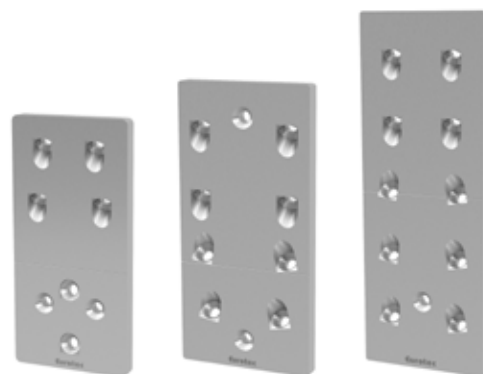


Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Product description

The Eurotec corner brackets S, M, and L enable the simple construction of a rigid frame corner. Combined with our innovative Magnus or IdeeFix the connection becomes strong. These applications can be found in modern timber construction, especially where the timber construction is a visible aspect. It is possible to avoid further annoying head straps.



Material

- EN-AW 6063-T66 (AlMgSi0,5)

Advantages/Specifications

- Supports load absorption with horizontal forces
- Pre-assembly at the factory optional
- Visible (surface-mounted) and hidden (flush-mounted) joints
- Many different areas of use

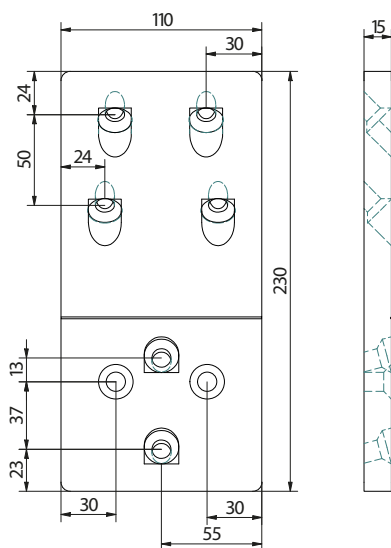
Product table

Corner brackets S, M and L					
Art. no.	Dimensions [mm]	Material thickness [mm]	Pillar [mm]	Bar [mm]	PU
975673	230 x 110	15	140 x 140	140 x 320	1
975674	250 x 120	15	160 x 160	160 x 360	1
975675	330 x 120	15	160 x 240	160 x 400	1

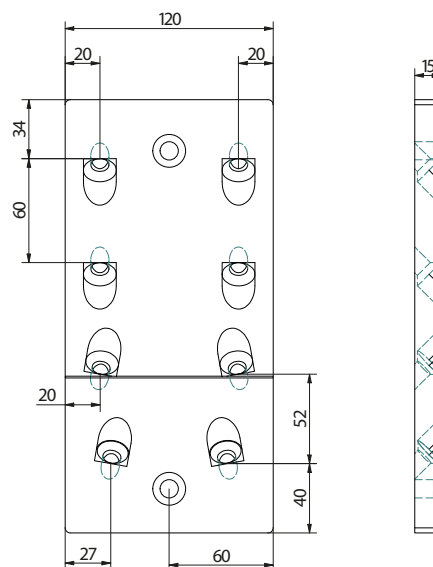
Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Drawings

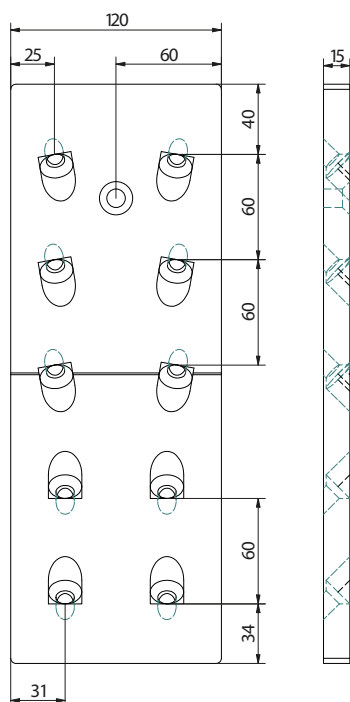
Corner brackets S



Corner brackets M



Corner brackets L



Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Instructions for use

After fixing with Magnus or IdeeFix, the corner bracket is assembled.

It can be embedded or surface mounted. When assembling the frame corner, the corner bracket can be mounted on one side as an assembly aid. The other KonstruX screws can then be screwed in.

Rigid connections

Assumptions

Wooden components: $\rho_k = 380 \text{ kg/m}^3$; compressive strength across the grain (main beam)

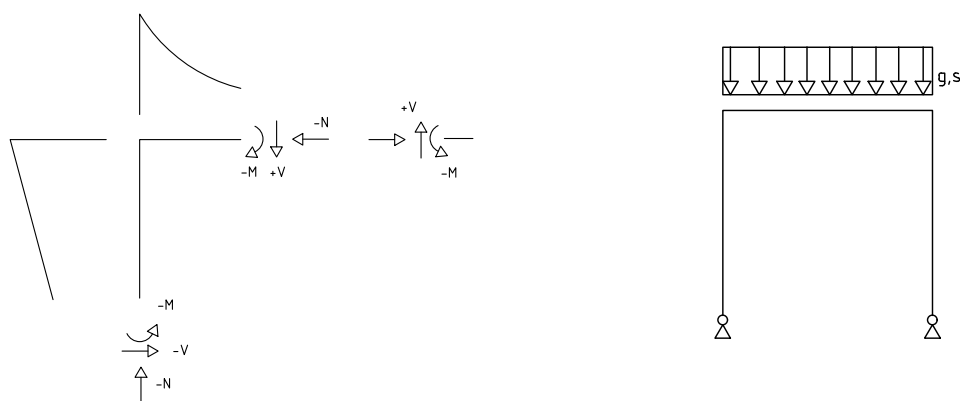
$f_{c,90} = 2.7 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Magnus according to ETA-15/0761

Fully threaded screws KonstruX ST countersunk head: $\varnothing 10,1 = 195 \text{ mm acc. to ETA-11/0024}$

Negative corner moment, e.g. as a result of dead weight or snow load

Negative corner moment outside tension → corner bracket on tension
e.g. 2-joint frame for snow (s), dead load (g)



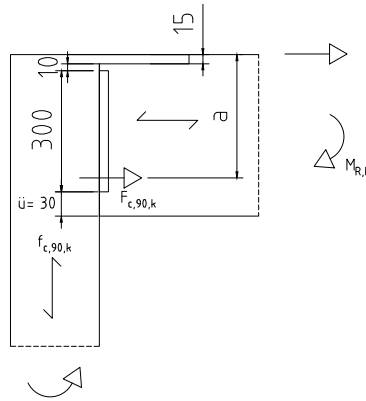
V: Lateral force; N: Normal force; M: Moment

Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Neg. corner moment, corner bracket and Magnus, connection to column

Corner brackets S			
	$R_{k, \text{ Corner brackets}}$	$R_{c,90,k}$	$M_{R,k}$

Magnus L 110 x 300

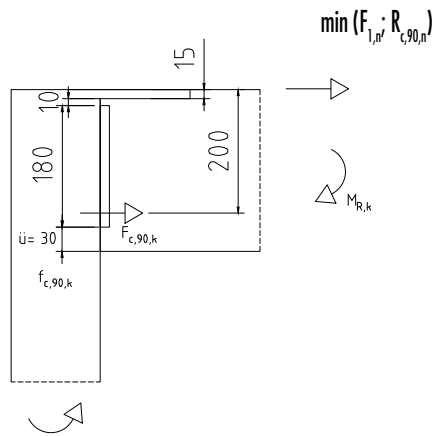


22,1 kN

49,0 kN

6,58 kNm

Magnus M 70 x 180

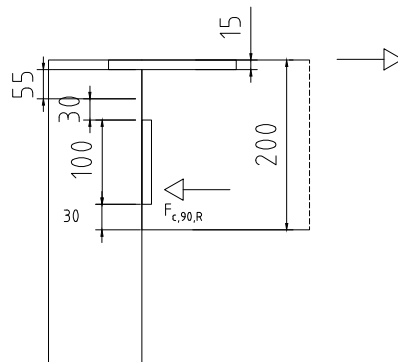


22,1 kN

19,8 kN

3,13 kNm

Magnus S 50 x 100
In the lower range



22,1 kN

19,8 kN

3,13 kNm

Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Neg. Corner moment, corner bracket and Magnus, connection to column

Corner brackets M				
		$R_{k, \text{ Corner brackets}}$	$R_{c,90,k}$	$M_{R,k}$
Magnus L 110 x 300		50,3 kN	49,0 kN	11,6 kNm
Magnus M 70 x 180	No change to the corner bracket S because transverse pressure determines moment load capacity	50,3 kN	19,8 kN	3,13 kNm
Magnus S 50 x 100		50,3 kN	13,8 kN	2,18 kNm

Neg. corner moment, corner bracket and IdeeFix Ø 40 mm

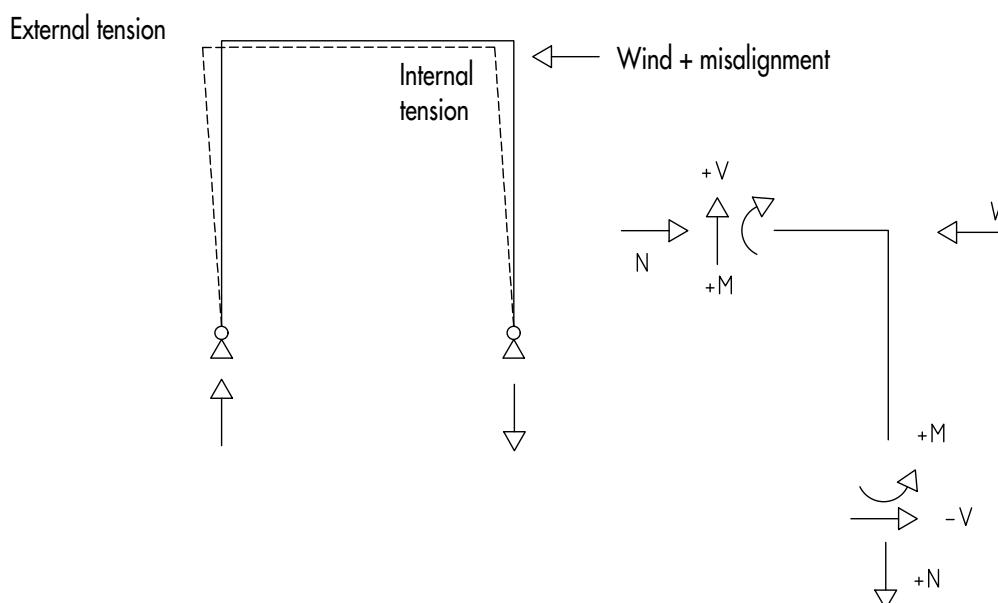
Corner brackets S				
		$R_{k, \text{ Corner brackets}}$	$R_{c,90,k}$	$M_{R,k}$
IdeeFix Ø 40 mm M16 Full thread 6,0 x 60		20,1 kN	34,8 kN	3,49 kNm
Corner brackets M		50,3 kN	34,8 kN	4,99 kNm

Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Positive corner moment, e. g. as a result of wind pressure

Positive corner moment; inner tension → lower screws of the Magnus must absorb tension.

Definition of internal forces IF; positive corner moment



Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Pos. corner moment, corner bracket and Magnus, connection to column

		$F_{1,k}$	$R_{c,90,k}$	$M_{R,k}$
Magnus L 100 x 300		10,2 kN	Transverse pressure is not decisive $F_{1,k}$ is decisive	2,07 kNm
Magnus M 70 x 180		5,49 kN		0,73 kNm
Magnus S 50 x 100		3,73 kN		0,59 kNm

Corner bracket S and M without affecting load-bearing capacity.

Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Pos. corner moment, corner bracket and IdeeFix Ø 40 mm

		$F_{k, IdeeFix}$	$R_{c,90,k}$	$M_{R,k}$
IdeeFix Ø 40 mm M16 Fully threaded 6,0 x 60 mm Washers Ø 68 mm		20,1 kN	20,3 kN	1,68 kNm

Corner bracket S and M without affecting load capacity.
Please note: The stated values are planning aids/preliminary measurements. They are subject to typographical and printing errors.
Projects must only be calculated by authorised persons.

Rigid connections for example: Carport

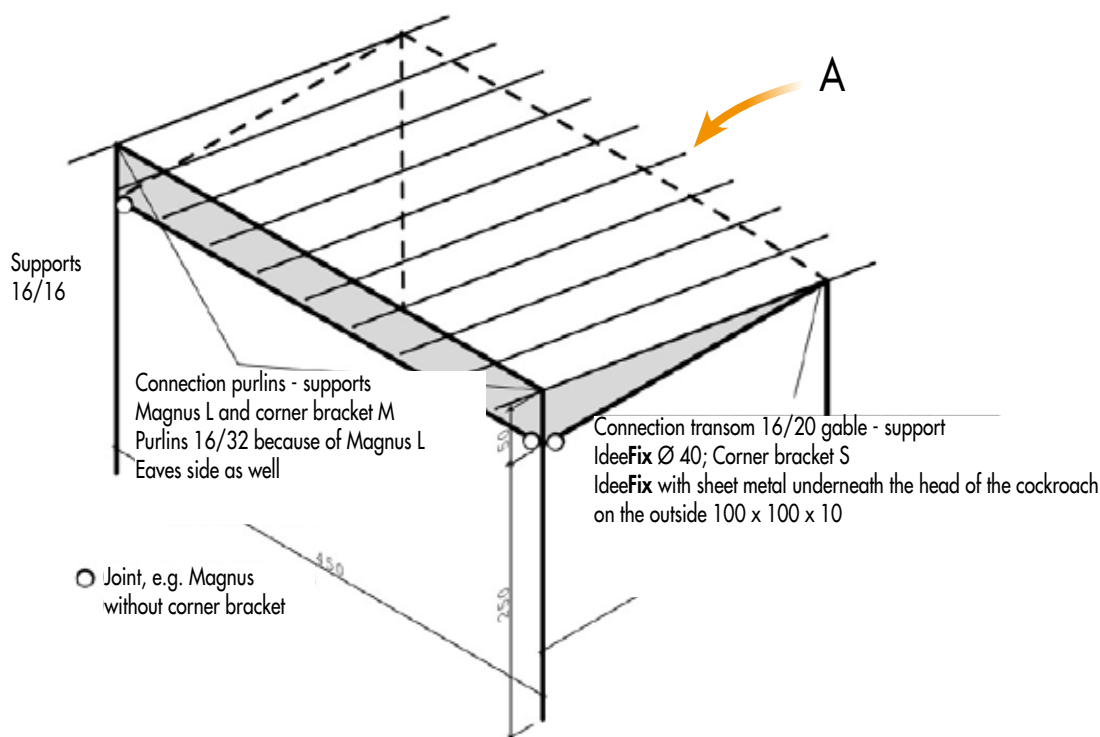
Effects

Dead load roof $g_k = 0.6 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Wind zone $1q_p = 0.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$; the upper 500 mm high area of the longitudinal wall under the ridge and the gable is clad.
This is followed by a force coefficient of $C_f = 1.52$ with the flow at right angles to the ridge and a wind force of $W_k = 1.71 \text{ kN}$ with the flow parallel to the ridge $c_f = 1.42$ and $W_k = 1.07 \text{ kN}$ snow zone I: $S_k = 0.65 \text{ kN/m}^2 \mu = 0.8$.

Static system

In the transverse direction, three-hinged frames were assumed in the gable walls. The rigid corner between the frame and the column on the eaves side can be made with an IdeeFix Ø 40 mm and corner bracket S.
In the longitudinal direction, a two-hinged frame with rigid corners is formed between the ridge or eaves purlin and the supports. This connection can be made with the Magnus L and corner bracket S or M.

Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L



Dimensions of the carport

Calculation of the measurement showed that the positive corner moments (A) for transverse reinforcement can best be transferred with combining IdeeFix and the corner bracket. However, to absorb the corner moment $ME, d = 1.62 \text{ kNm}$ Instead of the $\text{Ø } 68 \text{ mm}$ washer, a $100 \times 100 \times 10 \text{ mm}$ sheet can be mounted to absorb the tensile force with the IdeeFix screw head. Longitudinal reinforcement with Magnus L and the corner brackets is possible, especially since the dead load of the roof structure in combination with the wind action does not lead to positive corner moments $ME, d = -4.4 \text{ kNm}$, i.e. if there is tension at the top in the area of the corner tab. So as long as there are no positive corner moments, the combination of Magnus connectors and corner brackets makes sense, with the transverse sections of the frame or purlin often being determined by the height of the Magnus. However, from a constructive perspective, it should be noted that the system can only be used on the prop head, so that e. g. the transverse bar of the longitudinal wall under the ridge cannot be rigidly connected to the supports.

Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Load combination: $g + w$

NII (normal forces according to 2nd order theory): determined NII calculations of the system in such a way that for the bar:

1 other point: $x = 2.5$ (joints: 2) the moment becomes maximum.

Moment curve

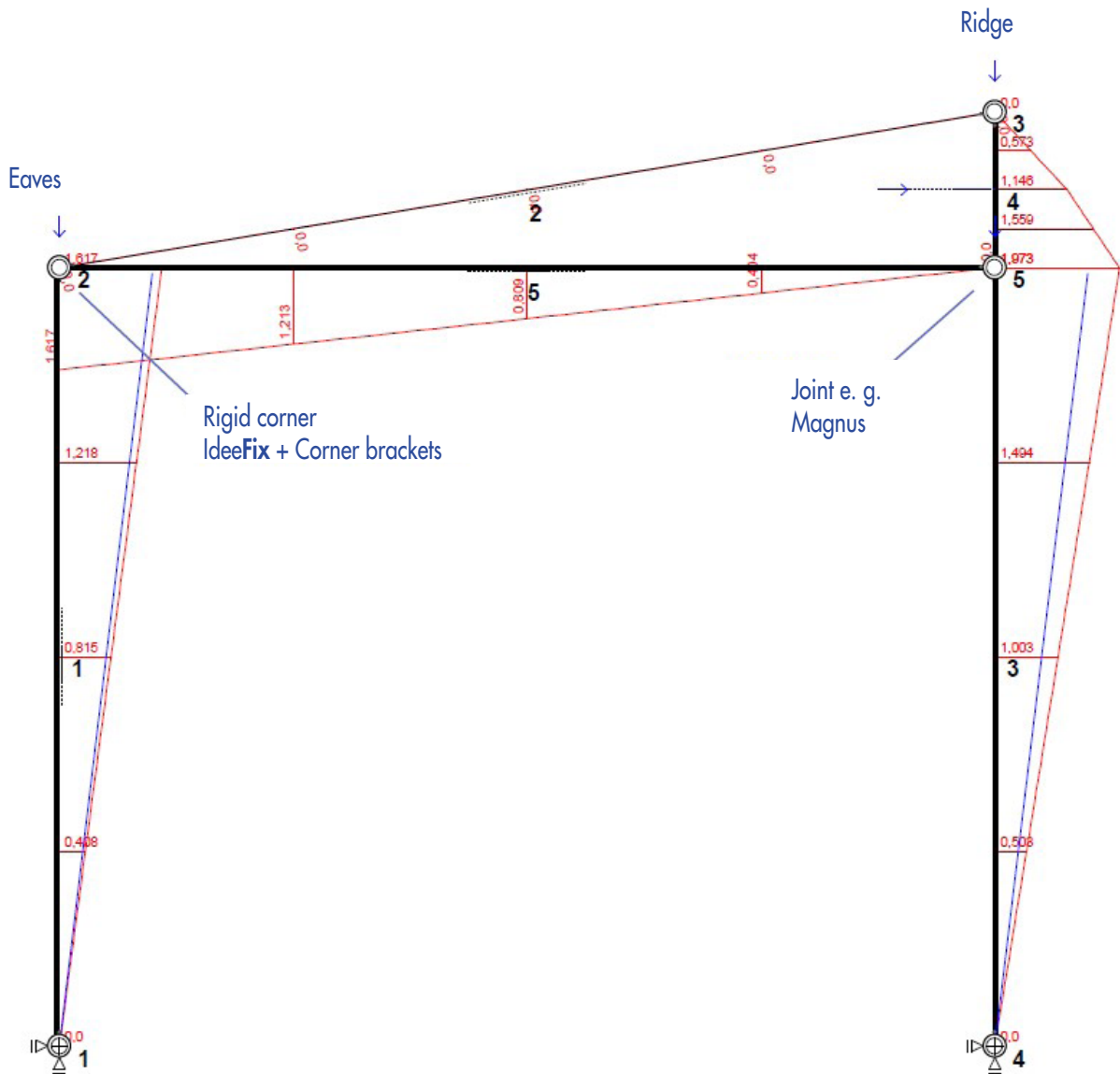
Loads:

Vertical joint load

Point load normal to the axis

Pre-twist

Bracing in the transverse direction



Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Load combination: designSchnee

NII (normal forces according to 2nd order theory): determined NII

Calculations of the system in such a way that for the bar: 4 other points: $x = 0.5$ (joints: 3) the moment becomes maximum.

Moment curve

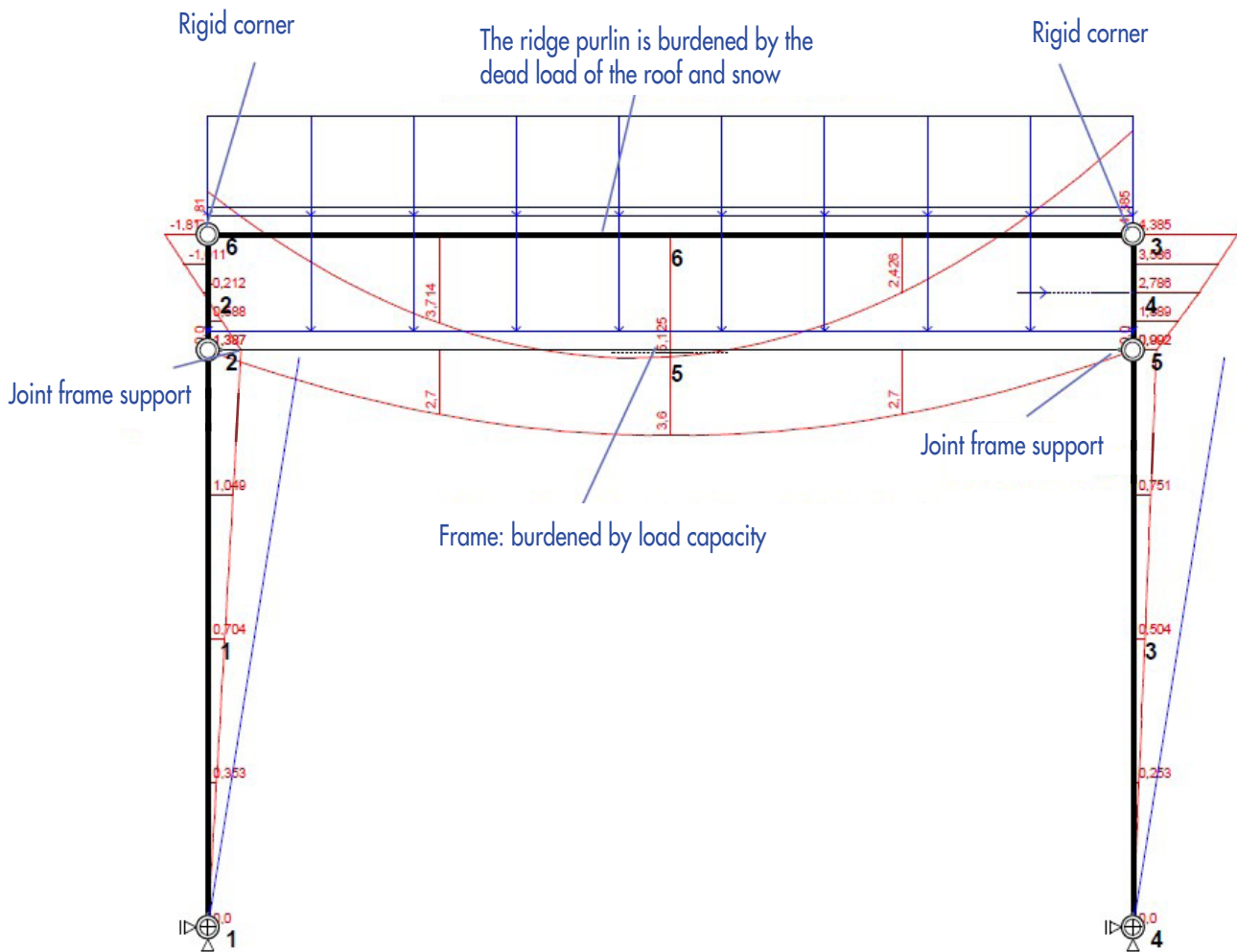
Loads:

Point load normal to the axis

Line load q

Pre-twist

Long wall view



Product data sheet – Corner brackets S, M and L

Images of applications



If you are not familiar with how this product is used, and particularly with the product's intended use, please contact our Application Technology department (Technik@eurotec.team).