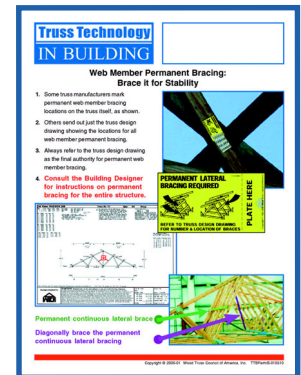
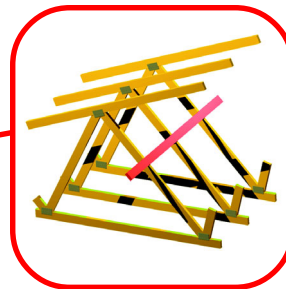
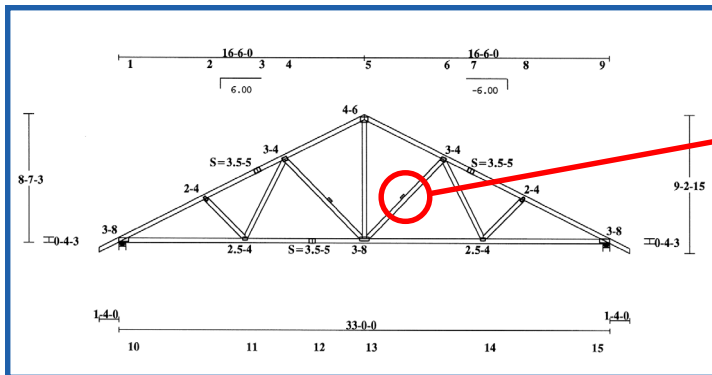


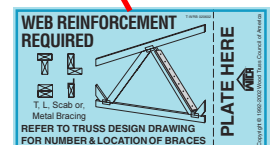
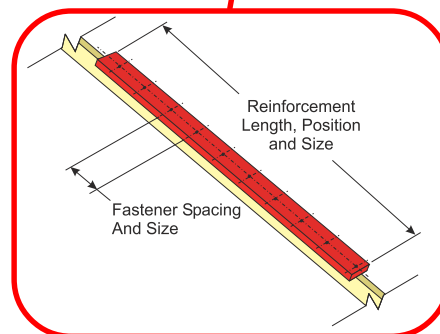
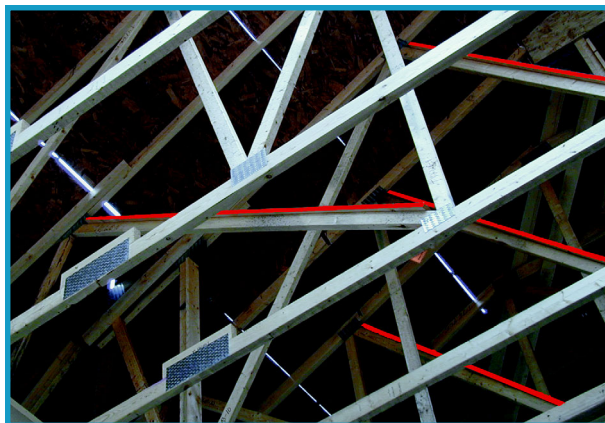
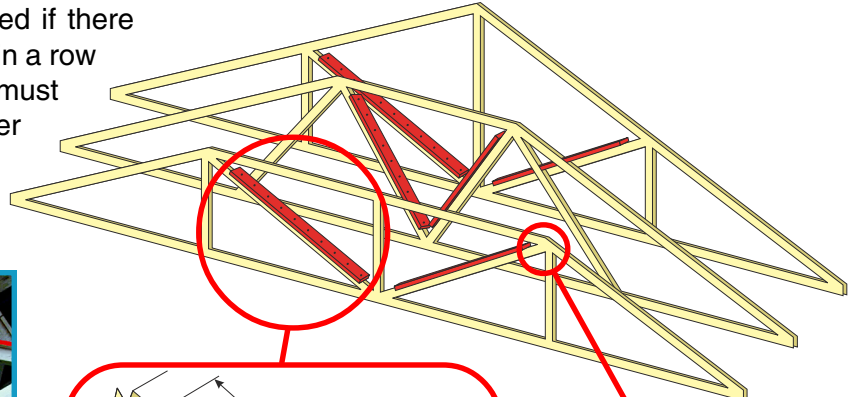
Truss Technology IN BUILDING

Web Reinforcement

A web is a member of a truss that connects the top and bottom chords to form the triangular spaces in the truss. Some webs may require permanent bracing to decrease the tendency to buckle under compression force and to allow the web to reach its full design capacity. Compression web bracing generally takes the form of **continuous lateral bracing**. If it is required on a particular web, the Truss Designer will indicate the location on the Truss Design Drawing. See WTCA's Truss Technology in Building brochure titled *Web Member Permanent Bracing* for more information on this subject.



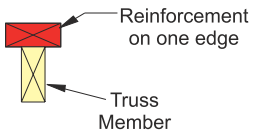
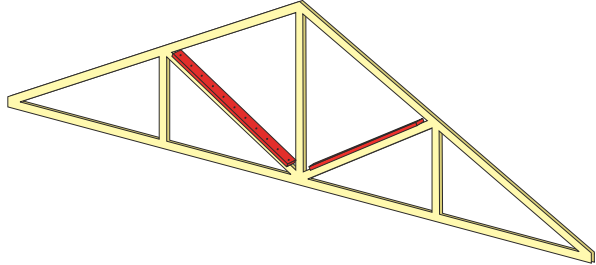
Continuous lateral bracing can only be applied if there are at least three similarly configured trusses in a row at 6' on center or less. Otherwise, each web must be reinforced individually. There are a number of ways to accomplish this, but the most common method is **T-reinforcement**, often called T-bracing.



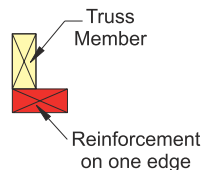
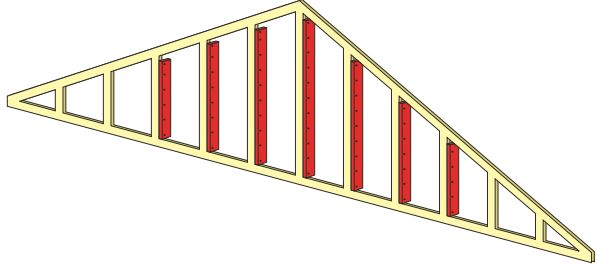
Refer to the Truss Design Drawing to get specific installation information on the web reinforcement. For future reference, you can request over-designed web material to reduce the number of web braces or web reinforcements required. The savings in labor and materials on the job site may offset the possible cost increase for the over-designed webs.

Variations on T-reinforcement are L-reinforcement, scab reinforcement and the use of specially designed metal reinforcement. The substitution of any types of these web reinforcements for a continuous lateral brace requires review by the Truss Designer. The Truss Designer will list detailed information on the length, size, grade and fastener size/spacing of the web reinforcement on the Truss Design Drawing.

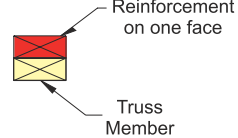
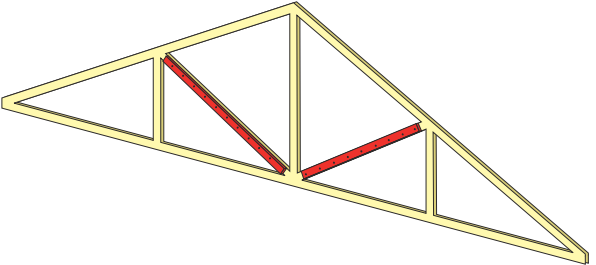
T-Reinforcement uses commonly available materials and typically provides the greatest increase in buckling strength for a given size of reinforcing material.

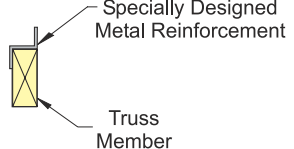
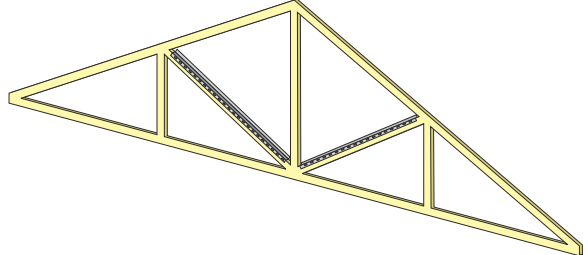
L-Reinforcement is similar to T-reinforcement, but allows for a flat surface on one face of the truss to permit the application of sheathing material.

Scab Reinforcement is installed on one face of the web. It can be more structurally efficient for multiple-ply webs and provides easier nailing due to the wider lap area on the web.

Metal Reinforcement may be applied at the truss plant without affecting the ability to stack and ship trusses, so no field materials or field labor are needed. For examples of proprietary metal reinforcing products sold by WTCA's *Structural Building Components* Gold and Silver advertisers visit www.structuralbcmag.com.

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Truss Technology *IN BUILDING*

An informational series designed to address the issues and questions faced by professionals in the building construction process.

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