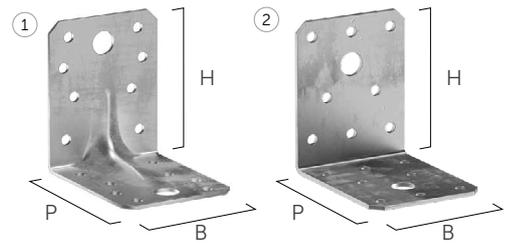


HT70



ANGLE BRACKET 70

- Perfect for small frames and simple structures
- It can be used on timber with screws (SBL) or nails (LBA-HT) or on concrete using 11 mm holes with anchors
- The reinforced version features a reduced thickness for maximum performance at the best price



MATERIAL	HT7070SR	S250 Z275	HT07015	DX51D Z275
----------	----------	---------------------	---------	----------------------

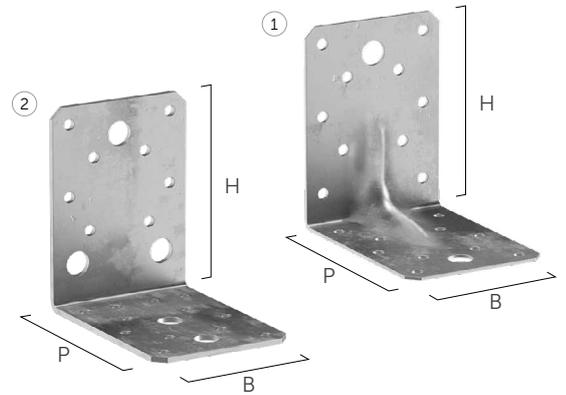
CODE	B		P		H		s		n Ø5	n Ø11			pcs	
	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	n Ø0.20	n Ø0.43				
HT07015	①	55	2 3/16	70	2 3/4	70	2 3/4	1,5	0.059	16	2	●	●	100
HT7070SR	②	55	2 3/16	70	2 3/4	70	2 3/4	2,0	0.079	16	2	●	●	100

HT90



ANGLE BRACKET 90

- Suitable for reinforcement and assembling timber structures, ideal for timber frame houses
- It can be used on timber with screws (SBL) or nails (LBA-HT) or on concrete using 11 mm holes with anchors
- The reinforced version features a reduced thickness for maximum performance at the best price



MATERIAL	HT9090SR	S250 Z275	HT09015	DX51D Z275
----------	----------	---------------------	---------	----------------------

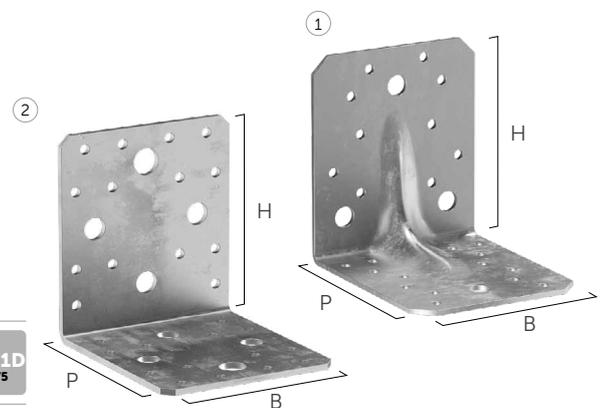
CODE	B		P		H		s		n Ø5	n Ø11			pcs	
	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	n Ø0.20	n Ø0.43				
HT09015	①	65	2 9/16	90	3 1/2	90	3 1/2	1,5	0.059	20	2	●	●	100
HT9090SR	②	65	2 9/16	90	3 1/2	90	3 1/2	2,5	0.098	20	2	●	●	100

HT100



ANGLE BRACKET 100 FOR SHEAR LOADS

- The most classic of the shear angle brackets is available in versions with or without reinforcement: universal use, ideal for frame houses or small CLT houses
- 5 mm holes for fastening on timber with screws (SBL) or nails (LBA-HT)
- 11 mm and 13 mm holes for certified fastening on concrete with anchors. Available in 2 versions: with and without reinforcement
- The reinforced version features a reduced thickness for maximum performance at the best price



MATERIAL	HT100100SR	S250 Z275	HT10020	DX51D Z275
----------	------------	---------------------	---------	----------------------

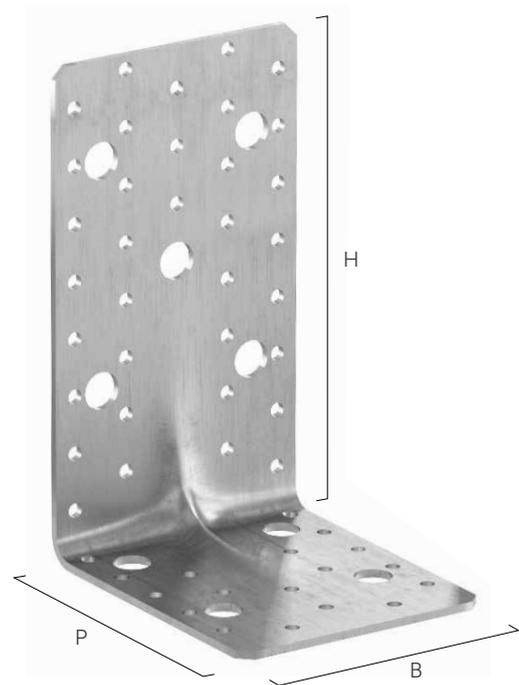
CODE	B		P		H		s		n Ø5	n Ø11	n Ø13			pcs	
	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	n Ø0.20	n Ø0.43	n Ø0.51				
HT10020	①	90	3 1/2	105	4 1/8	105	4 1/8	2,0	0.079	24	4	2	●	●	50
HT100100SR	②	90	3 1/2	100	4	100	4	3,0	0.118	28	6	2	●	●	50

HT170



ANGLE BRACKET 170 FOR SHEAR LOADS

- Ideal for small CLT houses
- Extended angle brackets for fastening raised elements (on kerb or platform)
- 5 mm holes for fastening on timber with screws (SBL) or nails (LBA-HT) and 13 mm holes for fastening on concrete with anchors



MATERIAL

DX51D
Z275

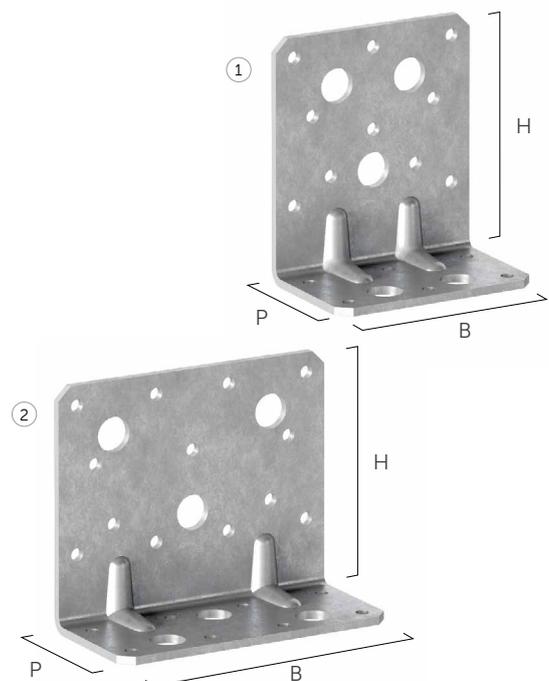
CODE	B		P		H		s	n Ø5	n Ø13			pcs	
	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]							
HT170110	95	3 3/4	114	4 1/2	174	6 7/8	3,0	0.118	53	9	●	●	25

HTW



ANGLE BRACKET FOR SHEAR LOADS

- Ideal for frame houses or small CLT houses
- Asymmetrical angle bracket with a width of only 50 mm, designed for installation in small spaces
- 5 mm holes for fastening on timber with screws (SBL) or nails (LBA-HT) and 13 mm holes for fastening on concrete with anchors



MATERIAL

HT509080

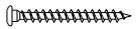
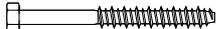
S250
Z275

HT90110

DX51D
Z275

CODE		B		P		H		s	n Ø5	n Ø13			pcs	
		[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	[in]							
HT509080	①	80	3 1/8	50	1 15/16	90	3 1/2	3,0	0.118	16	5	●	●	100
HT90110	②	110	4 3/8	50	1 15/16	90	3 1/2	3,0	0.118	21	6	●	●	50

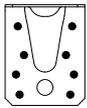
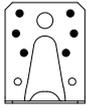
ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS - FASTENING

type	description		d [mm]	support
LBA-HT	high bond nail		4	
SBL	round head screw		5	
SKR	screw-in anchor		10-12	
V-NEX	vinyl ester chemical anchor		M10-M12	

FASTENING PATTERNS

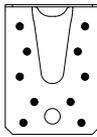
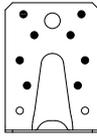
TIMBER-TO-TIMBER

HT07015



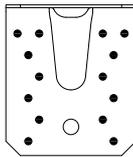
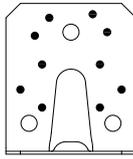
pattern 1

HT09015



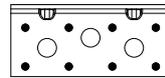
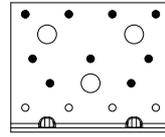
pattern 1

HT10020



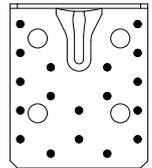
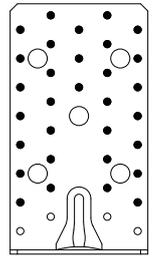
pattern 1

HT90110



pattern 1

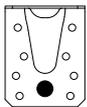
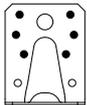
HT170110



pattern 1

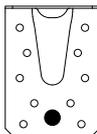
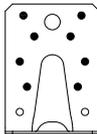
TIMBER-TO-CONCRETE

HT07015



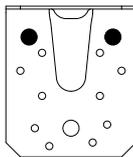
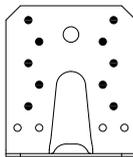
pattern 2

HT09015



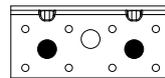
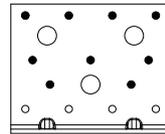
pattern 2

HT10020



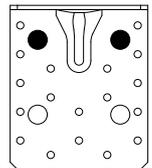
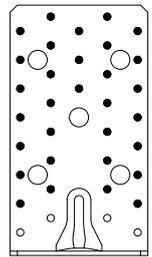
pattern 2

HT90110



pattern 2

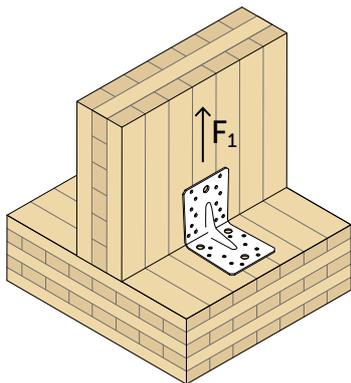
HT170110



pattern 2

STRUCTURAL VALUES | TENSILE JOINT F_1 | TIMBER-TO-TIMBER

HT07015 | HT09015 | HT10020 | HT170110 | HT90110

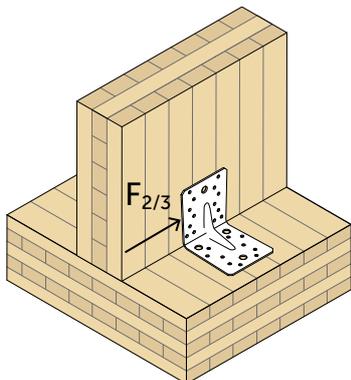


TIMBER STRENGTH

CODE	configuration on timber	fastening holes $\varnothing 5$				$R_{1,k}$ timber [kN]	$R_{1,k}$ steel [kN]
		type	$\varnothing \times L$ [mm]	n_v pcs	n_H pcs		
HT07015	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	6	8	2,0	-
		SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$			5,0	-
HT09015	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	8	10	2,1	-
		SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$			5,4	-
HT10020	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	10	14	4,1	-
		SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$			11,0	-
HT90110	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	9	8	2,5	3,4
HT170110	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	31	18	1,7	3,7

STRUCTURAL VALUES | SHEAR JOINT $F_{2/3}$ | TIMBER-TO-TIMBER

HT07015 | HT09015 | HT10020 | HT170110 | HT90110

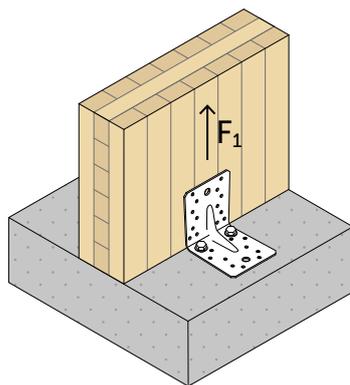


TIMBER STRENGTH

CODE	configuration on timber	fastening holes $\varnothing 5$				$R_{2/3,k}$ timber [kN]
		type	$\varnothing \times L$ [mm]	n_v pcs	n_H pcs	
HT07015	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	6	8	5,6
		SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$			5,9
HT09015	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	8	10	6,8
		SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$			7,1
HT10020	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	10	14	9,3
		SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$			10,1
HT90110	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	9	8	7,1
HT170110	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	31	18	11,0

STRUCTURAL VALUES | TENSILE JOINT F_1 | TIMBER-TO-CONCRETE

HT10020



TIMBER STRENGTH

CODE	TIMBER			STEEL	
	type	fastening holes $\varnothing 5$ $\varnothing \times L$ [mm]	n_V pcs	$R_{1,k}$ timber [kN]	$R_{1,k}$ steel [kN]
HT10020	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	10	26,6	8,6
	SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$		24,1	8,6

CONCRETE STRENGTH

Strength values of some of the possible fastening solutions.

configuration on timber	type	fastening holes $\varnothing 11$ $\varnothing \times L$ [mm]	n_H pcs	$R_{1,d}$ concrete [kN]	$K_{t//}$
• uncracked	V-NEX 5.8	M10 x 140	2	21,2	1,15
	SKR	M10 x 80		11,7	
• cracked	V-NEX 5.8	M10 x 140		11,8	
	SKR	M10 x 80		8,0	

CHEMICAL ANCHORS INSTALLATION STRENGTH

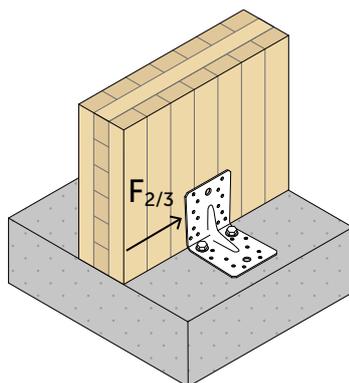
anchor type	$\varnothing \times L$	d_0 [mm]	h_{ef} [mm]	h_{nom} [mm]	h_1 [mm]	h_{min} [mm]
V-NEX 5.8	M10 x 140	12	115	115	120	200
SKR	M10 x 80	8	56	70	85	150

GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

For the general principles of calculation, see page 7.

STRUCTURAL VALUES | SHEAR JOINT $F_{2/3}$ | TIMBER-TO-CONCRETE

HT10020



TIMBER STRENGTH

CODE	type	fastening holes $\varnothing 5$		n_V pcs	$R_{2/3,k}$ timber	
		$\varnothing \times L$ [mm]			[kN]	
HT10020	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$		10		8,6
	SBL screws	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$				7,8

CONCRETE STRENGTH

Strength values of some of the possible fastening solutions.

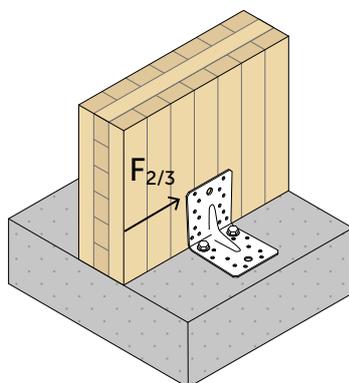
CODE	type	fastening holes $\varnothing 11$		n_H pcs	$R_{2/3,d}$ concrete		e_y [mm]
		$\varnothing \times L$ [mm]			[kN]		
• uncracked	V-NEX 5.8	M10 x 140		2		27,1	21,5
	SKR	M10 x 80				16,1	
• cracked	V-NEX 5.8	M10 x 140				27,1	
	SKR	M10 x 80				11,2	

CHEMICAL ANCHORS INSTALLATION STRENGTH

anchor type	$\varnothing \times L$	d_0	h_{ef}	h_{nom}	h_1	h_{min}
		[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]
V-NEX 5.8	M10 x 140	12	115	115	120	200
SKR	M10 x 80	8	56	70	85	150

STRUCTURAL VALUES | SHEAR JOINT $F_{2/3}$ | TIMBER-TO-CONCRETE

HT90110 | HT170110



TIMBER STRENGTH

CODE	configuration on timber	fastening holes $\varnothing 5$			fastening holes $\varnothing 11$		$R_{2/3,k}$	
		type	$\varnothing \times L$ [mm]	n_V pcs	n_H pcs	$R_{2/3,k}$ timber [kN]	Bolt $_{2/3}$ ⁽¹⁾ [kN]	
HT90110	pattern 1	LBA nails	$\varnothing 4,0 \times 60$	9	2	7,1	0,71	
HT170110	pattern 2	LBA nails	$\varnothing 5,0 \times 60$	31	2	11,0	0,65	

⁽¹⁾Timber-to-concrete characteristic values are calculated by distributing part of the moment given by eccentricity on the nails. Other static diagrams can be calculated by the designer.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

- Characteristic values are consistent with EN 1995-1-1 and in accordance with ETA. The design values of the anchors for concrete are calculated in accordance with the respective European Technical Assessments.
- The connection design strength values are obtained from the values on the table as follows:

$$R_d = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{R_{k,timber} \cdot k_{mod}}{\gamma_M} \\ \frac{R_{k,steel}}{\gamma_{steel}} \\ R_{d,concrete} \end{array} \right.$$

The coefficients k_{mod} and γ_M should be taken according to the current regulations used for the calculation.

- Installation with nails and screws of shorter length than proposed in the table is possible. In this case, the bearing capacity values $R_{k,timber}$ must be multiplied by the following reductive factor k_F :

- for nails

$$k_F = \min \left\{ \frac{F_{v,short,Rk}}{2,83 \text{ kN}} ; \frac{F_{ax,short,Rk}}{1,39 \text{ kN}} \right\}$$

- for screws

$$k_F = \min \left\{ \frac{F_{v,short,Rk}}{2,41 \text{ kN}} ; \frac{F_{ax,short,Rk}}{3,28 \text{ kN}} \right\}$$

$F_{v,short,Rk}$ = characteristic shear strength of the nail or screw

$F_{ax,short,Rk}$ = characteristic withdrawal strength of the nail or screw

- Dimensioning and verification of timber and concrete elements must be carried out separately. Verify that there are no brittle failures before reaching the connection strength.
- Structural elements in timber, to which the connection devices are fastened, must be prevented from rotating.
- The calculation process used a timber characteristic density of $\rho_k = 350 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and a C25/30 concrete strength class with a thin reinforcing layer, where there is no spacing and edge-distance and minimum thickness indicated in the installation parameters tables of the anchors used. The strength values are valid for the calculation hypothesis defined in the table; for boundary conditions different from the ones in the table (e.g. minimum distances from the edge or different concrete thickness), the concrete-side anchors can be verified using MyProject calculation software according to the design requirements.
- The anchors seismic design was carried out in performance category C2, without ductility requirements on anchors (option a2) elastic design according to EN 1992-4, with $\alpha_{sus} = 0,6$. For chemical anchors it is assumed that the annular space between the anchor and the plate hole is filled ($\alpha_{gap} = 1$).
- The product ETAs for the anchors used in the concrete-side strength calculation are indicated below:
 - VIN-FIX chemical anchor according to ETA-20/0363;
 - SKR screw-in anchor according to ETA-24/0024.