

# Instructions for fixing **BASE** connectors:

The connectors must be fixed according to the method and at the spacing as indicated by the project designer.

The fixing method can be one of the following:

BASE connector where the floor boarding does not cover the supporting beam.

BASE connector with specially drilled holes in the floor boarding in correspondence with the supporting beam.

BASE connector where the floor boarding is continuous covering the supporting beams.

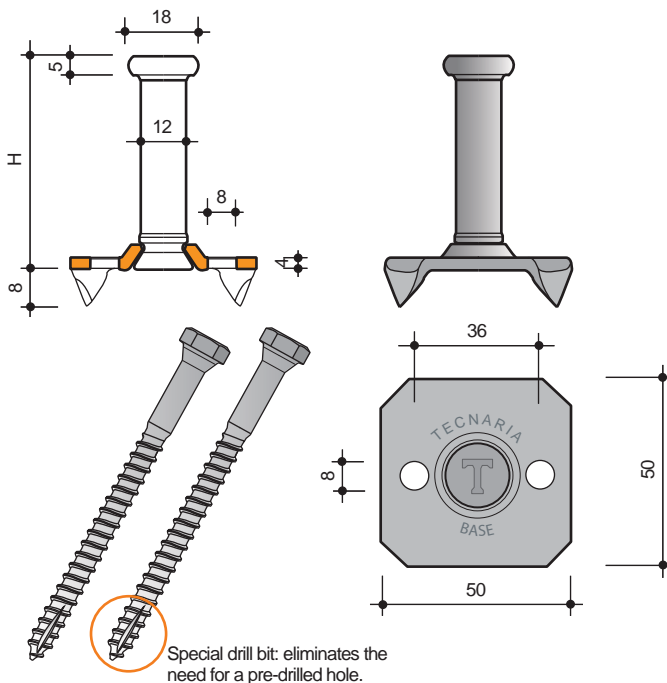
The length of the fixing screw must be chosen so that, once fixed in position, there is a minimum distance of at least 3cm between the lower edge of the timber beam and lower tip, the point, of the screw.

We suggest the use of 100mm. screws when the connector is fixed directly into the timber beam and 120mm. when fixed on top of the boarding (with a thickness of the boarding being a maximum of 40mm.).

On site safety considerations:

The usual safety requirements should be adopted when fixing the connectors in position. There are no specific danger factors in using the products themselves as there are no sharp points or edges which could harm the installer.

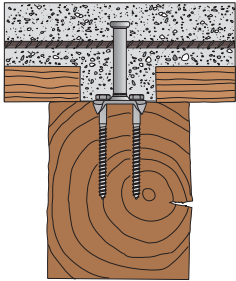
All the manufactures indications and instructions must be adhered to when using the necessary fixing equipment. (power drills, nailers, etc.)



**Specifications:** dowel connector comprising a 50x50x4 mm base plate with crampons and two holes for 8 mm diameter screws with tapered necks and a 12 mm diameter zinc coated dowel, riveted to the plate. Available dowel heights: 20, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80, 105, 125, 150, 175 and 200 mm. Available screw lengths: 70, 100 and 120 mm.

**"BASE" Connector**

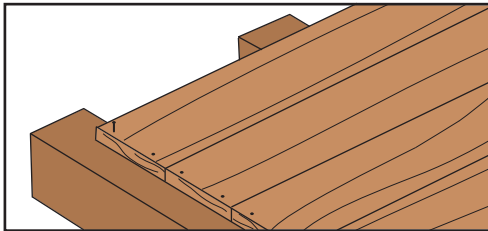
# FIXING BASE CONNECTORS WITH INTERRUPTED PLANKING



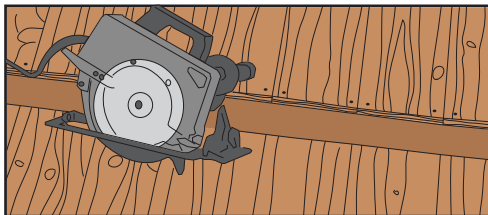
"BASE" connector base plate 50 x 50 mm, screws Ø 8 mm

Equipment required

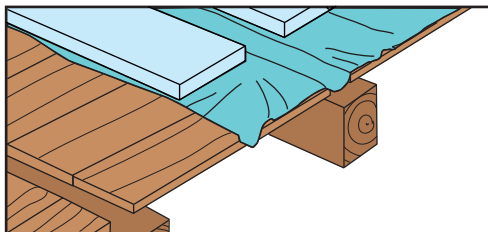
- High-performing torque wrench (an impact wrench is even better)
- Lubrificante spray
- Hexagonal insert 13 mm
- Bit for wood Ø 5 mm (if necessary)
- Circular saw



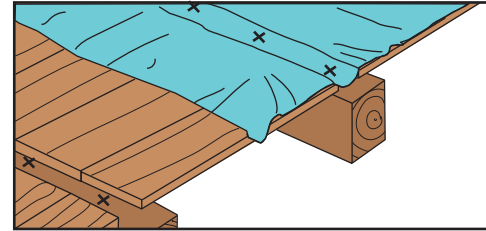
1 Existing floor: expose the planking over the beams. New floor: nail the planking to either side of the beams but not in the centre.



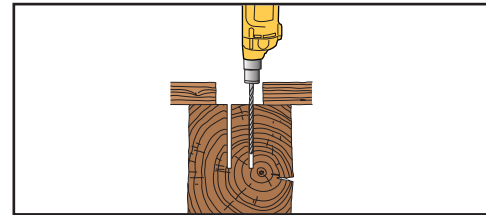
2 Cut away the planking over the beam with a circular saw.



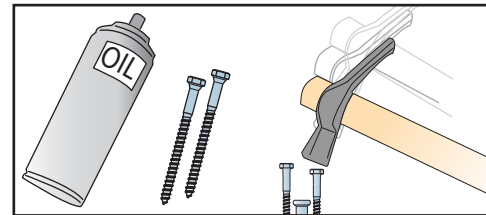
3 Lay a sheet of waterproof material if necessary (preferably transpiring). When adding a layer of insulation, leave a space equal to the width of the joist, on top of the joist.



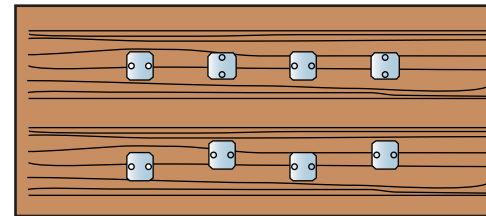
4 Mark the distances at which the connectors are positioned.



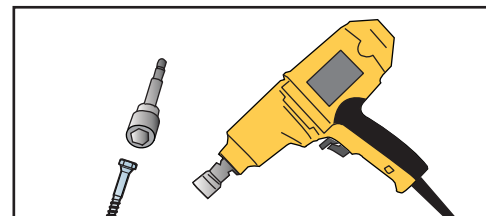
5 If necessary: for very hard woods, drill a Ø 5 mm hole to a depth equal to the length of the screw  
A pre-drilled hole is required with all types of wood if the distance between the connectors is less than 12 cm.



6 Lubricate the screws and mark their positions of the beams through the plate using a hammer

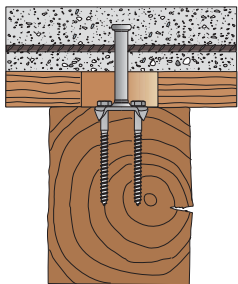


7 Fix the connectors in position with the screws so as they are not in line.



8 Tighten the two screws supplied with the connector with a high-performing torque wrench, using a 13 mm hexagonal insert. If the spikes on the plate do not easily penetrate the wood to make the plate flush with the joist, use a hammer to gently hit the angles of the plate.

## FIXING BASE CONNECTORS WITH CORE-BORED PLANKING

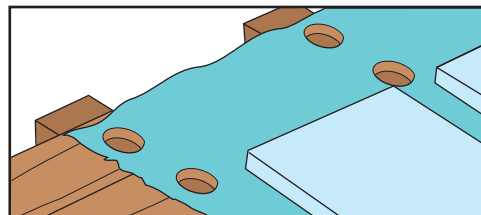


"BASE" connector base plate 50 x 50 mm, screws Ø 8 mm

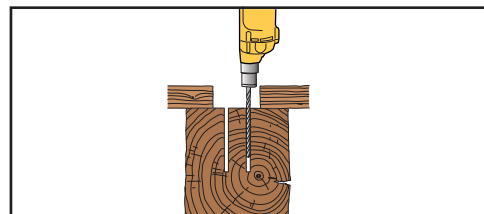
Equipment required:

- drill for core-boring the planking
- High-performing torque wrench (an impact wrench is even better)
- Self feed wood bit ø 65 mm
- Lubricating spray
- Hexagonal insert 13 mm
- Bit for wood ø 5 mm (if necessary)

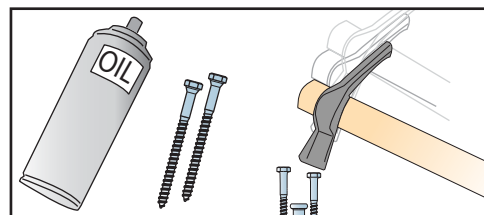
4 Lay a sheet of waterproof material if necessary (preferably transpiring) and cut the parts around the holes. Use doublesided adhesive tape and the clips provided to fix the membrane in position. When adding a layer of insulation, leave a continuous strip in correspondence with the joists, the same width of the joists, free from insulation.



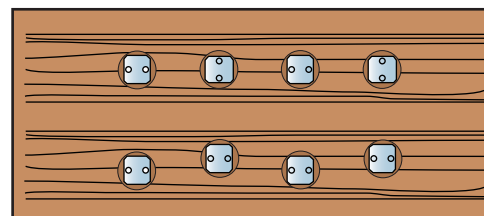
5 If necessary: for very hard woods, drill a Ø 5 mm hole to a depth equal to the length of the screw  
A pre-drilled hole is required with all types of wood if the distance between the connectors is less than 12 cm.



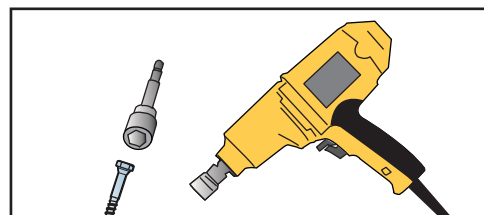
6 Lubricate the screws and mark their positions of the beams through the plate using a hammer



7 Fix the connectors in position with the screws so as they are not in line.



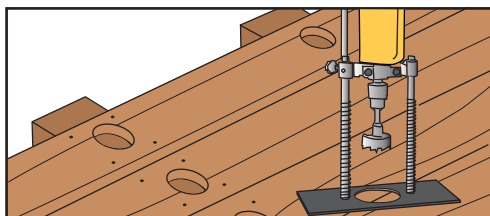
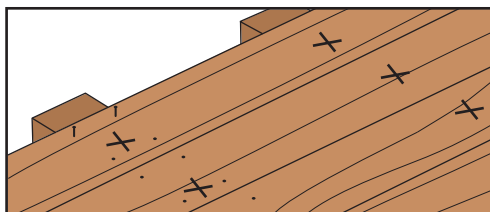
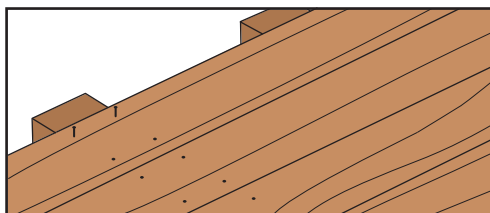
8 Tighten the two screws supplied with the connector with a high-performing torque wrench, using a 13 mm hexagonal insert. If the spikes on the plate do not easily penetrate the wood to make the plate flush with the joist, use a hammer to gently hit the angles of the plate.



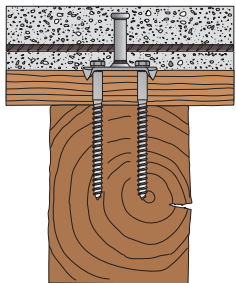
1 Existing floor: expose the planking over the beams. New floor: nail the planking to either side of the beams but not in the middle. *thefissando i chiodi in posizione non centre.*

2 Mark the distances at which connectors are positioned.

3 Make the holes with a circular milling cutter or a cup saw ø 65 mm.



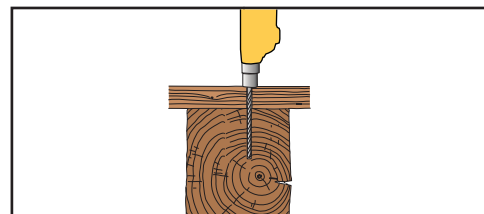
## FIXING BASE CONNECTORS OVER THE PLANKING



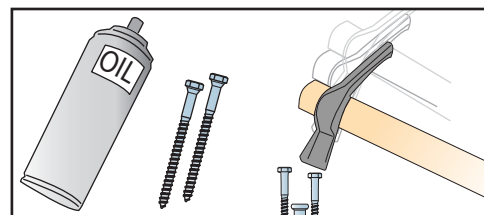
"BASE" connector base plate 50 x 50 mm, screws Ø 8 mm

Equipment required:

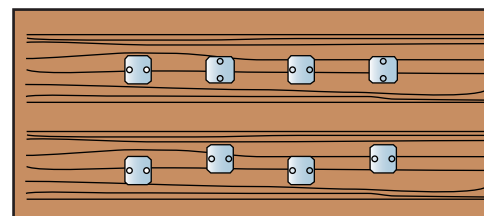
- High-performing torque wrench (an impact wrench is even better)
- Lubricating spray
- Hexagonal insert 13 mm
- Bit for wood Ø 5 mm (if necessary)



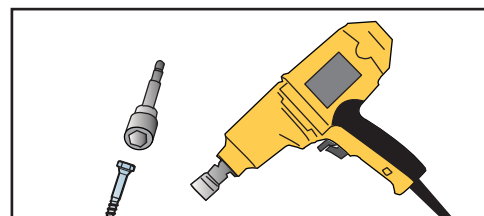
4 If necessary: for very hard woods, drill a Ø 5 mm hole to a depth equal to the length of the screw. A pre-drilled hole is required with all types of wood if the distance between the connectors is less than 12 cm.



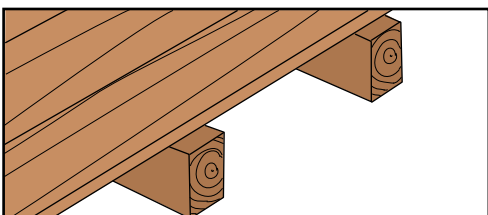
5 Lubricate the screws and mark their positions of the beams through the plate using a hammer



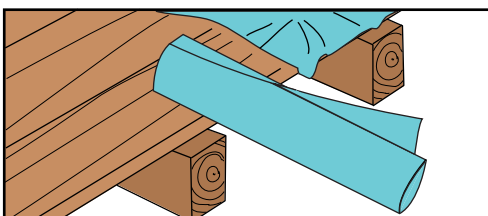
6 Fix the connectors in position with the screws so as they are not in line.



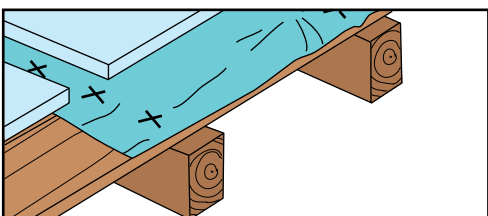
7 Tighten the two screws supplied with the connector with a high-performing torque wrench, using a 13 mm hexagonal insert. If the spikes on the plate do not easily penetrate the wood to make the plate flush with the joist, use a hammer to gently hit the angles of the plate.



1 Existing floor: expose the planking over the beams. New floor: nail the planking to either side of the beams but not in the centre.



2 Lay a sheet of waterproof material if necessary (preferably transpiring)



3 Mark the distances at which the connectors are positioned  
When adding a layer of insulation, leave a space equal to the width of the joist, on top of the joist.