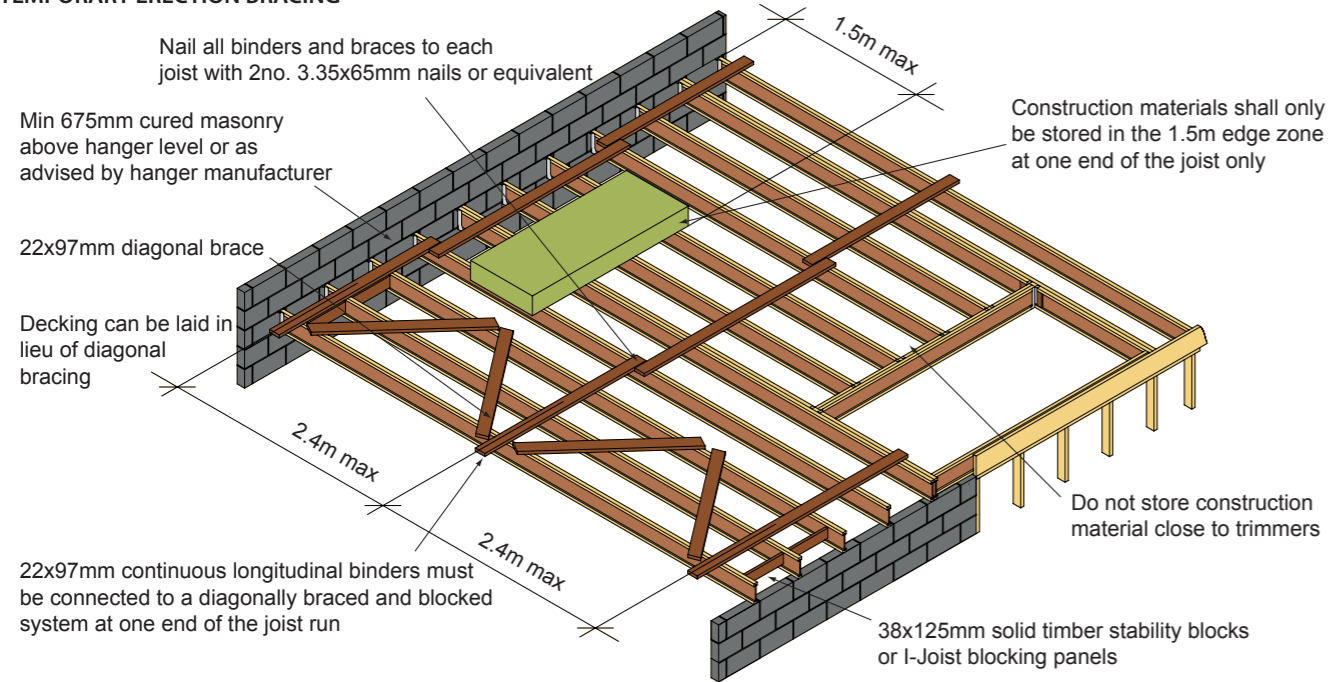


Installation Guidelines

TEMPORARY ERECTION BRACING



STABILITY BLOCKING NOTES

- Use timber blocks or JJI-Joist blocking pieces
- Solid timber stability blocks to be minimum 38x125mm cut squarely and accurately to maintain joist spacing. Fasten with minimum 2 no. 3.35x65mm nails or equivalent
- Stability blocks need to be fixed to a minimum of 3 joists and cover a minimum distance of 1200mm
- Timber blocks in the diagonally braced system are required in each run of joists and at cantilever supports
- When joists butt on an interior support, block both sets of joists
- Additional braced and blocked systems should be provided at 12m spacing in long joist runs

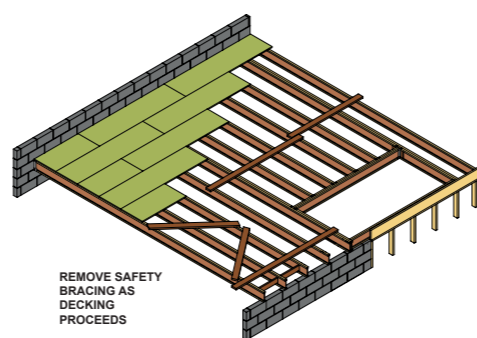
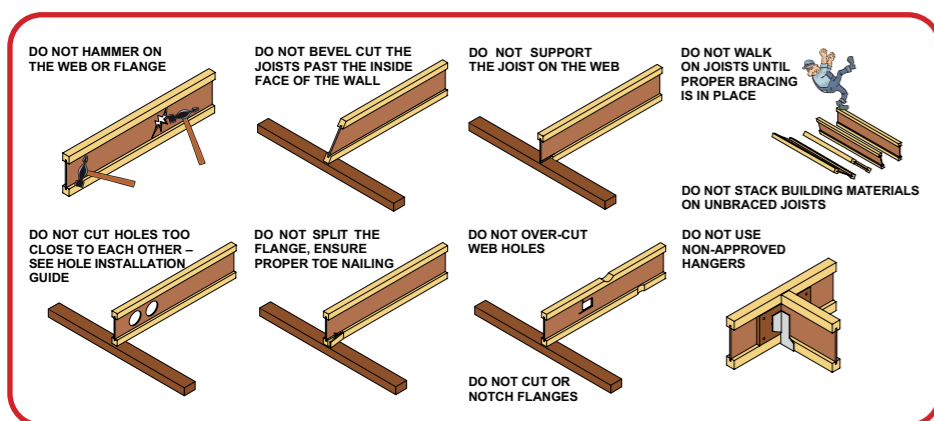
TEMPORARY ERECTION BRACING NOTES

The builder is responsible for identifying and minimising the risks involved in erecting JJI-Joists to ensure that the health and safety of all workers is maintained. Builders should be aware of the health and safety responsibilities imposed on them by the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. Proper erection procedures and bracing are vital to the safe construction of JJI-Joists floors. The following notes may assist builders in preparing a safety assessment.

1. Do not allow workers to walk on unbraced joists
2. Do not store building materials on unbraced joists
3. JJI-Joists should be erected straight and vertical. The maximum deviation from horizontal should not exceed 10mm and the maximum deviation from the vertical should not exceed 2mm
4. JJI-Joists are unstable until fully braced. Bracing includes: longitudinal binders, diagonal bracing, stability blocking, rim joist/rim boards
5. All longitudinal binders, diagonal braces, stability blocks, and hangers should be completely installed and fully nailed as detailed
6. Lateral strength should be provided by a diagonally braced and blocked system across at least 3 joists as shown in the temporary erection bracing diagram (above). Additional braced and blocking systems should be provided at 12m spacing in long joist runs

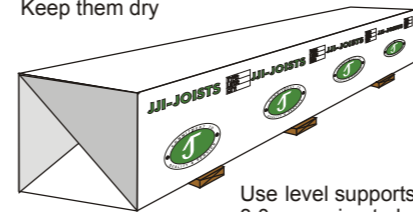
7. Once a JJI-Joist floor has been fully braced, construction materials may be placed on the floor provided that the overall weight of material to be placed on a single joist does not exceed 250kg (200kg for 195mm deep joists). To ensure that the weight is distributed in a safe manner we recommend that timber bearers (perpendicular to joist run) or a standard pallet (1200x1200) are placed under the construction materials. Bearers must extend over at least 2 joists. Refer to Technical Bulletin 47
8. Flooring should be fully fixed to the JJI-Joists before additional loads are placed on the floor
9. The ends of cantilevers should be stabilised with longitudinal binders fixed to the top and bottom flanges
10. Temporary bracing may be progressively removed as decking is fixed

ATTENTION THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE NOT ALLOWED



JJI-Joists Site Storage

Protect Joists from the elements
Keep them dry



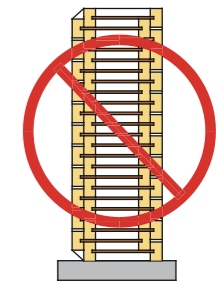
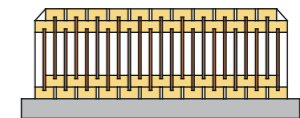
Use level supports at about 3.0m spacing to keep Joists clean and above the ground

Use suitable lifting equipment to offload Joist bundles



Transport Joists on edge, not flat

Store Joists on edge



DO NOT store Joists flat

Service Holes in JJI-Joists

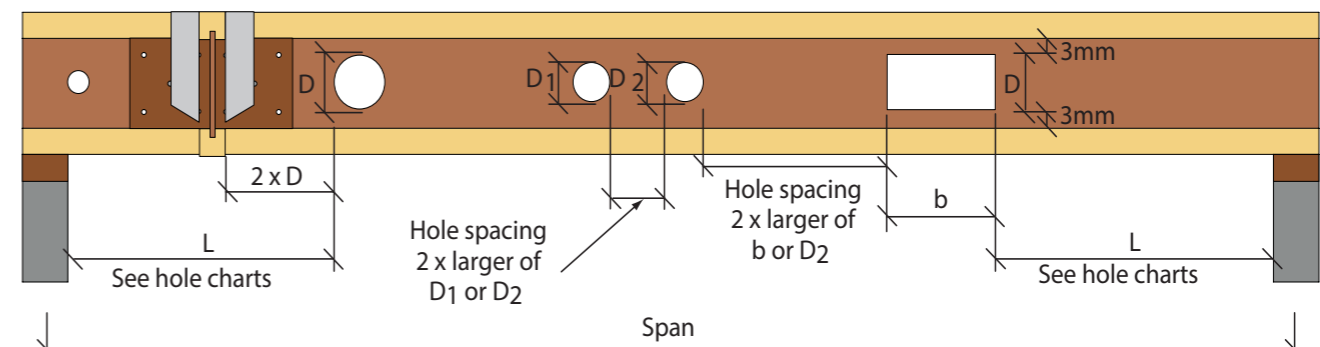
Joist Depth (mm)	Joist Span (mm)	Hole Size (mm)													
		50		75		100		125		150		175		200	
		○	□	○	□	○	□	○	□	○	□	○	□	○	□
220	3000	300	300	361	656	721	838	838	1159						
	3500	300	300	500	824	895	1024	1024	1375						
	4000	300	300	651	1001	1078	1216	1216	1596						
	4500	300	449	813	1186	1268	1415	1415	1819						
	4890	300	566	945	1334	1420	1574	1574	1996						
235	3000	300	300	300	566	656	873	873	1217						
	3500	300	300	325	725	824	1062	1062	1440						
	4000	300	300	463	894	1000	1258	1258	1665						
	4500	300	300	612	1072	1185	1460	1460	1893						
	5066	300	382	794	1282	1402	1693	1693	2154						
245	3000	300	300	300	482	586	865	865	1252	955	1252				
	3500	300	300	300	632	747	1053	1053	1478	1152	1478				
	4000	300	300	300	794	918	1248	1248	1706	1355	1706				
	4500	300	300	457	965	1097	1449	1449	1937	1563	1937				
	5184	300	300	666	1212	1353	1731	1731	2256	1854	2256				
300	4000	300	300	300	300	300	803	803	1308	1230	1542	1477	1883	1572	1883
	4500	300	300	300	300	300	975	975	1513	1430	1762	1693	2126	1795	2126
	5000	300	300	300	300	449	1154	1154	1722	1635	1985	1912	2369	2019	2369
	5500	300	300	300	535	670	1341	1341	1935	1844	2210	2135	2613	2247	2613
	5803	300	300	300	687	822	1456	1456	2066	1972	2348	2271	2761	2385	2761

Allowable Locations for Circular, Square and Rectangular Holes (Domestic Applications)

Notes for Table:

1. Table 4 has been calculated for joists in intermediate domestic floors ($G_k=0.75kN/m^2, q_k=1.5kN/m^2, Q_k=2kN$) at 600mm centres
2. Where more than one hole is to be cut, the minimum spacing between holes must be 2 times the width of the largest hole
3. The rectangular hole width b should not exceed $1.5xD$
4. Cut all holes carefully, do not overcut and do not cut flanges
5. Where holes are required in rim and header joists of timber frame construction refer to the building designer
6. Plastic plumbing is ideal with JJI-Joists. Where copper plumbing is to be used, careful consideration of the sequence of pipe installation is required
7. The bearing support length used for this table is 45mm
8. A 35mm hole may be drilled anywhere on the centre line of the web material provided there is a minimum of 35mm from the edge of the hole to the end of the joist and it is not directly over a support

Service hole diagram



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TIMBER SYSTEMS DIVISION