

## RR Ridge Rafter Connector

The RR ridge rafter connector provides a solid connection between rafter and ridge beam.

- Interlocking top-flange design eliminates interference and helps ensure rafter alignment.
- May be used with rafters sloped up to 30°.
- For face-mount applications, the top flange can be bent up straight and nailed off.
- Diamond holes allow for attachment to rafter prior to attachment to ridge.

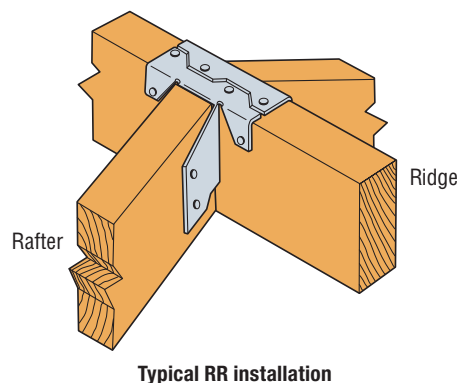
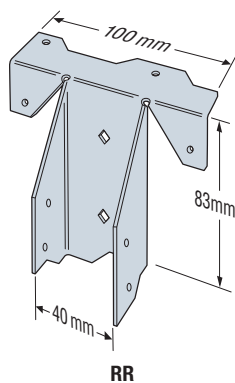
**Material:** 1.2mm thick.

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

### Installation

- Use all specified fasteners. See General Notes.

### Typical Installation



### RR Technical Data

Model No.	Min Rafter Size		Fasteners (No. – Length x Dia., mm)		Country	Design Capacity (kN)		
	W	H	Header	Rafter		Uplift	Download	
							Floor	Roof
RR	40	83	4 – 40 x 3.75	4 – 40 x 3.75	AU	$k_1 = 1.14$	$k_1 = 0.69$	$k_1 = 0.77$
						0.34	2.16	2.16
					NZ	$k_1 = 1.0$	$k_1 = 0.80$	$k_1 = 0.80$
0.32	2.03	2.03						

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Duration of Load Factor ( $k_1$ ) is as shown. Reduce Duration of Load Factor where applicable. Capacities may not be increased.
4. 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.