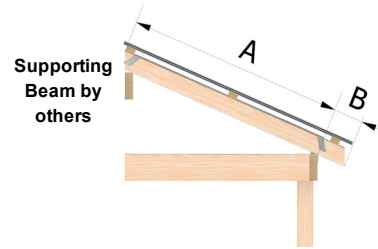
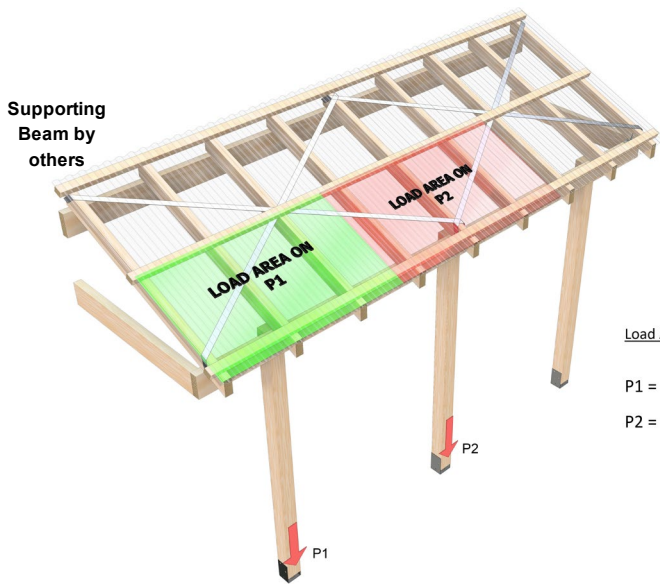


NZ PRYDA FLAT STRAPS AND L-ANGLE BRACKETS GUIDE

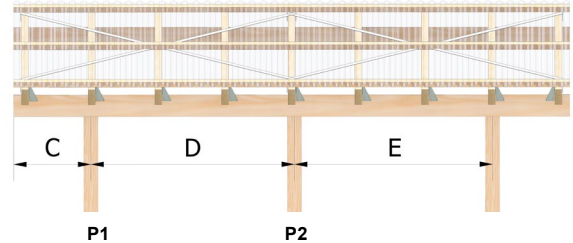


P1 / P2

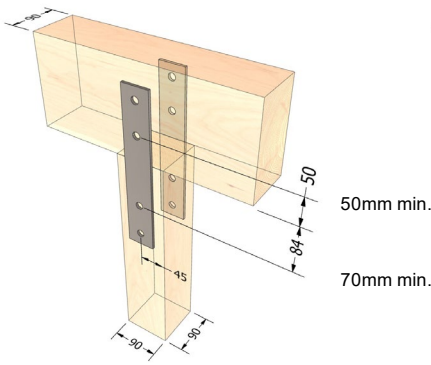
Load Area Calculations for:

$$P1 = \left(\frac{A}{2} + B\right) \times \left(C + \frac{D}{2}\right)$$

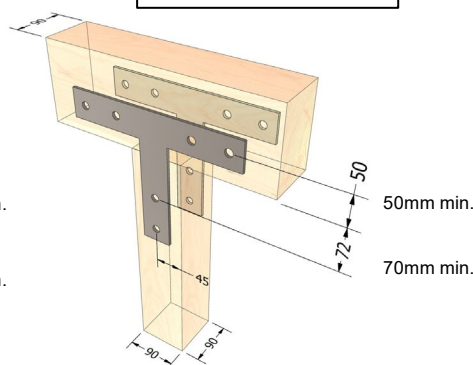
$$P2 = \left(\frac{A}{2} + B\right) \times \left(\frac{D}{2} + E\right)$$



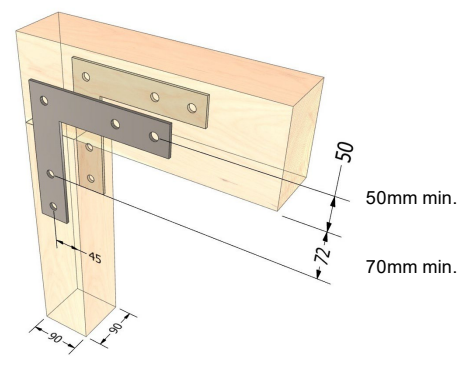
Bracket installed in PAIRS
Holes for M12 bolts U.N.O



SBK23
SBK23/S



SBK27
SBK27/S



SBK29
SBK29/S

SBK30

Pryda Bracket	Uplift ULS Capacity per pair of brackets (kN)
SBK27 & SBK27/S	24
SBK29 & SBK29/S	14.5
SBK30 & SBK30/S	25
SBK25 & SBK25/S	16.3
SBK23 & SBK23/S	11

Table 1A : Connections to posts and beams to resist uplift.

Roof Type	Wind Zone	Max Roof Area (m ²)
Light	Extra High	8
	Very high	10
	High	12
	Medium	12
	Low	12
Heavy	Extra High	9
	Very high	12
	High	12
	Medium/low	12

Table 1B : Maximum roof area support.

Notes:

- 1) Refer to NZS 3604:2011 for specific roof type/weights and wind zone classification.
- 2) The design loads tabulated above require that:
 - (a) the timber post must bear on the Post Anchor base and
 - (b) all posts must be a minimum of 90 x 90 mm section.
- 3) Specified capacities are for concentric vertical load transfer only.
- 4) Connection with minimum 2 brackets per post on opposite faces.
- 5) Pryda bracket should NOT be assumed to contribute towards lateral bracing/raking stability of a structure unless pre-approved by an Engineer.