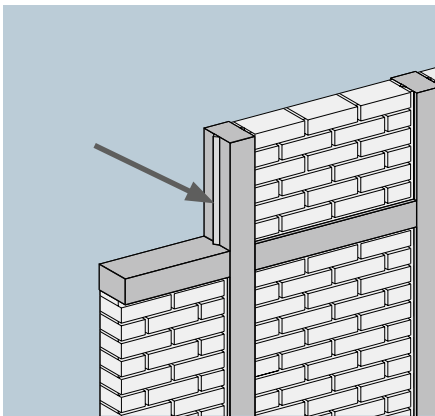


Triangular battens

Item No. 00.050, 00.051

- **Optimal cross section**
- **Weather resistant**
- **Larch: Flexible, easy to nail**
Oak: Particularly suitable for listed buildings



Larch or oak wood battens for connecting between masonry and timber-frame beams. The cross section is sufficiently flexible and adaptable even for old and irregular beams. The height corresponds to the thickness of the clay mortar joint at the end of the open space. The larch wood is stable, durable and easily nailed. Triangular battens made of oak are very suitable for half-timbered houses made of oak.

Triangular battens

Item No. 00.050, 00.051

Field of application Battens of resistant larch wood (ClayTec 00.050) or oak wood (ClayTec 00.051) for timber-frame restoration and monument preservation.

Composition Heartwood with right-angled triangular cross-section, rough sawn.
00.050 Larch: Side length approx. 17 mm, base approx. 24 mm,
Height (upstand in the joint) approx. 10 mm.
00.051 Oak: Side length approx. 19 mm, base approx. 26 mm,
Height (upstand in the joint) approx. 12 mm.

Supply form Bundle of 12 battens. Length 2.0 m (also 1.0 m battens)

Yield One 25 kg bag yields approximately 17 liters of mortar for about 18 m². Masonry bonded in stock joints from 4 or 8 DF blocks, wall thickness 11.5 cm, or for approximately 12 m² masonry bonded in stock joints from 12 DF blocks, wall thickness 17.5 cm.

Storage Store in a dry and well-ventilated place, not under plastic. Protect against moisture and condensation during transport and storage.

Material needs Approx. 1 bundle for each pallet of light clay blocks, normal format NF. The material needs may differ greatly depending on the shape and size of the infill sections.

Processing Triangular battens serve as an upstand for the mechanical joint between the timber-frame construction and the infill masonry. They are fastened to the surfaces of the beam flanks on at least two opposite sides using stainless nails or screws at a sufficiently close distance. Fasteners preferably stainless steel screws, but at least hot-dip galvanized screws. Pre-drill oak if necessary. The axis of the battens should lie roughly in the middle of the thickness of the infill masonry, corresponding to approx. 7-8 cm from the flush surface of the beams.

Claims for compensation that do not result from factory mixing errors are excluded. Subject to change and errors excepted. As of 2024/5.