

RIGID

Connection system for rigid frame corners.

Innovative timber connection systems for highest requirements.













General

With the Pitzl - RIGID system connector allows to build bending resistance connections between timber columns and beams (frame corners). The combination of the well - known HVP connector with an tension plate on the upper side replaces braces for example in carports. Larger versions may are also able to brace hall constructions in combination.

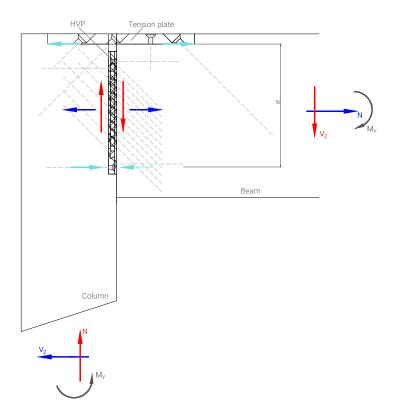
With the Pitzl - RIGID, the designer has the possibility to work with joints with a very high rotational spring stiffness. Due to the assembling of the beam to the column nearby the totally height of the inner lever can be used. This is one of the great advantages compared to other systems where the beams are directly supported on the head of the columns. Since in most of the constructions the height of the beams are greater than the dimensions of columns, the sideward connection enables a optimized joint method.

By a combination with the HVP connector, which enables to hang in the beam and afterwards the fixing of the tension plate - the system is very easy to install.



Functionality

The acting bending moment M_y is devided into a couple of forces with an inner lever distance e. The tension forces are transmitted with inclined screws in the tension plate. Shear forces V_z and tension forces N in the beam are transmitted with the HVP-connector.



Version, minimum dimensions of the timber parts and characteristic parameters

The load carrying-capacities were experimentally determined at the TVFA-Innsbruck.

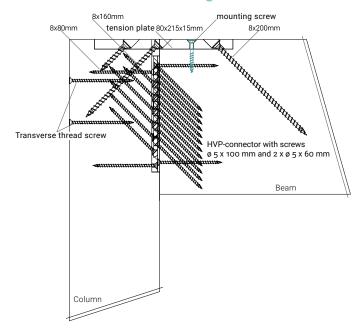
	Dimension w x h x d		Minimum dimensions b x h		Characteristic value			
Version	HVP [mm]	Tension plate [mm]	Column [cm]	Beam [cm]	N _{Rk} [kN]	V _{Rk} [kN]	M _{y,Rk} [kNm]	K _φ [kNm/rad]
88318.4000	80 x 180 x 12	80 x 215 x 15	14 X 14	14 X 24	31,4	72,6	6,5	249
88430.4000	120 X 300 X 15	120 X 250 X 15	16 x 16	16 x 36	48,3	93,2	10,9	415
88555.4000	140 X 550 X 20	120 X 325 X 15	16 X 21	16 x 68	59,8	345,9	18,2	692

Functionality 3

Assembly and installation

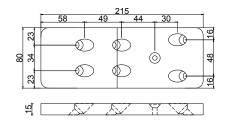
The HVP connector is mounted to the column and girding beam (milled into the column). During assembling, the columns are mounted and then the girders are hang in with the HVP-connectors. Afterwards the tension plate is screwed in with inclined screws. Also in that case the plate can milled in.

Installation drawing 88318.4000 with a beam height between 240 - 280 mm

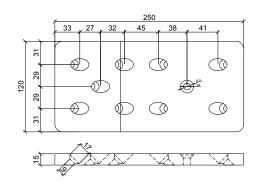


Drawing tension plate

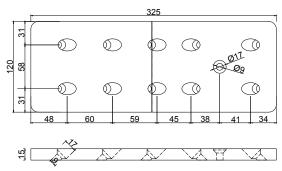
Tension plate 215 x 80 x 15



Tension plate 250 x 120 x 15

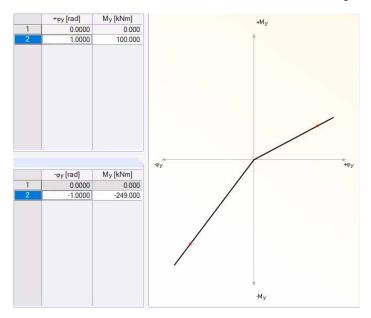


Tension plate $325 \times 120 \times 15$



Modelling of the RIGID joint

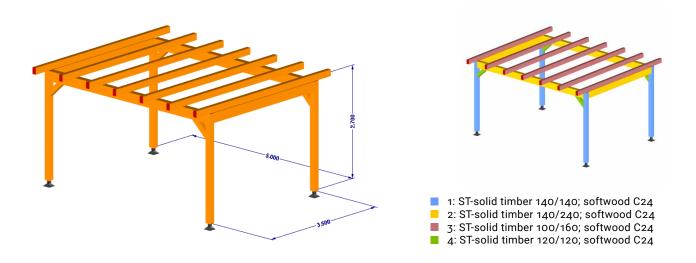
In the calculation the rotational bending stiffness must be taken into account. At a negatic bending moment in the frame corner the RIGID system is working. The rotational stiffness K_{ϕ} can be taken from the table. For example for the 88318.4000 the characteristic value is 249 kNm/rad. In the other direction the bending stiffness of the HVP-connector can be calculated according to the ETA-15/0187. So the PITZI RIGID is a joint with a bilinear bending moment-rotation behavior, and can be calculated with the following diagram:



Example carport

Description

The carport is 3.5 m wide, 5.0 m long and 2.7 m high. The long side is braced diagonally. The narrow side (entrance) is stiffened with the RIGID 88318.4000.



Modelling of the RIGID joint 5

Load assumption

 $g_k = 0.35 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Permanent load: Ribbed roof

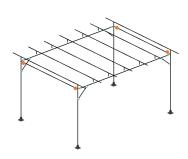
 $s_k = 0.8 * 1.53 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 1.22 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Snow load: Zone 2, altitude 480 m, flat roof

Wind load: Zone 2, wind suction and pressure

 $W_k = (0.5+0.8)*0.65 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 0.85 \text{ kN/m}^2$ $0.85 \text{ kN/m}^2 * 0.14 \text{ m} = 0.12 \text{ kN/m}$ $0.85 \text{ kN/m}^2 * 0.4 \text{ m} = 0.34 \text{ kN/m}$ onto the columns: onto the roof:

Modelling RIGID joint

RIGID joint



Load case

LF 1: Permanent load



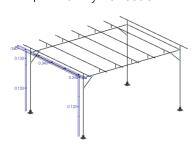
LF 2: Snow load



LF 3: Wind in x - direction

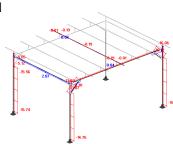


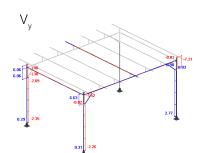
LF 4: Wind in y - direction

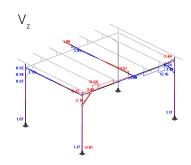


Stress resultant for the decisive load combination in the ultimate limit state (ULS)

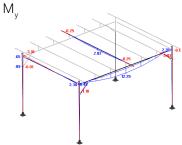


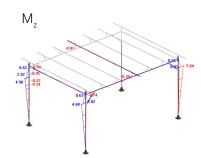




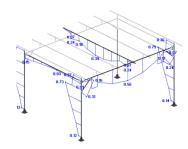








Utilization of the cross sections for ULS



Deformations

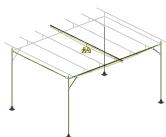
in x



in y



in z



Proof of the RIGID connector

Decisive stress situation due to wind forces

LDC=short/instantaneous action, service class 1 -> k_{mod} = 1,0

Material partial safety-factor: $\gamma_m = 1.3$

Stresses:

$$N_{Ed} = 2.87 \text{ kN}$$

 $N_{Ed} = 2,87 \text{ kN}$ $V_{z,Ed} = 1,72 \text{ kN}$ $M_{y,Ed} = -2,34 \text{ kNm}$

Bearing capacity:

 $N_{Rd} = 31,4 \text{ kN} * 1,0/1,3 = 24,2 \text{ kN}$ $V_{Rd} = 72,6 \text{ kN} * 1,0/1,3 = 55,8 \text{ kN}$ $M_{y,Rd} = 6,5 \text{ kN} * 1,0/1,3 = 5,0 \text{ kN}$

Proof:

2,87/24,2 = 0,12 < 1,0

1,72/55,8 = 0,03 < 1,0

2,34/5,0 = 0,47 < 1,0



Fast, easy and precisely to the best solution

- Wood connectors
- Post bases
- · Balcony/fence posts
- Tools / accessories
- · Sound insulation for timber constructions
- always up to date with www.pitzl-connectors.com

We recommend our distribution partner:





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Need help? Contact to our competent employees: +49 (0) 8703 9346-0