clause 9.7).

4.2.1.3 *Built-up bearers*

The required breadth of larger section bearers may be obtained by vertically nail-laminating thinner sections together (see Clause 2.3).