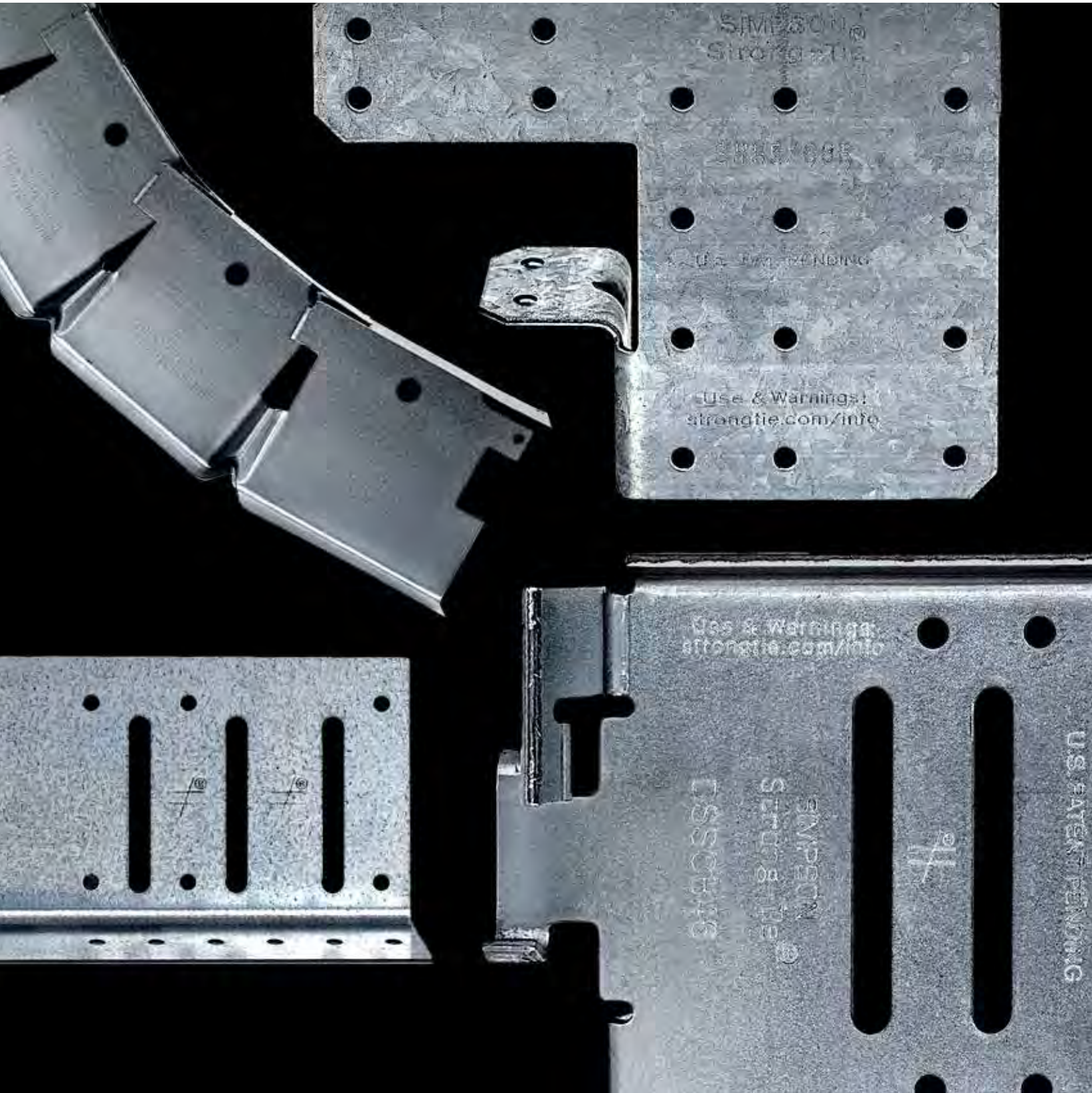
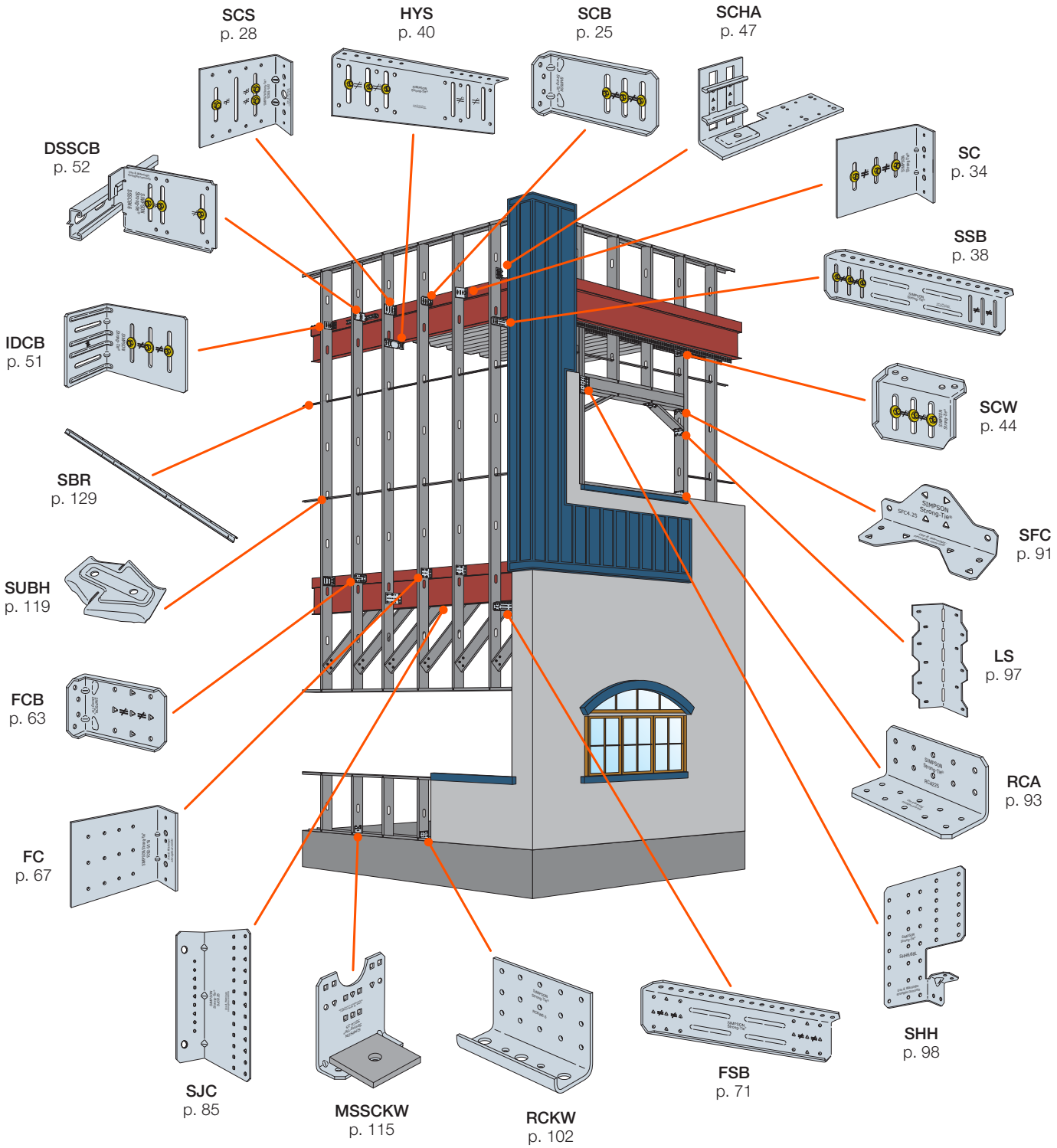
Connectors
for Cold-Formed Steel Construction

C-CF-2020 | (800) 999-5099 | strongtie.com

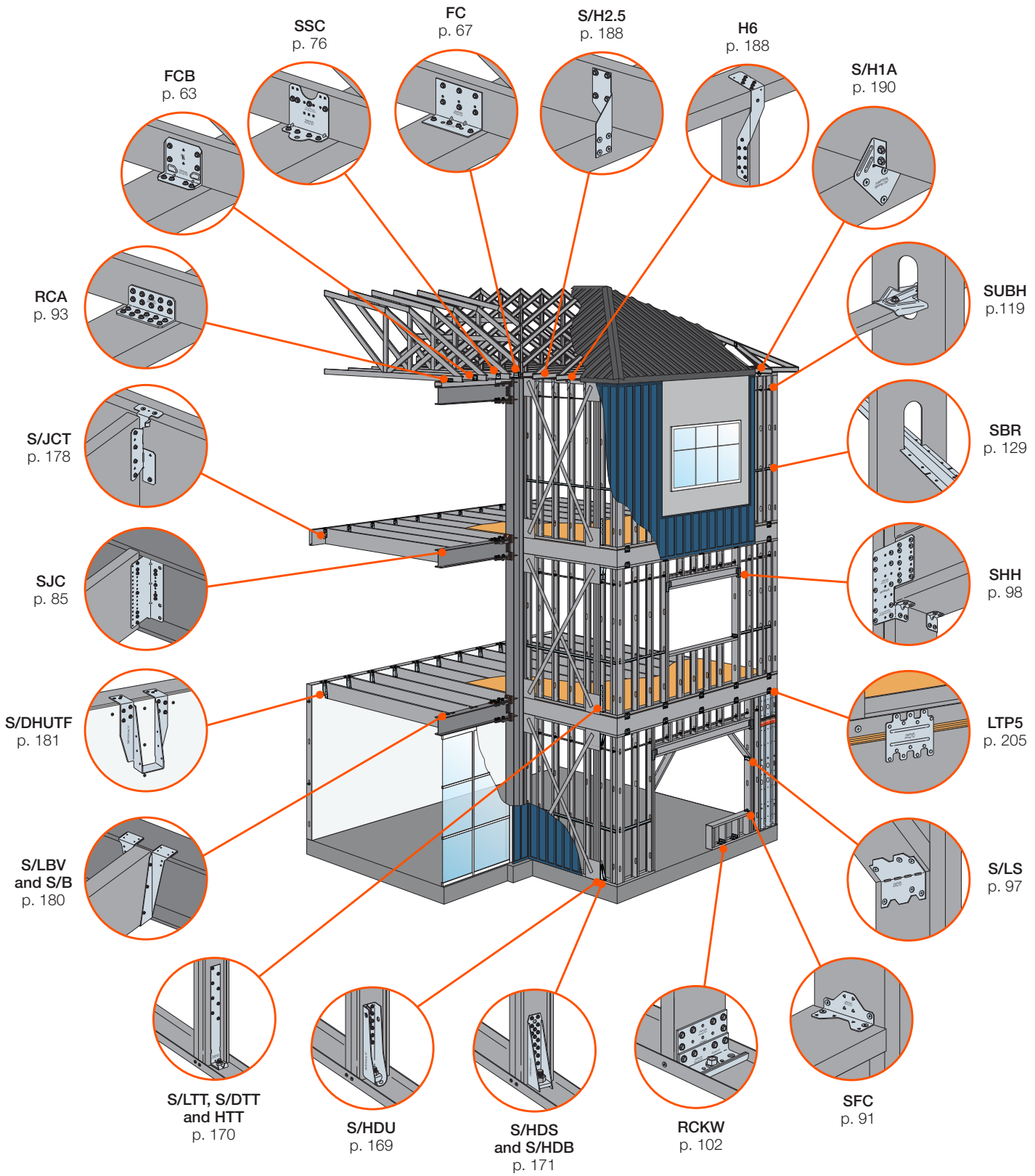
SIMPSON Strong-Tie®



Commercial Connector Solutions



Mid-Rise Connector Solutions



Alphabetical Index

VALUE ENGINEERED This icon indicates a product that is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Alphabetical Index

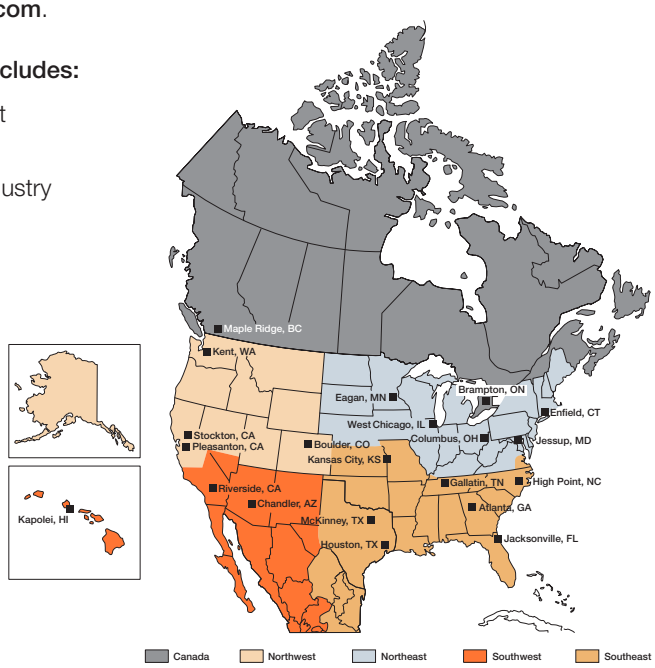
Introduction

For more than 60 years, Simpson Strong-Tie has focused on creating structural products that help people build safer and stronger homes and buildings. A leader in structural systems research and technology, Simpson Strong-Tie is one of the largest suppliers of structural building products in the world. The Simpson Strong-Tie commitment to product development, engineering, testing and training is evident in the consistent quality and delivery of its products and services.

For more information, visit the company's website at **strongtie.com**.

The Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. No-Equal® pledge includes:

- Quality products value-engineered for the lowest installed cost at the highest-rated performance levels
- The most thoroughly tested and evaluated products in the industry
- Strategically located manufacturing and warehouse facilities
- National code agency listings
- The largest number of patented connectors in the industry
- Global locations with an international sales team
- In-house R&D and tool and die professionals
- In-house product testing and quality control engineers
- Support of industry groups including AISI, AITC, ASTM, ASCE, AWC, AWPA, ACI, AISC, CSI, CFSEI, ICFA, NBMDA, NLBMDA, SDI, SETMA, SFA, SFIA, STAFDA, SREA, NFBA, TPI, WDSC, WIJMA, WTCA and local engineering groups



The Simpson Strong-Tie Quality Policy

We help people build safer structures economically. We do this by designing, engineering and manufacturing No-Equal structural connectors and other related products that meet or exceed our customers' needs and expectations. Everyone is responsible for product quality and is committed to ensuring the effectiveness of the Quality Management System.

Karen Colonias
Chief Executive Officer

Getting Fast Technical Support

When you call for engineering technical support, having the following information on hand will help us to serve you promptly and efficiently:

- Which Simpson Strong-Tie® catalog are you using? *(See the front cover for the catalog number.)*
- Which Simpson Strong-Tie product are you using?
- What are your application and load requirement?
- What are the carried and/or supporting members' size, gauge and strength?

We Are ISO 9001:2015 Registered

Simpson Strong-Tie is an ISO 9001:2015 registered company. ISO 9001:2015 is an internationally-recognized quality assurance system that lets our domestic and international customers know that they can count on the consistent quality of Simpson Strong-Tie® products and services.

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New Products for 2020

Version 3

Simpson Strong-Tie® CFS Designer™ Software

Simpson Strong-Tie CFS Designer gives cold-formed steel (CFS) designers the ability to design CFS beam-column members according to AISI specifications as well as analyze complex beam loading and span conditions. Intuitive design tools automate common CFS systems such as typical walls, openings, floor joists with unbalanced live-load combinations, eight-story load-bearing systems, and shearwalls up to eight stories. Version 3 is now equipped with a low wall and wind design module.

See p. 21 for more information.

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

With prepunched slots and round holes, the DSSCB is a dual-function connector that can be used for slide-clip and fixed-clip applications. The DSSCB is used to support cold-formed steel bypass framing to the edge of a floor slab. The DSSCB simplifies installation by allowing installers for panelized construction to install finished panels while working off the top of the slab without the need to predrill or preinstall anchors for each clip.

See pp. 52–61 for more information.

Updated Design

RCKW Kneewall Connectors

The Simpson Strong-Tie® RCKW rigid connectors have been developed to resist overturning moment at the base of exterior kneewalls and parapets as well as interior partial-height walls. These connectors have versatile options for attachment to structure. Attaching to concrete the RCKW has a single-bolt solution (large center hole) at edge of slab or two-bolt solution (large outer holes) offering higher capacity anchorage away from edge of slabs. The connector also has smaller holes that permit anchorage to structural steel.

See pp. 102–114 for more information.

SHH Header Hanger

The SHH steel header hanger is used to support traditional CFS box headers that are fabricated with top and bottom tracks, as well as large-flange lay-in headers that are common in curtain-wall construction. The connector geometry minimizes drywall buildup, and the screw count has been minimized through extensive testing. A wide array of value-engineered hole patterns are available that will accommodate different load levels while minimizing installed cost.

See pp. 98–101 for more information.

New Products for 2020

Updated Design

SBR and DBR Spacer Bracers

Specify the only bridging connectors on the market with load ratings based on assembly testing. The new Simpson Strong-Tie® SBR and DBR spacer bracers come with load data based on assembly testing so you can mitigate risk and maximize design confidence. The tabulated design values and precision-engineered slots make it easier to provide a value-engineered solution to your customers. The DBR slot design has been redesigned to strengthen the part and provide a better and easier installation.

See pp. 129–136 for more information.


Slide-Clip Application


Fixed-Clip Application

HYS Hybrid Strut

The HYS hybrid strut is the only CFS strut on the market designed and tested for use as either a slide or a rigid clip. Commonly used at the bottom of a steel beam to accommodate large standoff conditions, the HYS strut attaches to the structure with screws, powder-actuated fasteners or welds.

See pp. 40–43 for more information.

Ready-Track® Framing

Ready-Track framing is the fast and dependable way to frame curved walls on the jobsite. Simple to bend into smooth curves, it holds its shape without fasteners for easy positioning and installation.

See p. 143 for more information.

Ready-Arch® Framing

Creating arched openings and designs is simpler than ever with Ready-Arch framing members. Round, elliptical or s-shapes are all easy to form on the jobsite without any cutting or additional reinforcement. Ready-Arch members are also ideal for more challenging applications where material needs to curve along the web.

See p. 143 for more information.

Ready-Hat® Framing

Whether the plans call for framing over a CMU wall or concrete column or just a curved transition from wall to ceiling, the Ready-Hat furring and framing channel is right for the job. This versatile product is easy to form by hand into the exact shape needed and is secured to concrete or CMU walls with powder-driven fasteners or concrete screws.

See p. 144 for more information.

New Products for 2020

Ready-Angle® Framing

Ready-Angle framing angle adapts to almost any shape, and curves in multiple directions, so it's easy to form challenging compound curves and s-bends. Use two pieces to replicate curved track for steel and wood studs, to form arches of any depth quickly, or to produce finished corners that are ready for drywall.

See p. 144 for more information.

Ready Track™ Bender Custom Framing Tool

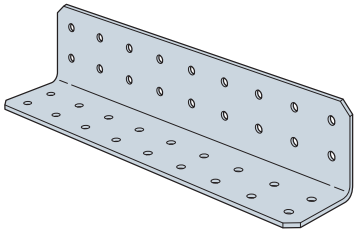
The Ready Track Bender is a portable, on-the-jobsite tool that curves studs and track easily, accurately and conveniently by creating compound indentations at consistent intervals along the length of the material.

See p. 145 for more information.

Ready Trim™ Bender Custom Framing Tool

The Ready Trim Bender allows the user to curve angles quickly, accurately and conveniently right on the jobsite by creating compound indentations at consistent intervals along the length of the angle. It eliminates the need for old-fashioned tin snips and the trial-and-error method of approximating the right radius.

See p. 145 for more information.



RCA Rigid Connector Angle

The rigid connector angle (RCA) line will be extended to include 9" and 11" lengths. Looks for this often requested product the first quarter of 2020.

See pp. 93–96 for more information.

How to Use this Catalog

New Products

New products are shown with the NEW symbol. There are also many new sizes within existing model series.

Value Engineered

This icon indicates a product that is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Extra Corrosion Protection

The teal arrow icon identifies products that are available with additional corrosion protection (ZMAX®, hot-dip galvanized or double-barrier coating). The SS teal arrow icon identifies products also available in stainless steel. Other products may also be available with additional protection; contact Simpson Strong-Tie for options. The end of the product name will indicate what type of extra corrosion protection is provided (Z = ZMAX, HDG = hot-dip galvanized or SS = stainless steel). Stainless products may need to be manufactured upon ordering. See pp. 17–19 for information on corrosion, and visit our website **strongtie.com/info** for more technical information on this topic.

How We Determine Allowable Loads

Allowable loads in this catalog are determined by calculations and test criteria established by industry, such as ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria, IAPMO UES Evaluation Criteria, and AISI or ASTM test standards.

Cold-formed steel connectors are typically evaluated in accordance with ICC-ES AC261 — Acceptance Criteria for Connectors Used with Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members. Evaluation is based on a minimum of three static load tests in CFS assemblies or structural steel jigs. The published allowable load is the lower of the tested ultimate with a safety factor, load at ⅛" defection or the fastener calculation limits. Safety factors for ASD and resistance factors for LRFD are in accordance with AISI-S100 Section F.

Cast-in-place concrete products are tested in accordance with ICC-ES AC398 — Cast-in-Place, Cold-Formed Steel Connectors in Concrete for Light-Frame Construction or AC399 — Cast-in-Place Proprietary Bolts in Concrete for Light-Frame Construction. Tapping screw fasteners are evaluated per AC118 — Acceptance Criteria for Tapping Screw Fasteners Used in Steel-to-Steel Connections.

Where a test standard is unavailable, testing is conducted per sound engineering principles. Some tests include only portions of a product, such as purlin anchor tests, wherein only the embedded hook is tested, not the nailed or bolted section of the strap, which is calculated. Testing to determine allowable loads in this catalog is not done on connection systems in buildings. Testing is conducted in an IAS-accredited laboratory.

For detailed information regarding how Simpson Strong-Tie tests specific products, contact Simpson Strong-Tie.

Load Table Explanation

Dimensions: This shows the product dimensions (material thickness, length and width in this case.) The product drawing includes these callouts as a cross-reference.

Allowable Design Load: The maximum load imposed on a connection during the life of a structure. There may be multiple design loads acting in different directions (up, down, lateral, perpendicular, etc.) imposed on a connection. When connectors are attached to two CFS members of different thicknesses, the designer shall use the thinner of the two members for selecting allowable loads.

Model No.: This is the Simpson Strong-Tie product name.

Fasteners: This shows the fastener quantity and type required to achieve the table loads.

Thickness: The thickness of the CFS supporting member to which the product is attached. Allowable load is based on this CFS supporting member thickness.

Code Ref: See p. 11 for the Code Reference Key Chart, to determine which code reports include this product.

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil. (ga.)	Dimensions (in.)		Fasteners (Total)			Allowable ASD Tension Load			Code Ref.
		W	L	Rafter/Stud/Joist Thickness			33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	
				33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)				
LSTA9	33 (20 ga.)	1¼	9	(8) #10	(8) #10	(8) #10	705	1,120	1,190	IBC, FL, LA
LSTA12		1¼	12	(10) #10	(10) #10	(8) #10	885	1,190	1,190	
LSTA15		1¼	15	(12) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,060	1,190	1,190	
LSTA18		1¼	18	(14) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,190	1,190	1,190	

Other Catalog Definitions:

Deflection: The distance a point moves when a load is applied.

Nominal Tension Load (Strength): The capacity of a structure or component to resist the effects of loads, as determined in accordance with AISI-S100 using specified material strengths and dimensions. Typically taken as the average value of at least three tests.

The Nominal Tension Load should not be compared against design loads (ASD, LRFD), but used only where the AISI Lateral Design Standard requires the holdown to have nominal tension load (strength) to resist the lesser of the amplified seismic load or the maximum force the system can deliver.

Code Reference Column in Load Tables

Product evaluation agencies play an important role in the building industry providing an independent third-party review of architectural and structural products. Evaluations use publicly developed criteria to determine if the product meets the intent of the building code. Building officials can use product evaluation reports, often referred to as "code reports," to review and approve product use on a project.

The most prominent architectural and structural building product certification companies are ICC Evaluation Service (ICC-ES) and IAPMO Uniform Evaluation Service (IAPMO UES), which are both ANSI-accredited to ISO Guide 65 "General Requirements for Bodies Operating Product Certification Systems" as product certification entities. Simpson Strong-Tie currently maintains more than 60 ICC-ES ESR and IAPMO UES ER reports evaluated to the 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018 International Building Code® (IBC) and International Residential Code® (IRC). We continue to submit product information to evaluation agencies in order to update reports or receive additional reports for products in compliance with the latest codes. Simpson Strong-Tie also has reports for the City of Los Angeles, California and the State of Florida.

We have simplified our code references to make this catalog easier to use. You can quickly determine whether a product has a code report by looking in the Code Reference column of the product load tables. A summary of the code references used is in the table below.

To determine which specific code report applies to a product and download a copy of the code report, you can use our Code Report Finder at **strongtie.com/codes**.

Code Reference	Evaluation Agency	Building Code Coverage
IBC	ICC-ES IAPMO UES	International Building Code (IBC) International Residential Code (IRC)
FL	Florida Statewide Product Approval	Florida Building Code Visit **strongtie.com/codes** or **floridabuilding.org** for accurate and up-to-date product approval and evaluation reports.
LA	City of Los Angeles Department of Building Safety	Los Angeles Building Code and Los Angeles Residential Code These products may have either a City of LA Research Report or a City of LA supplement to their ICC-ES or IAPMO UES evaluation reports.
PR	Prescriptive	Products that meet prescriptive or conventional construction requirements.
—	None	No evaluation report listing.

General Notes

These notes are provided to ensure proper installation of Simpson Strong-Tie® products and must be followed fully.

a. Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. reserves the right to change specifications, designs and models without notice or liability for such changes.

b. Steel used for each Simpson Strong-Tie product is individually selected based on the product's steel specifications, including strength, thickness, formability, finish, and weldability. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for steel information on specific products.

c. Unless otherwise noted, dimensions are in inches and loads are in pounds.

d. Unless otherwise noted, welds, bolts, screws and nails may not be combined to achieve highest load value.

e. Unless otherwise noted, catalog loads are based on cold-formed steel members having a minimum yield strength, F_y, of 33 ksi and tensile strength, F_u, of 45 ksi for 43 mil (18 ga.) and thinner, and a minimum yield strength, F_y, of 50 ksi and tensile strength, F_u, of 65 ksi for 54 mil (16 ga.) and thicker.

f. Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. will manufacture non-catalog products provided prior approval is obtained and an engineering drawing is included with the order. Steel specified on the drawings as ⅛", 3⁄16", and ¼" will be 11 gauge (0.120"), 7 gauge (0.179"), and 3 gauge (0.239"), respectively. The minimum yield and tensile strengths are 33 ksi and 52 ksi, respectively.

g. All references to bolts or machine bolts (MBs) are for structural quality through bolts (not lag screws or carriage bolts) equal to or better than ASTM Standard A307, Grade A.

h. Unless otherwise noted, bending steel in the field may cause fractures at the bend line. Fractured steel will not carry load and must be replaced.

i. Top flange hangers may cause unevenness. Possible remedies should be evaluated by a professional and include using a face mount hanger or cutting the subfloor to accommodate the top flange thickness.

j. Built-up members (multiple members) must be fastened together to act as one unit to resist the applied load (excluding the connector fasteners). This must be determined by the designer or Engineer of Record.

k. Do not overload. Do not exceed catalog allowable loads, which would jeopardize the connection.

l. Some model configurations may differ from those shown in this catalog. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

m. Some combinations of hanger options are not available. In some cases, combinations of these options may not be installable. Horizontal loads induced by sloped joists must be resisted by other members in the structural system. A qualified designer must always evaluate each connection, including carried and carrying member limitations, before specifying the product. Fill all fastener holes with fastener types specified in the tables, unless otherwise noted. Hanger configurations, height and fastener schedules may vary from the tables depending on joist size, skew and slope. See the allowable table load for the non-modified hanger, and adjust as indicated. Material thickness may vary from that specified depending on the manufacturing process used. W hangers normally have single stirrups; occasionally, the seat may be welded. S/B, S/LBV, W and WP hangers for sloped seat installations are assumed backed.

n. Simpson Strong-Tie will calculate the net height for a sloped seat. The customer must provide the H1 joist height before slope.

o. Do not weld products listed in this catalog unless this publication specifically identifies a product as acceptable for welding, or unless specific approval for welding is provided in writing by Simpson Strong-Tie. Some steels have poor weldability and a tendency to crack when welded. Cracked steel will not carry load and must be replaced.

p. Steel for the framing members must comply with ASTM A1003 Grade 33 minimum. Reference General Note "e" for additional requirements.

q. Consideration should be given to the screw head specified as this may affect the attached materials.

r. Do not add fastener holes or otherwise modify Simpson Strong-Tie products. The performance of modified products may be substantially weakened. Simpson Strong-Tie will not warrant or guarantee the performance of such modified products.

Important Information and General Notes

Warning

Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. structural connectors, anchors, and other products are designed and tested to provide specified design loads. To obtain optimal performance from Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. products and achieve maximal allowable design load, the products must be properly installed and used in accordance with the installation instructions and design limits provided by Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. To ensure proper installation and use, designers and installers must carefully read the following General Notes, General Instructions to the Installer and General Instructions to the Designer, as well as consult the applicable catalog pages for specific product installation instructions and notes.

Proper product installation requires careful attention to all notes and instructions, including these basic rules:

1. Be familiar with the application and correct use of the connector.
2. Follow all installation instructions provided in the applicable catalog, website, *Installer's Pocket Guide* or any other Simpson Strong-Tie publications.
3. Install all required fasteners per installation instructions provided by Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc.: (a) use proper fastener type; (b) use proper fastener quantity; (c) fill all fastener holes; (d) do not overdrive or underdrive nails, including when using powder nailers; and (e) ensure screws are completely driven.
4. Only bend products that are specifically designed to be bent. For those products that require bending (such as strap-type holdowns, straight-end twist straps, etc.), do not bend more than one full cycle.
5. Cut joists to the correct length, do not "short-cut." The gap between the end of the joist and the header material should be no greater than ⅛" unless otherwise noted.

Failure to follow all of the notes and instructions provided by Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. may result in improper installation of products. Improperly installed products may not perform to the specifications set forth in this catalog and may reduce a structure's ability to resist the movement, stress and loading that occurs from gravity loads as well as impact events such as earthquakes and high-velocity winds.

Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. does not guarantee the performance or safety of products that are modified, improperly installed or not used in accordance with the design and load limits set forth in this catalog.

Important Information

In addition to following the basic rules provided above as well as all notes, warnings and instructions provided in the catalog, installers, designers, engineers and consumers should consult the Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. website at **strongtie.com** to obtain additional design and installation information.

General Instructions to the Installer

These general instructions to the installer are provided to ensure proper selection and installation of Simpson Strong-Tie products and must be followed carefully. These general instructions are in addition to the specific installation instructions and notes provided for each particular product, all of which should be consulted prior to and during installation of Simpson Strong-Tie products.

a. All specified fasteners must be installed according to the instructions in this catalog. Incorrect fastener quantity, size, type, material, or finish may cause the connection to fail.

b. Holes for ½" diameter or greater bolts shall be no more than a maximum of 1⁄16" larger than bolt diameter per AISI S100 Table E3.

c. Install all specified fasteners before loading the connection.

d. Some hardened fasteners may have premature failure if exposed to moisture. The fasteners are recommended to be used in dry interior applications.

e. Use proper safety equipment.

f. When installing a joist into a connector with a seat, the joist shall bear completely on the seat. The gap between the end of the joist and the connector or header shall not exceed ⅛" per ICC-ES AC 261 and ASTM D1761 test standards, unless otherwise noted.

g. For holdowns, anchor bolt nuts should be finger-tight plus ⅓ to ½ turn with a hand wrench. Care should be taken to not over-torque the nut and impact wrenches should not be used. This may preload the holdown.

h. Holdowns and tension ties may be raised off the track as dictated by field conditions to accommodate an anchor mislocated no more than 1½". The holdown shall be raised off the bottom track at least 3" for every ¼" that the anchor is offset from the model's centerline. Anchor bolt slope shall be no greater than 1:12 (or 5 degrees). Contact the designer if the holdown anchor is offset more than 1½" or raised more than 18". Raised holdown height is measured from the top of the concrete to the top of the holdown bearing plate.

i. All screws shall be installed in accordance with the screw manufacturer's recommendations. All screws shall penetrate and protrude through the attached materials a minimum of three full exposed threads per AISI S200 General Provisions Section D1.3.

j. Welding galvanized steel may produce harmful fumes; follow proper welding procedures and safety precautions. Welding should be in accordance with American Welding Society (AWS) standards. Unless otherwise noted, Simpson Strong-Tie connectors cannot be welded.

k. Temporary lateral support for members may be required during installation.

General Instructions to the Designer

These general instructions to the designer are provided to ensure proper selection and installation of Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. products and must be followed carefully. These general instructions are in addition to the specific design and installation instructions and notes provided for each particular product, all of which should be consulted prior to and during the design process.

a. Allowable loads are determined per the AISI S100 unless otherwise specified. Other code agencies may use different methodologies.

b. The allowable load is typically limited to an average test load at ⅛" deflection, or an average or lowest test value (nominal load) divided by a safety factor or the calculation value. The safety factor is prescribed by Section F1 of the AISI S100.

c. To achieve the loads shown in this catalog, the designer must verify that the self-drilling screws used for connector installation have P_{ss}/Ω and P_{ts}/Ω values greater than or equal to the values given in the table, Minimum ASD Loads for Screws (lb.), per p. 20 of this catalog.

d. Allowable simultaneous loads in more than one direction on a single connector must be evaluated as follows:

Design Uplift/Allowable Uplift + Design Lateral Parallel to Track/Allowable Lateral Parallel to Track + Design Lateral Perpendicular to Track/Allowable Lateral Perpendicular to Track ≤ 1.0.

The three terms in the unity equation are due to the three possible directions that exist to generate force on a connector. The number of terms that must be considered for simultaneous loading is at the sole discretion of the designer and is dependent on their method of calculating wind forces and the utilization of the connector within the structural system.

e. The term "designer" used throughout this catalog is intended to mean a licensed/certified building design professional, a licensed professional engineer, or a licensed architect.

f. All connected members and related elements shall be designed by the designer.

g. Unless otherwise noted, member strength is not considered in the loads given and, therefore, one should reduce allowable loads when member strength is limiting.

h. The average ultimate breaking strength for some models is listed under "nominal tension load."

i. Simpson Strong-Tie strongly recommends the following addition to construction drawings and specifications: "Simpson Strong-Tie connectors and fasteners are specifically required to meet the structural calculations of plan. Before substituting another brand, confirm load capacity based on reliable published testing data or calculations. The designer or Engineer of Record should evaluate and give written approval for substitution prior to installation."

j. Verify that the dimensions of the supporting member are sufficient to receive the specified fasteners, and develop the top flange bearing length.

k. Simpson Strong-Tie will provide, upon request, code testing data on all products that have been code tested.

l. Most of the allowable loads published in this catalog are for use when utilizing the traditional Allowable Stress Design (ASD) methodology. A method for using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) for cold-formed steel is also included in AISI S100. When designing with LRFD, the nominal connector strength multiplied by the resistance factor must be used. If not listed or noted in a table footnote, contact Simpson Strong-Tie for the LRFD values of products listed in this catalog.

m. All steel-to-steel connector screws must comply with ASTM C1513.

n. Screw strength shall be calculated in accordance to AISI S100 Section E4 or shall be based upon the manufacturer's design capacity determined from testing.

o. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that hanger height be at least 60% of joist height for stability against rotation while under construction prior to sheathing install.

p. Local and/or regional building codes may require meeting special conditions. Building codes often require special inspection of anchors installed in concrete and masonry. For compliance with these requirements, it is necessary to contact the local and/or regional building authority. Except where mandated by code, Simpson Strong-Tie products do not require special inspection.

q. When connectors are attached to two CFS members of different thicknesses, the designer shall use the thinner of the two members for selecting allowable loads.

Additional Instructions for the Installer for Hybrid (Steel-to-Wood) Connections

a. Bolt holes into wood members shall be at least a minimum of 1/32" and no more than a maximum of 1/16" larger than the bolt diameter (per the 2015 NDS 12.1.3.2 and AISI S100 Table E3a, if applicable).

b. Joist shall bear completely on the connector seat, and the gap between the joist end and the header shall not exceed ⅛" per ICC-ES AC261, ASTM D1761 and ASTM D7147 test standards (unless specifically noted otherwise).

c. For holdowns, anchor bolt nuts should be finger-tight plus ⅓ to ½ turn with a hand wrench, with consideration given to possible future wood shrinkage. Care should be taken to not over-torque the nut and impact wrenches should not be used. This may preload the holdown.

Additional Important Information and General Notes for Hybrid (Steel-to-Wood) Connections

These notes are in addition to the previous notes for steel-to-steel connections and are provided to ensure proper installation of Simpson Strong-Tie® products and must be followed fully.

a. Unless otherwise noted, allowable loads are for Douglas Fir-Larch under continuously dry conditions. Allowable loads for other species or conditions must be adjusted according to the code. The section from the AC13 criteria indicating the range of specific gravity reads as follows: 3.2.3 The species of lumber used shall have a specific gravity not greater than 0.55 as determined in accordance with the NDS. This chart shows specific gravity and perpendicular to grain compression capacities for the different wood species:

Species	Fc⊥	Specific Gravity
Douglas Fir-Larch (DFL)	625 psi	0.50
Southern Pine (SP)	565 psi	0.55
Spruce-Pine-Fir (SPF)	425 psi	0.42
Spruce-Pine-Fir South (SPF-S)	335 psi	0.36
Hem Fir (HF)	405 psi	0.43
Glulam	650 psi	0.50
LVL (DF/SP)	750 psi	0.50
LSL ($E = 1.3 \times 10^6$)	680 psi	0.50
LSL ($E \geq 1.5 \times 10^6$)	880 psi	0.50
Parallam® PSL	750 psi	0.50

b. For face-mount hangers and straight straps, use 0.86 of Douglas-Fir table loads for Spruce-Pine-Fir.

c. A fastener that splits the wood will not take the design load. Evaluate splits to determine if the connection will perform as required. Dry wood may split more easily and should be evaluated as required. If wood tends to split, consider pre-boring holes with diameters not exceeding 0.75 of the nail diameter (2015/2018 NDS 12.1.5.3).

d. Wood shrinks and expands as it loses and gains moisture, particularly perpendicular to its grain. Take wood shrinkage into account when designing and installing connections. Simpson Strong-Tie manufactures products to fit common dry lumber dimensions. If you need a connector with dimensions other than those listed in this catalog, Simpson Strong-Tie may be able to vary connector dimensions; contact Simpson Strong-Tie. The effects of wood shrinkage are increased in multiple lumber connections, such as floor-to-floor installations. This may result in the vertical rod nuts becoming loose, requiring post-installation tightening. (Reference ICC-ES ESR-2320 for information on Take-up Devices.)

e. Top flange hangers may cause unevenness. Possible remedies should be evaluated by a professional and include using a face mount hanger, and notching the beam or cutting the subfloor to accommodate the top flange thickness.

f. Built-up lumber (multiple members) must be fastened together to act as one unit to resist the applied load (excluding the connector fasteners). This must be determined by the designer.

Additional Instructions for the Designer for Hybrid (Steel-to-Wood) Connections

a. Loads are based on the AISI S100 and the 2015 AF National Design Specifications (NDS), unless otherwise specified. Other code agencies may use different methodologies.

Duration of load adjustments for fasteners into wood as specified by the code are as follows:

Do not alter installation procedures from those set forth in this catalog.
"FLOOR" and "DOWN" (100) — no increase for duration of load.
"SNOW" (115) — 115% of design load for 2-month duration of load.
"ROOF LOAD" (125) — 125% of design load for 7-day duration of load.
"EARTHQUAKE/WIND" (160) — 160% of design load for earthquake/wind loading.

b. Some catalog illustrations show connections that could cause cross-grain tension or bending of the wood during loading if not sufficiently reinforced. In this case, mechanical reinforcement should be considered.

c. Most of the allowable loads published in this catalog are for use when utilizing the traditional Allowable Stress Design (ASD) methodology. A method for using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) for cold-formed steel is also included in AISI S100. When designing with LRFD, the nominal connector strength multiplied by the resistance factor must be used. If not listed or noted in a table footnote, contact Simpson Strong-Tie for the LRFD values of products listed in this catalog. A method for using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) for wood has been published in ASTM D5457. For more information, refer to the 2015 NDS Appendix N, which contains a conversion procedure that can be used to derive LRFD capacities. When designing with LRFD, reference lateral resistances must be used.

d. Pneumatic or powder-actuated fasteners may deflect and injure the operator or others. Unless otherwise noted, powder-actuated fasteners should not be used to install connectors. Pneumatic nail tools may be used to install connectors, provided the correct quantity and type of fasteners are properly installed in the fastener holes. Tools with fastener hole-locating mechanisms should be used. Follow the manufacturer's instructions and use the appropriate safety equipment. Over driving fasteners may reduce allowable loads. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie as needed.

Important Information and General Notes

Limited Warranty

Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. warrants catalog products to be free from defects in material or manufacturing. Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. products are further warranted for adequacy of design when used in accordance with design limits in this catalog and when properly specified, installed and maintained. This warranty does not apply to uses not in compliance with specific applications and installations set forth in this catalog, or to non-catalog or modified products, or to deterioration due to environmental conditions.

Simpson Strong-Tie® connectors are designed to enable structures to resist the movement, stress and loading that results from impact events such as earthquakes and high-velocity winds. Other Simpson Strong-Tie products are designed to the load capacities and uses listed in this catalog. Properly-installed Simpson Strong-Tie products will perform in accordance with the specifications set forth in the applicable Simpson Strong-Tie catalog. Additional performance limitations for specific products may be listed on the applicable catalog pages.

Due to the particular characteristics of potential impact events, the specific design and location of the structure, the building materials used, the quality of construction, and the condition of the soils involved, damage may nonetheless result to a structure and its contents even if the loads resulting from the impact event do not exceed Simpson Strong-Tie catalog specifications and Simpson Strong-Tie connectors are properly installed in accordance with applicable building codes.

All warranty obligations of Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. shall be limited, at the discretion of Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc., to repair or replacement of the defective part. These remedies shall constitute Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc.'s sole obligation and sole remedy of purchaser under this warranty. In no event will Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. be responsible for incidental, consequential, or special loss or damage, however caused.

This warranty is expressly in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, including warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, all such other warranties being hereby expressly excluded. This warranty may change periodically — consult our website strongtie.com for current information.

Terms and Conditions of Sale

Product Use

Products in this catalog are designed and manufactured for the specific purposes shown, and should not be used with other connectors not approved by a qualified designer. Modifications to products or changes in installations should only be made by a qualified designer. The performance of such modified products or altered installations is the sole responsibility of the designer.

Indemnity

Customers or designers modifying products or installations, or designing non-catalog products for fabrication by Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. shall, regardless of specific instructions to the user, indemnify, defend and hold harmless Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. for any and all claimed loss or damage occasioned in whole or in part by non-catalog or modified products.

Non-Catalog and Modified Products

Consult Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. for applications for which there is no catalog product, or for connectors for use in hostile environments, with excessive wood shrinkage, or with abnormal loading or erection requirements.

Non-catalog products must be designed by the customer and will be fabricated by Simpson Strong-Tie in accordance with customer specifications.

Simpson Strong-Tie cannot and does not make any representations regarding the suitability of use or load-carrying capacities of non-catalog products. Simpson Strong-Tie provides no warranty, express or implied, on non-catalog products. F.O.B. Shipping Point unless otherwise specified.

Conversion Charts

Metric Conversion

Imperial	Metric
1 in.	25.40 mm
1 ft.	0.3048 m
1 lb.	4.448N
1 Kip	4.448 kN
1 psi	6,895 Pa

Bolt Diameter

in.	mm
⅜	9.5
½	12.7
⅝	15.9
¾	19.1
⅞	22.2
1	25.4

If Common Rafter Roof Pitch is...

Rise/Run	Slope
1/12	5°
2/12	10°
3/12	14°
4/12	18°
5/12	23°
6/12	27°
7/12	30°
8/12	34°
9/12	37°
10/12	40°
11/12	42°
12/12	45°

Then Hip/Valley Rafter Roof Pitch becomes...

Rise/Run	Slope
1/17	3°
2/17	7°
3/17	10°
4/17	13°
5/17	16°
6/17	19°
7/17	22°
8/17	25°
9/17	28°
10/17	30°
11/17	33°
12/17	35°

Use these Roof Pitch to Hip/Valley Rafter Roof Pitch conversion tables only for hip/valley rafters that are skewed 45° right or left. All other skews will cause the slope to change from that listed.

US Standard Steel Gauge Equivalents in Nominal Dimensions

Min. Thick.	Design Thick.	Ref. Ga.[2]	Thickness of Steel Sheets (in.)		
mil	in.		Uncoated Steel	Galvanized Steel (G90)	ZMAX® (G185)
229	0.2405	3	0.239	—	—
171	0.1795	7	0.179	0.186	—
118	0.1240	10	0.134	0.138	0.140
111	0.1163	11	0.120	0.123	0.125
97	0.1017	12	0.105	0.108	0.110
68	0.0713	14	0.075	0.078	0.080
54	0.0566	16	0.060	0.063	0.065
43	0.0451	18	0.048	0.052	0.054
33	0.0346	20	0.036	0.040	0.042
27	0.0283	22	0.030	0.033	0.035

1. Steel thickness may vary according to industry mill standards.
2. Gauge numbers shown are for reference only.

Corrosion Information

Understanding the Corrosion Issue

Metal connectors, fasteners and anchors can corrode and lose carrying capacity when installed in corrosive environments or when installed in contact with corrosive materials. The many variables present in a building environment make it impossible to predict accurately whether, or when, corrosion will begin to reach a critical level. This relative uncertainty makes it crucial that specifiers and users be knowledgeable about the potential risks and select a product suitable for the intended use. When there is any uncertainty about the possible corrosion risks of any installation, a qualified professional should be consulted. Because of the risks posed by corrosion, periodic inspections should be performed by a qualified engineer or qualified inspector and maintenance performed accordingly.

It's common to see some corrosion in outdoor applications. Even stainless steel can corrode. The presence of some corrosion does not mean that load capacity has been affected or that failure is imminent. If significant corrosion is apparent or suspected, then the wood, fasteners, anchors, and connectors should be inspected by a qualified engineer or qualified inspector. Replacement of affected components may be appropriate.

Because of the many variables involved, Simpson Strong-Tie cannot provide estimates of the service life of connectors, anchors, and fasteners. We suggest that all users and specifiers obtain recommendations on corrosion from the suppliers of the materials that will be used with Simpson Strong-Tie products, in particular, treated wood or concrete. We have attempted to provide basic knowledge on the subject here, and have additional information in our technical bulletins on the topic (**strongtie.com/info**). The Simpson Strong-Tie website should always be consulted for the latest information.

Corrosion Conditions

Corrosion can result from many combinations of environmental conditions, materials, construction design, and other factors, and no single guideline addresses all corrosion possibilities. Nevertheless, important corrosion information can be obtained from the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA), the International Building Code (IBC), International Residential Code (IRC), and local building codes. The following discussion provides general guidelines and approaches for the selection of Simpson Strong-Tie products for various construction conditions, but is not intended to supersede the guidelines of the AWPA, IBC, IRC, or local building codes.

Corrosion issues for Simpson Strong-Tie products generally fall into four categories:

1. Environmental and Construction Factors

Many environments and materials can cause corrosion, including ocean salt air, condensation, duration of wetness, fire retardants, fumes, fertilizers, chlorides, sulfates, preservative-treated wood, de-icing salts, dissimilar metals, soils, and more. designers must take all of these factors into account when deciding which Simpson Strong-Tie products to use with which corrosion-resistant coatings or materials.

The design, quality of construction, and misinstallation can directly affect the corrosion resistance of products. A product intended and installed for use in dry-service environment may corrode if the structure design or building materials allow moisture intrusion, or expose the product to corrosive conditions, such as moisture or chemicals contained in the construction materials, soils, or atmospheres.

2. Chemically-Treated Lumber

Some wood-preservative or fire-retardant chemicals or chemical retention levels create increased risk of corrosion and are corrosive to steel connectors and fasteners. For example, testing by Simpson Strong-Tie has shown that ACQ-Type D is more corrosive than Copper Azole, Micronized Copper Azole, or CCA-C. At the same time, other tests have shown that inorganic boron treatment chemicals, specifically SBX-DOT, are less corrosive than CCA-C.

Because different chemical treatments of wood have different corrosion effects, it's important to understand the relationship between the wood treatment chemicals and the coatings and base metals of Simpson Strong-Tie products.

The preservative-treated wood supplier should provide all of the pertinent information about the treated wood product. The information should include the AWPA Use Category Designation, wood species group, wood treatment chemical, and chemical retention. See building code requirements and appropriate evaluation reports for corrosion effects of wood treatment chemicals and for fastener corrosion resistance recommendations.

With Fire-Retardant-Treated (FRT) Wood, the 2015 and 2018 IBC Section 2304.10.5.4 and 2015 and 2018 IRC Section R317.3.4 refer to the manufacturers' recommendations for fastener corrosion requirements. In the absence of recommendations from the FRT manufacturer, the building codes require fasteners to be hot-dip galvanized, stainless steel, silicon bronze or copper. Simpson Strong-Tie further requires that the fastener is compatible with the metal connector hardware. Fastener shear and withdrawal allowable loads may be reduced in FRT lumber. Refer to the FRT manufacturer's evaluation report for potential reduction factors.

3. Dissimilar Metals and Galvanic Corrosion

Galvanic corrosion occurs when two electrochemically dissimilar metals contact each other in the presence of an electrolyte (such as water) that acts as a conductive path for metal ions to move from the more anodic to the more cathodic metal. Good detailing practice, including the following, can help reduce the possibility of galvanic corrosion of fasteners and connectors:

- Use fasteners or anchors and connectors with similar electrochemical properties
- Use insulating materials to separate dissimilar metals
- Ensure that the fastener or anchor is the cathode when dissimilar connector metals are present
- Prevent exposure to and pooling of electrolytes

Galvanic Series of Metals

Corroded End (Anode)
Magnesium, Magnesium alloys, Zinc
Aluminum 1100, Cadmium, Aluminum 2024-T4, Iron and Steel
Lead, Tin, Nickel (active), Inconel Ni-Cr alloy (active), Hastelloy alloy C (active)
Brasses, Copper, Cu-Ni alloys, Monel
Nickel (passive)
304 stainless steel (passive), 316 stainless steel (passive), Hasteloy alloy C (passive)
Silver, Titanium, Graphite, Gold, Platinum
Protected End (Cathode)

If you are uncertain about the galvanic corrosion potential of any installation, always consult with a corrosion expert. See the product pages for particular parts for more information regarding what coating systems are recommended or required for use with the parts in question.

4. Hydrogen-Assisted Stress Corrosion Cracking

Some hardened fasteners may experience premature failure from hydrogen-assisted stress-corrosion cracking if exposed to moisture. These fasteners are recommended for use only in dry-service conditions.

Guidelines for Selecting Materials and Coatings

In the discussion and charts of this section, Simpson Strong-Tie presents a system to determine which product coatings and base metals to use in a range of corrosion conditions. These are general guidelines that may not consider all relevant application criteria. Refer to product-specific information for additional guidance.

Simpson Strong-Tie evaluated the AWPA Use Categories (See AWPA U1-16) and ICC-ES AC257 Exposure Conditions and developed a set of corrosion resistance recommendations. These recommendations address the coating systems and materials used by Simpson Strong-Tie for fastener, connector, and anchor products. Although the AWPA Use Categories and ICC-ES AC257 Exposure Conditions specifically address treated-wood applications and some common corrosion agents, Simpson Strong-Tie believes that its recommendations may be applied more generally to other application conditions, insofar as the service environments discussed are similar. You should consult with a corrosion engineer concerning the application where advisable.

Step 1 — Evaluate the Corrosion Conditions

- **Dry Service:** Generally INTERIOR applications including wall and ceiling cavities, raised floor applications in enclosed buildings that have been designed to prevent condensation and exposure to other sources of moisture. Prolonged periods of wetness during construction should also be considered, as this may constitute a Wet Service or Elevated Service condition. Dry Service is typical of AWPA UC1 and UC2 for wood treatment and AC257 Exposure Condition 1. Keep in mind that dry-service environment may contain airborne salts. AC257 Exposure Condition 2 reflects the presence of airborne salt in a dry-service environment and corrosion hazard to exposed metal surfaces. It does not include effects of treatment chemicals. This condition is generally considered in Elevated and Uncertain assessments.
- **Wet Service:** Generally EXTERIOR construction in conditions other than elevated service. These include Exterior Protected and Exposed and General Use Ground Contact as described by AWPA UC4A. The AWPA U1 standard classifies exterior above-ground treatments as Use Categories UC3 (A and B) depending on moisture run-off; and for exterior ground-contact levels of protection, it has Use Categories UC4 (A-C). ICC-ES AC257 considers the exterior exposure to be limited by the presence of treatment chemicals, and corrosion accelerators. In general, the AC257 Exposure Condition 1 includes AWPA Use Categories UC1 (interior/dry) and UC2 (interior/damp), while Exposure Condition 3 is a surrogate to UC3A, 3B, and 4A (exterior, above-ground and ground-contact, general use). The ICC-ES AC257 Exposure Conditions 2 and 4 are exposures that are salt environments.
- **Elevated Service:** Includes fumes, fertilizers, soil, some preservative-treated wood (AWPA UC4B and UC4C), industrial-zone atmospheres, acid rain, salt air, and other corrosive elements.
- **Uncertain:** Unknown exposure, materials, or treatment chemicals.
- **Ocean/Water Front Service:** Marine environments that include airborne chlorides, salt air, and some salt splash. Environments with de-icing salts are included.

Step 2 — Determine Your Corrosion Resistance Classification

Corrosion Resistance Classifications

Environment	Material to Be Fastened						
	Untreated Wood or Other Material	Preservative-Treated Wood					FRT Wood
		SBX-DOT Zinc Borate	Chemical Retention ≤ AWPA, UC4A	Chemical Retention > AWPA, UC4A	ACZA	Other or Uncertain	
Dry Service	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium
Wet Service	Medium	N/A	Medium	High	High	High	High
Elevated Service	High	N/A	Severe	Severe	High	Severe	N/A
Uncertain	High	High	High	Severe	High	Severe	Severe
Ocean/Water Front	Severe	N/A	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	N/A

Additional Considerations

1. Always consider the importance of the connection as well as the cost of maintenance and replacement.
2. If the information about treatment chemicals in an application is incomplete, or if there is any uncertainty as to the service environment of any application, Simpson Strong-Tie recommends the use of a Type 300 Series stainless steel. Simpson Strong-Tie has evaluated the corrosion effects of various formulations of wood treatment chemicals ACZA, ACQ, CCA, MCA, CA, and salt as corrosion accelerators. Simpson Strong-Tie has not evaluated all formulations and retentions of the named wood treatment chemicals other than to use coatings and materials in the severe category. Manufacturers may independently provide test results or other product information. Simpson Strong-Tie expresses no opinion regarding such information.
3. Type 316/305/304 stainless-steel products are recommended where preservative-treated wood used in ground contact has a chemical retention level greater than those for AWPA UC4A; CA-C, 0.15 pcf; CA-B, 0.21 pcf; micronized CA-C, 0.14 pcf; micronized CA-B, 0.15 pcf; ACQ-Type D (or C), 0.40 pcf. When wood treated with micronized CA-C and micronized CA-B with treatment retentions up to UC4B is in dry service, hot-dip galvanized fasteners and connectors may be suitable.
4. Mechanical galvanizations C3 and N2000 should not be used in conditions that would be more corrosive than AWPA UC3A (exterior, above ground, rapid water run off).
5. Some chemically treated wood may have chemical retentions greater than specification, particularly near the surface, making it potentially more corrosive than chemically treated wood with lower retentions. If this condition is suspected, use Type 316/305/304 stainless-steel, silicon bronze, or copper fasteners.
6. Some woods, such as cedars, redwood, and oak, contain water-soluble tannins and are susceptible to staining when in contact with metal connectors and fasteners. According to the California Redwood Association (**calredwood.org**), applying a quality finish to all surfaces of the wood prior to installation can help reduce staining.
7. Anchors, fasteners and connectors in contact with FRT lumber shall be hot-dip galvanized or stainless steel, unless recommended otherwise by the FRT manufacturer. Many FRT manufacturers permit low-corrosion-resistant connector and fastener coatings for dry-service conditions.
8. Simpson Strong-Tie does not recommend painting stainless-steel anchors, fasteners or connectors. Imperfections or damage to the paint can facilitate collection of dirt and water that can degrade or block the passive formation of the protective chromium oxide film. When this happens, crevice corrosion can initiate and eventually become visible as a brown stain or red rust. Painting usually does not improve the corrosion resistance of stainless steel.

Corrosion Information

Step 3 — Match Your Corrosion Resistance Classification to the Coatings and Materials Available

Not all products are available in all finishes. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for product availability, ordering information and lead times.

Coatings and Materials Available

Level of Corrosion Resistance	Coating or Material	Description	
Connectors			**Fastener Material or Finish**
Low	**Gray Paint**	Organic paint intended to protect the product while it is warehoused and in transit to the jobsite.	Bright, Hot-Dip Galvanized, Mechanically Galvanized, or Double-Barrier Coating
	Powder Coating	Baked-on paint finish that is more durable than standard paint.	
	Galvanized	Standard (G90) zinc-galvanized coating containing 0.90 oz. of zinc per square foot of surface area (total both sides).	
Medium	ZMAX G185	Galvanized (G185) 1.85 oz. of zinc per square foot of surface area (hot-dip galvanized per ASTM A653) total for both sides. Products with a powder-coat finish over a ZMAX® base have the same level of corrosion resistance.	Hot-Dip Galvanized, Mechanically Galvanized, or Double-Barrier Coating ** Bright fasteners may be used with ZMAX or HDG connectors where low corrosion resistance is allowed.*
	HOT DIP HDG GALVANIZED®	Products are hot-dip galvanized after fabrication (14 ga. and thicker). The coating weight increases with material thickness. The minimum average coating weight is 2.0 oz./ft.^{2} (per ASTM A123) total for both sides. Anchor bolts are hot-dip galvanized per ASTM F2329.	
High/ Severe	316 Stainless Steel **Type 316 Stainless Steel**	Type 316 stainless steel is a nickel-chromium austenitic grade of stainless steel with 2-3% molybdenum. Type 316 stainless steel is not hardened by heat treatment and is inherently nonmagnetic. It provides a level of corrosion protection suitable for severe environments, especially environments with chlorides.	Type 316 Stainless Steel
Fasteners and Anchors			**Applicable Products**
Low	**Bright**	No surface coating.	Nails
	Electrocoating (E-Coat™)	Electrocoating utilizes electrical current to deposit the coating material on the fastener. After application, the coating is cured in an oven. Electrocoating provides a minimum amount of corrosion protection and is recommended for dry, low-corrosive applications.	Strong-Drive® SDWF, SDW and SDWV screws
	Clear and Bright Zinc, ASTM F1941	Zinc coatings applied by electrogalvanizing processes to fasteners that are used in dry service and with no environmental or material corrosion hazard.	SD8 Wafer Head Screw Strong-Drive FPHSD Screw Strong-Drive X Metal Screw XLSH Shoulder Screw
Medium	HOT DIP HDG GALVANIZED® **ASTM A153, Class D**	Hot-dip galvanized fasteners ⅜" and smaller in diameter in accordance with ASTM A153, Class D. Hot-dip galvanized fasteners are compliant with the 2015 and 2018 IRC and IBC.	Strong-Drive SCN Nail
	Quik Guard® Coating	Quik Guard coatings are proprietary coating systems that consist of an electroplated zinc base layer and organic top coats. The corrosion resistance is equivalent to hot-dip galvanization (ASTM A153, Class D) in some exposures and in most non-marine environments, and described by ICC-ES, AC257 Exposures 1 and 3.	Strong-Drive XL **LARGE-HEAD METAL** Screw
	Type 410 Stainless Steel with Protective Top Coat	Carbon martensitic grade of stainless steel that is inherently magnetic, with an added protective top coat. This material can be used in mild atmospheres and many mild chemical environments.	Titen® Stainless-Steel Concrete and Masonry Screw
	Mechanically Galvanized Coating, ASTM B695, Class 55	Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong-Drive SD Connector screws are manufactured with a mechanically applied zinc coating in accordance with ASTM B695, Class 55, with a supplemental overcoat. These fasteners are compatible with painted and zinc-coated (G90 and ZMAX) connectors and are recognized in evaluation reports that can be found on **strongtie.com**.	Strong-Drive SD **CONNECTOR** Screw
	Double-Barrier Coating	Simpson Strong-Tie Strong-Drive SDS Heavy-Duty Connector screws and Outdoor Accents® structural wood screws are manufactured with double-barrier coating that provides a level of corrosion protection equaling that provided by HDG coating and are recognized in evaluation reports that can be found on **strongtie.com**.	Strong-Drive SDS **CONNECTOR** Screw Outdoor Accents Connector Screw and Structural Wood Screw
High/ Severe	HOT DIP HDG GALVANIZED® **ASTM A153, Class C**	Simpson Strong-Tie Strong-Drive Timber-Hex screws are hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153, Class C. These hot-dip galvanized fasteners have a minimum average of 1.25 oz./ft.^{2} of zinc coating and are compliant with the 2015 and 2018 IRC (R317.3) and IBC.	Strong-Drive **TIMBER-HEX HDG** Screw
	316 Stainless Steel **Type 316 Stainless Steel**	Type 316 stainless steel is a nickel-chromium austenitic grade of stainless steel with 2-3% molybdenum. It provides a level of corrosion protection suitable for severe environments, especially environments with chlorides. Type 316 stainless-steel fasteners are compliant with the 2015 and 2018 IBC and IRC.	Strong-Drive SCNR Nail Strong-Drive SDS **CONNECTOR** Screw

Dry Service

Wet Service

Elevated Service/Severe

Fastening Information

Round Holes
Purpose:
To fasten a connector.

Fill Requirements:
Always fill, unless noted otherwise.

Obround Holes
Purpose:
To make fastening a connector in a tight location easier.

Fill Requirements:
Always fill.

Hexagonal Holes
Purpose:
To fasten a connector to concrete or masonry.

Fill Requirements:
Always fill when fastening a connector to concrete or masonry.

Triangular Holes
Purpose:
To increase a connector's strength or to achieve max. strength.

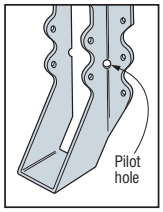
Fill Requirements:
When the designer specifies max. nailing.

Diamond Holes
Purpose:
To temporarily fasten a connector to make installing it easier.

Fill Requirements:
None.

Square Holes
Purpose:
To provide fastening option for unique custom designs

Fill Requirements:
Only when specified by designer.



Pilot Holes
Tooling holes for manufacturing purposes. No fasteners required.

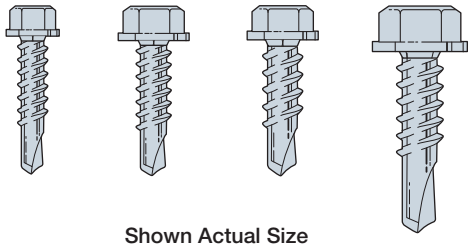
To achieve the loads shown in this catalog, the designer must verify that the self-drilling screws used for connector installation have P_{ss}/Ω and P_{ts}/Ω values greater than or equal to the values tabulated in this table.

Hex head screws shown are required for connectors in this catalog. Where sheathing or finishes will be applied over the screws and low-profile heads are needed (such as with bracing connectors, hurricane ties and stud-plate ties), the designer is to ensure that the minimum screw head diameter complies with ASME B18.6.4.

Minimum ASD Loads for Screws (lb.)

Screw No. Designation	Nominal Diameter d (in.)	Washer Diameter d_W (in.)	Allowable Screw Shear Strength (P_{ss}/Ω)	Allowable Shear Connection Strength (P_{ns}/Ω, P_{ss}/Ω) Steel Thickness mil (ga.)					Allowable Screw Tension Strength (P_{ts}/Ω)	Allowable Tensile Pull-Out Strength (P_{not}/Ω, P_{ts}/Ω) Steel Thickness mil (ga.)				
				33–33	43–43	54–54	68–68	97–97		33	43	54	68	97
				(20–20)	(18–18)	(16–16)	(14–14)	(12–12)		(20)	(18)	(16)	(14)	(12)
#8	0.164	0.318	470	165	245	470	470	470	630	70	95	170	215	305
#10	0.190	0.375	540	175	265	535	540	540	820	85	110	200	250	355
#12	0.216	0.375	840	190	280	570	805	840	845	95	125	225	285	405
#14	0.242	0.500	1,045	200	295	605	850	1,045	1,220	105	140	250	320	455

1. Allowable loads are per AISI S-100 and are for use when utilizing the traditional Allowable Stress Design methodology. The tabulated loads may be multiplied by a Factor of Safety (Ω) of 3 to determine the screw nominal strength. The LRFD load may be determined by multiplying the nominal screw load by a Resistance Factor (ϕ) of 0.50.
2. Allowable loads may not be increased for wind or seismic load unless otherwise noted.
3. Allowable loads are based on cold-formed steel members with a minimum yield strength, F_y, of 33 ksi and tensile strength, F_u, of 45 ksi for 43 mil (18 ga.) and thinner, and a minimum yield strength of 50 ksi and tensile strength of 65 ksi for 54 mil (16 ga.) and thicker.
4. Allowable loads are based on design steel thickness for 33 mil = 0.0346", 43 mil = 0.0451", 54 mil = 0.0566", 68 mil = 0.0713", and 97 mil = 0.1017" per AISI S201 Product Data, Table B2-1.
5. Self-drilling tapping screw fasteners for steel-to-steel connections used for connectors in this catalog shall be in compliance with ASTM C1513.
6. Minimum required screw length is the greater of ¾" and the minimum length required for the screw to extend through the steel connection a minimum of (3) exposed threads per AISI S200-12 General Provisions Standard, Sect. D1.3.
7. Screw diameters per AISI S200-12 Commentary Table C-E4-1.
8. Size ¼"-diameter self-tapping screws may be substituted for #14 screws.



Shown Actual Size

See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

Screw Suitability

Screw Point Type	Screw Size	Maximum Material Thickness[1,2] (in.)	(mm)
#2	#6	0.100	2.54
	#8	0.100	2.54
	#10	0.100	2.54
#3	#7	0.125	3.18
	#8	0.140	3.56
	#10	0.175	4.45
	#12	0.210	5.33
	#14	0.220	5.59
#4	#12	0.250	6.35
	#14	0.250	6.35
#5	#12	0.500	12.70
	#14	0.500	12.70

1. Total thickness of all steel, including any spacing between layers.
2. Drill and tap capacities may vary.
3. Table is guideline only; see individual product for specific maximum material thickness.

CFS Framing Member

Mil	Gauge	Design Thickness (in.)	(mm)	Minimum Thickness (in.)	(mm)
18	25	0.0188	0.48	0.0179	0.45
27	22	0.0283	0.72	0.0269	0.68
30	20 (drywall)	0.0312	0.79	0.0296	0.75
33	20 (structural)	0.0346	0.88	0.0329	0.84
43	18	0.0451	1.14	0.0428	1.09
54	16	0.0566	1.44	0.0538	1.37
68	14	0.0713	1.81	0.0677	1.72
97	12	0.1017	2.58	0.0966	2.45

1. One "mil" is 1/1000 (0.001) of an inch. Mil thickness measures the uncoated base material.

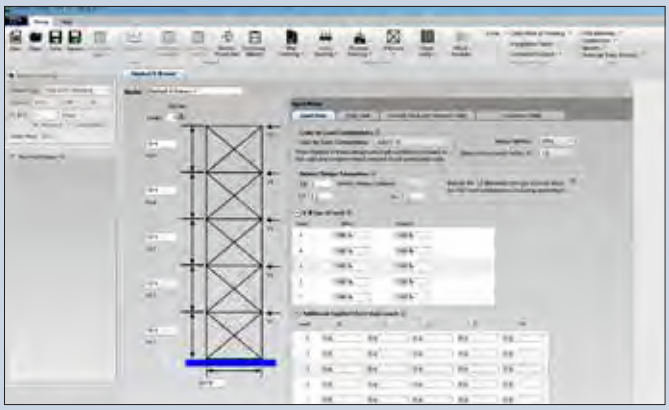
GET THERE QUICKER!

Simpson Strong-Tie® **CFS Designer**™ Software

New for 2020 — CFS Designer Version 3!

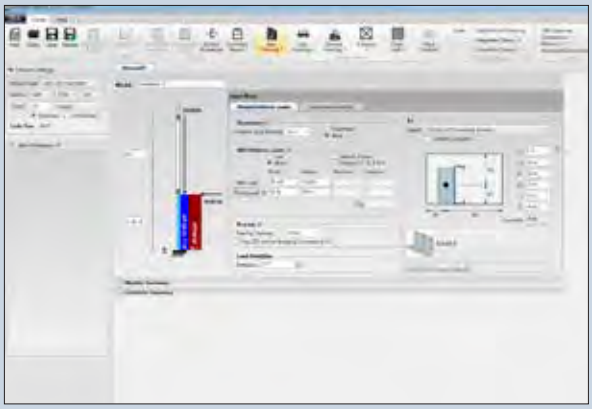
CFS Designer 3 now includes a module that empowers users to design multi-story x-brace and shearwalls per AISI S400-15/S1-16 and S240-15. With this powerful program engineers can design sheathed shearwalls or x-bracing up to eight stories in a matter of minutes. The design tool automates bookkeeping for transfer of all loads for all load combinations, as well as the ability to design in ASD or LRFD.

NEW

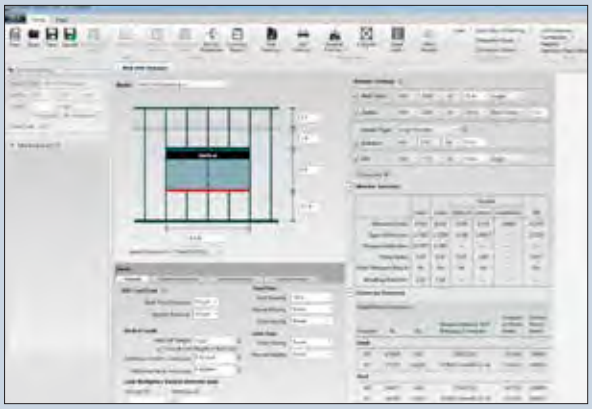


Stacked x-braced module automates stacked x-brace design up to eight stories.

Wall stud design tool models up to 3-span wall studs with overhangs at each end.



Knee-wall design tool models exterior or interior low walls for wind and/or seismic including anchorage into cracked or uncracked concrete.



Design automation tools for framed wall openings, stacked walls, floor joist, rafters, beam input, simple and stacked x-braced and shearwalls and wind module.

Other Key Additions and Enhancements:

- Addition of a knee-wall designer
- Wind load generator
- Connection designer for walls and openings
- Enhanced wall with opening interface
- Enhanced rafter framing interface
- Enhanced outputs

Please visit strongtie.com/cfsdesigner to:

- View complete system features
- Compare to LGBEAMER™ software
- Test drive the demo version
- View release notes
- Purchase and download CFS Designer™ software

System Requirements

1. Microsoft Windows® 2003 or newer
2. Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 Client Profile
3. Adobe Reader 9.0
4. Display Resolution 1280 x 768

General Information and Notes for Curtain-Wall Framing Connectors

Slide-clip and fixed-clip curtain-wall framing connectors represent key components that comprise a continuous load path between curtain-wall steel-stud framing and primary building structure.

In light-frame cold-formed steel construction, primary building structures typically consist of structural steel or structural concrete base material. Hence, connectors for curtain-wall framing are designed to anchor to steel or concrete to resist tension and compression load, perpendicular to wall, due to wind pressure, shear load due to gravity weight of the CFS framing, and in-plane load, parallel to wall due to earthquake or high wind force.

General Notes

1. Allowable loads are for use when utilizing the traditional Allowable Stress Design methodology. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for LRFD loads unless otherwise noted.
2. Allowable loads may not be increased for wind or earthquake load.

Allowable loads are based on cold-formed steel members with a minimum yield strength, F_y, of 33 ksi and tensile strength, F_u, of 45 ksi for 43 mils (18 ga.) and thinner, and a minimum yield strength of 50 ksi and tensile strength of 65 ksi for 54 mils (16 ga.) and thicker. (U.O.N.)

3. Clips do not replace lateral or stability bracing. Design of bracing is the responsibility of the designer.
4. It is the responsibility of the Designer to verify the adequacy of the stud. Allowable loads are based on clips installed an adequate distance away from penetrations, notches, ends of studs and other conditions that may affect the clip performance.
5. It is the responsibility of the designer to check the adequacy of the supporting structure for loads imposed by connectors.
6. Industry studies show that hardened fasteners can experience performance problems in wet or corrosive environments. Accordingly, use these products in dry and non-corrosive environments only.

Anchorage to Structural Steel

Anchor to structural steel using self-drilling screws, powder-actuated fasteners, or welding are based on installation in a minimum 3⁄16" thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi. (U.O.N.)

1. Allowable loads for #12–24 self-drilling screws are based on a minimum nominal shear strength, P_{ss}, of 2,520 lb. and nominal tension strength, P_{ts}, of 2,535 lb. It is the responsible of the designer to select the proper length fasteners based on installation need. Screw length must ensure fastener extends through the connection a minimum of three exposed threads.
2. Allowable loads for Simpson Strong-Tie® PDPAT-62KP powder-actuated “tophat” fasteners also apply to alternate fasteners with a minimum shank 0.157", a minimum head diameter of 0.300", a minimum allowable shear of 410 lb. and tension strength of 260 lb. for A36 steel, and a minimum allowable shear of 420 lb. and tension strength of 305 lb. for A572 or A992 steel per ESR-2138. “Tophat” fasteners are recommended to ensure adequate clamping force and consistent installations.
3. Allowable loads for welded connections require E70XX electrodes with a minimum throat size equal to the clip thickness. Welding shall be in compliance with AWS D1.3. Welding galvanized steel may produce harmful fumes; follow proper welding procedures and precautions.

Anchorage to Structural Concrete

Anchor to concrete or masonry such as Titen® 2 screws, Titen HD® screw anchor, Strong-Bolt® 2, or various type of epoxy for post installed are based on installation in concrete with a minimum f'_c = 2,500 psi and a maximum f'_c = 4,000 psi. Reference the current *Anchoring and Fastening Systems for Concrete and Masonry* catalog for more information.

1. Allowable loads for Simpson Strong-Tie Titen 2 concrete and masonry screws also apply to alternate fasteners with a ¼" diameter with hex head style, a minimum allowable shear of 300 lb. and tension strength of 415 lb. for concrete minimum f'_c of 2,500. Titen 2 screws install easily in a predrilled hole and include a drill bit in each box.
2. Titen HD is a heavy-duty screw anchor for use in cracked and uncracked concrete as well as uncracked masonry. Titen HD is available in ¼", ⅜" and ½" diameter for anchorage used in curtain-wall framing connector.
3. Strong-Bolt 2 is a wedge-type expansion anchor designed for optimal performance in cracked and uncracked concrete as well as uncracked masonry. Strong-Bolt 2 is available in ¼", ⅜" and ½" diameter for anchorage.

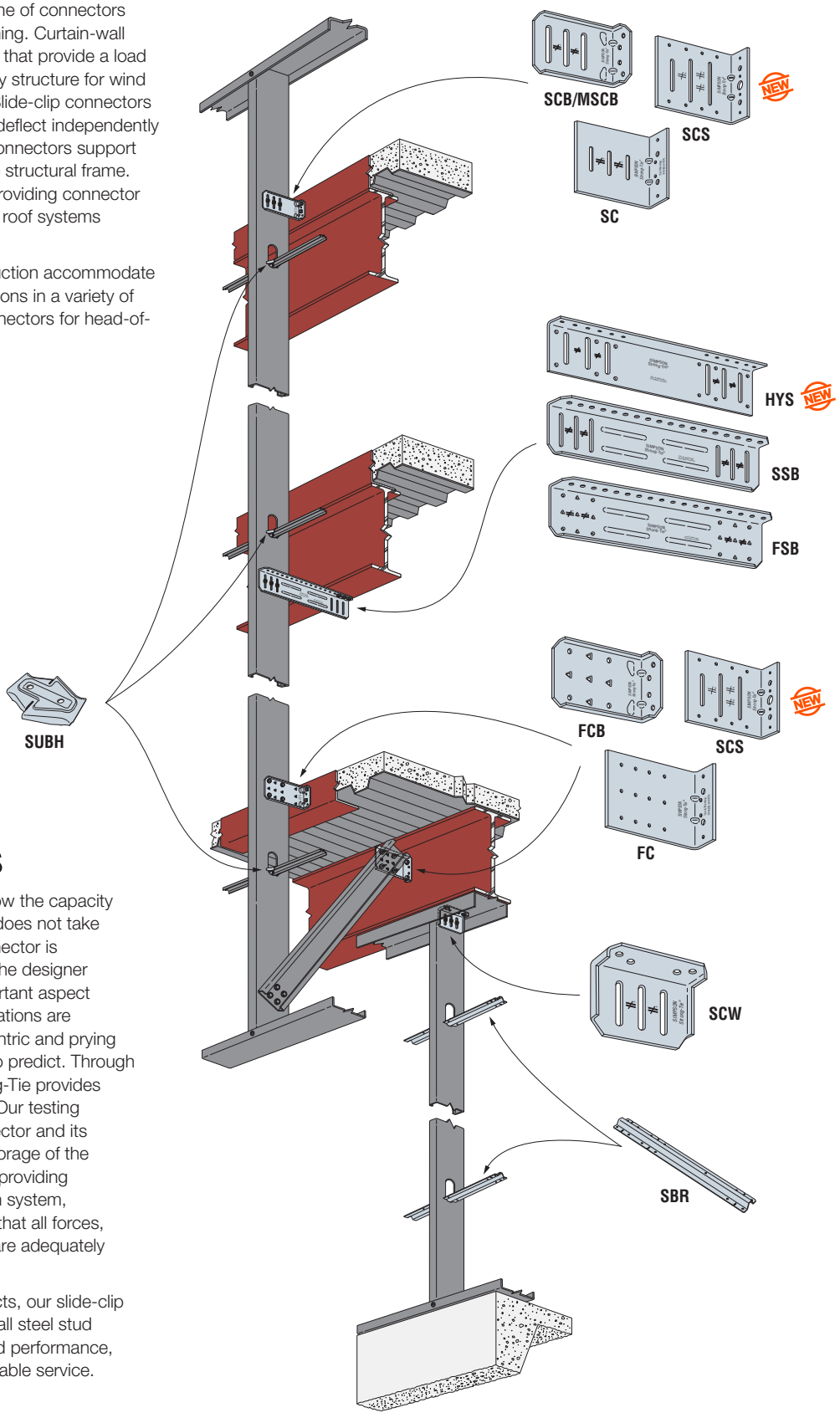
Innovative Solutions for Curtain-Wall Framing

Simpson Strong-Tie has developed a line of connectors for use with curtain-wall steel stud framing. Curtain-wall projects require a variety of connectors that provide a load path from the curtain wall to the primary structure for wind loads, seismic loads and dead loads. Slide-clip connectors enable the structural building frame to deflect independently of the curtain-wall system. Fixed-clip connectors support the dead load of a curtain wall from the structural frame. Fixed clips have the added benefit of providing connector solutions for load-bearing walls and for roof systems utilizing steel trusses and rafters.

Our connectors for curtain-wall construction accommodate many different bypass framing applications in a variety of stand-off conditions. We also offer connectors for head-of-wall and strut applications.

Tailored to Your Design

Our standard slide clips accommodate either ¾" or 1" of both upward and downward movement, equivalent to an L/360 live-load deflection for a 30' span. Our standard clips also accommodate stand-offs as large as 25". For deflections greater than 1", or job-specific conditions, Simpson Strong-Tie can provide custom clips to suit most framing needs (see p. 117).

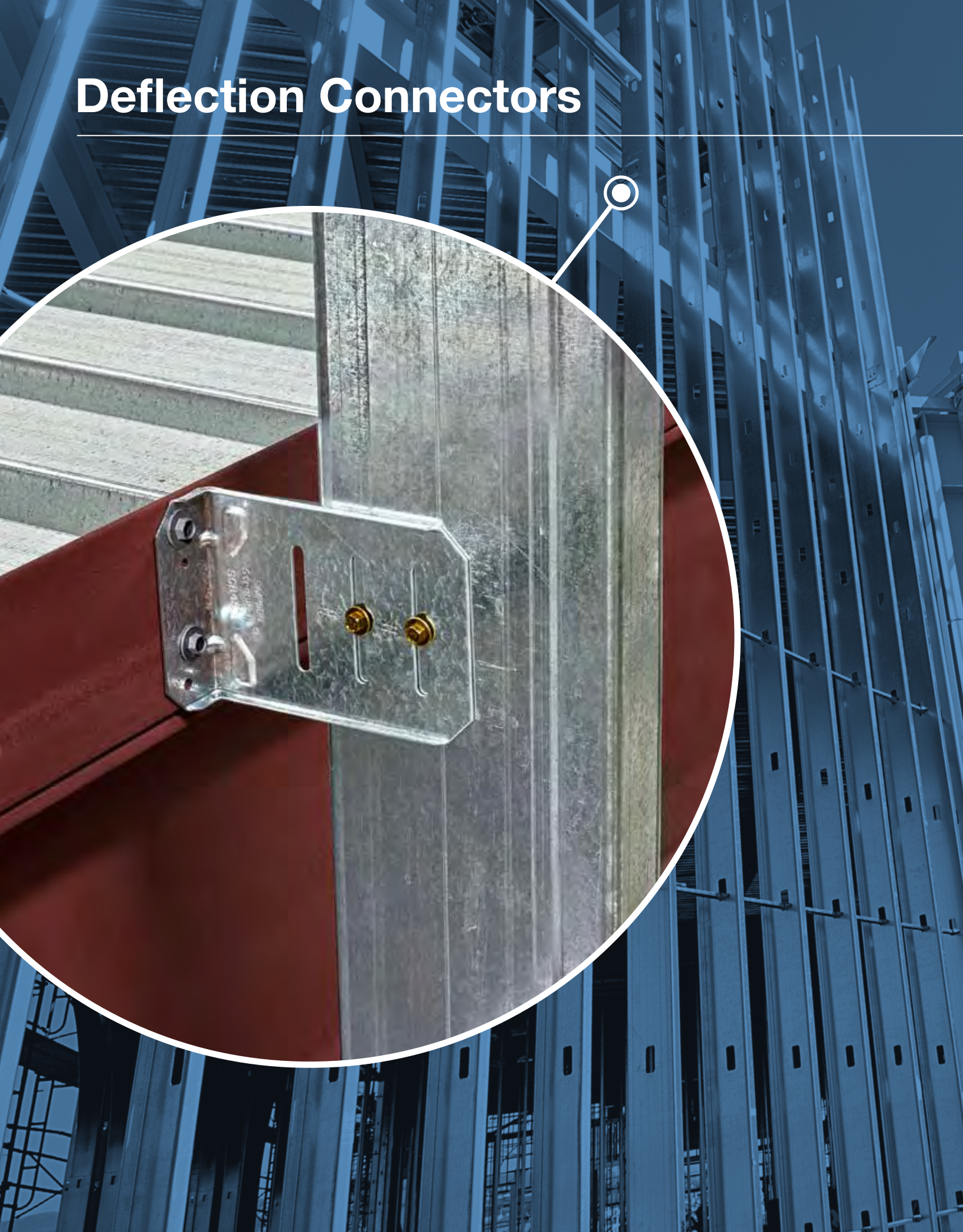


Complete, Tested Solutions

Designers of curtain walls will often know the capacity of a connector, but since the capacity does not take into account the way in which the connector is anchored to the supporting structure, the designer must then manually calculate this important aspect of the connection design. These calculations are complicated by considerations of eccentric and prying forces that often exist but are difficult to predict. Through comprehensive testing Simpson Strong-Tie provides total, code-listed connector solutions. Our testing extends from the capacity of the connector and its attachment to the framing, to the anchorage of the connector to the primary structure. By providing complete data on the entire connection system, we save the designer time and ensure that all forces, including eccentric and prying forces, are adequately considered.

As with all Simpson Strong-Tie® products, our slide-clip and fixed-clip connectors for curtain-wall steel stud framing carry our promise of quality and performance, and are backed by prompt, knowledgeable service.

Deflection Connectors



SCB/MSCB Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Connector

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The SCB/MSCB slide-clip connectors are high-performance connectors for bypass framing applications designed to reduce design time and overall installed cost. Various anchorage methods have been tested, and the resulting allowable loads eliminate the need to design connector anchorage. The SCB/MSCB can accommodate applications that typically require two parts with a single connector, reducing material and labor cost. These connectors are manufactured in five different lengths to accommodate a variety of stand-off conditions and steel-stud sizes.

Features:

- Provides a full 1" of both upward and downward movement
- The precision-manufactured shouldered screws provided with the SCB/MSCB connector are designed to prevent overdriving and to ensure the clip functions properly
- Strategically placed stiffeners, embossments and anchor holes maximize connector performance
- Simpson Strong-Tie® No-Equal stamps mark the center of the slots to help ensure correct shouldered-screw placement

Material: SCB — 54 mil (16 ga.); MSCB — 68 mil (14 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of anchors.
- Use the specified number of XLSH34B1414 #14 shouldered screws (included). Install shouldered screws in the slots adjacent to the No-Equal stamp.
- Use a maximum of one screw per slot.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information:

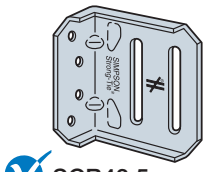
SCB43.5-KT contains:

- 25 connectors
- (55) XLSH34B1414 #14 shouldered screws

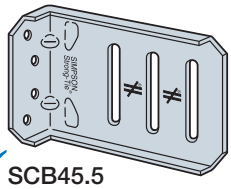
SCB45.5-KT, MSCB45.5-KT, SCB47.5-KT, MSCB47.5-KT, SCB49.5-KT, and SCB411.5-KT contain:

- 25 connectors
- (83) XLSH34B1414 #14 shouldered screws

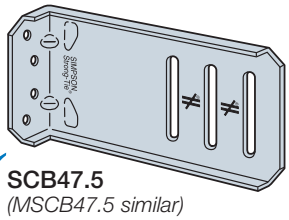
Note: Replacement #14 shouldered screws for SCB/MSCB connectors are XLSH34B1414-RP83



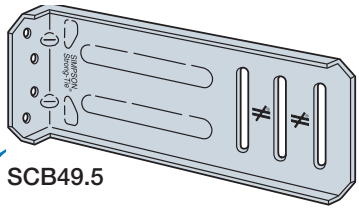
SCB43.5



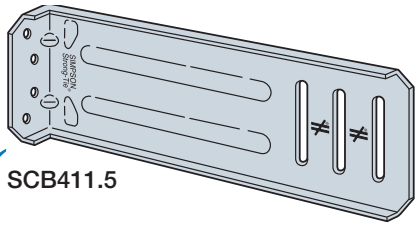
SCB45.5
(MSCB45.5 similar)



SCB47.5
(MSCB47.5 similar)

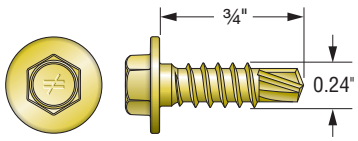


SCB49.5

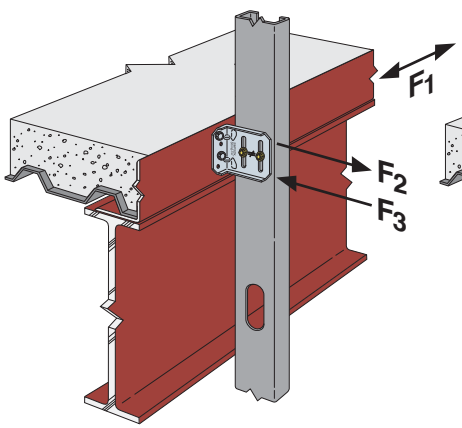


SCB411.5

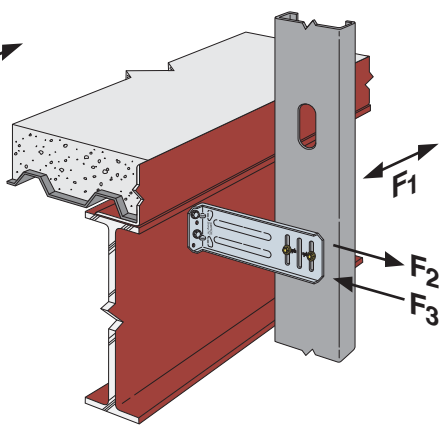
US Patent 8,555,592



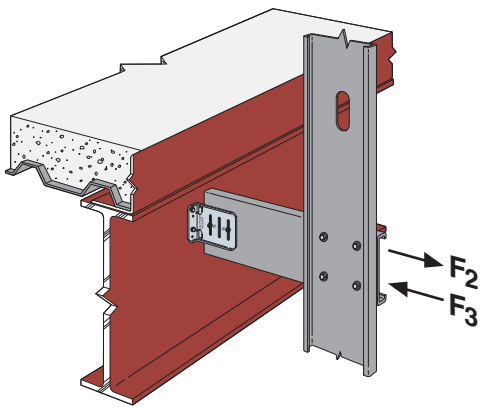
XLSH34B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw for Attachment to Stud Framing
(included)



Typical SCB/MSCB Installation



SCB/MSCB Installation at Fascia Beam



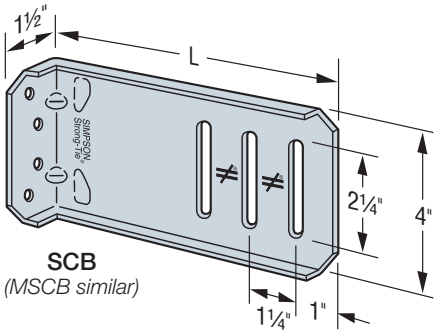
Typical SCB/MSCB Installation with Stud Strut

SCB/MSCB Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Connector

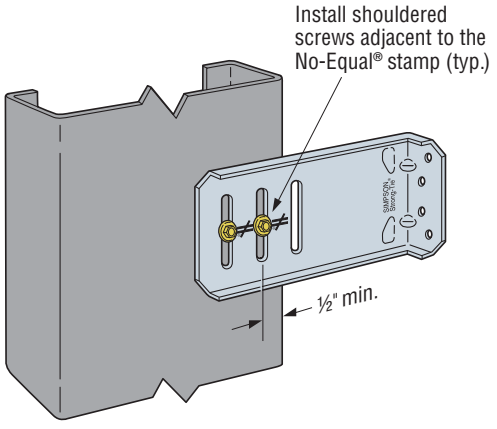
SCB/MSCB Allowable Connector Loads (lb.)

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	No. of #14 Shouldered Screws[1]	Stud Thickness												Code Ref.
				33 mil (20 ga.)			43 mil (18 ga.)			54 mil (16 ga.)			68 mil (14 ga.)			
				F_1[3,4]	F_2[2]	F_3[2]	F_1[3,4]	F_2[2]	F_3[2]	F_1[3,4]	F_2[2]	F_3[2]	F_1[3,4]	F_2[2]	F_3[2]	
SCB43.5	54 (16)	3½	2	100	520	160	160	610	690	215	760	975	215	760	975	IBC, FL, LA
SCB45.5	54 (16)	5½	2	120	490	150	150	610	690	200	760	975	215	760	975	
			3	120	675	150	150	895	1,000	200	990	1,260	215	990	1,260	
MSCB45.5	68 (14)	5½	2	120	490	185	185	780	690	250	1,055	1,200	270	1,195	1,475	IBC, LA
			3	120	675	185	185	1,070	1,000	250	1,220	1,930	270	1,365	1,930	
SCB47.5	54 (16)	7½	2	90	490	120	120	610	690	160	760	945	175	760	945	IBC, FL, LA
			3	90	675	120	120	895	1,000	160	990	1,260	175	990	1,260	
MSCB47.5	68 (14)	7½	2	105	490	140	140	780	690	190	1,055	1,200	205	1,195	1,475	IBC, LA
			3	105	675	140	140	1,070	1,000	190	1,220	1,930	205	1,365	1,930	
SCB49.5	54 (16)	9½	2	90	490	105	110	690	690	105	760	945	110	760	945	IBC, FL, LA
			3	90	675	105	110	895	1,000	105	990	1,260	110	990	1,260	
SCB411.5	54 (16)	11½	2	90	490	85	90	690	690	85	990	920	90	990	920	
			3	90	675	85	90	860	1,000	85	990	1,260	90	990	1,260	

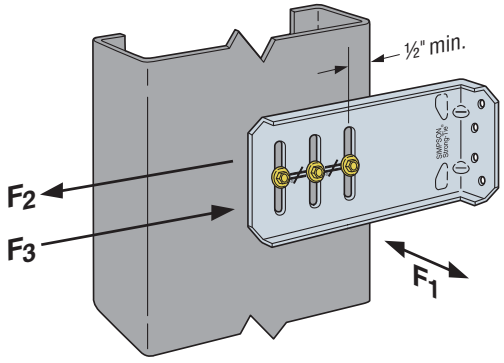
1. When the SCB or MSCB connector is used with two shouldered screws, the screws may be installed in any two slots.
2. Allowable loads are based on clips installed with (4) #12–14 screws in the anchor leg. For other anchorage installations, the capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load from the SCB/MSCB Allowable Anchorage Loads table on p. 27.
3. Anchorage to the supporting structure using welds or a minimum of (2) fasteners is required.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of stud. Tested failure mode due to screw pullout; therefore compare F_1 against F_p calculated per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 13 with a_p = 1.25 and R_p = 1.0.



SCB
(MSCB similar)



SCB/MSCB Installation with Two Shouldered Screws



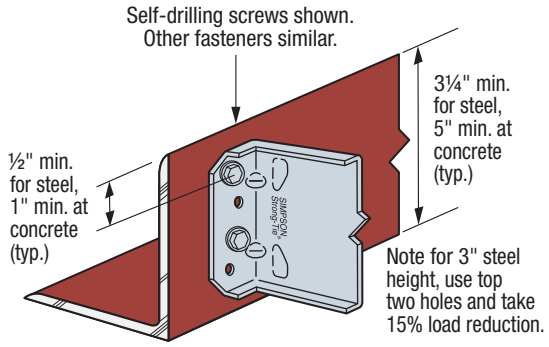
SCB/MSCB Installation with Three Shouldered Screws

SCB/MSCB Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Connector

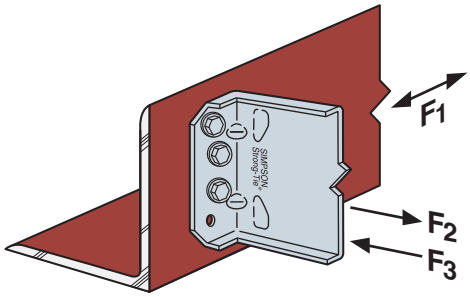
SCB/MSCB Allowable Anchorage Loads

Anchorage Type	Minimum Base Material	No. of Anchors	F_2 and F_3	
			SCB	MSCB
#12–24 self-drilling screws Simpson Strong-Tie® X and XL Metal screws	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	1,115	1,150
		3	1,645	1,725
		4	2,230	2,300
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5⁄8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	440	520
		3	585	780
		4	895	1,040
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5⁄8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A572 or A992 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	585	610
		3	800	915
		4	1,170	1,220
Simpson Strong-Tie 1⁄4" x 1 3⁄4" Titen® 2 TTN25134H	Concrete f'_c = 2,500 psi	2	380	380
		3	525	525
		4	675	675
Weld E70XX electrodes	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	Hard side: 2" Free side: 1"	1,735	2,040

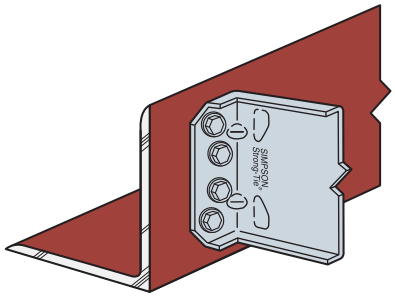
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable loads are for clip anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated allowable anchorage loads the allowable load from the SCB/MSCB Allowable Connector Load table on p. 26.
3. Allowable loads for #12–24 self-drilling screws and PDPAT powder-actuated fasteners are based on installation in minimum 3⁄16" thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi. PDPAT values are also provided for A572 steel. Values listed above may be used where other thicknesses of steel are encountered or other manufacturers are used, provided that the fastener has equal or better tested values (see p. 22). It is the responsibility of the designer to select the proper length fasteners based on the steel thickness installation.
4. For screw fastener installation into steel backed by concrete, predrilling of both the steel and the concrete is suggested. For predrilling use a maximum 3⁄16"-diameter drill bit.



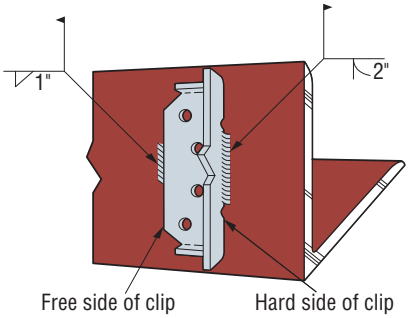
Two Anchors



Three Anchors



Four Anchors



Weld

SCB/MSCB Anchor Layout

SCS Seismic Bypass Framing Connector

The first product of its type to undergo full-scale cyclic research testing to determine its load capacities in real-world conditions, the SCS is a hybrid clip designed specifically to allow both slide-clip or fixed-clip applications in areas of high seismic activity. Everything about the SCS clip — from its heavy-duty 10- and 12-gauge steel manufacturing to its strategically placed darts to the location of its fastener slots and holes — has been engineered to provide exceptional resistance to in-plane seismic loads. Because slide-clip testing shows that attachment at the first slot is most critical to in-plane capacity, the SCS is designed to accommodate two large washer screws (included) at the first slot attached to the stud.

The SCS clip is the most versatile clip on the market making it the ideal clip in seismic and non-seismic areas. This clip has three prepunched oblong slots for slide applications and a pattern of round holes for fixed-clip applications to meet a range of load needs. In addition, the support leg features anchor holes for concrete supports using ¼"- or ½"-diameter concrete screws or bolts, plus smaller holes for steel supports using powder-actuated fasteners such as Simpson Strong-Tie® PDPAT 0.157"-diameter pins or #12 self-drilling Strong-Drive® XL Large-Head Metal screws.

Features:

- 3½", 6" and 8" lengths
- Slide slots used with shouldered washer screws (included) allow a full 1" of vertical deflection
- Precision-located stiffeners enhance strength while allowing ductility
- Simpson Strong-Tie No-Equal® stamps alongside slide slots indicate proper screw placement
- Dual-function clip with prepunched slots for slide application and small round holes for fixed application

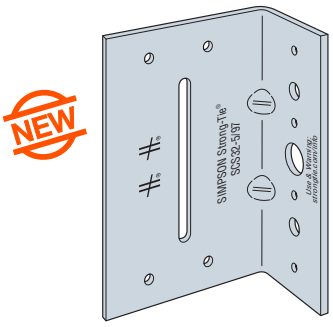
Material: 12 ga. (97 mil) and 10 ga. (118 mil), 50 ksi

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

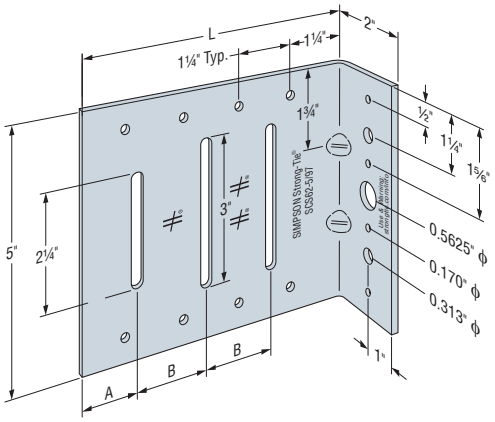
- SCS32-5 permits 1" maximum standoff for fixed applications and 1½" maximum for slide applications. SCS62-5 and SCS82-5 maximum standoff are 2¼" for fixed applications and 3" for slide applications.
- Use the specified type and number of anchors.
- Slide applications — Use the specified number of XLSH78B1414 #14 shoulder screws (included). Install the screws in the slots adjacent to the No-Equal stamps.
- Fixed applications — Use the specified number of #10 screws (not included) in the designated screw holes.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart.

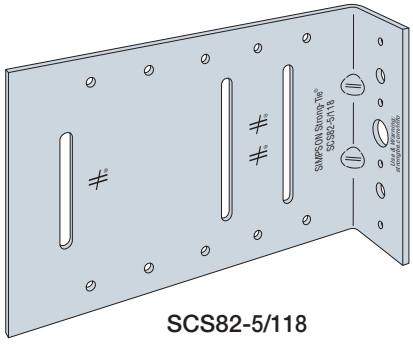


Load rated per ICC AC261 with the highest in-plane loads in the industry.

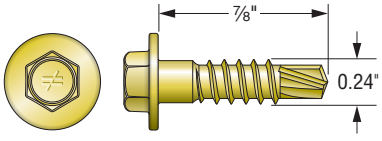
SCS32-5/97



SCS62-5/97, SCS62-5/118



SCS82-5/118



XLSH78B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw for Attachment to Stud Framing Slide Application
(included)

Ordering Information

Model No.	Order SKU	Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	A (in.)	B (in.)
SCS32-5/97	SCS32-5/97-KT25	97 (12)	3½	1⅝	—
SCS62-5/97	SCS62-5/97-KT25	97 (12)	6	1⅛	1½
SCS62-5/118	SCS62-5/118-KT25	118 (10)	6	1⅛	1½
SCS82-5/118	SCS82-5/118-KT25	118 (10)	8	1⅛	1½

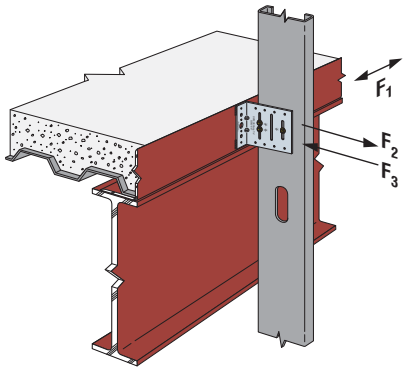
1. Each box contains (25) connectors.
2. SCS32-5/97-KT25 comes with 55 screws for slide-clip applications. All other SCS kits come with 83 screws for slide-clip applications.

SCS Seismic Bypass Framing Connector

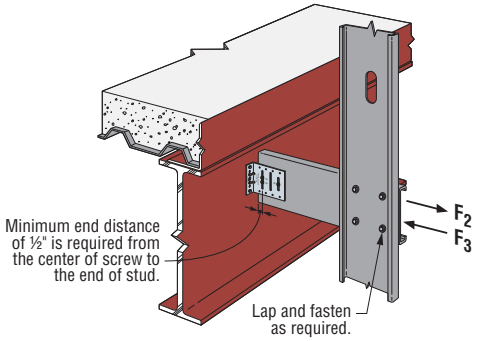
SCS Slide-Clip Allowable Connector Loads

Model No.	Framing Members Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners to Framing Member		Max. Standoff Distance (in.)	Allowable Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
		Fastener Pattern	No. of #14 Shouldered Screws		In-Plane Load F_1	Tension Load F_2	Comp. Load F_3	
SCS32-5/97	33 (20)	S1	2	1½	200	420	420	IBC, LA
SCS62-5/97		S1	3	1½	205	630	760	
		S2	3	3	205	630	760	
SCS62-5/118		S1	3	1½	265	650	760	
		S2	3	3	265	650	760	
SCS82-5/118		S1	3	1½	265	650	760	
		S2	3	3	265	650	760	
SCS32-5/97	43 (18)	S1	2	1½	290	540	540	
SCS62-5/97		S1	3	1½	350	895	1,165	
		S2	3	3	335	895	1,165	
SCS62-5/118		S1	3	1½	435	940	1,165	
		S2	3	3	435	940	1,165	
SCS82-5/118		S1	3	1½	435	940	1,165	
		S2	3	3	435	940	1,165	
SCS32-5/97	54 (16)	S1	2	1½	540	890	890	
SCS62-5/97		S1	3	1½	650	1,635	2,025	
		S2	3	3	620	1,635	1,530	
SCS62-5/118		S1	3	1½	650	1,825	2,085	
		S2	3	3	620	1,825	2,085	
SCS82-5/118		S1	3	1½	650	1,825	2,085	
		S2	3	3	620	1,825	2,085	
SCS32-5/97	68 (14)	S1	2	1½	550	925	925	
SCS62-5/97		S1	3	1½	705	2,060	2,160	
		S2	3	3	670	2,060	1,630	
SCS62-5/118		S1	3	1½	705	2,065	2,220	
		S2	3	3	670	2,065	2,220	
SCS82-5/118		S1	3	1½	705	2,065	2,220	
		S2	3	3	670	2,065	2,220	
SCS32-5/97	97 (12)	S1	2	1½	650	925	925	
SCS62-5/97		S1	3	1½	975	2,060	2,160	
		S2	3	3	930	2,060	1,630	
SCS62-5/118		S1	3	1½	975	2,065	2,220	
		S2	3	3	930	2,065	2,220	
SCS82-5/118		S1	3	1½	975	2,065	2,220	
		S2	3	3	930	2,065	2,220	

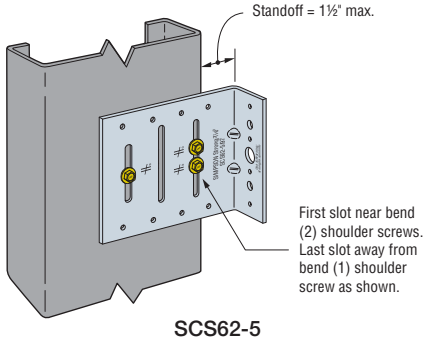
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. SCS Allowable Connector Loads are also limited by the SCS Anchorage Load tables on pp. 32 and 33. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustrations on p. 31 for fastener placement to stud framing.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of the stud. Tests are governed by fastener connections.
5. F_1 loads are based on maximum standoff distances of 1½" or 3" as shown. SCS32-5/97 maximum 1½" standoff.



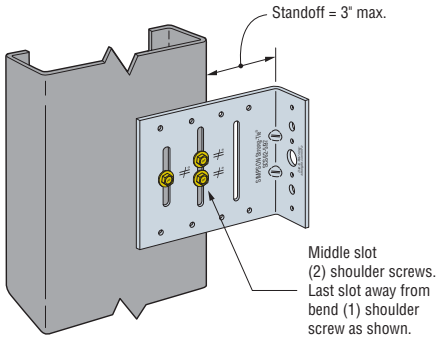
Typical SCS Slide-Clip Installation



Typical SCS Slide-Clip Installation with Stud Strut



SCS62-5
1½" Maximum Standoff
(Pattern S1 — reference p. 31 for all fastener patterns)



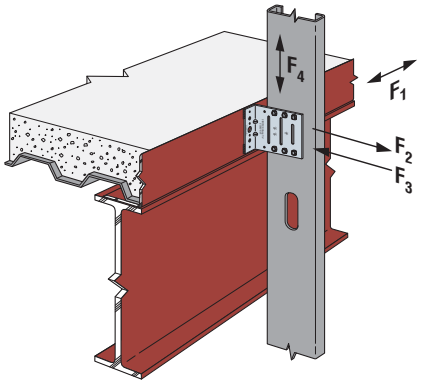
SCS62-5
3" Maximum Standoff
(Pattern S2 — reference p. 31 for all fastener patterns)

SCS Seismic Bypass Framing Connector

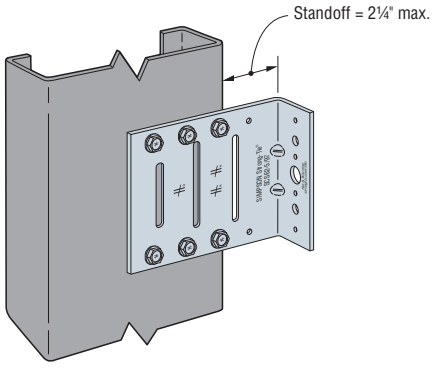
SCS Fixed-Clip Allowable Connector Loads

Model No.	Framing Members Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners to Framing Member		Max. Standoff Distance (in.)	Allowable Load (lb.)				Code Ref.
		Fastener Pattern	No. of #10 Self-Drilling Screws		In-Plane Load F_1	Tension Load F_2	Comp. Load F_3	Shear Load F_4	
SCS32-5/97	33 (20)	R1	4	1	160	705	705	705	IBC, LA
SCS62-5/97		R1	6	2¼	145	1,060	1,060	650	
		R2	8	1	175	1,415	1,415	995	
SCS62-5/118		R1	6	2¼	150	1,060	1,060	650	
		R2	8	1	175	1,415	1,415	995	
SCS82-5/118		R1	8	2¼	150	1,415	1,415	665	
		R2	10	1	175	1,765	1,765	1,050	
SCS32-5/97	43 (18)	R1	4	1	200	1,050	1,050	1,050	
SCS62-5/97		R1	6	2¼	190	1,580	1,580	970	
		R2	8	1	225	2,105	2,105	1,480	
SCS62-5/118		R1	6	2¼	195	1,580	1,580	970	
		R2	8	1	245	2,105	2,105	1,480	
SCS82-5/118		R1	8	2¼	195	2,105	2,105	990	
		R2	10	1	245	2,630	2,105	1,565	
SCS32-5/97	54 (16)	R1	4	1	395	2,135	2,135	1,405	
SCS62-5/97		R1	6	2¼	345	3,205	2,275	1,970	
		R2	8	1	410	4,275	3,125	3,005	
SCS62-5/118		R1	6	2¼	360	3,205	2,440	1,970	
		R2	8	1	445	4,275	3,350	3,005	
SCS82-5/118		R1	8	2¼	360	4,275	2,440	2,010	
		R2	10	1	445	4,540	3,350	3,180	
SCS32-5/97	68 (14)	R1	4	1	445	2,160	2,160	1,405	
SCS62-5/97		R1	6	2¼	410	3,240	2,275	1,970	
		R2	8	1	435	4,320	3,125	3,005	
SCS62-5/118		R1	6	2¼	535	3,240	2,440	1,970	
		R2	8	1	540	4,320	3,350	3,005	
SCS82-5/118		R1	8	2¼	535	4,320	2,980	2,010	
		R2	10	1	675	4,720	4,095	3,180	
SCS32-5/97	97 (12)	R1	4	1	635	2,160	2,160	1,405	
SCS62-5/97		R1	6	2¼	775	3,240	2,275	1,970	
		R2	8	1	775	4,320	3,125	3,005	
SCS62-5/118		R1	6	2¼	775	3,240	2,440	1,970	
		R2	8	1	775	4,320	3,350	3,005	
SCS82-5/118		R1	8	2¼	775	4,320	2,980	2,010	
		R2	10	1	775	4,720	4,095	3,180	

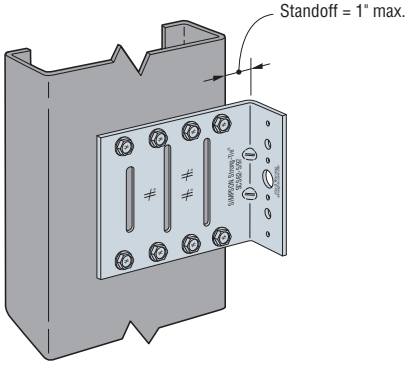
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. SCS Allowable Connector Loads are also limited by the SCS Anchorage Load tables on pp. 32 and 33. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustrations on p. 31 for screw fastener placement to stud framing.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of the stud. Tests are governed by fastener connections.
5. F_1 loads are based on maximum standoff distances of 1" or 2¼" as shown. SCS32-5/97 maximum 1" standoff.
6. XLSH78B1414 #14 shouldered screw may used to replace #10 screws in a fixed application.



Typical SCS Fixed-Clip Installation



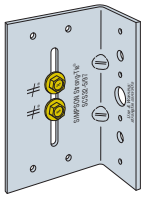
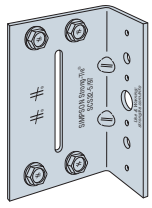
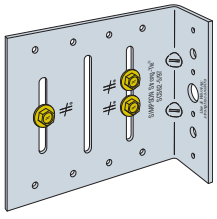
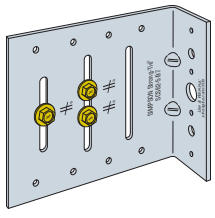
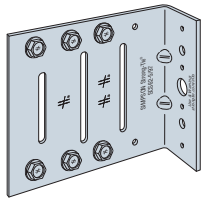
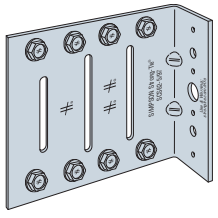
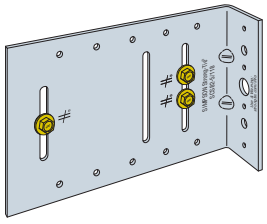
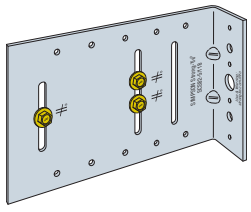
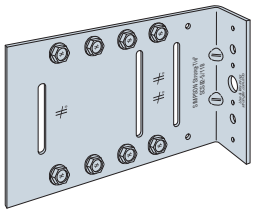
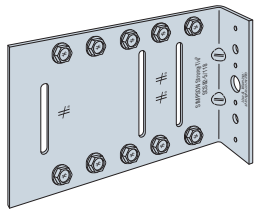
SCS62-5
2¼" Maximum Standoff
(Pattern R1 — reference p. 31 for all fastener patterns)



SCS62-5
1" Maximum Standoff
(Pattern R2 — reference p. 31 for all fastener patterns)

SCS Seismic Bypass Framing Connector

Fastener Patterns

	Slide Conditions		Fixed Conditions	
Model No.	**Pattern S1**	**Pattern S2**	**Pattern R1**	**Pattern R2**
SCS32-5/97				
SCS62-5/97 SCS62-5/118				
SCS82-118				

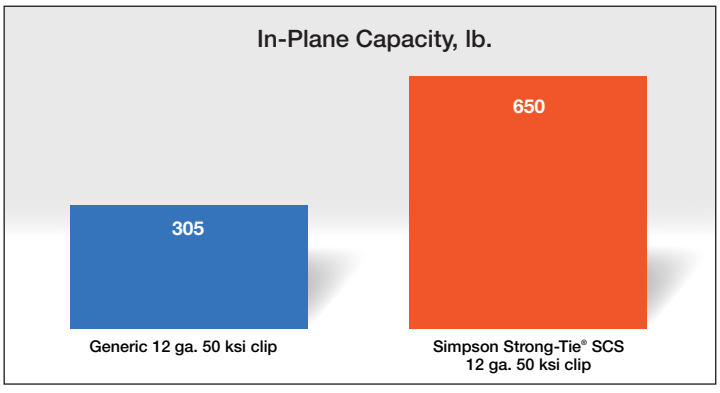
First of Its Kind — Full-Scale Cyclic Testing for Bypass Clips

The Re-Engineered SCS Clip

Our engineering expertise went into our new SCS seismic bypass clip. All aspects of the clip were evaluated. One significant modification was the location of our screw holes and slots. Our tests showed that in-plane load is not evenly applied to all screws. In-plane load, or seismic shaking along the plane of the wall, applies predominantly to the first row of screws. Our SCS clip was designed to accommodate two shoulder screws at the first screw line, doubling the number of screws effectively resisting in-plane load.

Testing Results Explained

To determine the in-plane performance of our SCS clips, Simpson Strong-Tie conducted full-scale cyclic testing on our uniaxial shake table at our Tye Gilb Research Laboratory in Stockton, CA. The full-scale test results were used to develop a representative component test to determine various combinations of stud/clip in-plane capacities. This first-of-its-kind testing represents something that was sorely needed because of the lack of industry testing and design standards. Our tests also allowed us to re-engineer the bypass clip to significantly increase the in-plane capacities. Prior to our tested values, various unproven calculation techniques have been used to estimate in-plane loads. Our tested in-plane loads eliminate the guesswork and thus mitigate risk for engineers, contractors and building owners.



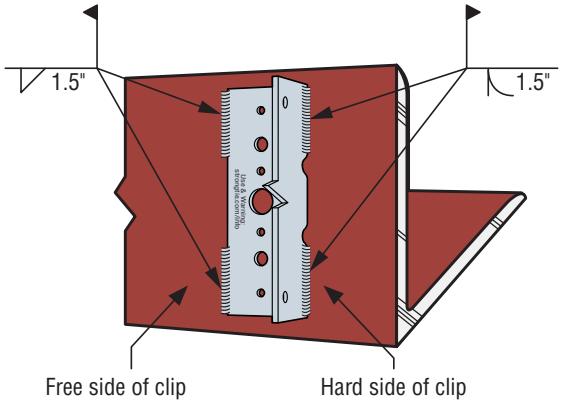
Test based on 16 ga. 50 ksi stud and 12 ga. generic clip with (3) #14 screws through slot with flat washer tested in same manner as Simpson Strong-Tie SCS 12 ga. 50 ksi clip in slide-clip application.

SCS Seismic Bypass Framing Connector

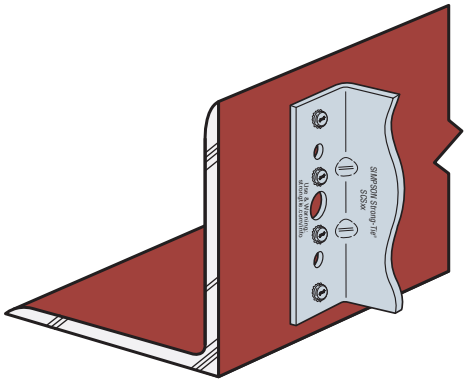
SCS Allowable Anchorage Loads to Steel

Anchorage Type	Minimum Base Material	No. of Anchors	Allowable Load (lb.)		
			F_1	F_2 and F_3	F_4
#12–24 self-drilling screws Simpson Strong-Tie® X and XL Metal screws	A36 steel 3/16" thickness	3	730	1,725	1,210
		4	975	2,545	3,180
#14 self-drilling screws Simpson Strong-Tie E Metal screw E1B1414	A36 steel 3/16" thickness	3	730	1,730	1,210
		4	975	2,620	2,620
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5/8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A36 steel 3/16" thickness	3	—	780	—
		4	—	1,040	1,040
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5/8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A572 or A992 steel 3/16" thickness	3	—	1,260	—
		4	—	1,710	1,710
Weld E70XX electrodes	A36 steel 3/16" thickness	(2) Hard side: 1.5" (2) Free side: 1.5"	2,040	4,720	3,865

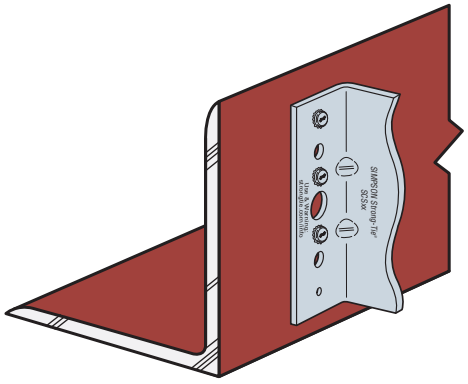
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable anchorage loads are also limited by the SCS Connector Loads on p. 29 for slide applications and p. 30 for fixed applications. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. Allowable loads for self-drilling screws and PDPAT powder-actuated fasteners are based on installation in minimum 3/16"-thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi. PDPAT values are also provided for A572 steel. Values listed above maybe used where other thicknesses of steel are encountered provided that the fastener has equal or better tested values into thicker steel. It is the responsibility of the designer to select the proper length fasteners based on the steel thickness installation.
4. For screw fastener installation into steel backed by concrete, predrilling of both the steel and the concrete is suggested. For predrilling, use a maximum 3/16"-diameter drill bit.
5. F_1, F_2, F_3 and F_4 load directions are the same as SCS Connector Loads on p. 29 for slide applications and p. 30 for fixed applications.



Weld



4 PAF Anchor Placement
(4 screws similar)



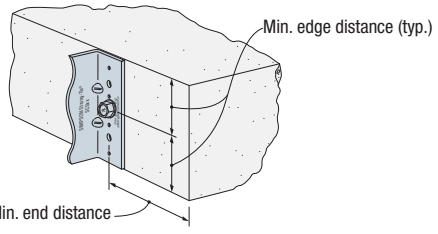
3 PAF Anchor Placement
(3 screws similar)

SCS Seismic Bypass Framing Connector

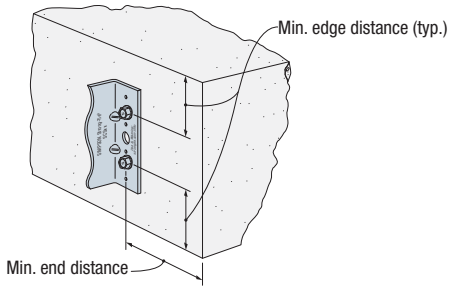
SCS Allowable Anchorage Loads to Concrete

Model No.	Anchor Bolt Quantity and Diameter	Nominal Embed. Depth, h_{nom} (in.)	Minimum Edge Distance (in.)	Minimum End Distance (in.)	Allowable Load (lb.)					
					f'_c = 3,000 psi			f'_c = 4,000 psi		
					F_1	F_2 and F_3	F_4	F_1	F_2 and F_3	F_4
Uncracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A & B [4,6]										
Titen HD®	(2) ¼"	1⅝	1½	2⅝	375	725	565	430	840	655
		2½			410	525	565	475	605	655
Strong-Bolt® 2	(2) ¼"	1¾	4	4	750	1,245	750	750	1,245	750
Titen HD	(1) ½"	3¼	2½	2⅝	525	1,105	665	605	1,245	770
		3¾			540	1,110	690	625	1,245	795
Strong-Bolt 2	(1) ½"	2¾	4	4	1,035	1,065	1,145	1,195	1,230	1,325
		3⅞			1,120	1,245	1,400	1,295	1,245	1,620
AT-XP®	(1) ½"	7	2½	2⅝	1,160	1,145	1,450	1,340	1,145	1,675
SET-XP®					1,160	1,050	1,450	1,340	1,050	1,675
SET-3G™					1,160	1,245	1,450	1,340	1,245	1,675
Cracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A & B [4,6]										
Titen HD	(2) ¼"	1⅝	1½	2⅝	265	690	405	305	800	465
		2½			295	770	445	340	885	515
Titen HD	(1) ½"	3¼	2½	2⅝	375	790	475	430	910	550
		3¾			385	790	490	445	910	565
Strong-Bolt 2	(1) ½"	2¾	4	4	740	1,225	925	855	1,245	1,065
		3⅞			800	1,245	1,000	925	1,245	1,155
AT-XP	(1) ½"	7	2½	2⅝	830	1,245	1,035	955	1,245	1,195
SET-XP					830	1,205	1,035	955	1,205	1,195
SET-3G					830	1,245	1,035	955	1,245	1,195
Cracked Concrete, Seismic in SDC C Through F [5,6]										
Titen HD	(2) ¼"	1⅝	1½	2⅝	310	605	470	360	700	545
		2½			340	670	520	395	775	600
Titen HD	(1) ½"	3¼	2½	2⅝	435	690	555	505	800	640
		3¾			450	690	575	520	800	660
Strong-Bolt 2	(1) ½"	2¾	4	4	860	1,070	1,075	995	1,240	1,245
		3⅞			935	1,245	1,170	1,080	1,245	1,350
AT-XP	(1) ½"	7	2½	2⅝	965	1,245	1,210	1,115	1,245	1,395
SET-XP					965	1,055	1,210	1,115	1,055	1,395
SET-3G					965	1,245	1,210	1,115	1,245	1,395

1. Allowable anchor capacities have been determined using ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 calculations with a minimum concrete compressive strength (f'_c) of 3,000 and 4,000 psi in normal-weight concrete. Tabulated values shall be multiplied by a factor (λ_a) of 0.6 for sand light-weight concrete.
2. Load values are for group anchors based on ACI 318, condition B, load factors from ACI 318-14 Section 5.3, no supplement edge reinforcement, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete and periodic special inspection.
3. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values were determined by multiplying calculated LRFD capacities by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.70 for seismic load and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
4. Tabulated allowable ASD loads for Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B are based on using wind conversion factors and may be increased by 1.17 for SDC A and B only.
5. Design loads shall include the over-strength factor per ASCE7 Section 12.4.3. For fasteners in exterior wall connection systems, Ω_o = 1.5 per Table 13.5-1.
6. Tabulated allowable loads are based on anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system shall be the minimum of the allowable anchorage load and the SCS allowable connector loads on p. 29 for slide applications and p. 30 for fixed applications.
7. Shaded values are limited by connector serviceability and strength in a single-fastener anchorage.
8. For anchor subjected to both tension and shear loads, it shall be designed to satisfy the following:
   a. For $N_a / N_{all} \le 0.2$, the full allowable load in shear is permitted.
   b. For $V_a / V_{all} \le 0.2$, the full allowable load in tension is permitted.
   c. For all other cases, $N_a / N_{all} + V_a / V_{all} \le 1.2$, where
      N_a = Applied ASD tension load.
      N_{all} = Allowable F_2 or F_3 load column from SCS allowable anchorage loads to concrete table.
      V_a = Applied ASD shear load.
      V_{all} = Allowable F_4 or F_1 load column from the SCS allowable anchorage loads to concrete table.



(1) Anchor, End and Edge Distance



(2) Anchor, End and Edge Distance

SC Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Connector

Ideal for high-seismic areas, Simpson Strong-Tie® SC connectors are the optimal solution for slide-clip bypass framing. SC clips are often welded to the structure in high-seismic zones, but they also feature anchorage holes so that concrete screws or powder-actuated fasteners can be used to attach the clip to the structure. In addition to anchorage versatility, the SC clips include "No-Equal" stamps at the center of the slots to ensure proper shouldered screw placement. SC connectors are manufactured using heavy-duty 10- and 12-gauge steel to provide exceptional resistance to in-plane seismic load.

Features:

- The clips come in lengths of 3½", 6" and 8" for use with 3⅝", 6" and 8" studs, respectively
- The maximum stand-off distance is 1" for 3⅝" studs and 1½" for 6" and 8" studs
- Provides a full ¾" of both upward and downward deflection
- Embossments in the bend line provide increased strength and stiffness in the F_1 and F_2 load directions, but are positioned towards the center of the clip so that 1½" long welds can be applied at the top and bottom of the clip
- Prepunched large-diameter anchor holes accommodate ¼"-diameter concrete screws like the Simpson Strong-Tie Titen HD®
- Prepunched small-diameter anchor holes accommodate powder-actuated fasteners like the 0.157"-diameter Simpson Strong-Tie PDPAT or the #12 self-drilling Simpson Strong-Tie Strong-Drive® XL Large-Head Metal screw
- Precision-manufactured shouldered screws, provided with SC connectors, are designed to prevent overdriving and to ensure the clip functions properly

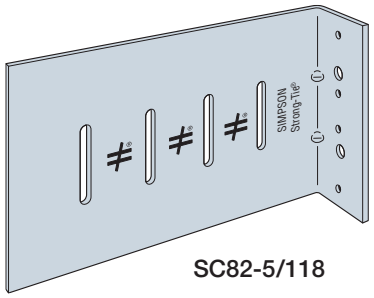
Material: 50 ksi

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

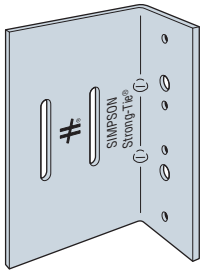
Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of anchors.
- Use the specified number of XLSH78B1414 #14 shouldered screws (included). Install the screws in the slots adjacent to the "No-Equal" stamps.
- Use one shouldered screw per slot (maximum).

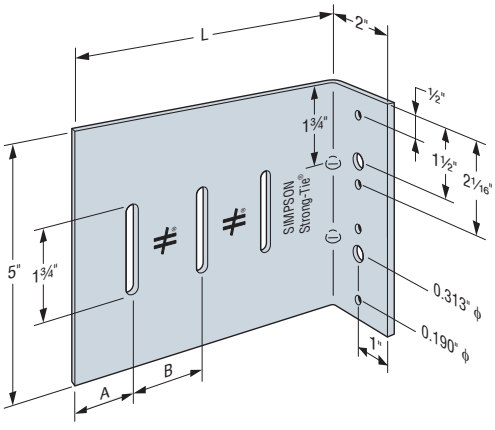
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



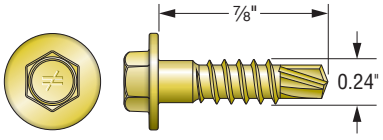
SC82-5/118



SC32-5/97



SC62-5/97
SC62-5/118



XLSH78B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw for Attachment to Stud Framing
(included)

Ordering Information and Dimensions

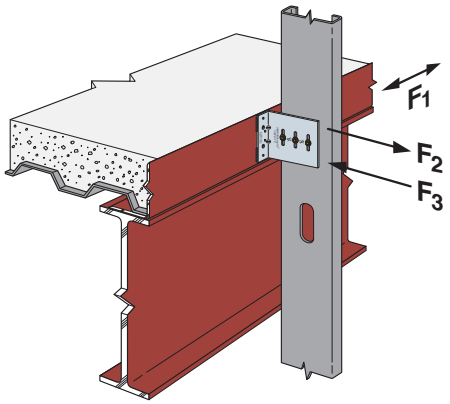
Model No.	Ordering SKU	Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	A (in.)	B (in.)
SC32-5/97	SC32-5/97-KT25	97 (12)	3½	⅞	1¼
SC62-5/97	SC62-5/97-KT25	97 (12)	6	1⅛	1½
SC62-5/118	SC62-5/118-KT25	118 (10)	6	1⅛	1½
SC82-5/118	SC82-5/118-KT25	118 (10)	8	1⅝	1½

1. Each box contains (25) connectors and enough shouldered screws for installation.
2. Replacement #14 shouldered screws for SC connectors are XLSH78B1414-RP83.

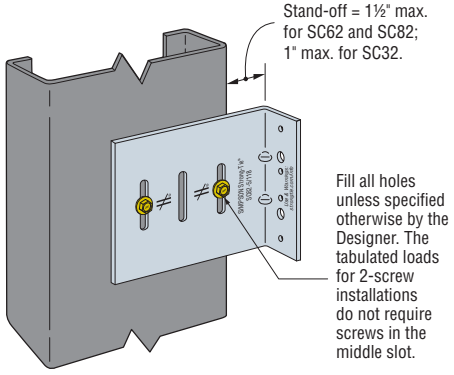
SC Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Connector

SC Allowable Connector Loads

Model No.	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners to Stud		Allowable Load (lb.)				Code Ref.
		Allowable Pullout per Single #14 Shouldered Screw	No. of #14 Shouldered Screws	F_1		F_2	F_3	
				1" Stand-Off	1½" Stand-Off			
SC32-5/97	33 (20)	100	2	170	—	585	715	—
SC62-5/97			2	100	115	585	715	
			3	115	130	880	1,070	
SC62-5/118			2	100	115	585	710	
			3	115	130	880	1,070	
SC82-5/118			2	115	130	585	710	
			4	115	130	1,170	1,425	
SC32-5/97	43 (18)	145	2	220	—	765	930	
SC62-5/97			2	135	155	765	930	
			3	150	175	1,145	1,395	
SC62-5/118			2	135	155	765	930	
			3	150	175	1,145	1,395	
SC82-5/118			2	150	175	765	930	
			4	150	175	1,525	2,125	
SC32-5/97	54 (16)	270	2	300	—	1,145	1,645	
SC62-5/97			2	255	295	1,145	1,645	
			3	265	305	2,120	2,345	
SC62-5/118			2	255	295	1,405	1,685	
			3	265	305	2,110	2,530	
SC82-5/118			2	260	300	1,405	1,685	
			4	260	300	2,810	3,370	
SC32-5/97	68 (14)	410	2	375	—	1,695	1,645	
SC62-5/97			2	320	370	1,695	1,645	
			3	335	385	2,540	2,345	
SC62-5/118			2	330	380	2,165	2,040	
			3	345	395	3,250	3,060	
SC82-5/118			2	325	375	2,165	2,085	
			4	325	375	4,330	4,165	
SC32-5/97	97 (12)	725	2	540	—	1,695	1,645	
SC62-5/97			2	555	555	1,695	1,645	
			3	555	555	2,540	2,345	
SC62-5/118			2	555	555	2,165	2,040	
			3	635	635	3,250	3,060	
SC82-5/118			2	465	465	2,165	2,085	
			4	465	465	4,330	4,165	



Typical SC Installation



SC62 with Two Screws
(SC82 similar)

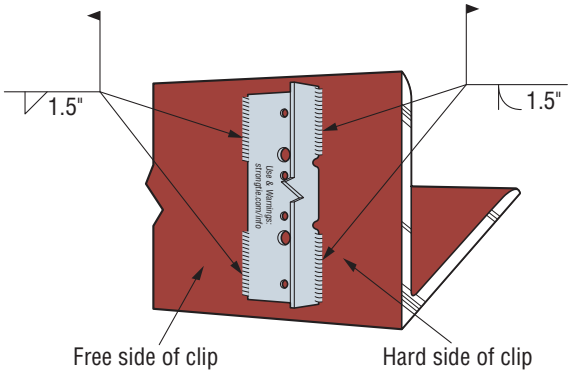
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. SC Allowable Connector Loads are also limited by the SC Anchorage Load tables on pp. 36 and 37. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustration for fastener placement when using only two shouldered screws to the stud.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of the stud. Tested failure modes were due to screw pullout; therefore compare F_1 against F_p calculated per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 13 with $a_p = 1.25$ and $R_p = 1.0$.
5. F_1 loads are based on maximum stand-off distances of 1" or 1½" as shown. Other loads are applicable to a 1" stand-off for SC32 and 1" or 1½" stand-off for SC62 and SC82.
6. At the bend line, the gross allowable plastic moment in the F_1 load direction for 97 mil (12 ga.) and 118 mil (10 ga.) SC connectors are 395 in.-lb. and 675 in.-lb., respectively.
7. At a vertical slot, the net allowable plastic moment in the F_1 load direction for 97 mil (12 ga.) and 118 mil (10 ga.) SC connectors are 260 in.-lb. and 440 in.-lb., respectively.

SC Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Connector

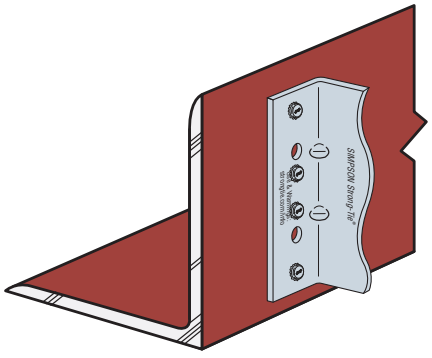
SC Allowable Anchorage Loads to Steel

Anchorage Type	Minimum Base Material	No. of Anchors	Allowable Load (lb.)	
			F_1	F_2 and F_3
#12–24 self-drilling screws Strong-Drive® X and XL Metal screws	A36 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	2,545
#14 self-drilling screws Simpson Strong-Tie E Metal screw E1B1414	A36 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	2,620
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5/8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A36 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	1,040
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5/8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A572 grade 50 or A992 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	1,710
Weld E70XX electrodes	A36 steel 3/16" thick	(2) Hard side: 1.5" (2) Free side: 1.5"	2,110	3,710

1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable anchorage loads are also limited by the SC Connector Load Table on p. 35. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. Allowable loads for #12–24 self-drilling screws and PDPAT powder-actuated fasteners are based on installation in minimum 3/16" thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi. PDPAT values are also provided for A572 steel. Values listed above may be used where other thicknesses of steel are encountered or other manufacturers are used, provided that the fastener has equal or better tested values (see p. 22). It is the responsibility of the designer to select the proper length fasteners based on the steel thickness installation.
4. For screw fastener installation into steel backed by concrete, predrilling of both the steel and the concrete is suggested. For predrilling use a maximum 3/16"-diameter drill bit.



Weld Anchorage



4 PAF Anchor Placement
(4 screws similar)

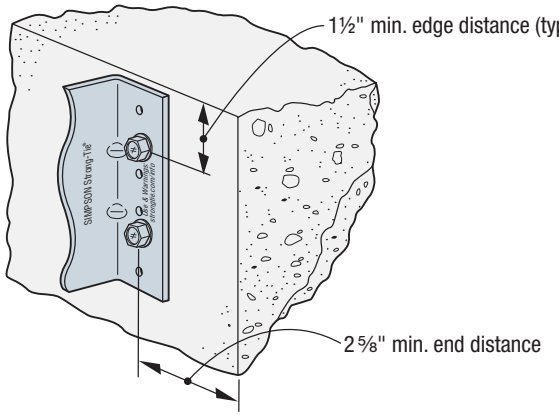
SC Anchor Layout

SC Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Connector

Allowable Titen HD® Anchorage Loads into Concrete with SC Clip

Anchorage Type	Nominal Embedment (in.)	Anchor Quantity and Size	f'_c (psi)	Load Direction	Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B		Seismic in SDC C through F
					Uncracked Concrete	Cracked Concrete	Cracked Concrete[6]
Simpson Strong-Tie Titen HD screw anchor THD25178H	1⅝	(2) ¼" x 1⅞"	3,000	F_1	335	240	280
				F_2 and F_3	660	630	550
			4,000	F_1	390	280	325
				F_2 and F_3	760	725	635
Simpson Strong-Tie Titen HD screw anchor TDH25234H	2½	(2) ¼" x 2¾"	3,000	F_1	370	265	310
				F_2 and F_3	475	695	610
			4,000	F_1	430	305	360
				F_2 and F_3	550	805	705

1. Allowable anchor capacities have been determined using ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 calculations with a minimum concrete compressive strength (f'_c) of 3,000 and 4,000 psi in normal-weight concrete. Tabulated values shall be multiplied by a factor (λ_a) of 0.6 for sand light-weight concrete.
2. Edge distance is assumed to be 1½", and end distance is 2⅝".
3. Load values are for group anchors based on ACI 318, condition B, load factors from ACI 318-14 Section 5.3, no supplement edge reinforcement, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete and periodic special inspection.
4. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values were determined by multiplying calculated LRFD capacities by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.70 for seismic load and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
5. Tabulated allowable ASD loads for Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B are based on using wind conversion factors and may be increased by 1.17 for SDC A&B only.
6. Design loads shall include the over-strength factor per ASCE7 Section 12.4.3. For fasteners in exterior wall connection systems, Ω_o = 1.5 per Table 13.5-1.
7. Allowable loads for F_1 are based on the governing loading direction which is toward the end of slab.
8. For anchor subjected to both tension and shear loads, it shall be designed to satisfy following:
   - For $N_a / N_{all} \leq 0.2$, the full allowable load in shear is permitted.
   - For $V_a / V_{all} \leq 0.2$, the full allowable load in tension is permitted.
   - For all other cases: $N_a / N_{all} + V_a / V_{all} \leq 1.2$ where:
     N_a = Applied ASD tension load
     N_{all} = Allowable F_2 and F_3 load from the SC Allowable Anchorage Loads for Concrete table
     V_a = Applied ASD shear load
     V_{all} = Allowable F_1 load from the SC Allowable Anchorage Loads for Concrete table
9. Tabulated allowable loads are based on anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system shall be the minimum of the allowable anchorage load and the SC Allowable Connector Loads.



Titen HD® Anchorage

SSB Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Strut Connector

The SSB connector is a versatile strut connector that is commonly used at the bottom of a steel beam to accommodate large stand-off conditions. It accommodates 1" of upward and 1" of downward movement.

Material: 54 mil (16 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of anchors.
- Use the specified number of XLSH34B1414 #14 shouldered screws (included). Install shouldered screws in the slots adjacent to the No-Equal stamp.
- Use a maximum of one screw per slot.
- If the SSB intrudes on interior space, it can be trimmed. The trimmed part shall allow an edge distance from the center of the nearest anchor to the end of the trimmed part of ½" or greater.

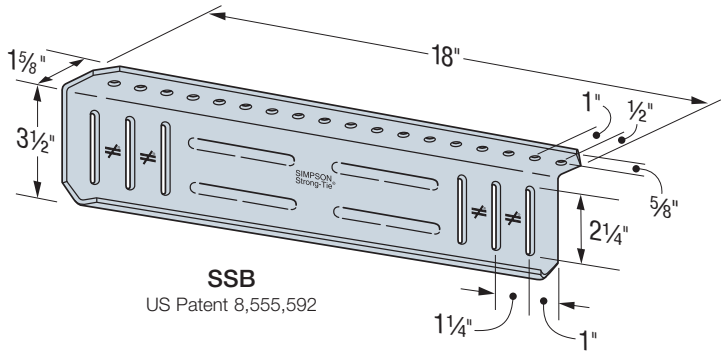
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information:

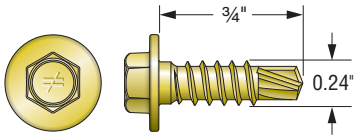
SSB3.518-KT contains:

- Box of 25 connectors
- (83) XLSH34B1414 #14 shouldered screws

Note: Replacement #14 shouldered screws for SSB connectors are XLSH34B1414-RP83.



SSB
US Patent 8,555,592

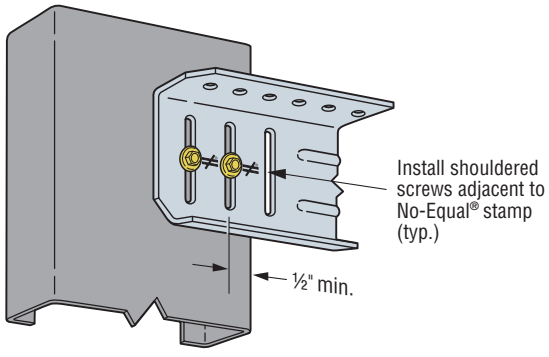


XLSH34B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw
for Attachment to Stud Framing
(included)

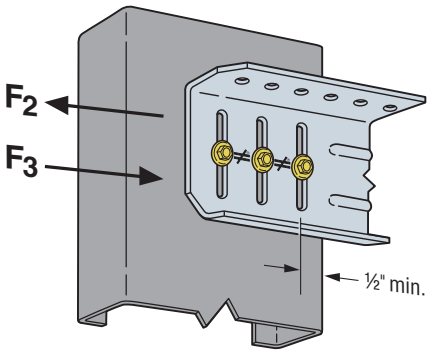
SSB Allowable Connector Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	No. of #14 Shouldered Screws	Stud Thickness						Code Ref.
			33 mil (20 ga.)		43 mil (18 ga.)		54 mil (16 ga.)		
			F_2	F_3	F_2	F_3	F_2	F_3	
SSB3.518	54 (16)	2[1]	520	520	690	690	1,075	960	IBC, FL, LA
		3	815	815	1,030	1,080	1,335	1,225	

1. When the SSB connector is used with two shouldered screws, the screws may be installed in any two slots.
2. Allowable loads are based on clips installed with (3) #12–24 screws in the anchor leg. For other anchorage installations, the capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load from the SSB Allowable Anchorage Loads table on p. 39.
3. The maximum standoff for SSB with (2) screws and (3) screws is 12¼" and 11", respectively.



SSB Installation with Two Shouldered Screws



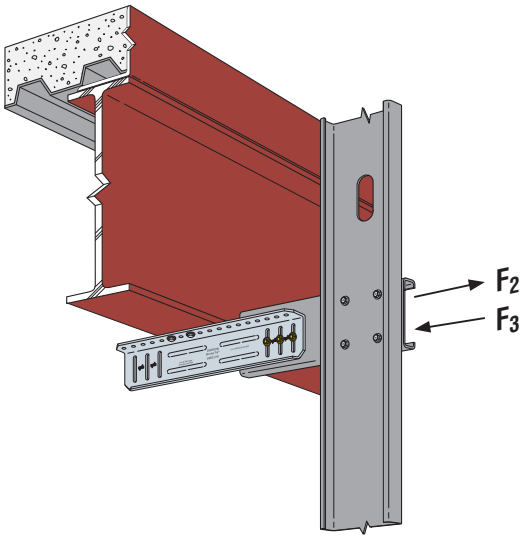
SSB Installation with Three Shouldered Screws

SSB Bypass Framing Slide-Clip Strut Connector

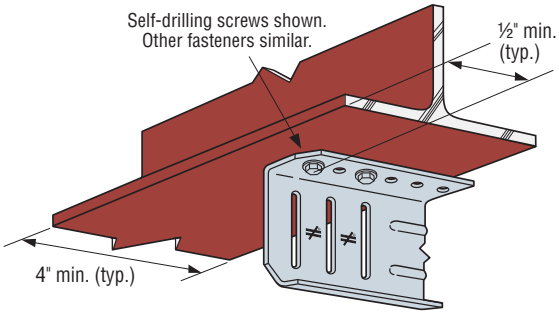
SSB Allowable Anchorage Loads

Anchorage Type	No. of Anchors	Allowable Load F_2 and F_3
#12–24 self-drilling screws	2	1,250
	3	1,875
Simpson Strong-Tie® 0.157" x ⅝" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	2	820
	3	1,225
Weld E70XX electrodes	Hard side: 2" Free side: 1"	2,455

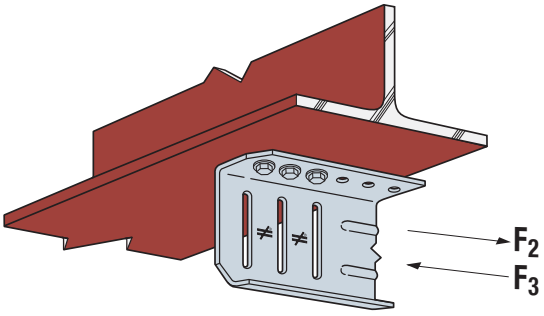
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable loads are for clip anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load from the SSB Allowable Connector Loads table on p. 38.



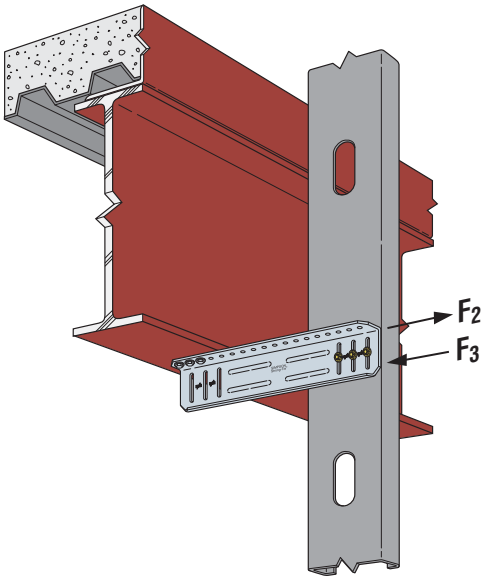
Typical SSB Installation with Stud Strut



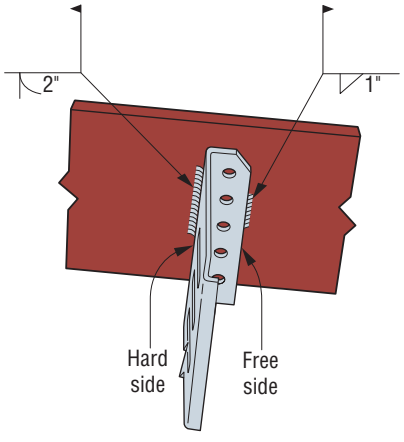
Two Anchors



Three Anchors



Typical SSB3.518 Installation



Weld

SSB Anchor Layout

HYS Hybrid Strut

The HYS hybrid strut is the only CFS strut on the market designed and tested for use as either a slide or a rigid clip. Commonly used at the bottom of a steel beam to accommodate large standoff conditions, the HYS strut attaches to the structure with screws, powder-actuated fasteners or welds.

For installation as a slide connection, attach the HYS using shouldered screws through the slotted holes. Precision-manufactured shouldered screws provided with the HYS are designed to prevent over-driving and to ensure that the clip functions properly in the slide application. For installation as a rigid connection to support gravity and lateral loading, attach the clip using the small predrilled holes with #10 screws.

The HYS has undergone comprehensive component, assembly and anchor testing. Tabulated loads were developed from these tests and include capacities based on strength and deflection to assist in mitigating design risk. You can count on the HYS dual-application strut for its versatility and test-verified performance.

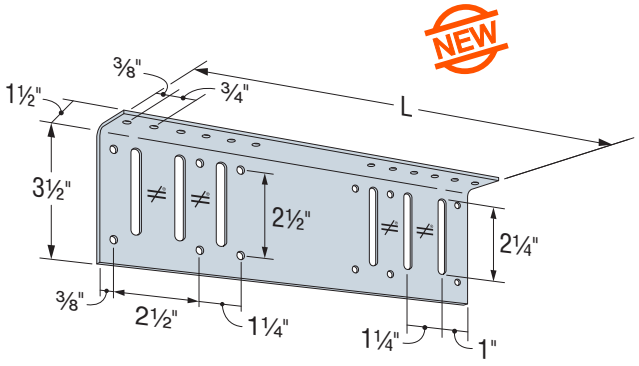
Features:

- Available in lengths of 12", 15", 24" and 30" (for 18" lengths, use SSB and FSB struts)
- Slots are positioned to minimize eccentric load and maximize capacity
- Slide application allows up to 1" of vertical moment in each direction when shouldered screws are used through the center of the slot
- Simpson Strong-Tie® No-Equal® stamps mark the center of the slots to help ensure correct placement of shouldered screws
- Supports gravity and lateral loads when using #10 screws through small predrilled holes

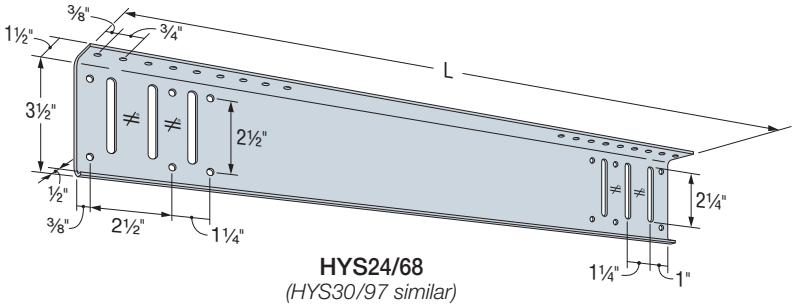
Material: HYS12/68, HYS15/68, HYS24/68 — 68 mil (14 ga.), 50 ksi
HYS30/97 — 97 mil (12 ga.), 40 ksi

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

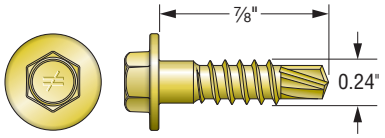
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



HYS12/68
(HYS15/68 similar)



HYS24/68
(HYS30/97 similar)



XLSH78B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw for Attachment to Stud Framing Slide Application
(included)

Ordering Information and Dimensions

Model No.	Ordering SKU	Length (in.)	Connectors	Shoulder Screws	Maximum Standoff (in.)		
					Slip		Fixed
					S_1	S_2	R_1 and R_2
HYS12/68	HYS12/68-R25	12	25	83	6⅞	5⅝	5
HYS15/68	HYS15/68-R25	15	25	83	9⅞	8⅝	8
HYS24/68	HYS24/68-R15	24	15	55	18⅞	17⅝	17
HYS30/97	HYS30/97-R10	30	10	55	24⅞	23⅝	23

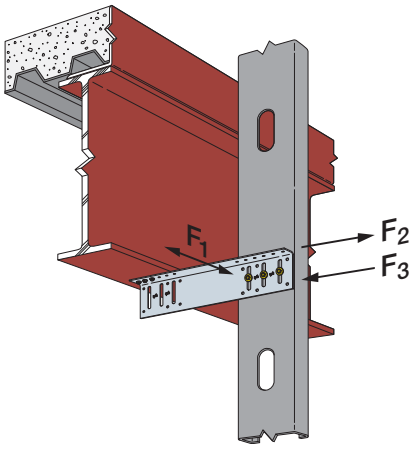
1. Replacement of additional shoulder screws for HYS connectors in slide application are XLSH78B1414-RP83.
2. Maximum offsets are for two or three fasteners to primary structure. For four fasteners, reduce by ¾".

HYS Hybrid Strut

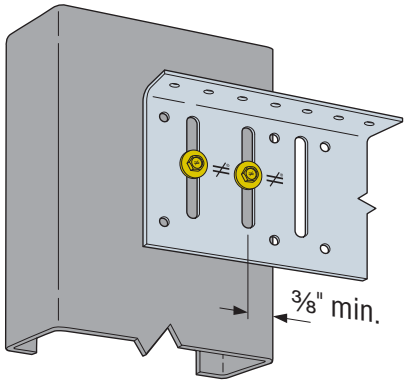
Slide-Clip Allowable Loads

Model No.	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	No. of #14 Shoulder Screws (Pattern)	Allowable Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
			In-Plane Load F_1	Tension Load F_2	Comp. Load F_3	
HYS12/68	33 (20)	2 (S1)	100	520	520	—
		3 (S2)	100	815	815	
HYS15/68		2 (S1)	100	520	520	
		3 (S2)	100	815	815	
HYS24/68		2 (S1)	100	520	460	
		3 (S2)	100	815	690	
HYS30/97		2 (S1)	100	520	530	
		3 (S2)	100	815	795	
HYS12/68	43 (18)	2 (S1)	150	845	620	
		3 (S2)	150	1,285	1,260	
HYS15/68		2 (S1)	150	845	620	
		3 (S2)	150	1,285	1,260	
HYS24/68		2 (S1)	150	845	950	
		3 (S2)	150	1,285	1,420	
HYS30/97		2 (S1)	150	845	1,100	
		3 (S2)	150	1,285	1,640	
HYS12/68	54 (16)	2 (S1)	240	1,040	995	
		3 (S2)	240	1,585	1,550	
HYS15/68		2 (S1)	240	1,040	995	
		3 (S2)	240	1,585	1,550	
HYS24/68		2 (S1)	240	1,040	1,170	
		3 (S2)	240	1,585	1,755	
HYS30/97		2 (S1)	240	1,040	1,355	
		3 (S2)	240	1,585	2,020	
HYS12/68	68 (14)	2 (S1)	300	1,165	995	
		3 (S2)	300	1,775	1,550	
HYS15/68		2 (S1)	300	1,165	995	
		3 (S2)	300	1,775	1,550	
HYS24/68		2 (S1)	300	1,165	1,170	
		3 (S2)	300	1,775	1,755	
HYS30/97		2 (S1)	300	1,520	1,520	
		3 (S2)	300	2,265	2,265	

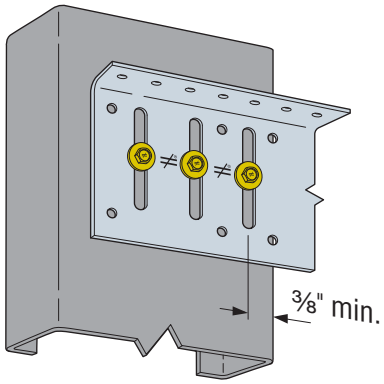
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. HYS Allowable Connector Loads are also limited by the HYS Anchorage Load table on p. 43. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustrations on the side for fastener placement to stud framing.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of the stud. Tests are governed by fastener connections.



Typical HYS Slide-Clip Application



Slide Screw Pattern S1
(no screws required in small round holes in slide application)



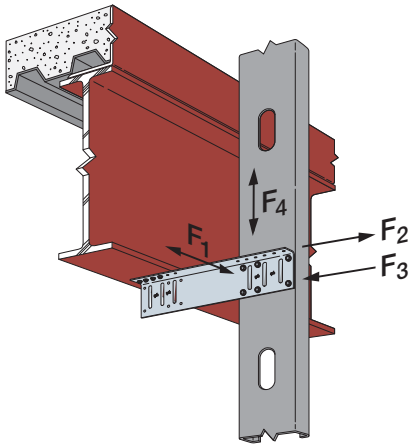
Slide Screw Pattern S2
(no screws required in small round holes in slide application)

HYS Hybrid Strut

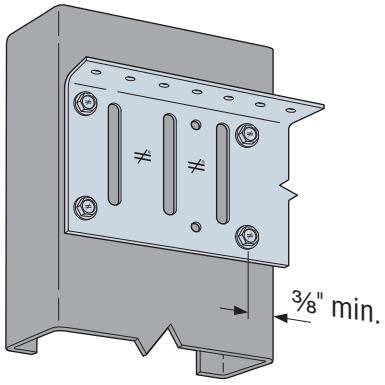
Fixed-Clip Allowable Loads

Model No.	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	No. of #10 Screws (Pattern)	Allowable Load (lb.)				Code Ref.
			In-Plane Load F_1	Tension Load F_2	Comp. Load F_3	Shear Load F_4	
HYS12/68	33 (20)	4 (R1)	100	705	705	365	—
		6 (R2)	110	1,060	1,060	365	
HYS15/68		4 (R1)	100	705	705	340	
		6 (R2)	110	1,060	1,060	340	
HYS24/68		4 (R1)	100	705	705	140	
		6 (R2)	110	1,060	1,060	175	
HYS30/97		4 (R1)	100	705	705	135	
		6 (R2)	110	1,060	1,060	135	
HYS12/68	43 (18)	4 (R1)	125	1,040	1,050	525	
		6 (R2)	155	1,520	1,580	525	
HYS15/68		4 (R1)	125	1,040	1,050	445	
		6 (R2)	155	1,520	1,580	445	
HYS24/68		4 (R1)	115	1,040	1,050	180	
		6 (R2)	125	1,520	1,580	230	
HYS30/97		4 (R1)	115	1,045	1,050	175	
		6 (R2)	125	1,580	1,580	175	
HYS12/68	54 (16)	4 (R1)	145	2,110	1,800	560	
		6 (R2)	285	3,085	1,800	710	
HYS15/68		4 (R1)	145	2,110	2,135	560	
		6 (R2)	285	3,085	2,630	560	
HYS24/68		4 (R1)	150	2,110	2,135	225	
		6 (R2)	165	3,085	2,315	290	
HYS30/97		4 (R1)	150	2,125	2,135	220	
		6 (R2)	165	3,190	3,205	220	
HYS12/68	68 (14)	4 (R1)	195	2,110	1,800	550	
		6 (R2)	385	3,085	1,800	710	
HYS15/68		4 (R1)	195	2,110	2,160	560	
		6 (R2)	385	3,085	2,630	560	
HYS24/68		4 (R1)	190	2,110	2,160	225	
		6 (R2)	210	3,085	2,315	290	
HYS30/97		4 (R1)	190	2,125	2,160	220	
		6 (R2)	210	3,190	3,240	220	

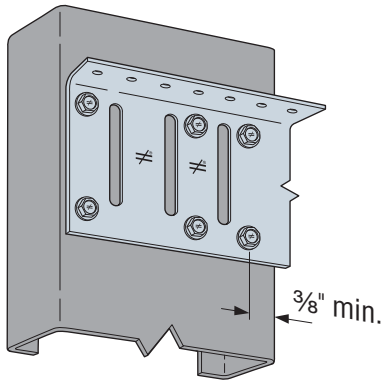
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. HYS Allowable Connector Loads are also limited by the HYS Anchorage Load table on p. 43. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustrations on the side for screw fastener placement to stud framing.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of the stud. Tests are governed by fastener connections.
5. XLSH78B1414 #14 shouldered screw may be used to replace #10 screws in a fixed application.
6. Minimum stud width for fixed application is 6".



Typical HYS Fixed-Clip Application



Fixed Screw Pattern R1
(no screws required in slot in fixed application)



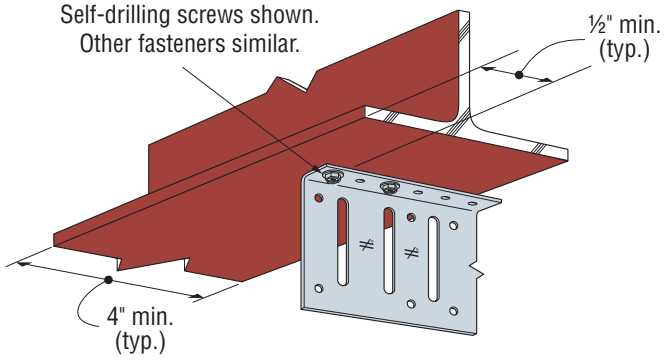
Fixed Screw Pattern R2
(no screws required in slot in fixed application)

HYS Hybrid Strut

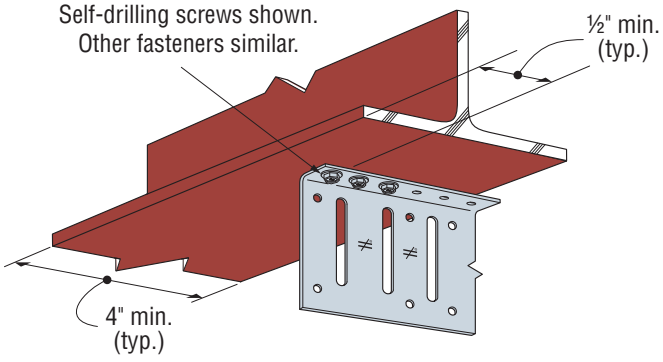
HYS Allowable Anchorage Loads

Anchorage Type	No. of Anchors	Allowable Load (lb.)	
		F_2 and F_3	F_4
#12–24 self-drilling screws	2	1,595	565
	3	2,395	845
	4	3,190	1,125
Simpson Strong-Tie® 0.157" x ⅝" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	2	820	—
	3	1,230	520
	4	1,640	780
Weld E70XX electrodes	Hard side: 2" Free side: 1"	2,455	1,125
	Hard side: 4" Free side: 1"	3,190	1,125

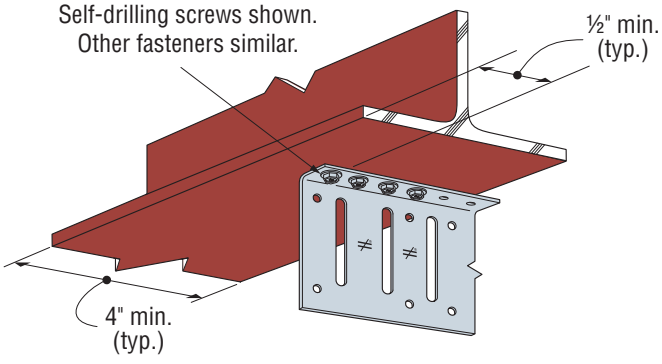
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable loads are for the clip anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load from the HYS Allowable Connector Loads on p. 41 for slide applications and p. 42 for fixed applications.



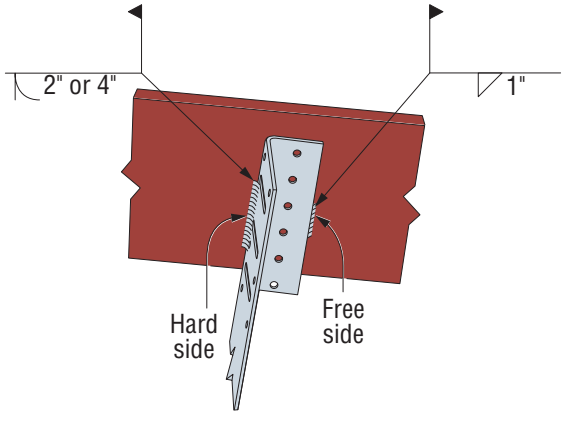
Two Anchors



Three Anchors



Four Anchors



Weld

SCW Head-of-Wall Slide-Clip Connector

The SCW connectors offer 1" of upward and 1" of downward movement. They are primarily used in head-of-wall applications that require vertical movement relative to the structure. SCW connectors are often used to strengthen window and door jambs for projects that utilize slip or slotted track.

Material: 54 mil (16 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of anchors.
- Use the specified number of #14 shouldered screws (included). Install shouldered screws in the slots adjacent to the No-Equal® stamp.
- Use a maximum of one screw per slot.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information:

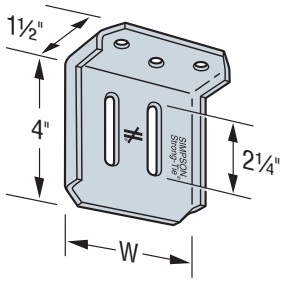
SCW3.25-KT contains:

- Box of 25 connectors
- 55 XLSH34B1414 #14 shouldered screws

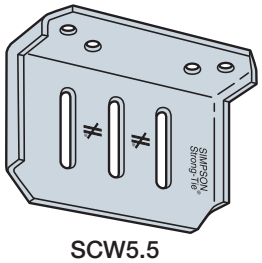
SCW5.5-KT contains:

- Box of 25 connectors
- 83 XLSH34B1414 #14 shouldered screws

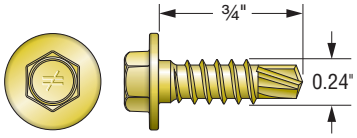
Note: Replacement #14 shouldered screws for SCW connectors are XLSH34B1414-RP83.



SCW3.25



SCW5.5

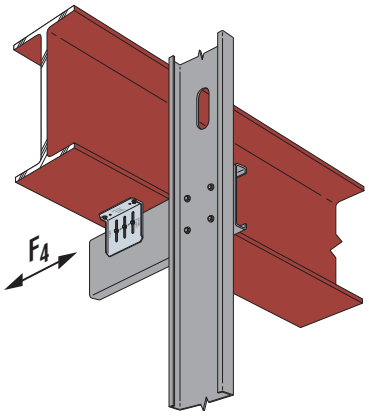


XLSH34B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw for Attachment to Stud Framing
(included)

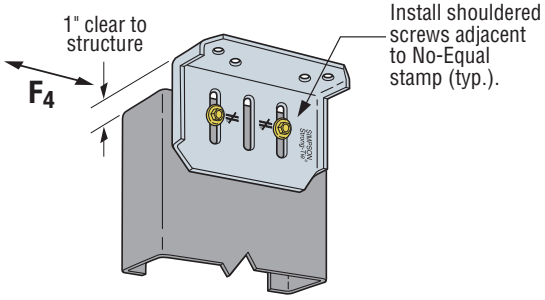
SCW Allowable Connector Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	W (in.)	No. of #14 Shouldered Screws	Stud Thickness			Code Ref.
				33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	
				F_4	F_4	F_4	
SCW3.25	54 (16)	3¼	2	455	630	755	IBC, FL, LA
SCW5.5	54 (16)	5½	2[1]	455	630	995	
			3	455	630	1,220	

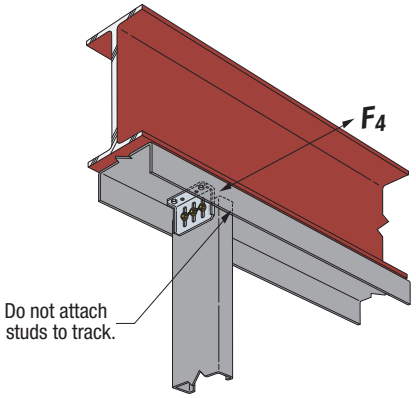
1. When the SCW5.5 connector is used with two shouldered screws, install screws in the outermost slots.
2. Allowable loads are based on clips installed with all holes in the anchor leg filled with #12–14 screws. For other anchorage installations, the capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load from the SCW Allowable Anchorage Loads table on p. 45.



Typical SCW Installation with Stud Strut



SCW5.5 Installation with Two Shouldered Screws
(three shouldered screws and SCW3.25 similar)



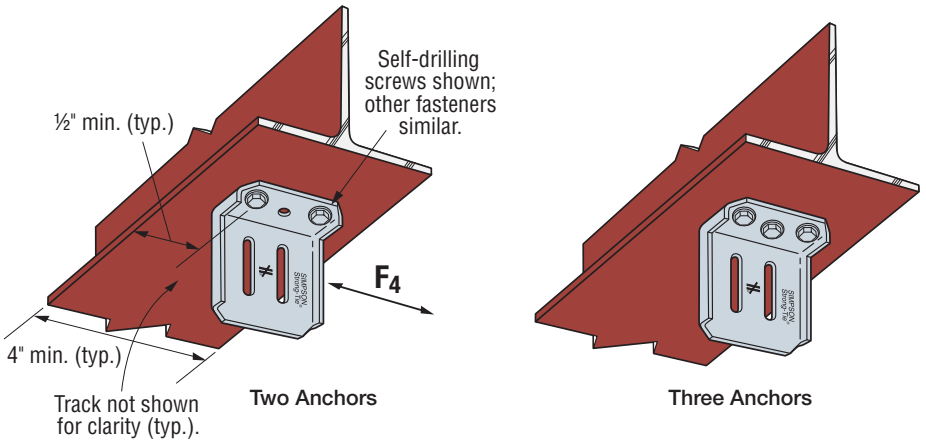
Typical SCW Installation at Stud

SCW Head-of-Wall Slide-Clip Connector

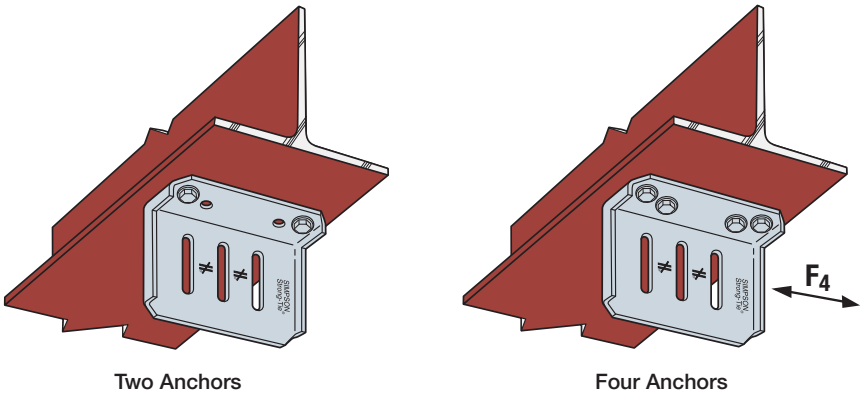
SCW Allowable Anchorage Loads (lb.)

Model No.	Anchorage Type	Minimum Base Material	No. of Anchors	Allowable Load F_4
SCW3.25	#12–24 self-drilling screws	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	715
			3	1,075
	Simpson Strong-Tie® 0.157" x 5⁄8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	745
			3	1,120
	Simpson Strong-Tie 1⁄4" x 1 3⁄4" Titen® 2[3]	Concrete f'_c = 2,500 psi	2	325
			3	400
SCW5.5	#12–24 self-drilling screws	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	775
			4	1,550
	Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5⁄8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	745
			4	1,490
	Simpson Strong-Tie 1⁄4" x 1 3⁄4" Titen 2[3]	Concrete f'_c = 2,500 psi	2	325
			4	880

1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable loads are for clip anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load from the SCW Allowable Connector Loads table on p. 44.
3. Tabulated values require a minimum 1½" end distance for masonry screws in concrete.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



SCW3.25 Anchor Layout



SCW5.5 Anchor Layout

DTC Head-of-Wall Slide-Clip Application

DTC clips are a cost-effective solution for light-duty, head-of-wall slide clip applications. The 1⅝" slot will allow ¾" movement in each direction.

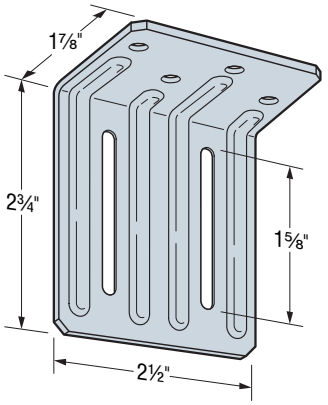
Material: 43 mil (18 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use specified type and number of anchors per the installation drawing below
- Install (2) #8 screws centered in the vertical slots
- Once tightened, back-out screws ½ turn to ensure slip

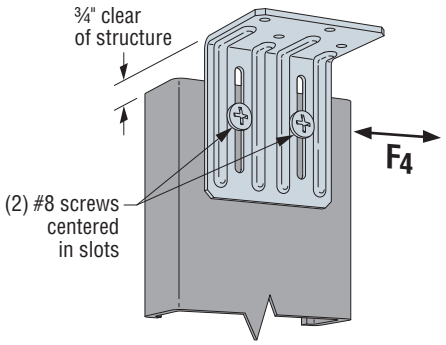
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



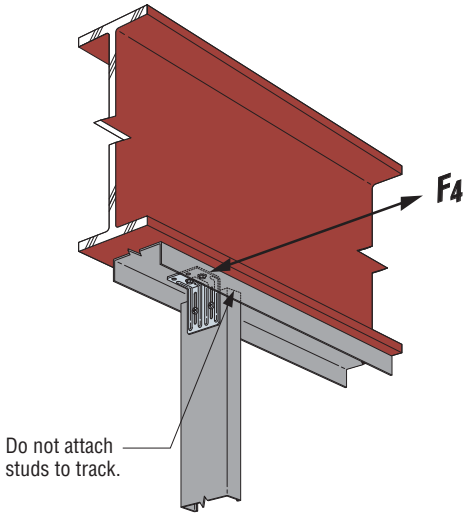
DTC

Model No.	Connector Material mil (ga.)	Fasteners	Anchorage	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Stud Steel Strength F_y (ksi)	Allowable Load F_4	Code Ref.
DTC	43 (18)	(2) #8 self-drilling screws[4]	(2) 0.157" PDPAT powder-actuated fasteners or (2) #12 self-drilling screws[4]	15 (25 EQ)	50	60	IBC, FL, LA
				18 (25)	33	70	
				19 (20 EQ)	65	80	
				20 (20 EQ)	57		
				30 (20 DW)	33	165	
				33 (20 STR)	33	170	
				43 (18)	33	215	

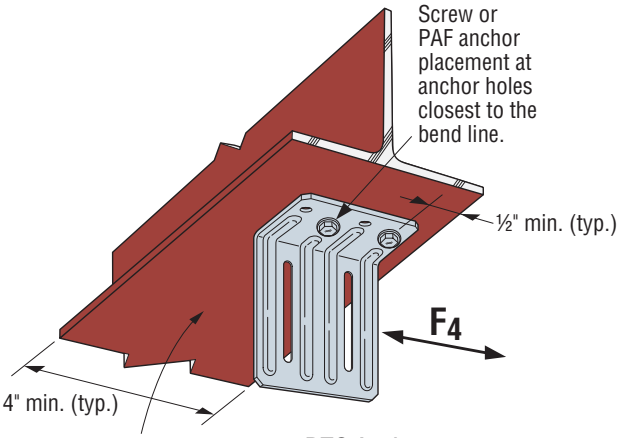
1. Allowable loads may not be increased for wind or seismic load.
2. Clips do not replace stud lateral or stability bracing. Design of bracing is the responsibility of the designer.
3. It is the responsibility of the designer to verify the adequacy of the stud. Allowable loads are based on clips installed an adequate distance away from penetrations, notches, ends of studs and other conditions that may affect the clip performance.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical DTC Screw Installation



Typical DTC Installation at Stud



DTC Anchor Layout

SCHA Slide-Clip Connectors for Horizontal Anchorage

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

SCHA connectors are an ideal solution for panelized or stick-frame construction where the CFS framing anchors to the top of a concrete floor slab or the bottom of a steel beam. The connector features a wide support leg to decrease eccentricity on anchors and provide a variety of anchorage options. The included SCVC vertical slider helps to strengthen the connector for the highest tension (F_2) and compression (F_3) loads in the industry.

Features:

- Provides a full 1" of both upward and downward movement
- Tabulated design values for anchorage help mitigate risk and provide ease of specification
- Either face of anchorage leg can be used against the support
- Accommodates stand-off distances up to 4¾"
- Can be used with 3⅝", 4", 6" and 8" studs
- Prepunched anchor holes accommodate ¼"-diameter Titen HD® or other ¼"-diameter concrete screw anchors, and 0.157"-diameter powder-actuated fasteners such as the Simpson Strong-Tie® PDPAT-62KP
- Prepunched anchor holes also eliminate the need for pre-drilling and help ensure accurate anchor placement

Material: SCHA —118 mil (10 ga., 33 ksi); SCVS — 97 mil (12 ga., 33 ksi)

Coating: Galvanized (G90)

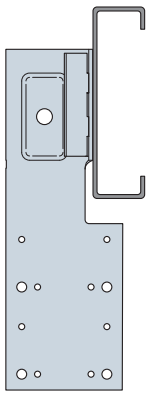
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners and anchors. Note that the smaller diameter anchor holes are provided for PAF installation, and the larger diameter anchor holes are for ¼"-diameter concrete screw anchors.
- Ensure that the SCVS vertical slider is centered in the SCHA vertical slots by aligning the tic-marks adjacent to the triangle holes on the slider with the ≠ stamp on the SCHA clip.

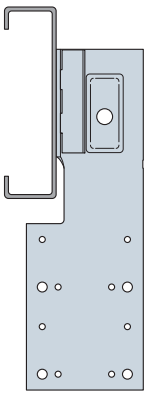
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information:

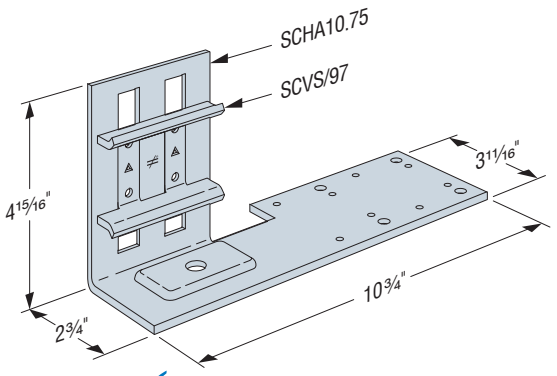
- SCHA10.75-KT15 contains (15) SCHA10.75 connectors and (15) SCVS/97 sliders
- SCHA10.75L-KT15 contains (15) SCHA10.75L connectors and (15) SCVS/97 sliders



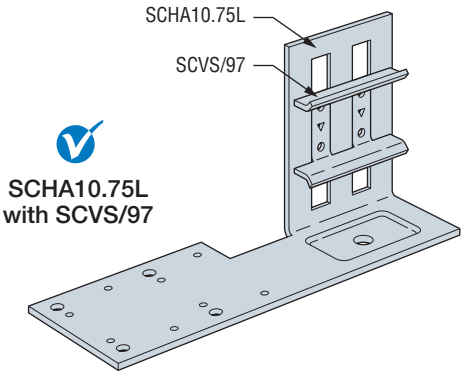
SCHA10.75
(plan view with vertical leg up)



SCHA10.75L
(plan view with vertical leg up)

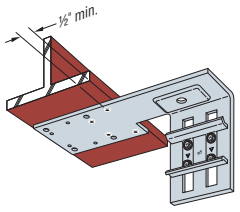
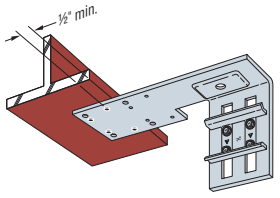
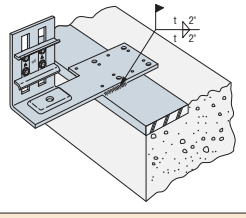
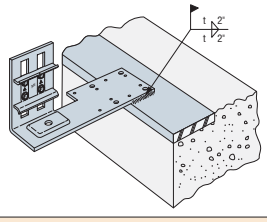
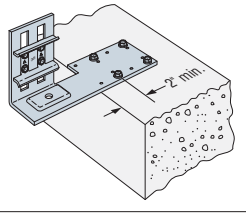
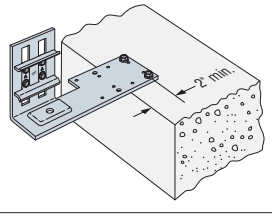


SCHA10.75 with SCVS/97
US Patent Pending



SCHA10.75L with SCVS/97

SCHA Anchorage Types and Conditions

Four PDPAT Anchors to Steel	
Front Condition	End Condition
	
4" Weld	
Front Condition	End Condition
	
¼"-Diameter Concrete Screws	
Four Anchors	Two Anchors
	

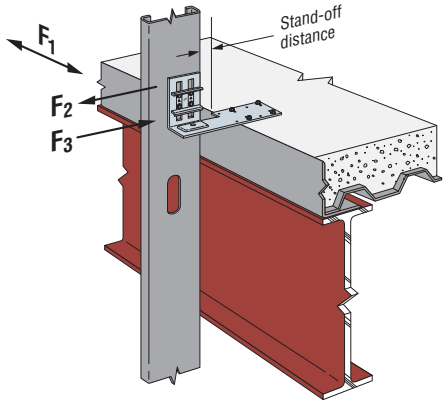
SCHA Slide-Clip Connectors for Horizontal Anchorage

SCHA Allowable Loads

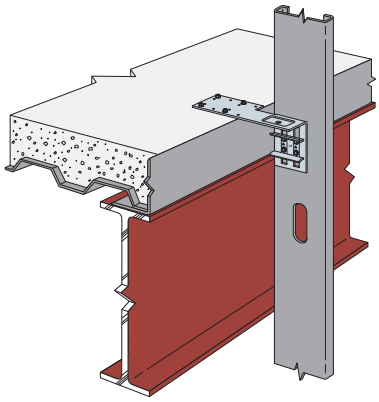
Primary Structure Base Material	Anchorage		Fasteners to Stud Self-Drilling Screws		Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Maximum Stand-Off Distance (in.)	Allowable Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
	Qty./Type/Size	Condition	Min./ Max.	No. #12–14			F_1[7]	F_2	F_3	
Structural steel A36 3⁄16" thick minimum	(4) 0.157" x 5⁄8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP or (2) welds – 2" length	Front condition	Min.	4	33 (20)	2	150	645	490	—
					43 (18)		195	860	610	
					54 (16)		235	990	880	
					68 (14)		235	990	880	
			Max.	6	54 (16)	2	350	1,300	1,045	
					68 (14)		350	1,495	1,045	
		End condition	Min.	4	33 (20)	4¾	105	625	470	
					43 (18)		110	830	570	
					54 (16)		165	830	720	
					68 (14)		165	830	720	
			Max.	6	54 (16)	4¾	350	1,060	775	
					68 (14)		350	1,060	775	
Normal or lightweight concrete f'_c = 2,500 psi minimum	(4) concrete screw anchors – 1⁄4" diameter[3]	4 anchors	Min.	4	33 (20)	2	105	625	470	
					43 (18)		110	830	570	
					54 (16)		165	830	720	
					68 (14)		165	830	720	
			Max.	6	54 (16)	2	350	1,060	775	
					68 (14)		350	1,060	775	
	(2) concrete screw anchors – 1⁄4" diameter[3]	2 anchors	Min.	4	33 (20)	4¾	105	625	470	
					43 (18)		105	830	570	
					54 (16)		165	830	720	
					68 (14)		165	830	720	
			Max.	6	54 (16)	4¾	350	860	745	
					68 (14)		350	860	745	

1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable loads are based on connectors installed with tabulated anchorage type, quantity and size into structural steel. For anchorage installations into concrete, the capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load using concrete screws indicated on the table on p. 49. Note that if the designer chooses to calculate concrete anchorage with alternate 1⁄4"-diameter anchors, then the maximum load shall not exceed the tabulated values in this table. Refer to the figures on p. 47 for anchorage conditions.
3. Please refer to the table on p. 49 for Simpson Strong-Tie® Titen HD anchorage loads.
4. Min. fasteners quantity and tabulated values — fill round holes; max. fasteners quantity and tabulated values — fill round and triangular holes.
5. The stand-off is the distance from the interior flange of the stud to the face of the supporting structure. Note that the interior flange of the stud is assumed to align with the inside vertical edge of the connector as indicated in the illustrations on p. 49.
6. Tabulated values are based on 3 5⁄8" studs. Web crippling checks for deeper members are the responsibility of the designer.
7. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of stud. Tested failure modes were due to screw pullout; therefore compare F_1 against F_p calculated per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 13 with a_p = 1.25 and R_p = 1.0.

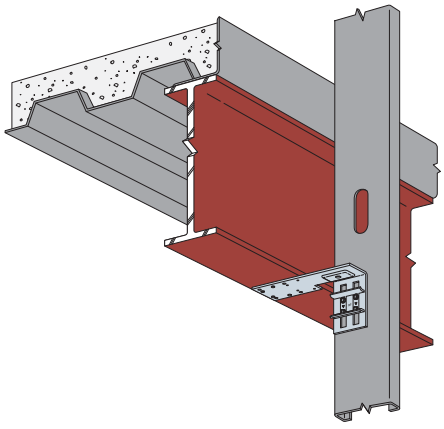
SCHA Slide-Clip Connectors for Horizontal Anchorage



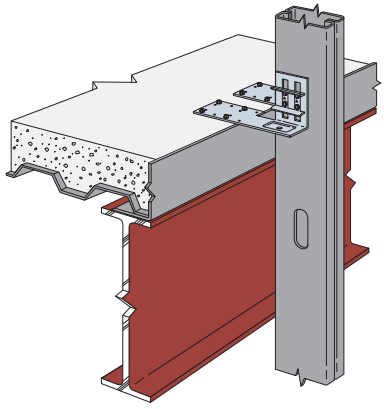
Typical SCHA Installation at Floor Slab



Typical SCHA Installation at Floor Slab *(inverted)*



Typical SCHA Installation at Beam Flange



Typical SCHA Installation for Built-Up Studs at Floor Slab *(SCHA10.75L near side and SCHA10.75 far side)*

Allowable Titen HD® Anchorage Loads into Concrete with SCHA Clip

Anchorage Type	Nominal Embedment (in.)	Anchors Quantity and Size	f'_c (psi)	Allowable Anchor Load (lb.) F_2 and F_3			
				Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B		Seismic in SDC C through F	
				Uncracked Concrete	Cracked Concrete	Cracked Concrete (Ω = 1.0)	Cracked Concrete[7] (Ω = 2.5)
Simpson Strong-Tie® Titen HD screw anchor THDB25178H	1⅝	(4) ¼" x 1⅞"	2,500	1,025	730	855	350
	1⅝	(2) ¼" x 1⅞"	2,500	510	365	425	175

1. Allowable anchor capacities have been determined using ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 calculations with a minimum concrete compressive strength (f'_c) of 2,500 psi and 5" slab thickness in normal-weight concrete. Tabulated values can be multiplied by a factor (λ_a) of 0.6 for sand-lightweight concrete.
2. Nominal Embedment Depth/Effective Embedment Depth relationship is 1.75" (h_{nom}) / 1.30" (h_{ef}).
3. Edge distance is assumed to be 2", and end distance is 7⅛".
4. Load values are for group anchors based on ACI 318-14, condition B, load factors from ACI 318-14 Section 5.3, no supplement edge reinforcement, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete and periodic special inspection.
5. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values were determined by multiplying calculated LRFD capacities by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.70 for seismic load and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
6. Tabulated allowable ASD loads for Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B are based on using wind conversion factors and may be increased by 1.17 for SDC A&B only.
7. Allowable loads have been divided by an Omega (Ω) seismic factor of 2.5 for brittle failure as required by ACI 318-14 Chapter 17.
8. Allowable F_2 and F_3 loads are based on the governing loading direction, which is toward the edge of slab.
9. Tabulated capacities are based on maximum allowable anchorage loads only. The capacity of the connection system shall be the minimum of the tabulated value and the SCHA Allowable Connector Loads.

Drift Clips

IDCB Drift-Clip Bypass Framing Connector

The IDCB drift-clip connector is used to secure bypass stud framing to the edge of a slab. The connector will accommodate 1" of lateral drift in each direction and 1" of upward and downward vertical deflection. Tested load values are provided for anchorage to a steel-edge angle using #12 x 1¼" Strong-Drive® XL Large-Head Metal screws.

Features:

- Horizontal embossments and corner gussets optimize performance in the F_2 load direction
- Precision-manufactured shouldered screws provided with the IDCB connector are designed to prevent overdriving and to ensure that the clip functions properly
- Simpson Strong-Tie® No-Equal stamps mark the center of the slots to help ensure correct shouldered screw and anchor placement

Material: 97 mil (12 ga.), 50 ksi

Coating: Galvanized (G90)

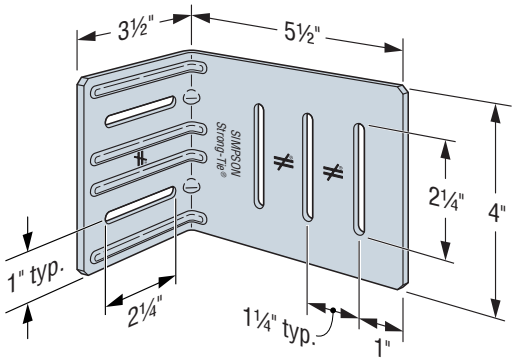
Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of fasteners and anchors.
- In the vertical slots, use the specified number of #14 shouldered screws (included) for attachment to the stud. Install screws to align with the No-Equal stamp.
- For attachment to a minimum 3⁄16"- and maximum ½"-thick steel edge angle, use Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong-Drive XL Large-Head Metal screws (XLQ114B1224). Use one screw centered in each horizontal slot. Install screws to align with the No-Equal® stamp and back out ½ turn.
- For fastener installation into steel backed by concrete, predrilling of both the steel and the concrete may be required. For predrilling, use a maximum 3⁄16"-diameter drill bit.

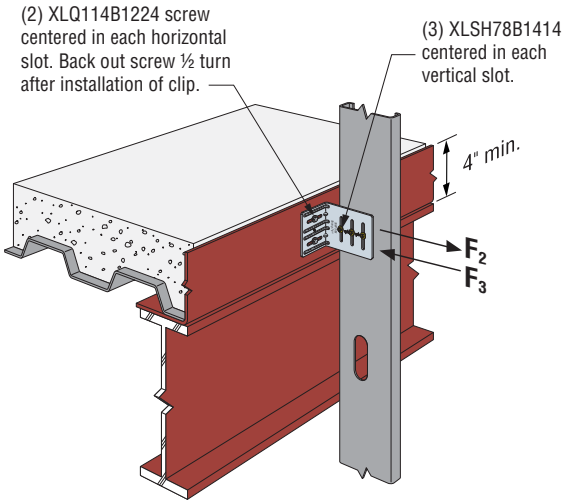
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

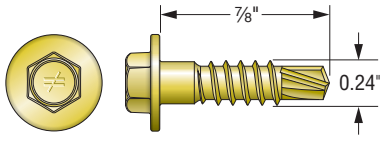
Ordering Information:

IDCB45.5-KT25 contains (25) IDCB45.5 connectors and (83) XLSH78B1414 #14 shouldered screws

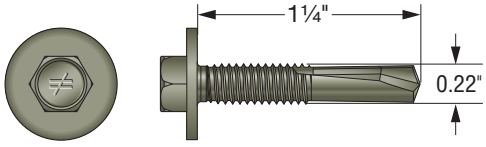


IDCB45.5

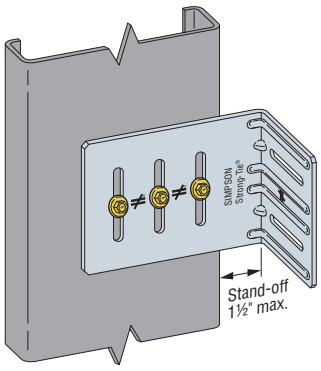




XLSH78B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw for Attachment to Stud Framing
(included)



XLQ114B1224 Screw for Anchorage to Steel Edge Angle
(sold separately)



Stand-Off Distance

IDCB45.5 Connector Loads

Model No.	No. of #14 Shouldered Screws[1]	No. of #12 XLQ Screw Anchors[2]	Load Direction	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Strength[3] (lb.)		Service Limit[3] (lb.)		Code Ref.
					ASD	LRFD	⅛" Deformation	3⁄16" Deformation	
IDCB45.5	3	2	F_2 and F_3	33 mil (20 ga.)	600	900	410	650	—
				43 mil (18 ga.)	680	1,060	455	695	
				54 mil (16 ga.)	760	1,220	500	745	

1. #14 x ⅞" shouldered screw (model no. "XLSH78B1414") provided with the clips are ASTM C1513 compliant.
2. For additional information on the #12 XL screw (model no. "XLQ114B1224") refer to **strongtie.com**.
3. The capacity of the connection will be the minimum of Strength Load and applicable Service Limit Load as determined by the designer.
4. See additional important General Information and Notes on p. 22.

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The solution to accommodate building drift, the DSSCB, is used to support cold-formed steel bypass framing to the edge of a floor slab. The DSSCB also simplifies installation by allowing installers for panelized construction to install finished panels while working off the top of the slab without the need to predrill or preinstall anchors for each clip. It also eliminates the coordination difficulties associated with pre-anchorage of standard bypass clips. With prepunched slots and round holes, the DSSCB is a dual-function connector that can be used for slide-clip and fixed-clip applications.

Features:

- The clips come in lengths of 3½", 6" and 8".
- Prepunched slots provide a full 1" of both upward and downward deflection.
- Precision-manufactured shouldered screws, provided with DSSCB connectors, are designed to prevent overdriving and to ensure the clip functions properly.
- Works with 13⁄16" and 1 5⁄8" strut channels as given in the accompanying figures. Common manufactured brands are Unistrut®, PHD and B-Line. Struts are not supplied by Simpson Strong-Tie.
- The maximum slide-clip standoff distance is 3 1⁄16" for 13⁄16" struts, 3 7⁄8" for 1 5⁄8" struts and 2 1⁄4" for concrete inserts.
- Depending on the application and the designer's specifications, struts can be either mechanically anchored, welded or cast in place.
- Pre-engineered design solutions are provided for channel strut anchorage.
- Tabulated design values are based on assembly testing to mitigate risk for designers, engineers and architects.
- Optional pre-cast concrete inserts for flush mounting.
- Optional drift stopper, DSHS, for clip alignment flexibility (where drift not required).

Material: DSSCB — 97 mil (12 ga.), 50 ksi;
DSHS — 97 mil (12 ga.), 33 ksi

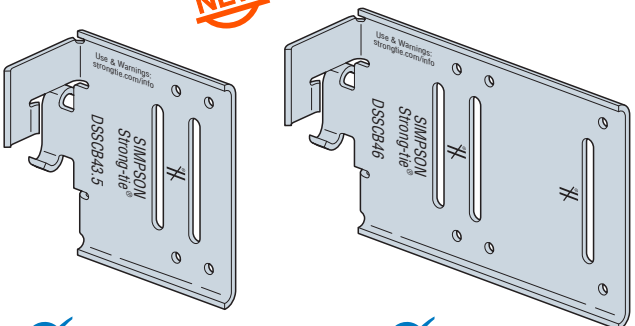
Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart.

Ordering Information:
The DSSCB43.5-KT25, DSSCB46-KT25 and DSSCB48-KT25 contain 25 connectors and enough shouldered screws for installation. The DSHS-R100 contains 100 connectors.

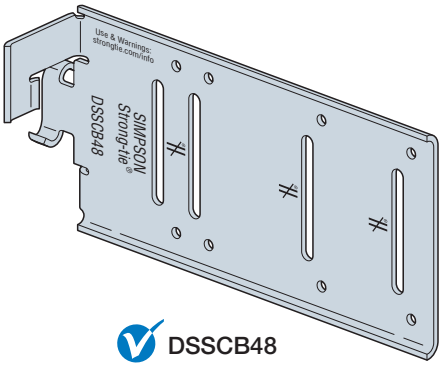
Note: Replacement #14 shouldered screws for DSSCB connectors are the XLSH78B1414-RP83.

NEW

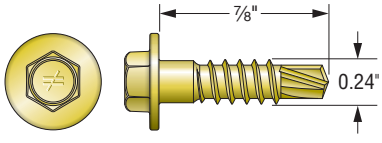


DSSCB43.5 **DSSCB46**

US Patent Pending



DSSCB48

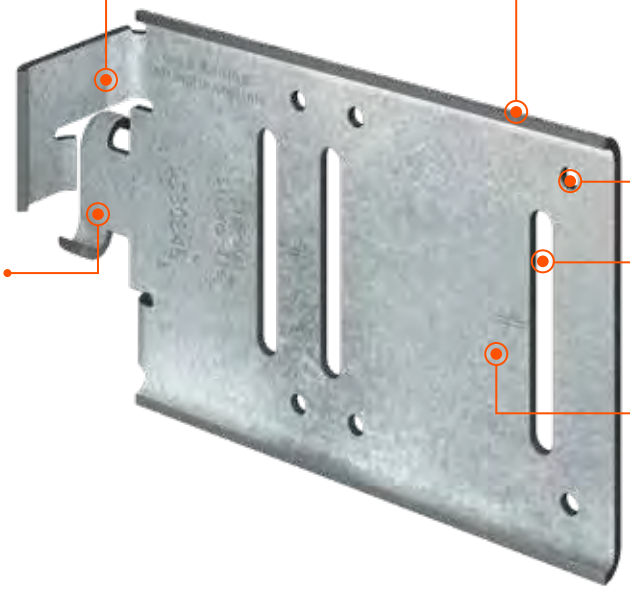


XLSH78B1414
#14 Shouldered Screw for Attachment to Stud Framing
(included)

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

Squaring flange
helps the clip stay square with the strut

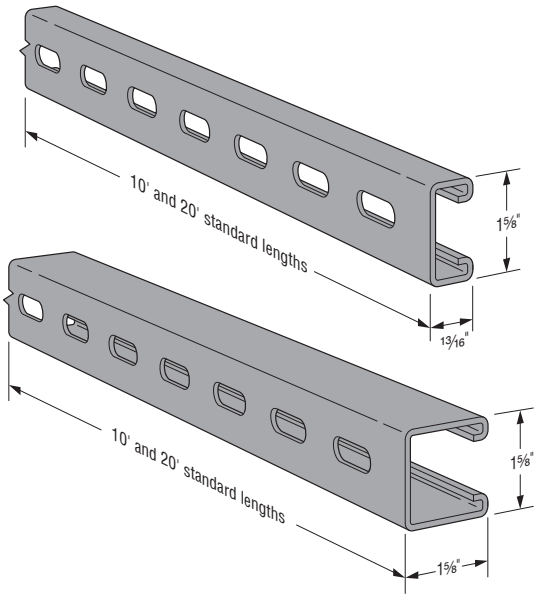
Unique formed insert
works with standard 13/16" and 1 5/8"-deep, 12-gauge strut, minimizes friction, and allows an easy twist-in installation



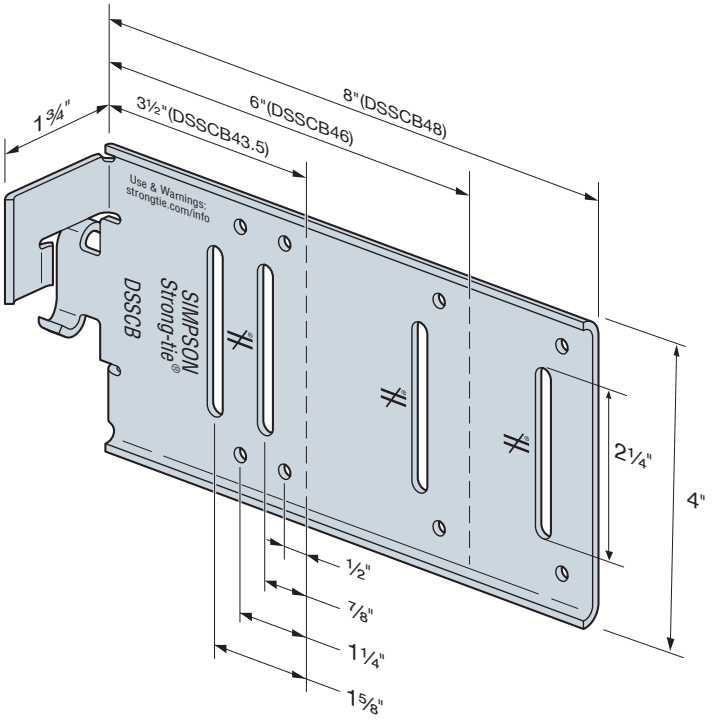
Stiffened edges and heavy 12-gauge construction
provide jobsite durability and superior tabulated loads

Dual-function clips
can be used for either deflection or fixed conditions

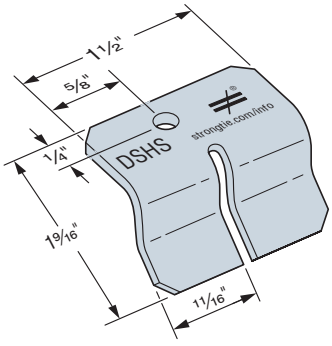
No-Equal stamp
marks the center of the slots to help ensure correct shouldered-screw placement



The Simpson Strong-Tie DSSCB works with 12-gauge standard strut channels (not sold by Simpson Strong-Tie). See p. 60 for strut requirements and p. 61 for concrete insert requirements. See p. 58 for model numbers and capacities.

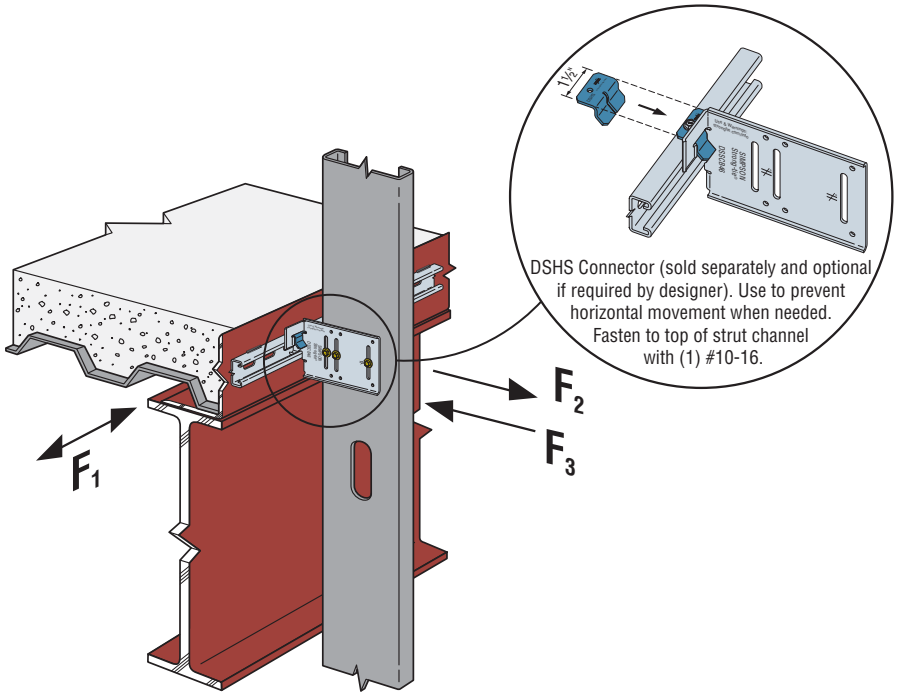


DSSCB Dimensions
U.S. Patent Pending



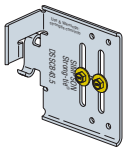
DSHS used to prevent horizontal sliding when needed
(sold separately)

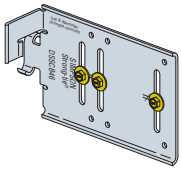
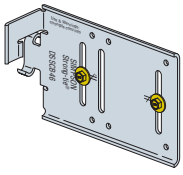
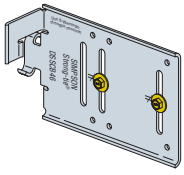
DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

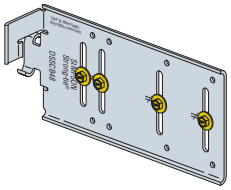
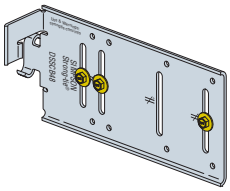
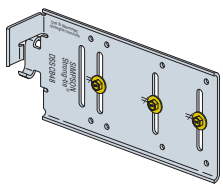


Typical DSSCB Installation
Slide-Clip Application

DSSCB Screw Patterns (Slide-Clip Applications)

Model	Pattern A
DSSCB43.5	

Model	Pattern B	Pattern C	Pattern D
DSSCB46			

Model	Pattern E	Pattern F	Pattern G
DSSCB48			

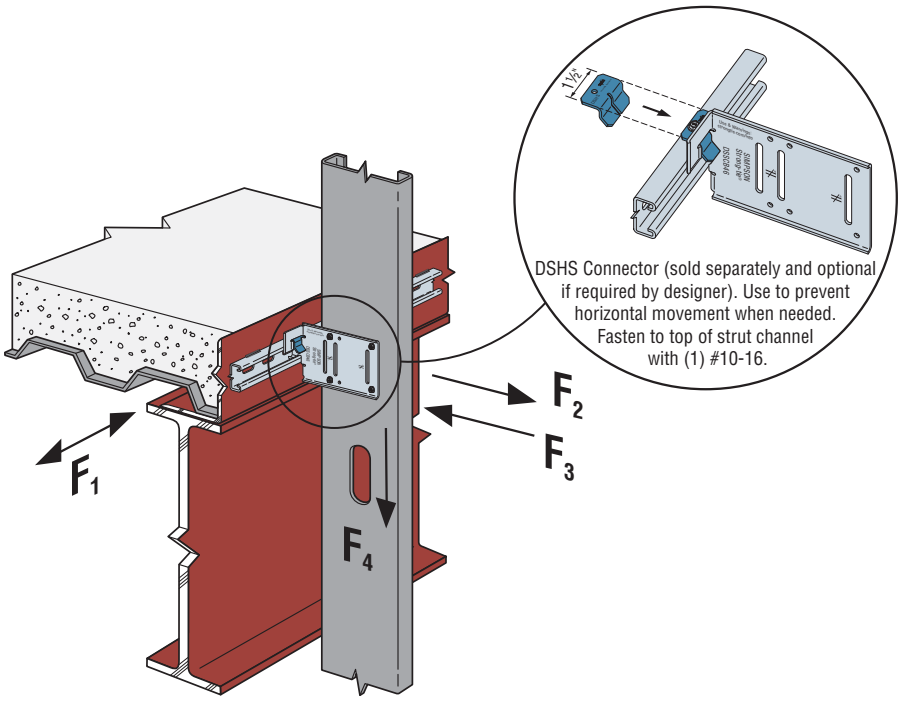
DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

DSSCB Allowable Slide-Clip Connector Loads

Model No.	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners to Stud		Allowable Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
		Screw Pattern	No. of #14 Shouldered Screws	F_1	F_2	F_3	
DSSCB43.5	33 (20)	A	2	105	515	615	IBC, LA
DSSCB46		B	3	105	765	920	
		C, D	2	105	515	615	
DSSCB48		E	4	105	765	1,225	
		F, G	3	105	765	920	
DSSCB43.5	43 (18)	A	2	155	785	940	
DSSCB46		B	3	155	1,175	1,410	
		C, D	2	155	785	940	
DSSCB48		E	4	155	1,175	1,880	
		F, G	3	155	1,175	1,410	
DSSCB43.5	54 (16)	A	2	225	1,160	1,345	
DSSCB46		B	3	225	1,475	2,020	
		C, D	2	225	1,160	1,280	
DSSCB48		E	4	225	1,475	2,445	
		F, G	3	225	1,475	1,965	
DSSCB43.5	68 (14) and 97 (12)	A	2	300	1,160	1,770	
DSSCB46		B	3	300	1,475	2,675	
		C, D	2	300	1,460	1,685	
DSSCB48		E	4	300	1,475	2,675	
		F, G	3	300	1,475	2,600	

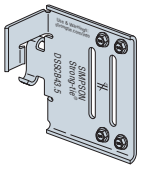
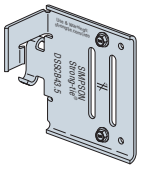
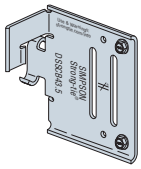
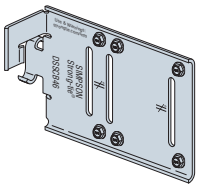
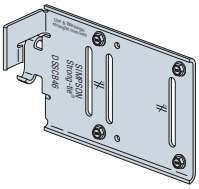
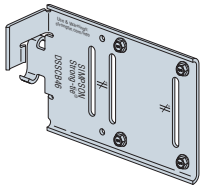
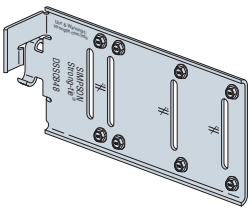
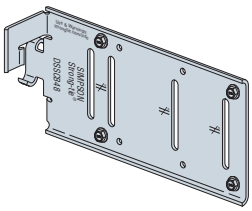
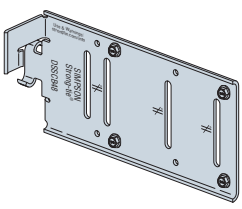
1. For additional information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. DSSCB Allowable Slide-Clip Connector Loads are also limited by the Strut Channel Allowable Anchorage Load to Steel table on p. 58 or Concrete Insert Allowable Load Embedded to Concrete on p. 59. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustrations on p. 54 for shouldered screw fastener pattern placement to stud framing.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of the stud. F_1 loads require DSHS connector with (1) #10 screw to strut.

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector



Typical DSSCB Installation
Fixed-Clip Application

DSSCB Screw Patterns (Fixed-Clip Applications)

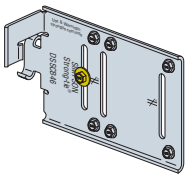
Model	Pattern H	Pattern I	Pattern J
DSSCB43.5			
Model	**Pattern K**	**Pattern L**	**Pattern M**
DSSCB46			
Model	**Pattern N**	**Pattern O**	**Pattern P**
DSSCB48			

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

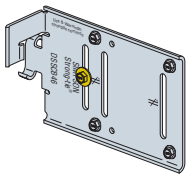
DSSCB Allowable Fixed-Clip Connector Loads

Model No.	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Screw Pattern	No. of #10 Screws	Allowable Load (lb.)				Code Ref.
				F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4	
DSSCB43.5	33 (20)	H	4	220	705	705	345	IBC, LA
		I, J	2	185	355	355	175	
DSSCB46		K	6	220	1,060	1,060	355	
		L, M	4	185	705	705	350	
DSSCB48		N	8	220	1,060	1,060	545	
		O, P	4	185	705	705	505	
DSSCB43.5	43 (18)	H	4	285	1,050	1,050	450	
		I, J	2	240	525	525	230	
DSSCB46		K	6	285	1,125	1,580	460	
		L, M	4	240	1,050	1,050	455	
DSSCB48		N	8	285	1,145	1,580	710	
		O, P	4	240	1,050	1,050	660	
DSSCB43.5	54 (16)	H	4	330	1,410	2,085	1,025	
		I, J	2	300	1,070	1,045	515	
DSSCB46		K	6	360	1,410	3,130	1,050	
		L, M	4	300	1,410	2,135	1,040	
DSSCB48		N	8	360	1,440	3,130	1,145	
		O, P	4	300	1,420	2,135	1,070	
DSSCB43.5	68 (14) and 97 (12)	H	4	395	1,410	2,160	1,025	
		I, J	2	300	1,080	1,080	515	
DSSCB46		K	6	395	1,410	3,130	1,050	
		L, M	4	300	1,410	2,160	1,040	
DSSCB48		N	8	395	1,440	3,240	1,145	
		O, P	4	300	1,420	2,160	1,070	

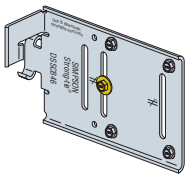
1. For additional information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. DSSCB Allowable Fixed-Clip Connector Loads are also limited by the Strut Channel Allowable Anchorage Load table on p. 58. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustrations on p. 56 for screw fastener pattern placement to stud framing.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of the stud. F_1 loads require DSHS connector with (1) #10 screw to strut.
5. In-plane capacities (F_1) for DSSCB attached to 54 mil (16 ga.) stud can be increased to 500 lb. with the addition of a shoulder screw at first slot from bend line for screw pattern K and L and at middle slot for pattern M (reference patterns shown to the right).



Screw pattern K with added shoulder screw per note 5



Screw pattern L with added shoulder screw per note 5



Screw pattern M with added shoulder screw per note 5

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

Strut Channel Allowable Anchorage Loads to Steel

Strut Size (in.)	Models	Weld Anchorage Each Flange							#12-24 Screw Anchorage						Code Ref.
		Weld Spacing (in.)	Required Weld Length (in.)	F_1 (lb.)	F_2 (lb.)		F_3 (lb.)	F_4 (lb.)	Screw Spacing (in.)	F_1 (lb.)	F_2 (lb.)		F_3 (lb.)	F_4 (lb.)	
					Simple Span	Multi-Span					Simple Span	Multi-Span			
13/16	**Unistrut®** P4520; P4520HS; P4520T; P4520K0 **PHD** 1201; 1202; 1211; 1212; 1221; 1222; 1241; 1242 **B-Line** B52; B52H17/8; B52SH; B52K06	4	1½	775	1,455	1,390	2,710	875	4	755	1,315	665	2,710	875	IBC, LA
		6	1½	775	970	1,030	2,710	875	6	755	970	665	2,710	655	
		8	1	775	730	805	2,710	740	8	755	730	485	2,710	—	
		10	1	775	580	660	2,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		12	1	775	485	555	2,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		16	1	775	365	445	2,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1 5/8	**Unistrut®** P1000; P1000HS; P1000T; P1000K0 **PHD** 1001; 1002; 1011; 1012; 1021; 1022; 1041; 1042 **B-Line** B22; B22H17/8; B22SH; B22K06.	4	1½	775	3,595	3,500	3,925	—	4	755	1,315	1,315	3,925	—	
		6	1½	775	3,045	3,080	3,925	—	6	755	1,000	965	3,925	—	
		8	1	775	2,285	2,455	3,925	—	8	755	885	725	3,925	—	
		10	1	775	1,825	2,025	3,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		12	1	775	1,520	1,715	3,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		16	1	775	1,140	1,390	3,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

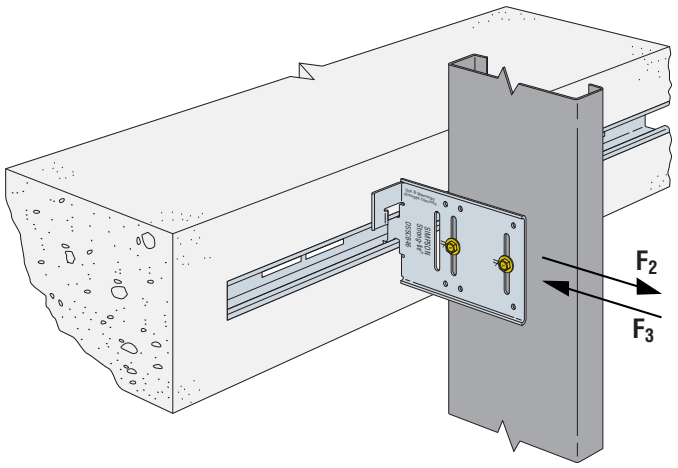
1. For additional information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable anchorage loads are also limited by the DSSCB Connector Load tables on pp. 55 and 57. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. Allowable loads are based on 97 mil (12 ga.) thickness strut channel members with a minimum yield strength, F_y, of 33 ksi, tensile strength, F_u, of 45 ksi. Tabulated values for Unistrut P4520, 1 5/8" x 13/16" channel may be used for Unistrut channel 1 5/8" x 7/8" models P3300, P33HS and P3300T.
4. Allowable loads for self-drilling screws are based on installation in minimum 3/16"-thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi. Values listed above may be used where other thicknesses of steel are encountered provided that the fastener has equal or better tested values into thicker steel. It is the responsibility of the designer to select the proper length fasteners based on the steel thickness installation.
5. For screw fastener installation into steel backed by concrete, predrilling of both the steel and the concrete is suggested. For predrilling, use a maximum 3/16"-diameter drill bit. Screw to be installed through steel portion of channel strut (1.5 x screw diameter from punch-out) and centered vertically in web.
6. For any connector occuring within 2" of channel strut splice, load not to exceed — F_2 = 865 lb. and F_4 = 785 lb.
7. Maximum allowable load of strut channel can be increased at high concentrated loads by welding each flange 1½" from the strut channel to support directly at clip location:
   For 13/16" strut size — F_1 = 775 lb., F_2 = 1,430 lb., F_3 = 2,540 lb. and F_4 = 1,050 lb.
   For 1 5/8" strut size — F_1 = 775 lb., F_2 = 1,870 lb. and F_3 = 3,630 lb.
8. Required weld length is on each flange at spacing indicated.
9. Anchorage spacing cannot be greater than framing spacing.
10. Connector load to be located a minimum of 2" from end of strut channel.
11. Simple-span allowable load values are applicable where the strut channel is connected at two points to the structural steel support and the connector load occurs between the fastening points. Multi-span allowable load values are applicable where the strut channel is connected at multiple points (three or more fasteners) to the structural steel support and the connector load can occur in between any of the fastening points.
12. Tabulated values for 13/16" strut may be used for 7/8" struts.
13. Tabulated F_2 loads include an adjustment factor of 0.90 for pierced strut channels. For pierced strut channels that have an 0.85 adjustment factor, the F_2 loads shall be multiplied by 0.95 factor. No adjustment is required for F_1, F_3 and F_4 loads.

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

Concrete Insert Allowable Load Embedded to Concrete

Strut Size (in.)	Concrete Insert Models for the DSSCB	Embed Spacing (in.)	F_2 (lb.)	F_3 (lb.)
1⅜6 or ⅞	Unistrut® 3300 Series B-Line B52I PHD 4101, 4102	4	1,500	2,540
1	PHD 4201, 4202	4	2,000	2,540
1⅜	Unistrut 3200 Series B-Line B32I PHD 4001, 4002	4	2,000	2,540
1⅝	B-Line B22I PHD 4301, 4302	4	2,000	2,540

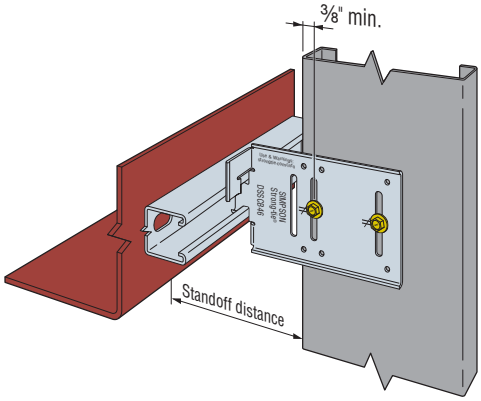
1. Minimum concrete compressive strength, f'_c = 3,000 psi.
2. Multiply tabulated values by a factor of 0.50 when clip is installed within 2" of the end of strut channel.
3. Minimum connector load spacing is 12" o.c.
4. Tabulated values are for concrete inserts with a 12" minimum length.
5. Allowable anchorage loads are also limited by connector load table on p. 55. Use the minimum tabulated value for the connector and the anchorage load tables as applicable.



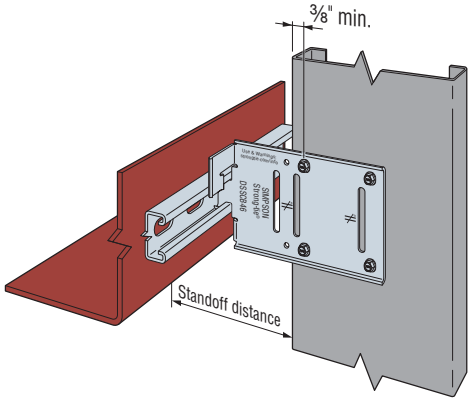
Typical DSSCB Installation Concrete Insert Application

DSSCB Standoff Distances

Model No.	Application	Screw Pattern	No. of Screws	1⅜6" Struts		1⅝" Struts		Concrete Inserts	
				Min. Standoff (in.)	Max. Standoff (in.)	Min. Standoff (in.)	Max. Standoff (in.)	Min. Standoff (in.)	Max. Standoff (in.)
DSSCB43.5	Slide Clip	A	2	1	2⅝6	1 1⅜6	3⅛	⅜6	1½
DSSCB46		B	3		2⅝6		3⅛		1½
		C	2		2⅝6		3⅛		1½
		D	2		3⅛6		3⅞		2¼
DSSCB48		E	4		2⅝6		3⅛		1½
		F	3		2⅝6		3⅛		1½
		G	3		3⅛6		3⅞		2¼
DSSCB43.5	Fixed Clip	H	4	1	2 1⅛6	—	—	—	—
		I	2		2 1⅛6		—		—
		J	2		3⅞6		—		—
DSSCB46		K	6		2 1⅛6		—		—
		L	4		2 1⅛6		—		—
		M	4		3⅞6		—		—
DSSCB48		N	8		2 1⅛6		—		—
		O	4		2 1⅛6		—		—
		P	4		3⅞6		—		—



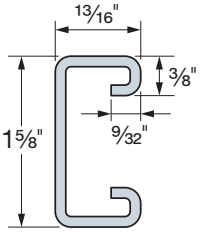
DSSCB Standoff Distance with 1⅝" Strut (1⅜6" Strut Similar) and Minimum Fastener Edge Distance for Slide-Clip Application



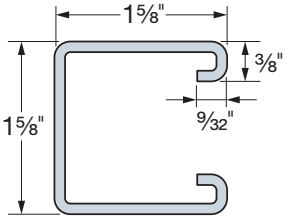
DSSCB Standoff Distance with 1⅜6" Strut and Minimum Fastener Edge Distance for Fixed-Clip Application

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

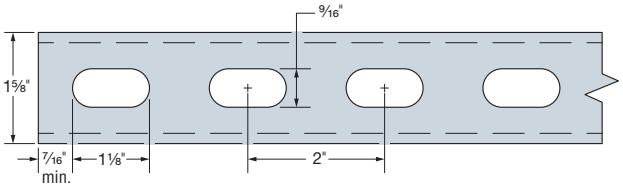
Strut Requirements



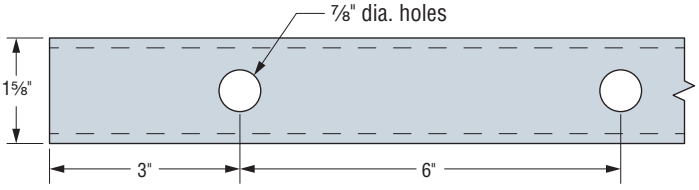
13⁄16" 12 ga. 33 ksi Strut Channel
(by others)



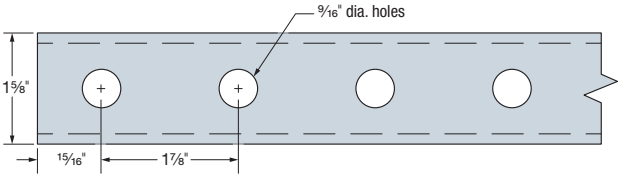
1 5⁄8" 12 ga. 33 ksi Strut Channel
(by others)



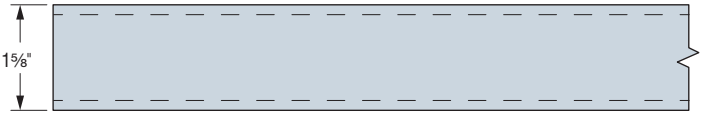
1 1⁄8" x 9⁄16" @ 2" o.c. Punchout Pattern



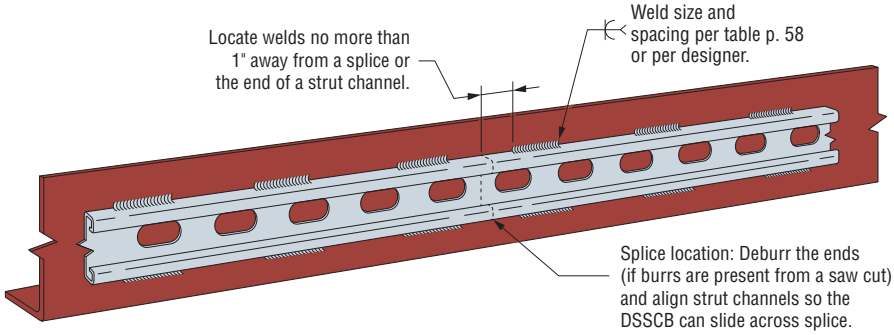
7⁄8" @ 6" o.c. Punchout Pattern



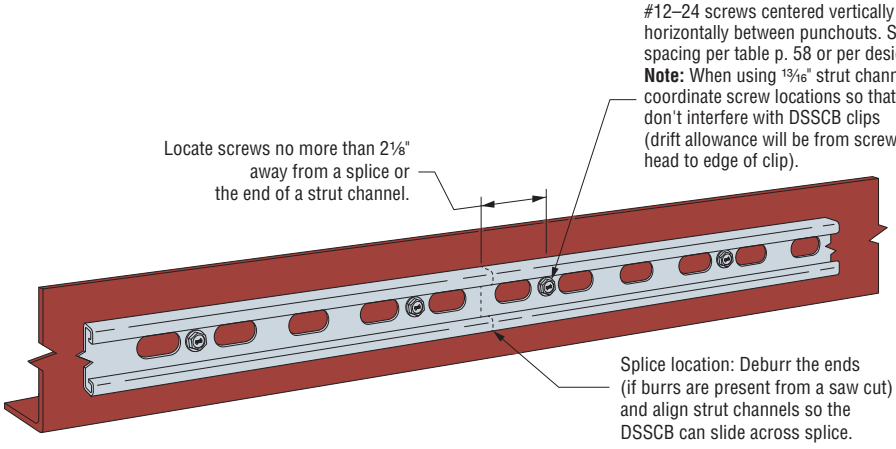
9⁄16" @ 2" o.c. Punchout Pattern



Unpunched Condition



Typical Strut Channel Anchorage with Welds



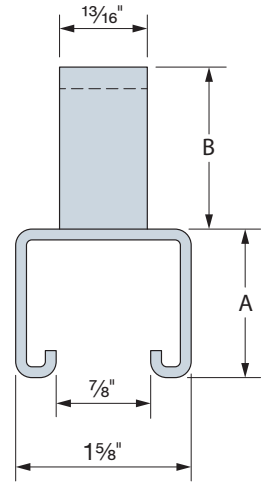
Typical Strut Channel Anchorage with Screws

DSSCB Bypass Framing Drift Strut Connector

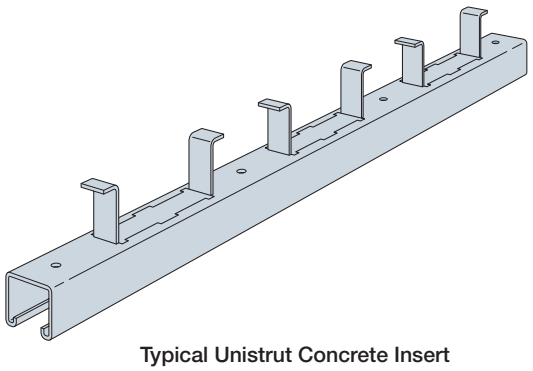
Concrete Insert Requirements

12 ga. 33 ksi Concrete Insert (by others)

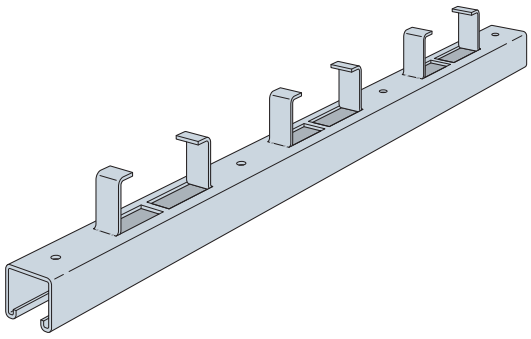
Manufacturer	Model	A	B
Unistrut®	3200	1⅜"	1½"
	3300	⅞"	1½"
B-Line	B22I	1⅝"	1½"
	B32I	1⅜"	1½"
	B52I	13⁄16"	1½"
PHD	4001, 4002	1⅜"	1⅜16"
	4101, 4102	13⁄16"	1½"
	4201, 4202	1"	1¼"
	4301, 4302	1⅝"	1½"



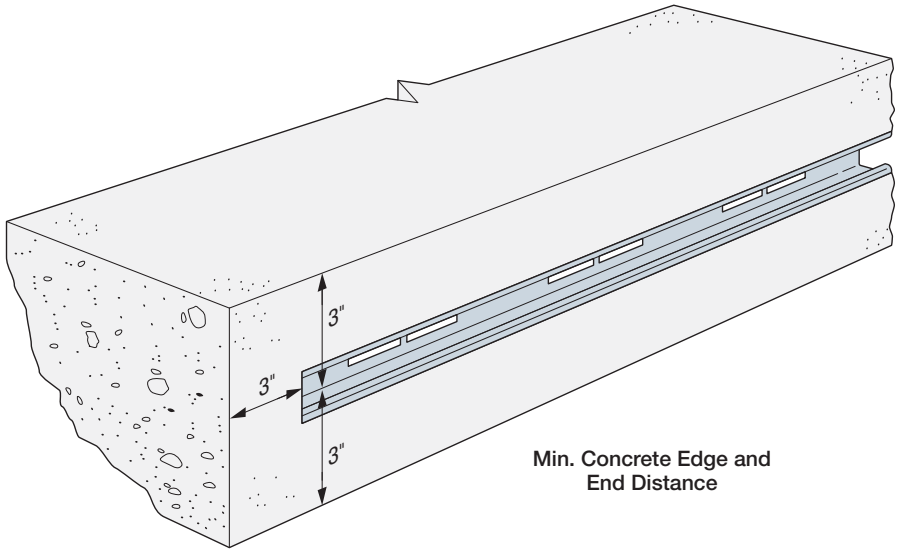
12 ga. 33 ksi Concrete Insert
(by others)



Typical Unistrut Concrete Insert



Typical B-Line and PHD Concrete Insert



Min. Concrete Edge and End Distance

Rigid Connectors

FCB Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Connector

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The FCB clip is an economical, high-performance fixed-clip connector that can be used for a variety of framing applications. It is rated for tension, compression, shear and in-plane loads and offers the designer the flexibility of specifying different screw and anchorage patterns that conform to desired load levels.

Features:

- Rated for tension, compression, shear and in-plane loads
- Provides design flexibility with varying screw and anchorage patterns that achieve different load levels
- Strategically placed stiffeners, embossments and anchor holes maximize connector performance

Material: 54 mil (16 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of anchors.
- Use the specified number of #12 self-drilling screws to CFS framing. Note that #10 self-drilling screws can be used per the load tables given on **strongtie.com**.

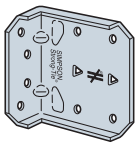
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information:

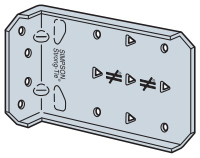
FCB43.5-R25, FCB45.5-R25, FCB47.5-R25, FCB49.5-R25, and FCB411.5-R25 contain:

- Box of 25 connectors (screws not included)

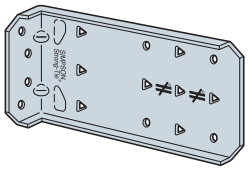
FCB43.5



FCB45.5

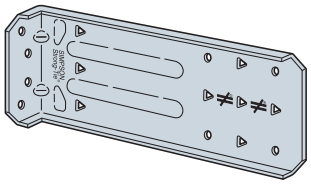


FCB47.5

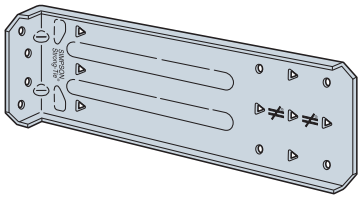


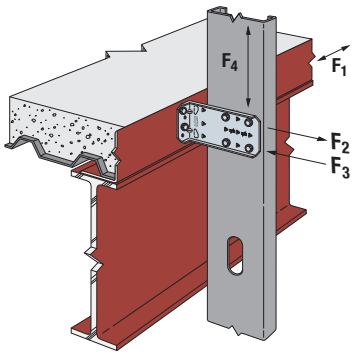
US Patent 8,555,592

FCB49.5

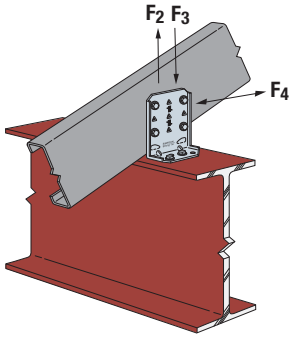


FCB411.5

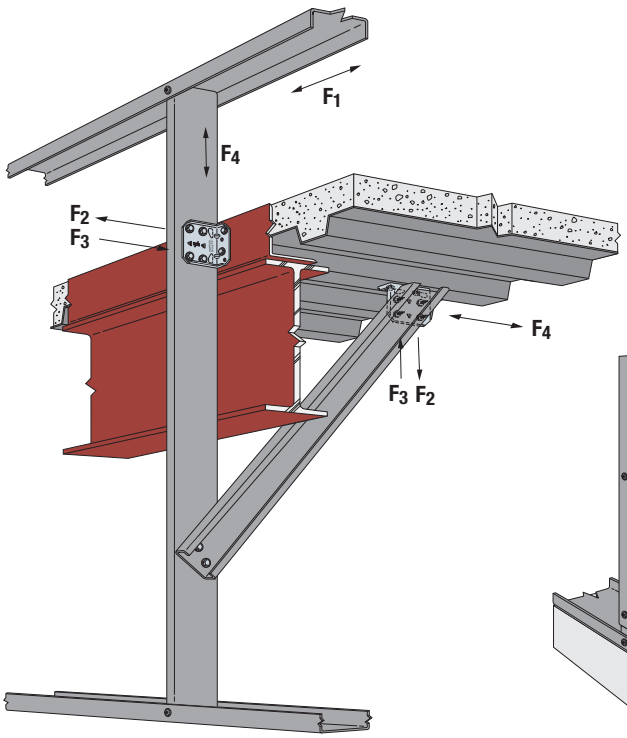




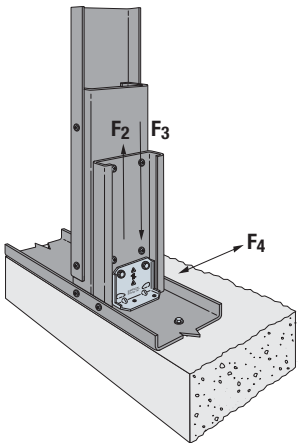
Typical FCB Installation at Bypass Framing



Typical FCB Installation for Roof Rafters



Typical FCB Installation at Sprandrel Studs and Kickers



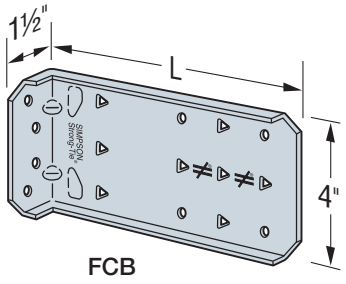
Typical FCB Installation at the Base of a 6" Jamb Stud

FCB Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Connector

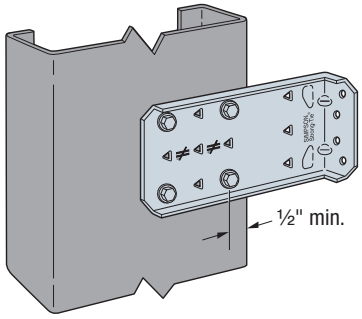
FCB Allowable Connector Loads (lb.)

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	Min./ Max.	No. of #12–14 Self-Drilling Screws[5]	Stud Thickness												Code Ref.
					33 mil (20 ga.)				43 mil (18 ga.)				54 mil (16 ga.)				
					F_1[3,4]	F_2[2]	F_3[2]	F_4[2]	F_1[3,4]	F_2[2]	F_3[2]	F_4[2]	F_1[3,4]	F_2[2]	F_3[2]	F_4[2]	
FCB43.5	54 (16)	3½	Min.	4	135	755	755	755	205	1,105	975	1,120	345	1,250	975	1,490	IBC, FL, LA
			Max.	6	205	1,100	1,130	1,130	265	1,105	1,260	1,455	345	1,250	1,735	1,910	
FCB45.5	54 (16)	5½	Min.	4	120	755	755	755	180	1,105	975	945	345	1,105	975	1,325	
			Max.	9	155	1,100	1,260	1,180	210	1,105	1,260	1,485	345	1,105	1,735	1,925	
FCB47.5	54 (16)	7½	Min.	4	90	755	755	220	135	1,105	945	330	260	1,105	945	365	
			Max.	12	205	1,100	1,260	705	265	1,105	1,260	1,050	345	1,105	1,735	1,445	
FCB49.5	54 (16)	9½	Min.	4	90	755	755	170	110	1,105	945	255	110	1,105	945	365	
			Max.	12	205	1,100	1,260	750	265	1,105	1,260	1,115	345	1,105	1,735	1,200	
FCB411.5	54 (16)	11½	Min.	4	90	755	755	140	90	1,105	920	205	90	1,105	920	365	
			Max.	12	205	1,100	1,260	795	265	1,105	1,260	860	345	1,105	1,735	860	

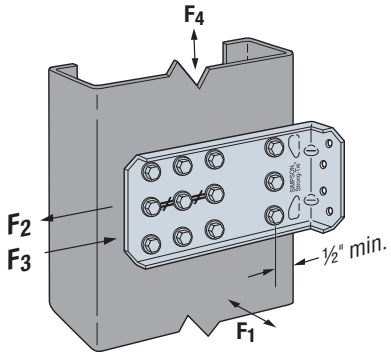
1. Min. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round holes; max. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round and triangular holes.
2. Allowable loads are based on clip capacity only and do not consider anchorage. The capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load from the FCB Allowable Anchorage Loads table on p. 65.
3. Anchorage to the supporting structure using welds or a minimum of (2) #12–24 self-drilling screws is required.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of stud. Tested failure modes were due to screw pullout; therefore compare F_1 against F_p calculated per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 13 with $a_p = 1.25$ and $R_p = 1.0$.



FCB



FCB Installation with Min. Fasteners



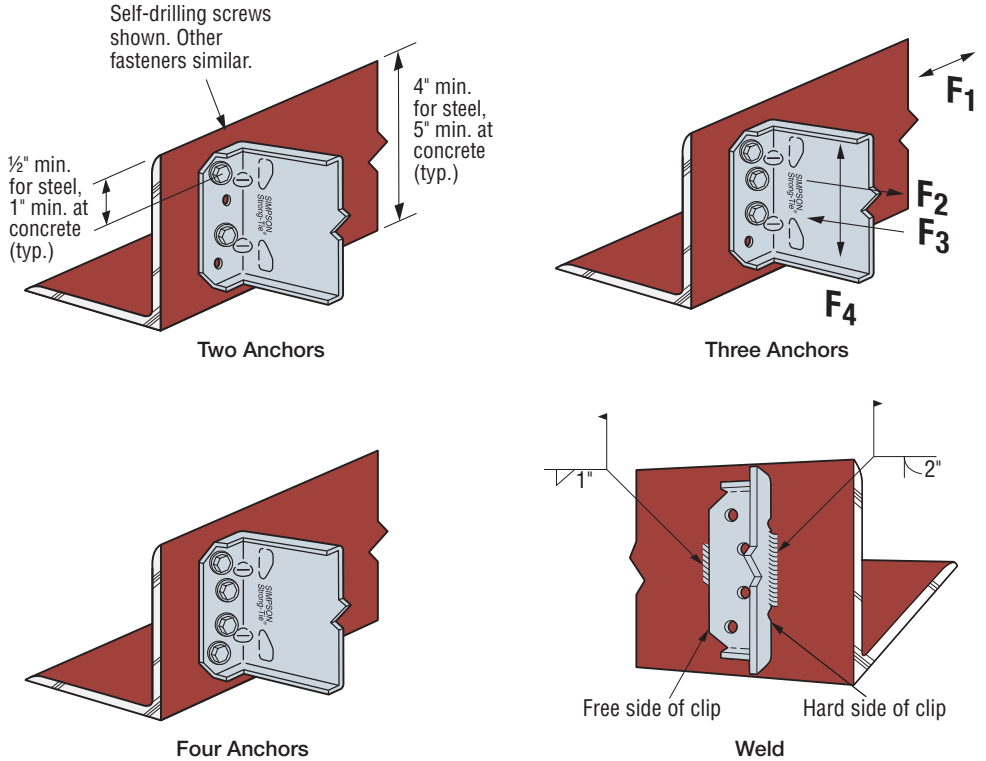
FCB Installation with Max. Fasteners

FCB Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Connector

FCB Allowable Anchorage Loads

Anchorage Type	Minimum Base Material	No. of Anchors	Allowable Load (lb.)								
			F_2 and F_3	F_4							
				FCB43.5	FCB45.5	FCB47.5		FCB49.5		FCB411.5	
				Min./Max.	Min./Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
#12–24 self-drilling screws Simpson Strong-Tie® X and XL Metal screws	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	1,115	625	410	255	445	185	265	120	190
		3	1,645	690	450	280	490	200	295	135	210
		4	2,230	1,255	820	365	890	355	535	275	380
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5⁄8" power-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	390	410	265	165	290	120	175	75	125
		3	715	465	305	190	330	135	195	85	140
		4	970	840	550	340	595	245	355	145	255
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5⁄8" power-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A572 or A992 steel 3⁄16" thick	2	585	410	265	165	290	120	175	75	125
		3	800	465	305	190	330	135	195	85	140
		4	1,170	840	550	340	595	245	355	145	255
Simpson Strong-Tie 1⁄4" x 1¾" Titen® 2 TTN25134H	Concrete f'_c = 2,500 psi	2	380	415	315	195	315	140	205	140	150
		3	525	470	470	290	470	210	305	210	225
		4	675	645	630	390	630	280	410	280	300
Weld E70XX electrodes	A36 steel 3⁄16" thick	Hard side: 2"	1,735	1,910	1,925	365	1,445	365	1,200	365	860
		Free side: 1"									

1. Min. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round holes; max. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round and triangular holes.
2. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
3. Allowable loads are for clip anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system will be the minimum of the tabulated allowable anchorage loads the allowable load from the FCB Allowable Connector Load table on p. 64.
4. Allowable loads for #12–24 self-drilling screws and PDPAT powder-actuated fasteners are based on installation in minimum 3⁄16"-thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi. PDPAT values are also provided for A572 steel. Values listed above maybe used where other thicknesses of steel are encountered or other manufacturers are used, provided that the fastener has equal or better tested values (see p. 22). It is the responsibility of the designer to select the proper length fasteners based on the steel thickness installation.
5. For screw fastener installation into steel backed by concrete, predrilling of both the steel and the concrete is suggested. For predrilling use a maximum 3⁄16"-diameter drill bit.

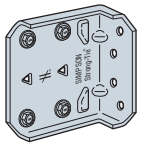
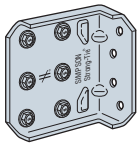
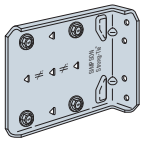
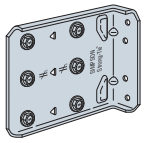
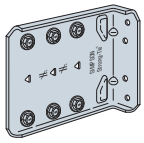
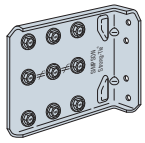
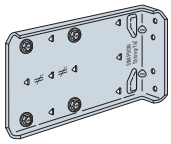
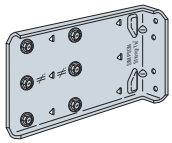
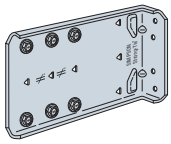
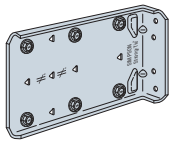
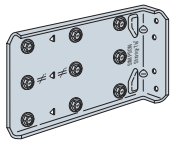
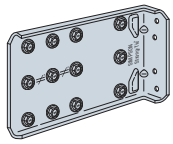
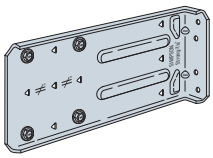
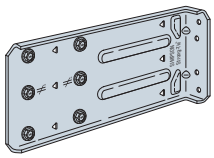
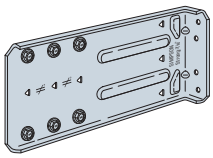
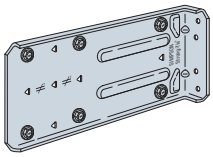
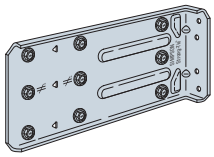
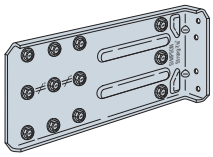
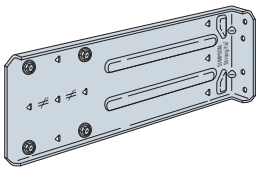
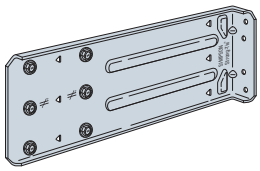
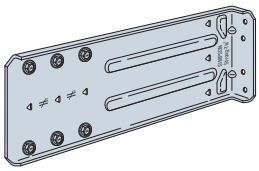
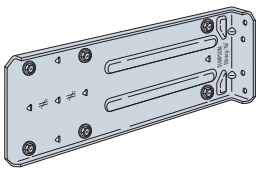
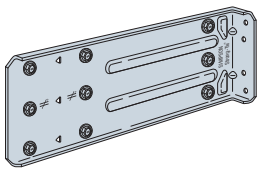
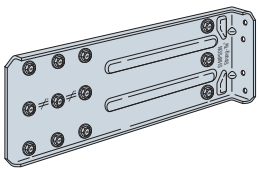


FCB Anchor Layout

FCB Supplemental Information

The following FCB supplemental information is given to help designers with value-engineered solutions for our FCB connectors. Loads are given on our website for fastener patterns other than our standard "min." (fill all round holes) and "max." (fill all round and triangle holes). In addition, the tables on the website give LRFD loads and loads for #10 screws as well as #12 screws. Please visit **strongtie.com/cfs** and reference FCB clip.

Table 1: FCB Screw Patterns

FCB43.5	Pattern "Min."	Pattern "Max."				
						
FCB45.5	Pattern "Min."	Pattern 1	Pattern 2	Pattern "Max."		
						
FCB47.5	Pattern "Min."	Pattern 3	Pattern 4	Pattern 5	Pattern 6	Pattern "Max."
						
FCB49.5	Pattern "Min."		Pattern 7		Pattern 8	
						
	Pattern 9		Pattern 10		Pattern "Max."	
						
FCB411.5	Pattern "Min."		Pattern 11		Pattern 12	
						
	Pattern 13		Pattern 14		Pattern "Max."	
						

For load capacities for patterns 1 through 10, refer to FCB clip on **strongtie.com**.

FC Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Connector

Ideal for high-seismic areas, Simpson Strong-Tie® FC connectors are the optimal solution for fixed-clip bypass framing. FC clips are often welded to the structure in high-seismic zones, but they also feature anchorage holes so that concrete screws or powder-actuated fasteners can be used to attach the clip to the structure. In addition to its anchorage versatility, the FC clip features prepunched screw holes for the framing attachment, eliminating the need for predrilling holes or worrying that fastener placement doesn't match the designer specifications. FC connectors are manufactured using heavy-duty 10- and 12-gauge steel to provide exceptional resistance to in-plane seismic load.

Features:

- The clips come in lengths of 3½", 6" and 8" and are intended to be used with 3⅝", 6" and 8" studs, respectively
- The maximum stand-off distance is 1" for 3⅝" studs and 1½" for 6" and 8" studs
- Embossments in the bend line provide increased strength and stiffness in the F_1 and F_2 load directions, but are positioned towards the center of the clip so that 1½"-long welds can be applied at the top and bottom of the clip
- Prepunched large-diameter anchor holes accommodate ¼"-diameter concrete screws like the Simpson Strong-Tie Titen HD® screw anchor
- Prepunched small-diameter anchor holes accommodate powder-actuated fasteners like the 0.157"-diameter Simpson Strong-Tie PDPAT or #12 self-drilling Simpson Strong-Tie Strong-Drive® XL Large-Head Metal screw

Material: 50 ksi

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

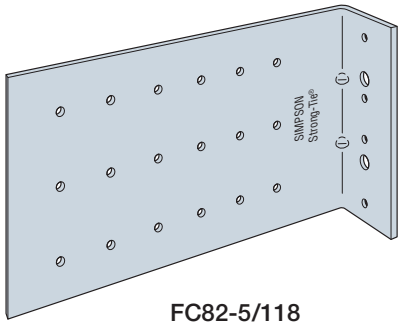
Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of fasteners and anchors

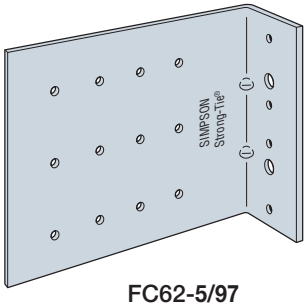
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

WANT MORE OPTIONS IN YOUR CLIP?

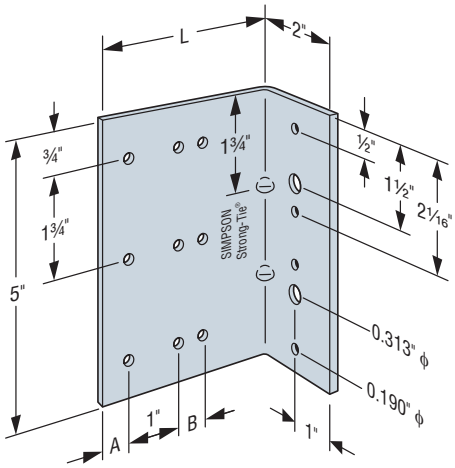
Try our SCS hybrid clip. Supports slip and fixed conditions in one clip. Also has the most versatile options in the industry for attaching to structure. Attach with weld, screws, powder-actuated fasteners to steel or attach to concrete with single ½"-diameter or (2) ¼"-diameter anchors. Reference p. 30 for SCS fixed-clip load chart.



FC82-5/118



FC62-5/97
(FC62-5/118 similar)



FC32-5/97

Ordering Information and Dimensions

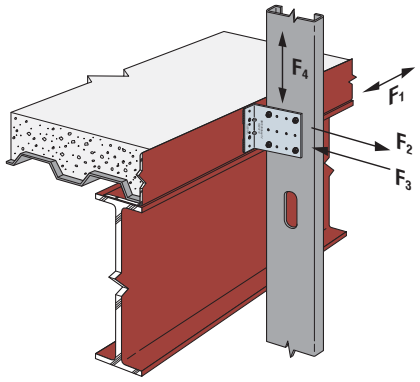
Model No.	Ordering SKU	Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	A (in.)	B (in.)
FC32-5/97	FC32-5/97-R25	97 (12)	3½	½	½
FC62-5/97	FC62-5/97-R25	97 (12)	6	1	1
FC62-5/118	FC62-5/118-R25	118 (10)	6	1	1
FC82-5/118	FC82-5/118-R25	118 (10)	8	1	1

Note: Each box contains (25) connectors.

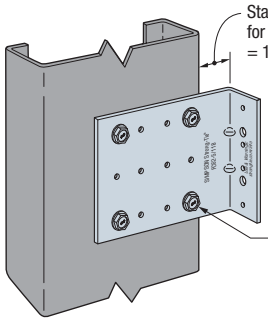
FC Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Connector

FC Allowable Connector Loads

Model No.	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners to Stud		Allowable Load (lb.)					Code Ref.
		Allowable Pullout Per Single #10 Screw	No. of #10 Self-Drilling Screws	F_1		F_2	F_3	F_4	
				1" Stand-Off	1½" Stand-Off				
FC32-5/97	33 (20)	85	4	165	—	705	1,130	705	—
			6	225	—	1,060	1,355	1,060	
FC62-5/97			4	115	130	705	1,130	705	
			6	140	160	1,060	1,355	1,060	
FC62-5/118			4	115	130	705	1,130	705	
			6	140	160	1,060	1,355	1,060	
FC82-5/118			4	105	120	705	1,130	705	
			6	135	155	1,060	1,355	1,060	
FC32-5/97	43 (18)	110	4	215	—	1,050	1,470	1,050	
			6	290	—	1,580	1,765	1,580	
FC62-5/97			4	150	175	1,050	1,470	1,050	
			6	185	215	1,580	1,765	1,580	
FC62-5/118			4	150	175	1,050	1,470	1,050	
			6	185	215	1,580	1,765	1,580	
FC82-5/118			4	140	160	1,050	1,470	1,050	
			6	175	200	1,580	1,765	1,580	
FC32-5/97	54 (16)	200	4	395	—	2,135	2,885	2,045	
			6	530	—	2,690	2,885	2,195	
FC62-5/97			4	325	375	2,135	2,885	2,045	
			6	405	465	2,690	2,885	2,195	
FC62-5/118			4	345	395	2,135	2,885	2,045	
			6	370	425	3,205	2,885	2,195	
FC82-5/118			4	325	375	2,135	2,885	2,045	
			6	440	505	3,205	2,885	2,195	
FC32-5/97	68 (14)	250	4	495	—	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	670	—	2,690	2,885	2,195	
FC62-5/97			4	435	500	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	465	535	2,690	2,885	2,195	
FC62-5/118			4	435	500	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	465	535	3,240	3,780	2,195	
FC82-5/118			4	410	470	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	555	640	3,240	3,780	2,195	
FC32-5/97	97 (12)	355	4	710	—	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	955	—	2,690	2,885	2,195	
FC62-5/97			4	775	775	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	1295	1295	2,690	2,885	2,195	
FC62-5/118			4	775	775	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	1150	1150	3,240	3,780	2,195	
FC82-5/118			4	585	585	2,160	2,885	2,045	
			6	790	790	3,240	3,780	2,195	



Typical FC Installation at Bypass Framing

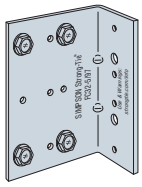
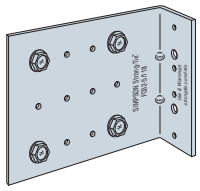
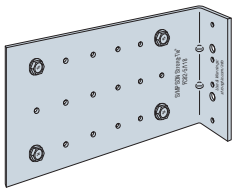
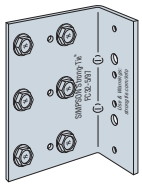
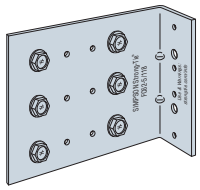
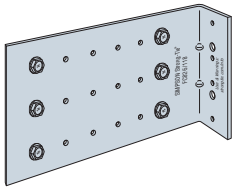


FC62 with Four Screws

1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. FC Allowable Connector Loads are also limited by the FC Anchorage Load tables on pp. 69 and 70. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. See illustrations on p. 69 for screw fastener placement to stud framing.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of stud. Tested failure modes were due to screw pullout; therefore compare F_1 against F_p calculated per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 13 with $a_p = 1.25$ and $R_p = 1.0$.
5. F_1 loads are based on maximum stand-off distances of 1" or 1½" as shown. Other loads are applicable to a 1" stand-off for FC32 and 1" or 1½" stand-off for FC62 and FC82.
6. The allowable plastic moment at the bend line in the F_1 load direction for 97 mil (12 ga.) and 118 mil (10 ga.) FC connectors are 395 in.-lb. and 675 in.-lb., respectively.

FC Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Connector

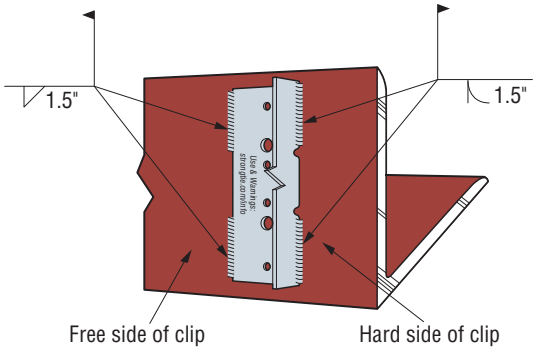
FC Screw Patterns

Screw Pattern	Models		
	FC32-5/97	FC62-5/97 and FC62-5/118	FC82-5/118
4 screws			
6 screws			

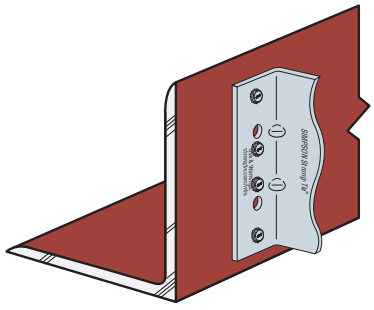
FC Allowable Anchorage Loads to Steel

Anchorage Type	Minimum Base Material	No. of Anchors	Allowable Load (lb.)		
			F_1	F_2 and F_3	F_4
#12–24 self-drilling screws Simpson Strong-Tie® X and XL Metal screws	A36 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	2,545	2,545
#14 self-drilling screws Simpson Strong-Tie E Metal screws E1B1414	A36 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	2,620	2,610
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5/8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A36 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	1,040	1,040
Simpson Strong-Tie 0.157" x 5/8" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	A572 Gr. 50 or A992 steel 3/16" thick	4	—	1,710	1,710
Weld E70XX electrodes	A36 steel 3/16" thick	(2) Hard side: 1½" (2) Free side: 1½"	2,040	3,710	4,330

1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Allowable anchorage loads are also limited by the FC Connector Load table on p. 68. Use the minimum tabulated values from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. Allowable loads for #12–24 self-drilling screws and PDPAT powder-actuated fasteners are based on installation in minimum 3/16" thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi. PDPAT values are also provided for A572 steel. Values listed above maybe used where other thicknesses of steel are encountered or other manufacturers are used, provided that the fastener has equal or better tested values (see p. 22). It is the responsibility of the designer to select the proper length fasteners based on the steel thickness installation.
4. For screw fastener installation into steel backed by concrete, predrilling of both the steel and the concrete is suggested. For predrilling, use a maximum 3/16"-diameter drill bit.



Weld



4 PAF Anchor Placement
(4 screws similar)

FC Anchor Layout

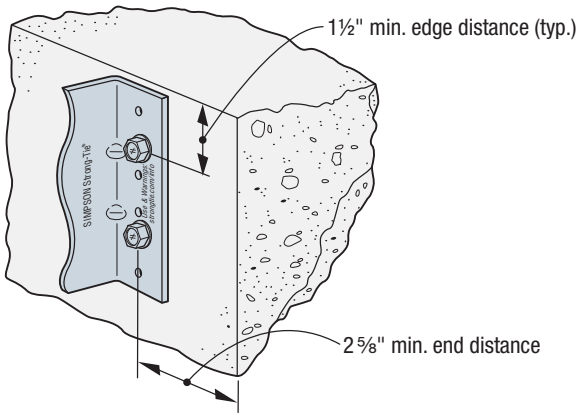
FC Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Connector

Allowable Titen HD® Anchorage Loads into Concrete with FC Clip (lb.)

Anchorage Type	Nominal Embedment (in.)	Anchor Quantity and Size	f'_c (psi)	Load Direction	Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B		Seismic in SDC C through F
					Uncracked Concrete	Cracked Concrete	Cracked Concrete[6]
Simpson Strong-Tie® Titen HD screw anchor THDB25178H	1⅝	(2) ¼" x 1⅞"	3,000	F_1	335	240	280
				F_2 and F_3	660	630	550
				F_4	565	405	470
			4,000	F_1	390	280	325
				F_2 and F_3	760	725	635
				F_4	655	465	545
Simpson Strong-Tie Titen HD screw anchor THDB25234H	2½	(2) ¼" x 2¾"	3,000	F_1	370	265	310
				F_2 and F_3	475	695	610
				F_4	515	445	520
			4,000	F_1	430	305	360
				F_2 and F_3	550	805	705
				F_4	590	515	600

1. Allowable anchor capacities have been determined using ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 calculations with a minimum concrete compressive strength (f'_c) of 3,000 and 4,000 psi in normal-weight concrete. Tabulated values shall be multiplied by a factor (λ_a) of 0.6 for sand light-weight concrete.
2. Edge distance is assumed to be 1½", and end distance is 2⅝".
3. Load values are for group anchors based on ACI 318, condition B, load factors from ACI 318-14 Section 5.3, no supplement edge reinforcement, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete and periodic special inspection.
4. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values were determined by multiplying calculated LRFD capacities by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.70 for seismic load and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
5. Tabulated allowable ASD loads for Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B are based on using wind conversion factors and may be increased by 1.17 for SDC A and B only.
6. Design loads shall include the over-strength factor per ASCE7 Section 12.4.3. For fasteners in exterior wall connection systems, Ω_o = 1.5 per Table 13.5-1.
7. Allowable loads for F_4 are based on the governing loading direction which is toward the edge of slab.
8. Allowable loads for F_1 are based on the governing loading direction which is toward the end of slab.
9. For anchor subjected to both tension and shear loads, it shall be designed to satisfy the following:
   - For $N_a / N_{all} \le 0.2$, the full allowable load in shear is permitted.
   - For $V_a / V_{all} \le 0.2$, the full allowable load in tension is permitted.
   - For all other cases: $N_a / N_{all} + V_a / V_{all} \le 1.2$ where:

   N_a = Applied ASD tension load
   N_{all} = Allowable F_2 or F_3 load from the FC Allowable Anchorage Loads for Concrete table
   V_a = Applied ASD shear load
   V_{all} = Allowable F_4 or F_1 load from the FC Allowable Anchorage Loads for Concrete table
10. Tabulated allowable loads are based on anchorage only. The capacity of the connection system shall be the minimum of the allowable anchorage load and the FC Allowable Connector Loads.



Titen HD Anchorage

For single-bolt fixed-clip connection to concrete, try the SCS hybrid clip; see p. 30.

FSB Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Strut Connector

The FSB connector is the fixed-clip version of our popular SSB slide-clip strut connector. The FSB is commonly used at the bottom flange of a steel beam to accommodate large stand-off distances for bypass curtain-wall studs.

Material: 54 mil (16 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use the specified type and number of anchors.
- Use the specified type and number of screw fasteners to the stud.
- If the FSB intrudes on interior space, it can be trimmed. The trimmed part shall allow an edge distance of ½" or greater from the center of the nearest anchor to the end of the trimmed part.

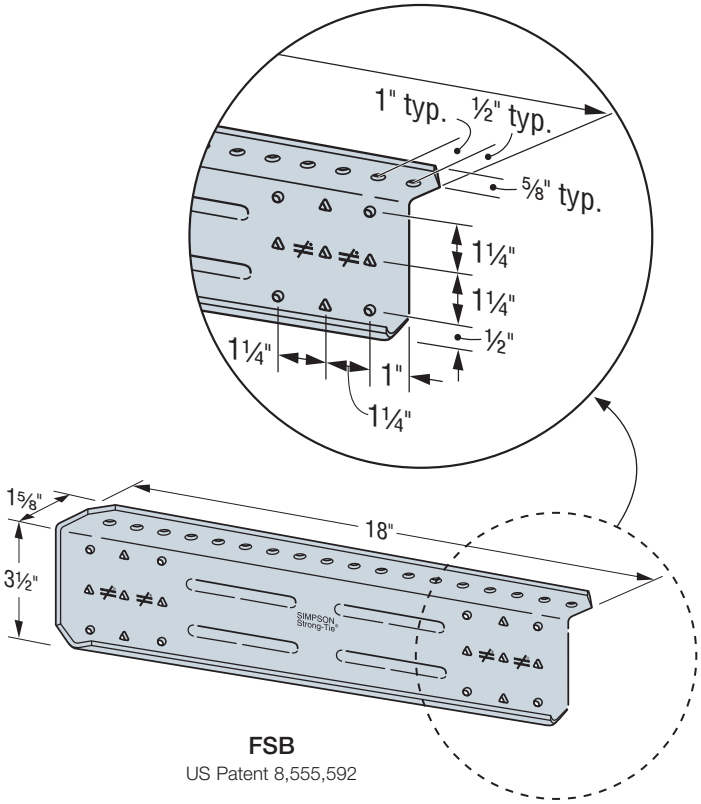
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information:

FSB3.518-R25 is a box of 25 connectors.

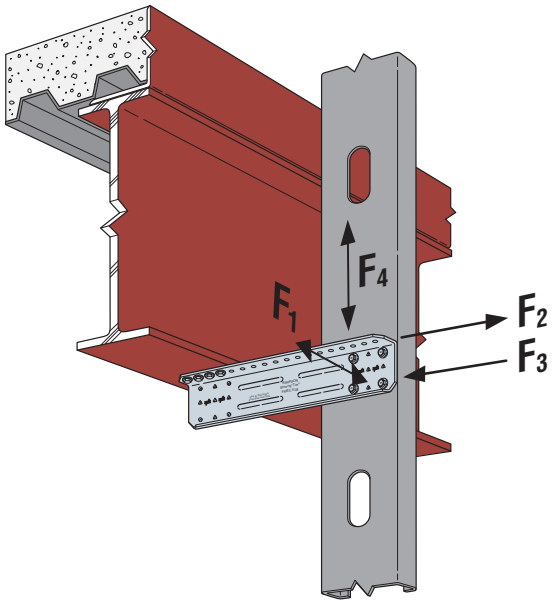
NEED SHORTER OR LONGER STRUT LENGTHS?

Try the HYS hybrid strut. HYS strut comes in 12", 15", 24" and 30" lengths. Reference p. 42 for HYS fixed-clip load chart.

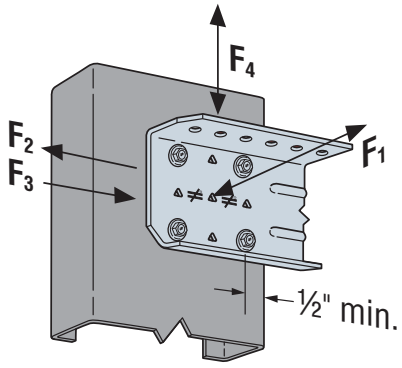


FSB

US Patent 8,555,592



Typical FSB3.518 Installation



FSB Installation with the Min. Number of Fasteners

FSB Bypass Framing Fixed-Clip Strut Connector

FSB Allowable Connector Loads (lb.)

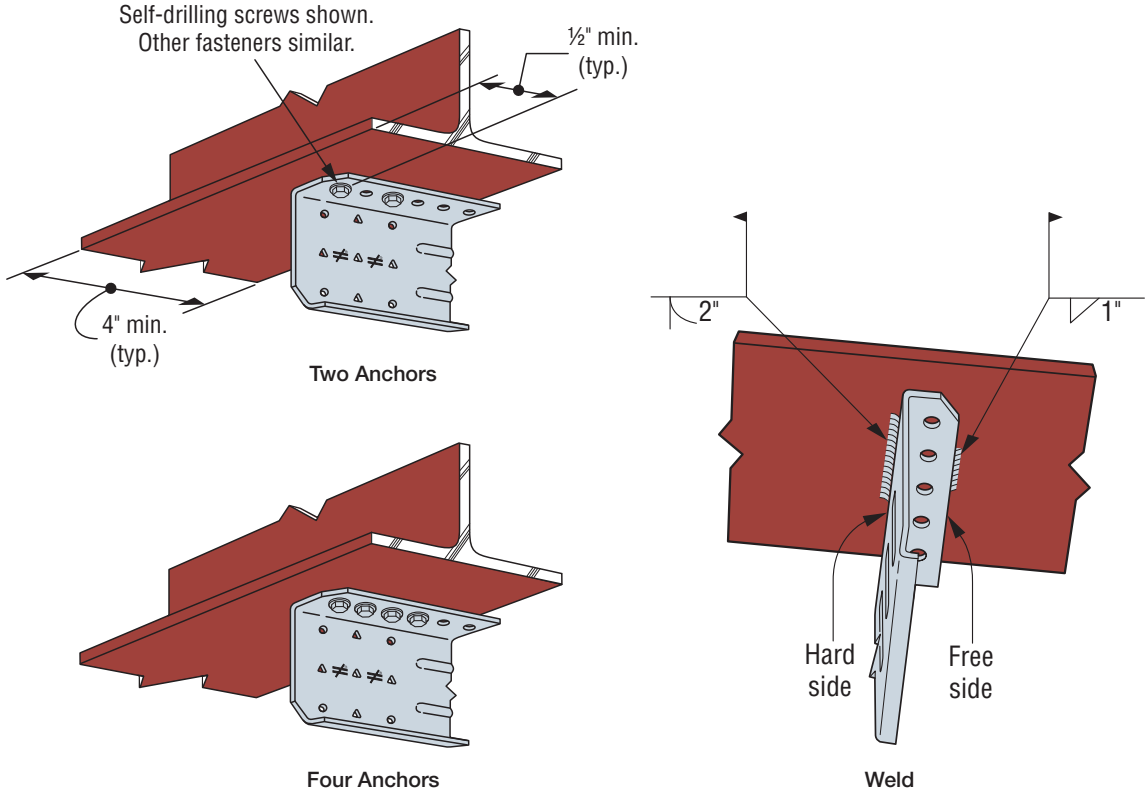
Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Min./ Max.	No. of #10–16 Screws	Stud Thickness												Code Ref.
				33 mil (20 ga.)				43 mil (18 ga.)				54 mil (16 ga.)				
				F_1[4]	F_2	F_3	F_4[5]	F_1[4]	F_2	F_3	F_4[5]	F_1[4]	F_2	F_3	F_4[5]	
FSB3.518	54 (16)	Min.	4	120	705	705	160	150	1,050	1,050	210	145	1,670	1,615	210	—
		Max.	9	155	1,590	1,340	160	200	2,365	2,180	210	215	2,670	2,180	260	

1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. FSB Allowable Connector Loads are also limited by the FSB Allowable Anchorage Loads table. Use the minimum value from the connector and anchorage load tables as applicable.
3. Min. fasteners quantity and tabulated values — fill round holes; max. fasteners quantity and tabulated values — fill round and triangle holes.
4. Tabulated F_1 loads are based on assembly tests with the load through the centerline of stud. Tested failure modes were due to screw pullout; therefore compare F_1 against F_p calculated per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 13 with $a_p = 1.25$ and $R_p = 1.0$.
5. Tabulated F_4 values are controlled by ⅛" deformation limit. The connector strength load in the F_4 direction is 550 lb.
6. Maximum standoff for FSB is 11" with two anchors to primary structure and 10" with four anchors to primary structure.

FSB Allowable Anchorage Loads (lb.)

Anchorage Type	No. of Anchors	F_1	F_2 and F_3	F_4
#12–24 self-drilling screws	2	270	1,250	550
	4	270	2,500	550
Simpson Strong-Tie® 0.157" x ⅝" powder-actuated fasteners PDPAT-62KP	2	—	820	—
	4	270	1,640	550
Weld	Hard side: 2"	270	2,455	550
	Free side: 1"			

1. Allowable loads for #12–24 self-drilling screws and PDPAT powder-actuated fasteners are based on installation in minimum 3⁄16" thick structural steel with $F_y = 36$ ksi. It is the responsibility of the designer to select the proper length fasteners.
2. Allowable loads for welded connections require E70XX electrodes with a minimum throat size equal to the clip thickness. Welding shall comply with AWS D1.3. Welding galvanized steel may produce harmful fumes; follow proper welding procedures and precautions.
3. Allowable loads are for anchorage only. It is the responsibility of the designer to verify the strength and stability of the structure for loads imposed by the cold-formed steel framing connections.



FSB Anchor Layout

Does your project require DoD-compliant blast design?

Although Allowable Strength Design (ASD) is widely used by designers of Cold-Formed Steel (CFS) construction, some projects require additional connector limit states beyond the typical ASD values that are normally tabulated in our load tables. For example, many Department of Defense (DoD) projects require blast design of exterior wall framing and connections. Such projects may require the LRFD strength or nominal strength for the blast calculations. **These limit states required for blast design are located on strongtie.com. Search for the particular product required for blast design on our website to find these capacities.**

Not finding what you need? Please contact Simpson Strong-Tie.

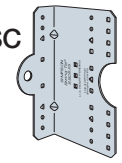
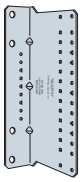
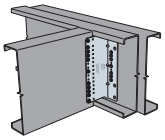
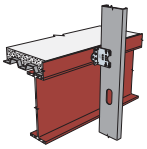
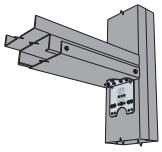
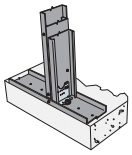
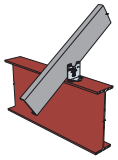
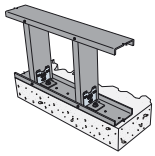
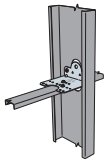
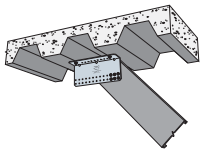
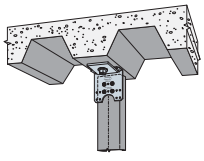
Raise Your Expectations, Lower Your Installed Costs!

Utility Clip Connectors

The SSC steel stud connector, the SJC steel joist connector and the SFC steel framing connector, are designed so that a minimum number of clips can be stocked to accommodate a wide array of applications. Prepunched holes and intuitive fastener hole patterns ensure that the structural needs of the designer and the efficient installation goals of the contractor are both satisfied.

Testing You Can Trust

Simpson Strong-Tie® utility clip connectors have undergone industry-first testing to provide maximum benefit to both the installer and the designer. By testing these connectors as part of a complete system in the applications for which they are intended, rather than only testing the physical capabilities of the connector, Simpson Strong-Tie is able to provide comprehensive allowable loads for real-world conditions. This system-based approach eliminates the need for designers to manually calculate connector performance and anchorage, and provides confidence that designs based on these values have been thoroughly evaluated by the industry leader in structural connector research and development.

Tested Application	Product Category		
	SSC 	SJC 	SFC 
Steel-to-steel 	✓	✓	✓
Bypass Framing 	✓		
Headers 	✓		✓
Base of Jamb 	✓		
Rafter 	✓		
Kneewall 	✓		
U-Channel Bridging 	✓		✓
Kicker 		✓	
Soffit Hanger 	✓	✓	

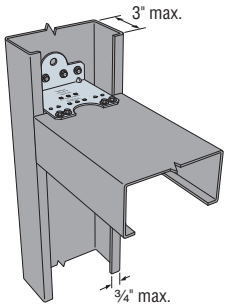
Innovative Design Lets You Work Smarter — Not Harder!

Simpson Strong-Tie® utility clip connectors have been designed with both the contractor and designer in mind. Connector dimensions and fastener/anchor locations have been developed to maximize design flexibility and installation efficiency.

Intelligent Connector Dimensions

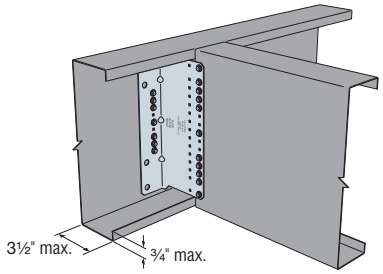
SSC Steel Stud Connectors

Designed to accommodate open-side connections with flanges up to 3" wide and stiffener lips up to ¾" *



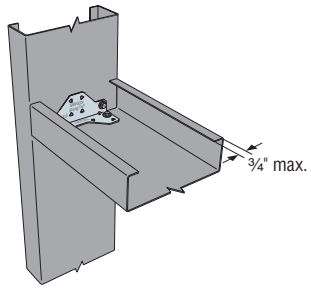
SJC Steel Joist Connectors

Designed to accommodate open-side connections with flanges up to 3½" wide and stiffener lips up to ¾"



SFC Steel Framing Connectors

Designed to accommodate open-side connections with stiffener lips up to ¾" long **



*SSC2.25 clips will accommodate 2" wide flange and ⅝" stiffener lips.
**SFC2.25 clips will accommodate ⅝" long stiffener lips.

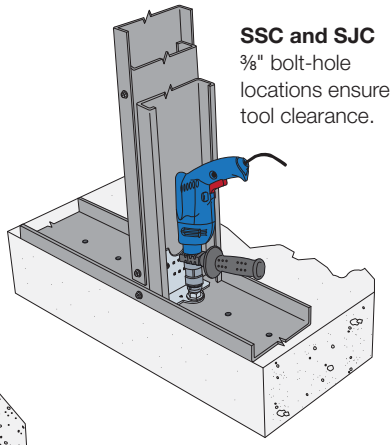
For detailed product dimensions, refer to p. 81 for SSC, p. 89 for SJC and p. 92 for SFC.

Intuitive Fastener Patterns

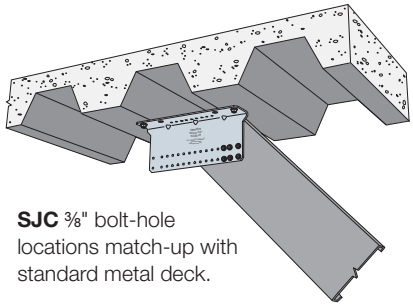
SSC and SJC connectors include prepunched holes for ⅜" diameter anchors that enable easy anchorage to concrete.

SSC and SJC anchorage leg also includes prepunched holes for #10 self-drilling screws.

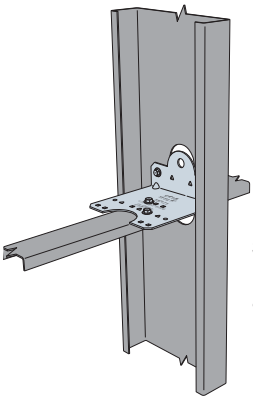
SSC and SJC clips include round and triangle holes for minimum and maximum tabulated load values. Square holes are also provided, and can be combined with round and triangle holes for custom screw patterns per installation needs.



SSC and SJC ⅜" bolt-hole locations ensure tool clearance.



SJC ⅜" bolt-hole locations match-up with standard metal deck.



SSC and SFC hole locations accommodate u-channel.

SSC Steel-Stud Connector

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

SSC connectors are versatile utility clips ideal for a variety of stud-to-stud and stud-to-structure applications in cold-formed steel construction. The clips have been designed to enable easy installation on the open side of studs or joists with flanges up to 3" long and return lips up to ¾". A wide pattern of strategic fastener locations allows the SSC to accommodate a variety of traditional and custom designs.

Features:

- Prepunched holes reduce installation cost by eliminating predrilling
- Intuitive fastener hole positions ensure accurate clip installation in accordance with design, support a wide range of design and application requirements and provide installation flexibility
- Angle lengths accommodate either hard-side or soft-side attachment for studs and joists with return lips up to ¾"*
- 4" leg length enables soft-side connections for studs and joists with flanges up to 3"*
- Also suitable for u-channel bridging

Product Information:

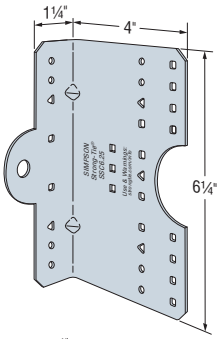
Material: LSSC — 54 mil (50 ksi); SSC — 68 mil (50 ksi); MSSC — 97 mil (50 ksi)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

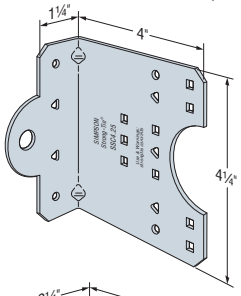
Installation: Use all specified fasteners/anchors

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

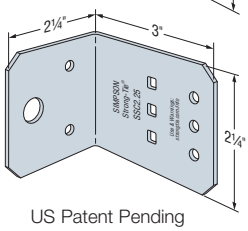
For detailed product dimensions, refer to p. 81.



SSC6.25
(LSSC6.25, MSSC6.25 similar)



SSC4.25
(LSSC4.25, MSSC4.25 similar)

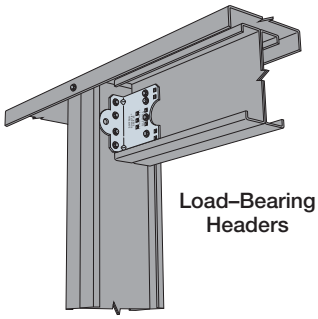


SSC2.25
(MSSC2.25 similar)

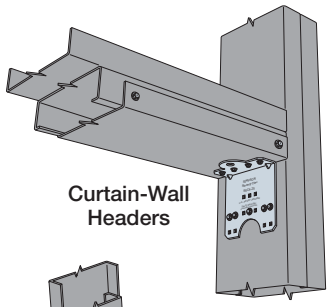
US Patent Pending

Ordering Information

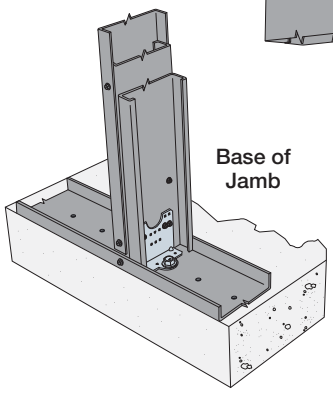
Model No.	Ordering SKU	Package Quantity
SSC2.25	SSC2.25-R125	Bucket of 125
MSSC2.25	MSSC2.25-R90	Bucket of 90
LSSC4.25	LSSC4.25-R50	Bucket of 50
SSC4.25	SSC4.25-R50	
MSSC4.25	MSSC4.25-R50	
LSSC6.25	LSSC6.25-R30	Bucket of 30
SSC6.25	SSC6.25-R30	
MSSC6.25	MSSC6.25-R30	



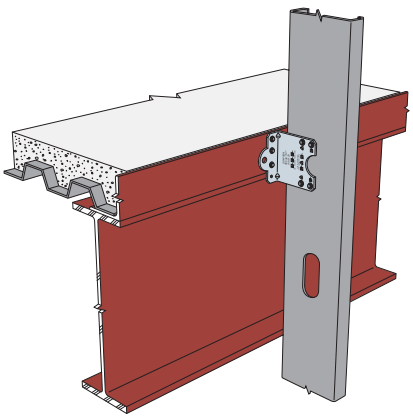
Load–Bearing Headers



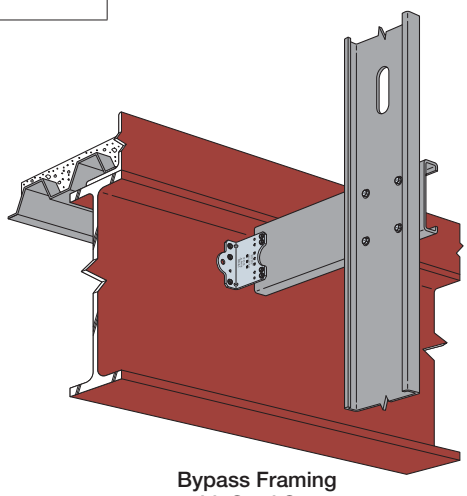
Curtain-Wall Headers



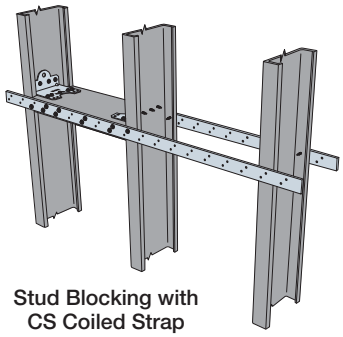
Base of Jamb



Bypass Framing



Bypass Framing with Stud Strut



Stud Blocking with CS Coiled Strap

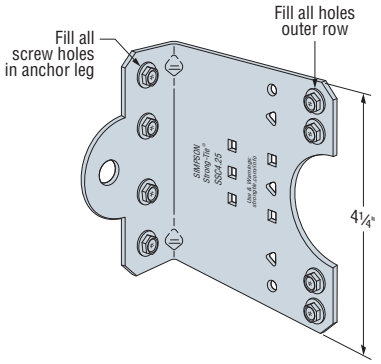
*SSC2.25 clips will accommodate 2" wide flange and ⅝" stiffener lips.

SSC Steel-Stud Connector

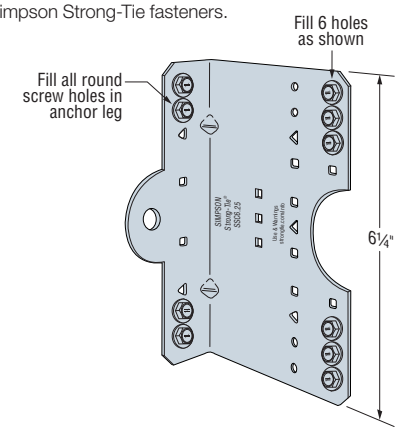
SSC Connectors — Steel-to-Steel Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Framing Member Depth (in.)	Fasteners			Allowable F_4 Load (lb.)				Code Ref.
							Minimum Member Thickness			Maximum Connector Load[3]	
				Pattern[1]	Carried Member	Carrying Member	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)		
SSC2.25	68 (14)	2¼	3⅝	Min.	(3) #10	(2) #10	165	225	345	690	IBC
MSSC2.25	97 (12)	2¼	3⅝	Min.	(3) #10	(2) #10	165	225	345	690	
LSSC4.25	54 (16)	4¼	6	Min.	(2) #10	(2) #10	215	440	675	1,615	
				Max.	(5) #10	(4) #10	215	440	725		
				Outer	(4) #10	(4) #10	200	310	520		
SSC4.25	68 (14)	4¼	6	Min.	(2) #10	(2) #10	355	525	890	1,615	
				Max.	(5) #10	(4) #10	365	600	1,005		
				Outer	(4) #10	(4) #10	235	330	625		
MSSC4.25	97 (12)	4¼	6	Min.	(2) #10	(2) #10	355	525	890	1,615	
				Max.	(5) #10	(4) #10	365	600	1,005		
				Outer	(4) #10	(4) #10	235	330	625		
LSSC6.25	54 (16)	6¼	8	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	265	660	1,190	2,590	
				Max.	(7) #10	(6) #10	265	660	1,190		
				Outer	(6) #10	(4) #10	270	375	695		
SSC6.25	68 (14)	6¼	8	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	385	720	1,190	2,590	
				Max.	(7) #10	(6) #10	385	720	1,190		
				Outer	(6) #10	(4) #10	270	460	725		
MSSC6.25	97 (12)	6¼	8	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	385	720	1,190	2,590	
				Max.	(7) #10	(6) #10	385	720	1,365		
				Outer	(6) #10	(4) #10	270	460	725		

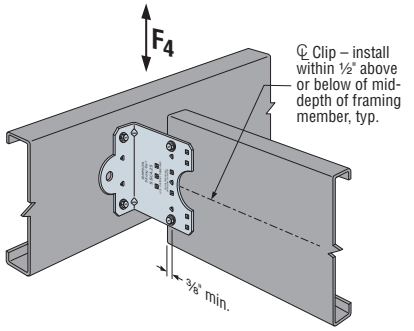
1. Min. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round holes; Max. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round and triangular holes; Outer fastener quantity and load values — see illustrations for fastener placement.
2. Allowable loads are based on bracing of the members located within 12" of the connection.
3. Maximum allowable load for connector that may not be exceeded when designing custom installations. designer is responsible for member and fastener design.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.
5. Reference pp. 82–84 for supplemental information and alternate screw patterns.



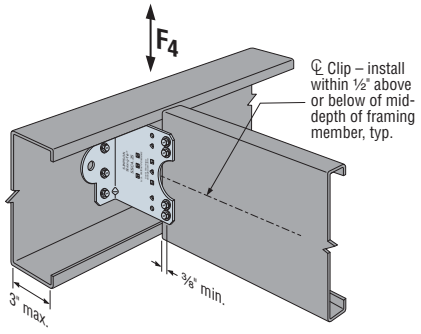
SSC4.25 — Outer Fastener Pattern
(LSSC4.25 and MSSC4.25 similar)



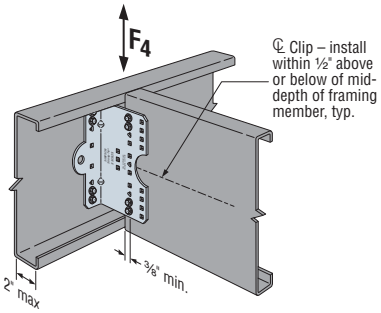
SSC6.25 — Outer Fastener Pattern
(LSSC6.25 and MSSC6.25 similar)



Typical SSC4.25 Installation with Min. Quantity



SSC Installation with Carried Member Fasteners in Outer Row



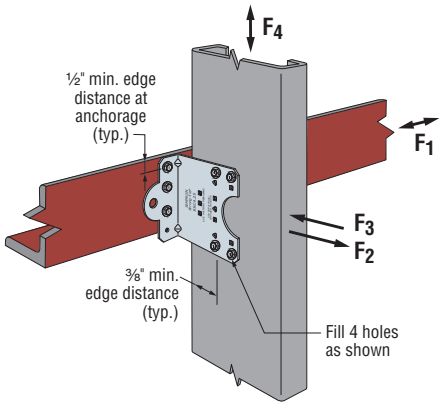
SSC6.25 Installation with Min. Quantity

SSC Steel-Stud Connector

SSC Connectors — Bypass Framing Allowable Loads (lb.)

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Fasteners[1,4]		Stud Thickness												Code Ref.
					33 mil (20 ga.)				43 mil (18 ga.)				54 mil (16 ga.)				
			Anchorage[2]	Stud	F_1[3]	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_1[3]	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_1[3]	F_2	F_3	F_4	
SSC4.25	68 (14)	4¼	(3) #10	(4) #10	40	705	705	700	40	870	1,050	850	40	935	1,210	850	IBC
			(3) PDPAT-62K	(4) #10	40	705	705	700	40	780	1,050	850	40	780	1,210	850	—
MSSC4.25	97 (12)	4¼	(3) #10	(4) #10	105	705	705	705	105	1,050	1,050	880	105	1,385	1,210	880	IBC
			(3) PDPAT-62K	(4) #10	105	705	705	705	105	780	1,050	880	105	780	1,210	880	—

1. See illustration for fastener placement.
2. Allowable loads are based on anchors installed in minimum 3⁄16"-thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi.
3. Allowable loads based on in-plane loads applied at the centroid of the fasteners to the stud, with no rotational restraint of stud.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

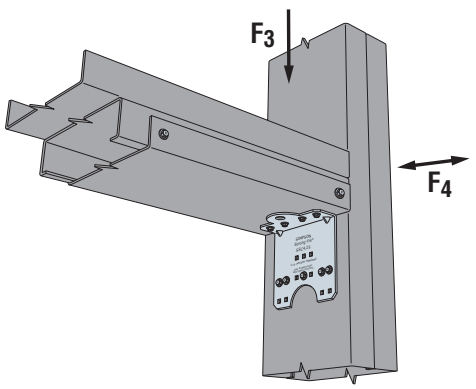


Typical SSC Installation

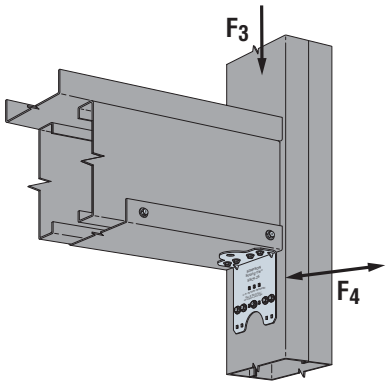
SSC Connectors — Headers Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Jamb Stud Depth (in.)	Fasteners[4]			Jamb and Header Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable F_3 Load (lb.)		Allowable F_4 Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
				Pattern	Jamb	Header		Nested Stud and Track Header[3]	Back to Back Header[2]		
LSSC4.25	54 (16)	4¼	6	Max.	(5) #10	(4) #10	33 (20)	140	455	215	IBC
							43 (18)	220	660	440	
SSC4.25	68 (14)	4¼	6	Max.	(5) #10	(4) #10	54 (16)	375	1,055	1,005	
							68 (14)	570	1,055	1,005	
LSSC6.25	54 (16)	6¼	8	Max.	(7) #10	(6) #10	33 (20)	160	455	265	
							43 (18)	250	730	660	
SSC6.25	68 (14)	6¼	8	Max.	(7) #10	(6) #10	54 (16)	410	1,110	1,190	
							68 (14)	640	1,110	1,190	

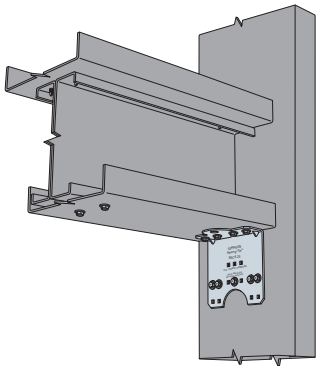
1. Max. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round and triangular holes.
2. Designer is responsible for checking web crippling of the header and reducing allowable loads accordingly.
3. Also applies to box header per illustration below.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Nested Stud and Track



Box Header



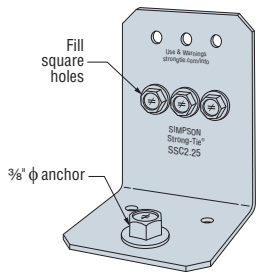
Back-to-Back Header

SSC Steel-Stud Connector

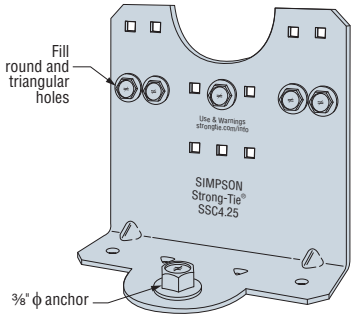
SSC Connectors — Base of Jamb Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Stud Member Depth (in.)	Fasteners		Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable F_4 Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
				Anchor Diameter	Stud Fasteners[3]			
SSC2.25	68 (14)	2¼	3⅝	⅜	(3) #10	33 (20)	390	IBC
						43 (18)	605	
						54 (16)	940	
SSC4.25	68 (14)	4¼	6	⅜	(5) #10	33 (20)	420	
						43 (18)	685	
						54 (16)	975	
SSC6.25	68 (14)	6¼	8	⅜	(7) #10	33 (20)	470	
						43 (18)	715	
						54 (16)	1,020	

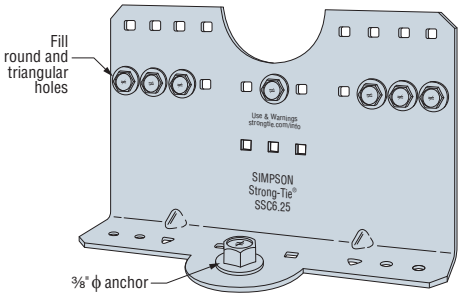
1. Allowable loads are based on minimum 33 mil (20 ga.) track for 33 mil (20 ga.) and 43 mil (18 ga.) studs, and minimum 43 mil (18 ga.) track for 54 mil (16 ga.) studs, with one #10 screw into each stud flange.
2. Allowable loads assume adequate torsional bracing is provided. Bracing design is the responsibility of the designer.
3. See illustrations for fastener placement.
4. Designer is responsible for anchorage design.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



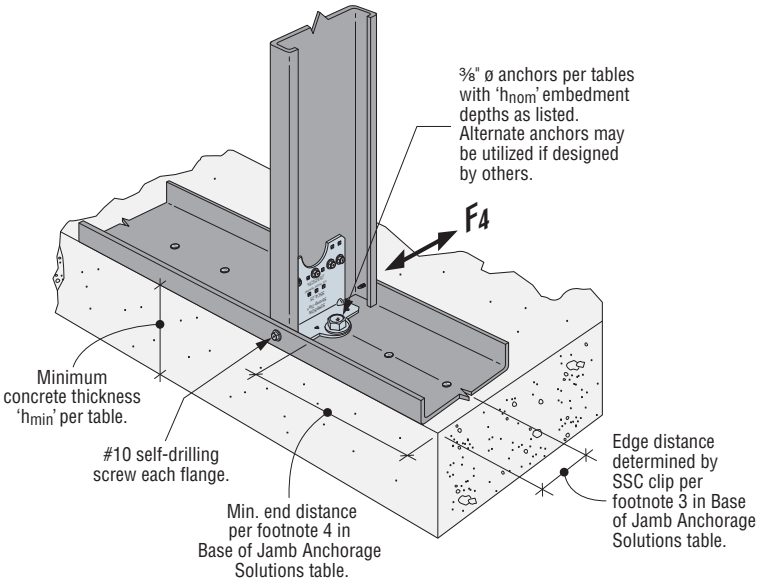
SSC2.25 Fastener Pattern



SSC4.25 Fastener Pattern



SSC6.25 Fastener Pattern



Typical SSC Installation
(Note: This figure references the table on the following page.)

Titen HD® Screw Anchor | **Strong-Bolt® 2 Wedge Anchor** | **AT-XP® Adhesive**

For more information, see *Anchoring, Fastening and Restoration Systems for Concrete and Masonry* catalog (C-A-2018).

SSC Steel-Stud Connector

Base of Jamb Anchorage Solutions

Uncracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B[8]						
Model No.	Minimum Concrete Thickness (h_{min}) (in.)	⅜" Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Type	Nominal Embedment Depth (h_{nom}) (in.)	Allowable Anchor Load, F_4 (lb.)		
				3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC
SSC2.25	4	Titen HD®	2½	275	455	530
	6	Titen HD	3¼	290	485	560
		SET-XP®	4	345	510	590
		AT-XP®	4	345	510	590
SSC4.25	4	Titen HD	2½	550	920	975
	6	Titen HD	3¼	620	975	975
		SET-XP	4	735	880	880
		AT-XP	4	735	880	880
SSC6.25	4	Titen HD	2½	735	1,020	1,020
	6	Titen HD	3¼	960	1,020	1,020
		SET-XP	4	880	880	880
		AT-XP	4	880	880	880
Cracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B[8]						
Model No.	Minimum Concrete Thickness (h_{min}) (in.)	⅜" Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Type	Nominal Embedment Depth (h_{nom}) (in.)	Allowable Anchor Load, F_4 (lb.)		
				3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC
SSC2.25	4	Titen HD	2½	195	325	375
	6	Titen HD	3¼	210	345	400
		SET-XP	4	245	360	420
		AT-XP	4	245	360	420
SSC4.25	4	Titen HD	2½	395	655	760
	6	Titen HD	3¼	445	740	855
		SET-XP	4	525	775	880
		AT-XP	4	525	775	880
SSC6.25	4	Titen HD	2½	525	875	1,010
	6	Titen HD	3¼	685	1,020	1,020
		SET-XP	4	810	880	880
		AT-XP	4	810	880	880
Cracked Concrete, Seismic in SDC C through F[9]						
Model No.	Minimum Concrete Thickness (h_{min}) (in.)	⅜" Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Type	Nominal Embedment Depth (h_{nom}) (in.)	Allowable Anchor Load, F_4 (lb.)		
				3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC
SSC2.25	4	Titen HD	2½	90	150	175
	6	Titen HD	3¼	95	160	185
		SET-XP	4	115	170	195
		AT-XP	4	115	170	195
SSC4.25	4	Titen HD	2½	185	305	355
	6	Titen HD	3¼	205	345	400
		SET-XP	4	245	355	355
		AT-XP	4	245	350	350
SSC6.25	4	Titen HD	2½	245	410	470
	6	Titen HD	3¼	320	480	480
		SET-XP	4	355	355	355
		AT-XP	4	350	350	350

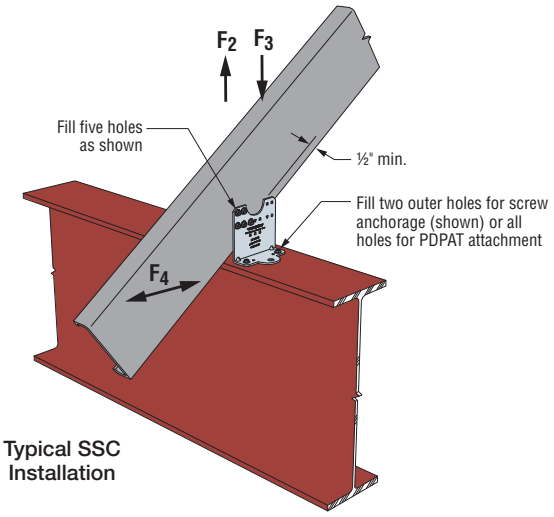
1. Allowable anchor capacities have been determined using ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 calculations with the minimum concrete compressive strength, f'_c and slab thickness listed. Sand-lightweight concrete is abbreviated as "SLWC" while normal-weight concrete is abbreviated as "NWC".
2. Nominal Embedment Depth/Effective Embedment Depth relationships:
   - ⅜" Titen HD® in 4" Slab : 2.50" (h_{nom}) / 1.77" (h_{ef})
   - ⅜" Titen HD in 6" Slab or thicker : 3.25" (h_{nom}) / 2.40" (h_{ef})
   - SET-XP® or AT-XP® Adhesive with ⅜" F1554 Gr. 36 All-Thread Rod in 6" Slab or thicker : 4.0" (h_{nom}) = 4" (h_{ef})
3. Edge distances are assumed to be 1.81", 3.0" and 4.0" (½ of stud width) as determined for 3⅝", 6" and 8" studs, respectively.
4. End distances are assumed as 1.5 x Min. Edge Distance in one direction and 'N/A' in the other direction. See figure on p. 79.
5. Load values are for a single anchor based on ACI 318-14, condition B, load factors from ACI 318-14 Section 5.3, no supplemental edge reinforcement, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete and periodic special inspection. Reference ICC-ES or IAPMO-UES evaluation reports for further information.
6. Load values are based on a short-term temperature range of 150°F and 180°F for SET-XP and AT-XP. Long-term temperature range is assumed to be 110°F for both SET-XP and AT-XP. Dry hole conditions are assumed. Other conditions may be evaluated using Anchor Designer™ Software for ACI 318, ETAG and CSA. See **strongtie.com/software**.
7. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values were determined by multiplying calculated LRFD capacities by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.7 for seismic loads and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other load combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
8. Tabulated allowable ASD loads for Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B are based on using wind conversion factors and may be increased by 1.17 for SDC A&B only.
9. Allowable loads have been divided by an Omega (Ω) seismic factor of 2.5 for brittle failure as required by ACI 318-14 Chapter 17.
10. Allowable F_4 load based on loading direction towards the edge of slab.
11. Tabulated capacities are based on maximum allowable anchorage loads only. The capacity of the connection system shall be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load value from the SSC Connectors: Base of Jamb Allowable Load Tables.

SSC Steel-Stud Connector

SSC Connectors — Rafters Allowable Loads

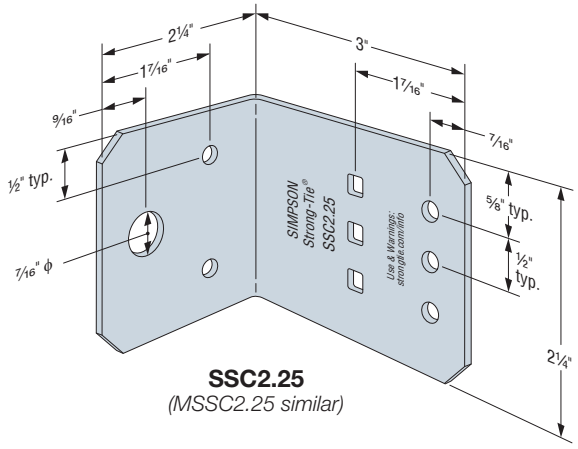
Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Fasteners[1,4]		Allowable Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
			Anchorage to Steel[2]	Supported Member	43 mil (18 ga.)			
					F_2	F_3	F_4	
SSC4.25	68 (14)	4¼	(2) #12–24	(5) #10	710	1,075	595	IBC
			(4) 0.157" PDPAT	(5) #10	1,020	1,075	630	
MSSC4.25	97 (12)	4¼	(2) #12–24	(5) #10	710	1,335	595	
			(4) 0.157" PDPAT	(5) #10	1,025	1,335	815	

1. See illustrations for fastener placement.
2. Allowable loads are based on anchors installed in minimum 3⁄16"-thick structural steel with F_y = 36 ksi.
3. Allowable loads are based on a 6"-deep member. For deeper members, designer must consider web crippling of the member and reduce loads accordingly.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

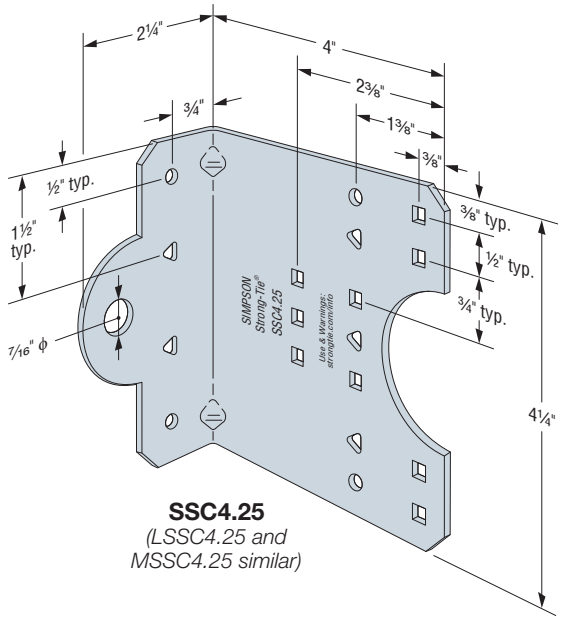


Typical SSC Installation

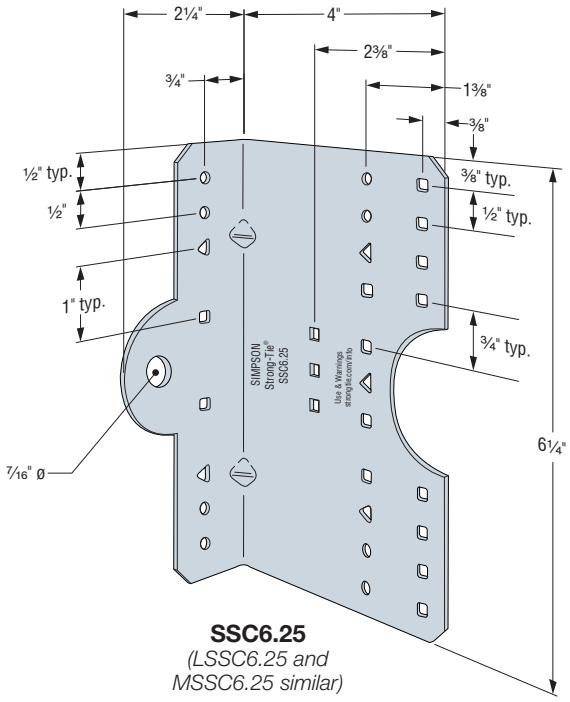
SSC Utility Clip Dimensions



SSC2.25
(MSSC2.25 similar)



SSC4.25
(LSSC4.25 and MSSC4.25 similar)

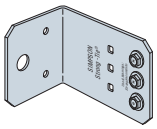
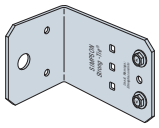
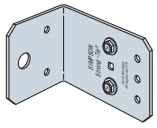
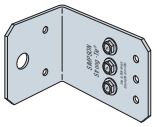
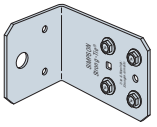
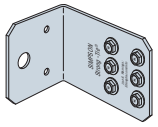
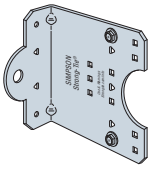
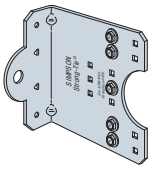
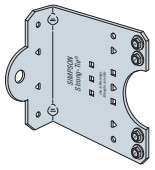
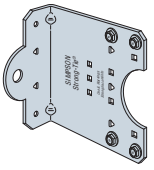
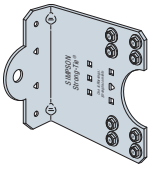
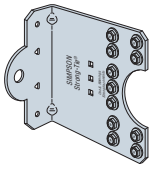
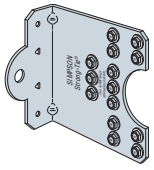
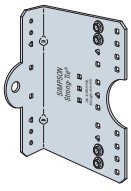
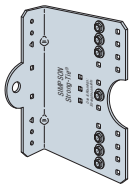
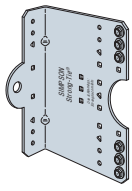
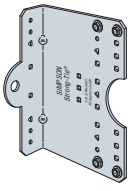
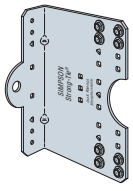
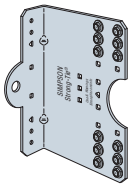
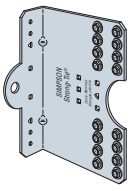
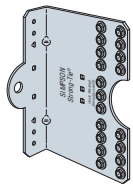
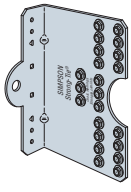


SSC6.25
(LSSC6.25 and MSSC6.25 similar)

SSC Supplemental Information

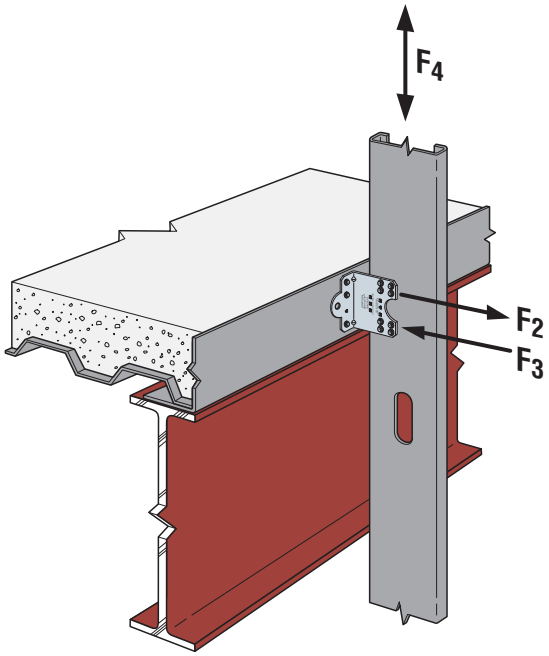
The following SSC supplemental information is given to help designers with value-engineered solutions for our SSC connectors. Loads are given for fastener patterns other than our standard "min." (fill all round holes) and "max." (fill all round and triangle holes). The tables give service, ASD, LRFD and nominal loads.

Table 1: SSC Screw Patterns

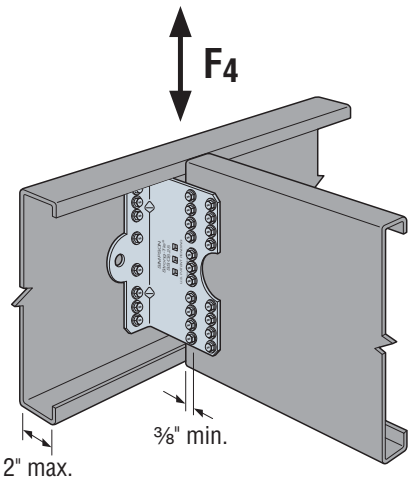
SSC2.25, MSSC2.25	Pattern "Min."	Pattern A	Pattern B	
				
	Pattern C	Pattern D	Pattern E	
				
LSSC4.25, SSC4.25, MSSC4.25	Pattern "Min."	Pattern "Max."	Pattern "Outer"	
				
	Pattern F	Pattern G	Pattern H	Pattern I
				
LSSC6.25 SSC6.25 MSSC6.25	Pattern "Min."	Pattern "Max."	Pattern "Outer"	
				
	Pattern J	Pattern K	Pattern L	
				
	Pattern M	Pattern N	Pattern O	
				

Notes for Tables 2 and 3

1. Calculated values are per AISI RP15-2, AISI S-100, or generally accepted industry standards. Shaded values for F_4 are derived from test data. Whenever possible, unshaded F_4 values are based on the maximum calculated value and applicable tested value.
2. The tabulated values do not account for anchorage to the support. Anchor strength must be calculated separately and may reduce the capacity of the connection when compared to the tabulated values.
3. Tabulated values do not include shear, web crippling, buckling, or other local effects in the member. The designer must check member limit states separately.
4. For load combinations that include F_4 and/or F_2 and/or F_3, use an appropriate interaction equation.
5. #10–16 screws shall have $P_{ss} \geq 1{,}620$ lb. Calculated values are per AISI S-100. Screws must be installed with three (min.) exposed threads.
6. The number of screws is for one clip leg that is attached to the supported stud.
7. For the minimum screw pattern, fill all round holes. For the maximum screw pattern, fill all round and triangle holes. Reference p. 82.
8. In addition to calculations of net and gross section tension, and screw shear of the clip leg attached to the stud, F_2 values are also calculated for weak-axis bending of the anchored clip leg with the line of bending at the smaller anchor holes. The designer is responsible for calculating pullover, pullout, and tension strength of the anchors, and this may reduce F_2 strength compared to the tabulated values.
9. F_3 values are computed using the plate buckling provisions of AISI RP15-2.
10. For the F_4 calculated values, it's assumed that the connection eccentricity is taken by screws in the supported stud.
11. Service load limits for F_2 and F_3 are not given since there are no generally accepted industry methods available to compute these values. F_4 service load limits are based on AISI Research Report RP15-2 for ⅛" deflection or applicable test data.
12. For 50 ksi studs, 68 mil (14 ga.) and thicker, use tabulated values for 54 mil (16 ga.) — 50 ksi studs.



Installation Example #1 —
SSC4.25 Typical
Bypass Framing Installation



Installation Example #2 —
SSC6.25 Typical
Joist-to-Girder Installation

SSC Supplemental Information

Table 2: SSC Steel Stud Connectors (SSC2.25, MSSC2.25, LSSC4.25 and SSC4.25) — Allowable Loads (lb.)

Model No.	No. of #10 Screws	Screw Pattern	Stud Thickness and Yield Strength								
			33 mil (20 ga.) – 33 ksi			43 mil (18 ga.) – 33 ksi			54 mil (16 ga.) – 50 ksi		
			F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4
SSC2.25	3	Min.	235	455	165	235	455	225	235	455	345
	2	A		330	65		355	100		355	195
	2	B		330	100		465	155		465	310
	3	C		495	165		600	225		600	345
	4	D		465	180		465	275		465	555
	6	E		600	230		600	360		600	690
MSSC2.25	3	Min.	475	495	165	475	765	225	475	785	345
	2	A	330	330	65		510	100		610	195
	2	B		330	100		510	155		810	310
	3	C	475	495	165		765	225		1,040	345
	4	D		660	180		810	275		810	555
	6	E		990	230		1,040	360		1,040	690
LSSC4.25	2	Min.	330	250	215	435	250	440	435	250	675
	5	Max.	435	610	215		610	440		610	725
	4	Outer		420	200		420	310		420	520
	4	F		250	300		250	460		250	670
	8	G		500	495		500	670		500	670
	11	H		610	545		610	670		610	670
	14	I		610	670		610	670		610	670
SSC4.25	2	Min.	330	330	355	510	350	525	660	350	890
	5	Max.	660	825	365	660	845	600		845	1,005
	4	Outer		580	235		580	330		580	625
	4	F		350	300		350	460		350	920
	8	G		695	495		695	765		695	980
	11	H		845	545		845	845		845	980
	14	I		845	675		845	980		845	980

See footnotes on p. 83.

Table 3: SSC Steel Stud Connectors (MSSC4.25, LSSC6.25, SSC6.25 and MSSC6.25) — Allowable Loads (lb.)

Model No.	No. of #10 Screws	Screw Pattern	Stud Thickness and Yield Strength								
			33 mil (20 ga.) – 33 ksi			43 mil (18 ga.) – 33 ksi			54 mil (16 ga.) – 50 ksi		
			F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4
MSSC4.25	2	Min.	330	330	355	510	510	525	1,020	605	890
	5	Max.	825	825	365	1,275	1,275	600	1,340	1,465	1,005
	4	Outer	660	660	235	1,020	1,010	330		1,010	625
	4	F		605	300		605	460		605	920
	8	G	1,320	1,210	495	1,340	1,210	765		1,210	1,525
	11	H	1,340	1,465	545		1,465	845		1,465	1,615
	14	I		1,465	675		1,465	1,045		1,465	1,615
LSSC6.25	4	Min.	640	500	265	640	500	660	640	500	1,190
	7	Max.		880	265		880	660		880	1,190
	6	Outer		630	270		630	375		630	695
	4	J		250	405		250	625		250	1,015
	8	K		500	730		500	1,015		500	
	12	L		750	975		750			750	
	16	M		895	1,015		895			895	
	19	N									
	22	O									
SSC6.25	4	Min.	975	660	660	975	695	720	975	695	1,190
	7	Max.		975	1,155		1,220	720		1,220	1,190
	6	Outer		975	870		870	460		870	725
	4	J		660	350		350	625		350	1,255
	8	K		695	730		695	1,130		695	1,485
	12	L		1,045	975		1,045	1,485		1,045	1,485
	16	M		1,245	1,140		1,245	1,485		1,245	1,485
	19	N		1,245	1,210		1,245	1,485		1,245	1,485
	22	O		1,245	1,350		1,245	1,485		1,245	1,485
MSSC6.25	4	Min.	1,970	660	660	1,970	1,020	720	1,970	1,210	1,190
	7	Max.		1,155	1,155		1,785	1,785		2,115	1,365
	6	Outer		990	990		1,530	1,515		1,515	725
	4	J		660	605		1,020	605		605	1,255
	8	K		1,320	1,210		1,210	1,130		1,210	2,265
	12	L		1,810	975		1,810	1,510		1,810	2,590
	16	M		2,160	1,140		2,160	1,765		2,160	
	19	N			1,210			1,870			
	22	O			1,350			2,085			

See footnotes on p. 83.

SJC Steel-Joist Connectors

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

SJC connectors have been specifically designed for various CFS joist, rafter and underside of metal-deck applications. The unique clip dimensions enable easy installation on the open side of joists and rafters with up to 3½" flanges and return lips up to ¾". For metal-deck applications, the prepunched ⅜" holes easily accommodate 6", 8", 10" and 12" on-center metal-deck flutes.

Features:

- Prepunched holes reduce installation cost by eliminating predrilling
- Intuitive fastener hole positions ensure accurate clip installation in accordance with design, support a wide range of design and application requirements and provide installation flexibility
- Angle lengths accommodate either hard-side or soft-side attachment for joists with return lips up to ¾"
- 4½" leg length enables soft-side connections for joists with flanges up to 3½"
- Also accommodates kicker-to-metal-deck applications

Material: SJC — 68 mil (50 ksi); MSJC — 97 mil (50 ksi)

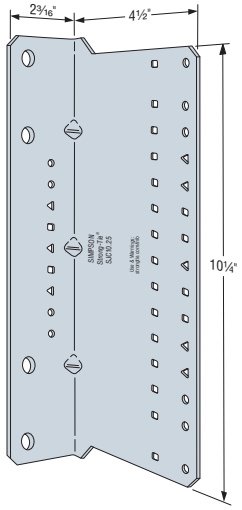
Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

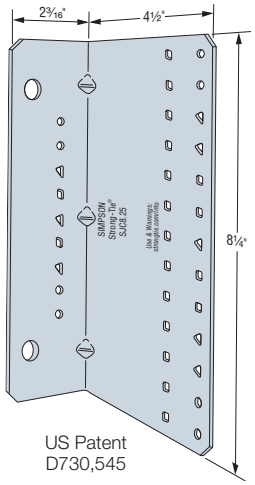
- Use all specified fasteners/anchors

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

For detailed product dimensions, refer to p. 89.



SJC10.25
(MSJC10.25 similar)

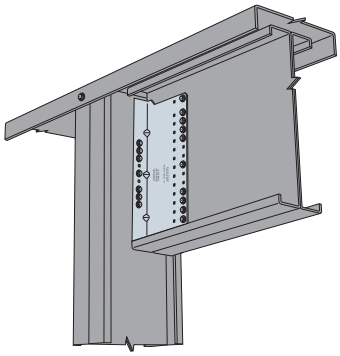


SJC8.25
(MSJC8.25 similar)

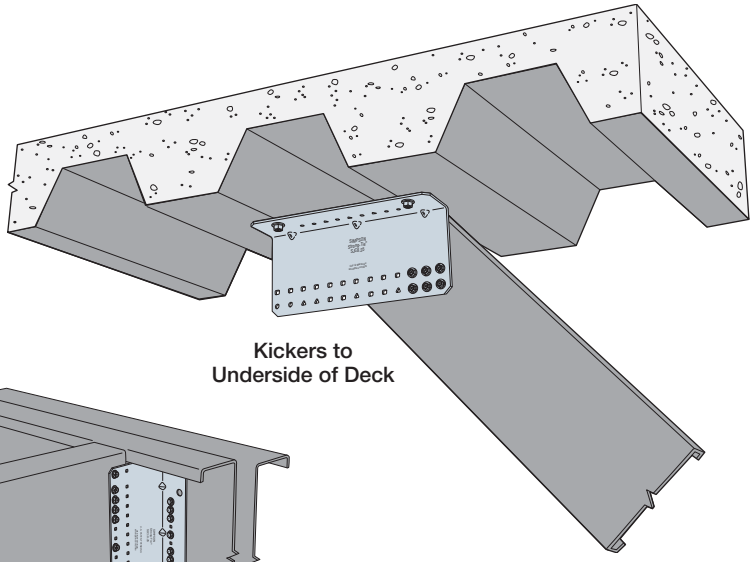
US Patent D730,545

Ordering Information

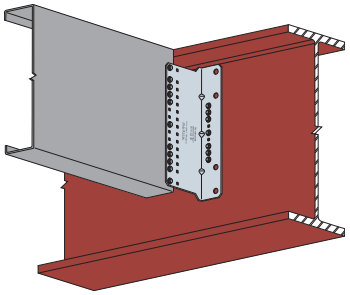
Model No.	Ordering SKU	Package Quantity
SJC8.25	SJC8.25-R15	Box of 15
MSJC8.25	MSJC8.25-R15	
SJC10.25	SJC10.25-R15	Box of 15
MSJC10.25	MSJC10.25-R15	



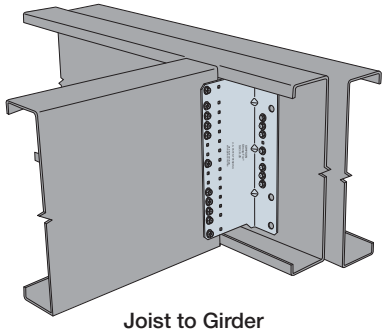
Header to Jamb



Kickers to Underside of Deck



Joists to I-Beam



Joist to Girder

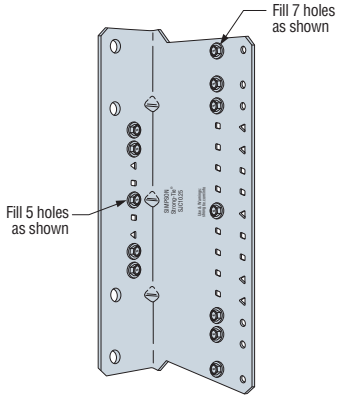
Note: For 6" and 8" joists: SSC connectors are recommended.

SJC Steel-Joist Connectors

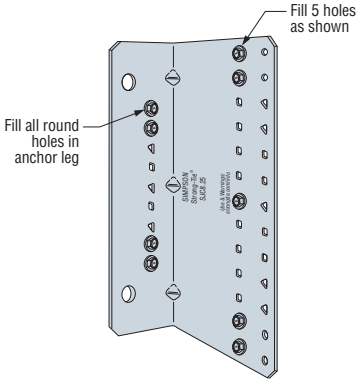
SJC Connectors — Steel-to-Steel Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Framing Member Depth[4] (in.)	Fasteners[5]			Allowable F_4 Load (lb.)[2]			Code Ref.
				Pattern[1]	Carried Member	Carrying Member	Minimum Member Thickness 54 mil (16 ga.)	Minimum Member Thickness 68 mil (14 ga.)	Maximum Connector Load[3]	
SJC8.25	68 (14)	8¼	10	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	980	980	2,930	IBC
				Max.	(9) #10	(7) #10	1,005	1,490		
				Inner	(5) #10	(4) #10	1,345	2,005		
MSJC8.25	97 (12)	8¼	10	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	1,005	1,710	2,930	
				Max.	(9) #10	(7) #10	1,135	1,765		
				Inner	(5) #10	(4) #10	1,535	2,220		
SJC10.25	68 (14)	10¼	12	Min.	(6) #10	(4) #10	1,170	1,625	3,935	
				Max.	(11) #10	(7) #10	1,265	1,625		
				Inner	(7) #10	(5) #10	1,620	2,170		
MSJC10.25	97 (12)	10¼	12	Min.	(6) #10	(4) #10	1,200	2,045	3,935	
				Max.	(11) #10	(7) #10	1,265	2,045		
				Inner	(7) #10	(5) #10	1,730	2,635		

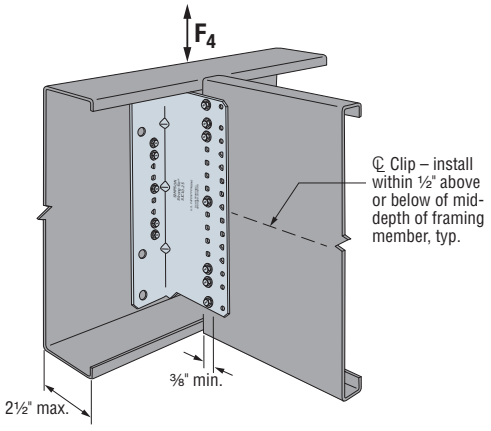
1. Min. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round holes; Max. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round and triangular holes; Inner fastener quantity and load values — see illustrations for fastener placement.
2. Allowable loads are based on bracing of the members located within 12" of the connection.
3. Maximum allowable load for connector that may not be exceeded when designing custom installations. Designer is responsible for member and fastener design.
4. For 6" and 8" joists, SSC connectors are recommended.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



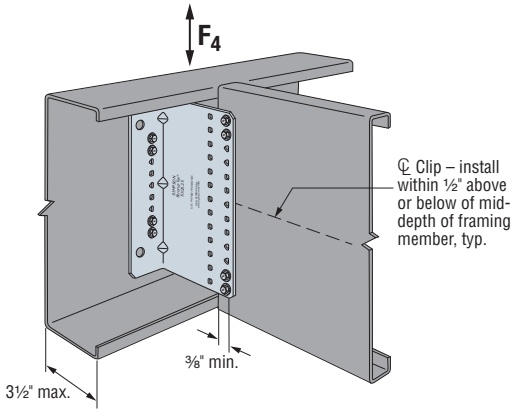
SJC10.25 — Inner Fastener Pattern
(MSJC10.25 similar)



SJC8.25 — Inner Fastener Pattern
(MSJC8.25 similar)



SJC Installation with Carried Member Fasteners in Inner Row



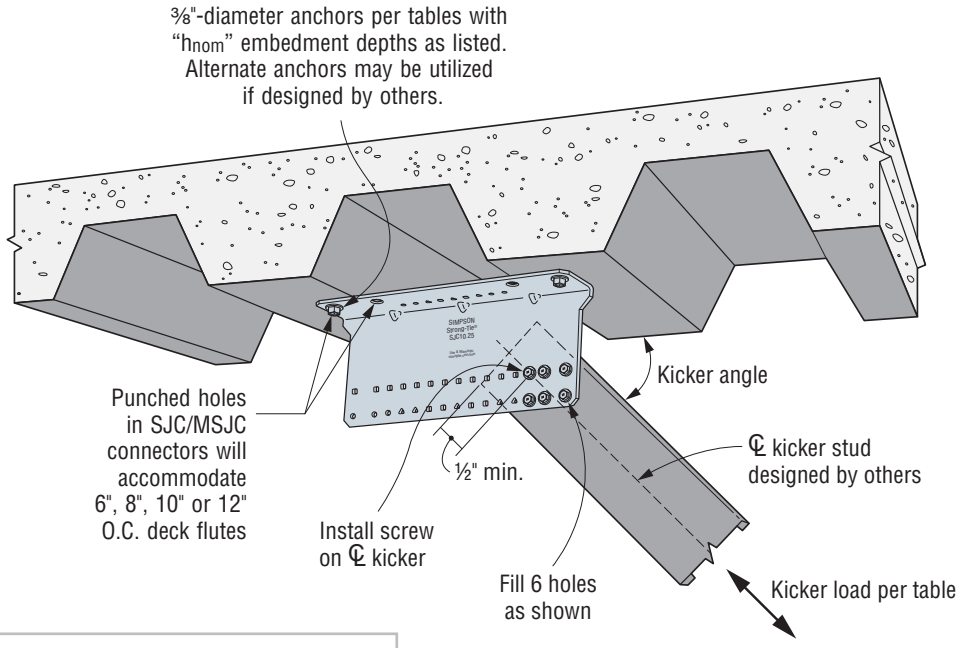
SJC Installation with Carried Member Fasteners in Min. Pattern
(fill circle holes min. quantity, circle and triangle holes max. quantity)

SJC Steel-Joist Connectors

SJC Connectors — Kicker Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Fasteners to Kicker	Kicker Angle[2]	Maximum Kicker Load for 33 mil (20 ga.) Min. Kicker (lb.)	Anchor Tension at Maximum Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
SJC8.25	68 (14)	8¼	(6) #10	30°	490	345	IBC, FL
				45°	535	570	
SJC10.25	68 (14)	10¼	(6) #10	30°	625	475	
				45°	530	440	
MSJC10.25	97 (12)	10¼	(6) #10	30°	950	675	
				45°	780	680	

1. Loads apply to connectors installed perpendicular or parallel to metal-deck flutes, with minimum 33 mil (20 ga.) kicker.
2. Kicker angle is the acute angle measured relative to the horizontal plane of the metal deck.
3. The tabulated value for anchor tension is per anchor. Anchors must be designed for combined shear and tension. Simpson Strong-Tie anchorage solutions are tabulated on p. 88. Alternate anchors may be utilized if designed by others.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical SJC Installation
(MSJC similar)

Titen HD® Screw Anchor

Strong-Bolt® 2 Wedge Anchor

For more information, see *Anchoring, Fastening and Restoration Systems for Concrete and Masonry* catalog (C-A-2018).

SJC and MSJC Kicker Anchorage Solutions

Uncracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B				
Minimum 2.5" Slab (3,000 psi concrete min.) Over Metal Deck				
Model No.	**Kicker Angle**	**⅜"-Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Type**	**Nominal Embedment Depth, h_{nom} (in.)**	**Allowable Maximum Kicker Load (lb.)**
SJC8.25	30°	Strong-Bolt® 2	2½	490
		Titen HD®	2¼	490
	45°	Strong-Bolt 2	2½	535
		Titen HD	2½	535
SJC10.25	30°	Strong-Bolt 2	2½	625
		Titen HD	2¼	625
	45°	Strong-Bolt 2	2½	530
		Titen HD	2¼	530

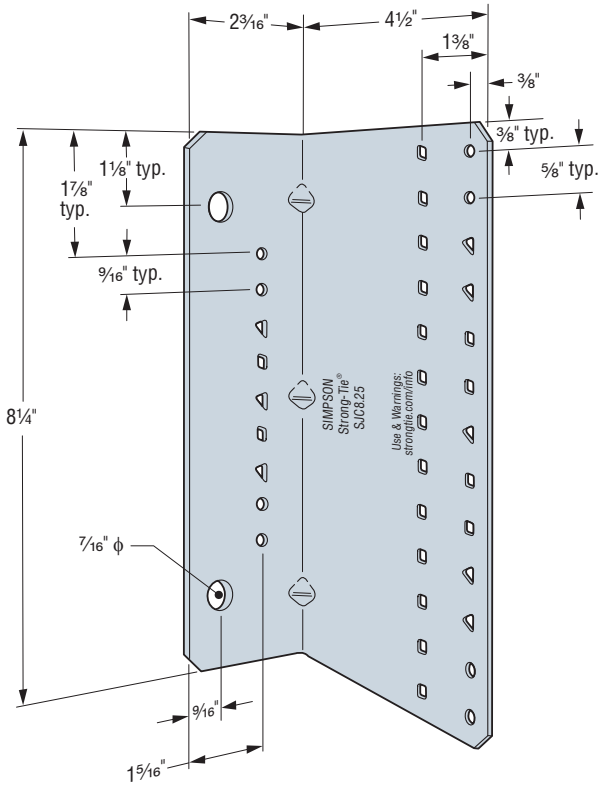
Cracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B				
Minimum 2.5" Slab (3,000 psi concrete min.) Over Metal Deck				
Model No.	**Kicker Angle**	**⅜"-Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie Anchor Type**	**Nominal Embedment Depth, h_{nom} (in.)**	**Allowable Maximum Kicker Load (lb.)**
SJC8.25	30°	Strong-Bolt 2	2¾	490
		Titen HD	2½	455
	45°	Strong-Bolt 2	2¾	535
		Titen HD	2½	320
SJC10.25	30°	Strong-Bolt 2	2¾	625
		Titen HD	2½	435
	45°	Strong-Bolt 2	2¾	530
		Titen HD	2½	410

Cracked Concrete, Seismic in SDC C through F					
Minimum 2.5" Slab (3,000 psi concrete min.) Over Metal Deck					
Model No.	**Kicker Angle**	**⅜"-Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie Anchor Type**	**Nominal Embedment Depth, h_{nom} (in.)**	**Allowable Maximum Kicker Load (lb.)**	
				Ω = 1.5	**Ω = 2.5**
SJC8.25	30°	STB2	3⅜	490	435
		Titen HD	2½	255	155
	45°	STB2	3⅜	535	330
		Titen HD	2½	185	110
SJC10.25	30°	STB2	3⅜	625	420
		Titen HD	2½	245	145
	45°	STB2	3⅜	530	410
		Titen HD	2½	235	140

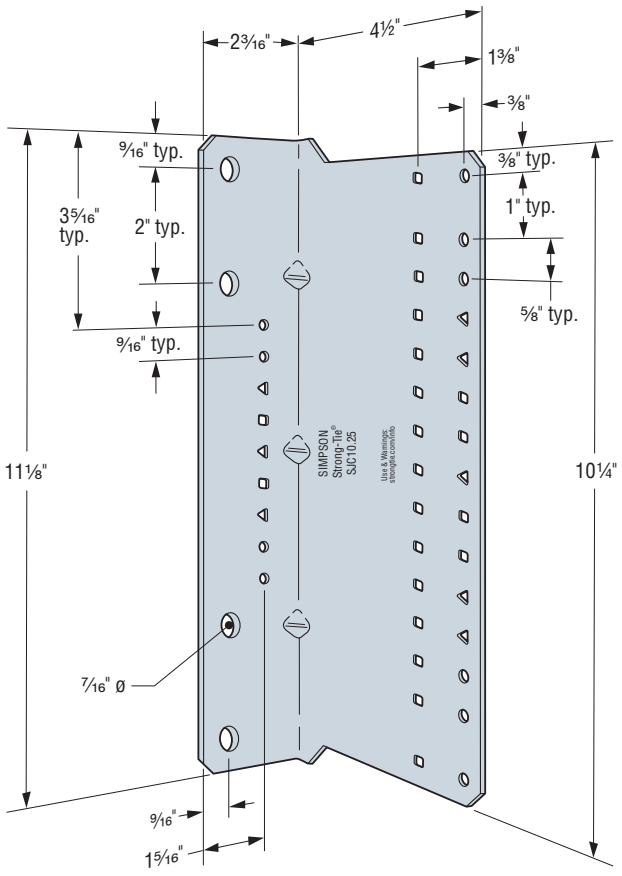
1. **The allowable maximum kicker load is the minimum of anchor allowable loads or connector allowable loads per p. 87. The anchor allowable loads include checks for anchor shear and tension interaction including the effects of eccentric loading.**
2. Allowable loads have been determined using ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 anchorage calculations with the minimum concrete compressive strength, f'_c and slab thickness listed.
3. Strong-Bolt 2 and Titen HD are ⅜"-diameter carbon steel anchor.
4. Concrete over metal deck may be Normal Weight or Sand-Lightweight with f'_c of 3,000 psi minimum and 2.5" minimum slab height above upper flute.
5. Minimum deck flute height is 1½" (distance from top flute to bottom flute). All other anchor installation requirements shall follow ICC-ES ESR-3037 and ICC-ES ESR-2713.
6. Minimum Spacing and Edge distances for bottom of metal deck assemblies shall comply with those required in ICC-ES ESR-3037 for Strong-Bolt 2 anchors and ICC-ES ESR-2713 for Titen HD anchors.
7. Load values are based on ACI 318-14, condition B, load factors from ACI 318-14 Section 5.3, no supplemental edge reinforcement for uncracked concrete, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete, and periodic special inspection. Reference ICC-ES ESR-3037 and ICC-ES ESR-2713 for further information.
8. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values have been determined by multiplying Load Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) values by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.7 for loads and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other types or load combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
9. Minimum end distance to edge of panel is two times anchor embedment depth.

SJC Steel-Joist Connectors

SJC Utility Clip Dimensions



SJC8.25
(MSJC8.25 similar)



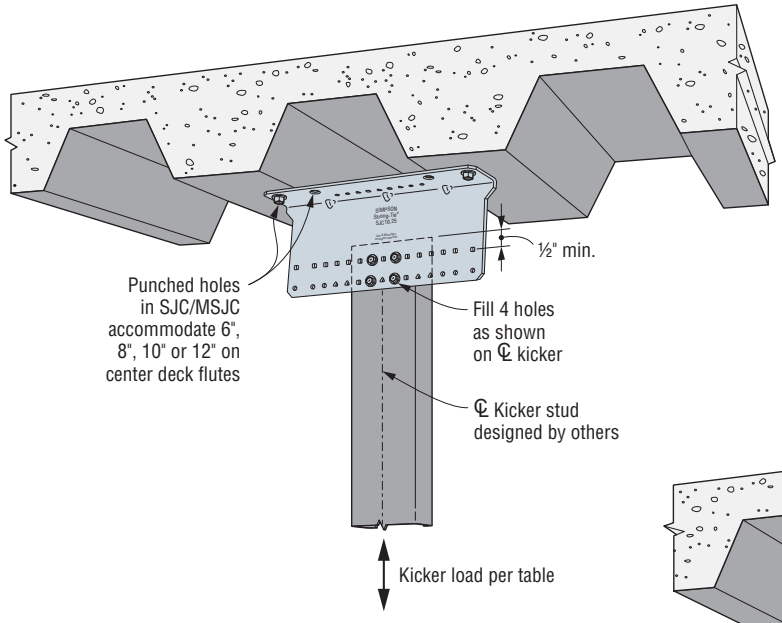
SJC10.25
(MSJC10.25 similar)

SJC Steel-Joist Connectors

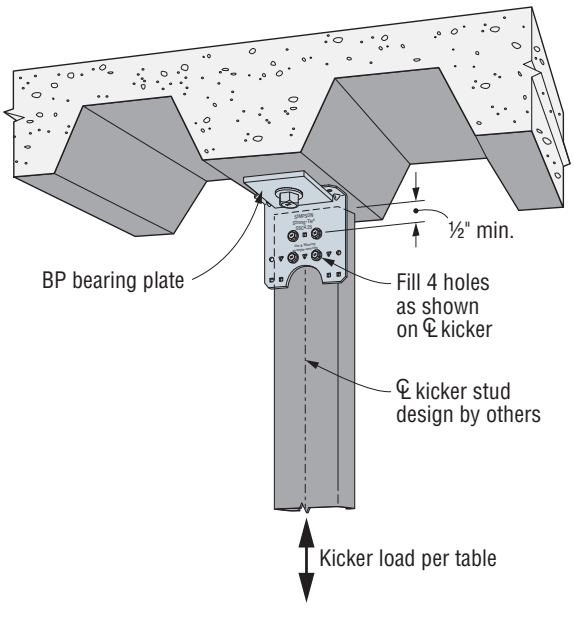
SJC and SSC Connectors — Soffit Stud Hanger Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Anchors	Fasteners to Stud 33 mil (20 ga.) Min.	Allowable Tension Load (lb.)	
					No Bearing Plate	BP½-3 Bearing Plate
SJC8.25	68 (14)	8¼	(2) ⅜"	(4) #10	465	930
SJC10.25	68 (14)	10¼	(2) ⅜"	(4) #10	465	930
SSC4.25	68 (14)	4¼	(1) ⅜"	(4) #10	220	585

1. Loads apply to connectors installed perpendicular or parallel to metal-deck flutes.
2. Stud member design per designer. Tabulated loads for stud fasteners are based on a minimum stud thickness of 33 mil (20 ga.) with a yield stress of 33 ksi. For 30 mil interior studs with a yield strength of 33 ksi, multiply the tabulated values by 0.9.
3. Anchor design per designer. Note that the SJC requires the symmetrical placement of one anchor on each side of the stud centerline.
4. For the bearing plate option, use Simpson Strong-Tie® BP½-3 bearing plates at each ⅜"-diameter anchor. Bearing plates are sold separately.



Typical SJC Soffit Installation
(MSJC similar)



Typical SSC Soffit Installation

SFC Steel Framing Connectors

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

SFC connectors are a low-cost, multi-use utility clips for light to moderate loading conditions in CFS stud-to-stud and stud-to-structure applications where long leg lengths are not required.

Features:

- Reduced number of screws reduces installation cost
- Prepunched holes reduce installation cost by eliminating predrilling
- Intuitive fastener hole positions ensure accurate clip installation in accordance with design, support a wide range of design and application requirements and provide installation flexibility
- In soft-side stud installations, SFC will not interfere with stud lips up to ¾" long*
- Also suitable for u-channel bridging

Material: SFC — 54 mil (50 ksi)

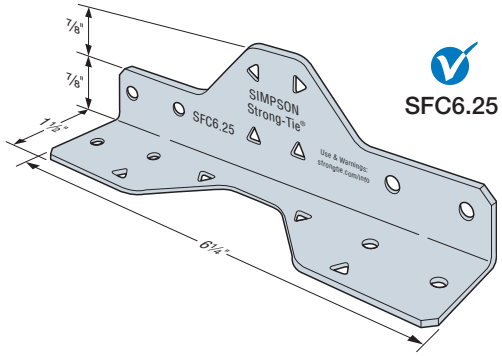
Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

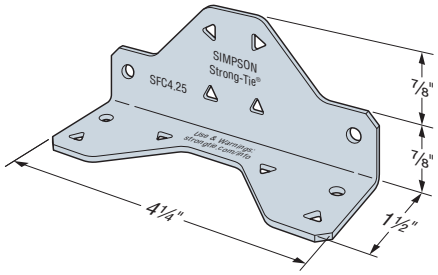
- Use all specified fasteners/anchors

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

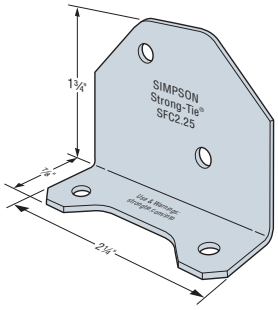
For detailed product dimensions, refer to p. 92.



SFC6.25



SFC4.25

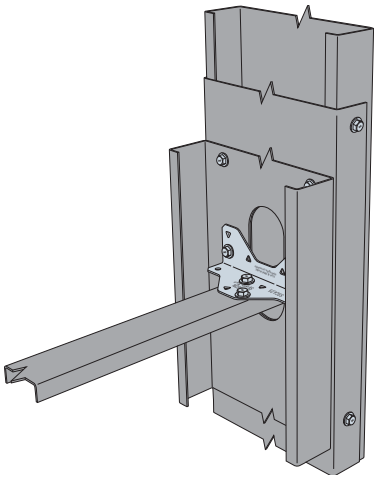


SFC2.25

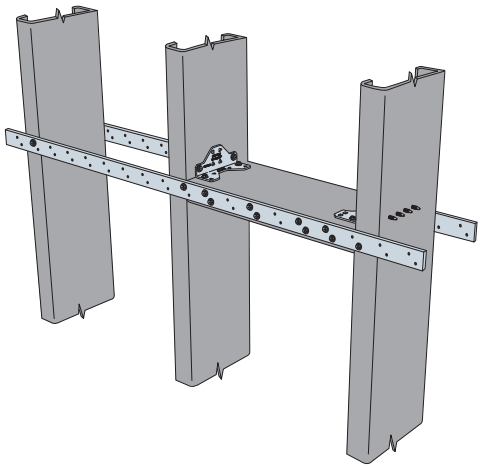
US Patent 9,016,024

Ordering Information

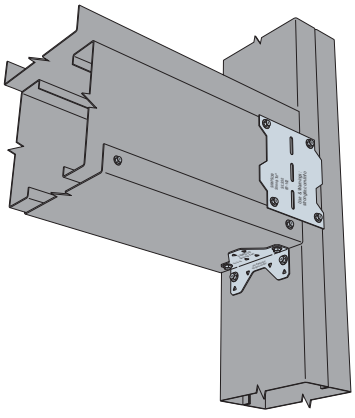
Model No.	Ordering SKU	Package Quantity
SFC2.25	SFC2.25-R300	Bucket of 300
SFC4.25	SFC4.25-R175	Bucket of 175
SFC6.25	SFC6.25-R100	Bucket of 100



U-Channel to Jamb



Stud Blocking with CS Coiled Strap



Box Headers to Jambs
(also shown S/LS angles)

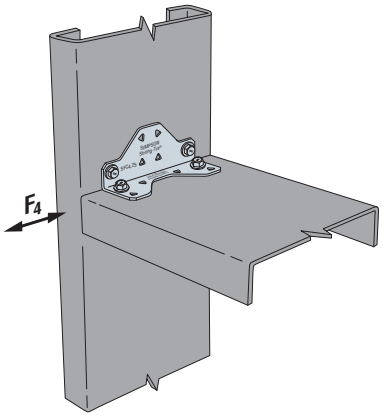
*SFC2.25 clips will accommodate ⅝" long stiffener clips.

SFC Steel Framing Connectors

SFC Connectors — Steel-to-Steel Allowable Loads

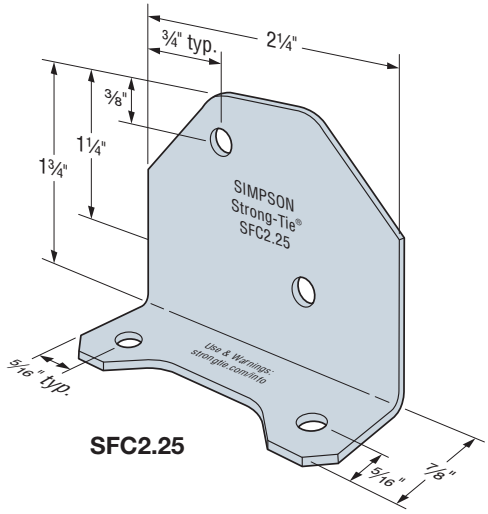
Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	Framing Member Depth (in.)	Fasteners			Allowable F_4 Load (lb.)				Code Ref.
				Pattern[1]	Carried Member	Carrying Member	Minimum Member Thickness			Maximum Connector Load[3]	
							33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)		
SFC2.25	54 (16)	2¼	3⅝	Min.	(2) #10	(2) #10	295	355	630	630	IBC
SFC4.25	54 (16)	4¼	6	Min.	(2) #10	(2) #10	355	525	745	1,750	
				Max.	(6) #10	(6) #10	575	985	1,750		
SFC6.25	54 (16)	6¼	8	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	590	1,035	1,840	2,640	
				Max.	(8) #10	(8) #10	590	1,055	1,880		

1. Min. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round holes;
   Max. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round and triangular holes.
2. Allowable loads are based on bracing of the members located within 12" of the connection.
3. Maximum allowable load for connector that may not be exceeded when designing custom installations. Designer is responsible for member and fastener design.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

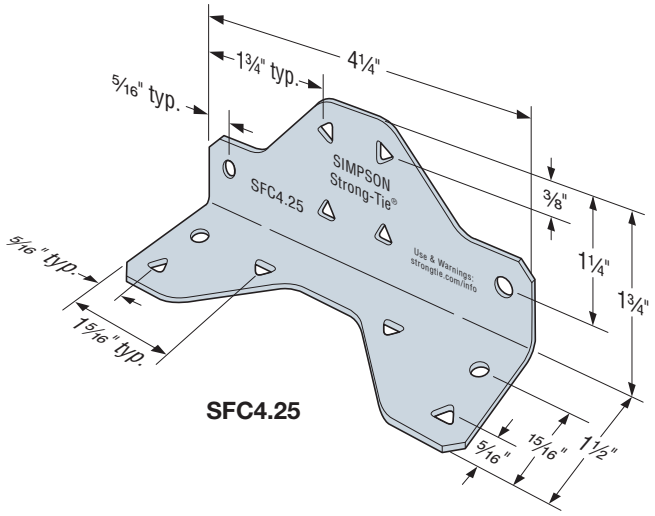


Typical SFC Installation

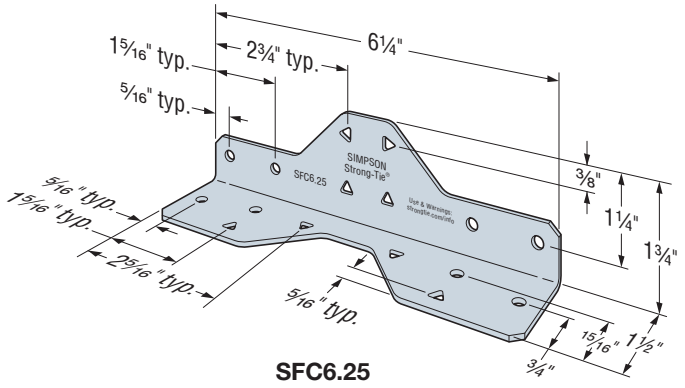
SFC Utility Clip Dimensions



SFC2.25



SFC4.25



SFC6.25

RCA Rigid Connector Angles

The Simpson Strong-Tie® rigid connector angle is a general-purpose clip angle designed for a wide range of cold-formed steel construction applications. With prepunched holes for fastener attachment, these L-shaped clips save time and labor on the job.

Features:

- Use with miscellaneous header/sill connections to jamb studs, jamb stud reinforcement at track, u-channel bridging, stud-blocking, bypass curtain-wall framing and more
- Easy to install, with prepunched holes for quick and accurate fastener attachment

Material: RCA223/54, RCA225/54, RCA227/54, RCA333/54, RCA335/54 — 54 mil (16 ga.), 50 ksi;

RCA223/68, RCA225/68, RCA227/68, RCA333/68, RCA335/68 — 68 mil (14 ga.), 50 ksi;

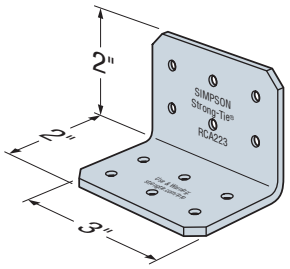
RCA223/97, RCA225/97, RCA227/97, RCA333/97, RCA335/97 — 97 mil (12 ga.), 50 ksi

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

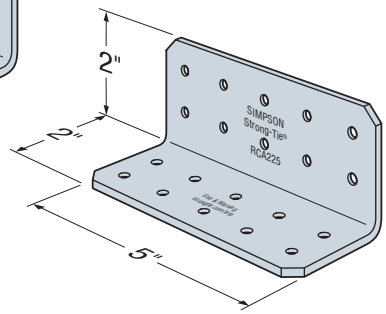
Installation:

- Use all specified anchors/fasteners

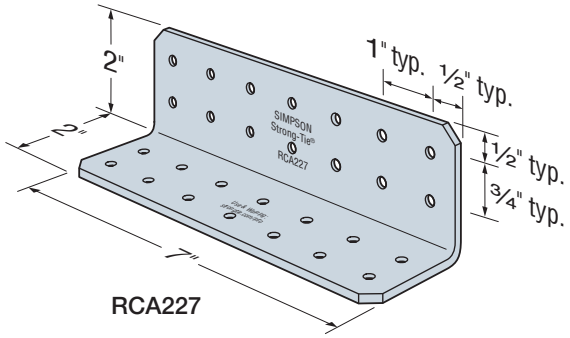
RCA229 and RCA 2211 (9" and 11") available 1st Quarter 2020



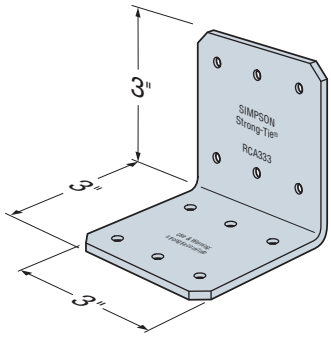
RCA223



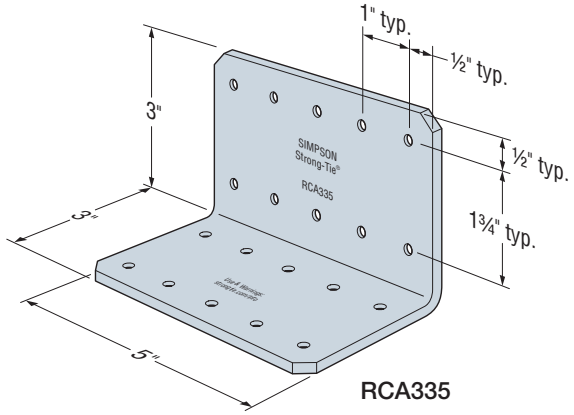
RCA225



RCA227



RCA333

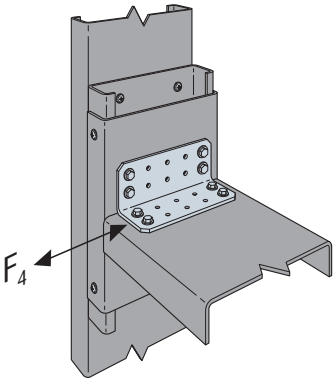


RCA335

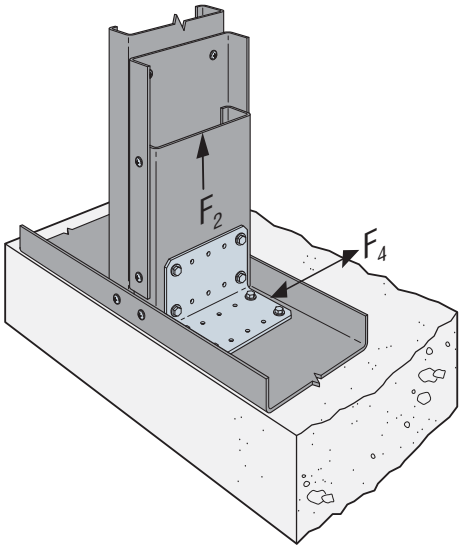
Ordering Information

Model No.	Ordering SKU	Bucket Quantity
RCA223/54	RCA223/54-R150	150
RCA223/68	RCA223/68-R125	125
RCA223/97	RCA223/97-R90	90
RCA225/54	RCA225/54-R90	90
RCA225/68	RCA225/68-R75	75
RCA225/97	RCA225/97-R55	55
RCA227/54	RCA227/54-R65	65
RCA227/68	RCA227/68-R55	55
RCA227/97	RCA227/97-R40	40
RCA333/54	RCA333/54-R100	100
RCA333/68	RCA333/68-R85	85
RCA333/97	RCA333/97-R60	60
RCA335/54	RCA335/54-R60	60
RCA335/68	RCA335/68-R50	50
RCA335/97	RCA335/97-R35	35

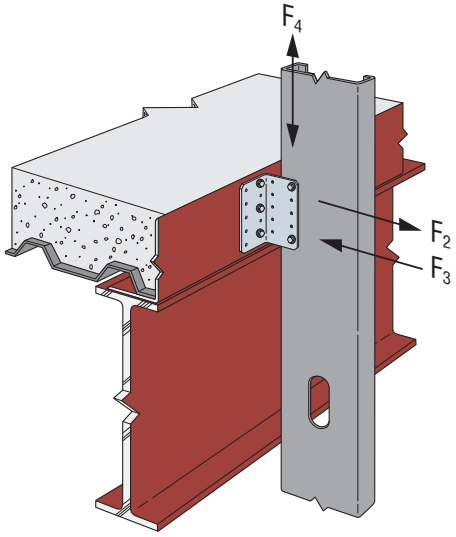
RCA Rigid Connector Angles



Typical RCA225
Installation at Sill/Jamb

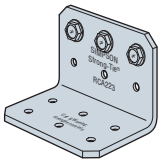
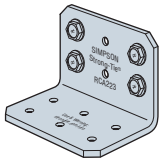
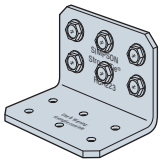


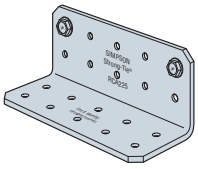
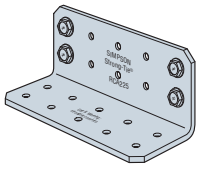
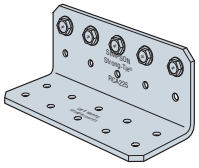
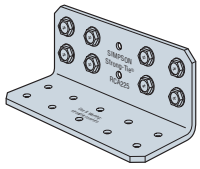
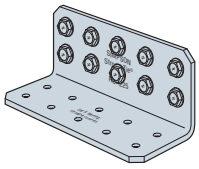
Typical RCA335 Installation
at Base of Jamb

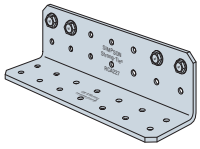
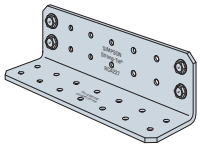
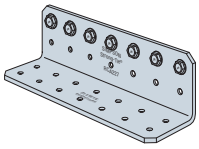
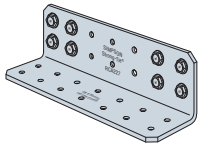
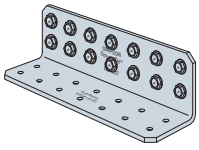


Typical RCA335 Installation
at Bypass Framing

Screw Patterns for Rigid Connector Angles

Models	Pattern 1	Pattern 2	Pattern 3
RCA223/54 RCA223/68 RCA223/97 RCA333/54 RCA333/68 RCA333/97			

Models	Pattern 4	Pattern 5	Pattern 6	Pattern 7	Pattern 8
RCA225/54 RCA225/68 RCA225/97 RCA335/54 RCA335/68 RCA335/97					

Models	Pattern 9	Pattern 10	Pattern 11	Pattern 12	Pattern 13
RCA227/54 RCA227/68 RCA227/97					

RCA Rigid Connector Angles

RCA Rigid Connector Angles Allowable Loads (lb.)

Model	No. of #10 Screws[5,6]	Screw Pattern	Stud Framing Thickness[11]								
			33 mil (20 ga.)			43 mil (18 ga.)			54 mil (16 ga.)		
			F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4
RCA223/54	3	1	205	495	200	205	590	310	205	590	620
	4	2	205	580	390	205	580	605	205	580	1,095
	6	3	205	865	480	205	865	740	205	865	1,095
RCA223/68	3	1	310	495	200	310	765	310	310	815	620
	4	2	310	660	390	310	805	605	310	805	1,210
	6	3	310	990	480	310	1,205	740	310	1,205	1,350
RCA223/97	3	1	495	495	200	630	765	310	630	1,415	620
	4	2	630	660	390	630	1,020	605	630	1,265	1210
	6	3	630	990	480	630	1,530	740	630	1,895	1,485
RCA225/54	2	4	330	330	265	340	390	410	340	390	815
	4	5	340	580	535	340	580	830	340	580	1,660
	5	6	340	825	460	340	980	705	340	980	1,310
	8	7	340	1,155	915	340	1,155	1,420	340	1,155	1,825
	10	8	340	1,445	1,035	340	1,445	1,600	340	1,445	1,825
RCA225/68	2	4	330	330	265	510	510	410	520	545	815
	4	5	520	660	535	520	805	830	520	805	1,660
	5	6	520	825	460	520	1,275	705	520	1,360	1,415
	8	7	520	1,320	915	520	1,605	1,420	520	1,605	2,255
	10	8	520	1,650	1,035	520	2,010	1,600	520	2,010	2,255
RCA225/97	2	4	330	330	265	510	510	410	1,020	945	815
	4	5	660	660	535	1,020	1,020	830	1,050	1,265	1,660
	5	6	825	825	460	1,050	1,275	705	1,050	2,360	1,415
	8	7	1,050	1,320	915	1,050	2,040	1,420	1,050	2,525	2,835
	10	8	1,050	1,650	1,035	1,050	2,550	1,600	1,050	3,155	3,200
RCA227/54	4	9	475	660	545	475	785	840	475	785	1,675
	4	10	475	580	595	475	580	920	475	580	1,840
	7	11	475	1,155	765	475	1,280	1,185	475	1,280	1,685
	8	12	475	1,155	1,120	475	1,155	1,730	475	1,155	2,555
	14	13	475	2,025	1,685	475	2,025	2,555	475	2,025	2,555
RCA227/68	4	9	660	660	545	725	1,020	840	725	1,090	1,675
	4	10	660	660	595	725	805	920	725	805	1,840
	7	11	725	1,155	765	725	1,780	1,185	725	1,780	2,370
	8	12	725	1,320	1,120	725	1,605	1,730	725	1,605	3,155
	14	13	725	2,310	1,685	725	2,810	2,605	725	2,810	3,155
RCA227/97	4	9	660	660	545	1,020	1,020	840	1,470	1,890	1,675
	4	10	660	660	595	1,020	1,020	920	1,470	1,265	1,840
	7	11	1,155	1,155	765	1,470	1,785	1,185	1,470	3,080	2,370
	8	12	1,320	1,320	1,120	1,470	2,040	1,730	1,470	2,525	3,460
	14	13	1,470	2,310	1,685	1,470	3,570	2,605	1,470	4,420	4,490

See footnotes on p. 96.

RCA Rigid Connector Angles Allowable Loads (lb.)

Model	No. of #10 Screws[5,6]	Screw Pattern	Stud Framing Thickness[11]								
			33 mil (20 ga.)			43 mil (18 ga.)			54 mil (16 ga.)		
			F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_2	F_3	F_4
RCA333/54	3	1	205	440	130	205	440	195	205	440	395
	4	2	205	580	325	205	580	505	205	580	1,005
	6	3	205	865	430	205	865	665	205	865	1,095
RCA333/68	3	1	310	495	130	310	615	195	310	615	395
	4	2	310	660	325	310	805	505	310	805	1,005
	6	3	310	990	430	310	1,205	665	310	1,205	1,335
RCA333/97	3	1	495	495	130	630	765	195	630	1,065	395
	4	2	630	660	325	630	1,020	505	630	1,265	1,005
	6	3	630	990	430	630	1,530	665	630	1,895	1,335
RCA335/54	2	4	330	295	205	340	295	320	340	295	635
	4	5	340	580	450	340	580	695	340	580	1,390
	5	6	340	735	305	340	735	475	340	735	835
	8	7	340	1,155	755	340	1,155	1,170	340	1,155	1,825
	10	8	340	1,445	860	340	1,445	1,330	340	1,445	1,825
RCA335/68	2	4	330	330	205	510	410	320	520	410	635
	4	5	520	660	450	520	805	695	520	805	1,390
	5	6	520	825	305	520	1,025	475	520	1,025	945
	8	7	520	1,320	755	520	1,605	1,170	520	1,605	2,255
	10	8	520	1,650	860	520	2,010	1,330	520	2,010	2,255
RCA335/97	2	4	330	330	205	510	510	320	1,020	710	635
	4	5	660	660	450	1,020	1,020	695	1,050	1,265	1,390
	5	6	825	825	305	1,050	1,275	475	1,050	1,775	945
	8	7	1,050	1,320	755	1,050	2,040	1,170	1,050	2,525	2,335
	10	8	1,050	1,650	860	1,050	2,550	1,330	1,050	3,155	2,660

1. As applicable, the tabulated values are calculated based on AISI RP15-2, AISI S100 or generally accepted industry standards.
2. The tabulated values do not account for anchorage to the support. Anchor strength must be calculated separately and may reduce the capacity of the connection when compared to the tabulated values.
3. Tabulated values do not include shear, web crippling, buckling or other local effects in the member. The designer must check member limit states separately.
4. For load combinations that include F_4 and/or F_2 and/or F_3, use an appropriate interaction equation.
5. #10–16 screws shall have $P_{ss} \geq 1{,}620$ lb. Calculated values are per AISI S100. Screws must be installed with three (minimum) exposed threads.
6. The number of screws is for one clip leg that is attached to the supported stud.
7. In addition to calculations of net and gross section tension, F_2 values are also calculated and normally controlled by weak-axis bending of the anchored clip leg with the line of bending at the holes nearest the bend radius of the angle. The designer is responsible for calculating pullover, pullout and tension strength of the anchors and this may reduce F_2 strength compared to the tabulated values.
8. F_3 strength values are computed using the plate buckling provisions of AISI RP15-2.
9. For the F_4 strength values it's assumed that all of the connection eccentricity is taken by the screws in the supported stud. F_4 values are also limited by plate shear buckling per AISI RP15-2. The designer is responsible for calculating the shear capacity of the anchorage, which may reduce F_4 strength compared to the tabulated values.
10. In addition to the limit states given in notes 7, 8 and 9, F_2, F_3 and F_4 are also limited by screw shear according to the thinnest connected part of the connector and stud.
11. For 50 ksi studs, 68 mil (14 ga.) and thicker, use the tabulated values for 54 mil (16 ga.) — 50 ksi studs.

L, LS and S/LS Utility Clips and Skewable Angles

L, LS and S/LS angles are load rated and provide the correct thickness and number of fasteners the specifier is looking for compared with field fabricated clip angles. These angles also have well-defined fastener locations, and testing ensures that the tabulated load values account for connection eccentricities. The connectors are general utility reinforcing angles with multiple uses. LS and S/LS connectors are skewable and can be used to attach members intersecting at angles.

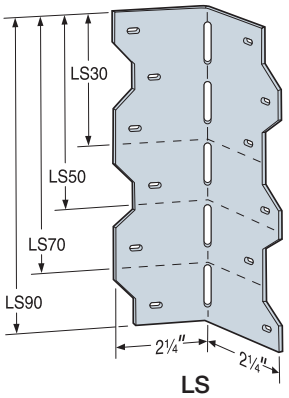
Material: L — 54 mil (16 ga.); LS — 43 mil (18 ga.); S/LS — 43 mil (18 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

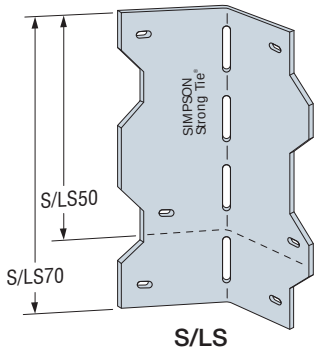
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners
- S/LS — field-skewable; bend one time only
- CFS framing must be constrained against rotation when using a single S/LS per connection

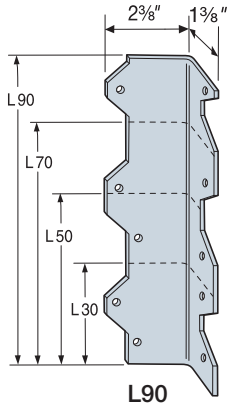
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



LS



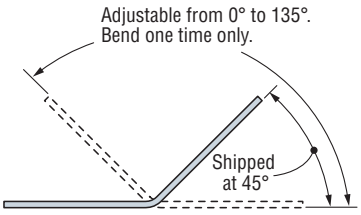
S/LS



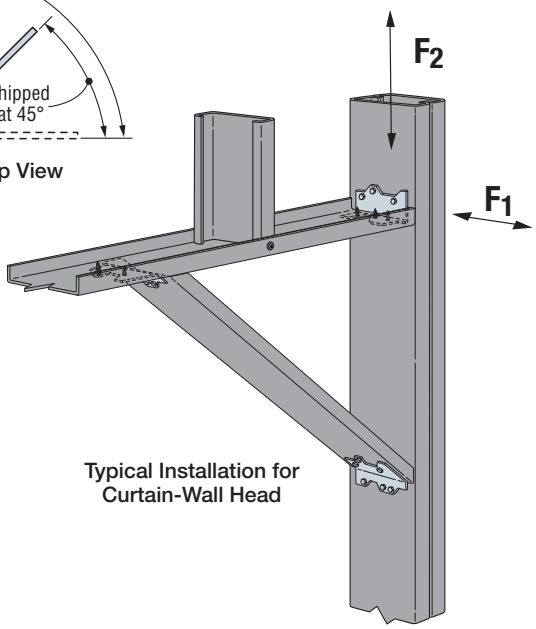
L90

Model No.	Length (in.)	Fasteners	Allowable Load (lb.)						Code Ref.
			33 mil (20 ga.)		43 mil (18 ga.)		54 mil (16 ga.)		
			F_1	F_2	F_1	F_2	F_1	F_2	
L30	3	(4) #10	200	60	315	85	610	—	IBC, FL, LA
L50	5	(6) #10	475	—	675	90	750	110	
L70	7	(8) #10	705	—	760	110	1,100	110	
L90	9	(10) #10	795	—	945	110	1,740	110	
LS30	3⅜	(6) #10	200	—	370	—	500	—	
S/LS50	4⅞	(4) #10	200	—	370	—	500	—	
S/LS70	6⅜	(6) #10	465	—	575	—	715	—	
LS90	7⅞	(12) #10	465	—	895	—	915	—	

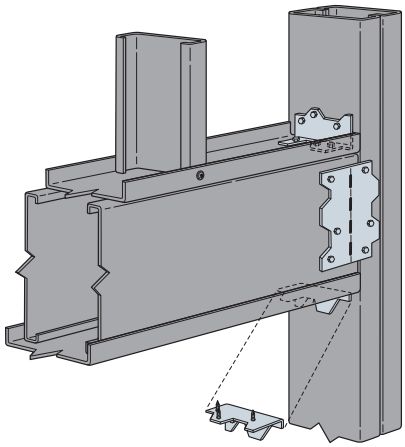
1. Loads are for one part only.
2. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



LS and S/LS Top View



Typical Installation for Curtain-Wall Head


Typical Installation for Gravity Headers

SHH Header Hanger

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The SHH steel header hanger is used to support traditional CFS box headers that are fabricated with top and bottom tracks, as well as large-flange lay-in headers that are common in curtain-wall construction. The connector geometry minimizes drywall buildup, and the screw count has been minimized through extensive testing. A wide array of value-engineered hole patterns are available that will accommodate different load levels while minimizing installed cost.

Features:

- The bottom tabs transfer wind load from the horizontal window header to the jamb studs and help support the header assembly during installation.
- Tabulated loads are based on component assembly testing, which assists to mitigate design risk.
- The SHH6 is manufactured in steel thicknesses of 54 mil (16 ga.) and 68 mil (14 ga.) that are intended for use with 6"-deep (min.) box headers, and the SHH3 is manufactured from 68 mil (14 ga.) steel and is intended for 3⅝" or 4"-deep (max.) box headers and large-flange lay-in headers.
- To enable easier drywall installation, the gusset portion of the SHH is coped to avoid 1½" (max.) track legs.
- The screw-hole layout at the jamb studs accommodates flange sizes of 1⅝", 2", 2½", 3" and 3½". This versatility allows the load to be evenly distributed along two lines of fasteners so that each jamb stud carries equal axial load with minimum eccentricity.

Material: SHH3/68 – 68 mil (14 ga.), 40 ksi;
SHH6/54 — 54 mil (16 ga.), 40 ksi;
SHH6/68 — 68 mil (14 ga.), 40 ksi

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

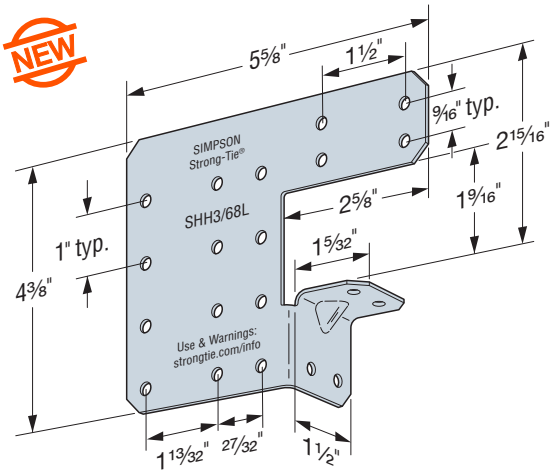
Installation:

- Use all specified anchors/fasteners.
- At each connection to a jamb stud, use one SHH connector on each side of the header. A ⅛" (max.) gap is allowed between the end of the header and the face of the jamb stud. Use all specified fasteners.

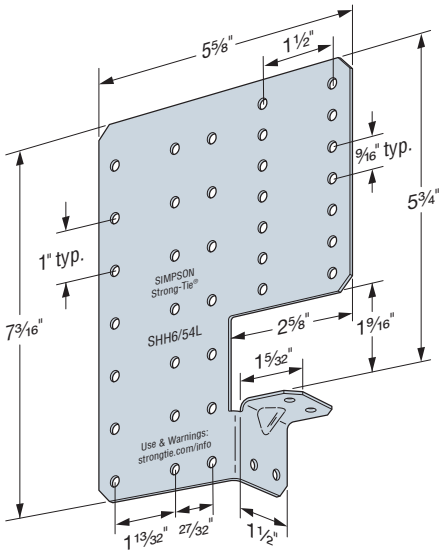
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart.

Ordering Information: SHH3/68-KT24, SHH6/54-KT24 and SHH6/68-KT24 are each packaged as boxes of 12 right-handed connectors and 12 left-handed connectors.

NEW



SHH3/68
Patent Pending



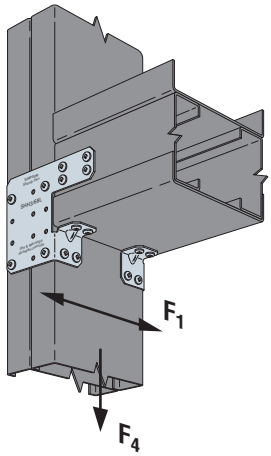
SHH6/54, SHH6/68
Patent Pending

SHH Header Hanger

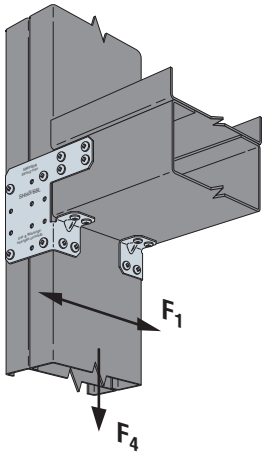
SHH Allowable Steel Header Hanger Connector Loads Total for Both Clips (lb.)

Model No.	Screw Pattern	#10 Screws to Jamb (Total per Connection)	#10 Screws to Header (Total per Connection)	Load Direction	Jamb Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Header Stud / Track Thickness mil (ga.)					Code Ref.
						33 (20)	43 (18)	54 (16)	68 (14)	97 (12)	
SHH3/68	A1 or A2 (with box header)	Flanges (8) Web (4)	Web (8) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	565	565	565			—
					43 (18)		1,020	1,020			
					54 (16)			1,845			
				F_4	33 (20)	1,300	1,300	1,300			
					43 (18)		1,740	1,740			
					54 (16)			3,140			
SHH3/68	B1 or B2 (with large-flange header)	Flanges (8) Web (4)	Flanges (8) Web (4)	F_1	33 (20)	335	335	335			
					43 (18)		635	635			
					54 (16)			1,150			
				F_4	33 (20)	1,285	1,285	1,285			
					43 (18)		1,775	1,775			
					54 (16)			2,275			
SHH6/54	C1 or C2	Flanges (8) Web (4)	Web (8) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400	400			
					43 (18)		770	770			
					54 (16)						
					68 (14)						
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705	1,705			
					43 (18)		2,310	2,310			
					54 (16)			3,525			
					68 (14)			3,525	4,180	4,180	
SHH6/54	D1 or D2	Flanges (12) Web (4)	Web (12) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400	400			
					43 (18)		775	775			
					54 (16)			1,495			
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705	1,705			
					43 (18)		2,365	2,365			
					54 (16)			5,335			
SHH6/54	E1 or E2	Flanges (16) Web (4)	Web (16) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400	400			
					43 (18)		775	775			
					54 (16)			1,495			
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705	1,705			
					43 (18)		2,365	2,365			
					54 (16)			5,335			

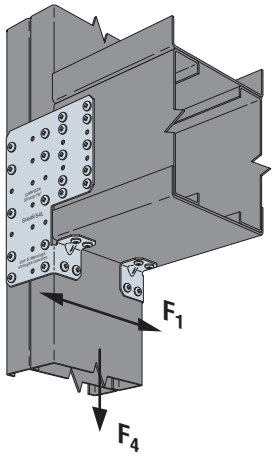
See footnotes on p. 100.



SHH3/68 with Box Header



SHH3/68 with Large-Flange Header



SHH6/54, SHH6/68

SHH Header Hanger

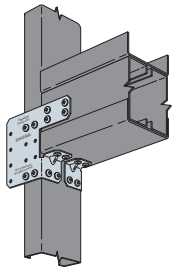
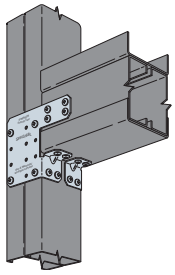
SHH Allowable Steel Header Hanger Connector Loads for Both Clips (lb.) (cont.)

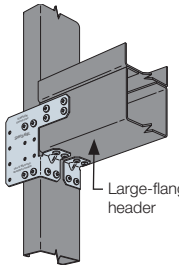
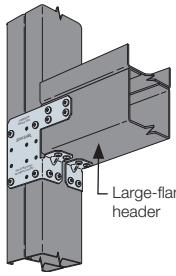
Model No.	Screw Pattern	#10 Screws to Jamb (Total per Connection)	#10 Screws to Header (Total per Connection)	Load Direction	Jamb Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Header Stud / Track Thickness mil (ga.)					Code Ref.
						33 (20)	43 (18)	54 (16)	68 (14)	97 (12)	
SHH6/54	F1 or F2	Flanges (20) Web (4)	Web (20) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400		400		—
					43 (18)		775		775		
					54 (16)		775	1,565	1,565		
					68 (14)				2,565		
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705		1,705		
					43 (18)		2,365		2,365		
					54 (16)		2,365	5,650	5,650		
					68 (14)				7,220		
SHH6/54	G1 or G2	Flanges (28) Web (4)	Web (28) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400		400		
					43 (18)		775		775		
					54 (16)		775	1,565	1,565		
					68 (14)				2,565		
					97 (12)						
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705		1,705		
					43 (18)		2,365		2,365		
					54 (16)		2,365	5,650	5,650		
					68 (14)				7,700		
					97 (12)				7,700	9,710	
SHH6/68	E1 or E2	Flanges (16) Web (4)	Web (16) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400		400		
					43 (18)		870		870		
					54 (16)		870	1,610	1,610		
					68 (14)				2,565		
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705		1,705		
					43 (18)		2,365		2,365		
					54 (16)		2,365	5,665	5,665		
					68 (14)				6,180		
SHH6/68	F1 or F2	Flanges (20) Web (4)	Web (20) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400		400		
					43 (18)		775		775		
					54 (16)		775	1,565	1,565		
					68 (14)				2,565		
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705		1,705		
					43 (18)		2,365		2,365		
					54 (16)		2,365	5,665	5,655		
					68 (14)				7,415		
SHH6/68	G1 or G2	Flanges (28) Web (4)	Web (28) Track (4)	F_1	33 (20)	400	400		400		
					43 (18)		870		870		
					54 (16)		870	1,610	1,610		
					68 (14)				2,565		
					97 (12)				2,565		
				F_4	33 (20)	1,705	1,705		1,705		
					43 (18)		2,365		2,365		
					54 (16)		2,365	5,665	5,655		
					68 (14)				7,700		
					97 (12)				7,700	10,410	

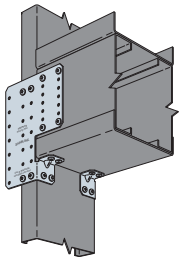
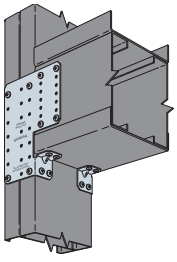
1. Screws must be located in screw hole locations shown in SHH screw patterns on p. 101 to achieve listed loads.
2. Connectors must be installed in pairs. Fasteners listed are number of fasteners for both clips in the connection at one end of header.
3. Allowable load is total load at one end of header assembly with both clips (left hand and right hand).

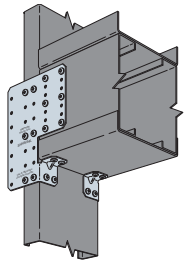
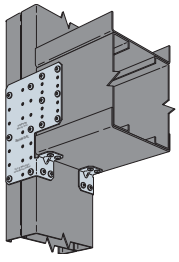
SHH Header Hanger

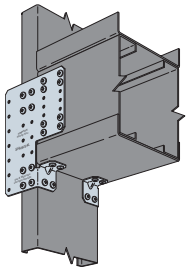
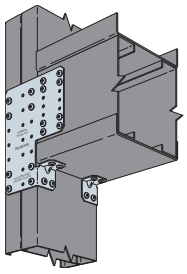
SHH Screw Patterns (Total Number of Screws Both Clips)

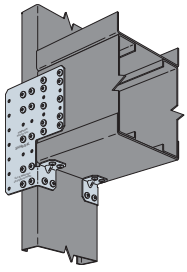
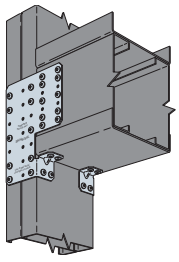
SHH3/68 No. of Screws	Pattern A1	Pattern A2
Header Web (8)		
Header Track (4)		
Jamb Flanges (8)		
Jamb Web (4)		

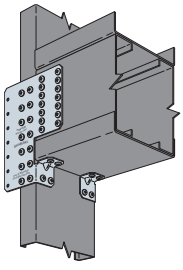
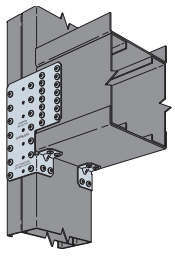
SHH3/68 No. of Screws	Pattern B1	Pattern B2
Header Flange (8)		
Header Web (4)		
Jamb Flanges (8)		
Jamb Web (4)		

SHH6/54 No. of Screws	Pattern C1	Pattern C2
Header Web (8)		
Header Track (4)		
Jamb Flanges (8)		
Jamb Web (4)		

SHH6/54 No. of Screws	Pattern D1	Pattern D2
Header Web (12)		
Header Track (4)		
Jamb Flanges (12)		
Jamb Web (4)		

SHH6/54 or 68 No. of Screws	Pattern E1	Pattern E2
Header Web (16)		
Header Track (4)		
Jamb Flanges (16)		
Jamb Web (4)		

SHH6/54 or 68 No. of Screws	Pattern F1	Pattern F2
Header Web (20)		
Header Track (4)		
Jamb Flanges (20)		
Jamb Web (4)		

SHH6/54 or 68 No. of Screws	Pattern G1	Pattern G2
Header Web (28)		
Header Track (4)		
Jamb Flanges (28)		
Jamb Web (4)		

RCKW Kneewall Connectors

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The Simpson Strong-Tie® RCKW is a heavy 171 mil (7 ga.) rigid connector that has been developed to resist an overturning moment at the base of exterior kneewalls and parapets as well as interior partial-height walls or overhead ribbon window conditions. These connectors offer a unique small and large anchor-hole pattern that permits anchorage to both concrete and structural steel. The single-anchor RCKW has been redesigned to have all of the same features as the previous model but with an added two-anchor option that accommodates ½"- or ⅜"-diameter concrete anchors. If load requires more capacity, a stiffener, the RCKWS can be added. The RCKWS is a heavy 171 mil (7 ga.) stiffener that nests onto the RCKW clip. The screw holes and anchor holes in the stiffener line up with those in the RCKW clip, making fastener and anchor installation a snap. The RCKW clip and RCKWS stiffener are sold separately.

Features:

- Anchorage legs incorporate stiffened flanges, improving overturning moment resistance.
- Large-diameter anchor holes accommodate ½"-diameter concrete screw anchor and wedge anchors, such as the Simpson Strong-Tie Titen HD® heavy-duty screw anchor and the Strong-Bolt® 2 wedge anchor.
- The RCKW5.5 and RCKW7.5 have three large holes for added versatility. The center large hole is for a one-anchor solution at the edge or center of slab. The outer larger holes are for a two-anchor solution that requires higher capacities at the center of slab. In addition, two ⅜" Titen HD screw anchors have been tested in the outer larger holes for shallower embedment required conditions like fluted deck.
- Additional smaller-diameter anchor holes enable attachment to structural steel with #12 self-drilling screws.
- Attachment to CMU can be achieved with Titen HD or Titen® 2 concrete and masonry screws.
- For the RCKWS: 171 mil (7 ga.) stiffeners are secured to the RCKW clip with screws, optimizing overturning moment resistance and stiffness.

Material: RCKW and RCKWS — 171 mil (7 ga.), 33 ksi

Coating: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

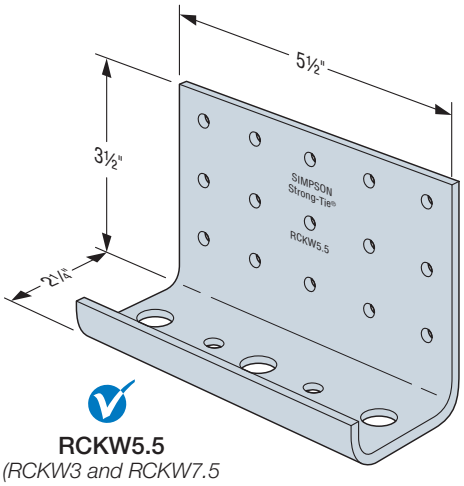
- Use all specified screw fasteners. To achieve tabulated load values, use #12–14 screws according to the fastener patterns on p. 105.
- When using the RCKWS, secure the stiffener to the clip with the specified screw fasteners. Screws must be at least 1" long and extend through the connection with a minimum of three exposed threads.
- Use all specified anchors. To achieve tabulated stiffness values, the installation torque for concrete anchors shall be at least 17 ft.-lb. or the torque requirements of the anchor, whichever is greater.
- When using the larger-diameter anchor holes, the bottom track must be predrilled or punched with a ¾"-diameter hole.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

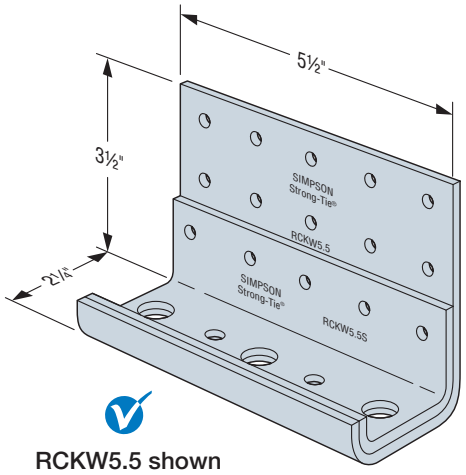
Ordering Information

Model No.	Ordering SKU	Package Quantity
RCKW3	RCKW3-R10	10 RCKW3 clips
RCKW5.5	RCKW5.5-R10	10 RCKW5.5 clips
RCKW7.5	RCKW7.5-R10	10 RCKW7.5 clips
RCKW3S	RCKW3S-R10	10 RCKW3S stiffeners
RCKW5.5S	RCKW5.5S-R10	10 RCKW5.5S stiffeners

NEW DESIGN
- Three large holes for added versatility
- Higher capacity option
- Shallowed embedment option



RCKW5.5
(RCKW3 and RCKW7.5 models also available)



RCKW5.5 shown with RCKW5.5S stiffener
(RCKW5.5S can also be used with the RCKW7.5; RCKW3S can be used with RCKW3)
US Patent 9,938,709

RCKW assembly test with member failure.

Ease of Specification

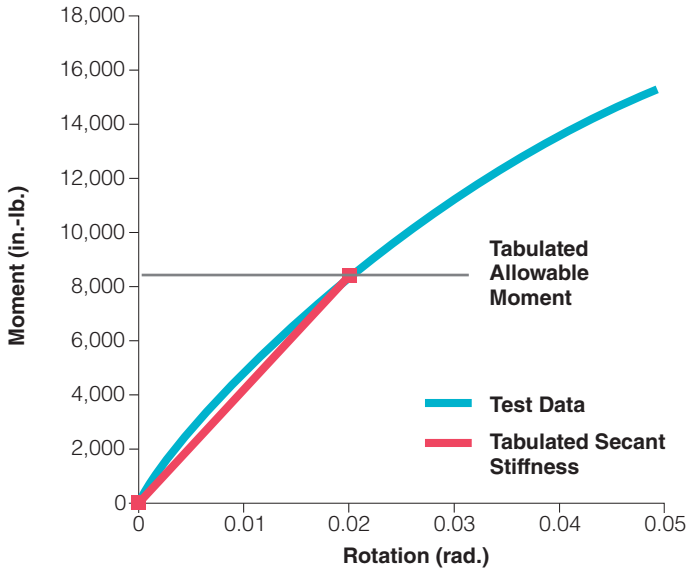
Many cold-formed steel connector manufacturers provide limited technical data for their products. As a result, designers often rely on detailed and time-consuming hand calculations for CFS connection design. This often involves assumptions regarding connection eccentricity, prying and connection stiffness.

Simpson Strong-Tie strives for ease of specification by providing comprehensive load tables based on tests that simulate real-world conditions. These load tables ensure that tabulated values reflect not only the strength of the connector, but also the strength of the fasteners, the anchorage, the member near the connection, and the overall stiffness. The photo to the right is an example of member failure near the connection. Such failures are reflected in our tabulated loads because of our assembly testing.

Simplified Stiffness Calculations

Some manufacturers tabulate stiffness values only for the connector. It's often unknown or unclear if their stiffness includes the screw fastener slip and how this varies with the thickness of the stud. Additionally, with some manufacturers, the deflection of the stud must be added to the deflection from the rotation of the connector in order to arrive at the final deflection for design.

Because we have tested the entire assembly, Simpson Strong-Tie tabulates stiffness that includes connector deflection, fastener slip and stud deflection for walls up to 38" in height. Our stiffness also takes into account the thickness of the stud, making it simple for the designer to calculate deflections: Simply divide the required moment by the tabulated stiffness, and then multiply the result by the stud length (Ref. Example #1 on p. 107). For walls over 38", a different approach is required (Ref. Example #2 on pp. 108–109).



RCKW Kneewall Connectors

Table 1: RCKW Allowable Loads — Concrete Applications

Model No.	Fastener Pattern No.	Anchor Bolt Dia. (in.)	Fasteners to Stud	Framing Members Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable Moment M (in.-lb.)	Assembly Rotational Stiffness[9,11] β (in.-kip / rad.)	Connector Rotational Stiffness[10,11] β_c (in.-kip / rad.)	Anchor Tension, T, at Allowable Moment (lb.)		Allowable Tension Load F_2 (lb.)	Anchor Tension, T, at Allowable Tension Load, F_2 (lb.)		Allowable Shear Load F_4 (lb.)	Code Ref.
								f'_c = 3,000 psi	f'_c = 4,000 psi		f'_c = 3,000 psi	f'_c = 4,000 psi		
RCKW3	1	(1) ½"	(4) #12	33 (20)	2,425	87	93	1,870	1,790	860	1,080	1,055	620	IBC, LA
				43 (18)	3,080	113	115	2,510	2,355	1,340	1,780	1,705	755	
				54 (16)	4,330	128	137	4,120	3,590	1,850	2,645	2,470	1,120	
				68 (14)	5,150	141	153	6,530[15]	4,570[15]	1,850	2,645	2,470	1,120	
RCKW3 and RCKW3S (stiffener)	2	(1) ½"	(9) #12	33 (20)	3,335	164	175	2,790	2,590	1,310	1,730	1,665	620	
				43 (18)	4,215	164	175	3,935	3,465	1,710	2,390	2,250	795	
				54 (16)	5,160	164	175	6,700[15]	4,585[15]	2,220	3,410	3,085	1,120	
				68 (14)	5,160	164	175	6,700[15]	4,585[15]	2,410	3,875	3,425	1,415	
RCKW5.5	3	(1) ½"	(6) #12	30 (20 DW)[5,6]	3,775	258	280	1,455	1,435	1,030	1,250	1,235	600	
				30 (20 STR)[6]	4,670	260	281	1,830	1,795	1,140	1,395	1,375	665	
				33 (20)	4,670	304	328	1,830	1,795	1,140	1,395	1,375	665	
				43 (18)	6,245	320	338	2,525	2,450	1,440	1,790	1,755	1,035	
				54 (16)	8,225	320	338	3,465	3,320	2,455	3,255	3,125	1,390	
				68 (14)	9,375	417	438	4,065	3,850	2,455	3,255	3,125	1,390	
	3A	(2) ⅜"	(6) #12	30 (20 DW)[5,6]	3,775	258	280	770	765	1,030	1,250	1,235	600	
				30 (20 STR)[6]	4,670	260	281	955	950	1,140	1,395	1,375	665	
				33 (20)	4,670	304	328	955	950	1,140	1,395	1,375	665	
				43 (18)	6,245	333	355	1,285	1,275	1,440	1,790	1,755	1,035	
				54 (16)	8,865	412	439	1,845	1,830	2,455	3,255	3,125	1,390	
				68 (14)	11,620	489	519	2,455[16]	2,420[16]	2,455	3,255	3,125	1,390	
	3B	(2) ½"	(6) #12	30 (20 DW)[5,6]	3,775	258	280	770	765	1,030	1,250	1,235	600	
				30 (20 STR)[6]	4,670	260	281	955	950	1,140	1,395	1,375	665	
				33 (20)	4,670	304	328	955	950	1,140	1,395	1,375	665	
				43 (18)	6,245	333	355	1,285	1,275	1,440	1,790	1,755	1,035	
				54 (16)	9,995	593	651	2,095	2,070	2,455	3,255	3,125	1,390	
				68 (14)	11,630	674	734	2,460	2,420	2,455	3,255	3,125	1,390	
RCKW5.5 and RCKW5.5S (stiffener)	4	(1) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	4,855	256	272	1,910	1,870	1,660	2,090	2,040	665	
				43 (18)	8,445	450	490	3,580	3,420	2,165	2,815	2,720	1,035	
				54 (16)	11,575	467	502	5,340[15]	4,930[15]	2,980	4,115	3,895	1,390	
				68 (14)	14,040	511	513	7,105[15]	6,275[15]	2,980	4,115	3,895	1,830	
	4A	(2) ⅜"	(10) #12	33 (20)	4,855	256	272	990	985	1,660	2,090	2,040	665	
				43 (18)	8,445	450	490	1,755	1,740	2,165	2,815	2,720	1,035	
				54 (16)	12,920	530	576	2,750[16]	2,705[16]	2,980	4,115	3,895	1,390	
				68 (14)	14,300	626	678	3,065[16]	3,010[16]	2,980	4,115	3,895	1,830	
	4B	(2) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	4,855	256	272	990	985	1,660	2,090	2,040	665	
				43 (18)	8,445	450	490	1,755	1,740	2,165	2,815	2,720	1,035	
				54 (16)	13,455	669	742	2,870	2,820	2,980	4,115	3,895	1,390	
				68 (14)	16,515	867	966	3,585	3,505	2,980	4,115	3,895	1,830	
RCKW7.5	5	(1) ½"	(6) #12	33 (20)	6,445	389	402	1,815	1,790	1,095	1,315	1,300	795	
				43 (18)	8,200	510	536	2,345	2,300	1,280	1,550	1,530	1,200	
				54 (16)	11,400	554	571	3,370	3,275	2,165	2,715	2,655	1,695	
				68 (14)	13,895	605	628	4,225	4,065	2,165	2,715	2,655	1,695	
	5A	(2) ⅜"	(6) #12	33 (20)	6,445	389	402	1,095	1,090	1,095	1,315	1,300	795	
				43 (18)	8,200	510	536	1,400	1,395	1,280	1,550	1,530	1,200	
				54 (16)	12,840	820	868	2,230[16]	2,205[16]	2,165	2,715	2,655	1,695	
				68 (14)	14,920	912	965	2,610[16]	2,575[16]	2,165	2,715	2,655	1,695	
	5B	(2) ½"	(6) #12	33 (20)	6,445	389	402	1,095	1,090	1,095	1,315	1,300	795	
				43 (18)	8,200	510	536	1,400	1,395	1,280	1,550	1,530	1,200	
				54 (16)	13,255	867	927	2,305	2,280	2,165	2,715	2,655	1,695	
				68 (14)	15,640	912	965	2,745	2,705	2,165	2,715	2,655	1,695	
RCKW7.5 and RCKW5.5S (stiffener)	6	(1) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	8,705	495	517	2,505	2,450	1,730	2,130	2,095	795	
				43 (18)	10,915	591	623	3,210	3,125	2,255	2,840	2,775	1,200	
				54 (16)	14,045	689	720	4,275	4,115	2,625	3,360	3,265	1,695	
				68 (14)	16,670	689	720	5,245[15]	4,985[15]	2,665	3,420	3,320	2,065	
	6A	(2) ⅜"	(10) #12	33 (20)	8,705	495	517	1,490	1,480	1,730	2,130	2,095	795	
				43 (18)	10,915	591	623	1,885	1,865	2,255	2,840	2,775	1,200	
				54 (16)	17,175	873	930	3,030[16]	2,985[16]	2,625	3,360	3,265	1,695	
				68 (14)	18,370	959	1,011	3,255[16]	3,200[16]	2,665	3,420	3,320	2,065	
	6B	(2) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	8,705	495	517	1,490	1,480	1,730	2,130	2,095	795	
				43 (18)	10,915	591	623	1,885	1,865	2,255	2,840	2,775	1,200	
				54 (16)	19,940	923	991	3,550	3,490	2,625	3,360	3,265	1,695	
				68 (14)	22,555	1,040	1,107	4,060	3,975	2,665	3,420	3,320	2,065	

See footnotes on p. 105.

RCKW Kneewall Connectors

RCKW Allowable Load — Concrete Application Footnotes

1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. The designer is responsible for anchorage design.
3. See illustrations for fastener pattern placement.
4. Tabulated values are based on framing members with track and stud of the same thickness and (1) #10 screw into each stud flange unless otherwise noted.
5. Tabulated values may be used for framing members with track and stud of thickness 20 mil, F_y = 57 ksi (20 EQ).
6. Tabulated values are applicable for framing members with CFS track of thickness 20 mil, F_y = 57 ksi (20 EQ).
7. EQ — equivalent, DW — drywall, STR — structural.
8. Tabulated moment values correspond to maximum connector strength without consideration of serviceability. designer must check out-of-plane deflections using tabulated Rotational Stiffness.
9. Tabulated Assembly Rotational Stiffness is applicable for walls at 38" tall with corresponding framing member depth and thickness. Reference Example #1 on p. 107.
10. Tabulated Connector Rotational Stiffness may be used for any wall heights; the designer must consider member deflection due to bending in the stud member. Reference Example #2 on pp. 108–109.
11. Per IBC 2015 Table 1604.3 footnote f, wind load is permitted to be taken as 0.42 times "component and cladding loads" for deflection checks. For IBC 2009 and earlier, the factor is 0.7 instead of 0.42. Tabulated values have not been adjusted.
12. Anchor tension, T, is the force in the anchor, or both anchors for two-anchor solutions, at maximum allowable, M, or maximum allowable tension, F_2.
13. Tabulated values for anchor tension, T, at allowable tension load, F_2, are provided for total anchor tension for (1) anchor and (2) anchors. See p. 110 for anchorage design tables and illustrations.
14. Anchor tension is calculated using AISC Steel Design Guide 1. The 'Anchor Bolt Design' illustration (Figures A and B) shows the anchor tension, T, based on an applied moment, M. An illustration for the anchor tension, T, based on a vertical tension load, F_2, shown in Figure C.
15. Tabulated allowable tension loads for the connectors with ½"-diameter anchor bolts require ASTM F3125, Grade A325 or ASTM A449 high-strength bolts. For A307 Grade A bolt, anchor tension load is limited to 4,410 lb.
16. Tabulated allowable tension loads for the connectors with ⅜"-diameter anchor bolts require ASTM F3125, Grade A325 or ASTM A449 high-strength bolts. For A307 Grade A bolt, anchor tension load is limited to 2,200 lb.
17. Anchor tension, T, may be interpolated.

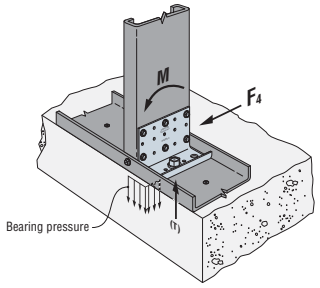


Figure A — Anchor Tension, T, Created from Moment *(one anchor)*

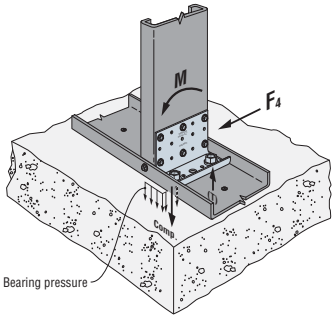


Figure B — Anchor Tension, T, Created from Moment *(two anchors)*

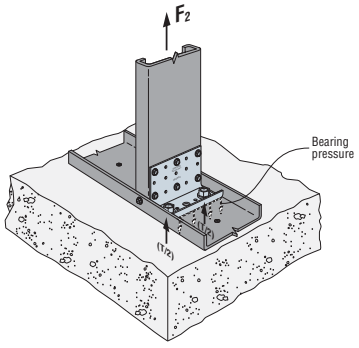
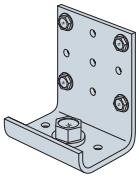
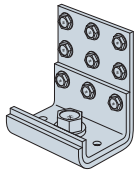


Figure C — Anchor Tension, T, Created from F_2

RCKW3 and RCKW3S Options

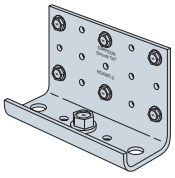


RCKW3
Fastener Pattern 1

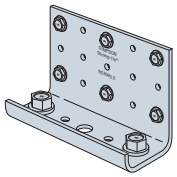


RCKW3 with RCKW3S
Fastener Pattern 2

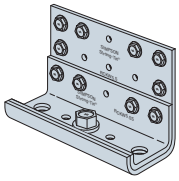
RCKW5.5 and RCKW5.5S Options



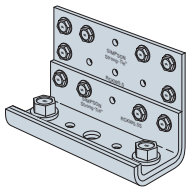
RCKW5.5
Fastener Pattern 3



RCKW5.5
Fastener Pattern 3A, 3B

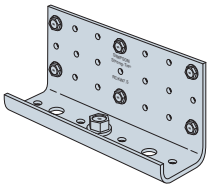


RCKW5.5 with RCKW5.5S
Fastener Pattern 4

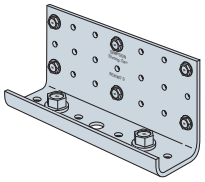


RCKW5.5 with RCKW5.5S
Fastener Pattern 4A, 4B

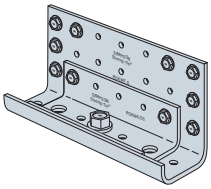
RCKW7.5 and RCKW5.5S Options



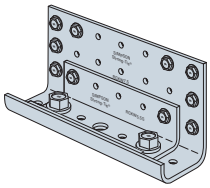
RCKW7.5
Fastener Pattern 5



RCKW7.5
Fastener Pattern 5A, 5B

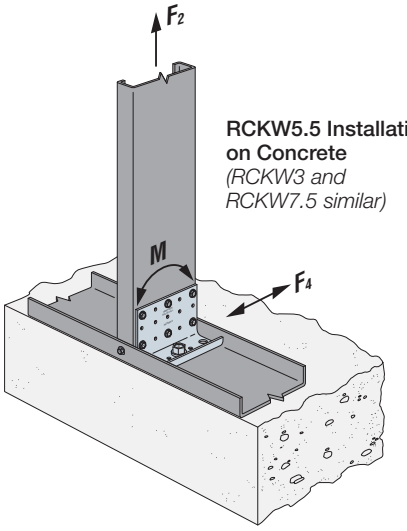


RCKW7.5 with RCKW5.5S
Fastener Pattern 6

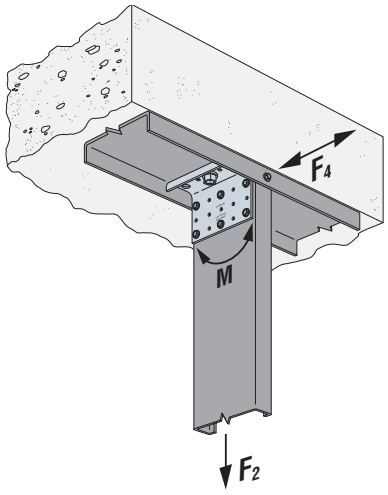


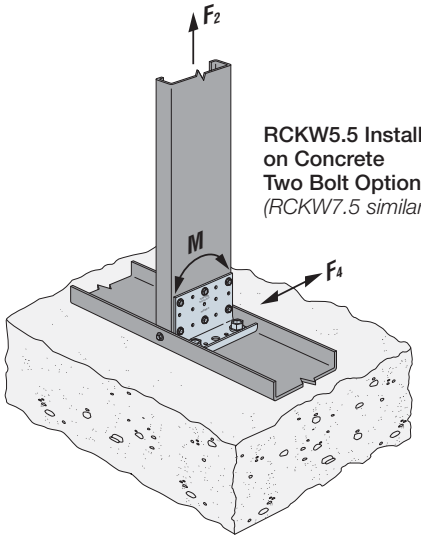
RCKW7.5 with RCKW5.5S
Fastener Pattern 6A, 6B

RCKW Kneewall Connectors

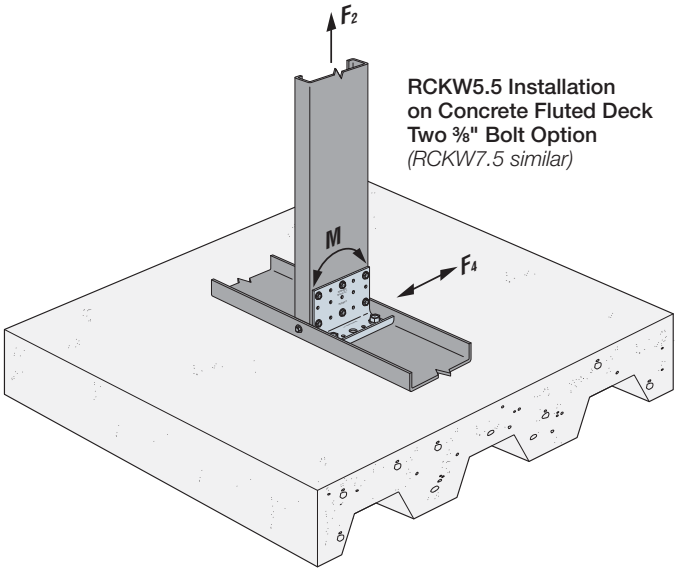


RCKW5.5 Installation on Concrete
(RCKW3 and RCKW7.5 similar)

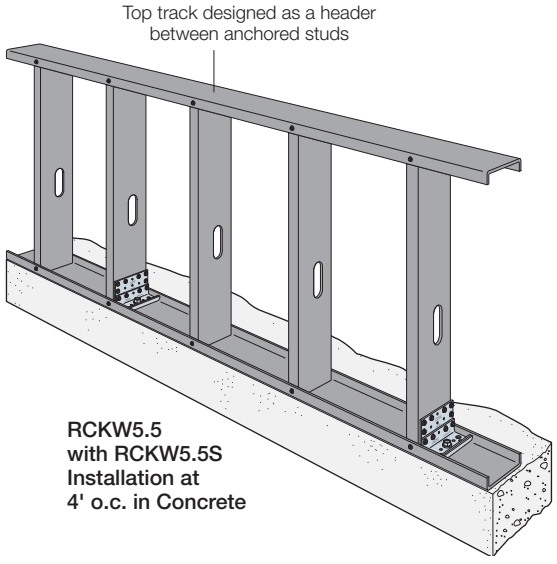




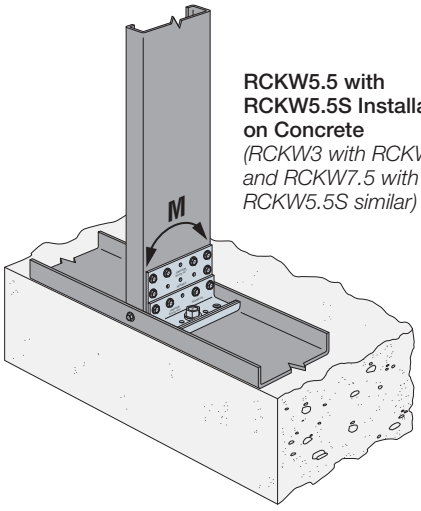
RCKW5.5 Installation on Concrete Two Bolt Option
(RCKW7.5 similar)



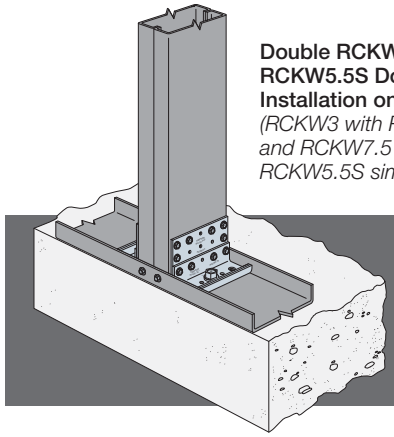
RCKW5.5 Installation on Concrete Fluted Deck Two ⅜" Bolt Option
(RCKW7.5 similar)



RCKW5.5 with RCKW5.5S Installation at 4' o.c. in Concrete



RCKW5.5 with RCKW5.5S Installation on Concrete
(RCKW3 with RCKW3S and RCKW7.5 with RCKW5.5S similar)



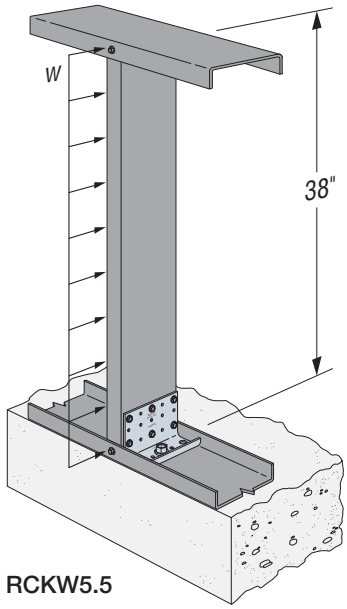
Double RCKW5.5 with RCKW5.5S Double-Stud Installation on Concrete
(RCKW3 with RCKW3S and RCKW7.5 with RCKW5.5S similar)

Need to replace a prefabricated post, or having trouble with concrete anchorage? Consider using this detail.

Example #1: Exterior Parapet Stud

Given:

- 2015 IBC (ASCE 7-10 and AISI S100-2012)
- 600S162-33 (33 ksi) studs @ 16" o.c. supported at the base
- Parapet height, L = 38"-tall studs
- Wind design pressure = 49.67 psf (LRFD)
- Deflection Limits, Δ_{allow} = L/240 (Ref. IBC Table 1604.3)
- 3,000 psi concrete, cracked, SDC A&B, 3" anchor edge



RCKW5.5

Calculations:

Determine ASD wind pressure:

$p = (0.6)(49.67\ psf) = 29.8\ psf$

Note: 2015 IBC load combinations for ASD include a factor of 0.6 for wind loads.

$$w = (29.8\ psf)\frac{16\ in.}{12\ in.} = 39.7\ plf$$

Determine Required Moment:

$$M_{req} = \frac{wL^2}{2} = \frac{(39.7\ plf)(38\ in.)^2}{2\left(12\frac{in.}{ft.}\right)} = 2{,}389\ in.\text{-}lb.$$

From Table 1 (p. 104) for 600S162-33,
6"-deep 33-mil stud:

- Select RCKW5.5 connector, fastener pattern 3, with ½" anchor diameter and (6) #12 self-drilling screws, attaching to each stud @ 16" o.c.
- Allowable Moment = 4,670 in.-lb. > 2,389 in.-lb. **OK**
- Assembly Rotational Stiffness, β = 304,000 in.-lb. / rad. for RCKW5.5 connector at 38" wall height

Check Deflection at Required Moment:

$$\Delta_{req} = \left(\frac{(0.7)(M_{req})}{\beta}\right)L = \left(\frac{(0.7)(2{,}389\ in.\text{-}lb.)}{304{,}000\frac{in.\text{-}lb.}{rad.}}\right)38\ in. = 0.209\ in.$$

Note: Per IBC Table 1604.3 footnote f, 0.42 factor can be used to calculate deflections for components and cladding wind loads for LRFD loads. ASD load conversion is 0.7.

Allowable Deflection:

$$\Delta_{allow} = \frac{2L}{240} = \frac{2(38\ in.)}{240} = 0.317\ in. > 0.209\ in.$$ **OK**

Computer-Assisted Design Note:
Please use kneewall module in Simpson Strong-Tie® CFS Designer™.

Select Anchorage:

Normal weight concrete with f'_c = 3,000 psi
Table 2A (p. 111) — Cracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B

Titen HD® with 3¼" embedment

V_a = 39.7*38/12=125.7 lb.

N_a = 2,389/4,670*1,830 = 936 (interpolate from Table 1 (p. 104))

V_{al} = 930*0.86 = 799.8

N_{al} = 1,335*0.86 = 1,148.1

***Note:** 0.86 comes from note 11, Table 2A (p. 112) (3,000 psi concrete)

V_a/V_{al} = 125.7/799.8 = 0.16 < 1 **OK**

N_a/N_{al} = 936/1,148.1 = 0.82 < 1 **OK**

Interaction = 0.16 + 0.82 = 0.98 < 1.2 **OK**

Example #2: High Interior Half-Wall — Concrete Slab, No Edge, Two Anchor

Given:

- 2015 IBC (ASCE 7-10 and AISI S100-2012)
- The top track 600T125-54 (50 ksi) spans between 600S162-54 (50 ksi) studs @ spacing, S = 32" o.c. supported at the base
- 6" drywall studs at 16" o.c. as infill between the bottom and top track
- Wall height, L = 48"-tall studs
- Design Load: w = 50 plf or P = 200 lb. concentrated load for guard or handrail applications in accordance with Section 4.5.1 of ASCE (Ref. IBC 1607.8.1 and 1607.8.1.1)
- Deflection Limit, Δ_{allow} = L/120 (Ref. IBC Table 1604.3)
- 4,000 psi NWC, uncracked A&B, no edge, 5" concrete thickness

Calculations:

Design criteria #1 for linear load of 50 lb./ft.

Determine Required Concentrated Load, P_{req}:

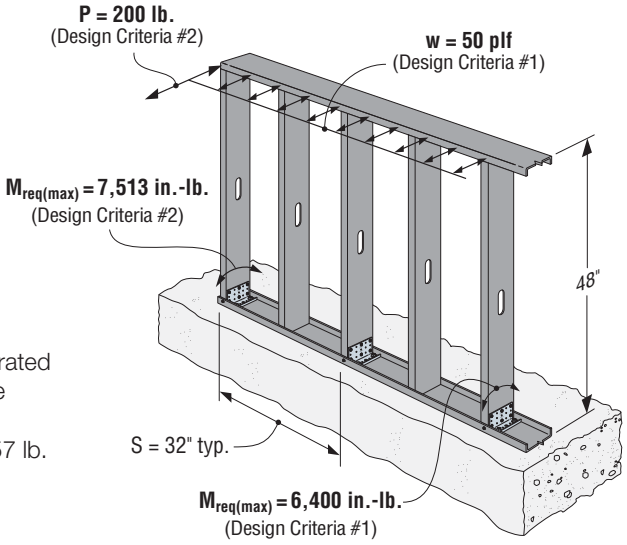
$$P = (w)(S) = (50\ plf)(32\ in.)\left(\frac{1\ ft.}{12\ in.}\right) = 133.3\ lb.$$

Determine Required Moment, M_{req}:

$$M_{req} = (P_{req})(L) = (133.3\ lb.)(48\ in.) = 6{,}400\ in.\text{-}lb.$$

Design criteria #2 for concentrated load of 200 lb.

Note: From a 3D structural analysis with the 200 lb. concentrated load at the end stud, a continuous top track distributes some load to adjacent studs so that the worst-case moment is $M_{req(max)}$ = 7,513 in.-lb. and maximum shear is $V_{req(max)}$ = 157 lb. as indicated in the illustration.



RCKW5.5 Installation on Concrete

From Table 1 (p. 104) for 600S162-54, 6"-deep, 54-mil stud:

- Select a RCKW5.5 connector, screw pattern 3B with (6) #12 self-drilling screws and (2) ½"-diameter anchors
- Allowable Moment = 9,995 in.-lb. > 6,400 in.-lb. (for linear load) **OK**
- Allowable Moment = 9,995 in.-lb. > 7,513 in.-lb. (for concentrated load) **OK**
- Connector Rotational Stiffness β_c = 651,000 in.-lb. / rad.

Check Deflection for Design Criteria #1 at Required Load:

Determine Stud Deflection, Δ_s, at P_{req} = 133.3 lb.

$$\Delta_s = \frac{P_{req}L^3}{3EI_{xe}} = \left(\frac{(133.3\ lb.)(48\ in.)^3}{3(29{,}500{,}000\ psi)(2.86\ in.^4)}\right) = 0.058\ in.$$

Note: Effective moment of inertia for a 600S162-54 stud is I_{xe} = 2.86 in.^{4}

Determine Connector Deflection, Δ_c, at M_{req} = 6,400 in.-lb. by utilizing the Connector Rotational Stiffness, β_c = 651,000 in.-lb. / rad. for RCKW5.5.

$$\Delta_c = \frac{M_{req}}{\beta_c}L = \frac{6{,}400\ in.\text{-}lb.}{651{,}000\ \frac{in.\text{-}lb.}{rad.}}(48\ in.) = 0.472\ in.$$

Note: The Connector Rotational Stiffness may be used for any wall height; the designer must consider member deflection due to bending in the stud member. See footnote 10 of Table 1 (p. 105).

Example #2: High Interior Half-Wall — Concrete Slab, No Edge, Two Anchor (cont.)

Total Deflection is the sum of the Stud Deflection and the Connector Deflection.

$\Delta_{total} = \Delta_s + \Delta_c = 0.058\ in. + 0.472\ in. = 0.53\ in.$

Allowable Deflection:

$$\Delta_{allow} = \frac{2L}{120} = \frac{(2)(48\ in.)}{120} = 0.800\ in. > 0.53\ in.$$ **OK**

Check Deflection for Design Criteria #2 at Required Load:

Determine Stud Deflection, Δ_s, at M_{req} = 7,513 in.-lb. from concentrated load.

$$\Delta_s = \frac{M_{req}L^2}{3EI_{xe}} = \left(\frac{(7{,}513\ in.\text{-}lb.)(48\ in.)^2}{3(29{,}500{,}000\ psi)(2.86\ in.^4)}\right) = 0.068\ in.$$

Determine Connector Deflection, Δ_c, at M_{req} = 7,513 in.-lb. by utilizing the Connector Rotational Stiffness, β_c = 651,000 in.-lb. / rad. for RCKW5.5.

$$\Delta_c = \frac{M_{req}}{\beta_c} L = \frac{7{,}513\ in.\text{-}lb.}{651{,}000\ \frac{in.\text{-}lb.}{rad.}} (48\ in.) = 0.554\ in.$$

Total Deflection is the sum of Stud Deflection and Connector Deflection.

$\Delta_{total} = \Delta_s + \Delta_c = 0.068\ in. + 0.554\ in. = 0.622\ in.$

Allowable Deflection:

$$\Delta_{allow} = \frac{2L}{120} = \frac{(2)(48\ in.)}{120} = 0.800\ in. > 0.622\ in.$$ **OK**

Select Anchorage:

Normal-weight concrete with f'_c = 4,000 psi
Table 2A (p. 110) — Uncracked Concrete Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B (2) ½"-diameter Titen HD® with 3¼" embedment
V_a = 157 lb.
V_{al} = 3,765 lb. Table 2A (p. 9) two anchors assumed to act in shear with no edge condition.
V_a/V_{al} = 157 lb./3,765 lb. = 0.04 < 1 **OK**
Interpolation of N_a, anchor tension, at M = 7,513 in.-lb.
N_a = 7,513/9,995*2,070 = 1,556 lb. Table 1 (p. 104)
N_{al} = 2,130 lb. Table 2A (p. 110) **Only one-anchor acts in tension with no edge condition.**
N/N_{al} = 1,556 lb. / 2,130 lb. = 0.73 < 1 **OK**
Interaction = 0.04 + 0.73 = 0.77 < 1.2 **OK**

Note: Per ASCE Section 4.5.1, for handrail and guardrail systems, there is no need to apply the 50 plf linear load and the 200 lb. concentrated load concurrently. Example #2 demonstrates the design for both loading cases, and the outermost anchored stud governs when using the 200 lb. concentrated load.

Computer-Assisted Design Note:
Please use kneewall module in Simpson Strong-Tie® CFS Designer™.

RCKW Kneewall Connectors

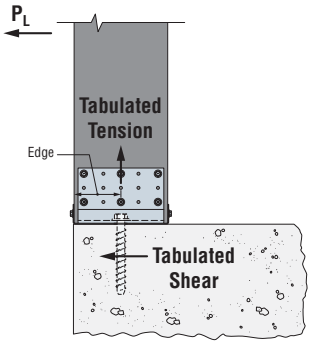


Figure 2A-1
Single Anchor — One Anchor Shear, One Anchor Tension
(tension from moment created from P_L)

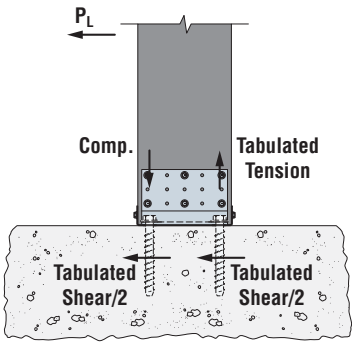


Figure 2A-2
Two Anchors — Two Anchors Shear, One Anchor Tension
(tension from moment created from P_L)

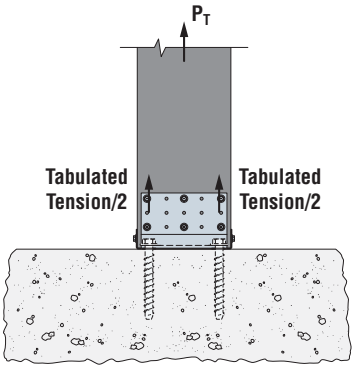


Figure 2A-3
Two Anchors — Two Anchors Tension
(tension created from P_T)

Table 2A: RCKW Allowable Tension and Shear Loads Using ½"-Diameter Anchor

Model No. (Min. Anchor Edge Distance)	Type of Concrete	Load Type	No. of ½"-Diameter Anchor (Acting in Load Type Indicated)	Allowable Tension and Shear Load (lb.)										
				Titen HD®	Titen HD	Strong-Bolt® 2	AT-XP®	SET-XP®	SET-3G™	SET-XP	SET-3G	AT-XP	SET-XP	SET-3G
				Minimum Concrete Thickness, h_{min} (in.)										
				5	6	6	6	6	6	6½	6½	9½	9½	9½
				Nominal Embedment Depth, h_{nom} (in.)										
				3¼	3¾	3⅞	3½	3½	4¾	4	5¼	7	7	8¼
Uncracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A and B[8,10] (f'_c = 4,000 psi)														
RCKW3 (Edge = 1⅞")	SLWC	Tension	1	815	910	—	435	525	525	—	—	—	—	—
		Shear	1	410	425	—	445	445	455	—	—	—	—	—
	NWC	Tension	1	1,200	1,340	—	855	960	1,005	—	—	—	—	—
		Shear	1	605	625	—	655	655	675	—	—	—	—	—
RCKW5.5 (Edge = 3")	SLWC	Tension	1	1,270	1,465	—	655	780	760	—	—	—	—	—
		Shear	1	815	915	—	960	960	985	—	—	—	—	—
	NWC	Tension	1	1,865	2,150	—	1,280	1,495	1,435	—	—	—	—	—
		Shear	1	1,305	1,350	—	1,410	1,410	1,450	—	—	—	—	—
RCKW7.5 (Edge = 4")	SLWC	Tension	1	1,450	1,800	1,415	875	1,025	995	—	—	—	—	—
		Shear	1	1,245	1,410	1,465	1,480	1,480	1,520	—	—	—	—	—
	NWC	Tension	1	2,130	2,645	2,080	1,720	1,925	1,870	—	—	—	—	—
		Shear	1	1,830	2,075	2,160	1,880	1,880	1,925	—	—	—	—	—
RCKW All models (no edge)	SLWC	Tension	1	1,450	1,865	1,765	1,470	1,830	2,815	2,090	3,110	2,940	3,660	3,705
			2	2,375	2,875	3,525	2,020	2,445	3,730	2,795	4,120	4,045	4,890	6,480
		Shear	1	1,560	2,685	2,820	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925
			2	2,560	5,370	5,645	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855
	NWC	Tension	1	2,130	2,745	2,595	2,885	3,355	3,705	3,705	3,705	3,705	3,705	3,705
			2	3,495	4,225	5,185	3,965	4,795	6,985	5,475	7,410	7,410	7,410	7,410
		Shear	1	2,295	2,685	2,820	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925
			2	3,765	5,370	5,645	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855

Table continued on next page.

Table 2A: RCKW Allowable Tension and Shear Loads Using ½"-Diameter Anchor (cont.)

Model No. (Min. Anchor Edge Distance)	Type of Concrete	Load Type	No. of ½"-Diameter Anchor (Acting in Load Type Indicated)	Allowable Tension and Shear Load (lb.)										
				Titen HD®	Titen HD	Strong-Bolt® 2	AT-XP®	SET-XP®	SET-3G™	SET-XP	SET-3G	AT-XP	SET-XP	SET-3G
				Minimum Concrete Thickness, h_{min} (in.)										
				5	6	6	6	6	6	6½	6½	9½	9½	9½
				Nominal Embedment Depth, h_{nom} (in.)										
				3¼	3¾	3⅞	3½	3½	4¾	4	5¼	7	7	8¼
Cracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A and B[8,10] (f'_c = 4,000 psi)														
RCKW3 (Edge = 1⅞")	SLWC	Tension	1	585	645	—	355	—	585	320	645	710	560	1,015
		Shear	1	295	305	—	320	—	325	325	325	325	325	325
	NWC	Tension	1	860	950	—	700	—	1,145	630	1,265	1,395	1,100	1,985
		Shear	1	430	445	—	465	—	480	480	480	480	480	480
RCKW5.5 (Edge = 3")	SLWC	Tension	1	910	1,040	—	535	—	840	465	930	1,065	815	1,460
		Shear	1	635	655	—	685	—	705	705	705	705	705	705
	NWC	Tension	1	1,335	1,530	—	1,045	—	1,650	915	1,820	2,090	1,600	2,815
		Shear	1	930	965	—	1,010	—	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
RCKW7.5 (Edge = 4")	SLWC	Tension	1	1,025	1,280	1,255	715	—	1,100	615	1,220	1,435	1,075	1,915
		Shear	1	890	1,010	1,050	1,055	—	1,085	1,085	1,085	1,085	1,085	1,085
	NWC	Tension	1	1,510	1,880	1,845	1,405	—	2,160	1,205	2,390	2,810	2,110	3,370
		Shear	1	1,310	1,485	1,540	1,550	—	1,595	1,595	1,595	1,595	1,595	1,595
RCKW All models (no edge)	SLWC	Tension	1	1,025	1,320	1,255	960	—	1,710	925	1,890	1,915	1,615	2,970
			2	1,685	2,035	2,505	1,315	—	2,265	1,240	2,505	2,630	2,170	3,940
		Shear	1	1,105	2,465	2,820	1,925	—	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925
			2	1,815	4,380	5,500	3,350	—	3,855	3,155	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855
	NWC	Tension	1	1,510	1,945	1,845	1,880	—	3,355	1,810	3,705	3,705	3,170	3,705
			2	2,475	2,990	3,685	2,580	—	4,445	2,430	4,915	5,160	4,250	7,410
		Shear	1	1,625	2,685	2,820	1,925	—	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925
			2	2,665	5,370	5,645	3,855	—	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855
Cracked Concrete, Seismic in SDC C Through F[9,10] (f'_c = 4,000 psi)														
RCKW3 (Edge = 1⅞")	SLWC	Tension	1	205	225	—	105	—	185	110	205	210	195	320
		Shear	1	135	140	—	150	—	150	150	150	150	150	150
	NWC	Tension	1	300	335	—	210	—	360	220	400	415	385	625
		Shear	1	200	210	—	220	—	225	225	225	225	225	225
RCKW5.5 (Edge = 3")	SLWC	Tension	1	320	365	—	160	—	265	165	295	315	285	460
		Shear	1	295	305	—	320	—	330	330	330	330	330	330
	NWC	Tension	1	470	535	—	310	—	520	320	575	620	560	900
		Shear	1	435	450	—	470	—	485	485	485	485	485	485
RCKW7.5 (Edge = 4")	SLWC	Tension	1	360	450	440	215	—	345	215	385	425	375	605
		Shear	1	415	470	490	495	—	505	505	505	505	505	505
	NWC	Tension	1	530	660	645	420	—	680	420	750	835	740	1,180
		Shear	1	610	690	720	725	—	675	700	675	745	700	675
RCKW All models (no edge)	SLWC	Tension	1	360	465	440	285	—	540	325	595	570	565	935
			2	590	710	875	390	—	715	435	790	785	760	1,240
		Shear	1	515	805	1,185	765	—	675	700	675	765	700	675
			2	845	1,610	2,225	1,330	—	1,350	1,405	1,350	1,530	1,405	1,350
	NWC	Tension	1	530	680	645	560	—	1,055	635	1,170	1,115	1,110	1,730
			2	865	1,045	1,290	770	—	1,400	850	1,550	1,535	1,490	2,435
		Shear	1	760	805	1,185	765	—	675	700	675	765	700	675
			2	1,245	1,610	2,370	1,530	—	1,350	1,405	1,350	1,530	1,405	1,350

See footnotes on p. 112.

RCKW Kneewall Connectors

Table 2B: RCKW Allowable Tension and Shear Loads Using (2) ⅜"-Diameter Anchors

Model No. (Min. Anchor Edge Distance)	Type of Concrete	Load Type	No. of ⅜"-Diameter Anchor (Acting in Load Type Indicated)	Allowable Tension and Shear Load (lb.)		
				Titen HD®	Strong-Bolt® 2	SET-3G™
				Minimum Concrete Thickness, h_{min} (in.)		
				4 Slab and 3¼ Top of Metal Deck	4	4
				Nominal Embedment Depth, h_{nom} (in.)		
				2½	2¼	2¾
Uncracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A and B[8,10] (f'_c = 4,000 psi)						
RCKW5.5 RCKW7.5 (no edge)	SLWC	Tension	1	905	885	1,410
			2	1,750	1,765	2,010
		Shear	1	1,020	700	1,060
	NWC	Tension	1	1,330	1,300	2,035
			2	2,575	2,595	3,935
		Shear	1	1,500	700	1,060
Cracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A and B[8,10] (f'_c = 4,000 psi)						
RCKW5.5 RCKW7.5 (no edge)	SLWC	Tension	1	415	620	820
			2	830	1,245	1,170
		Shear	1	725	700	1,060
	NWC	Tension	1	610	915	1,610
			2	1,220	1,830	2,295
		Shear	1	1,065	700	1,060
Cracked Concrete, Seismic in SDC C Through F[9,10] (f'_c = 4,000 psi)						
RCKW5.5 RCKW7.5 (no edge)	SLWC	Tension	1	145	220	290
			2	290	435	410
		Shear	1	335	330	370
	NWC	Tension	1	215	320	565
			2	425	640	805
		Shear	1	480	330	370

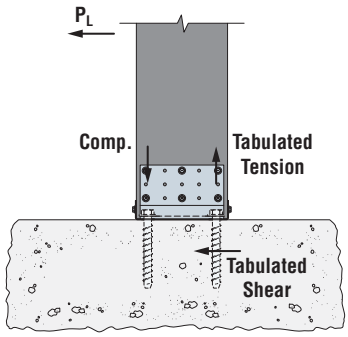


Figure 2B-1
Two Anchors — One Anchor Shear, One Anchor Tension**
(tension from moment created from P_L)
***One anchor acting in shear due to ⅜" anchor in larger hole.*

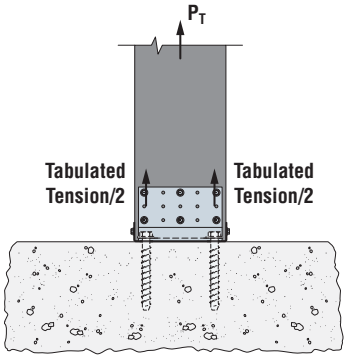
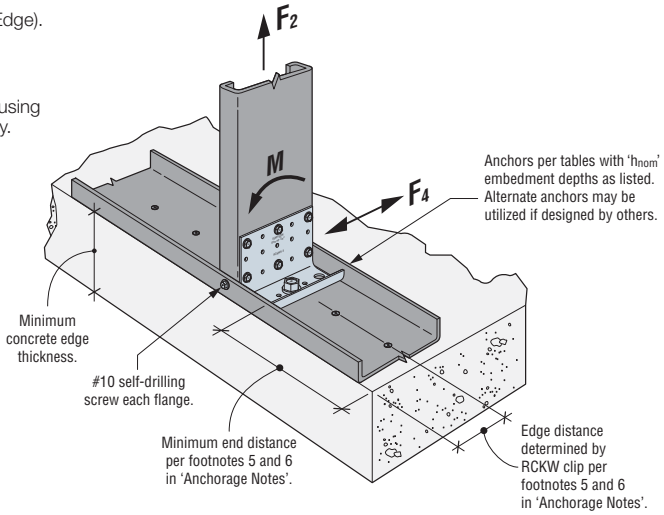


Figure 2B-2
Two Anchors — Two Anchors Tension
(tension created from P_T)

Table 2A and 2B Notes:

1. Anchor Allowable Loads have been determined using ACI 314-14 Chapter 17 anchorage calculations with the minimum concrete compressive strength, f'_c, and slab thickness listed. Sand-Lightweight Concrete is abbreviated as 'SLWC', Normal Weight Concrete is abbreviated as 'NWC'.
2. Load values are for anchor based on ACI 318-14, condition B, load factors from ACI 318 Section 5.3, no supplemental edge reinforcement, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete and periodic special inspection. Reference ICC-ES or IAPMO-UES evaluation reports for further information.
3. Load values are based on short-term temperature range of 150°F, 160°F and 180°F for SET-XP®, SET-3G and AT-XP® adhesives, respectively. Long-term temperature range is assumed to be 110°F for SET-XP, SET-3G and AT-XP adhesives.
4. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values were determined by multiplying calculated Strength Design values by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.7 for seismic loads and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other load combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
5. End distances are assumed as 1.5 x Min. Edge Distance in one direction and 'N/A' in the other direction. See figure on this page.
6. Edge and end distances are assumed as 'N/A' in all directions at locations for (No Edge).
7. Tabulated anchorage capacities for RCKW models shown are applied to the same model size with stiffener. For example, a value for model RCKW3 is equivalent to model RCKW3 and RCKW3S.
8. Tabulated allowable ASD loads for Wind and Seismic in SDC A and B are based on using wind conversion factors and may be increased by 1.17 for seismic SDC A and B only.
9. Allowable loads have been divided by an Omega (Ω) seismic factor of 2.5 for brittle failure as required by ACI 318-14 Chapter 17, unless steel failure governs.
10. Tabulated capacities are based on maximum allowable anchorage loads only. The capacity of the connection system shall be the minimum of the tabulated value and the RCKW allowable load value listed on p. 104.
11. Tabulated loads in Tables 2A and 2B are based on f'_c = 4,000 psi. For f'_c = 3,000 psi, use an adjustment factor of 0.86 for the blue shaded values and 1.0 for all other values.
12. For anchor subjected to both tension and shear loads, it shall be designed to satisfy following:
    – For $N_a / N_{al} \le 0.2$, the full allowable load in shear is permitted.
    – For $V_a / V_{al} \le 0.2$, the full allowable load in tension is permitted.
    – For all other cases: $N_a / N_{al} + V_a / V_{al} \le 1.2$.
    where:
    N_a = Applied ASD tension load
    N_{al} = Allowable tension load from Table 2A or 2B
    V_a = Applied ASD shear load
    V_{al} = Allowable shear load from Table 2A or 2B.

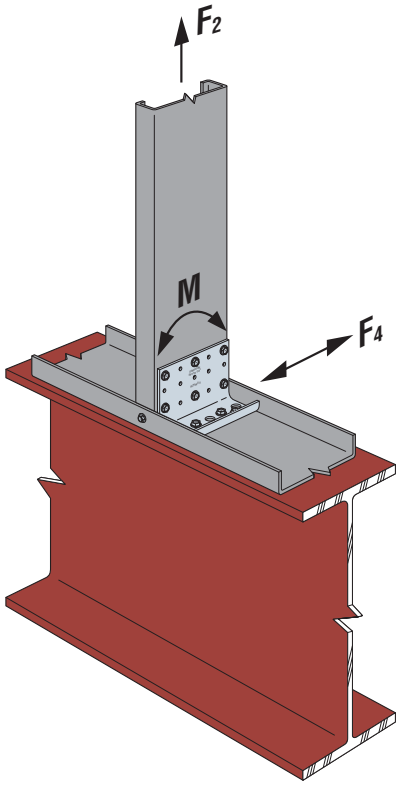


RCKW Kneewall Connectors

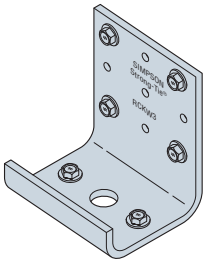
Table 3: RCKW Allowable Loads — Steel Applications with Anchorage

Model No.	Framing Member Depth (in.)	Fastener to Structural Steel[2]	Fastener to Stud[3]	Framing Member Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable Moment[4,5] M (in.-lb.)	Assembly Rotational Stiffness[6,8] β (in.-lb./rad)	Connector Rotational Stiffness[7,8] β_c (in.-lb./rad)	Allowable Tension Load F_2 (lb.)	Allowable Shear Load F_4 (lb.)	Code Ref.
RCKW3	3.625	(2) #12	(4) #12	33 (20)	2,105	55,500	58,000	850	455	—
				43 (18)	2,570	73,300	76,700	1,225	745	
				54 (16)	2,690	87,260	91,200	1,115	1,115	
RCKW5.5	6.00	(4) #12	(6) #12	33 (20)	5,165	199,200	209,200	1,245	650	
				43 (18)	6,370	272,600	287,100	1,900	1,060	
				54 (16)	6,430	255,900	266,100	2,000	1,295	
RCKW7.5	8.00	(6) #12	(6) #12	33 (20)	7,030	456,700	483,200	965	655	
				43 (18)	9,595	571,600	603,600	1,950	1,135	
				54 (16)	11,320	693,600	731,600	2,185	1,710	

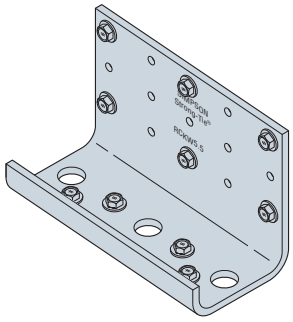
1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Designer is responsible for structural steel design.
3. See illustrations for fastener patterns.
4. Tabulated values are based on framing members with track and stud of the same thickness and #10 screws into each stud flange.
5. Tabulated moment values correspond to the maximum connector strength without consideration of serviceability. Designer must check out-of-plane deflections using tabulated Rotational Stiffness.
6. Tabulated Assembly Rotational Stiffness is for walls at 38" tall.
7. The tabulated Connector Rotational Stiffness is for any wall heights. The designer must consider member deflection due to bending in the stud.
8. Per IBC 2015 Table 1604.3 footnote f, wind load is permitted to be taken as 0.42 times "component and cladding loads" for deflection checks. For IBC 2009 and earlier, the factor is 0.7 instead of 0.42.



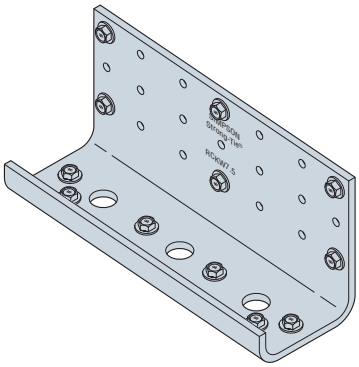
RCKW5.5 Installation on Structural Steel
(RCKW3 and RCKW7.5 similar)



RCKW3 Screw Pattern for Steel Anchorage



RCKW5.5 Screw Pattern for Steel Anchorage

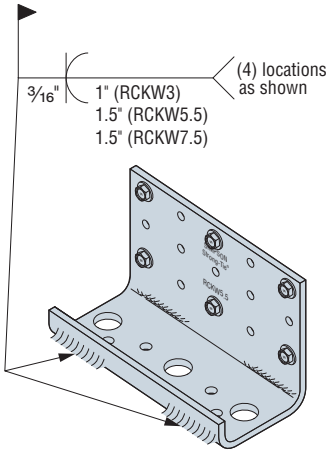


RCKW7.5 Screw Pattern for Steel Anchorage

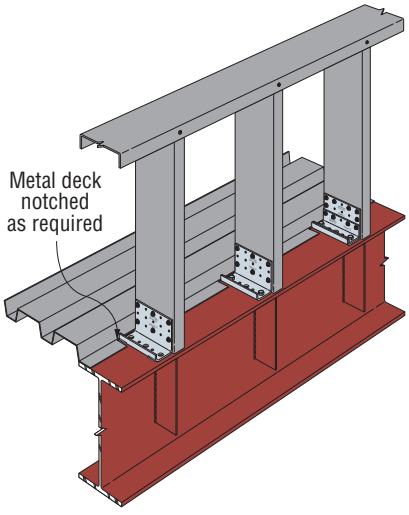
RCKW Kneewall Connectors

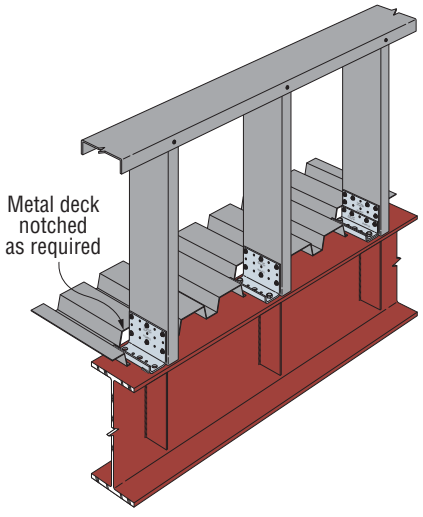
Table 4: RCKW Allowable Loads — Steel Applications with Bolted or Welded Anchorage

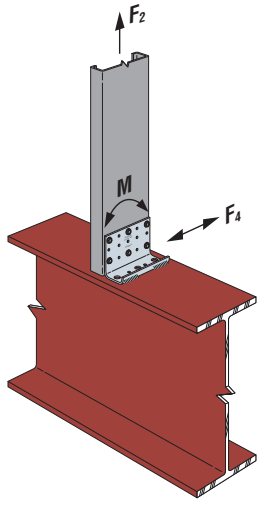
Model No.	Fastener Pattern No.	Anchor Bolt Diameter or Weld to Structural Steel	Fasteners to Stud	Framing Members Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable Moment M (in.-lb.)	Assembly Rotational Stiffness[6,8] β (in.-kip/rad.)	Connector Rotational Stiffness[7,8] β_C (in.-kip/rad.)	Allowable Tension Load F_2 (lb.)	Allowable Shear Load F_4 (lb.)
RCKW3	1	(1) ½" or (4) 1" weld	(4) #12	33 (20)	2,425	87	93	860	620
				43 (18)	3,080	113	115	1,340	755
				54 (16)	4,330	128	137	1,850	1,120
				68 (14)	5,150	141	153	1,850	1,120
RCKW3 and RCKW3S (stiffener)	2	(1) ½"	(9) #12	33 (20)	3,335	164	175	1,310	620
				43 (18)	4,215	164	175	1,710	795
				54 (16)	5,160	164	175	2,220	1,120
				68 (14)	5,160	164	175	2,410	1,415
RCKW5.5	3	(1) ½"	(6) #12	33 (20)	4,670	304	328	1,140	665
				43 (18)	6,245	320	338	1,440	1,035
				54 (16)	8,225	320	338	2,455	1,390
				68 (14)	9,375	417	438	2,455	1,390
	3B	(2) ½" or (4) 1½" weld	(6) #12	33 (20)	4,670	304	328	1,140	665
				43 (18)	6,245	333	355	1,440	1,035
				54 (16)	9,995	593	651	2,455	1,390
				68 (14)	11,630	674	734	2,455	1,390
RCKW5.5 and RCKW5.5S (stiffener)	4	(1) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	4,855	256	272	1,660	665
				43 (18)	8,445	450	490	2,165	1,035
				54 (16)	11,575	467	502	2,980	1,390
				68 (14)	14,040	511	513	2,980	1,830
	4B	(2) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	4,855	256	272	1,660	665
				43 (18)	8,445	450	490	2,165	1,035
				54 (16)	13,455	669	742	2,980	1,390
				68 (14)	16,515	867	966	2,980	1,830
RCKW7.5	5	(1) ½"	(6) #12	33 (20)	6,445	389	402	1,095	795
				43 (18)	8,200	510	536	1,280	1,200
				54 (16)	11,400	554	571	2,165	1,695
				68 (14)	13,895	605	628	2,165	1,695
	5B	(2) ½" or (4) 1½" weld	(6) #12	33 (20)	6,445	389	402	1,095	795
				43 (18)	8,200	510	536	1,280	1,200
				54 (16)	13,255	867	927	2,165	1,695
				68 (14)	15,640	912	965	2,165	1,695
RCKW7.5 and RCKW5.5S (stiffener)	6	(1) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	8,705	495	517	1,730	795
				43 (18)	10,915	591	623	2,255	1,200
				54 (16)	14,045	689	720	2,625	1,695
				68 (14)	16,670	689	720	2,665	2,065
	6B	(2) ½"	(10) #12	33 (20)	8,705	495	517	1,730	795
				43 (18)	10,915	591	623	2,255	1,200
				54 (16)	19,940	923	991	2,625	1,695
				68 (14)	22,555	1,040	1,107	2,665	2,065



1. For additional important information, see General Information and Notes on p. 22.
2. Designer is responsible for structural steel design.
3. See illustrations on p. 105 for stud fastener patterns. For weld pattern to steel beam, see illustration above.
4. Tabulated values are based on framing members with top track and stud of the same thickness and #10 screws into each stud flange.
5. Tabulated moment values correspond to the maximum connector strength without consideration of serviceability. Designer must check out-of-plane deflections using tabulated Rotational Stiffness.
6. Tabulated Assembly Rotational Stiffness is for wall at 38" tall.
7. The tabulated Connector Rotational Stiffness is for any wall heights. The designer must consider member deflection due to bending in the stud.
8. Per IBC 2015 Table 1604.3 footnote f, wind load is permitted to be taken as 0.42 times "component and cladding loads" for deflection checks. For IBC 2009 and earlier, the factor is 0.7 instead of 0.42.







MSSC4.25KW and MSSC6.25KW Kneewall Connectors

MSSC connectors are designed to work in tandem with Simpson Strong-Tie® BP1½-3 bearing plates to provide solutions for moment-resisting kneewall lighter-duty applications.

Features:

- One simple custom hole pattern for each stud size simplifies specification and installation
- ⅜" diameter anchor bolt location enables easy tool access

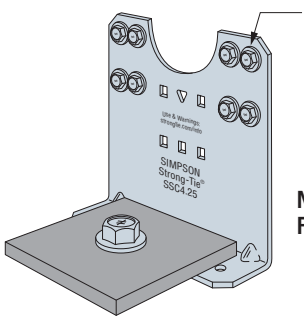
Material: MSSC — 97 mil (50 ksi); BP — 229 mil (33 ksi)

Finish: MSSC — Galvanized (G90); BP — None

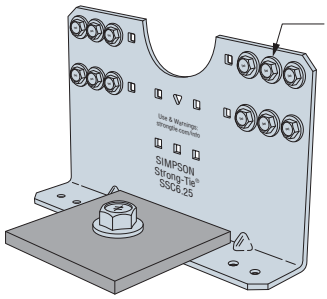
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners/anchors
- Install BP1½-3 bearing plate over anchor leg of MSSC connectors as shown in the illustrations

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



MSSC4.25KW Fastener Pattern



MSSC6.25KW Fastener Pattern

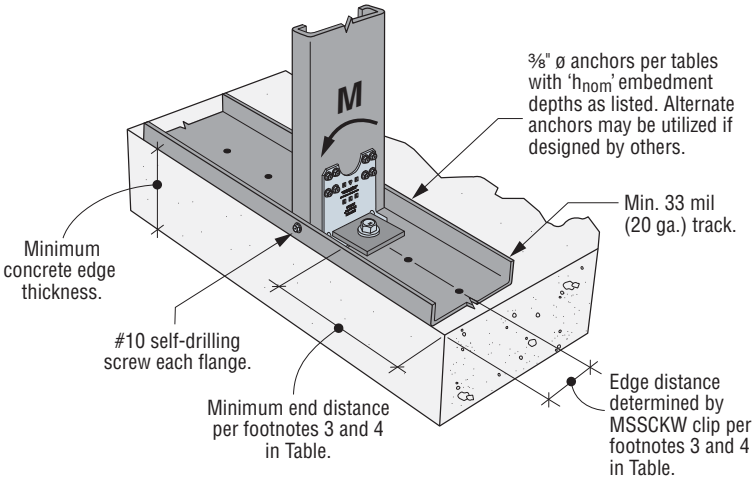
Ordering Information

Model No.	Ordering SKU	Package Quantity
MSSC4.25KW	MSSC4.25KW-KT20	Box of 20 connectors and 20 BP bearing plates
MSSC6.25KW	MSSC6.25KW-KT20	

Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	Framing Member Depth (in.)	Fasteners[5]		Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable Moment, M (in.-lb.)[1]	Anchor Tension at Allowable Moment (lb.)[2]	Rotational Stiffness for Wind Deflection (in.-lb./rad.)[3,4]	Code Ref.
				Anchor Diameter (in.)	Stud					
MSSC4.25KW	97 (12)	4¼	6	⅜	(8) #10	33 (20)	3,135	1,610	64,800	IBC, LA
						43 (18)	4,320	2,305[5]		
						54 (16)	5,830	3,300[5]		
MSSC6.25KW	97 (12)	6¼	8	⅜	(12) #10	33 (20)	3,845	1,290	110,350	
						43 (18)	3,845	1,290		
						54 (16)	8,350	2,980[5]		

1. Tabulated values correspond to maximum connector strength without consideration of serviceability. Designer must check out-of-plane deflections using tabulated rotational stiffness.
2. Uplift may be linearly interpolated for design moment less than allowable. Designer is responsible for anchorage design.
3. Tabulated stiffness is applicable for walls up to 38" tall. For taller walls, the designer must consider additional deflection due to bending in the studs.
4. Per IBC 2015 Table 1604.3 footnote f, wind load is permitted to be taken as 0.42 times "component and cladding loads" for deflection checks. For IBC 2009 and earlier, the factor is 0.7 instead of 0.42.
5. Tabulated allowable tension loads for the connectors with ⅜"-diameter anchor bolts require ASTM F3125 Grade A325 or ASTM A449 high-strength bolts. For A307 Grade A bolt, anchor tension load is limited to 2,200 lb.
6. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical MSSCKW Installation

MSSC4.25KW and MSSC6.25KW Kneewall Connectors

Kneewall Connector Anchorage Solutions

Uncracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B[8,10]

Model No.	Minimum Concrete Thickness (h_{min})	⅜"-Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Type	Nominal Embedment Depth (h_{nom}) (in.)	Allowable Moment, M (in.-lb.)					
				Edge of Slab[3]			Center of Slab[4]		
				3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC	3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC
MSSC4.25KW	4" or thicker	STB2	2¼	—	—	—	1,220	2,040	2,365
		Titen HD®	2½	1,255	2,090	2,425	1,255	2,090	2,425
	6" or thicker	STB2	2⅞	—	—	—	1,555	2,590	2,995
		Titen HD	3¼	1,795	2,995	3,450	2,075	3,465	3,995
		SET-XP®	4	725	1,425	1,425	1,930	3,705	3,705
		AT-XP®	4	750	1,470	1,470	2,005	3,705	3,705
	Concrete thickness ≥ 9.5"	SET-XP	7½	670	1,320	1,320	3,610	3,705	3,705
		AT-XP	7½	695	1,360	1,360	3,690	3,705	3,705
MSSC6.25KW	4" or thicker	STB2	2¼	—	—	—	1,515	2,530	2,930
		Titen HD	2½	1,555	2,590	3,005	1,555	2,590	3,005
	6" or thicker	STB2	2⅞	—	—	—	1,930	3,215	3,715
		Titen HD	3¼	2,570	4,295	4,950	2,570	4,295	4,950
		SET-XP	4	1,110	2,170	2,170	2,395	4,595	4,595
		AT-XP	4	1,135	2,235	2,235	2,480	4,595	4,595
	Concrete thickness ≥ 9.5"	SET-XP	7½	1,030	2,015	2,015	4,480	4,595	4,595
		AT-XP	7½	1,055	2,065	2,065	4,575	4,595	4,595

Cracked Concrete, Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B[8,10]

Model No.	Minimum Concrete Thickness (h_{min})	⅜"-Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie Anchor Type	Nominal Embedment Depth (h_{nom}) (in.)	Allowable Moment, M (in.-lb.)					
				Edge of Slab[3]			Center of Slab[4]		
				3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC	3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC
MSSC4.25KW	4" or thicker	STB2	2¼	—	—	—	860	1,435	1,660
		Titen HD	2½	575	955	1,100	575	955	1,100
	6" or thicker	STB2	2⅞	—	—	—	1,295	2,150	2,495
		Titen HD	3¼	1,255	2,095	2,430	1,255	2,095	2,430
		SET-XP	4	1,175	2,305	2,305	1,485	2,915	2,915
		AT-XP	4	1,220	2,395	2,395	1,560	3,065	3,065
	Concrete thickness ≥ 9.5"	SET-XP	7½	2,200	3,705	3,705	2,790	3,705	3,705
		AT-XP	7½	2,290	3,705	3,705	2,935	3,705	3,705
MSSC6.25KW	4" or thicker	STB2	2¼	—	—	—	1,070	1,780	2,055
		Titen HD	2½	715	1,185	1,365	715	1,185	1,365
	6" or thicker	STB2	2⅞	—	—	—	1,605	2,665	3,090
		Titen HD	3¼	1,555	2,600	3,010	1,555	2,600	3,010
		SET-XP	4	1,795	3,505	3,505	1,840	3,615	3,615
		AT-XP	4	1,860	3,645	3,645	1,935	3,800	3,800
	Concrete thickness ≥ 9.5"	SET-XP	7½	3,350	4,595	4,595	3,455	4,595	4,595
		AT-XP	7½	3,490	4,595	4,595	3,640	4,595	4,595

Cracked Concrete, Seismic in SDC C through F[9,10]

Model No.	Minimum Concrete Thickness (h_{min})	⅜"-Diameter Simpson Strong-Tie Anchor Type	Nominal Embedment Depth (h_{nom}) (in.)	Allowable Moment, M (in.-lb.)					
				Edge of Slab[3]			Center of Slab[4]		
				3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC	3,000 psi SLWC	3,000 psi NWC	4,000 psi NWC
MSSC4.25KW	4" or thicker	STB2	2¼	—	—	—	300	500	580
		Titen HD	2½	200	335	385	200	335	385
	6" or thicker	STB2	2⅞	—	—	—	450	755	870
		Titen HD	3¼	440	735	850	440	735	850
		SET-XP	4	410	805	805	520	1,020	1,020
		AT-XP	4	430	840	840	550	1,070	1,070
	Concrete thickness ≥ 9.5"	SET-XP	7½	770	1,495	1,495	975	4,325	4,325
		AT-XP	7½	800	1,575	1,575	1,025	4,325	4,325
MSSC6.25KW	4" or thicker	STB2	2¼	—	—	—	375	620	720
		Titen HD	2½	250	415	480	250	415	480
	6" or thicker	STB2	2⅞	—	—	—	560	935	1,080
		Titen HD	3¼	545	910	1,050	545	910	1,050
		SET-XP	4	625	1,225	1,225	645	1,265	1,265
		AT-XP	4	650	1,275	1,275	680	1,330	1,330
	Concrete thickness ≥ 9.5"	SET-XP	7½	1,180	5,360	5,360	1,210	5,360	5,360
		AT-XP	7½	1,220	5,310	5,310	1,270	5,310	5,310

1. Allowable Moments have been determined using ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 anchorage calculations with the minimum concrete compressive strength, f'_c and slab thickness listed. Sand-Lightweight Concrete is abbreviated as 'SLWC', Normal Weight Concrete is abbreviated as 'NWC'.
2. Nominal Embedment Depth/Effective Embedment Depth relationships:
   - ⅜" Titen HD® in 4" concrete: 2.50" (h_{nom}) / 1.77" (h_{ef})
   - ⅜" Titen HD in 6" concrete: 3.25" (h_{nom}) / 2.40" (h_{ef})
   - ⅜" Carbon Steel STB2 into 4" concrete: 2.25"(h_{nom})/1.875"(h_{ef})
   - ⅜" Carbon Steel STB2 into 6" concrete: 2.875"(h_{nom})/2.5"(h_{ef})
   - SET-XP® or AT-XP® Adhesive with ⅜" F1554 Gr. 36 All-Thread Rod in 6" concrete: 4.0" (h_{nom}) = 4" (h_{ef})
   - SET-XP or AT-XP Adhesive with ⅜" F1554 Gr. 36 All-Thread Rod in 9.5" concrete: 7.5" (h_{nom}) = 7.5" (h_{ef})
3. At edge of slab, edge distances are assumed to be 3.0" and 4.0" (½ of stud width) as determined for 6" and 8" studs, respectively. 'End distances' are assumed as 1.5 x Min. Edge Distance in one direction and 'N/A' in the other direction. See figure on p. 115.
4. At center of slab, edge and end distances are assumed as 'N/A' in all directions at locations away from edge of slab. See figure on p. 115.
5. Load values are for a single anchor based on ACI 318-14, condition B, load factors from ACI 318-14 Section 5.3, no supplemental edge reinforcement, $\Psi_{c,V}$ = 1.0 for cracked concrete and periodic special inspection. Reference ICC-ES or IAPMO-UES evaluation reports for further information.
6. Load values are based on a short-term temperature range of 150°F and 180°F for SET-XP and AT-XP. Long-term temperature range is assumed to be 110°F for both SET-XP and AT-XP. Dry hole conditions are assumed.Other conditions may be evaluated using Anchor Designer™ Software for ACI 318, ETAG and CSA. See **strongtie.com/software.**
7. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values were determined by multiplying calculated LRFD capacities by a conversion factor, Alpha (α), of 0.7 for seismic loads and 0.6 for wind loads. ASD values for other load combinations may be determined using alternate conversion factors.
8. Tabulated allowable ASD loads for Wind and Seismic in SDC A&B are based on using wind conversion factors and may be increased by 1.17 for SDC A&B only.
9. Allowable loads have been divided by an Omega (Ω) seismic factor of 2.5 for brittle failure as required by ACI 318-14 Chapter 17, unless steel failure governs.
10. Tabulated allowable moments are for MSSC Kneewall Connectors attached to studs with 33 (20) or 43 (18) mil (ga.) thickness. Allowable moment may be increased for MSSC Kneewall Connectors attached to studs with 54 (16) mil (ga.) thickness by multiplying by a factor of 1.16 for MSSC4.25KW and 1.28 for MSSC6.25KW.
11. Tabulated capacities assume lateral force applied at height of 38" above concrete. Tabulated capacities are based on maximum allowable anchorage loads only. The capacity of the connection system shall be the minimum of the tabulated value and the allowable load value from the MSSCKW Connectors: Allowable Load Tables.

Special Order Custom Clips and Connectors

Simpson Strong-Tie can make a variety of flat and bent steel clips and connectors for cold-formed steel framing. Most custom clips can be punched with different holes and slots.

Material: 229 mil (3 ga.) maximum, 33 mil (20 ga.) minimum mill-certified steel (carbon and type 316L stainless steel)

Finish: Galvanized, Simpson Strong-Tie® gray paint. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for availability.

To Obtain Quote:

- Supply a CAD drawing in .dwg or .dxf format complete with all dimensions, hole diameter and centerline locations, bend angles, steel strength (min. F_y and F_u), thickness (mil and/or ga.) and finish: (galvanized to G90, G185) or Simpson Strong-Tie gray paint (specify)
- Total shape and size up to a maximum of 48" x 48" (approx. 1/16" tolerance)
- Simpson Strong-Tie does not provide product engineering or load values for special-order custom clips and connectors
- Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for pricing information
- For additional information, please refer to Important Information and General Notes on pp.12–15 and 22.

Specification Example:

Quantity: XX pieces

Dimensions: Per the attached CAD drawing (.dwg or .dxf format)

Drawing must be fully dimensioned, including:

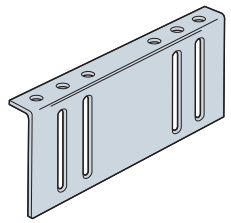
- Overall dimensions
- Leg dimensions
- Bend angles (if required)
- Hole/slot sizes and centerlines (if required)

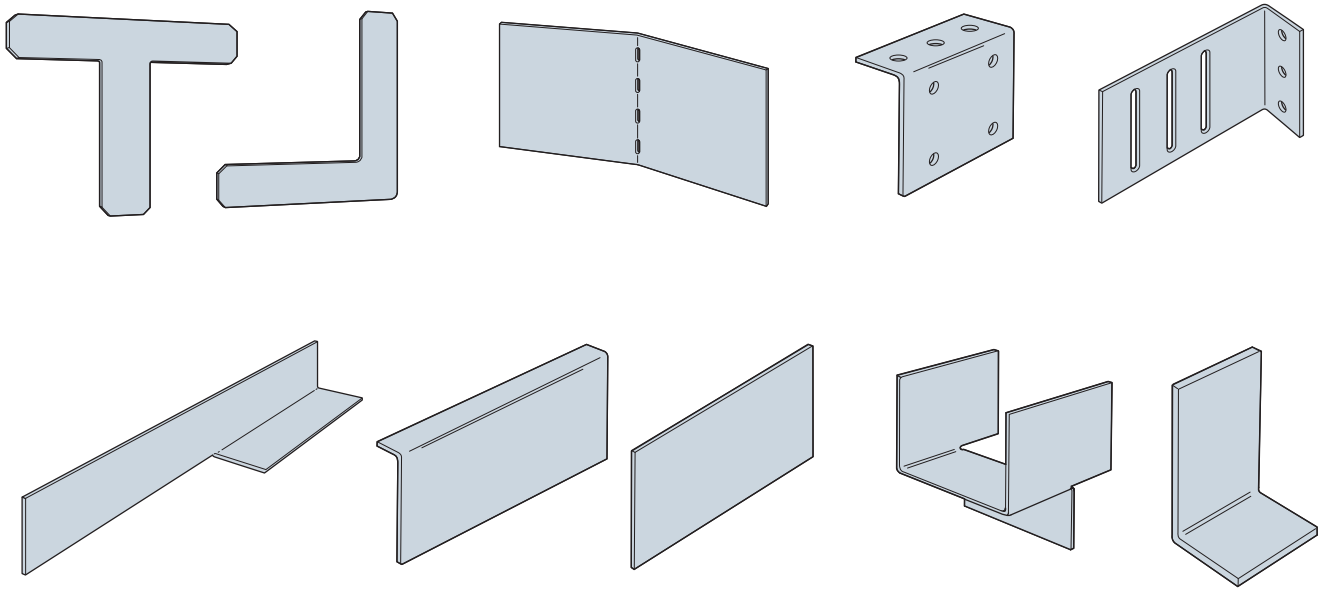
Material Specification: Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for availability

Thickness: 54 mil (16 ga.)

Strength: Min. Yield Strength (F_y) = 33 ksi, Min. Tensile Strength (F_u) = 45 ksi

Finish: Galvanized (G90)





Bridging and Bracing Connectors

Simplified Design and Installation Through Innovation

Simpson Strong-Tie® SUBH and MSUBH wall stud bridging connectors for cold-formed steel (CFS) framing offer a compact profile that allows standard 1⅝" studs to be sistered directly against adjacent studs. The LSUBH connector provides the same installation benefits of the SUBH/MSUBH connectors, and is suitable for many wind- and load-bearing situations where the load demand is light to moderate. Many applications require only one screw, greatly reducing labor costs and increasing productivity.

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Features:

- Tested to include stud-web strength and stiffness in the tabulated design values
- Design values ensure compliance with AISI S100 Sections D3.2.1 and D3.3 for axially and laterally loaded studs
- Flexible design solutions for web thicknesses of 33 mil (20 ga.) through 97 mil (12 ga.) and stud sizes from 3⅝" to 8"
- SUBH and LSUBH accommodates single studs 33 mil (20 ga.) to 54 mil (16 ga.)
- MSUBH accommodates single studs 54 mil (16 ga.) to 97 mil (12 ga.) and back-to-back built-up members ranging from 33 mil (20 ga.) to 54 mil (16 ga.)

Material: LSUBH3.25 — 33 mil (20 ga.); SUBH3.25 — 43 mil (18 ga.); MSUBH3.25 — 68 mil (14 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- See pp. 120 through 122

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

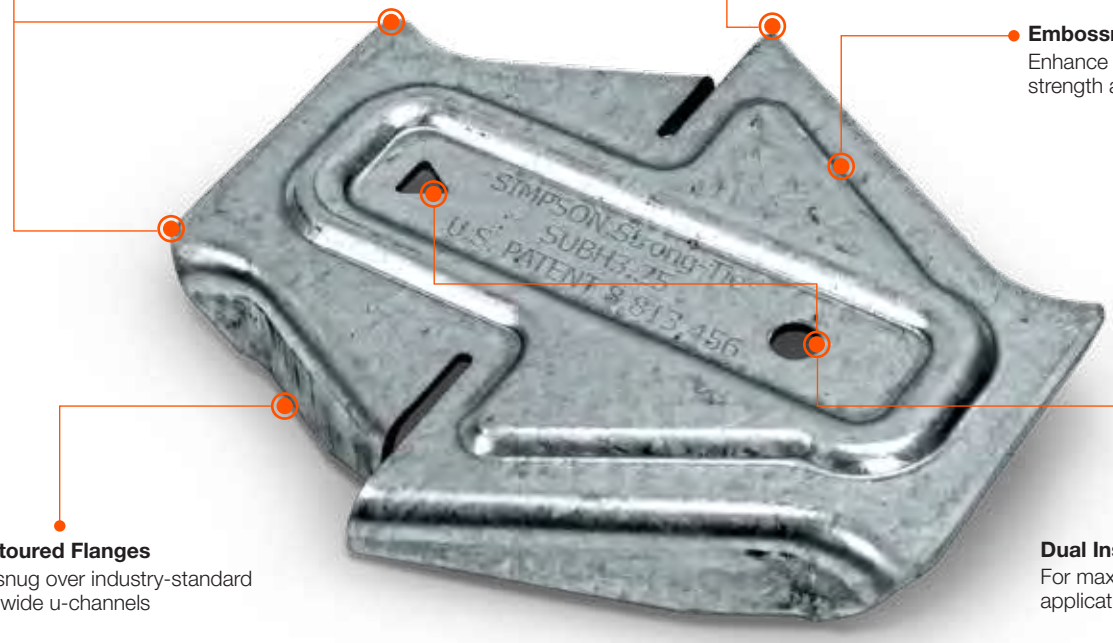
Ordering Information:

LSUBH3.25 and SUBH3.25-R150 (Bucket of 150), MSUBH3.25-R100 (Bucket of 100)

Compact Geometry
Facilitates efficient installation in industry-standard 1.5" web knockouts

Web Slots
Offers strong rotational resistance without the use of screws

Embossments
Enhance connector strength and stiffness

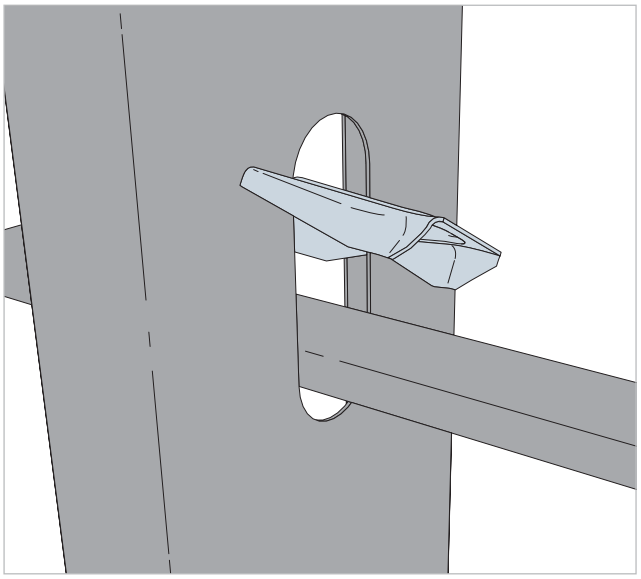


Contoured Flanges
Fits snug over industry-standard 1.5" wide u-channels

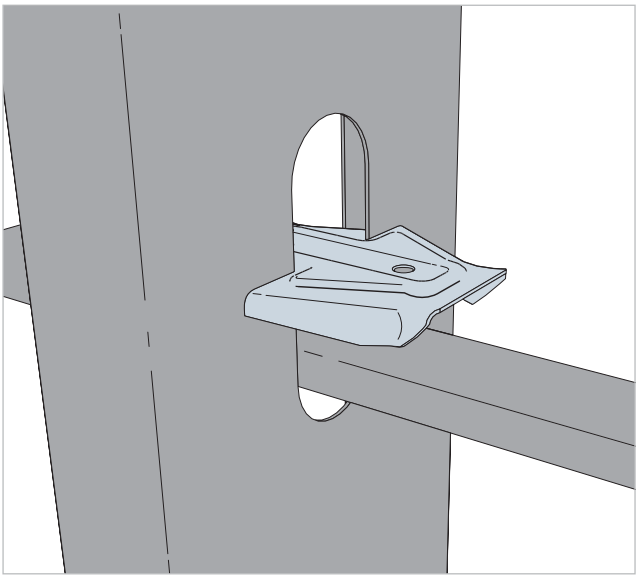
Dual Installation Options
For maximum design and application flexibility

SUBH3.25
(LSUBH3.25 and MSUBH3.25 similar)
US Patent 8,813,456

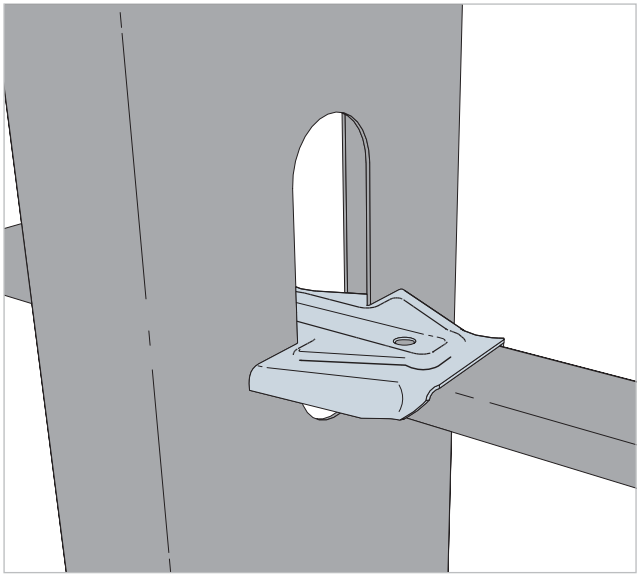
Installation Instructions



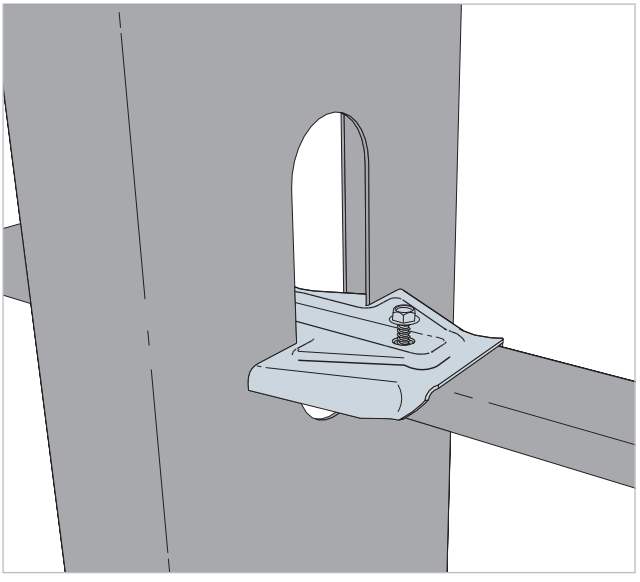
Step 1: With the u-channel in a stable, horizontal position, insert either end of the SUBH into the web knockout at approximately 45°.



Step 2: Rotate the SUBH into a horizontal position aligned with the u-channel so the slots engage the stud web.



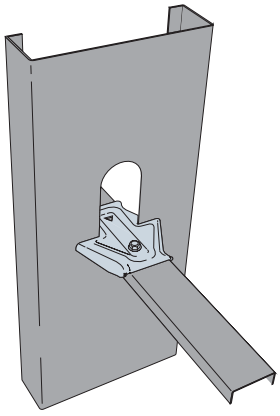
Step 3: Slide the SUBH down over the u-channel flanges, ensuring that the connector and u-channel are fully seated. (**Note:** For installations at slip track, the connector may be installed inverted — see p. 121.)



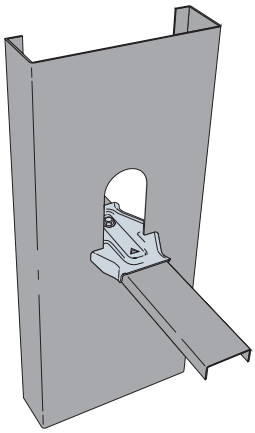
Step 4: Install the specified type and number of screws through the holes of the SUBH into the u-channel.

Installation Details

Typical Orientations

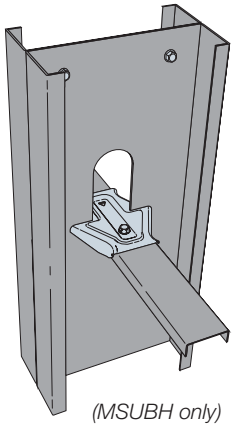


1 Round Hole Near Side

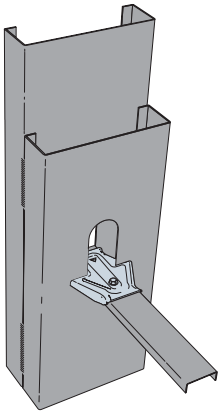


2 Round Hole Far Side

Recommended Details at Built-Up Studs



1 *(MSUBH only)*



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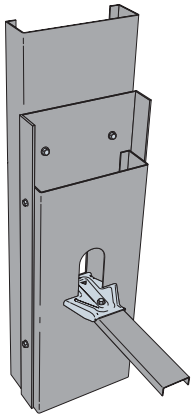
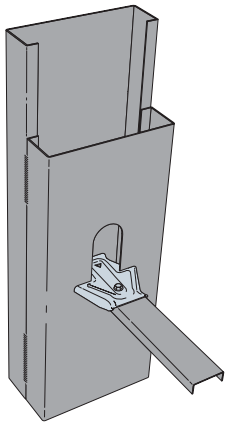
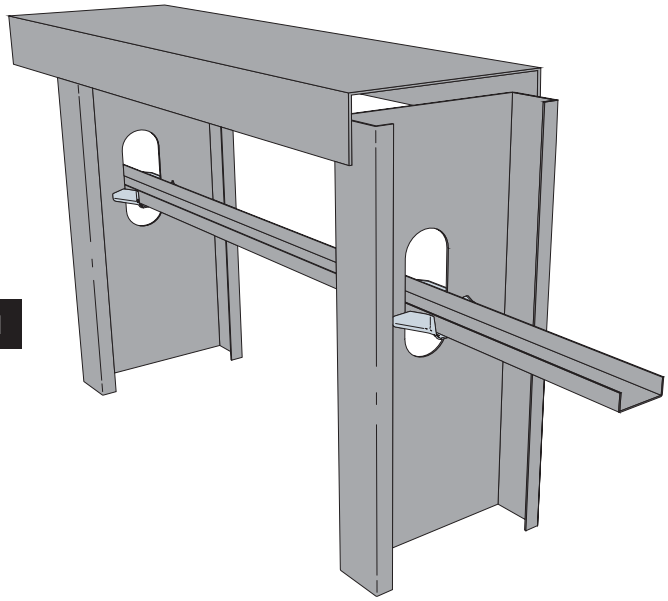


2



4

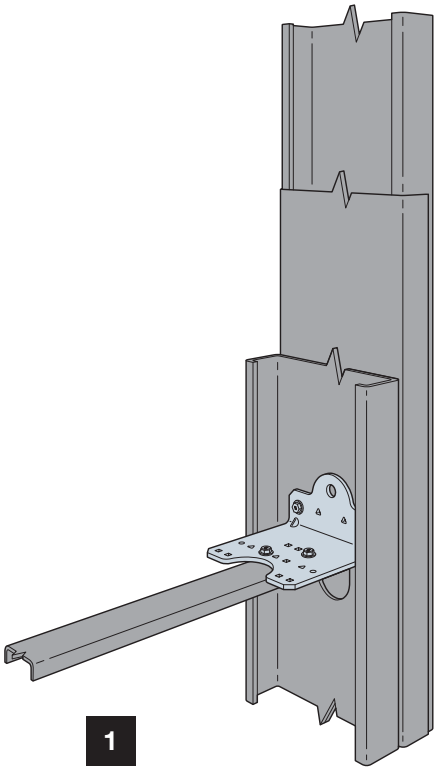
Recommended Detail at Slip Track



1

Alternate and Optional U-Channel Bridging Installation Details

Recommended details where knockout access is restricted, or where additional u-channel restraint is needed for load path considerations.



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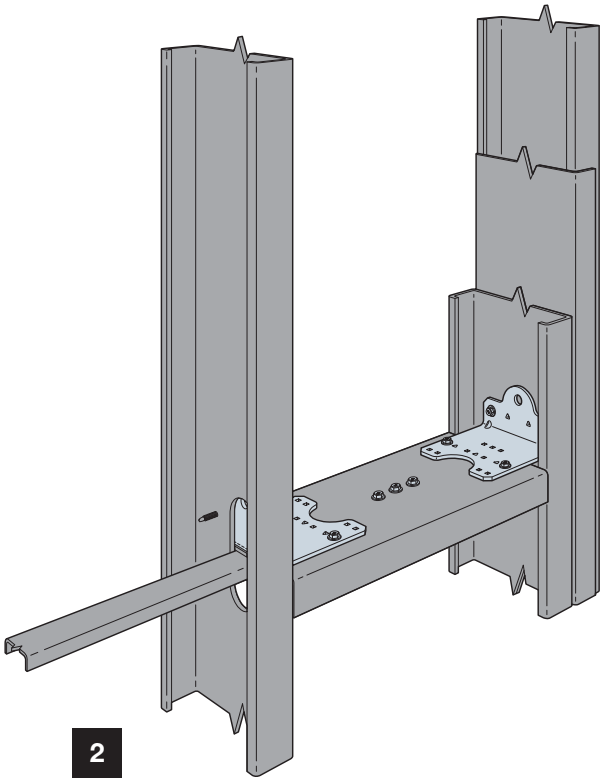


2

How to Use Bridging Connector Allowable Load Table

The tabulated strength and stiffness values are for use with Sections D3.2.1 and D3.3 of the 2012 edition of AISI North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members (AISI S100-2012) as follows:

Bracing Design for Laterally Loaded C-Studs

Step 1: Calculate required bracing force for each flange using equation D3.2.1-3

Step 2: Multiply result by stud depth to obtain torsional moment

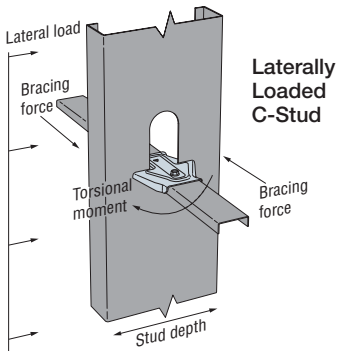
Step 3: Select connector with tabulated allowable torsional moment that exceeds torsional moment from Step 2 for the stud depth and gauge required

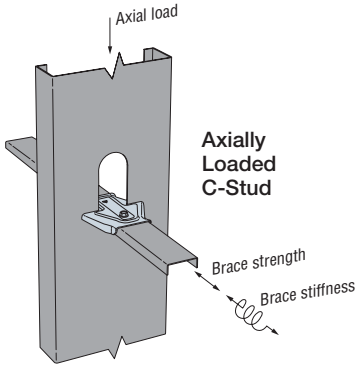
Bracing Design for Axially Loaded C-Studs

Step 1: Calculate required brace strength using equation D3.3-1

Step 2: Calculate required brace stiffness using equation D3.3-2a

Step 3: Select connector with tabulated allowable brace strength that exceeds strength from Step 1 and tabulated brace stiffness that exceeds stiffness from Step 2 for the stud depth and gauge required





SUBH Bridge Clip Connector — Strength and Stiffness

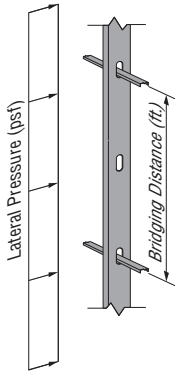
Model No.	Stud Depth (in.)	Stud Thickness mils (ga.)	Laterally Loaded C-Stud		Axially Loaded C-Stud				Code Ref.
			Allowable Torsional Moment[1] (in.-lb.)		Allowable Brace Strength[1,2] (lb.)		Brace Stiffness[3] (lb./in.)		
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
LSUBH3.25	3.625	33 (20)	215	330	155	275	2,300	2,685	IBC, FL, LA
		43 (18)	230	370	175	310	5,075	7,585	
		54 (16)	225	370	195	345	5,075	8,100	
SUBH3.25		33 (20)	320	345	230	370	1,450	1,985	
		43 (18)	355	430	255	420	2,780	4,035	
		54 (16)	420	455	290	475	2,925	3,975	
MSUBH3.25		54 (16)	550	800	435	630	3,440	4,015	
		68 (14)	640	860	485	695	4,040	6,145	
		97 (12)	670	860	515	770	6,860	14265	
LSUBH3.25	6.00	33 (20)	225	330	120	140	670	730	
		43 (18)	250	395	155	285	1,010	2,075	
		54 (16)	265	395	180	330	1,025	2,565	
SUBH3.25		33 (20)	275	385	110	110	605	605	
		43 (18)	295	525	230	250	1,050	1,205	
		54 (16)	350	550	275	415	1,130	1,700	
MSUBH3.25		54 (16)	565	895	385	430	1,630	1,695	
		68 (14)	655	925	455	620	1,860	2,655	
		97 (12)	690	960	505	765	4,070	4,090	
LSUBH3.25	8.00	43 (18)	235	375	135	135	815	815	
		54 (16)	250	375	180	260	1,130	1,130	
SUBH3.25		43 (18)	255	570	190	190	505	535	
		54 (16)	325	605	250	300	895	1,025	
MSUBH3.25		54 (16)	545	890	270	270	1,025	1,045	
		68 (14)	635	925	435	455	1,400	1,400	
		97 (12)	665	955	545	545	2,465	2,465	
MSUBH	10, 12	54 (16)	—	820	—	200	—	510	

1. Allowable loads are for use when utilizing Allowable Stress Design methology. For LRFD loads multiply the ASD tabulated values by 1.6.
2. Allowable brace strengths are based on ultimate test load divided by a safety factor. Serviceability limit is not considered, as brace stiffness requirements are given in section D3.3 of AISI S100-2012. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie if nominal brace strength is required.
3. Tabulated stiffness values apply to both ASD and LRFD designs.
4. Allowable loads consider bridging connection only. It is responsibility of the designer to verify the strength and serviceability of the framing members.
5. Min. fastener quantity and tabulated values – fill round hole (one screw total); Max. fastener quantity and tabulated values – fill round and triangle holes (two screws total).

LSUBH — Maximum Vertical Spacing for Rows of U-Channel Bridging (ft.)

Stud Spacing (in.)	Stud Section	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Lateral Stud Pressure (psf)																			
			5		10		15		20		25		30		35		40		45		50	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
16	362S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	5	—	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	5	—	4
	362S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
	362S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	5	8	4	7	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	600S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	4	6	—	5	—	4
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5
	600S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4
	600S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
	800S162	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	6
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	7	4	6
	800S200	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	5	—	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	—	5	—	5	—	4
	800S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
24	362S162 362S162 362S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	362S200 362S200 362S200	33 (20)	8	8	6	8	4	7	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	7	8	4	8	—	6	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	7	8	4	8	—	6	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	362S250 362S250	43 (18)	8	8	6	8	4	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	5	8	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	600S162 600S162 600S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
	600S200 600S200 600S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	5	8	4	6	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	600S250 600S250	43 (18)	8	8	7	8	4	7	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	7	8	5	7	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	800S162 800S162	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4
	800S200 800S200	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	800S250 800S250	43 (18)	8	8	7	8	5	7	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	5	8	4	6	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. See General Information and Notes on pp. 14–15 and 22.
2. Tabulated solutions are for ASD lateral pressure. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for LRFD solutions.
3. Lateral pressure shall be determined based on load combinations of the applicable code. For designs in accordance with the 2009 IBC and earlier, wind pressures are at working stress level and may be used directly. For designs in accordance with the 2012 IBC and later, wind pressures are at strength level and must be multiplied by 0.6 for ASD load combinations.
4. "Min." designates a solution with the minimum number of fasteners ((1) #10 screw installed in round hole). "Max." designates a solution requiring the maximum number of fasteners ((2) #10 screws; fill both round and triangle holes). Blank areas designate conditions where the LSUBH does not offer a solution.



SUBH Design Tables

SUBH — Maximum Vertical Spacing for Rows of U-Channel Bridging (ft.)

Stud Spacing (in.)	Stud Section	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Lateral Stud Pressure (psf)																			
			5		10		15		20		25		30		35		40		45		50	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
16	362S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	7	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	7	5	6	5	6	4	5
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	7	6	6	5	5
	362S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	6	5	5	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	6	4	5	4	5	—	4	—	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	7	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
	362S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	6	4	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	7	5	5	4	5	4	4	—	—	—	—
	600S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	5	7	4	6	4	5
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	4	7
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	5	8
	600S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	4	7	—	6	—	5
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	6
	600S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	—	6	—	5	—	4
	800S162	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	4	8
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	8	5	8
	800S200	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	—	8	—	7	—	7
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	5	8	4	8	4	7
	800S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	4	8	4	8	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	5
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	—	7	—	6	—	5
24	362S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	7	5	5	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	7	5	6	4	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	—	—
	362S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	6	7	5	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	6	4	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	7	5	5	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	362S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	6	7	4	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	7	7	5	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	600S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	5
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	5	7	4	6	—	6	—	5
	600S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	7	4	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4
	600S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
	800S162	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	8	4	8	—	7	—	7	—	6
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	4	7	—	6
	800S200	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	—	7	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	8	—	7	—	6	—	5	—	5
	800S250	43 (18)	8	8	8	8	5	8	4	8	—	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	—

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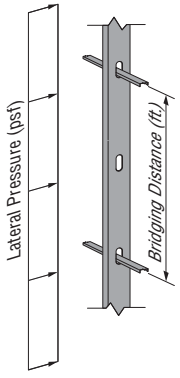
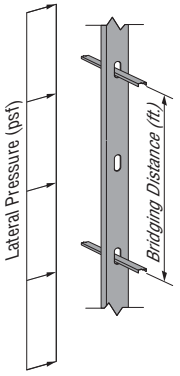
4. "Min." designates a solution with the minimum number of fasteners ((1) #10 screw installed in round hole). "Max." designates a solution requiring the maximum number of fasteners ((2) #10 screws; fill both round and triangle holes). Blank areas designate conditions where the SUBH does not offer a solution.



MSUBH — Maximum Vertical Spacing for Rows of U-Channel Bridging (ft.)

Stud Spacing (in.)	Stud Section	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Lateral Stud Pressure (psf)																			
			5		10		15		20		25		30		35		40		45		50	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
16	362S162	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	362S200	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	8	5	7
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	6	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8
	362S250	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	7	4	6
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	5	6
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	7	5	6
	600S162	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	600S200	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	6	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	600S250	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	5	7
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	8
	800S162	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	800S200	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	800S250	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	5	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8
	1000S162	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1000S200	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1000S250	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1200S162	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1200S200	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1200S250	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8

1. See General Information and Notes on pp. 14–15 and 22.
2. Tabulated solutions are for ASD lateral pressure. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for LRFD solutions.
3. Lateral pressure shall be determined based on load combinations of the applicable code. For designs in accordance with the 2009 IBC and earlier, wind pressures are at working stress level and may be used directly. For designs in accordance with the 2012 IBC and later, wind pressures are at strength level and must be multiplied by 0.6 for ASD load combinations.
4. "Min." designates a solution with the minimum number of fasteners ((1) #10 screw installed in round hole). "Max." designates a solution requiring the maximum number of fasteners ((2) #10 screws; fill both round and triangle holes). Blank areas designate conditions where the MSUBH does not offer a solution.

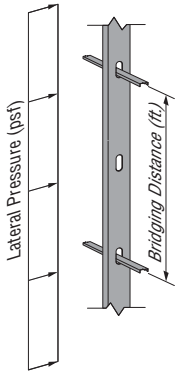


SUBH Design Tables

MSUBH — Maximum Vertical Spacing for Rows of U-Channel Bridging (ft.) (cont.)

Stud Spacing (in.)	Stud Section	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Lateral Stud Pressure (psf)																			
			5		10		15		20		25		30		35		40		45		50	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
24	362S162	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	5	7	4	6
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	8	5	7
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7
	362S200	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	4	5	—	5
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	4	5
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	5	6	4	5
	362S250	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	4	—	4
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	4	5	—	5	—	4
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	7	5	6	4	5	4	5	—	4
	600S162	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
	600S200	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	4	6
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	7
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	5	7
	600S250	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	4	7	4	6	—	5	—	5
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	6	4	6	—	5
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	5	7	4	6	4	5
	800S162	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	6	8
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
	800S200	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	5	8	4	7
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	5	7
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	8
	800S250	54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	8	5	8	4	7	—	6	—	5
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	8	5	7	4	6	4	6
		97 (12)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	4	7	4	6
	1000S162	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1000S200	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7
	1000S250	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	6	—	5
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	6	—	5
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	6	—	5
	1200S162	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1200S200	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
	1200S250	54 (16)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	6	—	6
		68 (14)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	6	—	6
		97 (12)	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	7	—	6

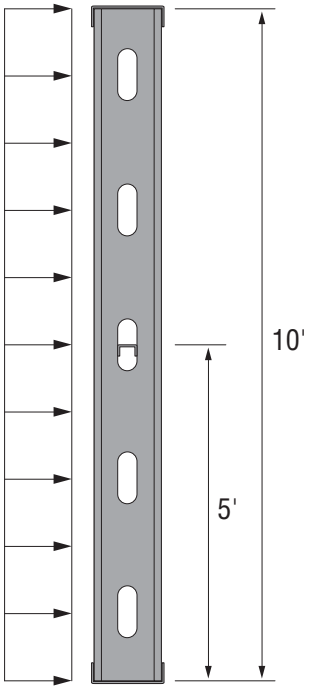
1. See General Information and Notes on pp. 14–15 and 22.
2. Tabulated solutions are for ASD lateral pressure. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for LRFD solutions.
3. Lateral pressure shall be determined based on load combinations of the applicable code. For designs in accordance with the 2009 IBC and earlier, wind pressures are at working stress level and may be used directly. For designs in accordance with the 2012 IBC and later, wind pressures are at strength level and must be multiplied by 0.6 for ASD load combinations.
4. "Min." designates a solution with the minimum number of fasteners ((1) #10 screw installed in round hole). "Max." designates a solution requiring the maximum number of fasteners ((2) #10 screws; fill both round and triangle holes). Blank areas designate conditions where the MSUBH does not offer a solution.



Example #1: Curtain-Wall Stud

Given

- 2015 IBC (ASCE 7-10 and AISI S100-2012)
- 600S162–43 (33 ksi) studs at 24" o.c.
- 10'-tall studs with mid-point bracing (5' o.c.)
- Wind design pressure = 41 psf



Select Connector Using Design Table (p. 125)

ASD wind pressure:

p = (0.6)(41 psf) = 24.6 psf

Note: 2015 IBC load combinations for ASD include a factor of 0.6 for wind loads.

For 600S162-43 stud with SUBH3.25 connector, and 25 psf wind pressure with 5' bracing distance:

➡ SUBH3.25 with Min. fasteners **OK**

Notes

1. Only lateral load has been included for clarity. Design of curtain-wall studs should consider load combinations with vertical load in accordance with the applicable building code (see Example #2).
2. Bridging connector may also be designed using Allowable Loads table on p. 123 (see Example #2).

Example #2: Exterior Bearing-Wall Stud

Given

- 2015 IBC (ASCE 7-10 and AISI S100-2012)
- 600S162–54 (50 ksi) studs at 24" o.c., 10' tall
  Mid-point bracing (5' o.c.)
  Required axial stud strength, P_{ra} = 2,200 lb.
  Distance from shear center to mid-plane of web, m = 0.663" (2013 AISI Manual, Table I-2)
- Wind design pressure = 34 psf

Axially-Loaded Stud Design

Required brace strength (AISI S100 Eq. D3.3-1):

$P_{br,1} = 0.01P_{ra}$ = (0.01)(2,200 lb.) = 22 lb.

Required brace stiffness (AISI S100 Eq. D3.3-2a):

$\beta_{rb} = \{2[4 - (2/n)]/Lb\}\Omega P_{ra} = \{2[4 - (2/1)]/60$ in.$\}(2)(2,200) = 294$ lb./in.

From Allowable Loads table (p. 123) for 6"-deep 54-mil stud:

➡ Select SUBH3.25 with Min. fasteners
Allowable brace strength = 275 lb. > 22 lb. **OK**
Brace stiffness = 1,130 lb./in. > 294 lb./in. **OK**

Laterally-Loaded Stud Design

Design load tributary to a single connector:

W = (0.6)(34 psf)(2 ft.)(5 ft.) = 204 lb.

Note: 2015 IBC load combinations for ASD include a factor of 0.6 for wind loads.

Required flange force (AISI S100 Eq. D3.2.1-3):

$P_{L1} = -P_{L2} = 1.5(m/d)W$ = (1.5)(0.663 in./6 in.)(204 lb.) = 33.8 lb.

Torsional moment:

$M_z = P_{L1}d = -P_{L2}d$ = (33.8 lb.)(6 in.) = 203 in.-lb.

From Allowable Loads table (p. 123) for 6"-deep 54-mil stud:

➡ Select SUBH3.25 with Min. fasteners
Allowable torsional moment = 350 in.-lb. > 203 in.-lb. **OK**

Combined-Loading Check

($P_{br,1}$/Allowable brace strength) + (M_z/Allowable torsional moment) = (22 lb./275 lb.) + (203 in.-lb./350 in.-lb.) = 0.66 < 1.0 **OK**

SBR/DBR Spacer Bracers

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Simpson Strong-Tie introduces the SBR and DBR spacer bracers for cold-formed steel construction. These spacer bracers reduce the installed cost of cold-formed steel stud walls by enabling faster stud layout while minimizing the need for bridging clips.

The DBR is used for interior walls to eliminate stud bow and allow for quicker drywall attachment, while the SBR is designed for structural exterior walls. Both products provide bracing along the length of the stud, and for head-of-wall slip conditions. The SBR and DBR also come with prepunched slots that eliminate the need to use bridging clips with on-module studs.

The SBR and DBR spacer bracers come with bracing load data based on assembly testing, thus mitigating risk for designers and maximizing confidence in design specs. In fact, the SBR and DBR are the only spacer bracers on the market with tabulated design values based on assembly tests.

Features:

- SBR and DBR have patent-pending precision-engineered prepunched slots strategically located to enable 12", 16" and 24" on-center stud spacing and can be used to space the studs without having to mark the top track for layout
- The SBR will accommodate 3⅝" and 6" studs in thicknesses of 33 mil (20 ga.) thru 68 mil (14 ga.)
- The DBR will accommodate 2½", 3⅝" and 6" studs in thicknesses of 15 mil (25 ga. EQ) through 33 mil (20 ga.)
- Prepunched holes in the SBR provide rapid screw installation when spacer-bracer splices are needed for axial load-bearing studs
- In off-layout or end-of run conditions, the hat-section profiles enable clip attachments to the stud with Simpson Strong-Tie® LSSC or RCA connectors

Installation:

- Spacer bracers are fed through the stud knockout at a 90° angle until studs align with spacer-bracer slots. With the slots engaging the stud web, the spacer-bracer is then rotated back to the flat position so that the slotted flanges are on the bottom.
- For off-layout or end-of-run studs where a spacer-bracer slot does not engage a stud, manually snip the spacer-bracer flanges with a ½"-deep slot and secure the spacer bracer to the stud with Simpson Strong-Tie LSSC or RCA connectors. Use all specified fasteners.
- Wear gloves while handling and installing spacer bracers.

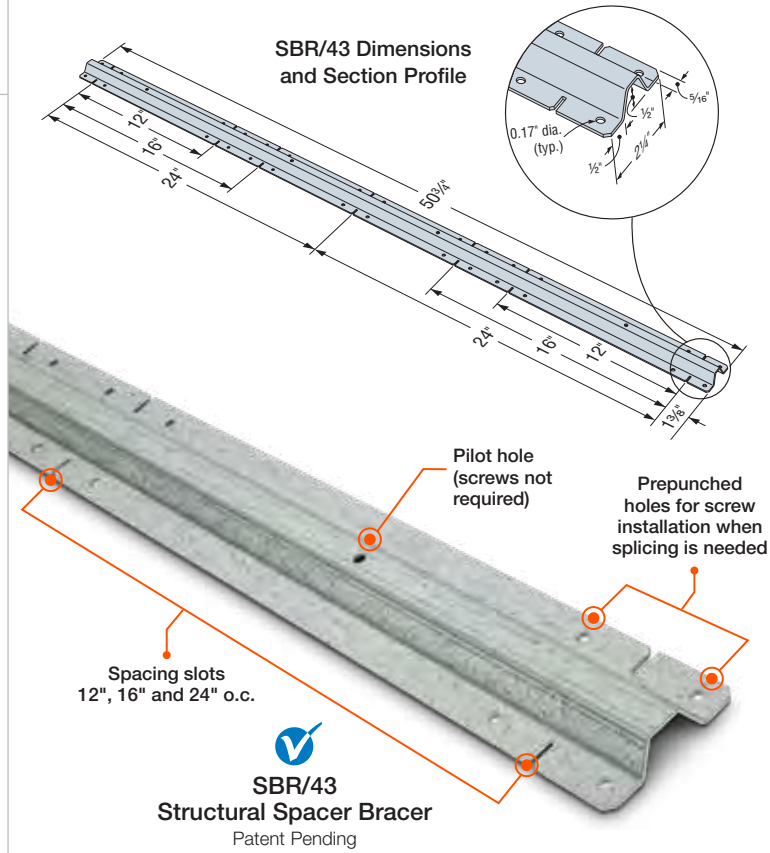
Material: SBR/43 — 43 mil (40 ksi); DBR/30 — 27 mil (33 ksi)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

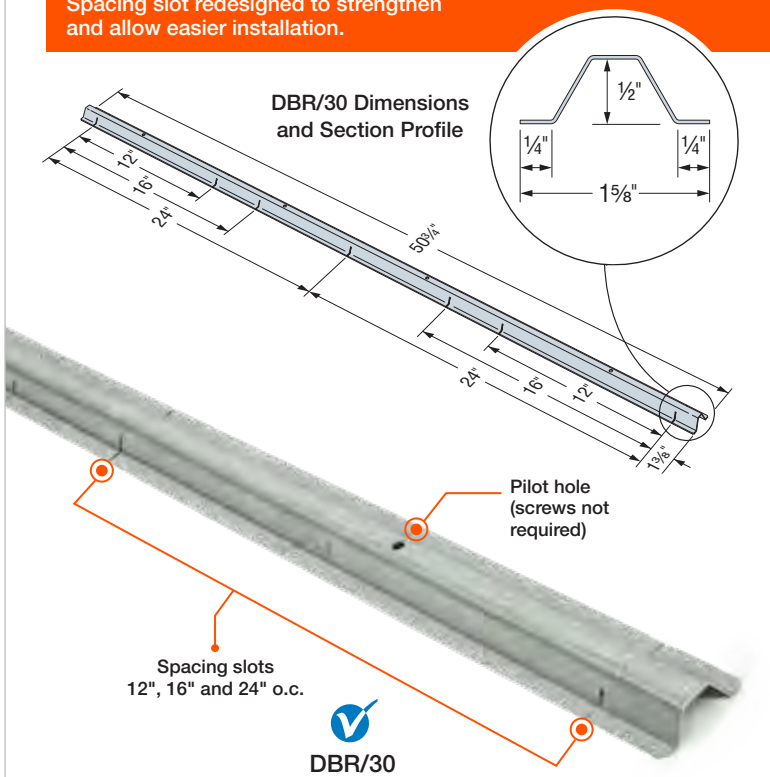
Ordering Information:

SBR/43-R680 (Pallet 680) SBR/43-R20 (Box of 20)
DBR/30-R680 (Pallet 680) DBR/30-R20 (Box of 20)



SBR/43
Structural Spacer Bracer
Patent Pending

NEW DESIGN
Spacing slot redesigned to strengthen and allow easier installation.



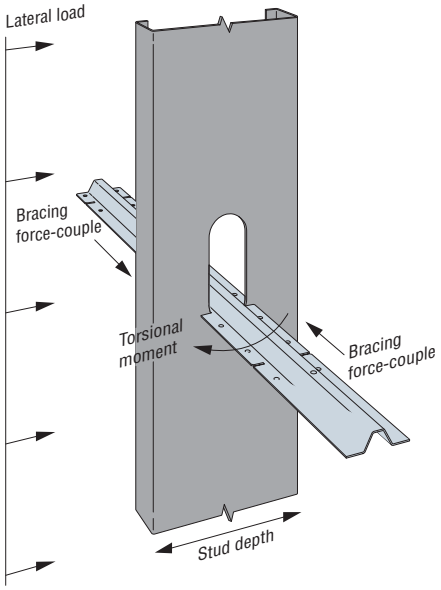
DBR/30
Drywall Spacer Bracer
Patent Pending

SBR/DBR Spacer Bracers

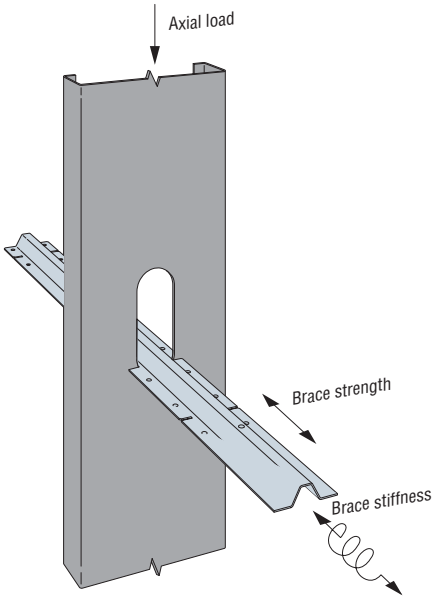
SBR and DBR Spacer Bracer — Connection Strength and Stiffness

Model No.	Stud Depth (in.)	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable Torsional Moment (in./lb.)	Allowable Brace Strength (lb.)	Brace Stiffness (lb./in.)	Code Ref.
SBR/43	3⅝	33 (20)	235	390	845	
		43 (18)	310	435	1,390	
		54 (16)	400	435	1,390	
		68 (14)	400	435	1,390	
	6	33 (20)	215	160	495	
		43 (18)	310	330	765	
		54 (16)	365	450	840	
		68 (14)	365	450	840	
DBR/30	2½	15 (25 EQ)	55	—	—	—
		18 (25)	55	—	—	
		19 (20 EQ)	60	—	—	
		30 (20 DW)	85	—	—	
		33 (20 STR)	90	—	—	
	6	15 (25 EQ)	55	—	—	
		18 (25)	55	—	—	
		19 (20 EQ)	60	—	—	
		30 (20 DW)	85	—	—	
		33 (20 STR)	90	—	—	

1. Allowable loads are for use when utilizing the traditional Allowable Stress Design methodology. For LRFD loads multiply the ASD tabulated values by 1.6.
2. Tabulated Allowable Brace Strengths are based on ultimate test load divided by a safety factor. Serviceability limit is not considered, as brace stiffness requirements are given in section D3.3 of AISI S100-2012.
3. Tabulated Brace Stiffness values apply to both ASD and LRFD designs.
4. Allowable loads consider bridging connection only. It is the responsibility of the designer to verify the strength and serviceability of the framing members.
5. EQ — equivalent, DW — drywall, STR — structural.



Laterally Loaded C-Stud with SBR Spacer Bracer
(DBR spacer bracer similar)



Axially Loaded C-Stud with SBR Spacer Bracer

SBR/DBR Spacer Bracers

SBR and DBR Gross Properties

Model No.	Design Thickness (in.)	F_y (ksi)	Area[2] (in.)	I_x[4] (in.)	S_x[3] (in.)	R_x (in.)	I_y[4] (in.)	S_y[3] (in.)	R_y (in.)	Torsional Properties					
										$Jx1{,}000$[4] (in.)	C_w[6] (in.)	Y_o (in.)	m (in.)	R_o (in.)	β
SBR/43	0.0468	40	0.126	0.0047	0.1458	0.1936	0.0436	0.0400	0.5891	0.0916	5.56E-04	0.283	0.017	0.681	0.828
DBR/30	0.0289	33	0.060	0.0023	0.0082	0.1936	0.0109	0.0141	0.4259	0.0167	7.05E-05	0.346	0.087	0.582	0.647

SBR and DBR Net Properties

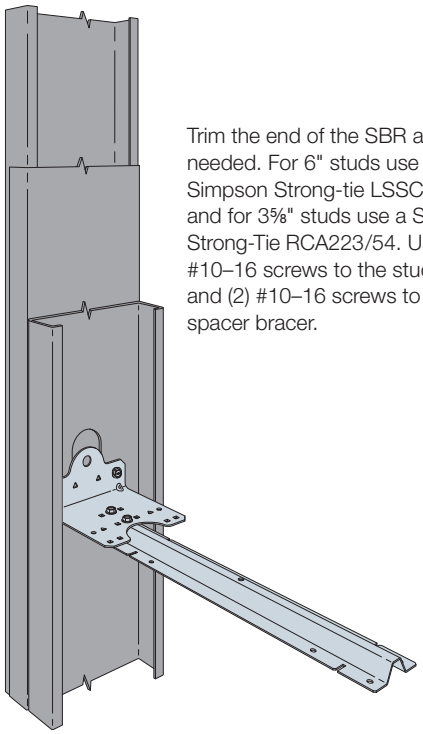
Model No.	Area[2] (in.)	I_x[4] (in.)	S_x[3] (in.)	R_x (in.)	I_y[4] (in.)	S_y[3] (in.)	R_y (in.)	Torsional Properties					
								$Jx1{,}000$[4] (in.)	C_w[6] (in.)	Y_o (in.)	m (in.)	R_o (in.)	β
SBR/43	0.085	0.0028	0.0097	0.1816	0.0120	0.0184	0.3765	0.0617	3.43E-05	0.355	0.141	0.548	0.581
DBR/30	0.022	0.0001	0.0004	0.0479	0.0008	0.0027	0.1944	0.0061	1.09E-06	0.086	0.051	0.218	0.844

SBR and DBR Allowable Member Strengths

Model No.	M_a (F_y) (in.-lb.)	M_a (12" o.c.) (in.-lb.)	M_a (16" o.c.) (in.-lb.)	Ma (24" o.c.) (in.-lb.)	P_a (12" o.c.) (lb.)	P_a (16" o.c.) (lb.)	P_a (24" o.c.) (lb.)
SBR/43	369	369	369	360	945	904	618
DBR/30	44	40	38	32	—	—	—

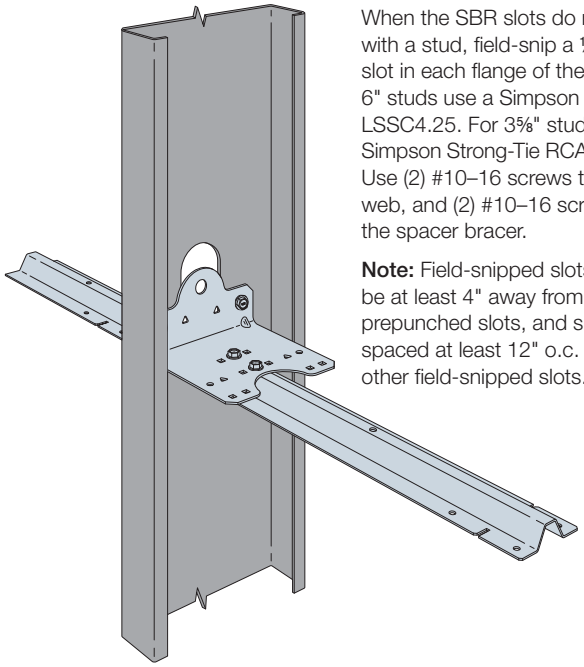
1. Net section properties are based a section that excludes all material that is interrupted by the slots.
2. Member strengths are based on DSM Analysis (non-prequalified section, Ω = 2.0).
3. C_b = 1.67 has been applied to M_a to account for a triangular moment diagram with zero end moment.

SBR/DBR Spacer Bracers



Trim the end of the SBR as needed. For 6" studs use a Simpson Strong-tie LSSC4.25 and for 3⅝" studs use a Simpson Strong-Tie RCA223/54. Use (2) #10–16 screws to the stud web, and (2) #10–16 screws to the spacer bracer.

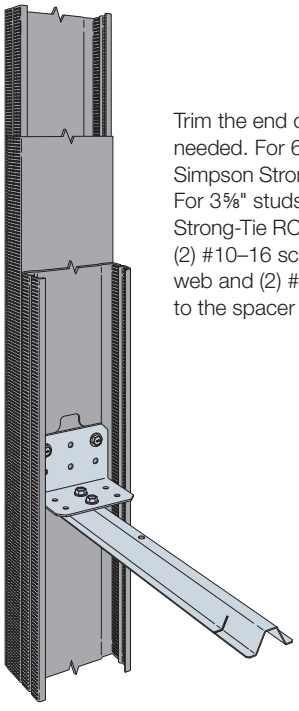
SBR End-of-Run for 6" Studs with LSSC4.25
(3⅝" studs with RCA 223/54 similar)



When the SBR slots do not line-up with a stud, field-snip a ½"-deep slot in each flange of the SBR. For 6" studs use a Simpson Strong-Tie LSSC4.25. For 3⅝" studs use a Simpson Strong-Tie RCA223/54. Use (2) #10–16 screws to the stud web, and (2) #10–16 screws to the spacer bracer.

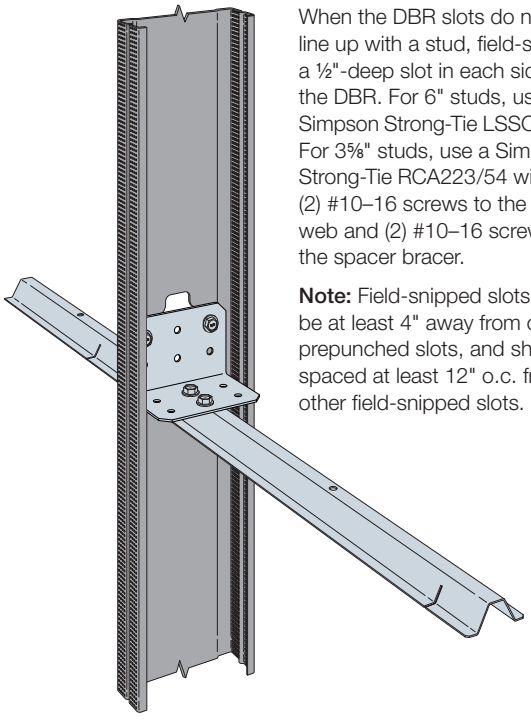
Note: Field-snipped slots shall be at least 4" away from other prepunched slots, and shall be spaced at least 12" o.c. from other field-snipped slots.

SBR Off-Module for 6" Studs with LSSC4.25
(3⅝" studs with RCA 223/54 similar)



Trim the end of the DBR as needed. For 6" studs use a Simpson Strong-Tie LSSC4.25. For 3⅝" studs use a Simpson Strong-Tie RCA223/54. Use (2) #10–16 screws to the stud web and (2) #10–16 screws to the spacer bracer.

DBR End-of-Run for 3⅝" Studs with RCA223/54
(6" studs with LSSC4.25 similar)

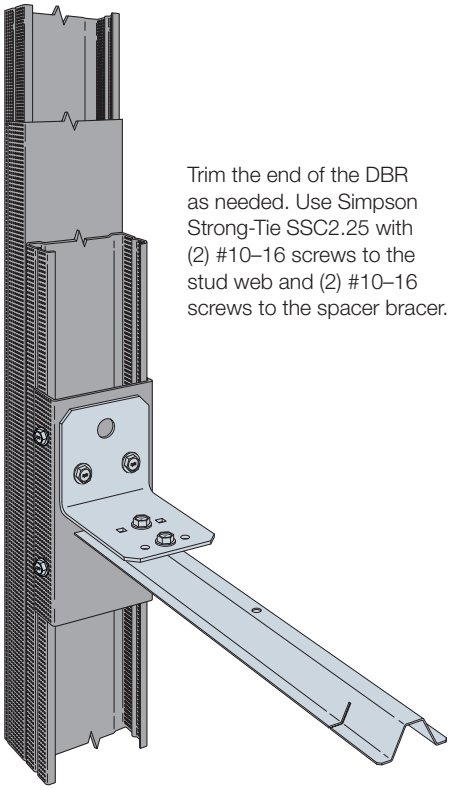


When the DBR slots do not line up with a stud, field-snip a ½"-deep slot in each side of the DBR. For 6" studs, use a Simpson Strong-Tie LSSC4.25. For 3⅝" studs, use a Simpson Strong-Tie RCA223/54 with (2) #10–16 screws to the stud web and (2) #10–16 screws to the spacer bracer.

Note: Field-snipped slots shall be at least 4" away from other prepunched slots, and shall be spaced at least 12" o.c. from other field-snipped slots.

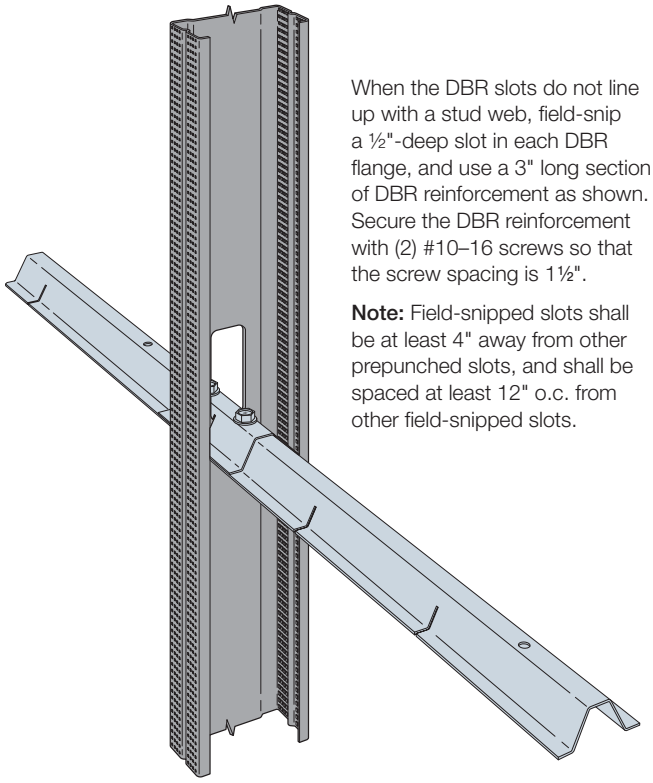
DBR Off-Module for 3⅝" Studs with RCA223/54
(6" studs with LSSC4.25 similar)

SBR/DBR Spacer Bracers



Trim the end of the DBR as needed. Use Simpson Strong-Tie SSC2.25 with (2) #10–16 screws to the stud web and (2) #10–16 screws to the spacer bracer.

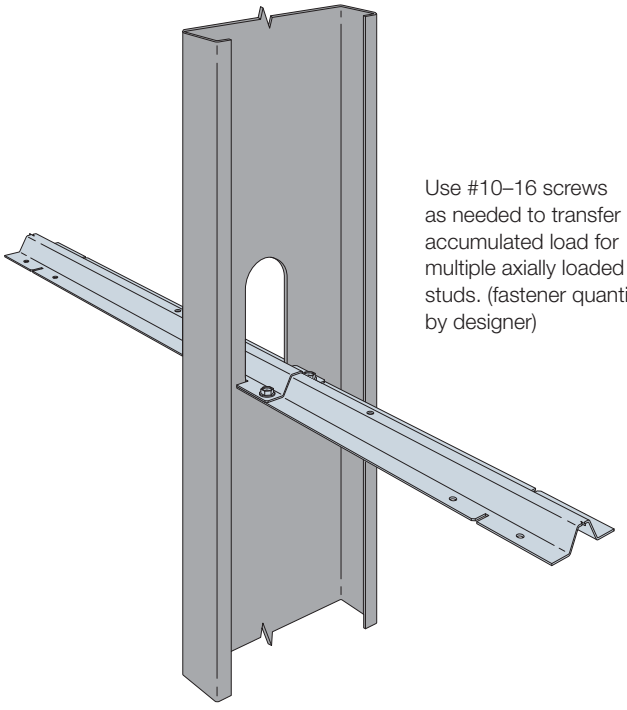
DBR End-of-Run for 2.5" Studs with SSC2.25



When the DBR slots do not line up with a stud web, field-snip a ½"-deep slot in each DBR flange, and use a 3" long section of DBR reinforcement as shown. Secure the DBR reinforcement with (2) #10–16 screws so that the screw spacing is 1½".

Note: Field-snipped slots shall be at least 4" away from other prepunched slots, and shall be spaced at least 12" o.c. from other field-snipped slots.

DBR Off-Module for 2½" Studs with DBR Reinforcement
(DBR and SBR with 3⅝" studs and 6" studs similar)



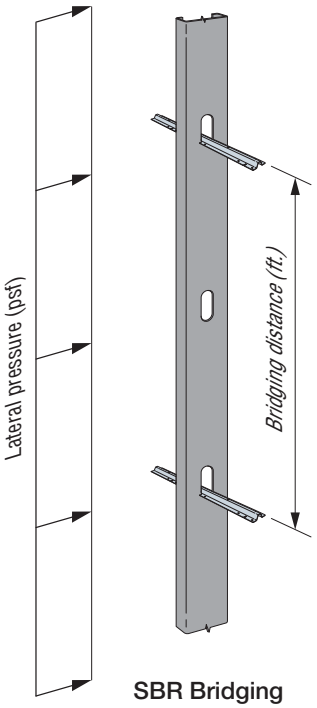
Use #10–16 screws as needed to transfer accumulated load for multiple axially loaded studs. (fastener quantity by designer)

Typical SBR Splice for Axially Loaded Studs

SBR/DBR Spacer Bracers

SBR/43 Maximum Bridging Distance (ft.)

Stud Spacing (in.)	Stud Section	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Lateral Stud Pressure (psf)									
			5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
12	362S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
	362S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	5	4	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	5	4
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	5	4
	600S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	4
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
	600S200	33 (20)	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	5
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	5
16	362S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	7	5	4	4	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	4
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	5	4
	362S200	33 (20)	8	8	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	—
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	—
	600S162	33 (20)	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	4
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	5
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	5
	600S200	33 (20)	8	8	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	8	6	5	4	4	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	5	4	4
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	5	4	4
24	362S162	33 (20)	8	8	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	6	5	4	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	—	—	—
		68 (14)	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	—	—	—
	362S200	33 (20)	8	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	6	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
		68 (14)	8	8	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
	600S162	33 (20)	8	8	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	—
		68 (14)	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	—
	600S200	33 (20)	8	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43 (18)	8	8	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
		54 (16)	8	8	8	6	5	4	—	—	—	—
		68 (14)	8	8	8	6	5	4	—	—	—	—



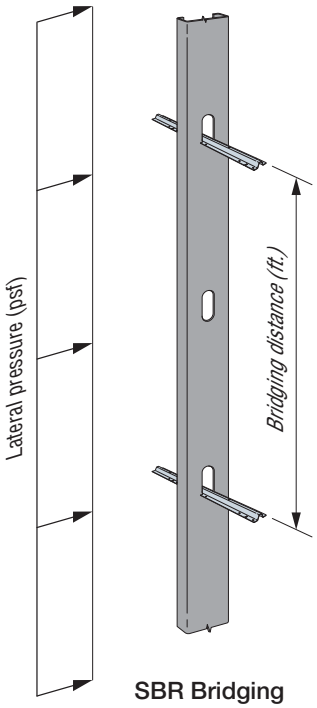
SBR Bridging Distance
(DBR similar)

1. Tabulated solutions are for ASD lateral pressure. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for LRFD solutions.
2. Lateral pressures shall be determined based on the load combinations of the applicable building code. For designs in accordance with the 2009 IBC and earlier, wind pressures are at the working stress level and may be used directly. For designs in accordance with the 2012 and 2015 IBC, wind pressures are at the strength level and must be multiplied by 0.6 for ASD load combinations.
3. Tabulated values are based on the minimum of the tested connection strength and the calculated SBR/DBR member strength. Studs must be checked separately for unbraced length.

SBR/DBR Spacer Bracers

DBR/30 Maximum Bridging Distance (ft.)

Stud Spacing (in.)	Stud Section	Stud Thickness mils (ga.)	Lateral Stud Pressure (psf)	
			5	10
12	362S125	15 (25 EQ)	8	5
		18 (25)	8	5
		19 (20 EQ)	8	5
		30 (20 DW)	8	5
		33 (20 STR)	8	5
	600S125	15 (25 EQ)	8	6
		18 (25)	8	6
		19 (20 EQ)	8	6
		30 (20 DW)	8	6
		33 (20 STR)	8	6
16	362S125	15 (25 EQ)	7	—
		18 (25)	7	—
		19 (20 EQ)	7	—
		30 (20 DW)	7	—
		33 (20 STR)	7	—
	600S125	15 (25 EQ)	8	4
		18 (25)	8	4
		19 (20 EQ)	8	4
		30 (20 DW)	8	4
		33 (20 STR)	8	4
24	362S125	15 (25 EQ)	4	—
		18 (25)	4	—
		19 (20 EQ)	4	—
		30 (20 DW)	4	—
		33 (20 STR)	4	—
	600S125	15 (25 EQ)	4	—
		18 (25)	4	—
		19 (20 EQ)	4	—
		30 (20 DW)	5	—
		33 (20 STR)	5	—



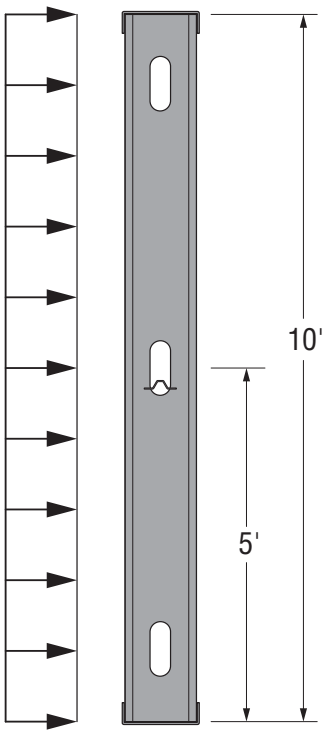
SBR Bridging Distance
(DBR similar)

1. Tabulated solutions are for ASD lateral pressure. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for LRFD solutions.
2. Lateral pressures shall be determined based on the load combinations of the applicable building code. For designs in accordance with the 2009 IBC and earlier, wind pressures are at the working stress level and may be used directly. For designs in accordance with the 2012 and 2015 IBC, wind pressures are at the strength level and must be multiplied by 0.6 for ASD load combinations.
3. Tabulated values are based on the minimum of the tested connection strength and the calculated SBR/DBR member strength. Studs must be checked separately for unbraced length.

SBR Spacer Bracer

Given

- 2015 IBC (ASCE 7-10 and AISI S100-2012)
- 600S162-54 (50 ksi) studs at 24" o.c., 10'-stud height
  - – Mid-point bracing (5' o.c.)
  - – Distance from shear center to mid-plane of web, m = 0.663". (2013 AISI Manual, Table I-2)
- Wind design pressure = 34 psf
- P_{ra} = Required ASD axial load = 3,000 lb.



Axially Loaded Stud

Required brace strength (AISI S100, Eq. D3.3-1)
$P_{rb} = 0.01P_{ra} = (0.01)(3{,}000 \text{ lb.}) = 30 \text{ lb.}$

Required brace stiffness (AISI S100, Eq. D3.3-2a)
$\beta_{rb} = (2[4\text{-}(2/n)]/L_b)(\Omega P_{ra}) = (2[4-(2/1)]/60)(2)(3{,}000) = 400 \text{ lb./in.}$

Check connection strength and stiffness from Strength and Stiffness table (p. 130) for the SBR/43 for 6"-deep, 54-mil studs

➡ Allowable brace strength = 450 lb. > 30 lb. **OK**
➡ Allowable brace stiffness = 840 lb./in. > 400 lb./in. **OK**

Check member strength from Allowable Strengths table (p. 130) for the SBR/43 for 24" o.c.

➡ P_a (24" o.c.) = Allowable member strength = 618 lb. > 30 lb. **OK**

Note: Member stiffness and the effects of accumulated load for multiple axially loaded studs have not been accounted for in the above calculations. Reference CFSEI Tech Note W400-16 for additional guidance on these topics.

Laterally Loaded Stud

ASD Design load tributary to brace:
W = (0.6)(34 psf)(2 ft.)(5 ft.) = 204 lb.

Note: 2015 IBC load combinations for ASD include a factor of 0.6

Required flange force (AISI S100 Eq. D3.2.1-3)
$P_{L1} = -P_{L2} = 1.5(m/d)W = (1.5)(0.663 \text{ in.}/6 \text{ in.})(204 \text{ lb.}) = 33.8 \text{ lb.}$

Torsional moment
$M_z = P_{L1}d = -P_{L2}d = (33.8)(6) = 202.8 \text{ in.-lb.}$

Moment applied to bridging member
$M_m = 0.64M_z = (0.64)(202.8) = 129.8 \text{ in.-lb.}$

Note: The 0.64 factor is from an analysis of a five-span continuous beam that is loaded with equal support moments (Reference AISI Design Guide D110-07, pp. 2–9, Figure 2-6)

Check connection strength from Strength and Stiffness table (p. 130) for the SBR/43 for 6"-deep, 54-mil studs
➡ Allowable torsional moment = 365 in.-lb. > 202.8 in.-lb. **OK**

Check member strength from Allowable Strengths table (p. 130) for the SBR/43 for 24" o.c.
➡ M_a (24" o.c.) = Allowable moment = 360 in.-lb. > 129.8 in.-lb. **OK**

Combined-Loading Check of Connection

(P_{br}/Allowable brace strength) + (M_z/Allowable torsional moment) ≤ 1.0
(30 lb./450 lb.) + (202.8 in.-lb./365 in.-lb.) = 0.62 < 1.0 **OK**

Combined-Loading Check of Bridging Member

Reference AISI Eqs. C5.2.1-1, C5.2.1-2, or Eq. C52.1-3 as applicable. For this condition, Eq. C5.2.1-3 applies.

$$\frac{\Omega_c P}{P_n} + \frac{\Omega_b M}{M_n} \leq 1.0$$

$$P_n = 2P_a \qquad M_n = 2M_a$$

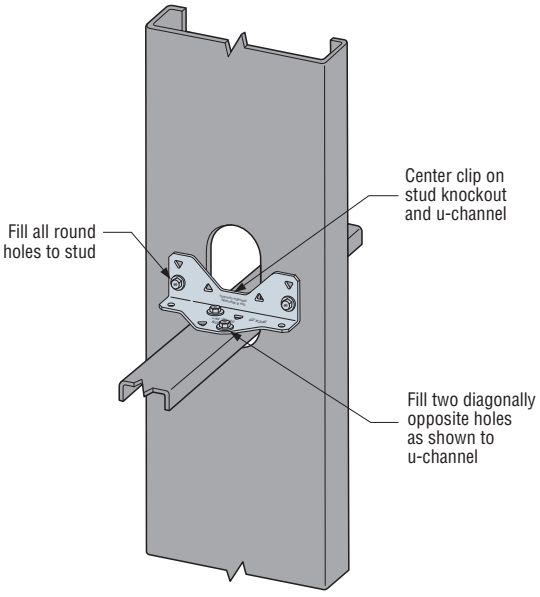
$$\frac{1.8\ (30)}{2\ (618)} + \frac{1.67\ (129.8)}{2\ (360)} = 0.34 < 1.0 \textbf{ OK}$$

Note: The allowable strengths given in the Allowable Strengths table (p. 130) have been converted to nominal strengths by multiplying by Ω = 2.0.

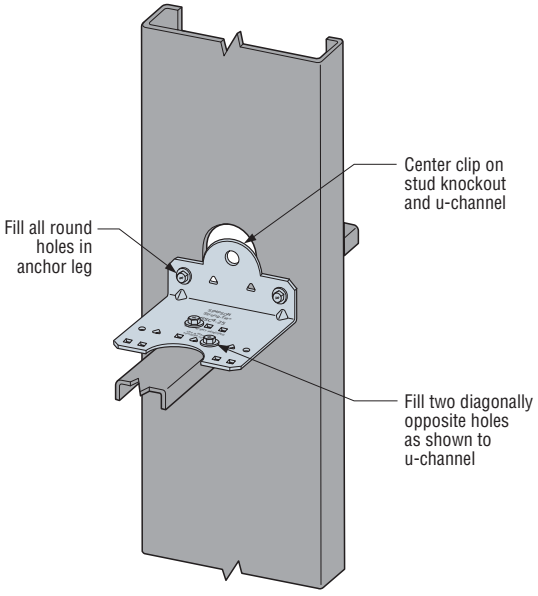
SFC/SSC Connectors – U-Channel Bridging Allowable Loads

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Clip Length (in.)	Stud Depth (in.)	Stud Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners[1,5]		Laterally Loaded C-Stud	Axially Loaded C-Stud		Code Ref.
					Stud	Bridging	Allowable Torsional Moment[2] (in.-lb.)	Allowable Brace Strength[2, 3] (lb.)	Brace Stiffness[4] (lb./in.)	
SFC4.25	54 (16)	4¼	6	33 (20)	(2) #10	(2) #10	275	125	860	IBC
				43 (18)	(2) #10	(2) #10	510	190	1,220	
				54 (16)	(2) #10	(2) #10	645	280	2,045	
LSSC4.25	54 (16)	4¼	6	54 (16)	(2) #10	(2) #10	1,085	180	165	
SSC4.25	68 (14)	4¼	6	54 (16)	(2) #10	(2) #10	655	280	2,045	
				68 (14)	(2) #10	(2) #10	805	335	2,305	
				97 (12)	(2) #10	(2) #10	920	660	4,230	
LSSC6.25	54 (16)	6¼	8, 10, 12	54 (16)	(2) #10	(2) #10	1,085	180	685	

1. See illustrations for fastener placement.
2. Allowable loads are for use when utilizing Allowable Stress Design methodology. For LRFD loads, multiply the tabulated ASD values by 1.6.
3. Allowable brace strengths are based on ultimate test load divided by a safety factor. Serviceability limit is not considered, as brace stiffness requirements are given in Section D3.3 of AISI S100. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie if nominal brace strength is required.
4. Tabulated stiffness values apply to both ASD and LRFD designs.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical SFC4.25 Installation



Typical SSC4.25 Installation

DBC Drywall Bridging Connector

Work smarter, not harder

Patented design allows for one- or two-screw installation of the DBC, significantly reducing labor and material cost. The first and only connector load rated for ¾" u-channel, the DBC joins the SUBH line of bridging connectors tested as a system, ensuring that published design capacities capture the influence of stud web depth and thickness.

Features:

- Most applications require only a single screw
- Designed for ¾" u-channel to fit smaller web knockouts common to drywall studs
- Compatible with drywall stud depths of 3⅝" and 6" with 1½" wide knockouts

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

DBC2.5
US Patents
8,813,456 and 8,590,255

Material: 33 mil (20 ga.) carbon steel

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- With ¾" x 54 mil (16 ga.) u-channel installed through the stud web knockouts, insert the DBC2.5 through the knockout so that the DBC slots engage the stud web and the DBC flanges engage the u-channel as shown in the illustration
- Use the specified number of #8 screws to fasten the DBC to the u-channel

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information: DBC2.5-R200 (Bucket of 200)

DBC Drywall Bridging Connector

DBC — Bridging Connector Strength Allowable Loads

Model No.	Stud Depth	Stud Thickness and Yield Strength			Fasteners		Laterally Loaded C-Stud Allowable Torsional Moment (in. - lb.)	Code Ref.
		Mil	Gauge[3]	Fy (ksi)				
DBC2.5	3⅝	15	25 EQ.	50	Min.	(1) #8	65	—
		18	25	33				
		19	20 EQ.	65				
		20	20 EQ.	57				
		30	20 DW	33	Min.	(1) #8	85	
					Max.	(2) #8	125	
		33	20 STR	33	Min.	(1) #8	85	
					Max.	(2) #8	125	
	6	15	25 EQ.	50	Min.	(1) #8	65	
		18	25	33				
		19	20 EQ.	65				
		21	20 EQ.	57				
		30	20 DW	33	Min.	(1) #8	85	
					Max.	(2) #8	125	
		33	20 STR	33	Min.	(1) #8	85	
					Max.	(2) #8	125	

1. Allowable loads are for use when utilizing Allowable Stress Design methodology. For LRFD loads, multiply the ASD tabulated values by 1.6.
2. Min. fastener quantity and tabulated values — fill round hole (one screw total); Max. fastener quantity and tabulated values — fill round and triangle holes (two screws total).
3. EQ — equivalent, DW — drywall, STR — structural.

Design Example

Given

- 600S125–18 (33 ksi) studs at 24" o.c., 10' tall
  Mid-point bracing (5' o.c.)
  Distance from shear center to mid-plane of web, m = 0.408 in.
  (SFIA Technical Guide Version 2018)
- Lateral load = 5 psf

Laterally-Loaded Stud Design

ASD Design load tributary to brace:

$W = (5\ psf)(2\ ft.)(5\ ft.) = 50\ lb.$

Required bracing force (AISI S100 Eq. D3.2.1-3):

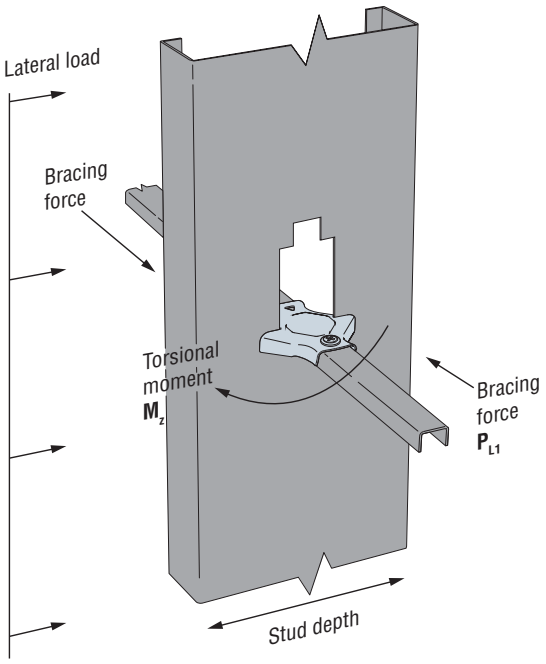
$P_{L1} = -P_{L2} = 1.5(m/d)W = (1.5)(0.408\ in./6\ in.)(50\ lb.) = 5.1\ lb.$

Torsional moment:

$M_Z = P_{L1}d = -P_{L2}d = (5.1\ lb.)(6\ in.) = 30.6\ in.\text{-}lb.$

From Allowable Loads table above, for 6"–18 mil stud:

➡ Select DBC2.5 with Min. fasteners ((1) #8)
Allowable torsional moment = 65 in.- lb. > 30.6 in.- lb. **OK**



Laterally Loaded C-Stud

CS Coiled Strap

CS coiled utility straps are an ideal solution when it is desired to brace wall studs via the flanges with strap. These products are packaged in lightweight (about 40 pounds) cartons and can be cut to length on the job site.

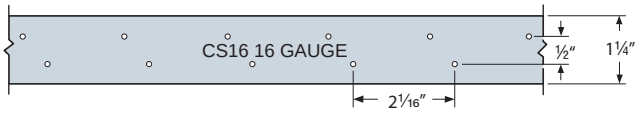
Materials: See table.

Finish: Galvanized (G90); ZMAX®

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes.
- Refer to the applicable code for minimum edge and end distance.
- The table shows the maximum allowable loads and the screws required to obtain them. See footnote #1. Fewer screws may be used as given by footnote #3.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



CS16 Hole Pattern
(all other CS straps similar)

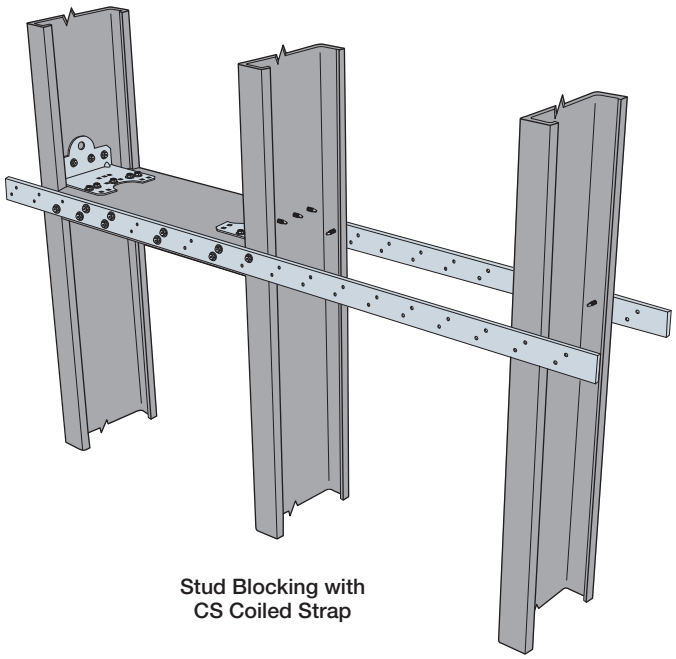
Model No.	Total Length (ft.)	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Width (in.)	Fasteners (At Blocking)[4] Framing Thickness mil (ga.) 33 (20)	43 (18)	54 (16)	Allowable Tension Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
CS16	150	54 (16)	1¼	(9) #10	(6) #10	(4) #10	1,550	IBC, FL, LA
CS20	250	33 (20)	1¼	(6) #10	(4) #10	(3) #10	945	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. In order to achieve the tabulated loads in the strap, attach each strap to the blocking with the tabulated number of screws.
2. Strap length at blocking to achieve tabulated load = number of tabulated screws + 1".
3. Calculate the strap value for a reduced number of screws to the blocking as follows:

$$\text{Allowable Load} = \frac{\text{No. of Screws Used}}{\text{No. of Screws in Table}} \times \text{Table Load.}$$

4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Stud Blocking with CS Coiled Strap

LTB Bridging

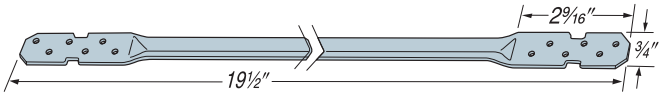
LTB bridging connectors are a cost-effective solution for bracing between non-load-bearing wall studs when compared with field fabricated blocking and clip angles.

Material: 27 mil (22 ga.)

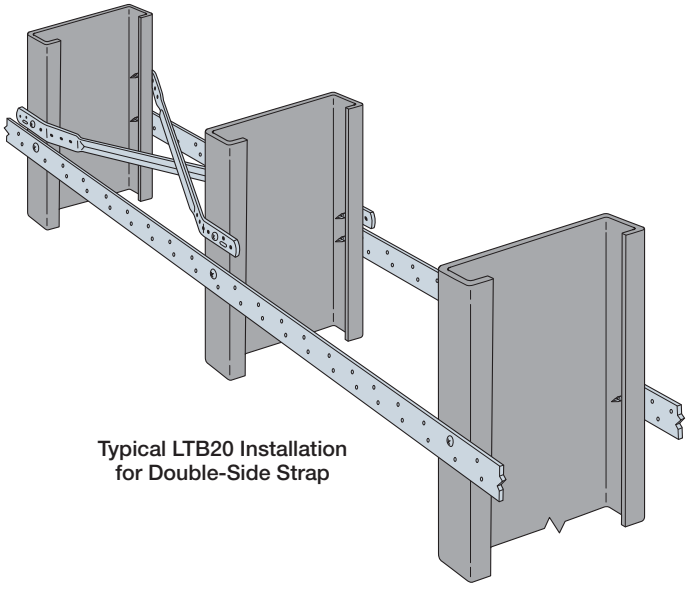
Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use (2) #10 screws at each end
- The LTB can be utilized with 3⅝", 6", 8", and 10" studs at 16" o.c.
- LTB works only in tension, so must be used in cross pairs
- Install bridging tightly; loose installation may allow stud movement



LTB20



Typical LTB20 Installation for Double-Side Strap

Curved Hand-Bendable Framing

Ready-Track® Framing

Ready-Track framing is the fast and dependable way to frame curved walls on the jobsite. Simple to bend into smooth curves, it holds its shape without fasteners for easy positioning and installation.

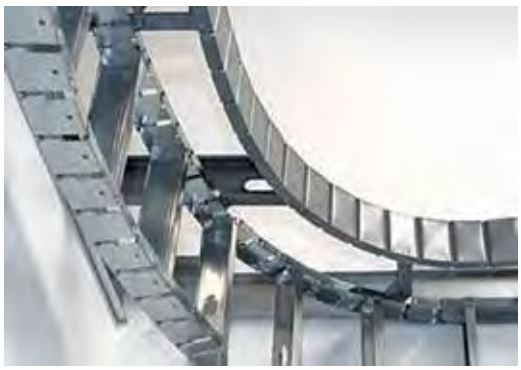
- Ideal for curved walls, stairwells, soffits, clouds and complicated compound radiuses
- Handles almost any application when you need material curved along the flange
- Screw holes in the bottom web allow the top-track radius to be locked down for easy replication, once fitted over the bottom track
- Optional screw holes in the leg allow the radius to be easily locked down from the side

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Product Information

Model No.	Track Width (in.)	Length (ft.)	Quantity per Bundle*
20 Gauge (30 mil)			
RT250-8	2½	8	12
RT250-10	2½	10	10
RT350-8	3½	8	12
RT362-8	3⅝	8	12
RT362-10	3⅝	10	10
RT400-8	4	8	6
RT400-10	4	10	10
RT550-8	5½	8	6
RT600-8	6	8	6
RT600-10	6	10	10
18 Gauge (43 mil)			
RT362-8-18	3⅝	8	12
RT362-10-18	3⅝	10	10
RT600-8-18	6	8	6
RT600-10-18	6	10	10

*Product is shipped in bundled, straight sections.



Typical Ready-Track Installation

Ready-Arch® Framing

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Creating arched openings and designs is simpler than ever with Ready-Arch framing members. Round, elliptical or s-shapes are all easy to form on the jobsite without any cutting or additional reinforcement. Ready-Arch members are also ideal for more challenging applications where material needs to curve along the web.

- Ideal for soffits, arches, light coves and elliptical or eyebrow curves for windows and doorways
- 20-gauge (30 mil) steel holds its shape without any fasteners
- Installs to cold-formed steel or wood framing

Product Information

Model No.	Width (in.)	Length (ft.)	Quantity per Bundle*
RA362-8	3⅝	8	10
RA600-8	6	8	6

*Product is shipped in bundled, straight sections.

Typical Ready-Arch Installation

Ready-Hat® Framing

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Whether the plans call for framing over a CMU wall or concrete column or just a curved transition from wall to ceiling, the Ready-Hat furring and framing channel is right for the job. This versatile product is easy to form by hand into the exact shape needed and is secured to concrete or CMU walls with powder-driven fasteners or concrete screws.

- Ideal for furring on curved walls or to create coves, barrel vaults, groin vaults, soffits and serpentine ceilings
- Great for wrapping columns or as cross-framing to eliminate drywall butt joints
- 20-gauge (33 mil) steel holds its shape once formed and positioned for easy fastening

Product Information

Model No.	Channel Height (in.)	Overall Width (in.)	Length (ft.)	Quantity per Bundle*
RH087-10	⅞	2½	10	10

*Product is shipped in bundled, straight sections.

Typical Ready-Hat Installation

Ready-Angle® Framing

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

Ready-Angle framing angle adapts to almost any shape, and curves in multiple directions, so it's easy to form challenging compound curves and s-bends. Use two pieces to replicate curved track for steel and wood studs, to form arches of any depth quickly, or to produce finished corners that are ready for drywall.

- Ideal for s-shapes, spirals, sweeps or virtually any free-form shape
- 20-gauge (30 mil) steel holds its shape without any fasteners
- A versatile product for problem-solving on the jobsite

Product Information

Model No.	Angle Leg (in.)	Length (ft.)	Quantity per Bundle*
RL150-8	1½	8	12
RL150-10	1½	10	10

*Product is shipped in bundled, straight sections.

Typical Ready-Angle Installation

Ready Track Bender™ Custom Framing Tool

The Ready Track Bender is a portable, on-the-jobsite tool that bends studs and track easily, accurately and conveniently by creating compound indentations at consistent intervals along the length of the material.

- Spaces indentations as close as 2" apart for a tight radius, and up to 12" or more apart for a larger radius
- Forms all standard stud and track profiles up to 20-gauge thick and 6" wide
- No flange or web cutting to form radius and no plywood or strap repair needed for strength
- Reliable and precise — turn the dial to the desired radius and create uniform bends in piece after piece, all day long
- Tough heavy-gauge steel construction throughout for smooth, trouble-free operation job after job
- Rugged plastic case for easy transportation

Minimum Bend Radius

Track/Stud Width (in.)	Approx. Min. Radius (in.)	Bend Spacing (in.)
2½	13	2
3½ – 4	19	2
5½ – 6	27	2

Models and Capabilities

S150 Standard Tool

- Bends 20-gauge and 25-gauge steel
- Forms track or studs 2½" to 6" wide
- Leg length up to 1⅝" high

D150 Deluxe Tool

- Bends 20-gauge and 25-gauge steel
- Forms track or studs 2½" to 6" wide
- Leg length up to 3" high

Ready Trim Bender™ Custom Framing Tool

The Ready Trim Bender allows the user to bend angles quickly, accurately and conveniently right on the jobsite by creating compound indentations at consistent intervals along the length of the angle. It eliminates the need for old-fashioned tin snips and the trial-and-error method of approximating the right radius.

- Consistently forms the exact radius you need
- Tough heavy-gauge steel construction assures a smooth, trouble-free operation job after job
- Great for 20-gauge to 25-gauge angles with 1½" x 1½", 2" x 2" or 3" x 3" legs
- Minimum radius is 30"–44"

Ready Trim Bender — Model No. AB200

To learn more about how Simpson Strong-Tie can make your curved CFS wall and ceiling framing jobs faster and easier, visit **strongtie.com/cfs.**

Concrete Connectors

AnchorMate® Anchor Bolt Holders

The reusable AnchorMate anchor bolt holder is designed to hold the anchor in place before the concrete pour, as required in some jurisdictions. The gripping section secures the bolt in place without a nut for quicker setup and teardown. It also protects the threads from wet concrete and simplifies trowel finishing.

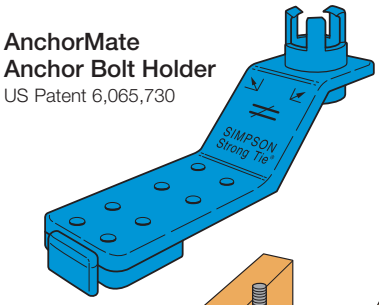
Features:

- Built-in 2x4 and 2x6 stops eliminate measuring.
- Color coded for easy size identification.
- Use the ⅝" and ⅞" AnchorMate to secure the SSTB to the formboard before the concrete pour. Alignment arrows (left or right) match the SSTB bolt head arrow.

Material: Nylon

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Model No.	Diameter (in.)	Color	Code Ref.
AM½	½	Yellow	—
AM⅝	⅝	Blue	
AM¾	¾	Red	
AM⅞	⅞	Green	
AM1	1	Black	



AnchorMate Anchor Bolt Holder
US Patent 6,065,730

Typical AnchorMate Installation for a 2x4 Mudsill

Typical AnchorMate Installation for a 2x6 Mudsill

ABS Anchor Bolt Stabilizer

The ABS stabilizes the anchor bolt to prevent it from being pushed against the form during the concrete pour.

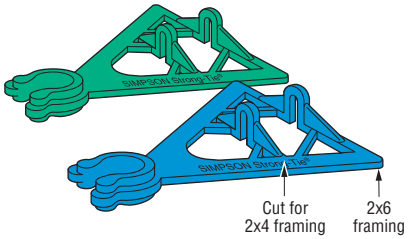
Features:

- Supports the bolt approximately 8" below the top of the concrete
- Model ABS⅝ is for the ⅝" SSTB and ABS⅞ is for the ⅞" SSTB
- Thin section limits the effect of a cold joint
- Sized for 2x4 and 2x6 mudsills

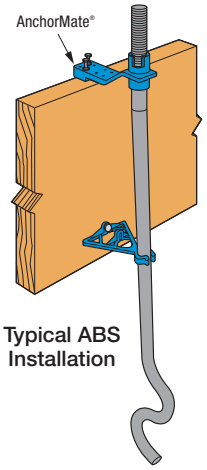
Material: Engineered Composite Plastic

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Model No.	Diameter (in.)	Color	Code Ref.
ABS⅝	⅝	Blue	—
ABS⅞	⅞	Green	



ABS Anchor Bolt Stabilizer



Typical ABS Installation

StrapMate® Strap Holder

The StrapMate is designed to keep the STHD and LSTHD straps vertically aligned during the concrete pour to minimize possibility of spalling. The friction fit allows for quick and easy installation.

Features:

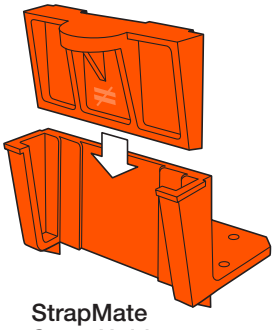
- The StrapMate is reusable
- Works with STHD, LSTHD

Material: Engineered Composite Plastic

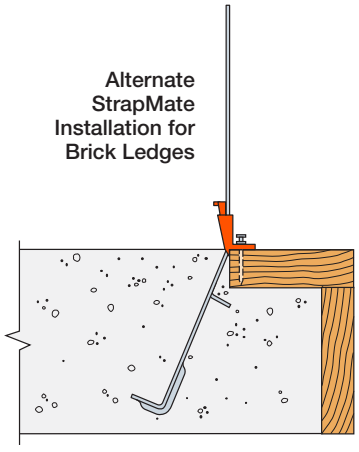
- Designed to fit ¾" plywood forms up to 1¾" LVL forms and larger
- The strap is positioned off the front edge of the form board

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Model No.	Nails	Code Ref.
SM1	(2) 8d duplex	—



StrapMate Strap Holder
US Patent 6,796,099



Alternate StrapMate Installation for Brick Ledges

BP/LBP Bearing Plates

Bearing plates give greater bearing surface than standard cut washers, and help distribute the load at these critical connections.

The BP½-3 and BP⅝-3 are 3" x 3" bearing plates that meet the latest requirements of the IRC and IBC. These plate washers are available uncoated or with a hot-dip galvanized (HDG) coating.

The BPS and LBPS are bearing plates that offer increased flexibility. The slotted hole allows for adjustability to account for bolts that are not in the middle of the track-bottom plate.

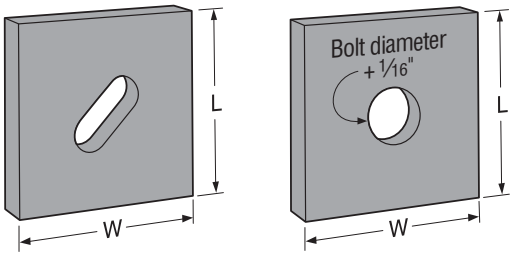
Material: See table

Finish: LBP, LBPS and BP⅝S — Galvanized;
BP7/8-2 and BP⅝S — Zinc Plated; BPS, BP — None.
BPs and BPSs may be ordered HDG;
LBP and LBPS products may be ordered ZMAX®; contact Simpson Strong-Tie. Refer to pp. 17–19 for Corrosion Information.

Installation:

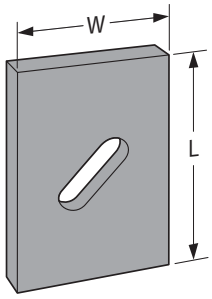
- See General Notes on pp. 13–15.
- BP/BPS — For shearwall applications, position edge of plate washer within ½" of sheathed edge of track-bottom plate.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



BPS
(LBPS similar)

BP
(LBP similar)

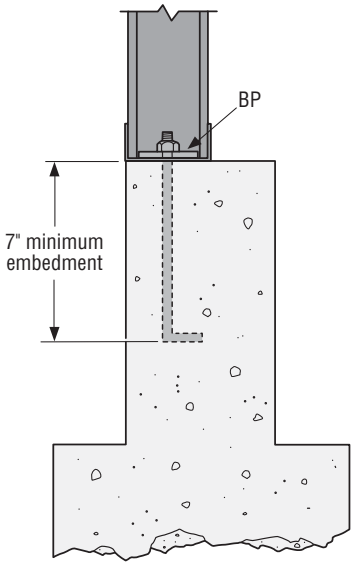


BPS½-6
(other models similar)

Bolt Dia. (in.)	Model No.	Thickness	Dimensions (in.)		Code Ref.
			W	L	
⅜	BP3/8-2	3/16"	2	2	IBC, FL
½	LBP1/2	9/64"	2	2	—
	LBPS1/2	9/64"	3	3	
	BPS1/2-3	3 ga.	3	3	
	BPS1/2-6	3 ga.	3	4½	
	BP1/2	3/16"	2	2	
	BP1/2-3	3 ga.	3	3	IBC, FL
⅝	LBP5/8	9/64"	2	2	—
	LBPS5/8	9/64"	3	3	
	BPS5/8-3	3 ga.	3	3	
	BPS5/8-6	3 ga.	3	4½	
	BP5/8-2	3/16"	2	2	IBC, FL
	BP5/8	¼"	2½	2½	—
	BP5/8-3	3 ga.	3	3	IBC, FL
¾	BP3/4	5/16"	2¾	2¾	
	BP3/4-3	3 ga.	3	3	
	BPS3/4-3	3 ga.	3	3	—
	BPS3/4-6	3 ga.	3	4½	
⅞	BP7/8-2	⅜"	1 15/16	2¼	
	BP7/8	5/16"	3	3	
1	BP1	⅜"	3½	3½	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. Standard cut washer required with BPS1/2-3, BPS5/8-3, BPS3/4-3, BPS1/2-6, BPS5/8-6 and BPS3/4-6 (not provided) per the 2015 IRC and 2015 SPDWS.



Typical BP Installed with a Bottom Track Anchor Bolt

CNW Coupler Nuts

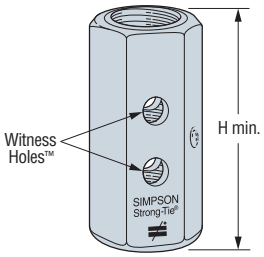
Simpson Strong-Tie® coupler nuts are a tested and load-rated method to join threaded rod and anchor bolts. "Witness" holes in the nut provide a means to verify when rods are properly installed. The positive stop feature helps ensure even threading into each end of the nut. CNWs meet and exceed the specified minimum tensile capacity of corresponding ASTM A36 bolts and threaded rod. HSCNWs meet and exceed the specified minimum tensile capacity of corresponding ASTM A449 bolts and threaded rod. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for other coupler nut sizes.

Finish: Zinc Plated

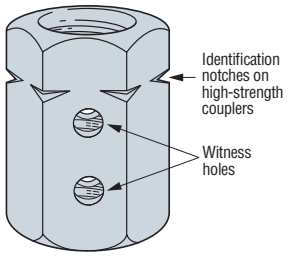
Installation:

- Tighten the two rods until each all-thread rod is visible in the witness hole. Any portion of the thread visible in the witness is a correct installation.
- Standard CNW for use with non-hot-dip galvanized all-thread rod only.
- ⅝" and ⅞" diameter couplers available with oversized threads for installation to hot-dip galvanized bolts (order CNW⅝-⅝OST and CNW⅞-⅞OST). Note that only one side is oversized to accommodate HDG rods and bolts.
- Some OST couplers are typically oversized on one end of the coupler nut only and will be marked with an "O" on the oversized side. Couplers may be oversized on both ends. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

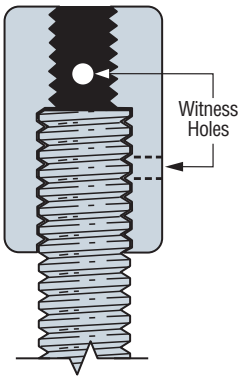


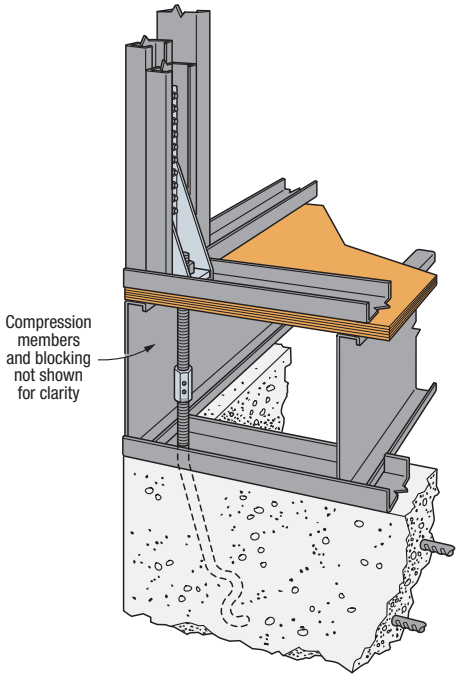
CNW
Allows Fast Visual Check for Correct All Thread Rod Installation



HSCNW
High-Strength Coupler Nut

CNW Transition Coupler Nut





Typical CNW Rim Joist Installation

Model No.	Rod Diameter (in.)	H Min. (in.)	Allowable Tension Capacity (lb.) (100)	Code Ref.
CNW½	0.500	1½	4,265	IBC, FL
CNW⅝	0.625	1⅞	6,675	
CNW¾	0.750	2¼	9,610	
CNW⅞	0.875	2½	13,080	—
CNW1	1.000	2¾	17,080	
CNW1¼	1.250	3	26,690	
HSCNW¾	0.750	2¼	19,880	
HSCNW1	1.000	2¾	35,345	
Transition Couplers				
CNW⅝ -½	0.625 to 0.500	1½	4,265	IBC, FL
CNW¾ -⅝	0.750 to 0.625	1¾	6,675	
CNW⅞ -⅝	0.875 to 0.625	2	6,675	—
CNW1-⅞	1.000 to 0.875	2¼	13,080	

1. Allowable loads shown are based on AISC 14th Edition A36 and A449 (HS) threaded rod capacities.

ABL Anchor Bolt Locator

The ABL enables the accurate and secure placement of anchor bolts on concrete-deck forms prior to concrete placement. The structural heavy-hex nut is attached to a pre-formed steel "chair," which eliminates the need for an additional nut on the bottom of the anchor bolt. Electro-galvanized versions available for HDG anchor bolts. Order ABL-OST when using HDG anchor bolts.

Features:

- Designed for optimum concrete flow.
- Installed with nails or screws.
- Meets code requirement for 1" stand off. Also available with 1½" standoff. Order ABLXX-1.5.
- PAB anchors are not designed for use with the ABL. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for pre-assembled anchor solutions to be used with ABL.

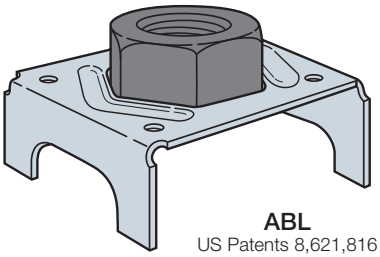
Material: Nut — Heavy hex; Chair — Steel

Finish: Nut — None or Electro-galvanized; Chair — G90; ABL-OST — HDG

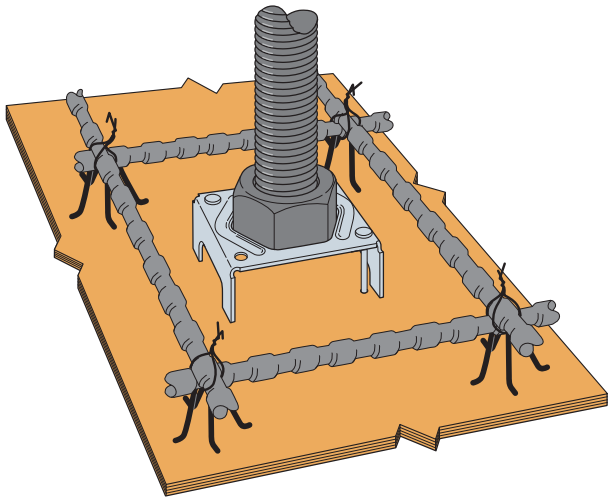
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Please visit **strongtie.com** for ABL load ratings.

Model No.	Anchor Bolt Diameter (in.)	Code Ref.
ABL4-1	½	—
ABL5-1	⅝	
ABL6-1	¾	
ABL7-1	⅞	
ABL8-1	1	
ABL9-1	1⅛	
ABL10-1	1¼	



ABL
US Patents 8,621,816 and 8,381,482



Typical ABL Installation

MASA/MASAP Mudsill Anchors

Mudsill anchors have always been a time-saving alternative to anchor bolts, and the MASA anchors provide even greater load-carrying capacity alternative. For ⅝" and ½" mudsill anchor bolts on bottom tracks, the MASA has load capacities that meet or exceed the parallel and perpendicular to plate shear capacity of other cast-in-place anchors. Two versions of the MASA are available — the standard MASA for installation on standard forms, and the MASAP for panelized forms.

The MASA and MASAP are code listed by ICC-ES under the 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 IBC® and IRC® and have been tested to meet the requirements of ICC-ES acceptance criteria AC-398 for cracked and uncracked concrete.

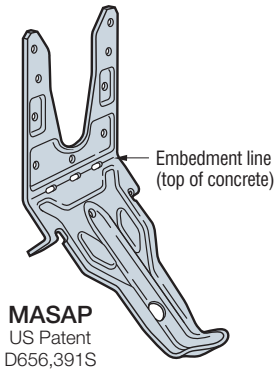
Material: 16 gauge

Finish: Galvanized, all available in ZMAX® coating. See Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

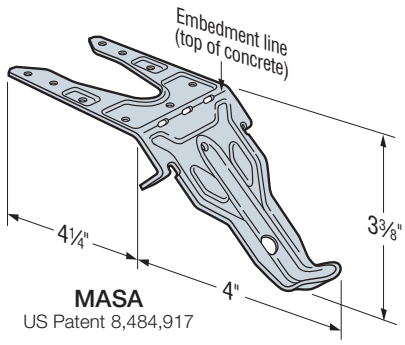
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes
- **MASA/MASAP**
  - Concrete shall have a minimum f'_c = 2,500 psi.
  - Spalling — Full loads apply for spalls up to a maximum height of 1¼" and a maximum depth of ⅞". Any exposed portion of the mudsill anchor must be protected against possible corrosion.
  - Minimum MASA end distance is 4" and minimum center-to-center spacing is 8" for a full load.
  - For continuous load path, MASA should be installed on the same side of the wall as uplift connectors.

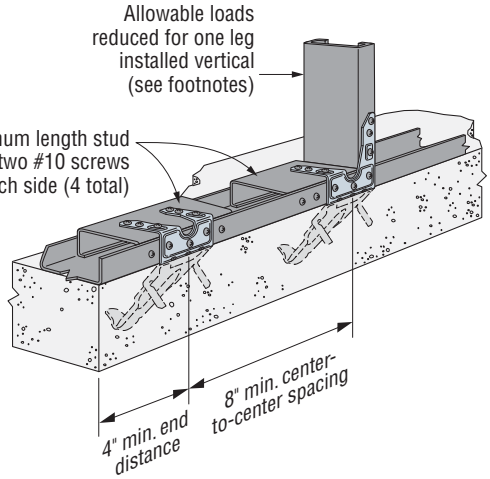
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



MASAP
US Patent
D656,391S



MASA
US Patent 8,484,917

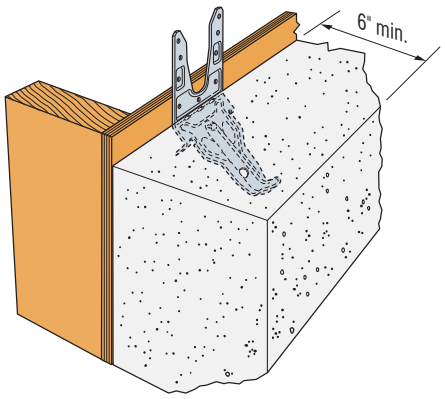


Standard MASA/MASAP Installation on CFS Track

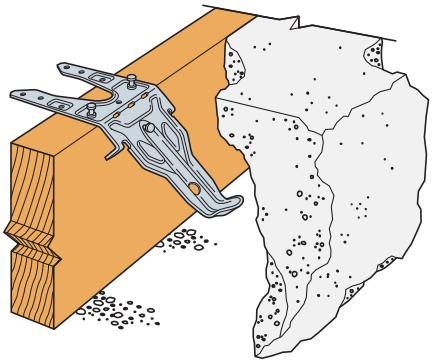
Allowable Loads for MASA/MASAP Cast-in-Place Mudsill Anchor on CFS Track

Model No.	Fasteners[8]		Allowable Load (lb.)[1,2,3,4,5] 43 mil (18 ga.) CFS						Code Ref.
			Standard Installation						
			Wind and SDC A&B[6]			SDC C–F			
	Sides	Top of Track	Uplift	Parallel to Track[7]	Perpendicular to Track	Uplift	Parallel to Track[7]	Perpendicular to Track	
			Non-Cracked						
MASA or MASAP	(3) #10	(6) #10	645	1,155	855	565	1,010	750	IBC, FL, LA
			Cracked						
			490	1,155	630	425	1,010	550	

1. Allowable loads are governed by tests and may not be increased (C_D = 1.0).
2. The tabulated allowable (ASD) loads may be multiplied by 1.67 for designs for wind and in SDC A&B, and by 1.4 for designs in SDC C through F to obtain the LRFD loads.
3. Minimum concrete compression strength, f'_c is 2,500 psi.
4. Allowable loads are based on a minimum stemwall width of 6".
5. For simultaneous loads in more than one direction, the connector must be evaluated using the Unity Equation.
6. Per Section 1613 of the 2012, 2015 and 2018 IBC, detached one- and two-family dwellings in SDC C may use the "Wind and SDC A&B" allowable loads.
7. Parallel-to-Track loads for One-Leg-Up Installation: SDC A–C = 985 lb., SDC C–F = 860 lb.
8. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Standard MASAP Installation in Concrete



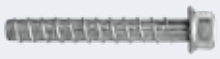
Standard MASA Installation in Concrete

Anchors

Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Solutions for CFS Construction

The most frequently applicable and suitable Simpson Strong-Tie Anchors used with CFS installations.
For further information and more anchorage solutions, please visit **strongtie.com**.

✓ = Code listed ✓ = Tested — = Not tested

Product			Tested Base Code Listings					
			Concrete		Concrete on Metal Deck	CMU		Other
			Cracked	Uncracked		Grout-Filled	Hollow	
Adhesive Anchors	SET-3G™		✓	✓	—	—	—	—
	SET-XP®		✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—
	AT-XP®		✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—
Mechanical Anchors	Titen HD® (THD) (reference pp. 155–159)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
	Titen HD® Countersunk Screw Anchor		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
	Strong-Bolt® 2 (STB2)		✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
	Wedge-All® (WA)		—	✓	✓	✓	—	—
	Tie-Wire (TW)		—	✓	✓	—	—	—

Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Solutions for CFS Construction

✓ = Code listed ✓ = Tested — = Not tested

	Product		Tested Base Code Listings					
			Concrete		Concrete on Metal Deck	CMU		Other
			Cracked	Uncracked		Grout-Filled	Hollow	
Mechanical Anchors	Titen® 2 (TTN2)		—	✓	—	✓	✓	—
	Drop-In (DIAB)		—	✓	✓	—	—	Hollow Core ✓
	Hollow Drop-In (HDIA)		—	✓	—	—	✓	—
	Zinc Nailon™ (ZN)		—	✓	—	—	—	—
	Crimp Drive® (CD)		—	✓	✓	—	—	—
Direct Fastening	Powder-Actuated Fasteners (PDPAT, PDPA) (reference pp. 160–162)		—	✓	✓	✓	✓	Steel ✓
	Gas-Actuated Fasteners (GDP, GDPS)		—	✓	✓	✓	✓	Steel ✓
	Gas-Actuated Fasteners (GDPSK)		—	—	—	—	—	Plywood/ OSB to CFS ✓

Titen HD® Heavy-Duty Screw Anchor

The original high-strength screw anchor for use in cracked and uncracked concrete, as well as uncracked masonry. The Titen HD offers low installation torque and outstanding performance. Designed and tested in dry, interior, non-corrosive environments or temporary outdoor applications, the Titen HD demonstrates industry-leading performance even in seismic conditions.

Features

- Code listed under IBC/IRC in accordance with ICC-ES AC193 and ACI 355.2 for cracked and uncracked concrete per ICC-ES ESR-2713
- Code listed under IBC/IRC in accordance with ICC-ES AC106 for masonry per ICC-ES ESR-1056
- Qualified for static and seismic loading conditions
- Thread design undercuts to efficiently transfer the load to the base material
- Standard fractional sizes
- Specialized heat-treating process creates tip hardness for better cutting without compromising the ductility
- No special drill bit required — designed to install using standard-sized ANSI tolerance drill bits
- Hex-washer head requires no separate washer, unless required by code, and provides a clean installed appearance
- Removable — ideal for temporary anchoring (e.g., formwork, bracing) or applications where fixtures may need to be moved
- Reuse of the anchor to achieve listed load values is not recommended

Codes: ICC-ES ESR-2713 (concrete); ICC-ES ESR-1056 (masonry); City of L.A. RR25741 (concrete), RR25560 (masonry); Florida FL-15730.6; FM 3017082, 3035761 and 3043442; Multiple DOT listings

Material: Carbon steel

Coating: Zinc plated or mechanically galvanized.

Not recommended for permanent exterior use or highly corrosive environments.

Titen HD Screw Anchor

Cracked Concrete CODE LISTED

Serrated teeth on the tip of the Titen HD screw anchor facilitate cutting and reduce installation torque.

Installation

Holes in metal fixtures to be mounted should match the diameter specified in the table below.

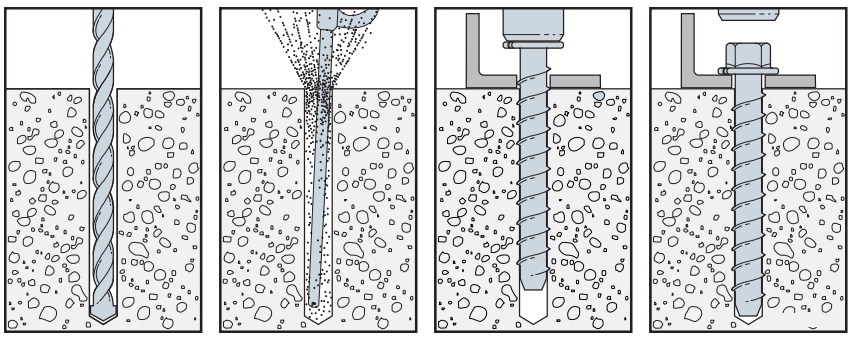
Use a Titen HD screw anchor one time only — installing the anchor multiple times may result in excessive thread wear and reduce load capacity.

Do not use impact wrenches to install into hollow CMU.

Caution: Oversized holes in base material will reduce or eliminate the mechanical interlock of the threads with the base material and reduce the anchor's load capacity.

1. Drill a hole in the base material using a carbide drill bit the same diameter as the nominal diameter of the anchor to be installed. Drill the hole to the specified embedment depth plus minimum hole depth overdrill (see table below right) to allow the thread tapping dust to settle, and blow it clean using compressed air. (Overhead installations need not be blown clean.) Alternatively, drill the hole deep enough to accommodate embedment depth and the dust from drilling and tapping.
2. Insert the anchor through the fixture and into the hole.
3. Tighten the anchor into the base material until the hex-washer head contacts the fixture.

Installation Sequence



Additional Installation Information for Structural Steel

Titen HD® Diameter (in.)	Wrench Size (in.)	Recommended Steel Fixture Hole Size (in.)	Minimum Hole Depth Overdrill (in.)
¼	⅜	⅜ to 7⁄16	⅛
⅜	9⁄16	½ to 9⁄16	¼
½	¾	⅝ to 11⁄16	½
⅝	15⁄16	¾ to 13⁄16	½
¾	1 ⅛	⅞ to 15⁄16	½

Suggested fixture hole sizes are for structural steel thicker than 12 gauge only. Larger holes are not required for wood or cold-formed steel members.

Titen HD® Heavy-Duty Screw Anchor

Titen HD Anchor Product Data — Zinc Plated

Size (in.)	Model No.	Drill Bit Dia. (in.)	Wrench Size (in.)	Quantity	
				Box	Carton
¼ x 1⅞	THDB25178H	¼	⅜	100	500
¼ x 2¾	THDB25234H	¼	⅜	50	250
¼ x 3	THDB25300H	¼	⅜	50	250
¼ x 3½	THDB25312H	¼	⅜	50	250
¼ x 4	THDB25400H	¼	⅜	50	250
⅜ x 1¾	THD37134H†	⅜	9⁄16	50	250
⅜ x 2½	THD37212H†	⅜	9⁄16	50	200
⅜ x 3	THD37300H	⅜	9⁄16	50	200
⅜ x 4	THD37400H	⅜	9⁄16	50	200
⅜ x 5	THD37500H	⅜	9⁄16	50	100
⅜ x 6	THD37600H	⅜	9⁄16	50	100
½ x 3	THD50300H	½	¾	25	100
½ x 4	THD50400H	½	¾	20	80
½ x 5	THD50500H	½	¾	20	80
½ x 6	THD50600H	½	¾	20	80
½ x 6½	THD50612H	½	¾	20	40
½ x 8	THD50800H	½	¾	20	40
½ x 12	THD501200H	½	¾	5	25
½ x 13	THD501300H	½	¾	5	25
½ x 14	THD501400H	½	¾	5	25
½ x 15	THD501500H	½	¾	5	25
⅝ x 4	THDB62400H	⅝	15⁄16	10	40
⅝ x 5	THDB62500H	⅝	15⁄16	10	40
⅝ x 6	THDB62600H	⅝	15⁄16	10	40
⅝ x 6½	THDB62612H	⅝	15⁄16	10	40
⅝ x 8	THDB62800H	⅝	15⁄16	10	20
⅝ x 10	THDB62100H	⅝	15⁄16	10	20
¾ x 4	THD75400H	¾	1⅛	10	40
¾ x 5	THD75500H	¾	1⅛	5	20
¾ x 6	THDT75600H	¾	1⅛	5	20
¾ x 7	THD75700H	¾	1⅛	5	10
¾ x 8½	THD75812H	¾	1⅛	5	10
¾ x 10	THD75100H	¾	1⅛	5	10

† These models do not meet minimum embedment depth requirements for strength design and require maximum installation torque of 25 ft. – lb. using a torque wrench, driver drill or cordless ¼" impact driver with a maximum permitted torque rating of 100 ft. – lb.

Titen HD Anchor Product Data — Mechanically Galvanized

Size (in.)	Model No.	Drill Bit Dia. (in.)	Wrench Size (in.)	Quantity	
				Box	Carton
⅜ x 3	THD37300HMG	⅜	9⁄16	50	200
⅜ x 4	THD37400HMG			50	200
⅜ x 5	THD37500HMG			50	100
⅜ x 6	THD37600HMG			50	100
½ x 4	THD50400HMG	½	¾	20	80
½ x 5	THD50500HMG			20	80
½ x 6	THD50600HMG			20	80
½ x 6½	THD50612HMG			20	40
½ x 8	THD50800HMG			20	40
⅝ x 5	THDB62500HMG	⅝	15⁄16	10	40
⅝ x 6	THDB62600HMG			10	40
⅝ x 6½	THDB62612HMG			10	40
⅝ x 8	THDB62800HMG			10	20
¾ x 6	THDT75600HMG	¾	1⅛	5	20
¾ x 8½	THD75812HMG			5	10
¾ x 10	THD75100HMG			5	10

Mechanical galvanizing meets ASTM B695, Class 65, Type 1. Intended for some pressure-treated wood sill plate applications. Not for use in other corrosive or outdoor environments. Visit **strongtie.com/info** for more corrosion information.

Titen HD® Heavy-Duty Screw Anchor

Table 1: Titen HD — Tension Loads Attaching Cold-Formed Steel To Normal-Weight Concrete (lb.)[6]

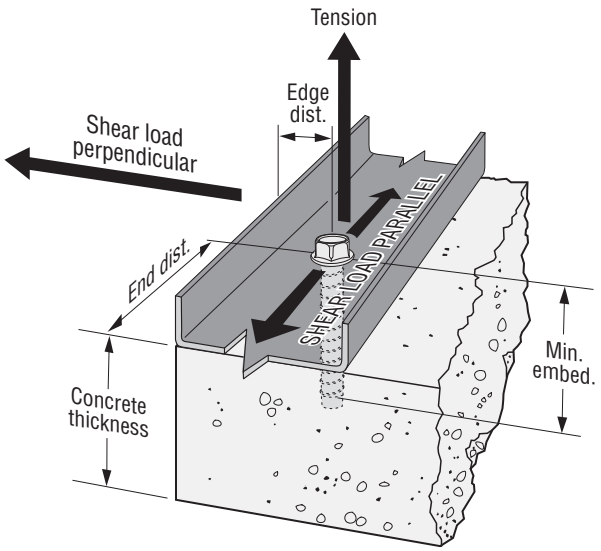
Anchor Size (in.)	Drill Bit (in.)	Edge Distance (in.)	End Distance (in.)	Min. Emb. Depth (in.)	Concrete Thickness (in.)	Spacing (in.)	Concrete ≥ 2,500 psi[3,4]				Cold-Formed Steel (ASD)[5]			
							LRFD[1,9,10] (Seismic)	LRFD[1,8,10] (Wind)	ASD[2,9,10] (Seismic)	ASD[2,8,10] (Wind)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	68 mil (14 ga.)
¼ x 1⅞	¼	1½	3	1⅝	3¼	6	470	630	330	375	390	505	920	1,160
		1¾	3	1⅝	3¼	6	530	705	370	425				
		3	3	1⅝	3¼	6	540	715	375	430				
¼ x 2¾		1½	3	2½	3½	6	725	965	510	580				
		1¾	3	2½	3½	6	790	1,050	555	630				
		3	3	2½	3½	6	930	1,240	650	745				
⅜ x 3	⅜	1¾	3	2½	4	6	600	800	420	480	585	760	1,380	1,740
½ x 4	½	1¾	4	3¼	5	8	940	1,255	660	755	585	760	1,380	1,740
		3	4	3¼	5	8	1,320	1,760	925	1,055				
		4	4	3¼	5	8	1,490	1,985	1,045	1,190				

See footnotes on p. 159.

Table 2: Titen HD — Shear Loads Perpendicular to Edge in Normal-Weight Concrete (lb.)[6]

Anchor Size (in.)	Drill Bit (in.)	Edge Distance (in.)	End Distance (in.)	Min. Emb. Depth (in.)	Concrete Thickness (in.)	Spacing (in.)	Concrete ≥ 2,500 psi[3,4]				Cold-Formed Steel (ASD)[5]			
							LRFD[1,9,10] (Seismic)	LRFD[1,8,10] (Wind)	ASD[2,9,10] (Seismic)	ASD[2,8,10] (Wind)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	68 mil (14 ga.)
¼ x 1⅞	¼	1½	3	1⅝	3¼	6	305	305	215	185	350	455	830	1,045
		1¾	3	1⅝	3¼	6	385	385	270	230				
		3	3	1⅝	3¼	9	555	555	390	335				
¼ x 2¾		1½	3	2½	3½	6	340	340	235	205				
		1¾	3	2½	3½	6	425	425	300	255				
		3	3	2½	3½	9	635	635	445	380				
⅜ x 3	⅜	1¾	7	2½	4	5¼	475	475	335	285	510	685	1,240	1,565
		3	7	2½	4	9	1,000	1,000	700	600				
½ x 4	½	1¾	8	3¼	5	5¼	545	545	380	325	595	880	1,655	2,085
		3	8	3¼	5	9	1,225	1,225	860	735				

See footnotes on p. 159.



Edge and end distances for Titen HD in concrete slab corner condition.

Titen HD® Heavy-Duty Screw Anchor

SIMPSON Strong-Tie®

Table 3: Titen HD — Shear Loads Parallel to Edge in Normal-Weight Concrete (lb./ft.)[6]

Anchor Size (in.)	Drill Bit (in.)	Edge Distance (in.)	End Distance (in.)	Min. Emb. Depth (in.)	Concrete Thickness (in.)	Spacing	Concrete ≥ 2,500 psi[3,4]				Cold-Formed Steel (ASD)[5]			
							LRFD[1,9,10] (Seismic)	LRFD[1,8,10] (Wind)	ASD[2,9,10] (Seismic)	ASD[2,8,10] (Wind)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	68 mil (14 ga.)
¼ x 1⅞	¼	1½	3	1⅝	3¼	0' – 6"	790	790	550	470	700	910	1,660	2,090
						0' – 8"	595	595	415	355	525	685	1,245	1,570
						1'– 0"	395	395	275	235	350	455	830	1,045
						1'– 4"	295	295	205	175	265	340	625	785
						2' – 0"	200	200	140	120	175	230	415	525
						2' – 8"	150	150	105	90	130	170	310	390
						4' – 0"	100	100	70	60	90	115	210	260
						6' – 0"	65	65	45	40	60	75	140	175
¼ x 1⅞	¼	3	3	1⅝	3¼	0' – 9"	740	740	520	445	465	605	1,105	1,395
						1'– 0"	555	555	390	335	350	455	830	1,045
						1'– 4"	415	415	295	250	265	340	625	785
						2' – 0"	280	280	195	170	175	230	415	525
						2' – 8"	210	210	145	125	130	170	310	390
						4' – 0"	140	140	100	85	90	115	210	260
						6' – 0"	95	95	65	55	60	75	140	175
¼ x 2¾	¼	3	3	2½	3½	0' – 9"	845	845	595	505	465	605	1,105	1,395
						1'– 0"	635	635	445	380	350	455	830	1,045
						1'– 4"	475	475	335	285	265	340	625	785
						2' – 0"	320	320	225	190	175	230	415	525
						2' – 8"	240	240	165	145	130	170	310	390
						4' – 0"	160	160	110	95	90	115	210	260
						6' – 0"	105	105	75	65	60	75	140	175
⅜ x 3	⅜	3	7	2½	4	0' – 8"	1,770	1,770	1,240	1,060	765	1,030	1,860	2,350
						1'– 0"	1,180	1,180	825	710	510	685	1,240	1,565
						1'– 4"	885	885	620	530	385	515	930	1,175
						2' – 0"	590	590	415	355	255	340	620	780
						2' – 8"	445	445	310	265	190	255	465	585
						4' – 0"	295	295	205	175	130	170	310	390
						6' – 0"	195	195	135	115	85	115	205	260
½ x 4	½	3	8	3¼	5	0' – 8"	2,505	2,505	1,755	1,505	895	1,320	2,485	3,130
						1'– 0"	1,670	1,670	1,170	1,000	595	880	1,655	2,085
						1'– 4"	1,255	1,255	880	755	445	660	1,240	1,565
						2' – 0"	835	835	585	500	300	440	830	1,045
						2' – 8"	625	625	440	375	220	330	620	780
						4' – 0"	420	420	295	250	150	220	415	520
						6' – 0"	280	280	195	170	100	145	275	350

See footnotes on p. 159.

Titen HD® Heavy-Duty Screw Anchor

Table 4: Titen HD — Tension Loads Attaching Cold-Formed Steel to Top of Normal-Weight Concrete over Metal Deck (lb.)[6,11]

Anchor Size (in.)	Drill Bit (in.)	Min. Edge Distance (in.)	Min. End Distance (in.)	Emb. Depth (in.)	Min. Concrete Thickness (in.)	Spacing (in.)	Concrete ≥ 3,000 psi[3,4]				Cold-Formed Steel (ASD)[5]			
							LRFD[1,9,10] (Seismic)	LRFD[1,8,10] (Wind)	ASD[2,9,10] (Seismic)	ASD[2,8,10] (Wind)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	68 mil (14 ga.)
¼ x 1⅞	¼	3½	3¾	1⅝	2½	3½	580	775	405	545	390	505	920	1,160
⅜ x 3	⅜	3	7¼	2½	3¼	3	660	880	460	615	585	760	1,380	1,740

See footnotes below.

Table 5: Titen HD — Shear Loads Perpendicular to Edge in Top of Normal-Weight Concrete over Metal Deck (lb.)[6,11]

Anchor Size (in.)	Drill Bit (in.)	Min. Edge Distance (in.)	Min. End Distance (in.)	Emb. Depth (in.)	Min. Concrete Thickness (in.)	Spacing (in.)	Concrete ≥ 3,000 psi[3,4]				Cold-Formed Steel (ASD)[5]			
							LRFD[1,9,10] (Seismic)	LRFD[1,8,10] (Wind)	ASD[2,9,10] (Seismic)	ASD[2,8,10] (Wind)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	68 mil (14 ga.)
¼ x 1⅞	¼	3½	3¾	1⅝	2½	3½	450	450	315	315	350	455	830	1,045
⅜ x 3	⅜	3	7¼	2½	3¼	3	660	660	460	460	510	685	1,240	1,565

See footnotes below.

Table 6: Titen HD — Shear Loads Parallel to Edge in Top of Normal-Weight Concrete over Metal Deck (lb./ft.)[6,11]

Anchor Size (in.)	Drill Bit (in.)	Min. Edge Distance (in.)	Min. End Distance (in.)	Emb. Depth (in.)	Min. Concrete Thickness (in.)	Spacing	Concrete ≥ 3,000 psi[3,4]				Cold-Formed Steel (ASD)[5]			
							LRFD[1,9,10] (Seismic)	LRFD[1,8,10] (Wind)	ASD[2,9,10] (Seismic)	ASD[2,8,10] (Wind)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	68 mil (14 ga.)
¼ x 1⅞	¼	3½	3¾	1⅝	2½	1'–0"	635	635	445	445	350	455	830	1,045
						1'–4"	475	475	335	335	265	340	625	785
⅜ x 3	⅜	3	7¼	2½	3¼	0'–9"	1,590	1,590	1,115	1,115	680	915	1,655	2,085
						1'–0"	1,195	1,195	835	835	510	685	1,240	1,565
						1'–4"	895	895	625	625	385	515	930	1,175

See footnotes below.

Footnotes

1. Anchorage designs conform to ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 and assume cracked concrete with no supplementary reinforcement.
2. Allowable Stress Design (ASD) values are obtained by multiplying Load Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) capacities by 0.7 for seismic and 0.6 for wind.
3. Anchor is considered as an individual anchor without influence from other anchors. For tables 2 and 3, shear load is applied perpendicular and parallel to the edge of concrete respectively.
4. Concrete shall have a minimum f'_c of 2,500 psi, 3,000 psi for metal deck. Reference ICC-ES ESR-2713 for further information.
5. Cold-Formed Steel (CFS) tension pullover values are based on AISI S-100, Eq. E4.4.2-1, d_w = 0.50" (¼" THD), d_w = 0.75" (⅜" and ½" THD) and Ω = 3.0. Reference General Notes for CFS properties. To convert from ASD to LRFD multiply value by 1.5. Tension values where applicable do not account for weak axis bending in the sill member.
6. Governing load is the lesser of concrete and CFS.
7. For conditions not covered by this table, use the Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Designer™ software available at **strongtie.com**.
8. Wind design includes SDC A&B.
9. The listed load values are governed by a brittle failure mode, the Designer shall consider ductility requirements of ACI 318-14 Section 17.2.3.4.3 for designing anchorage in Seismic Design Category C–F.
10. For installation in sand-lightweight concrete, concrete values shall be be multiplied by 0.68.
11. For tables 4, 5 and 6, metal deck configuration to comply with Figure 5 of ICC-ES ESR-2713.

Powder-Actuated Fasteners

0.300" Headed Fasteners with 0.157" Shank Diameter

Length (in.)	Model No.	Description	Pack Qty.	Carton Qty.	Compatible Tools	
					Simpson Strong-Tie	Others
½	PDPA-50	0.157 x ½"	100	1,000	PTP-27L PT-27 PT-22A PT-22HA	721, D-60, U-2000 and most other low-velocity tools.
½ knurled	PDPA-50K	0.157 x ½" knurl	100	1,000		
⅝ knurled	PDPA-62K	0.157 x ⅝" knurl	100	1,000		
¾	PDPA-75	0.157 x ¾"	100	1,000		
1	PDPA-100	0.157 x 1"	100	1,000		
1 1⁄16	PDPA-106	0.157 x 1 1⁄16"	100	1,000		
1 ¼	PDPA-125	0.157 x 1 ¼"	100	1,000		
1 5⁄16	PDPA-131	0.157 x 1 5⁄16"	100	1,000		
1 ½	PDPA-150	0.157 x 1 ½"	100	1,000		
1 ⅞	PDPA-187	0.157 x 1 ⅞"	100	1,000		
2	PDPA-200	0.157 x 2"	100	1,000		
2 ½	PDPA-250	0.157 x 2 ½"	100	1,000		
2 ⅞	PDPA-287	0.157 x 2 ⅞"	100	1,000		

These models available in mechanically galvanized finish: PDPA-250MG and PDPA-287MG.

PDPA

0.300" Headed Tophat Fasteners with 0.157" Shank Diameter

Length (in.)	Model No.	Description	Pack Qty.	Carton Qty.	Compatible Tools	
					Simpson Strong-Tie	Others
½ knurled	PDPAT-50K	0.157 x ½" knurl	100	1,000	PTP-27L PT-27 PT-22A PT-22HA	DX-460, 721, D-60, U-2000 and most other low-velocity tools.
⅝ knurled	PDPAT-62K	0.157 x ⅝" knurl	100	1,000		
⅝ knurled	PDPAT-62KP	0.157 x ⅝" knurl	100	1,000		
¾	PDPAT-75	0.157 x ¾"	100	1,000		
1	PDPAT-100	0.157 x 1"	100	1,000		

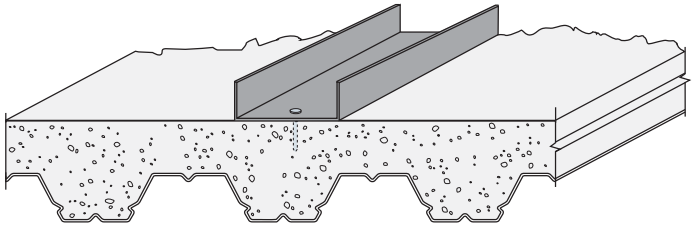
PDPAT-62KP
(point protrusion for hole spotting)

Powder-Actuated Fasteners

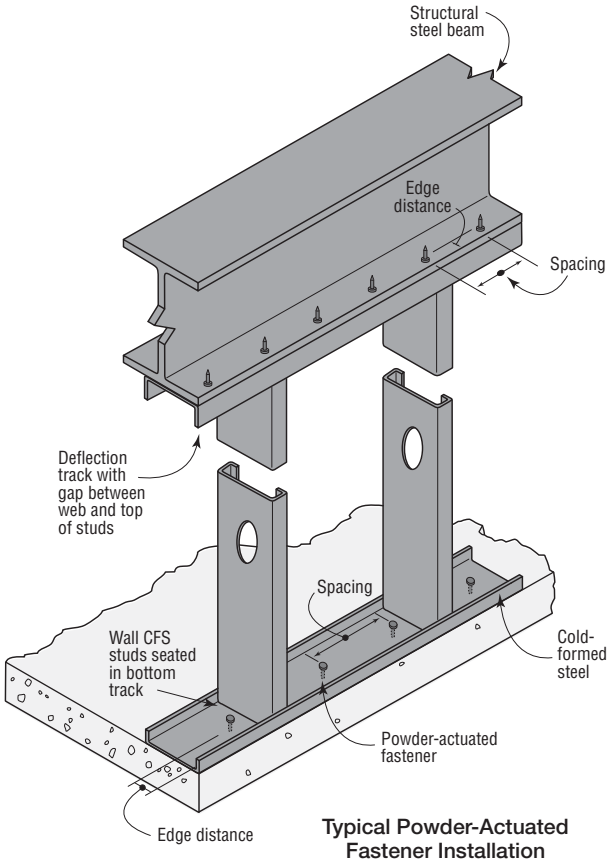
PDPA and PDPAT Pins — Shear and Tension Loads

Model Type	Dia. (in.)	Pin Spacing	Base Material											Attached Material		
			Normal Weight Concrete[1]			Sand-Lightweight Concrete Filled Steel Deck[6,7]			A36 Steel[2]					Cold-Formed Steel[3]		
			Emb. Depth (in.)	2,500 psi	4,000 psi	Emb. Depth (in.)	Concrete[1] (Top)	Lower Flute[8] (Bottom)	3/16"	1/4"	3/8"	1/2"	3/4"	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)
PDPA PDPAT	Allowable Shear Load[4,5,13] (lb./ft.)															
	0.157	0'-6"	1	570	620	1	450	560	820	730	770[10]	770[10]	650[9]	760[12]	990[12]	1,800[12]
			1¼	720	840	1¼	840	640								
		0'-8"	1	430	465	1	340	420	615	550	580[10]	580[10]	490[9]	570[12]	745[12]	1,350[12]
			1¼	540	630	1¼	630	480								
		1'-0" or -	1	285	310	1	225	280	410	365	385[10]	385[10]	325[9]	380[12]	495[12]	900[12]
			1¼	360	420	1¼	420	320								
		2'-0"	1	145	155	1	115	140	205	185	195[10]	195[10]	165[9]	190[12]	250[12]	450[12]
			1¼	180	210	1¼	210	160								
		3'-0"	1	95	105	1	75	95	135	120	130[10]	130[10]	110[9]	125[12]	165[12]	300[12]
			1¼	120	140	1¼	140	105								
	Allowable Tension Load[4,5] (lb.)															
	0.157	—	1	210	310	1	150	145	260	370	380[10]	530[10]	195[9]	225[11]	295[11]	535[11]
			1¼	320	380	1¼	320	170								

1. For concrete the minimum edge distance and spacing is 3½" and 5" respectively.
2. For A36 steel, the minimum edge distance and spacing is 0.5" and 1" respectively. Entire pointed portion of the fastener must fully penetrate steel base material unless noted otherwise.
3. Cold-formed steel (CFS) values are based on AISI-S100, Section E4. Reference General Notes for CFS properties.
4. Governing load is the lesser of the base material and CFS.
5. Allowable loads are based on ICC-ES ESR-2138.
6. Concrete shall have a minimum compressive strength of f'_c = 3,000 psi.
7. For steel deck, the minimum depth and thickness is 3" and 33 mil (20 ga.) respectively. Steel deck must have a minimum yield strength of 38,000 psi.
8. For installation through steel deck, the minimum edge and end distance is 1½" and 4" respectively with 4" minimum spacing.
9. Based upon a minimum penetration depth of 0.46" (11.7 mm).
10. For applications to structural steel, the fastener must be driven to where at least some of the point of the fastener penetrates through the steel substrate.
11. The following CFS allowable tension loads may be used for PDPAT: 390 lb. (33 mil), 505 lb. (42 mil), 915 lb. (54 mil).
12. CFS allowable shear load may be multiplied by 1.15 for PDPAT fastener.
13. Shear loads listed do not account for indirect tension due to eccentricity of load at the deflection track. Designer to evaluate combined loading as needed.



PDPAT In Lightweight Concrete Over Steel Deck



Typical Powder-Actuated Fastener Installation

Powder-Actuated Fasteners

PDPA in 4,000 psi Normal-Weight Concrete

Fastener	Shank Diameter (in.)	Fastener Length (in.)	Edge Distance (in.)	Spacing in Load Dir. (in.)	Track Width (in.)	Number of Fasteners	Allowable Shear Load (lb.)
PDPA-100	0.157	1	2¼	—	3⅝	1	240
				¾		2	310
				—	6	1	240
				2¼		2	510
PDPA-125		1.25	2¼	—	3⅝	1	325
				¾		2	490
				—	6	1	325
				2¼		2	590

1. Alllowable loads are based on fasteners installed through 16 ga. cold-formed steel (F_y > 33 ksi).
2. Minimum concrete thickness must be three times the fastener length.
3. Edge distance and spcaing are shown in figures below.

PDPA in 3,000 psi Sand-Lightweight Concrete

Fastener	Shank Diameter (in.)	Fastener Length (in.)	Edge Distance (in.)	Spacing in Load Dir. (in.)	Track Width (in.)	Number of Fasteners	Allowable Shear Load (lb.)
PDPA-100	0.157	1	2¼	—	3⅝	1	235
				¾		2	310
				—	6	1	235
				2¼		2	445
PDPA-125		1.25	2¼	—	3⅝	1	245
				¾		2	455
				—	6	1	245
				2¼		2	530
PDPA-150		1.5	2¼	—	3⅝	1	245
				¾		2	470
				—	6	1	245
				2¼		2	530

1. Alllowable loads are based on fasteners installed through 16 ga. cold-formed steel (F_y > 33 ksi).
2. Minimum concrete thickness must be three times the fastener length.
3. Edge distance and spcaing are shown in figures below.

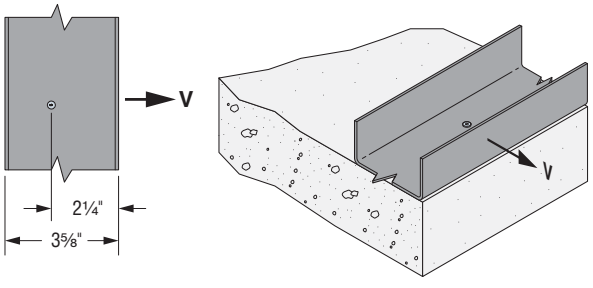


Figure 1: 3⅝" Track – One Fastener

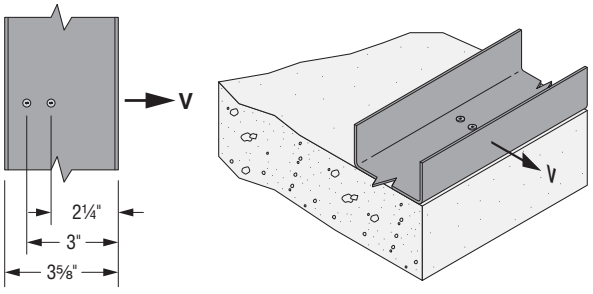


Figure 2: 3⅝" Track – Two Fasteners

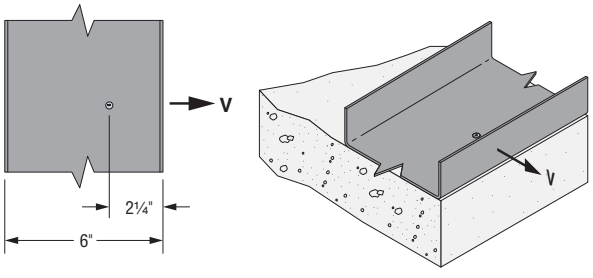


Figure 3: 6" Track – One Fastener

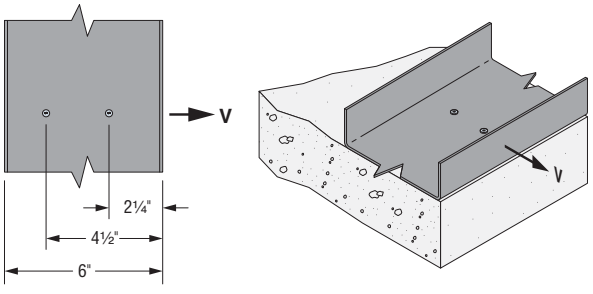


Figure 4: 6" Track – Two Fasteners

SB Anchor Bolt

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of (a) easier installation, (b) higher loads, (c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The SB anchor bolt offers an anchorage solution for our holdowns that call for a ⅝"-diameter, a ⅞"-diameter and a 1"-diameter anchor.

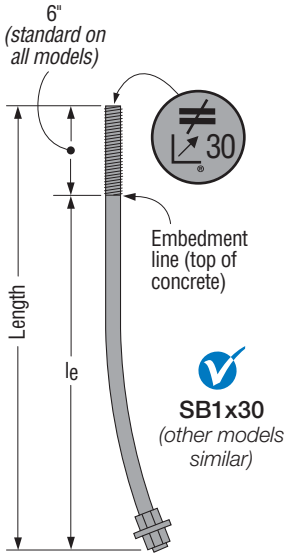
SB anchor bolts are code listed by ICC-ES under the 2012/2015/2018 IBC and IRC.

Features:

- Identification on the bolt head showing embedment angle and model
- Sweep geometry to optimize position in form
- Rolled thread for higher tensile capacity
- Hex nuts and plate washer fixed in position
- Available in HDG for additional corrosion resistance

Material: ASTM F1554, Grade 36

Finish: None. May be ordered HDG; contact Simpson Strong-Tie.



SSTB® Anchor Bolt

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of (a) easier installation, (b) higher loads, (c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The SSTB anchor bolt is designed for maximum performance as an anchor bolt for holdowns and Simpson Strong-Tie Strong-Wall® shearwalls. Extensive testing has been done to determine the design load capacity of the SSTB when installed in many common applications.

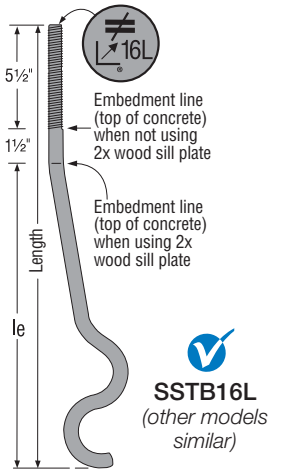
The Simpson Strong-Tie SSTB anchor bolts are code listed by ICC-ES under the 2012, 2015 and 2018 IBC® and IRC®.

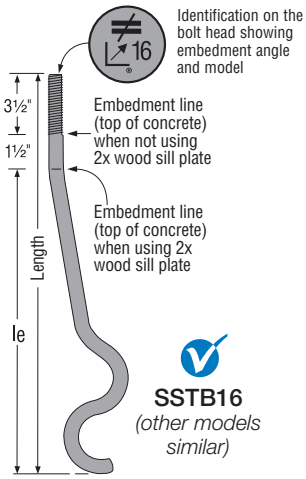
Features:

- Identification on the bolt head showing embedment angle and model
- Offset angle reduces side bursting, and provides more concrete cover
- Rolled thread for higher tensile capacity
- Stamped embedment line aids installation
- Available in HDG for additional corrosion resistance

Material: ASTM F-1554, Grade 36

Finish: None. May be ordered HDG; contact Simpson Strong-Tie.





Model No.	Dimensions (in.)			
	Stemwall Width	Diameter	Length	Min. Embed. (l_e)
SB5/8X24	6	⅝	24	18
SB7/8X24	8	⅞	24	18
SB1X30	8	1	30	24
SSTB16	6	⅝	17⅝ (16L = 19⅝)	12⅝
SSTB20	6	⅝	21⅝ (20L = 24⅝)	16⅝
SSTB24	6	⅝	25⅝ (24L = 28⅛)	20⅝
SSTB28	8	⅞	29⅞ (28L = 32⅞)	24⅞
SSTB34	8	⅞	34⅞	28⅞
SSTB36	8	⅞	36⅞	28⅞

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

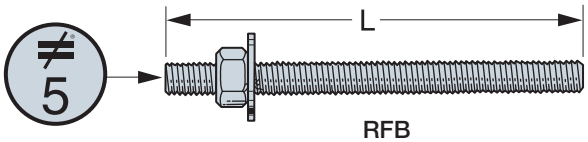
1. For SB and SSTB tension loads, details and installation procedure, please reference **strongtie.com**.

RFB Retrofit Bolts

RFBs are clean, oil-free, pre-cut threaded rod, supplied with nut and washer. Offers a complete engineered anchoring system when used with Simpson Strong-Tie® adhesive. Inspection is easy; the head is stamped with rod length and No-Equal symbol for identification after installation.

Material: ASTM F1554 Grade 36

Finish: Zinc-Plated (unless otherwise noted), available in HDG (per ASTM A153); stainless steel (RFB#5x8SS only)



RFB

Model No.	Length L (in.)	Bolt Diameter (in.)
RFB#4X4	4	½
RFB#4X5	5	½
RFB#4X6	6	½
RFB#4X7	7	½
RFB#4X10	10	½
RFB#4x8HDG-R	8	½
RFB#5X5	5	⅝
RFB#5X8	8	⅝
RFB#5X10	10	⅝
RFB#5X12HDG-R	12	⅝
RFB#5X16	16	⅝
RFB#6X10.5	10½	¾

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. RFB#4X8HDG-R and RFB#5X12HDG-R are only available with a hot-dip galvanized coating. They are retail packaged and are sold 10 per carton.
2. Washer provided on all RFB (except RFB#5x8SS).

PAB Pre-Assembled Anchor Bolt

The PAB anchor bolt is a versatile cast-in-place anchor bolt ideal for high-tension-load applications, such as rod systems and shearwalls. It features a plate washer at the embedded end sandwiched between two fixed hex nuts and a head stamp for easy identification after the pour.

- Available in diameters from ½" to 1¼" in lengths from 12" to 36" (in 6" increments)
- Available in standard and high-strength steel
- Head stamp contains the No Equal sign, diameter designation and an "H" on high-strength rods

Material:
Standard Steel — ASTM F1554 Grade 36, A36 or A307 — F_u = 58 ksi
High-Strength Steel (up to 1" dia.) — ASTM A449 — F_u = 120 ksi
High-Strength Steel (1⅛" and 1¼" dia.) — ASTM A193 B7 or F1554 Grade 105 — F_u = 125 ksi

Finish: None. May be ordered in HDG; contact Simpson Strong-Tie.

Installation:

- On HDG PABs, chase the threads to use standard nuts or couplers or use overtapped products in accordance with ASTM A563; for example, Simpson Strong-Tie® NUT ⅝-OST, NUT ⅞-OST, CNW ⅝-OST, CNW ⅞-OST. Some OST couplers are typically oversized on one end of the coupler nut only and will be marked with an "O" on oversized side. Couplers may be oversized on both ends. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

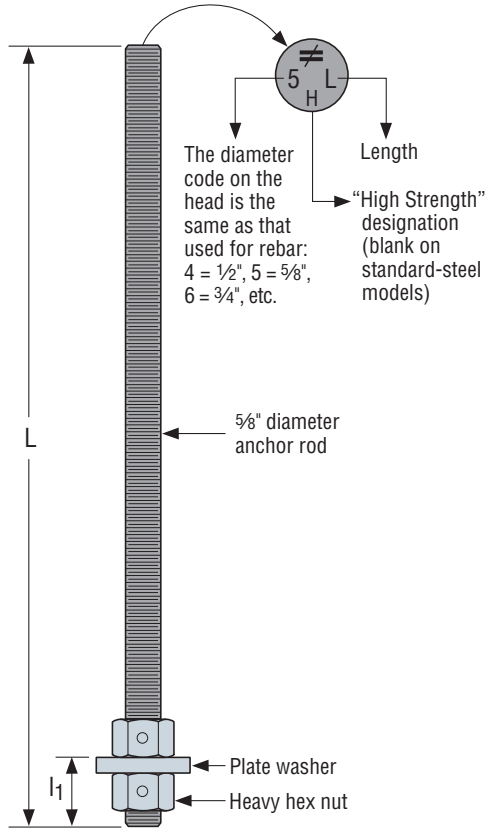
Related Software

The Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Designer™ Software analyzes and suggests anchor solutions using the ACI 318-14 strength-design methodology (or CAN/CSA A23.3 Annex D Limit States Design methodology). It provides cracked- and uncracked-concrete anchorage solutions for numerous Simpson Strong-Tie mechanical and adhesive anchors as well as the PAB anchor bolt. With its easy-to-use graphical user interface, the software makes it easy for the designer to identify anchorage solutions without having to perform time-consuming calculations by hand. See **strongtie.com/software**.

How to specify and order:

When calling out PAB anchor bolts, substitute the desired length for the "XX" in the Root Model Number.

For a ⅝"x18" anchor bolt, the model number would be PAB5-18 (or PAB5H-18 for high strength).



PAB

Naming Legend

PAB5H-12

- PAB Anchor Bolt
- Diameter* and Grade
- Length (12", 18", 24", 30" or 36")

*Units in ⅛" Increments (Ex: 9 = ⅝" or 1⅛")

Anchor Software

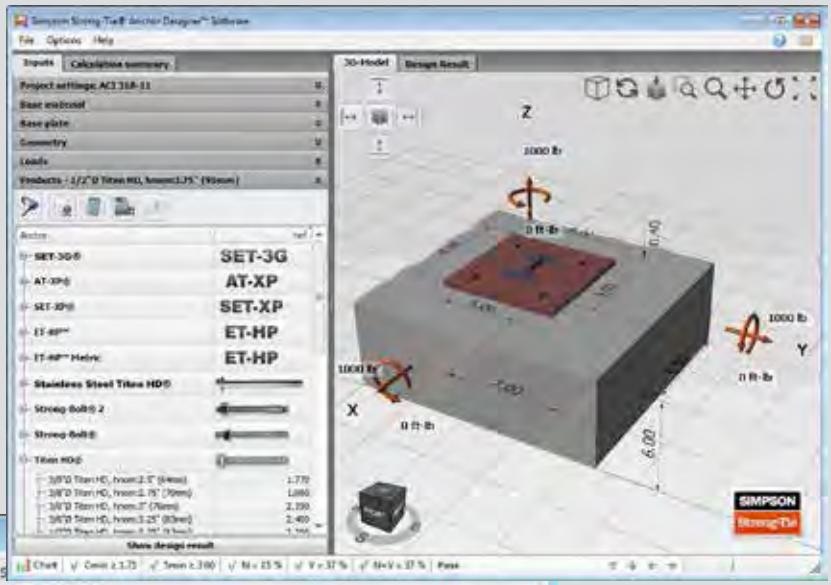
Anchor Designer™ Software for ACI 318, ETAG and CSA

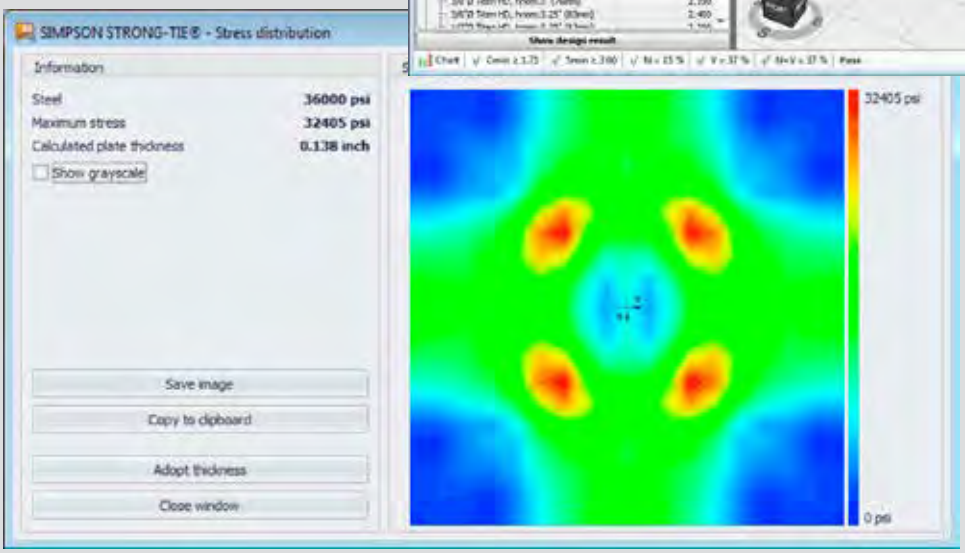
Simpson Strong-Tie® Anchor Designer Software is the latest anchorage design tool for structural engineers to satisfy the strength design provisions of ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 / ACI 318-11 Appendix D, CAN / CSA A23.3 Annex D, ETAG 001 Annex C or EOTA TR029 design methodologies. Anchor Designer will quickly and accurately analyze an existing design or suggest anchorage solutions based upon user-defined design elements in cracked and uncracked concrete conditions.

The real-time design is visually represented in a fully-interactive 3D graphic user interface, supports Imperial and Metric-sized Simpson Strong-Tie mechanical and adhesive anchors, and offers cast-in-place anchor solutions. Anchor Designer can calculate single anchor solutions or up to 16 anchors in a single plate.

Additional features include:

- Easy-to-use menus.
- Ability to calculate single anchor model or to calculate multiple anchor models at once.
- Multi-lingual options include English, German, French, Spanish, Polish and Danish languages.
- Rectangular and circular base plate geometries with the option to include slotted holes.
- And much more!





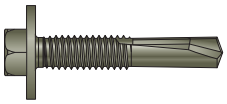
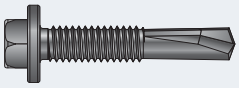
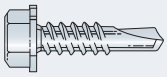
Visit: **strongtie.com/softwareandwebapplications/category.**

Fasteners

Simpson Strong-Tie® Fasteners for CFS Construction

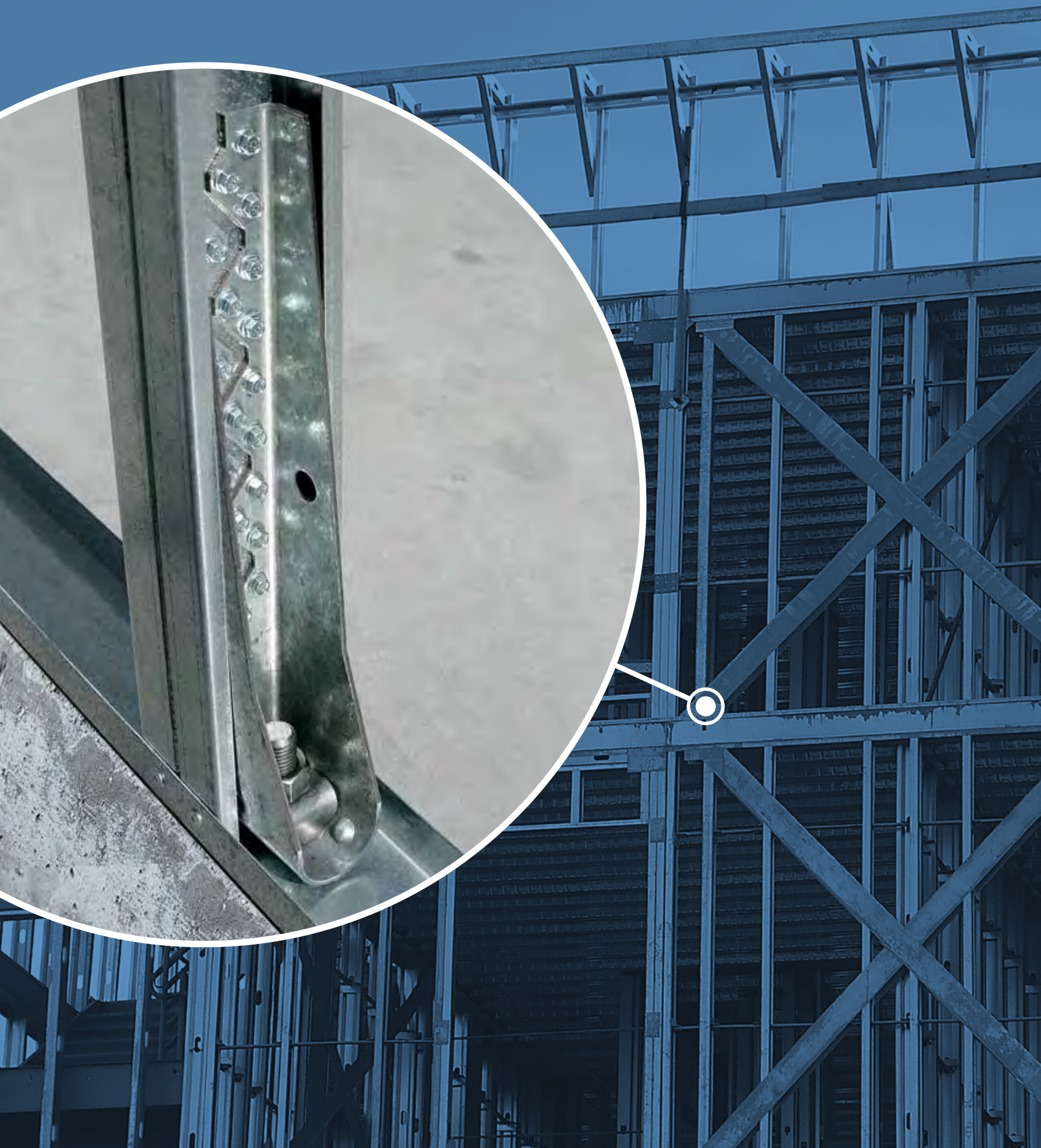
Below is a general list of Simpson Strong-Tie anchors and suitable substrate. This is not all of Simpson Strong-Tie anchorages but a list of the most suitable anchors for cold-formed steel construction.

✓ = Code listed ✓ = Tested in base material — = Not tested in base material

	Product			Single/ Collated	Tested Base Materials					
					CFS to CFS	CFS to Structural Steel	Sheathing to CFS	Dens Glass to CFS	Drywall to CFS	Wood to CFS
Screws	Strong-Drive® XL **LARGE-HEAD METAL** Screw		#12 hex head L = 1¼"	Single/ collated	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
	Strong-Drive XM **MEDIUM-HEAD METAL** Screw		#12 hex head L = 1¼"	Single/ collated	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
	Strong-Drive XE **EXTERIOR STRUCTURAL METAL** Screw		#10 hex head L = ¾"	Single/ collated	✓	—	—	—	—	—
	Strong-Drive FPHSD **FRAMING-TO-CFS** Screw		#10, #12 flat pan head L = ¾"	Single	✓	—	—	—	—	—
	Strong-Drive PPSD **SHEATHING-TO-CFS** Screw		#8, #10, #12 flat head L = 1¾" to 3"	Single/ collated	—	—	✓	✓	—	—
	Strong-Drive **SELF-DRILLING X METAL** Screw		#10, #12 hex head L = ¾" to 1½"	Single	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
	Strong-Drive TB **WOOD-TO-STEEL** Screw		#12, #14 flat head L = 1¾" to 3"	Single/ collated	—	—	—	—	—	✓
	Self-Drilling E Metal Screw		#14 hex head L = 1"	Single	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
	DWFSD Drywall-to-CFS Screw		#6, #8 bugle head L = 1¼" to 2"	Collated	—	—	—	✓	✓	—
	CBSDQ Sheathing-to-CFS Screw		#8, #10 ribbed flat head L = 1⅝" to 2¼"	Collated	—	—	✓	—	—	—
	DWF Drywall-to-CFS Screw		#6 bugle head L = 1¼" to 1⅝"	Collated	—	—	—	—	✓	—
	PHSD Framing-to-CFS Screw		#8 pan head L = ¾"	Collated	✓	—	—	—	—	—

Reference **strongtie.com** or *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

Holdowns and Tension Ties



S/HDU Holdowns

The S/HDU series of holdowns combines performance with ease of installation. The pre-deflected geometry virtually eliminates material stretch, resulting in low deflection under load. Installation using self-drilling screws into the studs reduces installation time and saves labor cost.

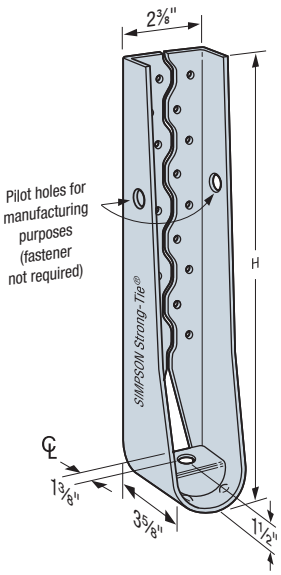
Material: 118 mil (10 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

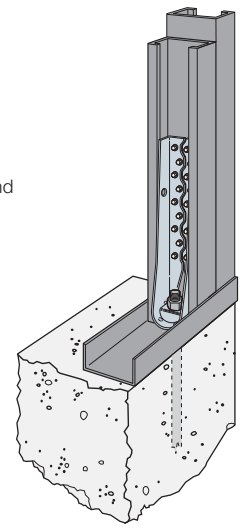
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes
- Use standard #14 self-drilling screws to fasten to studs
- Anchor bolt washer is not required
- See SB, SSTB and PAB anchor bolts on pp. 163–164 for cast-in-place anchorage options
- See SET-XP® and AT-XP® adhesive products at **strongtie.com** for anchor bolt retrofit options

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



S/HDU
US Patents
5,979,130 and
6,112,495

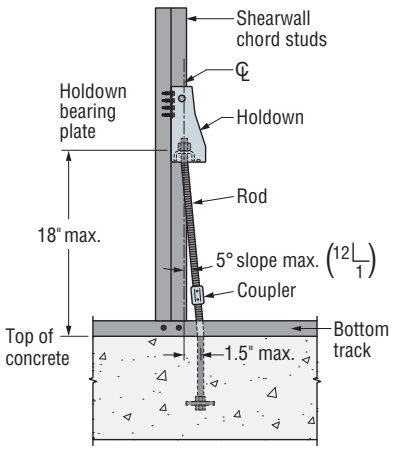


Typical S/HDU Installation

Model	H (in.)	Fasteners: Anchor Bolt Diameter[1] (in.)	Fasteners: Stud Fasteners[7]	Stud Member Thickness[2] mil (ga.)	ASD (lb.): Tension Load	ASD (lb.): Deflection at ASD Load[5]	LRFD (lb.): Tension Load	LRFD (lb.): Deflection at LRFD Load[5]	Nominal Tension Load[6] (lb.)	Code Ref.
S/HDU4	7⅞	⅝	(6) #14	2–33 (2–20)	2,320	0.093	3,705	0.149	5,685	IBC, FL, LA
				2–43 (2–18)	3,825	0.115	6,105	0.190	9,365	
				2–54 (2–16)	3,970	0.093	6,345	0.156	9,730	
				Steel fixture	4,470	0.063	7,165	0.103	12,120	
S/HDU6	10⅜	⅝	(12) #14	2–33 (2–20)	4,895	0.125	8,495	0.250	10,470	
				2–43 (2–18)	6,125	0.119	9,690	0.250	15,460	
				2–54 (2–16)	6,125	0.108	9,785	0.234	15,005	
				Steel fixture	5,995	0.060	9,580	0.136	14,695	
S/HDU9	12⅞	⅞	(18) #14	2–33 (2–20)	6,965	0.103	11,125	0.189	13,165	
				2–43 (2–18)	9,255	0.125	15,485	0.250	21,810	
				2–54 (2–16)	9,990	0.106	15,960	0.225	24,480	
				Steel fixture	12,715	0.125	20,510	0.177	31,455	
S/HDU11	16⅝	⅞	(27) #14	2–33 (2–20)	6,965	0.103	11,125	0.189	13,165	
				2–43 (2–18)	9,595	0.096	15,330	0.162	23,515	
				2–54 (2–16)	9,675	0.110	15,460	0.158	23,710	
		⅞ with heavy hex nut	(27) #14	2–43 (2–18)[6]	11,100	0.125	17,500	0.250	24,955	
				2–54 (2–16)[6]	12,175	0.125	19,445	0.243	29,825	
				Steel fixture[6]	12,945	0.111	20,680	0.163	31,715	

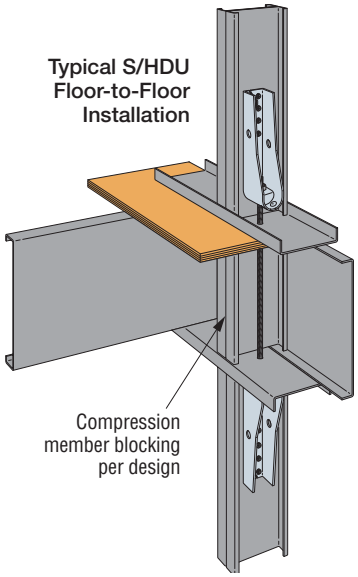
These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. The designer shall specify the foundation anchor material type, embedment and configuration. Some of the tabulated holdown tension loads exceed the tension strength of typical ASTM A36 or A307 anchor bolts.
2. Stud design by specifier. Tabulated loads are based on a minimum stud thickness for fastener connection.
3. ¼" self-drilling screws may be substituted for #14 self-tapping screws.
4. A heavy hex nut for the anchor bolt is required to achieve the table loads for S/HDU11.
5. Deflection at ASD or LRFD includes fastener slip, holdown deformation and anchor rod elongation for holdowns installed up to 4" above top of concrete. Holdowns may be installed raised, up to 18" above top of concrete, with no load reduction provided that additional elongation of the anchor rod is accounted for.
6. The Nominal Tension Load is based on the tested average ultimate (peak) load and is provided for design in accordance with section C5 of AISI S213 that requires a holdown to have a nominal strength to resist the lesser of the amplified seismic load or the maximum force the system can deliver.
7. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Holdown Raised Off CFS Bottom Track

Typical S/HDU Floor-to-Floor Installation



S/LTT, S/DTT and HTT Tension Ties

The HTT is a single-piece formed tension tie — no rivets, and a 4-ply formed seat. No washers are required.

S/DTT2Z tension tie is suitable for lighter-duty hold-down applications on single or back-to-back studs, and installed easily with #14 self-drilling screws.

The HTT, S/DTT and S/LTT tension ties are ideal for retrofit or new construction projects. They provide high-strength, post-pour, concrete-to-steel connections.

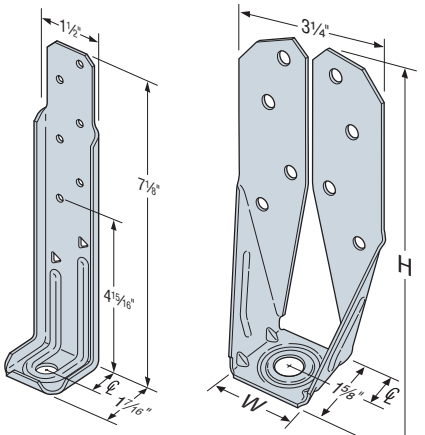
Material: HTT — 111 mil (11 ga.)
DTT1Z, S/DTT2Z — 68 mil (14 ga.)
S/LTT20 — Strap: 97 mil (12 ga.);
Plate: 229 mil (3 ga.)

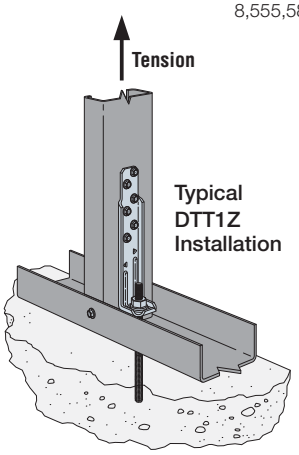
Finish: HTT, S/LTT — Galvanized (G90);
DTT1Z, S/DTT2Z — ZMAX® coating

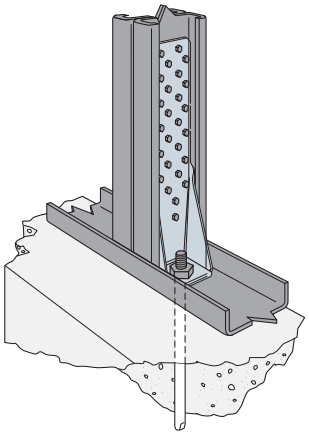
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners.
- Use the specified number of type of screws to attach the strap portion to the steel stud. Bolt the base to the wall or foundation with a suitable anchor; see table for the required bolt diameter.
- S/DTT2Z requires a standard cut washer (included) be installed between the nut and the seat.
- Do not install S/LTT20 raised off of the bottom track.
- See SB and SSTB Anchor Bolts on p. 163 for anchorage options.
- See SET-XP® and AT-XP® adhesive products at **strongtie.com** for anchor bolt retrofit options.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart







Model	Dimensions (in.)			Fasteners		Stud Member Thickness mil (ga.)	ASD (lb.)		LRFD (lb.)		Nominal Tension Load[4] (lb.)	Code Ref.
	W	H	℄	Anchor Bolt Diameter[1] (in.)	Stud Fasteners[5]		Tension Load	Deflection at ASD Load[3]	Tension Load	Deflection at LRFD Load[3]		
DTT1Z	1½	7⅛	¾	⅜	(6) #10	33 (20)	905	0.156	1,270	0.250	3,485	IBC, FL, LA
S/LTT20	2	20	1½	½	(8) #10	33 (20)	1,200	0.125	1,890	0.250	4,625	
S/DTT2Z	1⅝	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	¹³⁄₁₆	½	(8) #14	33 (20)	1,570	0.138	2,200	0.250	4,265	
						43 (18)	1,685	0.151	2,355	0.250	5,570	
						2–33 (2–20)	1,735	0.153	2,430	0.250	5,735	
HTT4	2½	12⅜	1⅜	⅝	(18) #10	33 (20)	3,180	0.104	4,770	0.187	8,215	
						2–33 (2–20)	4,395	0.125	6,675	0.250	11,835	
HTT5	2½	16	1⅜	⅝	(26) #10	43 (18)	4,240	0.125	6,505	0.250	11,585	
						2–43 (2–18)	4,670	0.125	6,970	0.250	12,195	
						1–54 (1–16)	4,150	0.125	6,425	0.250	12,365	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. The designer shall specify the foundation anchor material type, embedment and configuration.
2. Stud design by specifier. Tabulated loads are based on a minimum stud thickness for fastener connection.
3. Deflection at ASD or LRFD includes fastener slip, holdown deformation and anchor rod elongation for holdowns installed up to 4" above top of concrete. Holdowns may be installed raised, up to 18" above top of concrete, with no load reduction provided that additional elongation of the anchor rod is accounted for. See bottom of p. 169 for installation detail.
4. The Nominal Tension Load is based on the tested average ultimate (peak) load and is provided for design in accordance with section C5 of AISI S213 that requires a tension tie to have a nominal strength to resist the lesser of the amplified seismic load or the maximum force the system can deliver.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

S/HDS and S/HDB Holdowns

The S/HD series of holdowns is designed for installation with either screws or bolts into the studs or column. The S/HDS series installs with #14 screws and has been designed to utilize fewer fasteners to reduce installation time. The S/HDB series is ideal for bolt-on applications where the cold-formed stud manufacturer can prepunch the bolt holes.

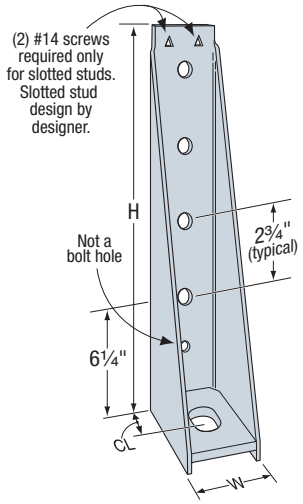
Material: See table

Finish: Simpson Strong-Tie® gray paint. Hot-dip galvanized is available; see Corrosion-Information, pp. 17–19.

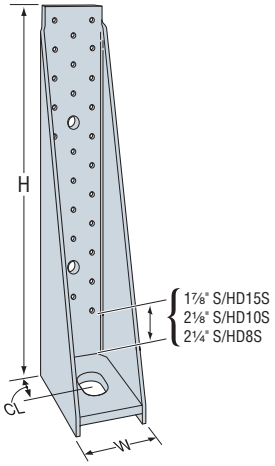
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; some models have extra fastener holes. See General Notes.
- Anchor bolt washer is not required.
- Standard washers are required on stud bolt nuts for model S/HDB.
- Thin wall socket (OD = 2" maximum) is required for S/HD15 to tighten the 1" anchor bolt.
- Stud bolts — use A307.
- Boundary members (back-to-back studs) design shall be by designer.
- S/HDS and S/HDB holdowns can be welded per designer's recommendation and specification. To tie back-to-back stud members together, the designer must determine the fasteners required to bind members to act as one unit. Welders and welding procedures shall be qualified as specified in AWS D1.3. Welded connections used for cold-formed steel structural members in which the thickness of the thinnest connected part is 0.18 inch or less shall comply to AISI S100 Specification Section E2.
- See SB, SSTB and PAB Anchor Bolts on pp. 163–164 for anchorage options.
- See SET-XP® and AT-XP® adhesive products at **strongtie.com** for anchor bolt retrofit options.

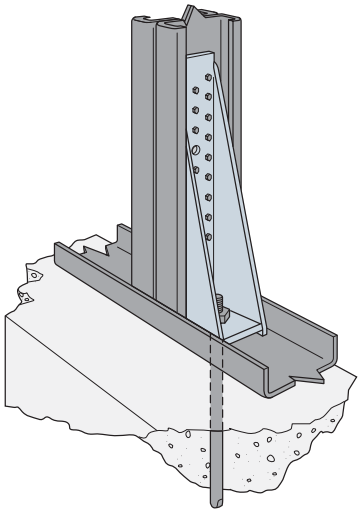
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



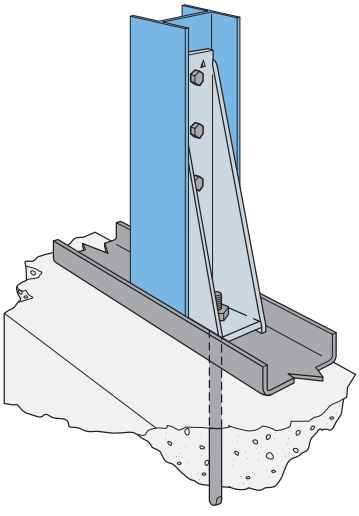
S/HD15B



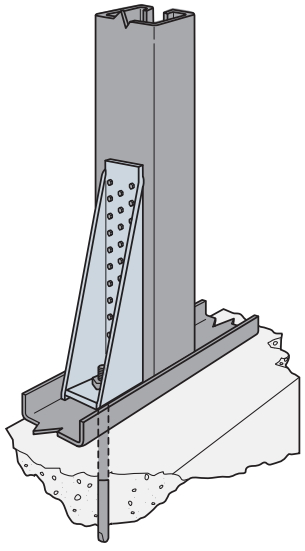
S/HD15S
(S/HD8S and S/HD10S similar)



Typical S/HD10S Back-to-Back Stud Installation



Typical S/HD10B PACO Column Installation
See Code Report



Typical S/HD10S Heavy-Duty (Large Flange) Stud Application
See Code Report

S/HDS and S/HDB Holdowns

Model No.	Mil (ga.)	H (in.)	W (in.)	℄ (in.)	Fasteners		Stud Member Thickness mil (ga.)	ASD (lb.)		LRFD (lb.)		Nominal Tension Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
					Anchor Bolt Dia.[1] (in.)	Stud Fasteners[7]		Tension Load	Deflection at ASD Load[4]	Tension Load	Deflection at LRFD Load[4]		
S/HD8S	118 (10)	11	2 5/16	1 1/2	7/8	(17) #14[7]	2–33 (2–20)	7,335	0.12	11,715	0.204	13,720	IBC, FL, LA
							2–43 (2–18)	8,750	0.086	13,975	0.146	21,435	
							2–54 (2–16)	8,855	0.106	14,145	0.162	21,700	
							Steel fixture	10,840	0.053	17,335	0.072	32,525	
S/HD10S	118 (10)	13 1/2	2 5/16	1 1/2	7/8	(22) #14[7]	2–33 (2–20)	7,400	0.122	11,815	0.192	13,835	
							2–43 (2–18)	11,120	0.112	17,755	0.124	20,795	
							2–54 (2–16)	12,220	0.096	19,520	0.145	29,940	
							Steel fixture	12,375	0.043	19,820	0.061	33,535	
S/HD15S	171 (7)	17	2 5/16	1 9/16	1	(30) #14[7]	2–43 (2–18)	12,110	0.096	19,340	0.164	22,645	
							2–54 (2–16)	13,500	0.11	21,565	0.13	33,075	
							Steel fixture	15,810	0.043	25,320	0.065	42,845	
S/HD8B	171 (7)	11	2 5/16	1 1/2	7/8	(2) 3/4" dia.	2–33 (2–20)	3,895	0.081	5,620	0.144	8,645	
							2–43 (2–18)	5,345	0.098	7,710	0.146	11,865	
							2–54 (2–16)	8,950	0.082	14,280	0.141	20,310	
							Steel fixture	9,080	0.069	14,545	0.104	22,975	
S/HD10B	118 (10)	13 1/2	2 5/16	1 1/2	7/8	(3) 3/4" dia.	2–33 (2–20)	5,840	0.070	8,430	0.124	12,970	
							2–43 (2–18)	8,015	0.087	11,565	0.12	17,795	
							2–54 (2–16)	12,090	0.125	19,720	0.23	28,050	
							Steel fixture	15,635	0.102	24,955	0.123	35,495	
S/HD15B	171 (7)	17	2 5/16	1 9/16	1	(4) 3/4" dia.	2–43 (2–18)	16,020	0.118	15,425	0.179	22,165	
							2–54 (2–16)	16,020	0.090	25,565	0.121	36,360	
							Steel fixture	18,690	0.104	29,825	0.139	42,425	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. The designer shall specify the foundation anchor material type, embedment and configuration. Some of the tabulated holdown tension loads exceed the tension strength of typical ASTM A36 or A307 anchor bolts.
2. Stud design by specifier. Tabulated loads are based on a minimum stud thickness for fastener connection.
3. ¼" self-drilling screws may be substituted for #14 self-tapping screws.
4. Deflection at ASD or LRFD includes fastener slip, holdown deformation and anchor rod elongation for holdowns installed up to 4" above top of concrete. Holdowns may be installed raised, up to 18" above top of concrete, with no load reduction provided that additional elongation of the anchor rod is accounted for. See bottom of p. 169 for installation detail.
5. The Nominal Tension Load is based on the tested average ultimate (peak) load and is provided for design in accordance with section C5 of AISI S213 that requires a holdown to have a nominal strength to resist the lesser of the amplified seismic load or the maximum force the system can deliver.
6. Not all fastener holes for S/HDS holdowns need to be filled, as additional fastener holes provided. Install fasteners symmetrically.
7. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

PA/HPA Purlin Anchors

PA/HPA purlin anchors offer solutions for CFS to concrete and concrete block connections which satisfy code requirements. The HPA offers the highest capacity in concrete. The PAs dual embedment line allows installation in concrete or concrete block.

Material: PA — 12 gauge; HPA — 10 gauge

Finish: Galvanized. PAs available in HDG or ZMAX® coating.

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; some models have extra fastener holes. See General Notes.
- Purlin anchor must hook around rebar.
- Allowable loads are for a horizontal installation into the side of a concrete or masonry wall.
- Strap may be bent one full cycle. (Bent vertical 90° then bent horizontal.)

Edge Distance — Minimum concrete edge distance is 5". Minimum concrete block left-to-right edge distance is 20".

Concrete Block Wall — The minimum wall specifications are:

A One #4 vertical rebar, 32" long, 16" each side of anchor.

B Two courses of grout filled block above and below the anchor (no cold joints allowed).

C A horizontal bond beam with two #4 rebars, 40" long, a maximum of two courses above or below the anchor.

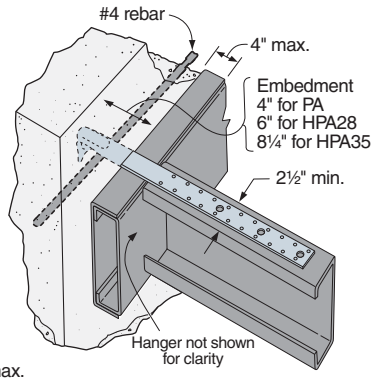
D Minimum masonry compressive strength, f'_m = 1,500 psi.

Options: See S/LTT and HTT Tension Ties for alternate retrofit solutions

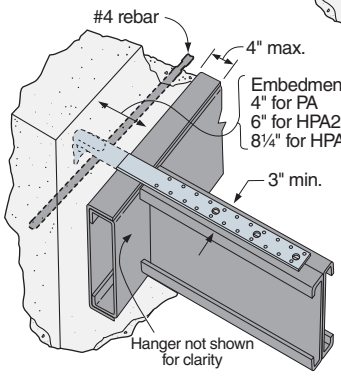
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

ASCE 12.11.2.2.5 states:

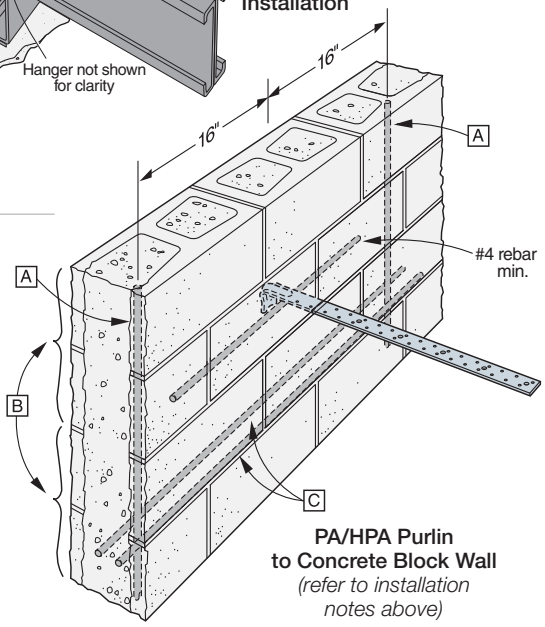
... Diaphragm to structural wall anchorage using embedded straps shall have the straps attached to, or hooked around the reinforcing steel or otherwise terminated to effectively transfer forces to the reinforcing steel.



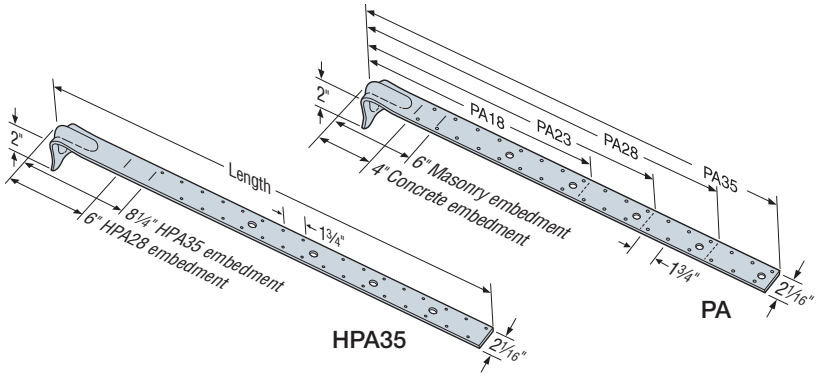
PA/HPA Purlin to Concrete Wall Single C-Shape Joist Installation



PA/HPA Purlin to Concrete Wall Back-to-Back Joist Installation



PA/HPA Purlin to Concrete Block Wall *(refer to installation notes above)*



Model No.	Strap Length L (in.)	l_e[8] (in.)	Fasteners[8] Rafter/Stud /Joist Thickness 33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	Non Cracked Tension Load	Cracked Tension Load	Max. Allowable Strap Tensile Capacity	Masonry Installation Tension Load	Code Ref.
Wind and SDC A&B — Allowable Load (lb.)										
PA18	18½	4	(16) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	2,430	2,260	NA	1,895	
PA23	23¾	4	(22) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	3,220	2,260	NA	2,815	
PA28	29	4	(22) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	3,230	2,260	NA	2,815	
PA35	35	4	(22) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	3,230	2,260	NA	2,815	
HPA28	32½	6	(28) #10	(20) #10	(10) #10	5,145	4,675	NA	—	
HPA35	38½	8¼	(32) #10	(22) #10	(12) #10	5,145	5,145	NA	—	
SDC C–F — Allowable Load (lb.)										IBC
PA18	18½	4	(16) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	2,340	1,980	3,220	1,895	
PA23	23¾	4	(22) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	2,830	1,980	3,220	2,815	
PA28	29	4	(22) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	2,830	1,980	3,935	2,815	
PA35	35	4	(22) #10	(16) #10	(8) #10	2,830	1,980	3,935	2,815	
HPA28	32½	6	(28) #10	(20) #10	(10) #10	5,145	4,090	5,145	—	
HPA35	38½	8¼	(32) #10	(22) #10	(12) #10	5,145	5,145	5,145	—	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. Loads may not be increased for short-term loading.
2. For concrete installs, the minimum compressive strength, f'_c = 3,000 psi.
3. Multiply Seismic and Wind ASD load values by 1.4 or 1.67, respectively, to obtain LRFD capacities.
4. In accordance with 2012, 2015 and 2018 IBC Section 1613.1, detached one- and two-family dwellings in Seismic Design Category (SDC) C may use "Wind and SDC A&B" allowable loads.
5. Minimum center-to-center spacing is 3 times the required embedment ($S_{min} = 3 \times l_e$) for PA/HPAs acting in tension simultaneously, where l_e = embedment depth. Standard installation is based on minimum 5" end distance.
6. Install fasteners symmetrically and with a minimum of 4 of the required fasteners between the embedment line and the first tooling hole. In some cases, not all of the fastener holes will need to be filled.
7. Per ASCE7-10, 12.11.2.2.2, for diaphragms in structures assigned to SDC C–F, maximum allowable strap tensile capacity shall be no less than 1.4 times the design load. Not applicable (NA) for Wind and SDC A&B designs.
8. For PA straps, concrete embedment shown; embedment in masonry shall be 6".
9. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

STHD/LSTHD Strap Tie Holdowns

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The STHD is an embedded strap-tie holdown offering high-load capacity. The STHD incorporates many features that aid correct installation and improve performance. When installed on the forms with the StrapMate® strap holder, the unique design of the STHD delivers enhanced stability before and during the pour to help prevent both parallel and perpendicular movement (relative to the form). This results in accurate positioning of the strap and reduced possibility of spalling.

Features

- The fastener pattern allows for fastening to the edges of back-to-back studs
- Strap nail slots are countersunk to provide a lower nail head profile
- The slots below the embedment line enable increased front-to-back concrete bond and help to reduce spalling
- Rim joist models accommodate up to a 17" clear span without any loss of strap fastening

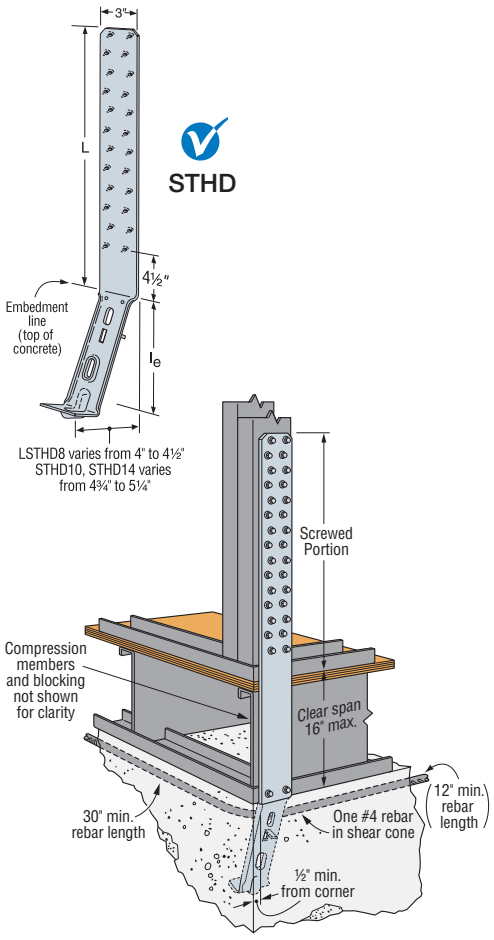
Material: LSTHD8, LSTHD8RJ — 14 gauge, all others — 12 gauge

Finish: Galvanized

Installation: • Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes.

- Use table below for both standard concrete and post-tension slab installations.
- Install before concrete pour with a StrapMate® or other holding device.
- Fasten strap from the bottom up.
- Strap may be bent one full cycle (bent horizontal 90° then bent vertical) to aid wall placement, but may cause spalling behind the strap. If the spall is 1" or less, measured from the embedment line to the bottom of the spall, full loads apply. 1" to 4" spalls for LSTHD8 achieve 0.9 times table loads. STHD10 and STHD14 achieve full load for spalls less than 4". Any portion of the strap left exposed should be protected against corrosion.
- Other than where noted in the two-pour detail, do not install where: (a) a horizontal cold joint exists within the embedment depth between the slab and foundation wall or footing beneath, unless provisions are made to transfer the load, or the slab is designed to resist the load imposed by the anchor; or (b) slabs are poured over concrete block foundation walls.
- Additional studs attached to the shearwall studs or post may be required by the designer for wall sheathing fastening.
- For installation in severe corrosion environments, refer to **strongtie.com/cipcorrosion** for additional considerations.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



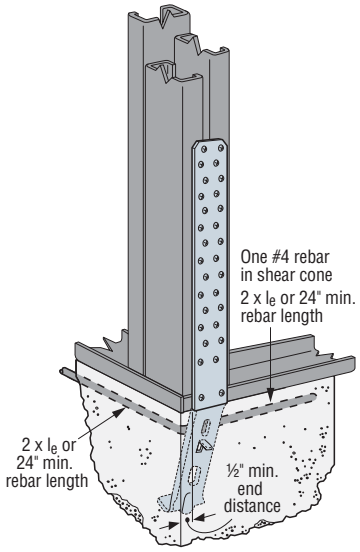
Typical STHD14RJ Rim Joist Application

Allowable Stress Design (ASD) Loads for STHD Strap Style Hold-Downs on CFS — 2,500 psi Concrete

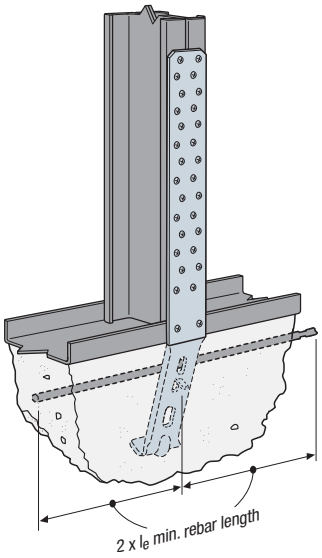
Wind and SDC A & B — Allowable Tension Loads (lb.) — 33 mil (20 ga.) Studs														Code Ref.
Min. Stem Wall (in.)	Model No.		Strap Length (L)		l_e (in.)	Non-Cracked				Cracked				
	Standard	Rim Joist	Standard (in.)	Rim Joist (in.)		Req'd Screws	Midwall	Corner	Endwall	Req'd Screws	Midwall	Corner	Endwall	
6	LSTHD8	LSTHD8RJ	18⅝	32⅛	8	(20) #10	2,985	2,590	1,620	(16) #10	2,565	2,225	1,395	IBC, LA, FL
	STHD10	STHD10RJ	24⅝	38⅛	10	(24) #10	3,535	3,535	1,960	(22) #10	2,910	2,910	1,635	
	STHD14	STHD14RJ	26⅛	39⅝	14	(30) #10	4,935	4,935	3,065	(30) #10	4,935	4,935	3,065	
8	LSTHD8	LSTHD8RJ	18⅝	32⅛	8	(20) #10	2,985	2,590	2,135	(16) #10	2,565	2,225	1,835	
	STHD10	STHD10RJ	24⅝	38⅛	10	(28) #10	4,755	4,075	3,015	(22) #10	4,020	3,350	2,480	
	STHD14	STHD14RJ	26⅛	39⅝	14	(30) #10	5,285	5,285	4,410	(30) #10	5,285	5,285	4,410	
SDC C–F — Allowable Tension Loads (lb.) — 33 mil (20 ga.) Studs														
Min. Stem Wall (in.)	Model No.		Strap Length (L)		l_e (in.)	Non-Cracked				Cracked				
	Standard	Rim Joist	Standard (in.)	Rim Joist (in.)		Req'd Screws	Midwall	Corner	Endwall	Req'd Screws	Midwall	Corner	Endwall	
6	LSTHD8	LSTHD8RJ	18⅝	32⅛	8	(16) #10	2,270	2,090	1,220	(14) #10	2,250	1,950	1,220	
	STHD10	STHD10RJ	24⅝	38⅛	10	(18) #10	2,750	2,750	1,615	(18) #10	2,550	2,550	1,435	
	STHD14	STHD14RJ	26⅛	39⅝	14	(22) #10	3,695	3,695	2,685	(22) #10	3,695	3,695	2,685	
8	LSTHD8	LSTHD8RJ	18⅝	32⅛	8	(16) #10	2,615	2,125	1,635	(14) #10	2,250	1,950	1,610	
	STHD10	STHD10RJ	24⅝	38⅛	10	(20) #10	3,400	2,940	2,295	(20) #10	3,400	2,940	2,175	
	STHD14	STHD14RJ	26⅛	39⅝	14	(24) #10	3,815	3,815	3,500	(24) #10	3,815	3,815	3,500	

1. Deflection at highest allowable loads for install over CFS double studs are as follows: LSTHD8 = 0.065", STHD10 = 0.096" and STHD14 = 0.115".
2. Multiply Seismic and Wind ASD load values by 1.4 or 1.67, respectively, to obtain LRFD capacities.
3. Per 2012, 2015 and 2018 IBC Section 1613, detached one- and two- family dwellings assigned to Seismic Design Category (SDC) A, B or C are exempt from the seismic design provisions of IBC Section 1613. For this case, the allowable wind loads apply.
4. Minimum center-to-center spacing is 3 times the required embedment (S_{min} = 3 x l_e) for STHD's acting in tension simultaneously. Midwall install is based on 1.5 x l_e end distance.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

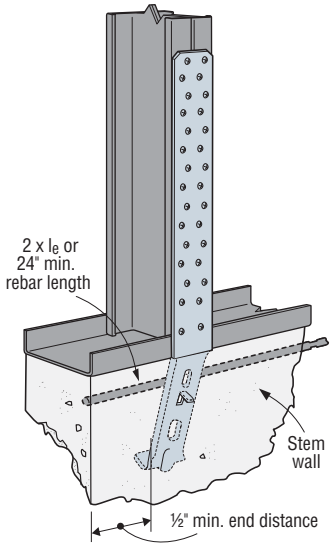
STHD/LSTHD Strap Tie Holdowns



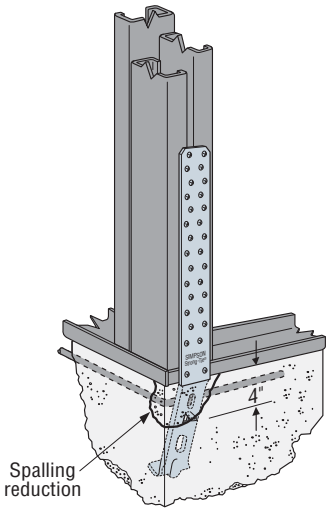
Typical STHD14 Corner Installation on Three Studs
(end of wall similar)



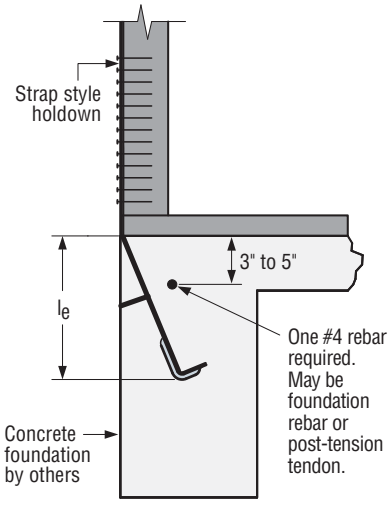
Typical STHD14 Mid-Wall Installation



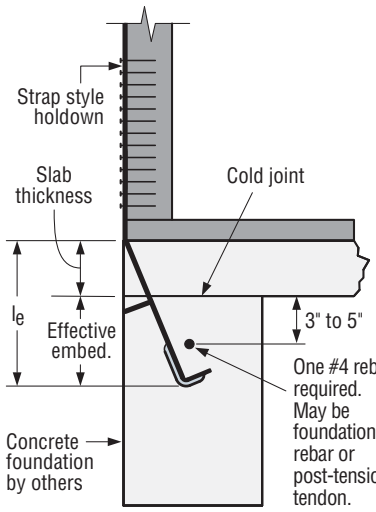
Typical STHD End Installation



Spalling Load Reduction
If strap is bent horizontal 90° during installation, and then bent vertical for fastening to the stud, concrete spalling could result. Load reductions may apply, see installation note.



Single-Pour Rebar Installation
Maintain minimum rebar cover, per ACI-318 concrete code requirements.



Two-Pour Installation for Downturn Footings

Spall Reduction System for STHD Holdown

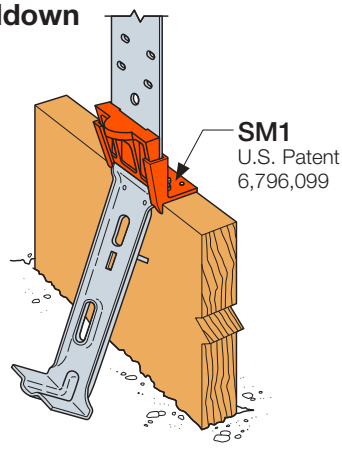
Features
- Built-in tab
- StrapMate® locator line
- Additional diamond hole in RJ versions

Benefits

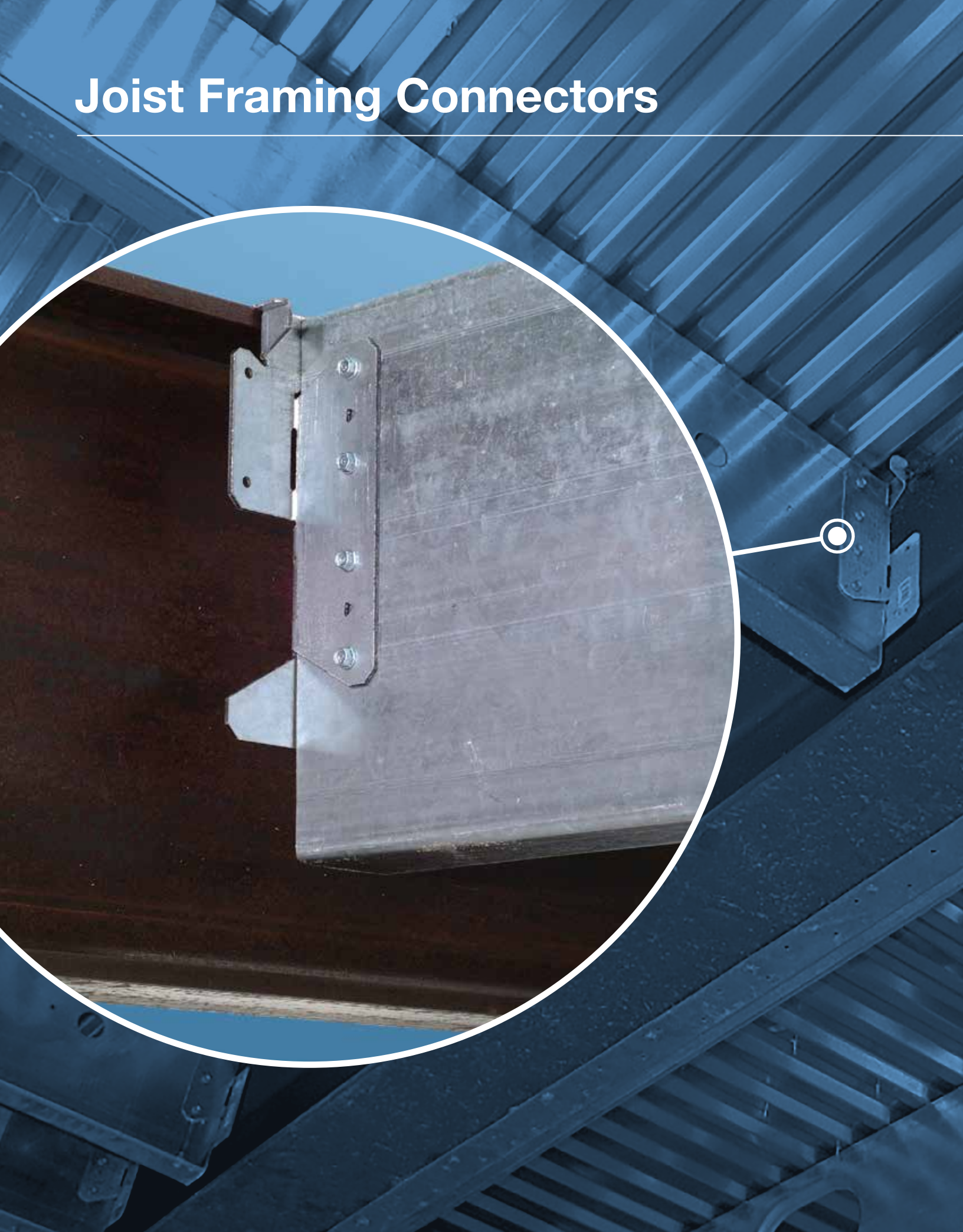
Built-in Tab:
- Reduces spalling and costly retrofits.
- No additional labor to install.
- Holds STHD away from form board.

StrapMate Locator Line:
- Easy inspection to ensure proper location.
- Allows adjustment without removing STHD.

Additional Diamond Hole:
- One more fastener to help prevent the STHD RJ models from bowing out at the rim joist section.



Joist Framing Connectors

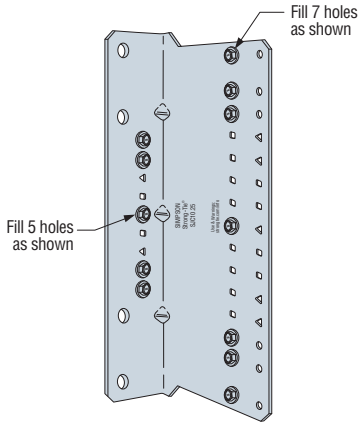


SJC Steel-Joist Connectors

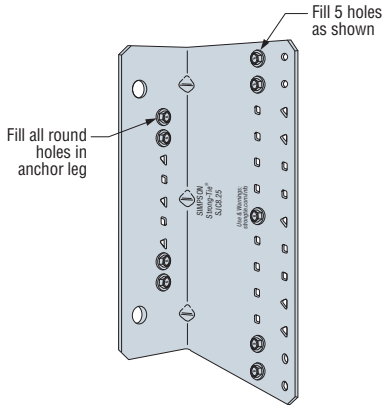
SJC Connectors: Steel-to-Steel

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	Framing Member Depth[5] (in.)	Fasteners[6]			Allowable F_4 Load (lb.)[3]			Code Ref.
				Pattern[2]	Carried Member	Carrying Member	Minimum Member Thickness		Maximum Connector Load[4]	
							54 mil (16 ga.)	68 mil (14 ga.)		
SJC8.25	68 (14)	8¼	10	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	980	980	2,930	IBC
				Max.	(9) #10	(7) #10	1,005	1,490		
				Inner	(5) #10	(4) #10	1,345	2,005		
MSJC8.25	97 (12)	8¼	10	Min.	(4) #10	(4) #10	1,005	1,710	2,930	
				Max.	(9) #10	(7) #10	1,135	1,765		
				Inner	(5) #10	(4) #10	1,535	2,220		
SJC10.25	68 (14)	10¼	12	Min.	(6) #10	(4) #10	1,170	1,625	3,935	
				Max.	(11) #10	(7) #10	1,265	1,625		
				Inner	(7) #10	(5) #10	1,620	2,170		
MSJC10.25	97 (12)	10¼	12	Min.	(6) #10	(4) #10	1,200	2,045	3,935	
				Max.	(11) #10	(7) #10	1,265	2,045		
				Inner	(7) #10	(5) #10	1,730	2,635		

1. See p. 85 for product information.
2. Min. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round holes; Max. fastener quantity and load values — fill all round and triangular holes; Inner fastener quantity and load values — see illustrations for fastener placement.
3. Allowable loads are based on bracing of the members located within 12" of the connection.
4. Maximum allowable load for connector that may not be exceeded when designing custom installations. Designer is responsible for member and fastener design.
5. For 6" and 8" joists, SSC connectors are recommended.
6. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

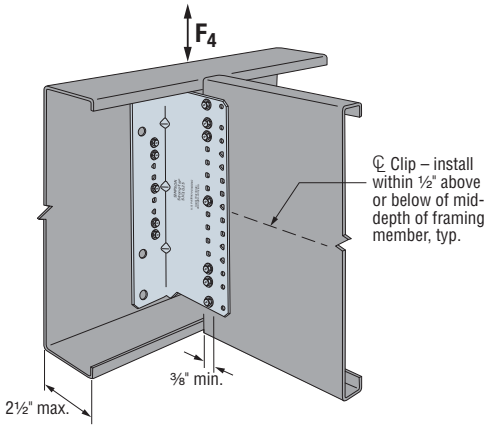


SJC10.25 — Inner Fastener Pattern
(MSJC10.25 similar)

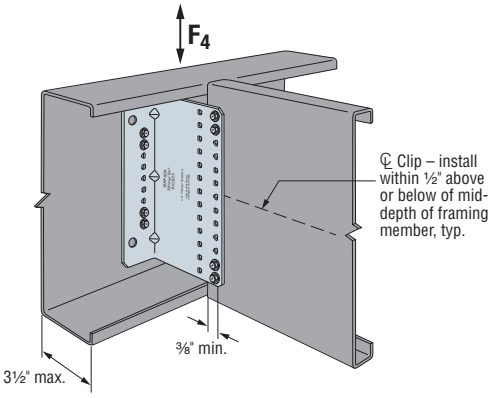


SJC8.25 — Inner Fastener Pattern
(MSJC8.25 similar)

For full dimensioned SJC clips, see p. 89.



SJC Installation with Carried Member Fasteners in Inner Row



SJC8.25 Installation with Min. Screw Pattern *(screw in round holes)*
For max. screw pattern, fill all round and triangle holes. Min./Max. patterns have screws only in outer row.

S/JCT and S/HJCT Steel-Joist Connectors

This product is preferable to similar connectors because of a) easier installation, b) higher loads, c) lower installed cost, or a combination of these features.

The S/JCT and S/HJCT are unique, skewable steel-joist framing connectors that combine strength, versatility and low installed cost. The connectors can be used with CFS headers, wood headers, steel I-beams (with welds or PAF fasteners) and masonry walls. Installed cost is minimized since these products are shear rather than bearing connectors, eliminating the need for web stiffeners. The connectors also feature horizontal tabs that facilitate top flange alignment and joist support during screw installation.

Material: S/JCT — 68 mil (14 ga.); S/HJCT — 97 mil (12 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized

Features:

- Uni-directional: Joist can be attached from left or right
- One size fits joists 8" through 14" deep
- Optional holes for additional load capacity
- Simplicity of design
- Quick and easy installation
- Field skewable up to 45° left or right

Installation:

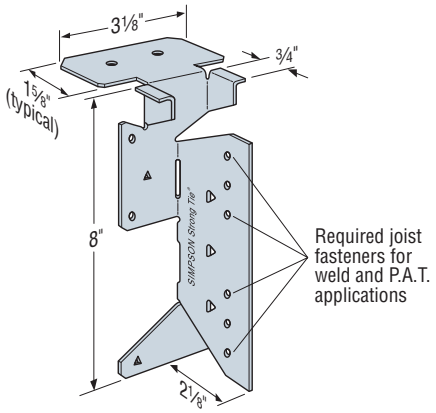
- Attach hanger with specified fasteners. Use round holes for minimum load, use round and triangle holes for maximum load.
- May be used for weld-on applications. The minimum required weld to the top flange is ⅛" x 2½" fillet weld to each side of top flange. Consult the code for special considerations when welding galvanized steel.
- May be installed using PDPAT-62KP (0.157" x ⅝") powder-actuated fasteners. Steel headers with thicknesses between ¼" and ¾" having a minimum F_y = 36 ksi. A Red (level 5) or Purple (level 6) powder load may be required to achieve specified penetration (p). See illustration on p. 179.

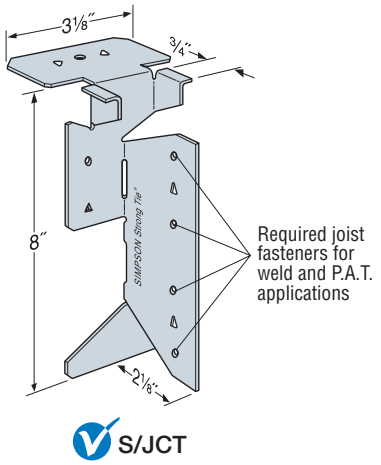
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

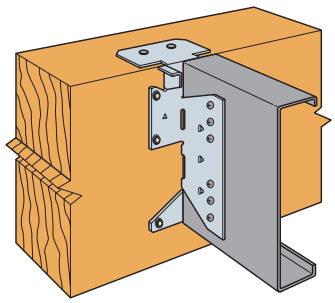
Ordering Information: The S/JCT is sold in cartons of 50. The S/HJCT is sold in kits as the S/HJCT-KT and contains five (5) connectors and (95) #14 screws.

Model No.	Fasteners[7]			Allowable Load[1]		Code Ref.
	Top	Face	Joist	Uplift	Down	
Attached to CFS Header: 54 mil (16 ga.)[3] — Straight Hanger						IBC, FL, LA
S/JCT (min.)	(1) #10	(2) #10	(4) #10	940	1,195	
S/JCT (max.)	(1) #10	(4) #10	(6) #10	1,435	2,105	
S/HJCT (min.)	(2) #10	(4) #14	(6) #14	1,510	2,920	
S/HJCT (max.)	(2) #10	(8) #14	(9) #14	1,670	3,855	
Attached to CFS Header: 54 mil (16 ga.)[3] — Skewed Hanger						
S/JCT (min.)	(1) #10	(2) #10	(4) #10	940	1,135	
S/JCT (max.)	(1) #10	(4) #10	(6) #10	940	1,185	
S/HJCT (min.)	(2) #10	(4) #14	(6) #14	1,510	2,305	
Attached to Steel Header[4] — Straight and Skewed Hanger						
S/JCT (min.)	⅛" x 2½" fillet weld to each side of top flange		(4) #10	145	940	
S/HJCT (min.)			(4) #14	195	1,450	
S/HJCT (min.) Skew			(4) #14	195	1,235	
S/JCT (min.)	(2) 0.157" x ⅝" powder-actuated fastener[8]		(4) #10	145	750	—
S/HJCT (min.)			(4) #14	195	1,185	
Attached to Masonry — Straight and Skewed Hanger						
S/HJCT (min.)	(2) ¼" x 2¼" Titen® 2	(4) ¼" x 2¼" Titen 2	(6) #14	710	1,785	
S/HJCT (min.) Skew				710	1,410	

Model No.	Fasteners[7]			Allowable Load[1,2]		Code Ref.
	Top	Face	Joist	Uplift (160)	Down (100)	
Attached to 4x DF/SP Wood Header — Straight Hanger						IBC, FL, LA
S/JCT (min.)	(1) 10d	(2) 10d	(4) #10	555	945	
S/JCT (max.)	(1) 10d	(4) 10d	(6) #10	945	1,465	
S/HJCT (min.)	(2) 10d	(4) ¼"x3" SDS	(6) #14	1,210	2,625	
S/HJCT (max.)	(2) 10d	(8) ¼"x3" SDS	(9) #14	1,475	2,980	
Attached to 4x DF/SP Wood Header — Skewed Hanger						
S/JCT (min.)	(1) 10d	(2) 10d	(4) #10	390	845	
S/JCT (max.)	(1) 10d	(4) 10d	(6) #10	775	1,300	
S/HJCT (min.)	(2) 10d	(4) ¼" x 3" SDS	(6) #14	1,210	1,935	



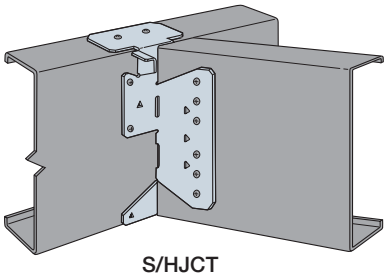




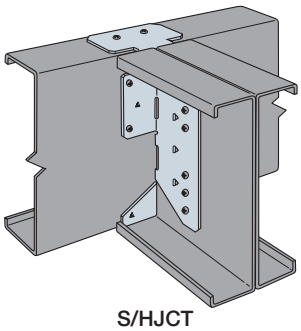
S/HJCT Installation with a 4x10 Wood Header

1. Allowable loads are based on on a minimum of single 54 mil (16 ga.) CFS joist member. CFS joist shall be laterally braced per designer specification.
2. Allowable loads for wood header are based on 4x DF/SP minimum, for SPF/HF wood species use an adjustment factor of 0.72.
3. CFS header must be braced to prevent web buckling per designer specification and header must have full bearing of 1⅝" flange-depth.
4. Backing in the steel beam cavity is not required behind the hanger for load listed.
5. Screws shall be installed using joist hanger holes screwing through the hanger into the joist.
6. CFS joists with up to a 0.50" gap (short cut), use an adjustment factor of 0.87 and joists with a 0.50" to 0.90" gap (short cut), use an adjustment factor of 0.75.
7. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.
8. See p. 179 for more information.

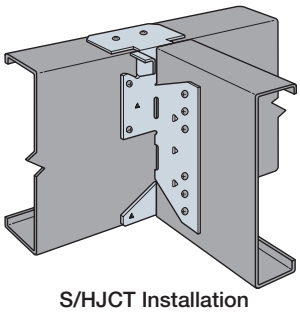
S/JCT and S/HJCT Steel-Joist Connectors



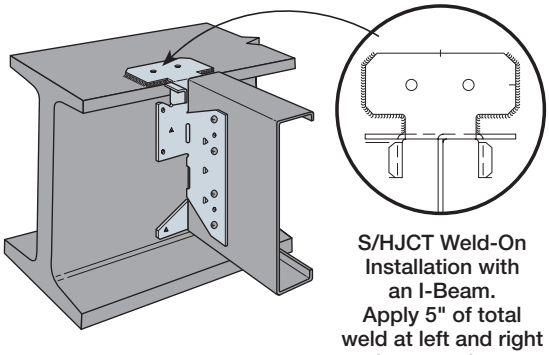
S/HJCT
Skewed 45° Installation



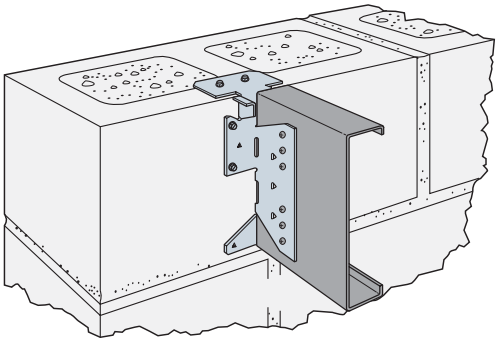
S/HJCT
Double-Joist Installation



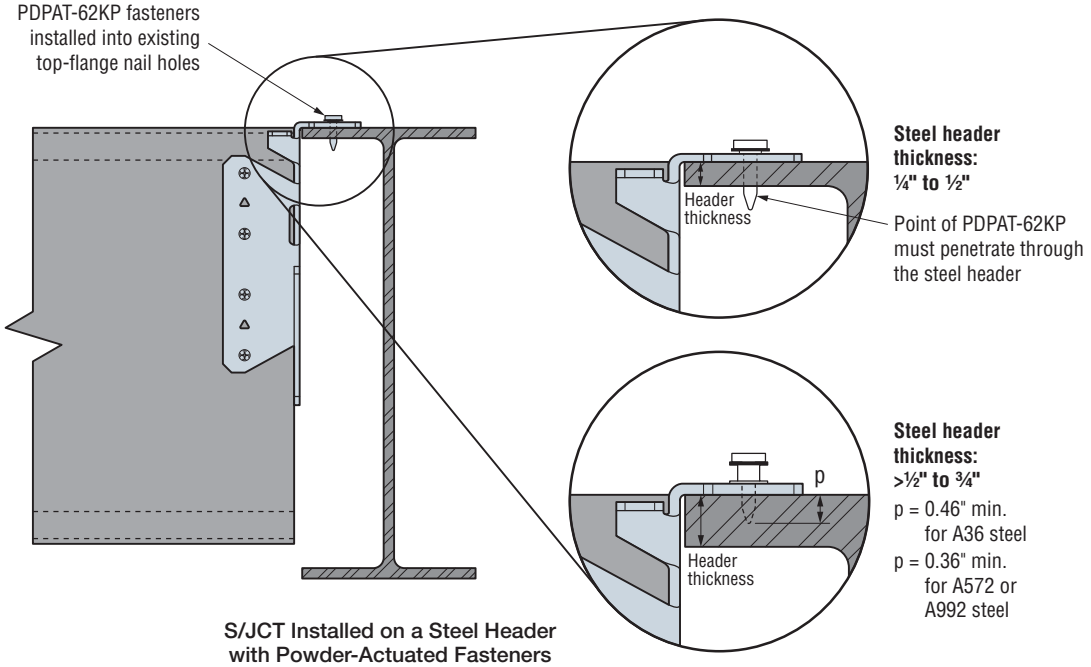
S/HJCT Installation
with a CFS Steel Header



S/HJCT Weld-On
Installation with
an I-Beam.
Apply 5" of total
weld at left and right
edges, as shown.



S/HJCT Installation
on Masonry Header



S/JCT Installed on a Steel Header
with Powder-Actuated Fasteners

S/LBV and S/B Hangers

S/LBV and S/B top-flange hangers are manufactured with precision forming and quality control, providing dimensional accuracy and helping to ensure proper bearing area and connection. These hangers are designed for attaching to cold-formed steel members with screws or to structural steel with powder-actuated fasteners or welds.

Material: S/LBV — 68 mil (14 ga.); S/B — 97 mil (12 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

Cold-Formed Steel:

- S/LBV and S/B may be attached to cold-formed steel supporting members with screws to the face and top flanges and provide capacities for downward and uplift.

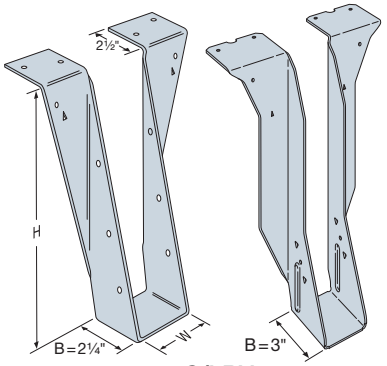
Structural Steel:

- S/LBV and S/B may be attached to structural steel support members with powder-actuated fasteners or welds. For powder-actuated fasteners use PDPAT-62KP (0.157" x ⅝") and provide full penetration as required. For welds use a minimum of ⅛" x 2" fillet weld on each top flange as required. Distribute the weld equally on both flanges. Capacities are provided for downward loads.

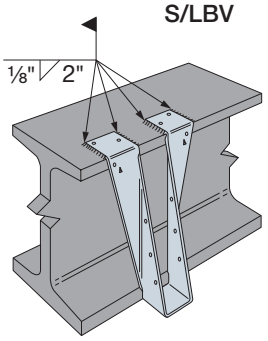
Skew Options:

- S/LBV and S/B may be skewed up to a maximum of 45°. Widths for skewable sections are limited to a maximum of 5.25" (specify right or left skew).

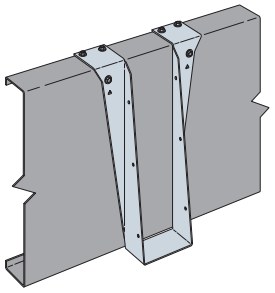
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



S/LBV S/B



S/LBV Weld-On Applications
(S/B similar)



S/LBV Installed to a CFS Header with Screws
(S/B similar)

Load Capacity S/ Hangers

Model	Min. Base Header Material	Hanger Type	Fasteners			Allowable ASD Loads (lb.)		Code Ref.
			Top	Face	Joist	Uplift	Down	
S/LBV	CFS	Straight	(4) #10	(2) #10	(3) #10	1,010	3,150	IBC, LA, FL
		Skewed	(4) #10	(2) #10	(3) #10	1,010	2,220	
	A36 ¾6" thk	Straight	(4) ⅛" x 2" weld	—	(3) #10	—	2,920	
			(4) 0.157" x ⅝" PAF	—	(3) #10	—	2,685	
S/B	CFS	Straight	(8) #10	(4) #14	(3) #14	1,855	5,970	
		Skewed	(8) #10	(4) #14	(3) #14	1,855	4,195	
	A36 ¾6" thk	Straight	(4) ⅛" x 2" weld	—	(3) #14	—	5,755	
			(8) 0.157" x ⅝" PAF	—	(3) #14	—	3,695	

1. Designer shall ensure that the joist member adequately transfers load to hanger. Header must be braced to prevent buckling per designer specification.
2. Load is based on the Simpson Strong-Tie® PDPAT-62KP (0.157" x ⅝") powder-actuated fasteners. Steel headers with thicknesses between ¼" and ¾" having minimum F_y = 36 ksi. A Red (level 5) or Purple (level 6) powder load may be required to achieve specified penetration.
3. Tabulated loads are based on testing with full bearing of 2½" flange-depth minimum with 68 mil (14 ga.) CFS for S/LBV and 97 mil (12 ga.) CFS for S/B hanger.
4. S/LBV2.12 and S/LBV4.18 bearing depth dimension, B, are 3", others S/LBV hanger sizes are 2¼".
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

Standard Hanger Sizes

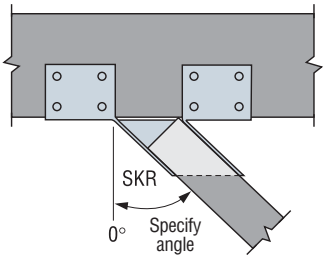
S/LBV Model	S/B Model	W (in.)	H (in.)
S/LBV1.68/8	S/B1.68/8	1 11/16	8
S/LBV1.68/10	S/B1.68/10		10
S/LBV1.68/12	S/B1.68/12		12
S/LBV1.68/14	S/B1.68/14		14
S/LBV2.12/8	S/B2.12/8	2⅛	8
S/LBV2.12/10	S/B2.12/10		10
S/LBV2.12/12	S/B2.12/12		12
S/LBV2.12/14	S/B2.12/14		14
S/LBV2.56/8	S/B2.56/8	2 9/16	8
S/LBV2.56/10	S/B2.56/10		10
S/LBV2.56/12	S/B2.56/12		12
S/LBV3.12/8	S/B3.12/8	3⅛	8
S/LBV3.12/10	S/B3.12/10		10
S/LBV3.12/12	S/B3.12/12		12
S/LBV4.18/8	S/B4.18/8	4 3/16	8
S/LBV4.18/10	S/B4.18/10		10
S/LBV4.18/12	S/B4.18/12		12
S/LBV4.18/14	S/B4.18/14		14

Standard size ordering:
Joist 800S162-54 using an S/LBV hanger.

S/LBV1.68/8
Product Name — Width (in.) — Height (in.)

Hanger Modification Options: Custom Height and Skewable

S/LBV Model	S/B Model	W (in.)	H (in.)
S/LBV1.56X	—	—	S/LBV 6 to 20 S/B 6 to 30
S/LBV1.68X	S/B1.68X	1 11/16	
S/LBV1.81X	S/B1.81X	1 13/16	
S/LBV2.12X	S/B2.12X	2⅛	
S/LBV2.56X	S/B2.56X	2 9/16	
S/LBV2.68X	S/B2.68X	2 11/16	
S/LBV3.12X	S/B3.12X	3⅛	
S/LBV3.56X	S/B3.56X	3 9/16	
S/LBV3.62X	S/B3.62X	3⅝	
S/LBV4.18X	S/B4.18X	4 3/16	
—	S/B5.25X	5¼	
—	S/B6.25X	6¼	
—	S/B7.25X	7¼	



Top View S/B Hanger Skewed Right
(S/LBV similar)

Custom ordering example:
Joist 800S162-54 using S/LBV hanger skewed right 20°.

S/LBV1.68X H1=8 SKR20
Product Name — Width (in.) — X = Modification — Height (in.) — Skewed Right 20° (SKL = Skewed Left)

S/DHUTF Drywall Hangers

The S/DHUTF top-mount hanger is designed to carry joist loads to a CFS stud wall through two layers of ⅝" gypsum board (drywall). This hanger installs after the drywall is in place and comes in sizes that accommodate most typical joists used in multi-family and commercial construction.

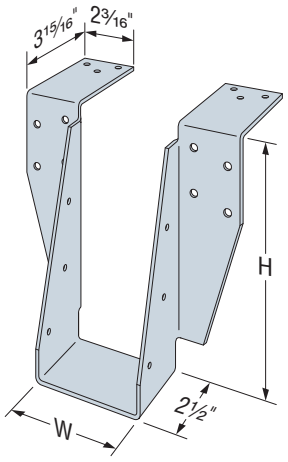
Material: 97 mil (12 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes
- Hanger to be framed in-line with vertical wall stud
- Drywall is installed first
- Wall top track must be restrained to counteract load eccentricity from hanger

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

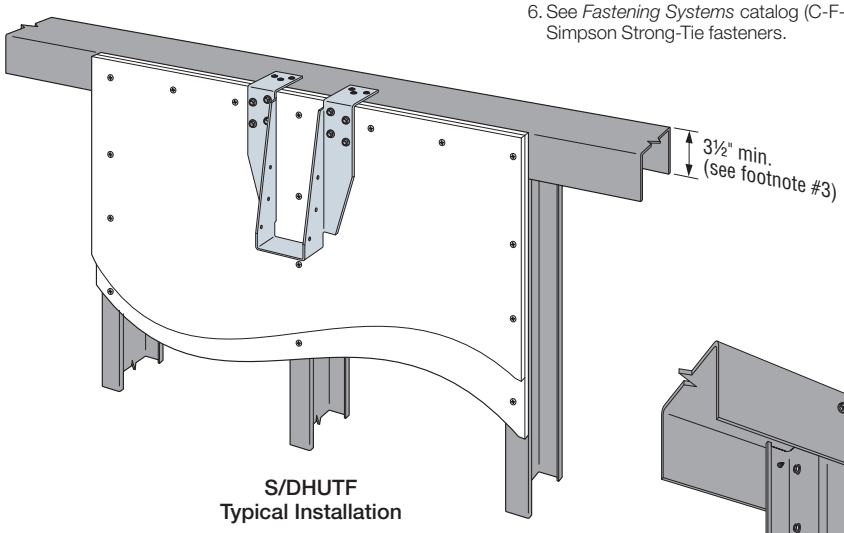


S/DHUTF
US Patent 9,394,680

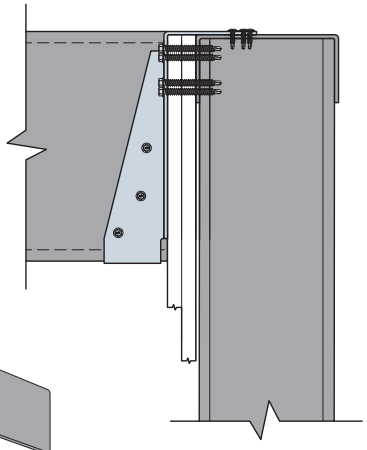
Model No.	Dimensions (in.)	
	W	H
S/DHU1.68/8TF	1 1⁄16	8
S/DHU1.68/10TF		10
S/DHU1.68/12TF		12
S/DHU2.1/8TF	2⅛	8
S/DHU2.1/10TF		10
S/DHU2.1/12TF		12
S/DHU2.56/8TF	2⅝	8
S/DHU2.56/10TF		10
S/DHU2.56/12TF		12

Model	Fasteners[6]			Allowable Load (lb.)		Code Ref.
	Top	Face	Joist	Uplift	Down	
S/DHUTF	(6) #10	(8) #14 x 2"	(3) #10	1,230	1,700	—

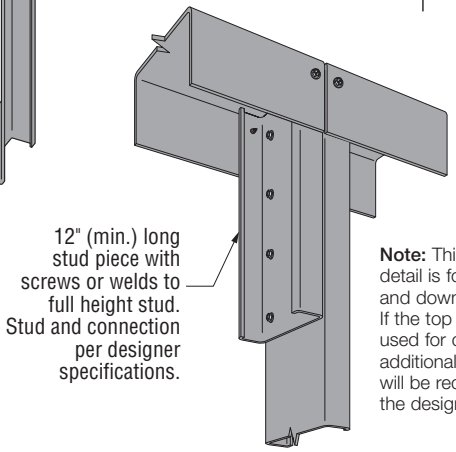
1. Designer shall ensure that the joist member adequately transfers load to the hanger.
2. Tabulated loads assume (2x) ⅝" Type X drywall attached per IBC.
3. Wall studs designed per designer specifications. At a minimum, the assembly must consist of 600T350-68, Gr. 50 ksi top track and 600S162-43, Gr. 33 ksi wall studs spaced at a maximum of 24" o.c.
4. Tabulated loads are based on testing with full bearing of 3 15⁄16" hanger top flange. The minimum joist gauge is 54 mil (16 ga.).
5. S/DHUTF hanger can be installed ¾" max. from the center of the vertical stud per the in-line framing specifications of the AISI General Provisions without load adjustment.
6. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



S/DHUTF
Typical Installation



Typical Installation Over (2) Layers of ⅝" Drywall



Note: This splice detail is for uplift and download only. If the top track is used for drag, additional detailing will be required by the designer.

Typical Top Track Splice

WP Hanger

This series of purlin hangers offer the greatest design flexibility and versatility.

Material: Stirrup — 97 mil (12 ga.)

Finish: Simpson Strong-Tie® gray paint. Some models available hot-dip galvanized; specify HDG; see Corrosion Information on pp. 17–19.

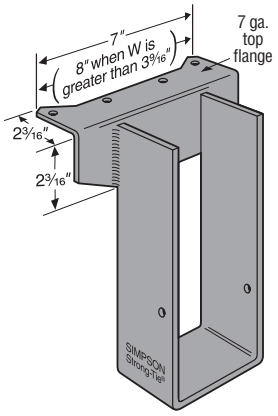
Installation: WP hanger may be welded to steel header with 3⁄16" x 1 1⁄2"-fillet welds located at each end of top flange

Options: W and H dimensions are modifiable

Sloped and/or Skewed Seat:

- WP series may be skewed to a maximum of 84° and/or sloped to a maximum of 45°.
- For slope only, skew only, or slope and skew combinations, the allowable load is 100% of the table load.
- Specify the slope up or down in degrees from the horizontal plane and/or the skew right or left in degrees from the perpendicular vertical plane. Specify whether low side, high side or center of joist will be flush with the top of the header.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



WP

Some model configurations may differ from those shown. Call Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

Model No.	Dimensions (in.)			Fasteners[4]		Allowable Down Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
	W	H	B	Header	Joist		
WP	1 9⁄16 – 7 1⁄2	4 – 30	2 1⁄2 – 5	Weld	(1) #10	3,650	—

1. For hanger heights exceeding the joist height, the allowable load is 0.50 of the table value.
2. The designer shall ensure that the joist member adequately transfers load to the hanger.
3. Not all combinations of W, H, and B dimensions are available. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

HUC Hangers

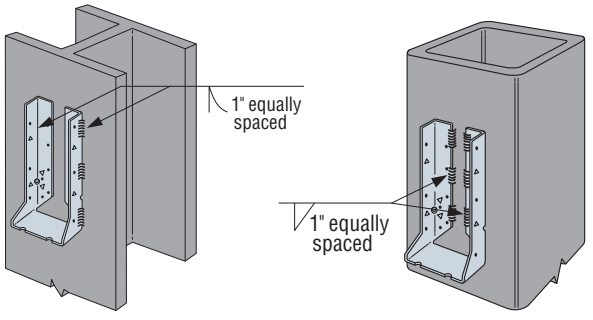
Material: 68 mil (14 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized

Installation:

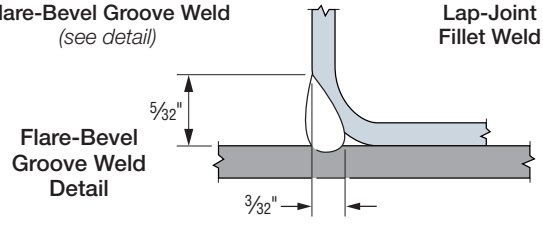
- HUC series hangers may be welded to supporting structural steel members
- Use 1" weld segments equally spaced top and bottom, with half the segments on each side of hanger
- Welds may be either lap joint (on outside edge of flanges) or flare-bevel groove (on flange bend line)

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



Flare-Bevel Groove Weld *(see detail)*

Lap-Joint Fillet Weld



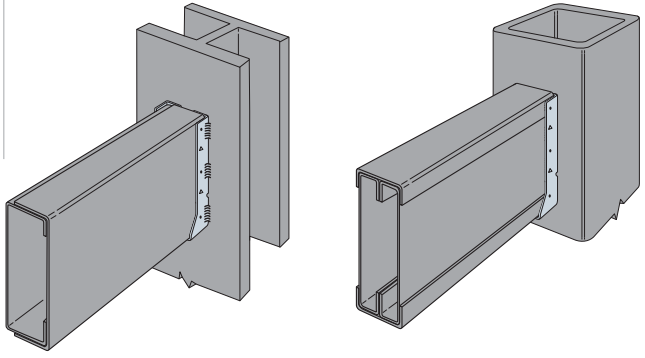
Flare-Bevel Groove Weld Detail

Model Series	Connection Type		Maximum Allowable Down Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
	Joist	Structural Steel		
	Fastener[5,6]	Weld		
HUC	#10	(4) 1" segments	3,280	—
	#10	(6) 1" segments	4,855	

1. Loads assume E-70S-6 (60 ksi) filler rod.
2. Welds must conform to the current A.W.S. D1.3 structural welding code for sheet steel and must be performed by a certified welder.
3. Designer shall ensure that the joist member adequately transfers load to hanger.
4. Hanger-to-joist connection shall be made using screws on the side of the hanger where it meets the web of the joist.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.
6. The number of screws is per designer specifications.

Installation for CFS Built-Up Beam

The designer is responsible for design of beam member.



L, LS and S/LS Utility Clips and Skewable Angles

L, LS, and S/LS angles are load rated, providing the correct thickness and number of fasteners for the specifier compared with field fabricated clip angles. These angles also have well-defined fastener locations, and testing ensures that the tabulated load values account for connection eccentricities. The connectors are general utility reinforcing angles with multiple uses. S/LS and LS connectors are skewable and can be used to attach members intersecting at angles.

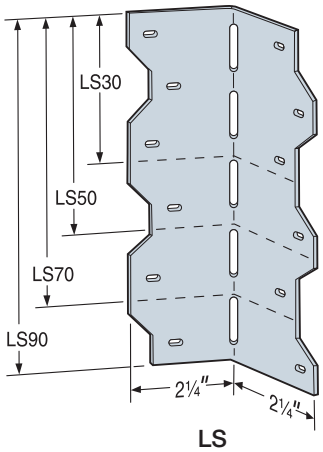
Material: L — 54 mil (16 ga.); S/LS and LS — 43 mil (18 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

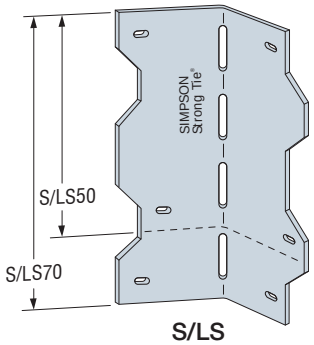
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners
- S/LS and LS — Field-skewable; bend one time only
- CFS framing must be constrained against rotation when using a single S/LS or LS per connection

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

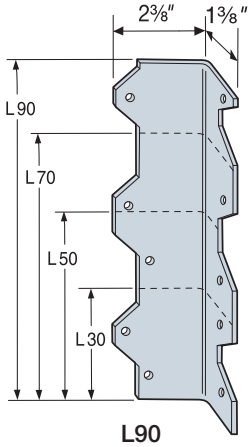


LS



S/LS

US Patent 4,230,416

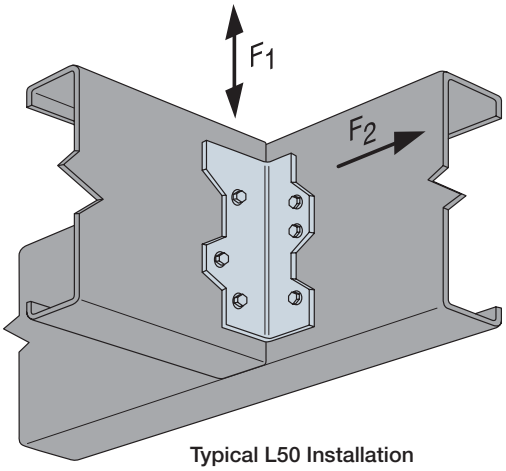


L90

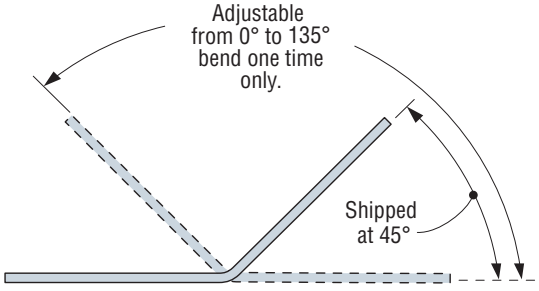
	Model No.	Length (in.)	Fasteners[2]	Allowable Load (lb.)						Code Ref.
				33 mil (20 ga.)		43 mil (18 ga.)		54 mil (16 ga.)		
				F_1	F_2	F_1	F_2	F_1	F_2	
■	L30	3	(4) #10	200	60	315	85	610	—	—
■	L50	5	(6) #10	475	—	675	90	750	110	
■	L70	7	(8) #10	705	—	760	110	1,100	110	
■	L90	9	(10) #10	795	—	945	110	1,740	110	
■	LS30	3⅜	(6) #10	200	—	370	—	500	—	
	S/LS50	4⅞	(4) #10	200	—	370	—	500	—	
■	S/LS70	6⅜	(6) #10	465	—	575	—	715	—	
■	LS90	7⅞	(12) #10	465	—	895	—	915	—	

■ These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

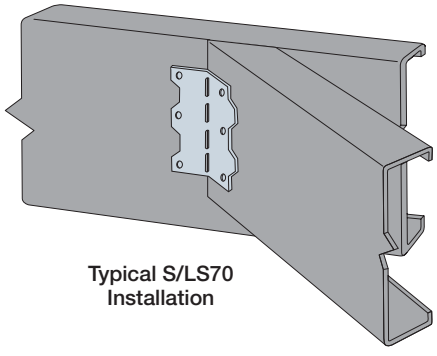
1. Loads are for one part only.
2. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical L50 Installation



S/LS Top View



Typical S/LS70 Installation

ICFVL Ledger Connector System

The ICFVL ledger connector system is engineered to solve the challenges of mounting CFS ledgers to insulated concrete form (ICF) walls. The ICFVL is designed to provide both vertical and lateral, in-plane performance. There are many benefits over traditional anchor bolting, including better on-center spacing in most cases, faster installation and no protrusions. The embedded legs of the ICFVL are embossed for additional stiffness and the hole allows for concrete to flow through and around the connector. The exposed flange on the face of the ICF provides a structural surface for mounting a CFS ledger.

Material: ICFVL — 68 mil (14 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

ICFVL in ICF

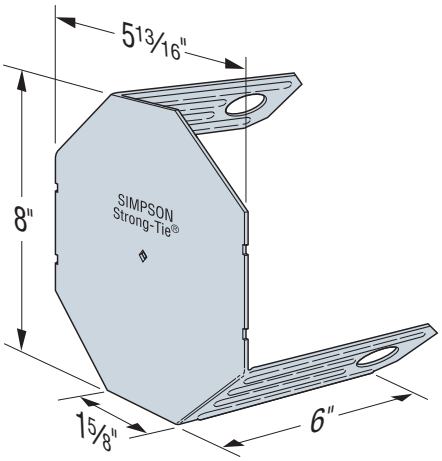
- Snap a chalk line for the bottom of the ledger
- Mark required on-center spacing
- Use ICFVL to mark kerfs locations
- Cut kerfs as marked
- Insert ICFVL flush to the face of the ICF
- Pour concrete

CFS Ledger Attachment

- Position the ledger level to the chalk line and against the ICFVL
- Attach with four #14 x ¾", #3 drill point screws (not provided)
- All screws should be located at least ½" from the edge of the ICFVL
- Space screws evenly

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Warning:
Industry studies show that hardened fasteners can experience performance problems in wet environments. Accordingly, use this product in dry environments only.



ICFVL
Patent pending

Model No.	Fasteners	Allowable ASD Load (lb.) 54 mil (16 ga.) 68 mil (14 ga.)		Code Ref.
		Download	Lateral F_1	
ICFVL	(4) #14 x ¾"[3]	1,660	1,525	—

1. Fasteners for CFS ledger are not provided.
2. Loads apply to ICF foam thicknesses of 2¾" or less. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for allowable loads on thicker walls.
3. Alternately, ¼" x ¾" fasteners may be used.
4. Concrete f'_c = 2,500 psi minimum.
5. When combining download and lateral loads, the designer shall use the following interaction equation: Design Download/Allowable Download + Design Lateral Load/ Allowable Lateral Load ≤ 1.

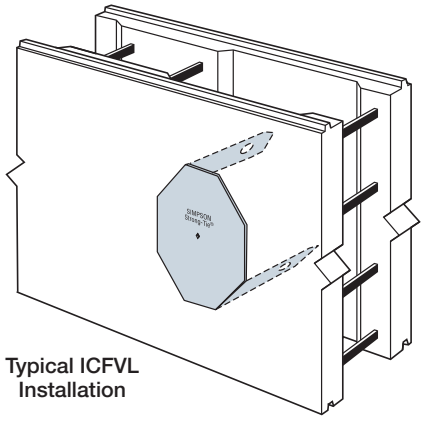
Reduce the chance of misinstallations using the wrong size screws; specify Simpson Strong-Tie® #14 Self-Drilling E Metal screw (Model No. E1B1414) with the ICFVL Ledger Connector System. Visit **strongtie.com** for details.

Available in 100 ct. and 2,500 ct. cartons.

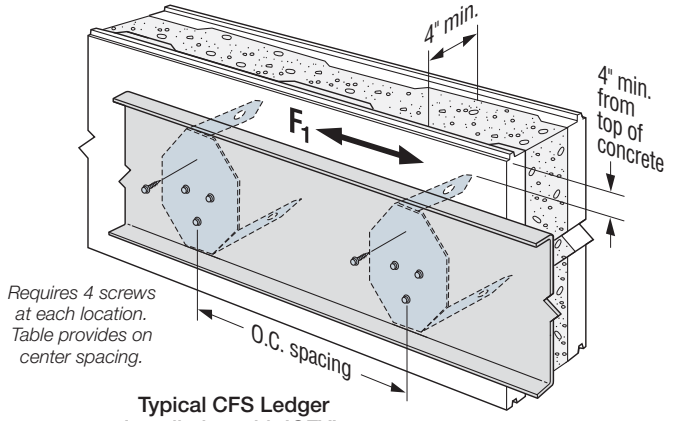
These tables address vertical load applications only

Ledger Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Connector Type	ICFVL Spacing to Replace Anchor Bolts on a CFS Ledger (in.)[1,2]							
		½"-Diameter Anchors at				⅝"-Diameter Anchors at			
		12" o.c.	24" o.c.	36" o.c.	48" o.c.	12" o.c.	24" o.c.	36" o.c.	48" o.c.
68 (14)	ICFVL	11	22	33	44	9	18	27	36
54 (16)	ICFVL	15	30	45	48	12	24	36	48

1. The designer may specify different spacing based on the load requirements.
2. See flier F-ICFVL on **strongtie.com** for additional connection details.



Typical ICFVL Installation



Typical CFS Ledger Installation with ICFVL
(minimum 54 mil)

TB and LTB Bridging

TB and LTB bridging connectors are a cost-effective solution for bracing between floor joists when compared with field fabricated blocking and clip angles.

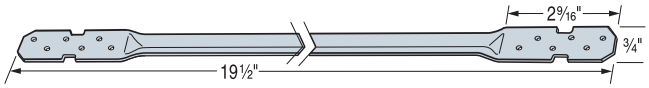
Material: LTB — 27 mil (22 ga.); TB — 33 mil (20 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

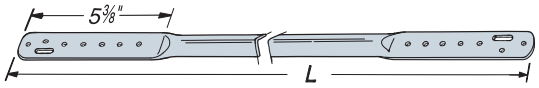
Installation:

- Use (2) #10 screws at each end

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

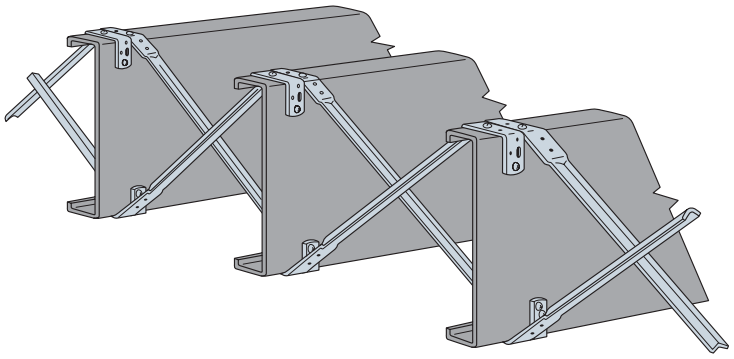


LTB20



TB

Web Height (in.)	Spacing (in.)	TB		LTB Model No.	Code Ref.
		Model No.	L (in.)		
6	12	TB20	20	LTB20	—
8		TB20	20	LTB20	
10		TB20	20	—	
12		TB27	27	—	
14		TB27	27	—	
6	16	TB27	27	—	
8		TB27	27	—	
10		TB27	27	—	
12		TB27	27	—	
14		TB27	27	—	
10	24	TB36	36	—	
12		TB36	36	—	
14		TB36	36	—	



Typical TB Installation

CS Coiled Strap

CS coiled utility straps are an ideal solution when it is desired to brace floor joist flanges with flat strap. These products are packaged in lightweight cartons (about 40 lb.) and can be cut to length on the jobsite.

Material: See table

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

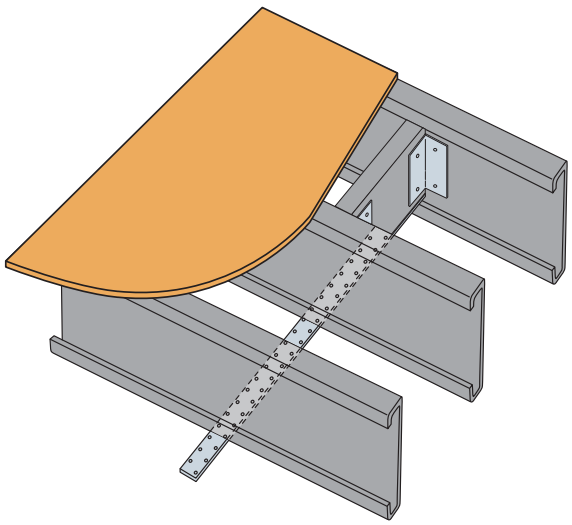
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners
- Refer to the applicable code for minimum edge and end distance

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

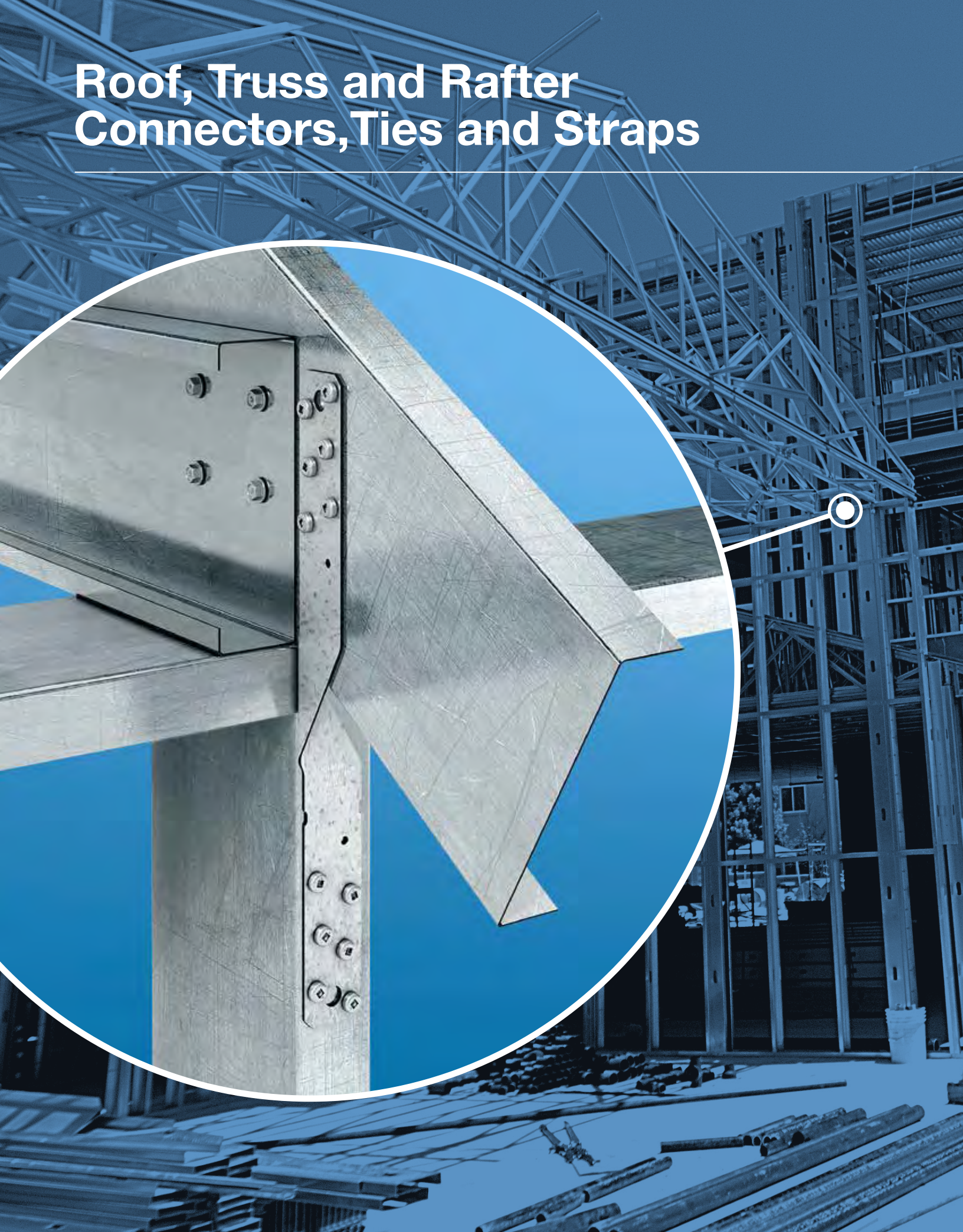
Model No.	Total Length (ft.)	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Width (in.)	Fasteners[4] (At Blocking)			Allowable Tension Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
				Framing Thickness mil (ga.)				
				33 (20 ga.)	43 (18 ga.)	54 (16 ga.)		
CS16	150	54 (16)	1¼	(9) #10	(6) #10	(4) #10	1,550	IBC, FL, LA
CS20	250	33 (20)	1¼	(6) #10	(4) #10	(3) #10	945	

1. In order to achieve the tabulated loads in the strap, attach each strap to the blocking with the tabulated number of screws.
2. Strap length at blocking to achieve tabulated load = number of tabulated screws + 1".
3. Calculate the strap value for a reduced number of screws to the blocking as follows:
   Allowable Load = $\frac{\text{No. of Screws Used}}{\text{No. of Screws in Table}}$ x Table Load
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical CS Installation for Block and Strap Joist Bridging

Roof, Truss and Rafter Connectors,Ties and Straps



SSP/DSP/TSP Stud Plate Ties

The SSP and DSP single- and double-stud plate ties connect single and double studs to top and bottom track. Each can be used for either top- or bottom-track applications.

Material: SSP/DSP — 43 mil (18 ga.); TSP — 54 mil (16 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90). Some products available in ZMAX®; see Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

Installation: • Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes

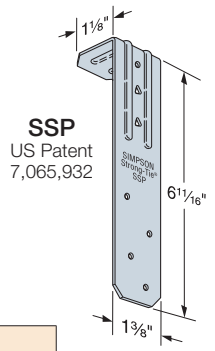
• DSP/SSP — top track installation-fill all round and triangle holes

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

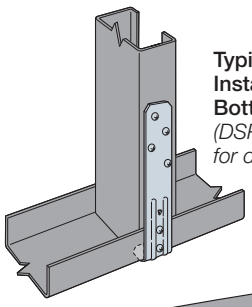
Model No.	Fasteners[4]				Allowable Uplift Load (lb.)		Code Ref.
	Studs	Top Track		Bottom Track	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	
	CFS	Wood	CFS	CFS			
SSP	(4) #10	—	—	(2) #10	355	625	IBC, FL, LA
		—	(2) #10	—	340	600	
		(2) #10[3]	(1) #10	—	405[1]	715[1]	
		(2) 10d	(1) #10	—	480[1]	840[1]	
DSP	(8) #10	—	—	(4) #10	430	695	
		—	(4) #10	—	475	775	
		(4) #10[3]	(2) #10	—	585[1]	955[1]	
		(4) 10d	(2) #10	—	730[1]	1,200[1]	
TSP	(6) #10	—	—	(3) #10	345	645	
		—	(3) #10	—	370	700	
	(9) #10	(3) #10[3]	(3) #10	—	360[1]	685[1]	
		(3) 10d	(3) #10	—	480[1]	905[1]	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

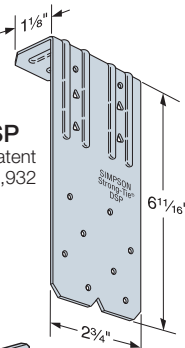
1. For wood plates, noted values only apply to DF/SP members where wood top plates are used. For SPF values, multiply by 0.86.
2. For wood plates, when cross-grain tension cannot be avoided, mechanical reinforcement to resist such forces should be considered.
3. Screws installed into wood plates with a minimum #10 x ¾" self-drilling screw.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



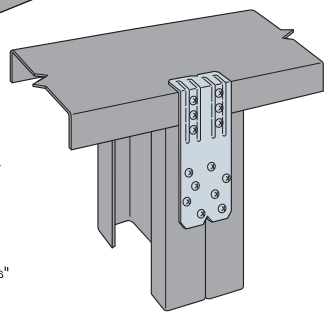
SSP
US Patent
7,065,932



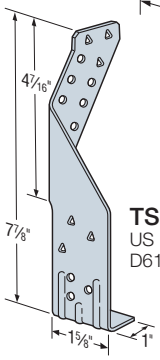
Typical SSP Installed to Bottom Track *(DSP similar for double stud)*



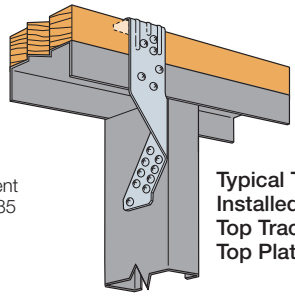
DSP
US Patent
7,065,932



Typical DSP Installed to Top Track *(SSP similar for single stud)*



TSP
US Patent
D618,085



Typical TSP Installed to Top Track with Top Plate

SP Stud Plate Ties

The SP stud plate tie is a plate-to-stud connection providing uplift resistance.

Material: See table.

Finish: Galvanized. Available with ZMAX® coating; see Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

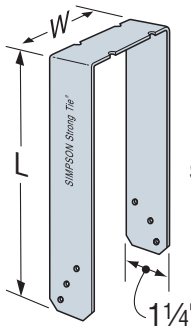
Installation: • Use all specified fasteners

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

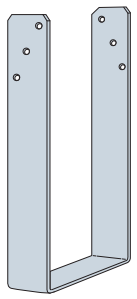
Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Dimensions (in.)		Stud Fasteners[1]	Allowable Uplift Load 33 mil (20 ga.) (lb.)	Code Ref.
		W	L			
SP4	33 (20)	3⅜6	7¼	(6) #10	825	IBC, FL, LA
SP6	33 (20)	5⅜6	7¾	(6) #10	825	
SP8	43 (18)	7⅜6	8⅝6	(6) #10	930	—
SPH4	43 (18)	3⅜6	8¾	(12) #10	1,490	
SPH4R	43 (18)	4⅛6	8¼	(12) #10	1,490	
SPH6	43 (18)	5⅜6	9¼	(12) #10	1,490	
SPH6R	43 (18)	6⅛6	8¾	(12) #10	1,490	
SPH8	43 (18)	7⅜6	8⅜	(12) #10	1,490	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

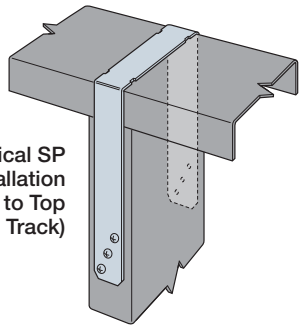
1. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



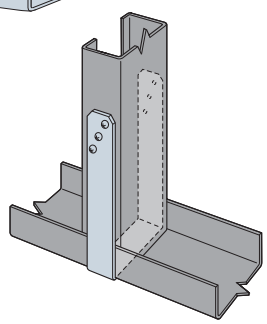
SP4



SPH6



Typical SP Installation (Wall to Top Track)



Typical SP Installation (Wall to Bottom Track) *(SPH similar)*

S/H and H Seismic and Hurricane Ties

Designed to provide seismic and wind ties for trusses or joists, this versatile line may be used for general tie purposes, strongback attachments, and as all-purpose ties where one member crosses another.

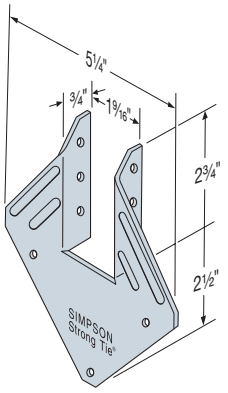
Material: See table

Finish: Galvanized (G90). Available with ZMAX® coating; see Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

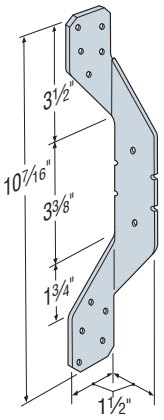
Installation: • Use all specified fasteners

- The S/H1 can be installed with flanges facing outwards (reverse of illustration 1) when installed inside a wall for truss applications
- Hurricane ties do not replace solid blocking
- S/H2.5, S/H3 and H6 ties are only shipped in equal quantities of rights and lefts

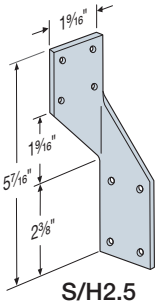
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



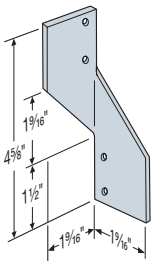
S/H1



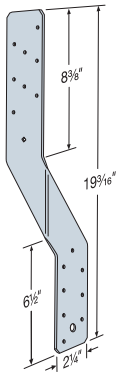
H2A



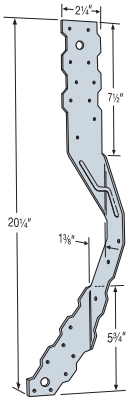
S/H2.5



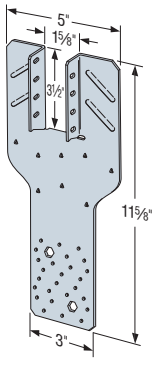
S/H3



H6



H7Z

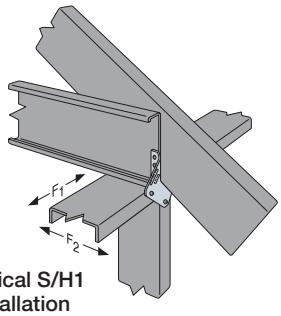


H10S

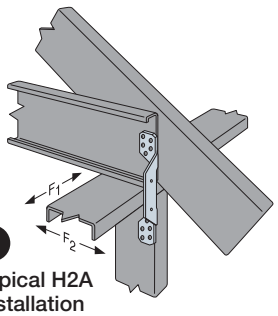
Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners[5]			Allowable Load (lb.) 33 mil (20 ga.)			Code Ref.
		To Rafters /Truss	To Top Track	To Stud	Uplift	Lateral F_1	Lateral F_2	
S/H1	43 (18)	(3) #10	(2) #10	(1) #10	305	100	115	IBC, FL, LA
H2A	43 (18)	(5) #10	(1) #10	(5) #10	450	90	100	—
S/H2.5	43 (18)	(4) #10	—	(4) #10	390	90	125	
S/H3	43 (18)	(2) #10	(2) #10	—	375	90	125	
H6	54 (16)	—	(8) #10	(8) #10	950	—	—	
H7Z	54 (16)	(4) #10	(2) #10	(8) #10	985	—	—	
H10S[4]	43 (18)	(8) #10	—	(8) #10	930[3]	—	—	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

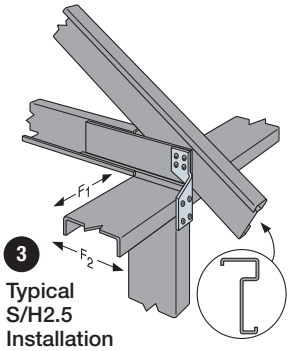
1. Loads are based on attachment of cold-formed steel members having a minimum thickness of 33 mil (20 ga.).
2. Hurricane ties are shown installed on the outside of wall for clarity. Installation inside of wall is acceptable. For Continuous Load Path, connections in the same area must be on same side of wall.
3. For H10S connectors with CFS members having a minimum thickness of 43 mil (18 ga.), the allowable load is 1,260 lb.
4. H10S connectors can be installed ¾" (max.) from the center of the vertical stud per the in-line framing specifications of the AISI General Provisions for reduced uplift of 890 lb., provided that the screw edges are met.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



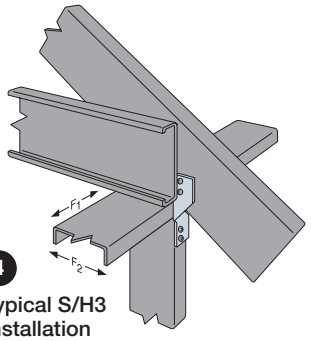
1 Typical S/H1 Installation



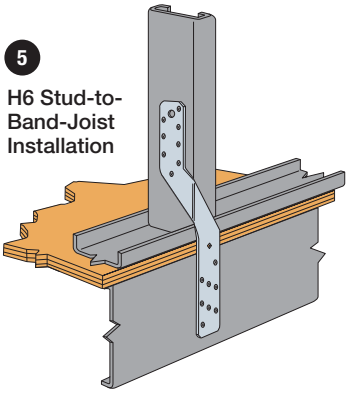
2 Typical H2A Installation

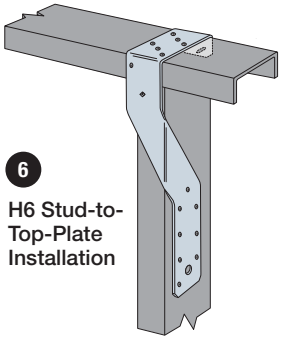


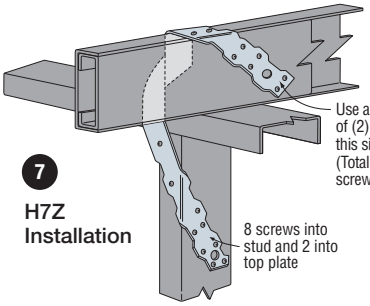
3 Typical S/H2.5 Installation



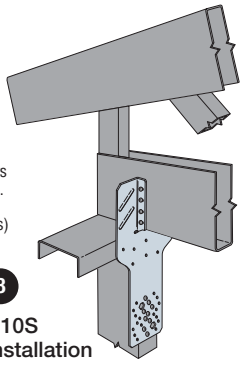
4 Typical S/H3 Installation


5 H6 Stud-to-Band-Joist Installation


6 H6 Stud-to-Top-Plate Installation



7 H7Z Installation


8 H10S Installation

H Hybrid Connectors Seismic and Hurricane Ties for Wood Truss or Joist-to-CFS Wall

Designed to provide seismic and wind ties for wood trusses or joists-to-CFS walls, this versatile line may be used for general purposes, strongback attachments, and as all-purpose ties where one member crosses another.

HS24 attaches the bottom chord of a truss or rafter at pitches from 0:12 to 4:12 to steel top plates.

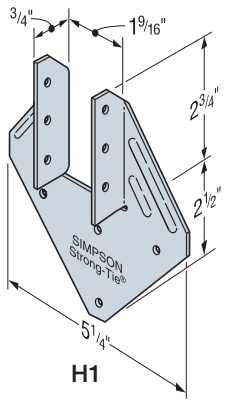
Material: See table

Finish: Galvanized (G90). Selected products available in stainless steel or ZMAX® coating. See Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

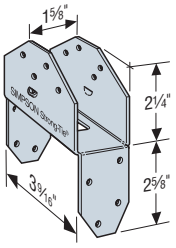
Installation: • Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes

- H1 can be installed with flanges facing inward (reverse of illustration 1)
- Hurricane ties do not replace solid blocking
- H3 and H6 ties are only shipped in equal quantities of rights and lefts

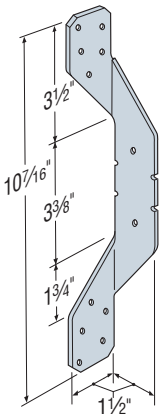
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



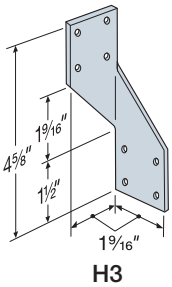
H1



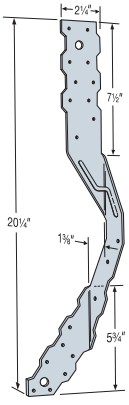
HS24
US Patent 5,603,580



H2A

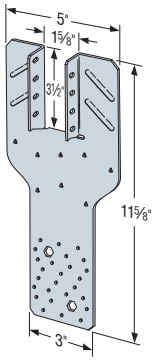


H6



H7Z

H3

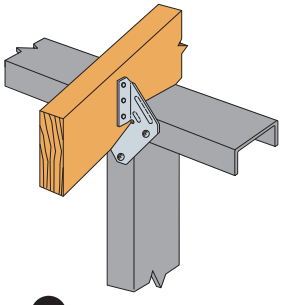


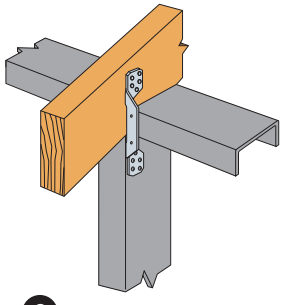
H10S

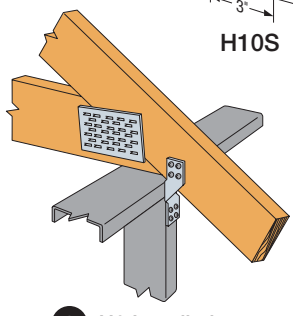
Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners[5]			Allowable Uplift Load 33 mil (20 ga.) (160) (lb.)		Code Ref.
		To Rafters/ Truss	To Top Track	To Stud	DF/SP	SPF/HF	
H1	43 (18)	(6) 8d x 1½"	(3) #10	(1) #10	600	500	—
H2A	43 (18)	(5) 8d x 1½"	(1) #10	(5) #10	550	460	
H3	43 (18)	(4) 8d x 1½"	(4) #10	—	365	305	
H6	54 (16)	—	(8) 8d	(8) #10	950	820	
H7Z	54 (16)	(4) 8d x 1½"	(2) #10	(8) #10	985	845	
HS24	43 (18)	(8) 8d x 1½"	(4) #10	(4) #10	625	520	
H10S[5]	43 (18)	(8) 8d x 1½"	—	(8) #10	930	780	

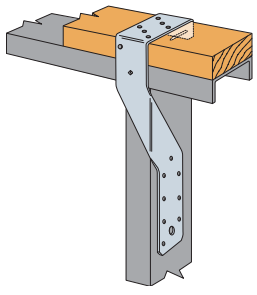
These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

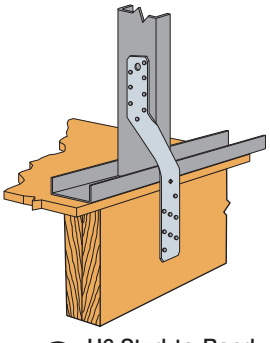
1. Allowable loads on wood have been increased 60% for wind or earthquake loading with no further increase allowed; reduce where other load duration factors govern.
2. Hurricane Ties are shown installed on the outside of wall for clarity. Installation inside of wall is acceptable. For Continuous Load Path, connections must be on same side of wall.
3. When cross-grain bending or cross-grain tension cannot be avoided, mechanical reinforcement to resist such force should be considered.
4. H10S connectors can be installed ¾" (max.) from the center of the vertical stud per the in-line framing specifications of the AISI General Provisions for reduced uplift of 890 lb., provided that the screw edges are met.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

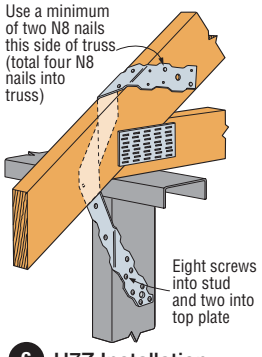

1 H1 Installation


2 H2A Installation

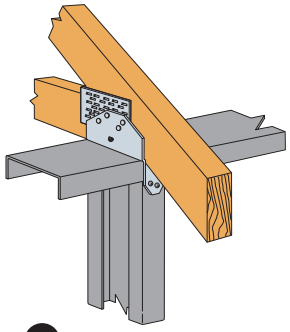

3 H3 Installation

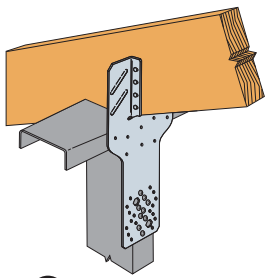

4 H6 Stud-to-Top-Plate Installation


5 H6 Stud-to-Band-Joist Installation



6 H7Z Installation


7 HS24 Installation


8 H10S Installation

S/H1A Seismic and Hurricane Ties

S/H1A is designed to fit within several proprietary truss chords to provide uplift resistance.

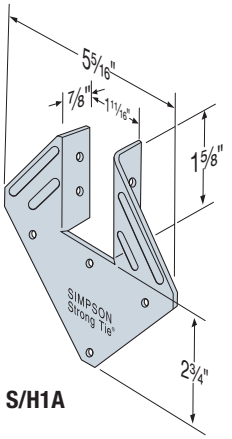
Material: 43 mil (18 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners.
- S/H1A can be installed with flanges facing outwards, reverse of illustration, when installed inside a wall for truss applications.
- S/H1A does not replace solid blocking.
- S/H1A may be used with proprietary truss sections. Contact material supplier for specific installation details.

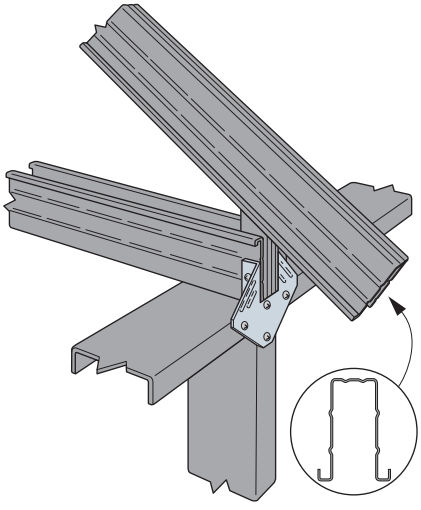
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



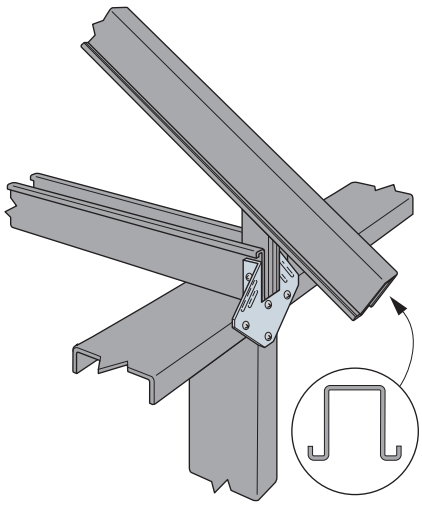
S/H1A

Model No.	Fasteners[2]			Truss Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable Uplift Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
	Truss	Top Track	Stud		Plate/Wall Stud Thickness mil (ga.)			
					33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	
S/H1A	(4) #10	(3) #10	(1) #10	27 (22)	470	470	470	IBC, FL, LA
	(4) #10	(3) #10	(1) #10	33 (20)	510	550	690	
	(4) #10	(3) #10	(1) #10	43 (18)	510	550	690	
	(4) #10	(3) #10	(1) #10	54 (16)	520	675	850	

1. Tabulated loads based on truss members with yield strength, F_y, of 50 ksi and tensile strength, F_u, of 65 ksi. Reduce tabulated load proportionally for lower truss member steel strength. For example: 43 mil (18 ga.) truss member with a yield strength, F_y, of 33 ksi and a tensile strength, F_u, of 45 ksi is connected to 43 mil top track and wall stud. The adjusted allowable load is then 550 lb. x minimum [33/ 50 or 45/ 60] = 363 lb.
2. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical S/H1A Installation



Typical S/H1A Installation

MTSM/HTSM Twist Straps

The MTSM and HTSM offer high-strength truss-to-masonry connections.

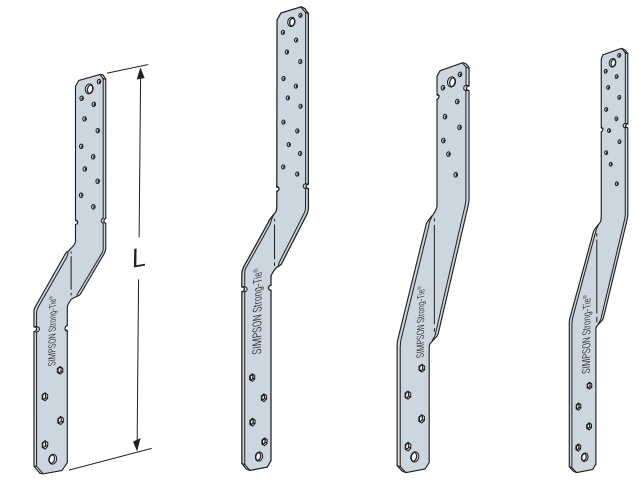
Material: See table.

Finish: Galvanized (G90). Some products available in stainless steel and ZMAX®; see Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

Installation:

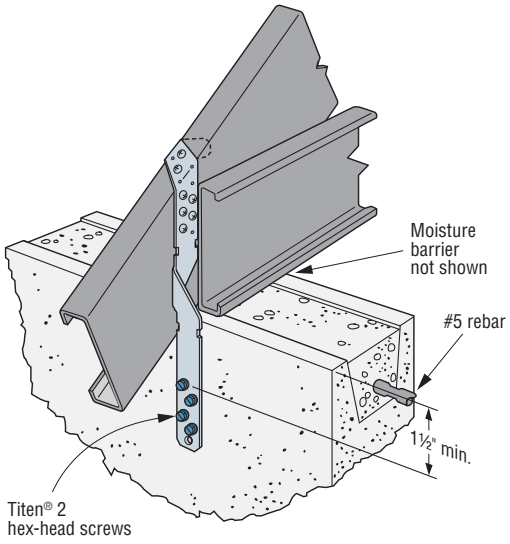
- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes.
- May be attached to either side of a grouted block wall. A minimum of one #5 horizontal rebar shall be installed in the top course of this wall.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	Fasteners[6]					Allowable Load 33 mil (20 ga.) (lb.)	Code Ref.
			Rafter/Stud/Joist Thickness			CMU[5]	Concrete[3,5]		
			33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)				
MTSM16	54 (16)	16	(5) #10	(4) #10	(3) #10	(4) ¼" x 2¼" Titen 2	(4) ¼" x 1¼" Titen 2	860	—
MTSM20		20	(5) #10	(4) #10	(3) #10	(4) ¼" x 2¼" Titen 2	(4) ¼" x 1¼" Titen 2	860	
HTSM16	68 (14)	16	(7) #10	(5) #10	(3) #10	(4) ¼" x 2¼" Titen 2	(4) ¼" x 1¼" Titen 2	1,175	
HTSM20		20	(7) #10	(5) #10	(3) #10	(4) ¼" x 2¼" Titen 2	(4) ¼" x 1¼" Titen 2	1,175	

1. All straps have additional fastener holes.
2. Twist straps do not have to be wrapped over the truss to achieve the load.
3. Minimum edge distance in concrete block for Titen® 2 screws is 1½".
4. Straps can be installed on the inside face of the wall.
5. Min. f'_m = 1,500 psi and f'_c = 2,500 psi.
6. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical MTSM20 Installation

META/HETA/HHETA Embedded Truss Anchors

The embedded truss anchor series provides an engineered method to properly attach roof trusses to concrete and masonry walls. Information regarding the use of two anchors on single- and multi-ply trusses is included below.

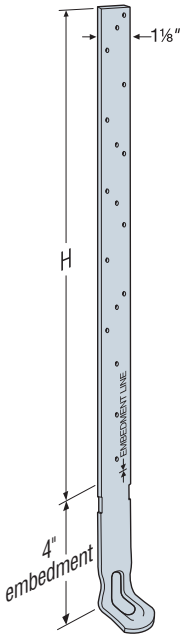
Material: HHETA — 14 gauge; HETA — 16 gauge; META — 18 gauge

Finish: Galvanized (G90). Some products available in ZMAX® coating; see Corrosion Information on pp. 17–19.

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes.
- The META, HETA and HHETA are embedded 4" into a 6" minimum concrete beam or 8" nominal grouted block wall.
- For mislocated truss anchors which are greater than ⅛" but less than 1½" from the face of the truss, a shim must be provided. Shim design by Truss Engineer. When gap is greater than 1½", install retrofit anchors.
- In double embedded anchor installations, do not install fasteners where the straps overlap when wrapped over the truss heel.

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



HETA20
(META/HHETA similar)

Single Embedded Anchor Installation

Model No.	H (in.)	Fastener[9]	Allowable Uplift Load (lb.)			Lateral Load[8]		Code Ref.
		Rafter/Stud/Truss Thickness	Rafter/Stud/Truss Thickness			F_1	F_2	
		33 mil, 43 mil and 54 mil (20 ga., 18 ga. and 16 ga.)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)		
META12	8	(7) #10	1,240	1,450	1,450	340	725	—
META16	12	(9) #10	1,450	1,450	1,450			
META18	14	(9) #10	1,450	1,450	1,450			
META20	16	(9) #10	1,450	1,450	1,450			
META22	18	(9) #10	1,450	1,450	1,450			
META24	20	(9) #10	1,450	1,450	1,450			
META40	36	(9) #10	1,450	1,450	1,450			
HETA12	8	(7) #10	1,240	1,780	1,780	340	725	
HETA16	12	(9) #10	1,595	1,810	1,810			
HETA20	16	(9) #10	1,595	1,810	1,810			
HETA24	20	(9) #10	1,595	1,810	1,810			
HETA40	36	(9) #10	1,595	1,810	1,810			
HHETA12	8	(7) #10	1,240	1,820	1,820	340[5]	815	
HHETA16	12	(10) #10	1,770	2,235	2,235			
HHETA20	16	(10) #10	1,770	2,235	2,235			
HHETA24	20	(10) #10	1,770	2,235	2,235			
HHETA40	36	(10) #10	1,770	2,235	2,235			

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

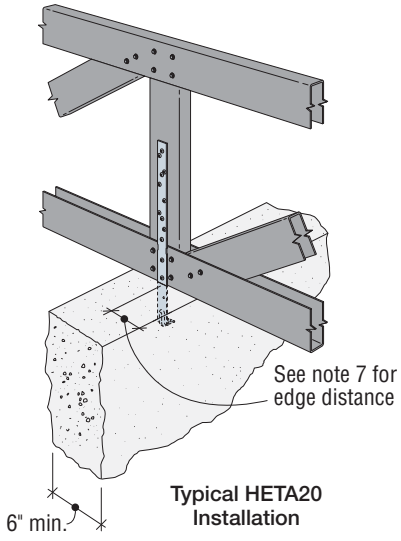
1. Allowable loads may not be increased for wind or seismic load.
2. Minimum f'_c = 2,500 psi. Minimum f'_m = 1,500 psi.
3. For simultaneous loads in more than one direction, the connector must be evaluated as described in Note d, p. 14 under Instructions to the designer.
4. It is acceptable to use a reduced number of fasteners provided that there is a reduction in uplift load capacity. Lateral loads do not apply when fewer fasteners are used.
5. The HHETA allowable F_1 load can be increased to 435 lb. if the strap is wrapped over the truss and a minimum of 12 fasteners are installed.
6. Minimum spacing for multiple anchor installation is two times the embedment depth for full load. See Double Embedded Anchor Installation table on p. 193 for loads on closer spaced anchors.
7. Minimum edge distance is 1½" for concrete and 2" masonry.
8. Lateral loads are limited to 54 mil (16 ga.) CFS members.
9. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

META/HETA/HHETA Embedded Truss Anchors

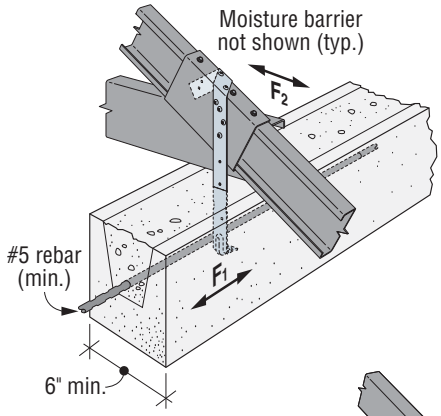
Double Embedded Anchor Installation

Model No.	Qty.	Application	Fasteners[8] Rafter/Stud/Truss Thickness	Allowable Uplift Load (lb.)			Lateral Load[7]	
							F_1	F_2
			33 mil, 43 mil and 54 mil (20 ga., 18 ga. and 16 ga.)	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	
1½" Width Minimum of Rafter/Stud/Truss								
META	2	CMU	(10) #10	1,770	1,985	1,985	340	725
		Concrete	(10) #10	1,770	1,985	1,985		
HETA	2	CMU	(10) #10	1,770	2,035	2,035	340	725
		Concrete	(10) #10	1,770	2,035	2,035		
HHETA	2	CMU	(10) #10	1,770	2,035	2,035	340	815
		Concrete	(10) #10	1,770	2,235	2,235		
3" Width Minimum of Rafter/Stud/Truss								
META	2	CMU	(14) #10	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,210	1,160
		Concrete	(14) #10	2,480	2,565	2,565		
HETA	2	CMU	(12) #10	2,480	2,500	2,500	1,225	1,520
		Concrete	(12) #10	2,480	2,700	2,700		
HHETA	2	CMU	(12) #10	2,480	2,500	2,500	1,225	1,520
		Concrete	(12) #10	2,480	3,050	3,050		
		Concrete	(14) #10	2,480	3,350	3,350		

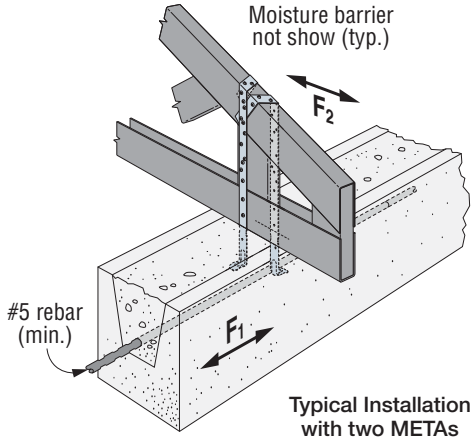
1. Allowable loads may not be increased for wind or seismic load.
2. Minimum f'_c = 2,500 psi. Minimum f'_m = 1,500 psi.
3. For simultaneous loads in more than one direction, the connector must be evaluated as described in Note d, p. 14 under General Instructions to the Designer.
4. Minimum spacing for multiple anchor installation is two times the embedment depth for full load. See Double Embedded Anchor Installation table for loads on closer spaced anchors.
5. Install with spoons facing outward and straps spaced no more than ⅛" wider than the truss width.
6. F_1 lateral loads listed may cause an additional 1/16" deflection beyond the standard ⅛" limit there the straps are installed not wrapped over the heel as shown.
7. Lateral loads are limited to 54 mil (16 ga.) CFS members.
8. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical HETA20 Installation



Typical META Installation



Typical Installation with two METAs

LTS/MTS/HTS Twist Straps

Twist straps provide a tension connection between two members. They resist uplift at the heel of a truss economically. LTS/ MTS have a 2"-bend section and HTS has a 3¾"-bend section that eliminates interference at the transition points between the two members.

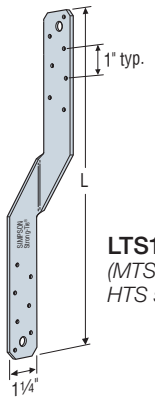
Material: See table

Finish: Galvanized (G90). Some products available in stainless steel and ZMAX®; see Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

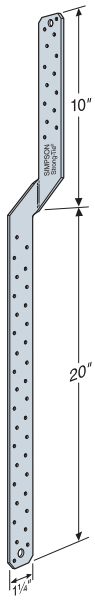
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes.
- LTS, MTS and HTS are available with the bend reversed. Specify "–REV" after the model number, such as MTS16-REV.

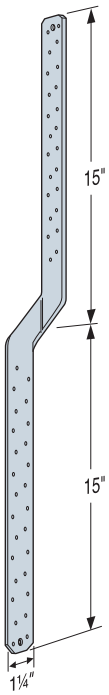
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



LTS12
(MTS and HTS similar)



MTS30
(HTS30 similar)

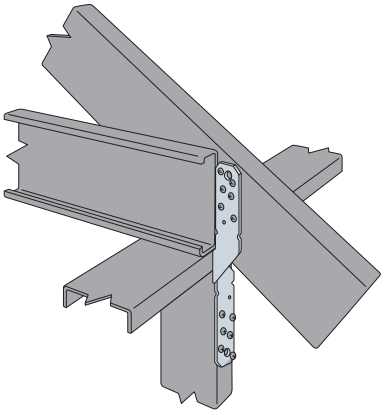


MTS30C
(HTS30C similar)

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	L (in.)	Fasteners[6] (Total)			Allowable Tension Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
			Rafter/Stud/Joist Thickness			33 mil (20 ga.)	
						43 mil (18 ga.)	
			33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	
LTS12	43 (18)	12	(10) #10	(6) #10	(6) #10	775	IBC, FL, LA
LTS16		16	(10) #10	(6) #10	(6) #10	775	
LTS18		18	(10) #10	(6) #10	(6) #10	775	
LTS20		20	(10) #10	(6) #10	(6) #10	775	
MTS12	54 (16)	12	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	995	
MTS16		16	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	995	
MTS18		18	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	995	
MTS20		20	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	995	
MTS30		30	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	995	
MTS24C		24	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	995	
MTS30C		30	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	995	
HTS16	68 (14)	16	(16) #10	(12) #10	(6) #10	1,415	
HTS20		20	(18) #10	(12) #10	(6) #10	1,450	
HTS24		24	(18) #10	(12) #10	(6) #10	1,450	
HTS30		30	(18) #10	(12) #10	(6) #10	1,450	
HTS30C		30	(18) #10	(12) #10	(6) #10	1,450	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. Not all fastener holes need to be filled, as additional fastener holes are provided. Install fasteners symmetrically.
2. Install half of the fasteners on each end of strap to achieve full loads.
3. All straps except the MTS30 and HTS30 have the twist in the center of the strap.
4. Twist straps do not have to be wrapped over the truss to achieve the load.
5. May be installed on the inside face of the stud.
6. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical MTS Installation
Truss to Steel Studs

VGT and S/VGT2.5 Variable-Pitch Girder Tiedown

The variable-pitch girder tiedown, S/VGT2.5, is a high-capacity tiedown for single- or multi-ply CFS girder trusses. It attaches with self-drilling screws from the side of the truss. The VGT uses Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong-Drive® SDS Heavy-Duty Connector screws for wood truss applications. They both feature a predeflected crescent washer that allows them to accommodate top-chord pitches up to 8/12.

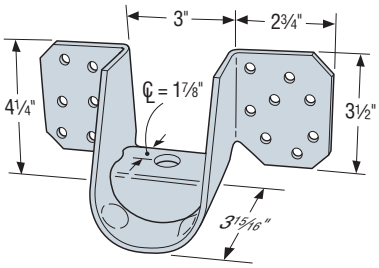
Material: 171 mil (7 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

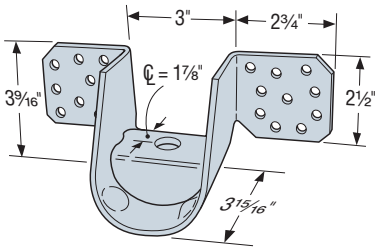
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners
- Screw holes are configured to allow for double installation on multi-member girders
- Install washer component (provided) so that top of washer is horizontal and parallel with top of wall

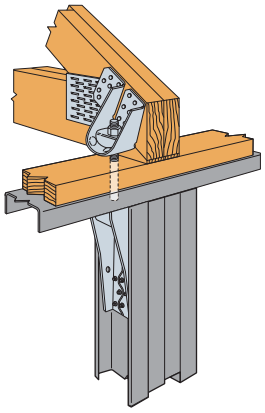
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



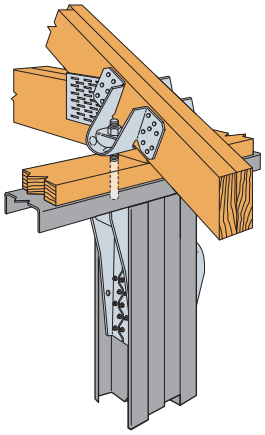
VGT
US Patent 7,707,785



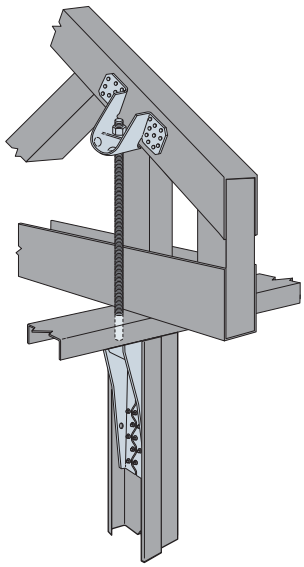
S/VGT2.5
US Patent 7,707,785



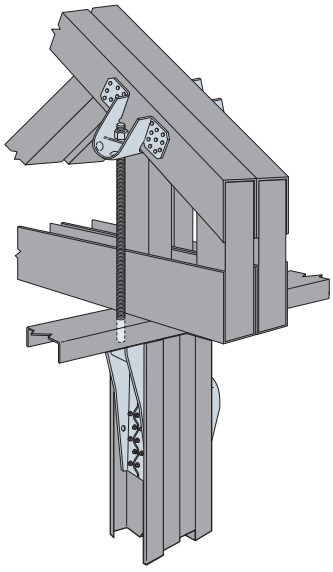
Typical Hybrid VGTR Single Installation with S/HDU4



Typical Hybrid VGT Double Installation with S/HDU6

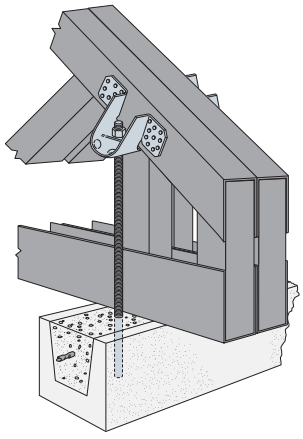


Typical S/VGT2.5 Single Installation with HDU6



Typical S/VGT2.5 Double Installation with S/HDU6

Model No.	Quantity	No. of Truss Plies	Fasteners[5]		Allowable Uplift Load[2] (lb.)		Code Ref.
			Anchor Dia.	Girder Truss	3/12	8/12	
Cold-Formed Steel Connection					**54 mil (16 ga.)**		
S/VGT2.5 (min.)[4]	1	1	(1) ⅝	(16) #14	3,050	2,620	—
	2	2	(2) ⅝	(32) #14	6,100	5,240	
S/VGT2.5 (max.)	1	1	(1) ⅝	(20) #14	3,860	3,130	
	2	2	(2) ⅝	(40) #14	7,720	6,260	
Hybrid Connection					**Allowable Uplift Load[3] up to 8/12 (lb.)**		**Code Ref.**
					DF/SP (160)	**SPF/HF (160)**	
VGT	1	2	(1) ⅝	(16) ¼" x 3" SDS	4,940	3,555	FL
	2	2	(2) ⅝	(32) ¼" x 3" SDS	7,185	5,175	
	2	3	(2) ⅝	(32) ¼" x 3" SDS	8,890	6,400	
VGTR/L	1	2	(1) ⅝	(16) ¼" x 3" SDS	2,230	1,605	
	2	2	(2) ⅝	(32) ¼" x 3" SDS	5,545	3,990	



Typical S/VGT2.5 Installation in CMU

1. Designer shall insure attached members are adequately designed to resist applied loads.
2. Straight-line interpolation can be used to determine allowable loads for pitches between 3/12 and 8/12.
3. Allowable loads on wood have been increased 60% for wind or earthquake loading with no further increase allowed; reduce where other load duration factors govern.
4. For (min.) tabulated values, not all screw holes need to be filled. Install screws symmetrically.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

LTA2, S/HGAM10 and H10S Seismic and Hurricane Ties

The LTA2 develops high uplift at a minimum heel height. Great in areas where a strap over the heel is not required. The side tab acts as a locator in the masonry block and the four embedded hooks provide for a positive bond in the concrete grout.

The H10S and the S/HGAM10 attaches to truss joist and provides good uplift resistance.

Material: See table

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

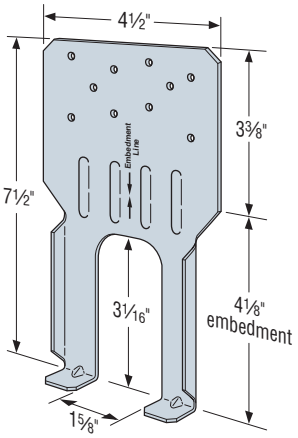
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes.
- S/HGAM10 can be installed into grouted concrete block.
- Titen® 2 screws are provided.
- Hurricane ties do not replace solid blocking.
- Attach to grouted concrete block with a minimum one #5 rebar horizontal in the top lintel block.

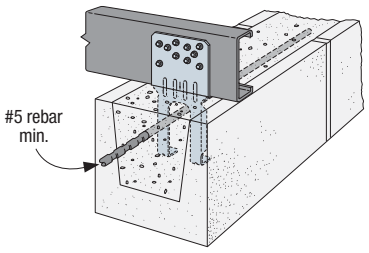
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Ordering Information:

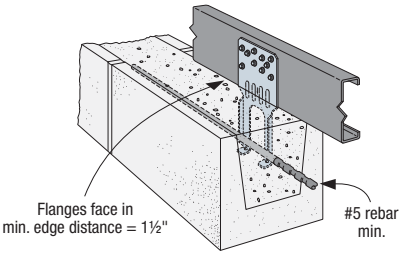
- The HGAM10KT is a kit of (10) connectors with (40) ¼" x 2¾" Titen 2 screws.



LTA2
US Patent 6,560,943



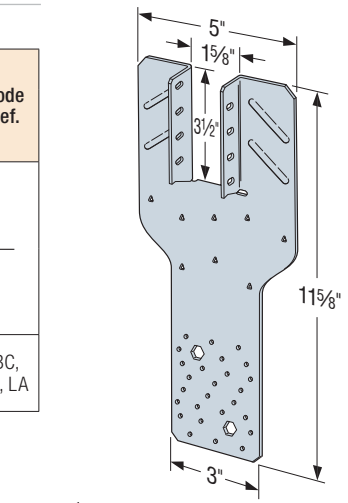
Typical LTA2 Installation
(perpendicular to wall)



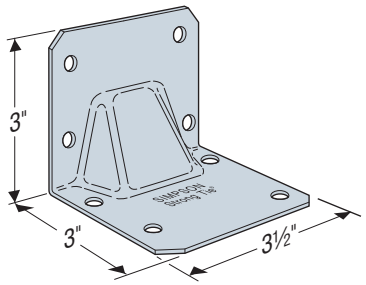
Typical LTA2 Installation
(parallel to wall)

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Fasteners[5]			Allowable Uplift Load (lb.)		Code Ref.
		To Rafter/ Truss[5]	To CMU	To Concrete	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	
LTA2 perpendicular-to-wall installation	43 (18)	(10) #10	Embed	Embed	1,295	1,425	—
LTA2 parallel-to-wall installation	43 (18)	(10) #10	Embed	Embed	1,295	1,390	
S/HGAM10KT	68 (14)	(4) #14	(4) ¼" x 2¾" Titen 2	(4) ¼" x 1¾" Titen 2	810	850	IBC, FL, LA
H10S	43 (18)	(8) #10	(2) ⅜" x 4" Titen HD	(2) ⅜" x 4" Titen HD	915	1,245	

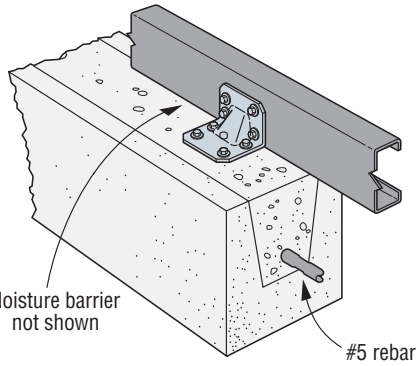
1. Min. f'_m = 1,500 psi and f'_c = 2,500 psi.
2. Minimum edge distance is 1½" for Titen® 2 screws.
3. The products shall be installed such that the Titen 2 screws and Titen HD® anchors are not exposed to the weather.
4. Visit **strongtie.com** for Titen 2 screw and Titen HD information.
5. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



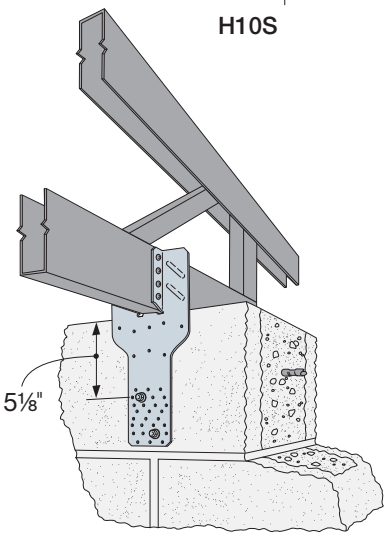
H10S



S/HGAM10



Typical S/HGAM10 Installation



H10S Installation

TJC Jack Truss and Rafter Connector

TJC is a versatile connector for skewed members. Adjustable from 0° to 67.5° (shipped with 67.5° bend). Screw hole locations allow for easy installation.

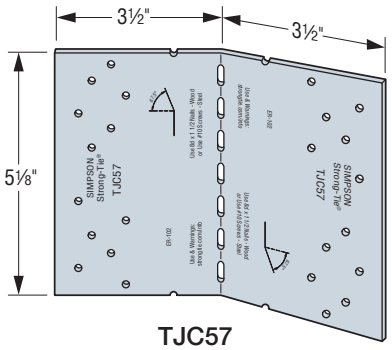
Material: 54 mil (16 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

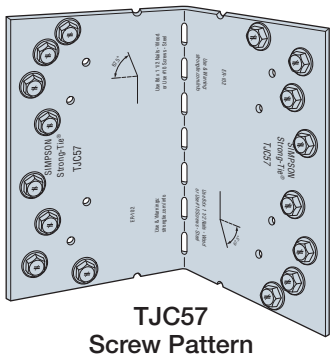
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes
- Position the skewed member on the inside of the bend line with the end of the member flush with the bend line
- Bend the TJC to the desired position (one bend cycle only)

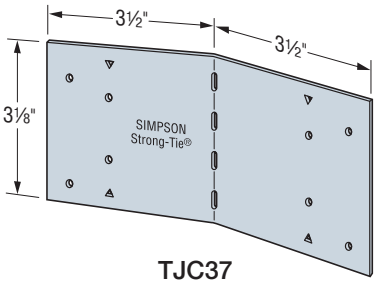
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



TJC57



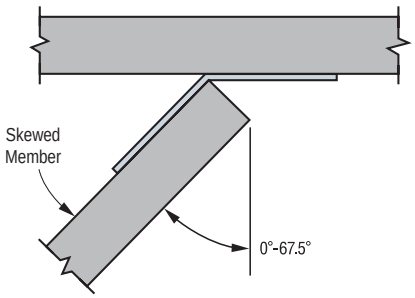
TJC57
Screw Pattern



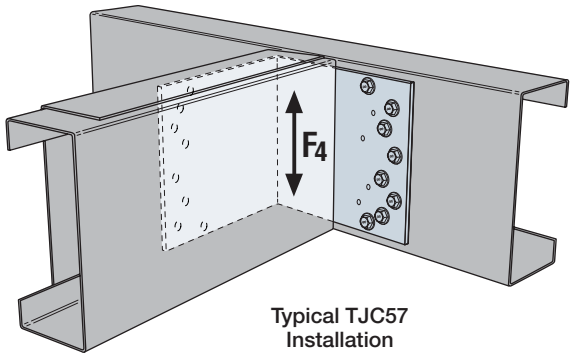
TJC37

Model No.	Fasteners[2]		Member Thickness mil (ga.)	Allowable Load F_4 (lb.)			Code Ref.
	Carrying Member	Carried Member		0°	1°–60°	61°–67.5°	
TJC37 (min.)	(4) #10	(4) #10	43 (18)	660	565	475	IBC, FL, LA
TJC37 (max.)	(6) #10	(6) #10	43 (18)	680	630	530	
TJC57 (min.)	(8) #10	(8) #10	43 (18)	1,295	1,215	1,235	—
TJC57 (max.)	(8) #10	(8) #10	54 (16)	1,790	1,790	1,790	

1. Reference the illustration for the required screw pattern of the TJC57.
2. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Top View Installation



Typical TJC57 Installation

LS and S/LS Skewable Angles

LS and S/LS skewable angles are a cost effective method for connecting roof rafters to hip rafters.

Material: 43 mil (18 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

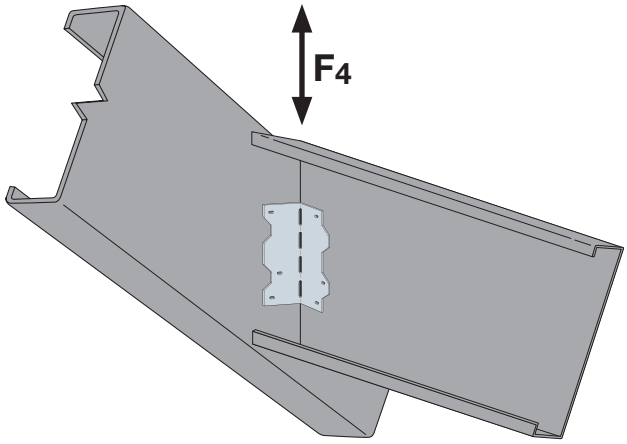
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners
- Field-skewable; bend one time only

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Model No.	Length (in.)	Fasteners[2]	Allowable Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
			33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	
			F_4	F_4	F_4	
LS30	3⅞	(6) #10	200	370	500	—
S/LS50	4⅞	(4) #10	200	370	500	
S/LS70	6⅜	(6) #10	465	575	715	
LS90	7⅞	(12) #10	465	895	915	

1. Loads are for one part only.
2. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical Installation Between Roof Rafter and Hip Rafter

AHEP Adjustable Hip-End Purlin

The Simpson Strong-Tie AHEP is a structural purlin that also serves as an installation aid during the truss-erection process. The AHEP attaches to the step-down hip trusses at the leading edge, eliminating the need for drop top chords and C-stud fillers. The AHEP installs linearly, aligned with the end jacks, to maintain sheathing spacing from eave to hip or peak. Roof sheathing/decking attaches directly to the purlin. Adjustable in length, the AHEP is designed to accommodate a pitch range of 3/12 to 9/12.

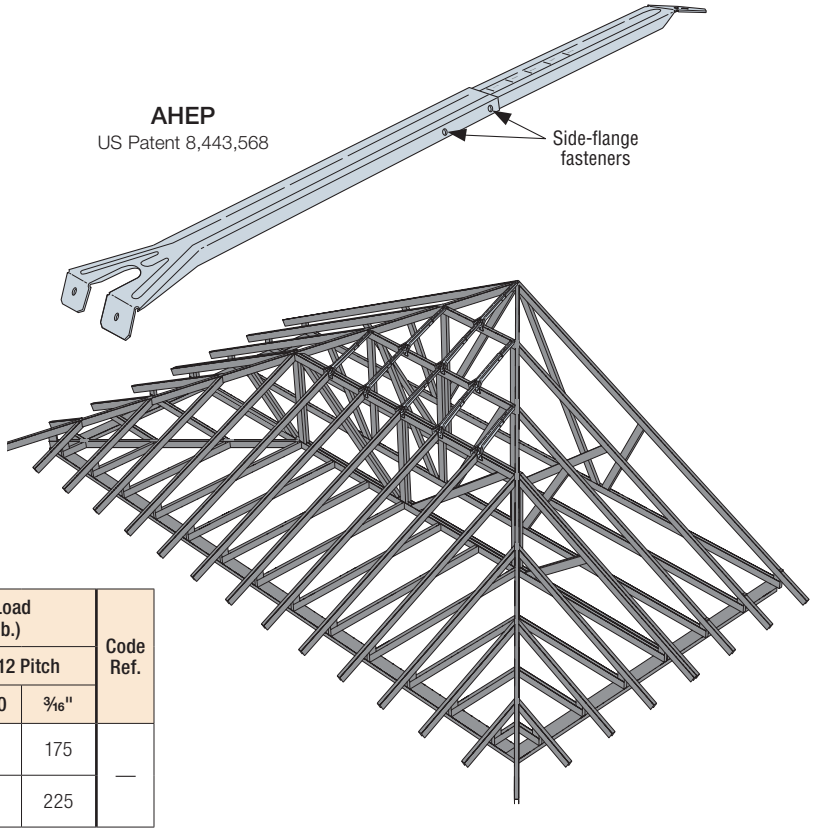
Material: 33 mil (20 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



Model No.	Fasteners[3]		Sheathing Option	Allowable Down Load 33 mil (20 ga.) (lb.)				Code Ref.
	Side Flanges	Truss Ends		3/12 Pitch		9/12 Pitch		
				L/180	3⁄16"	L/180	3⁄16"	
AHEP	(4) #10	(4) #10	None	285	360	160	175	—
			½" wood sheathing	285	360	205	225	

1. Designer shall ensure attached members are adequately designed to resist applied loads.
2. Straight-line interpolation can be used to determine allowable loads for pitches between 3/12 and 9/12.
3. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

STC/STCT/DTC Roof Truss Clips

For alignment control between a roof truss and nonbearing walls; the 1½" slot permits vertical truss chord movement when loads are applied.

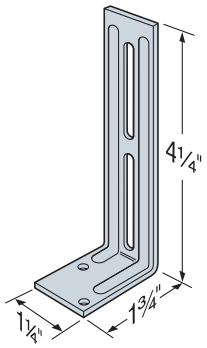
Material: 43 mil (18 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

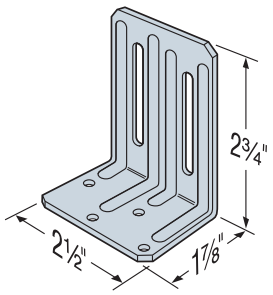
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes
- Use STC or DTC depending on required loads
- STC / STCT / DTC may be used with proprietary material sections. Contact material supplier for specific installation details
- Use STCT where truss or rafter is separated from the top plate of the nonbearing wall
- Install slot screws in the middle of the slot

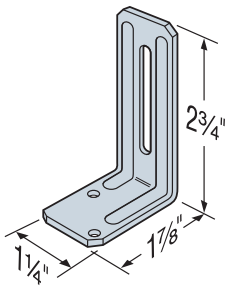
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



STCT

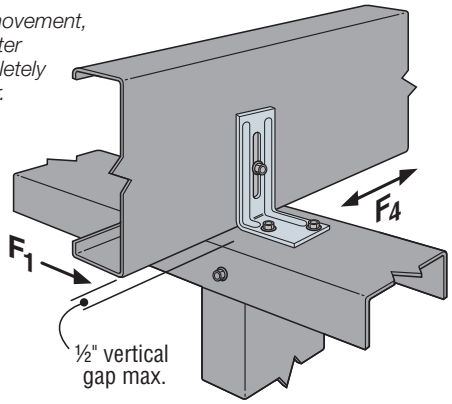


DTC



STC

To allow for vertical truss movement, screws into the truss or rafter should not be driven completely flush against the connector.



Typical STC Installation

Model No.	Fasteners[3]		Allowable Load 33 mil (20 ga.) (lb.)						Code Ref.
	Base	Slot	Without Gap		¼" Max. Gap		¼"< Gap ≤ ½"		
			F_1	F_4	F_1	F_4	F_1	F_4	
STC	(2) #8	(1) #8	185	35	135	35	75	35	IBC, FL, LA
STCT	(2) #8	(1) #8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DTC	(4) #8	(2) #8	200	160	200	160	145	160	IBC, FL, LA

1. Truss or rafter must be bearing on top plate to achieve the allowable loads under "Without Gap."
2. Clips are required on both sides of the truss to achieve F_1 loads in both directions (stagger parts to avoid screw interferences).
3. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

S/HTC Heavy Truss Clips

S/HTC provides a slotted connection from the truss or joist to the top track when isolation of two members is required.

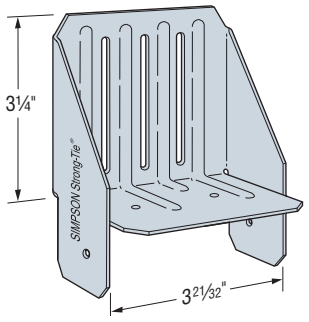
Material: 43 mil (18 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized (G90)

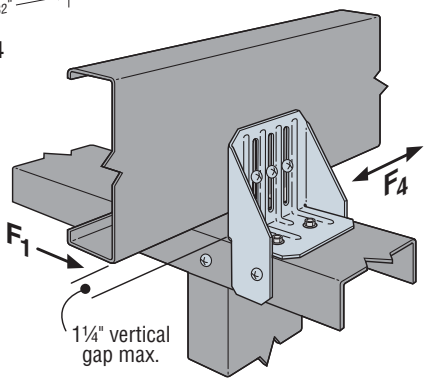
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners
- Screws in vertical slots shall not be driven completely flush against the connector when vertical movement is desired

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



S/HTC4

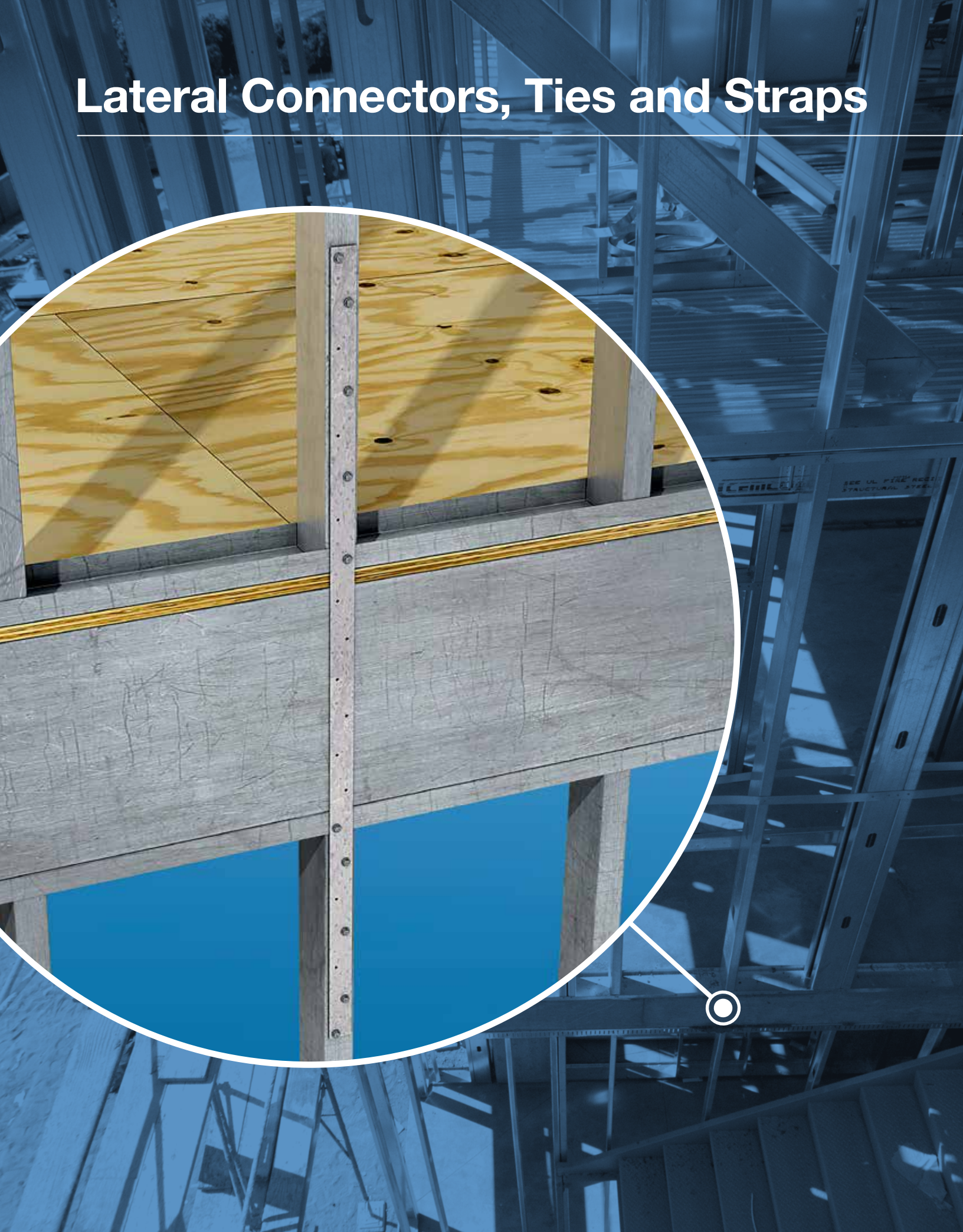


Typical S/HTC4 Installation

Model No.	Fasteners[3]		Allowable Load 43 mil (18 ga.) (lb.)				Code Ref.
	Top Track	Truss	Without Gap[1]		With 1¼" Gap[2]		
			F_1	F_4	F_1	F_4	
S/HTC4	(4) #8	(3) #8	320	460	85	175	—

1. Truss or rafter must be bearing on top plate to achieve the allowable loads under "Without Gap."
2. Installed with maximum 1¼" space between rafter or truss and top plate under "With 1¼" Gap." Where loads are not required, space is not limited to 1¼".
3. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

Lateral Connectors, Ties and Straps



TSBR Truss Spacer Restraint

The TSBR captures the on-center spacing of CFS truss chords and webs and laterally restrains the truss members, allowing quicker, easier and safer installations. The tubular shape provides strength in both compression and tension.

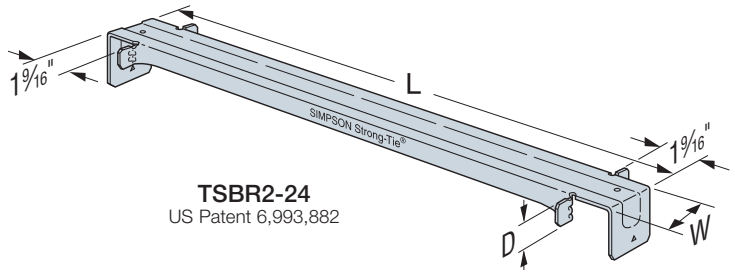
Material: 27 mil (22 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes

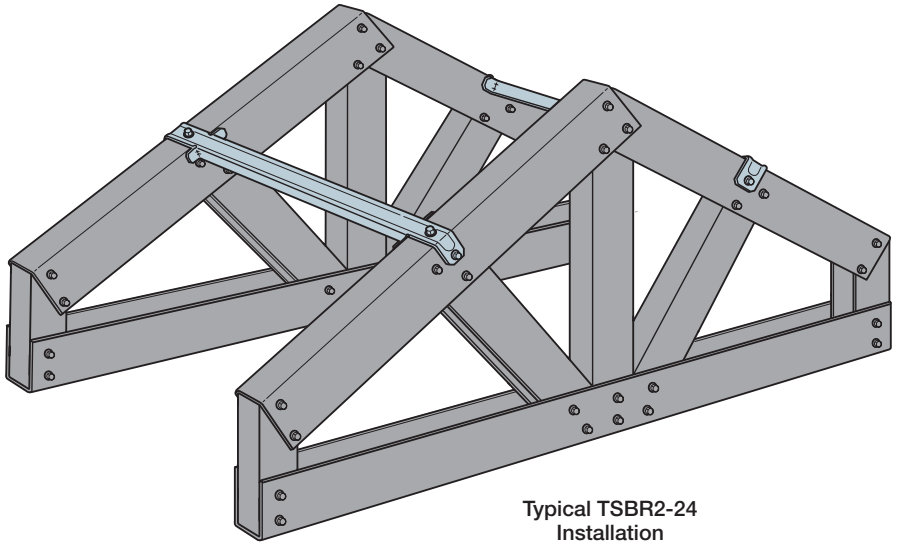
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



TSBR2-24
US Patent 6,993,882

Model No.	Dimensions (in.)				Fasteners[3]		Allowable Load (lb.)		Code Ref.
	W	L[2]	H	B	Bend End	Straight End	Compression 33 mil (20 ga.)	Tension 33 mil (20 ga.)	
TSBR2-24	1½	25½	1	1¾	(1) #10	(1) #10	455	215	—
					(2) #10	(2) #10	455	575	

1. Designer shall ensure attached members are adequately designed to resist applied loads.
2. Length, L, equals the effective out-to-out dimension of the braced trusses.
3. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Typical TSBR2-24 Installation

HRS/ST/FHA/PS/LSTA/LSTI/MST/MSTA/MSTC/MSTI Strap Ties

Straps are load rated and provide the correct thickness and number of fasteners the specifier is looking for compared with field fabricated straps.

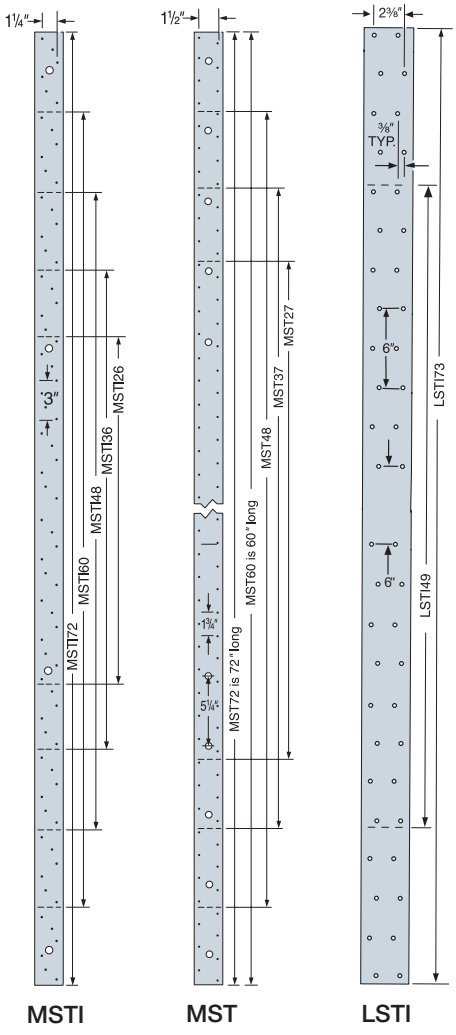
Install strap ties where top or bottom plates are cut, at wall intersections, and as ridge ties. Reduce the allowable load based on the size and quantity of fasteners used.

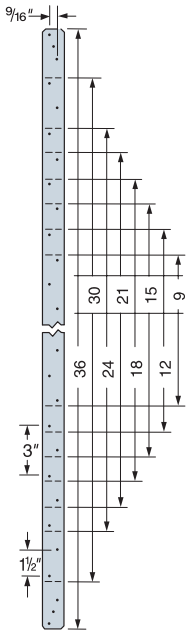
Refer to applicable code for minimum edge and end distances.

Finish: PS — hot-dip galvanized (HDG); all others — galvanized. Some products are available in stainless steel or ZMAX®; see Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

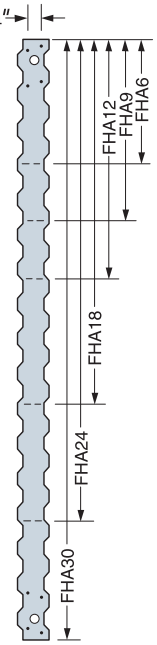
Installation: Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

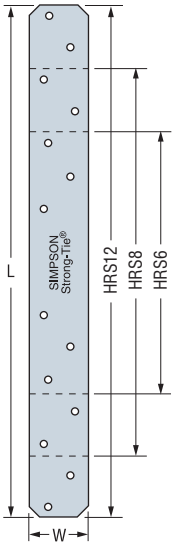




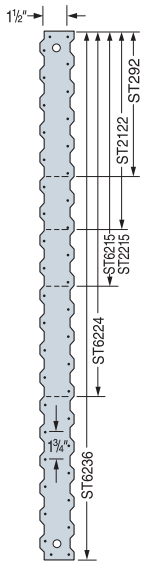
LSTA and MSTA
(pilot holes not shown)



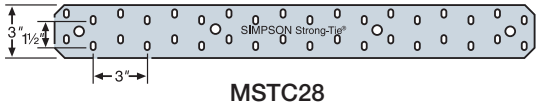
FHA



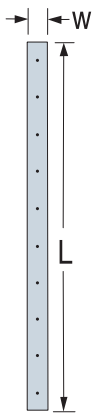
HRS



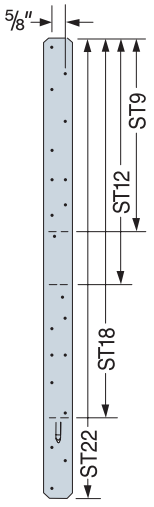
ST



MSTC28



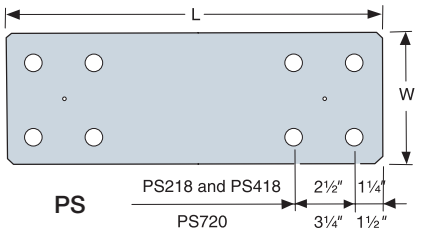
ST2115



ST9, ST12, ST18, ST22

Model No.	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Dimensions (in.)		Bolts		Code Ref.
		W	L	Qty.	Dia. (in.)	
PS218	171 (7)	2	18	4	¾	—
PS418		4	18	4	¾	
PS720		6¾	20	8	½	

1. PS strap design loads must be determined by the designer for each illustration. Hole diameter in the part may be oversized to accommodate the HDG. Designer must determine if the oversize creates an unacceptable installation.



PS

HRS/ST/FHA/PS/LSTA/LSTI/MST/MSTA/MSTC/MSTI Strap Ties

SIMPSON Strong-Tie®

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

Model No.	Connector Material Thick. mil (ga.)	Dimensions (in.)		Fasteners[4] (Total)			Allowable ASD Tension Load (lb.)			Code Ref.
				Rafter/Stud/Joist Thickness			33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)	
		W	L	33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)				
LSTA9	33 (20)	1¼	9	(8) #10	(8) #10	(8) #10	705	1,120	1,190	IBC, FL, LA
LSTA12		1¼	12	(10) #10	(10) #10	(8) #10	885	1,190	1,190	
LSTA15		1¼	15	(12) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,060	1,190	1,190	
LSTA18		1¼	18	(14) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,190	1,190	1,190	
LSTA21		1¼	21	(14) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,190	1,190	1,190	
LSTA24		1¼	24	(14) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,190	1,190	1,190	
ST292		2⁹⁄₁₆	9⁵⁄₁₆	(12) #10	(10) #10	(10) #10	1,060	1,240	1,240	
ST2122		2⁹⁄₁₆	12¹³⁄₁₆	(16) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,415	1,502	1,502	
ST2115		¾	16⁵⁄₁₆	(8) #10	(6) #10	(4) #10	630	630	630	
ST2215		2⁹⁄₁₆	16⁵⁄₁₆	(20) #10	(14) #10	(10) #10	1,765	1,825	1,825	
LSTA30	43 (18)	1¼	30	(18) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,555	1,555	1,555	
LSTA36		1¼	36	(18) #10	(16) #10	(14) #10	1,555	1,555	1,555	
LSTI49		3¾	49	(32) #10	(32) #10	(20) #10	2,830	4,050	4,050	
LSTI73		3¾	73	(46) #10	(32) #10	(20) #10	4,050	4,050	4,050	
MSTA9		1¼	9	(8) #10	(8) #10	(8) #10	705	1,050	1,555	
MSTA12		1¼	12	(10) #10	(10) #10	(8) #10	885	1,315	1,555	
MSTA15		1¼	15	(12) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,060	1,555	1,555	
MSTA18		1¼	18	(14) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,235	1,555	1,555	
MSTA21		1¼	21	(16) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,415	1,555	1,555	
MSTA24		1¼	24	(18) #10	(12) #10	(10) #10	1,555	1,555	1,555	
MSTA30	54 (16)	1¼	30	(22) #10	(16) #10	(12) #10	1,945	1,950	1,950	
MSTA36		1¼	36	(24) #10	(18) #10	(16) #10	1,950	1,950	1,950	
ST6215		2⁹⁄₁₆	16⁵⁄₁₆	(20) #10	(16) #10	(10) #10	1,765	2,025	2,025	
ST6224		2⁹⁄₁₆	23⁵⁄₁₆	(28) #10	(20) #10	(12) #10	2,455	2,455	2,455	
ST9		1¼	9	(8) #10	(8) #10	(8) #10	705	1,050	1,350	
ST12		1¼	11⅝	(10) #10	(10) #10	(8) #10	885	1,315	1,350	
ST18		1¼	17¾	(14) #10	(12) #10	(12) #10	1,235	1,350	1,350	
ST22		1¼	21⅝	(20) #10	(20) #10	(20) #10	1,350	1,350	1,350	
MSTC28		3	28¼	(36) #10	(36) #10	(30) #10	3,180	4,600	4,600	
MSTC40		3	40¼	(52) #10	(46) #10	(46) #10	4,595	4,600	4,600	
MSTC52		3	52¼	(54) #10	(42) #10	(42) #10	4,600	4,600	4,600	
MSTC66	68 (14)	3	65¾	(66) #10	(46) #10	(30) #10	5,795	5,795	5,795	
MSTC78		3	77¾	(66) #10	(46) #10	(30) #10	5,795	5,795	5,795	
ST6236		2⁹⁄₁₆	33¹³⁄₁₆	(40) #10	(30) #10	(18) #10	3,535	3,760	3,760	
HRS6	97 (12)	1⅜	6	(6) #10	(6) #10	(6) #10	530	790	1,600	
HRS8		1⅜	8	(10) #10	(10) #10	(10) #10	885	1,315	2,670	
HRS12		1⅜	12	(14) #10	(14) #10	(12) #10	1,235	1,840	2,710	
FHA12		1⁷⁄₁₆	11⅝	(8) #10	(8) #10	(8) #10	705	1,050	2,045	
FHA18		1⁷⁄₁₆	17¾	(8) #10	(8) #10	(8) #10	705	1,050	2,045	
MSTI26		2⁹⁄₁₆	26	(26) #10	(26) #10	(22) #10	2,300	3,420	5,025	
MSTI36		2⁹⁄₁₆	36	(36) #10	(36) #10	(22) #10	3,180	4,735	5,025	
MSTI48		2⁹⁄₁₆	48	(48) #10	(40) #10	(22) #10	4,240	5,025	5,025	
MSTI60		2⁹⁄₁₆	60	(58) #10	(40) #10	(22) #10	5,025	5,025	5,025	
MST27		2⁹⁄₁₆	27	(30) #10	(30) #10	(22) #10	2,650	3,945	5,025	—
MST37		2⁹⁄₁₆	37	(42) #10	(40) #10	(34) #10	3,710	5,025	5,025	
MST48		2⁹⁄₁₆	48	(54) #10	(54) #10	(46) #10	4,770	5,155	5,155	
MST60	118 (10)	2⁹⁄₁₆	60	(68) #10	(68) #10	(62) #10	5,820	6,420	6,650	
MST72		2⁹⁄₁₆	72	(80) #10	(72) #10	(64) #10	6,650	6,650	6,650	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. Use half of the fasteners in each member being connected to achieve the listed loads.
2. Loads are based on lesser of steel capacity or fastener calculation.
3. Not all fastener holes need to be filled, as additional fastener holes are provided. Install fasteners symmetrically.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

CS/CMST Coiled Straps

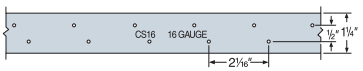
CMSTC provides countersunk fastener slots that provide a lower screw head profile. CS, CMST and CMSTC are continuous utility straps which can be cut to length on the job site. Packaged in lightweight cartons (about 40 lb.).

Finish: Galvanized. Some products available in ZMAX® coating; see Corrosion Information, pp. 17–19.

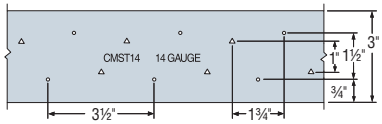
Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes.
- Refer to the applicable code for minimum edge and end distances.
- The table shows the maximum allowable loads and the screws required to obtain them. See footnote #1. Fewer screws may be used; reduce the allowable load by the code lateral load for each fastener subtracted from each end.

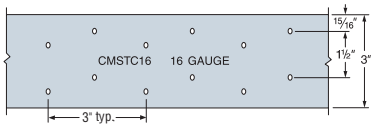
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



CS16 Hole Pattern
(all other CS straps similar)

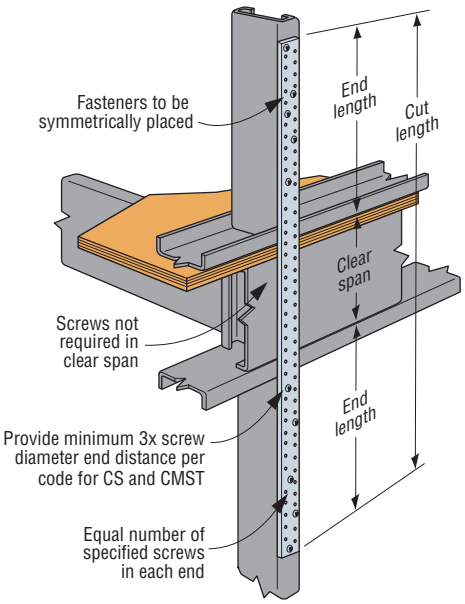


CMST14 Hole Pattern
(CMST12 similar)



CMSTC16 Hole Pattern

Gauge stamped on part for easy identification.



Typical CS Installation as a Floor-to-Floor Tie

Model No.	Total Length	Connector Material Thickness mil (ga.)	Width (in.)	Fasteners[8] (Total)			Allowable Tension Load (lb.)	Code Ref.
				Rafter/Stud/Joist Thickness			33 mil (20 ga.) 43 mil (18 ga.) 54 mil (16 ga.)	
				33 mil (20 ga.)	43 mil (18 ga.)	54 mil (16 ga.)		
CMST12[2]	40'–3"	97 (12)	3	(104) #10	(70) #10	(40) #10	9,080	IBC, FL, LA
CMST14[2]	52'–6"	68 (14)	3	(72) #10	(50) #10	(28) #10	6,365	
CMSTC16[3]	54'	54 (16)	3	(54) #10	(36) #10	(30) #10	4,600	
CS14	100'	68 (14)	1¼	(28) #10	(18) #10	(12) #10	2,305	
CS16	150'	54 (16)	1¼	(18) #10	(12) #10	(8) #10	1,550	
CS20	250'	33 (20)	1¼	(12) #10	(8) #10	(6) #10	945	

These products are available with additional corrosion protection. Additional products on this page may also be available with this option. Check with Simpson Strong-Tie for details.

1. Use half of the fasteners in each member being connected to achieve the listed loads.
2. For CMST straps: End Length (inches) = ½ total fasteners x ⅞" + 1" when all holes filled. Double length if only round holes filled.
3. For CMSTC16 straps: End Length (inches) = ½ total fasteners x ¾" + 1" when all holes filled. Double length if only round holes filled.
4. For CS straps: End Length (inches) = ½ total fasteners + 1".
5. Total Cut Length = End Length + Clear Span + End Length.
6. Calculate the connector value for a reduced number of screws as follows: Allowable Load = $\frac{\text{No. of Screws Used}}{\text{No. of Screws in Table}}$ x Table Load

   Example: CMSTC16 on 54 mil with 24 screws: $\frac{\text{24 Screws (Used)}}{\text{30 Screws (Table)}}$ x 4,600 lb. = 3,680 lb.
7. Loads are based on lesser of steel strap capacity and AISI S100 fastener calculation.
8. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.

LTP5 Framing Anchor

The LTP5 framing anchor spans subfloor at the top of the blocking or rim joist. The embossments enhance performance and allow for design flexibility.

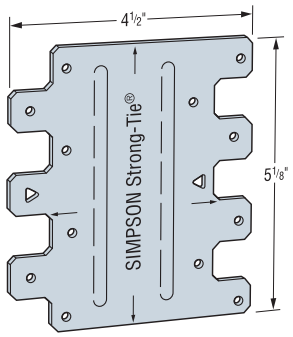
Material: 33 mil (20 ga.)

Finish: Galvanized

Installation:

- Use all specified fasteners; see General Notes

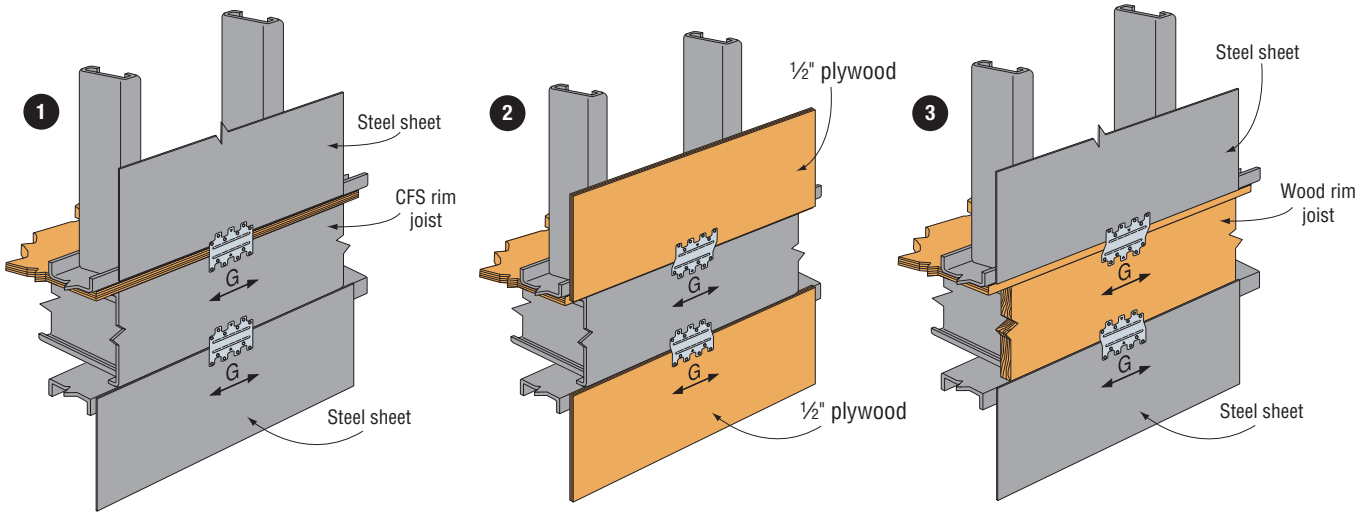
Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart



LTP5

Model No.	Type of Connection	Direction of Load	Fasteners[4]		Allowable Load 43 mil (18 ga.) (lb.)	Code Ref.
			To Rim Joist	To Sheathing and Track		
LTP5	1	G	(7) #10	(7) #10	1,045	IBC, FL, LA
	2		(7) #10	(7) #10	1,110	
	3		(7) 8d x 1½"	(7) #10	730	

1. Allowable loads are for one anchor.
2. Allowable loads are based on steel (stud and sheet) of 43 mil (18 ga.) minimum.
3. Allowable load for Type 3 connection assumes C_D = 1.60.
4. See *Fastening Systems* catalog (C-F-2019) on **strongtie.com** for more information on Simpson Strong-Tie fasteners.



Note: When attaching an LTP5 framing anchor over sheathing, the screws must penetrate and engage the steel framing. A minimum of three threads shall penetrate past the steel.

Lateral Systems

Steel Strong-Wall® Shearwalls

Features and Benefits:

Code Listed
New ICC-ES ESR-1679 code report evaluated to the 2015 IRC/IBC

Less Labor = Increased Production
Fewer anchor bolts and fasteners coupled with easy access to the top and bottom of the wall result in more efficient installation

Easier for All Trades
An easy-to-use anchor-bolt template for concrete contractors, available pre-attached CFS studs and predrilled holes where electricians need them for wiring

Support and Service
Simpson Strong-Tie provides the best engineering technical support and experienced field representation available

Codes: ICC-ES ESR-1679; City of L.A. RR25625; State of Florida FL5113

Please visit **strongtie.com/products/lateral-systems** for load tables, structural details and anchorage information.

Also refer to the General Notes on pp. 6–8 in the *Strong-Wall® Shearwalls* catalog (C-L-SW17) for Important Information and General Notes.

Strong-Wall Shearwall Selector Application

This application helps design professionals select an appropriate Simpson Strong-Tie Steel Strong-Wall, Strong-Wall wood shearwall or original wood Strong-Wall system.

Optimized Solution

Provides the most cost-effective Strong-Wall solution based on the input shear load.

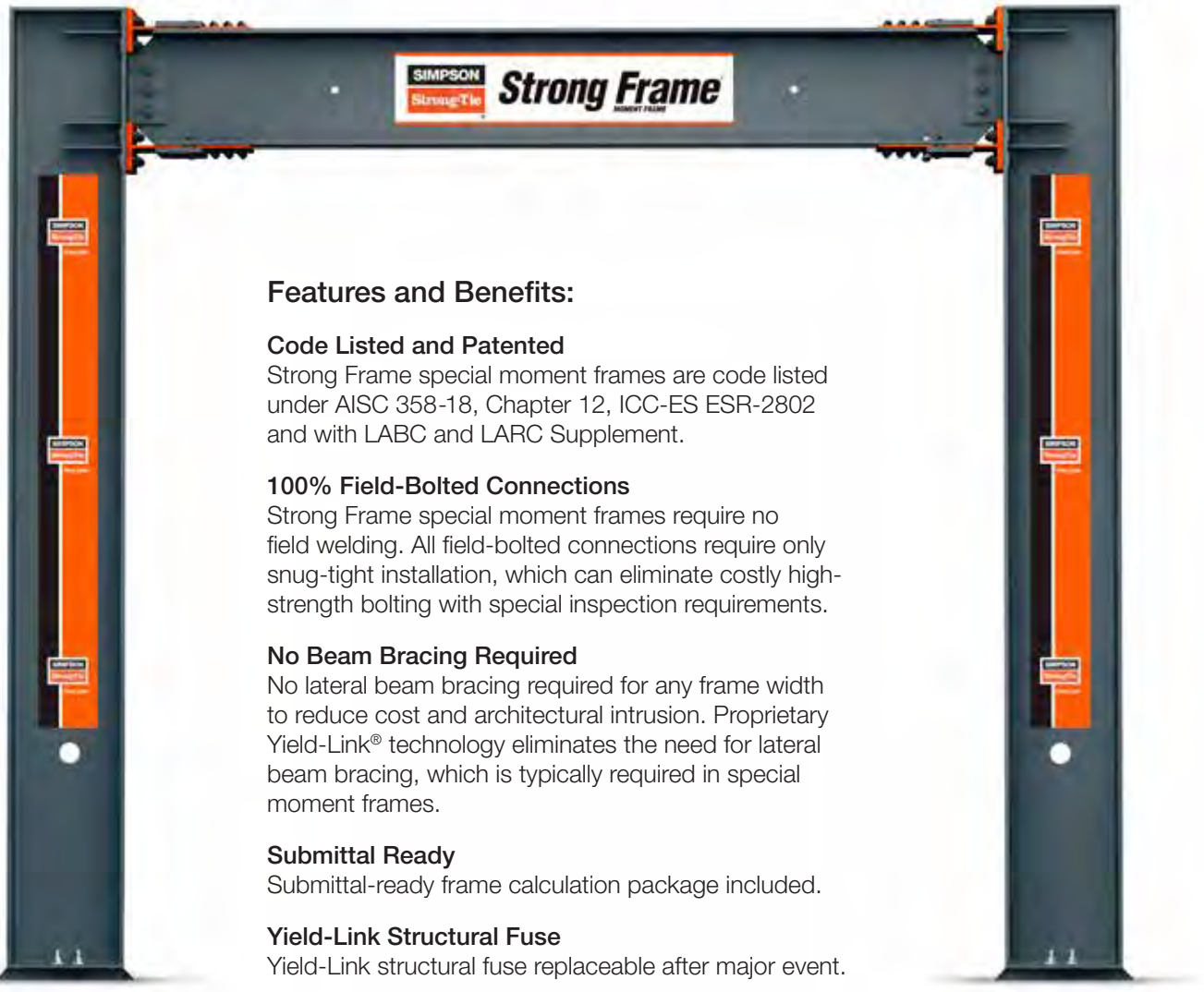
Manual Solution

Allows designers to choose which type and number of walls meet their requirements.

- Finds lowest cost solution
- Provides actual drift and uplift values
- Provides solutions for different model Codes
- Includes new anchorage solutions
- Saves, exports and prints solutions

You can find the Strong-Wall Shearwall Selector application at **strongtie.com/webapps/strongwallshearwallselector**.

Strong-Frame® Special Moment Frames



Features and Benefits:

Code Listed and Patented
Strong Frame special moment frames are code listed under AISC 358-18, Chapter 12, ICC-ES ESR-2802 and with LABC and LARC Supplement.

100% Field-Bolted Connections
Strong Frame special moment frames require no field welding. All field-bolted connections require only snug-tight installation, which can eliminate costly high-strength bolting with special inspection requirements.

No Beam Bracing Required
No lateral beam bracing required for any frame width to reduce cost and architectural intrusion. Proprietary Yield-Link® technology eliminates the need for lateral beam bracing, which is typically required in special moment frames.

Submittal Ready
Submittal-ready frame calculation package included.

Yield-Link Structural Fuse
Yield-Link structural fuse replaceable after major event.

Preinstalled CFS Nailer
Preinstalled CFS nailer attached for frames supplied by Simpson Strong-Tie.

Support and Service
Frame design service included. Field support for Strong Frame installations and questions.

Codes: ICC-ES ESR-2802, AISC 358-18 Chapter 12

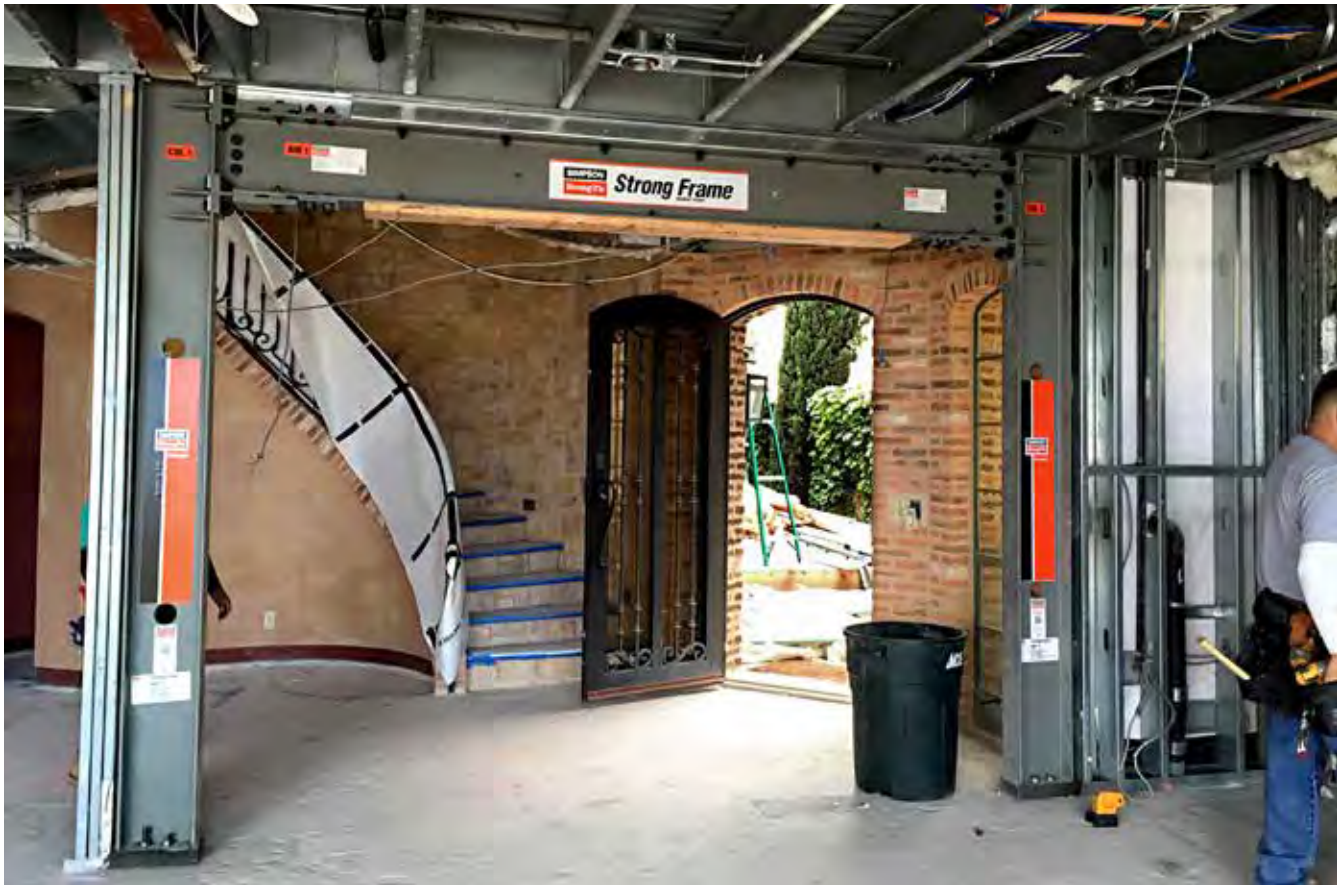
Please visit **strongtie.com/products/lateral-systems** for structural details and anchorage information.

Refer to flier F-L-SF for additional information.

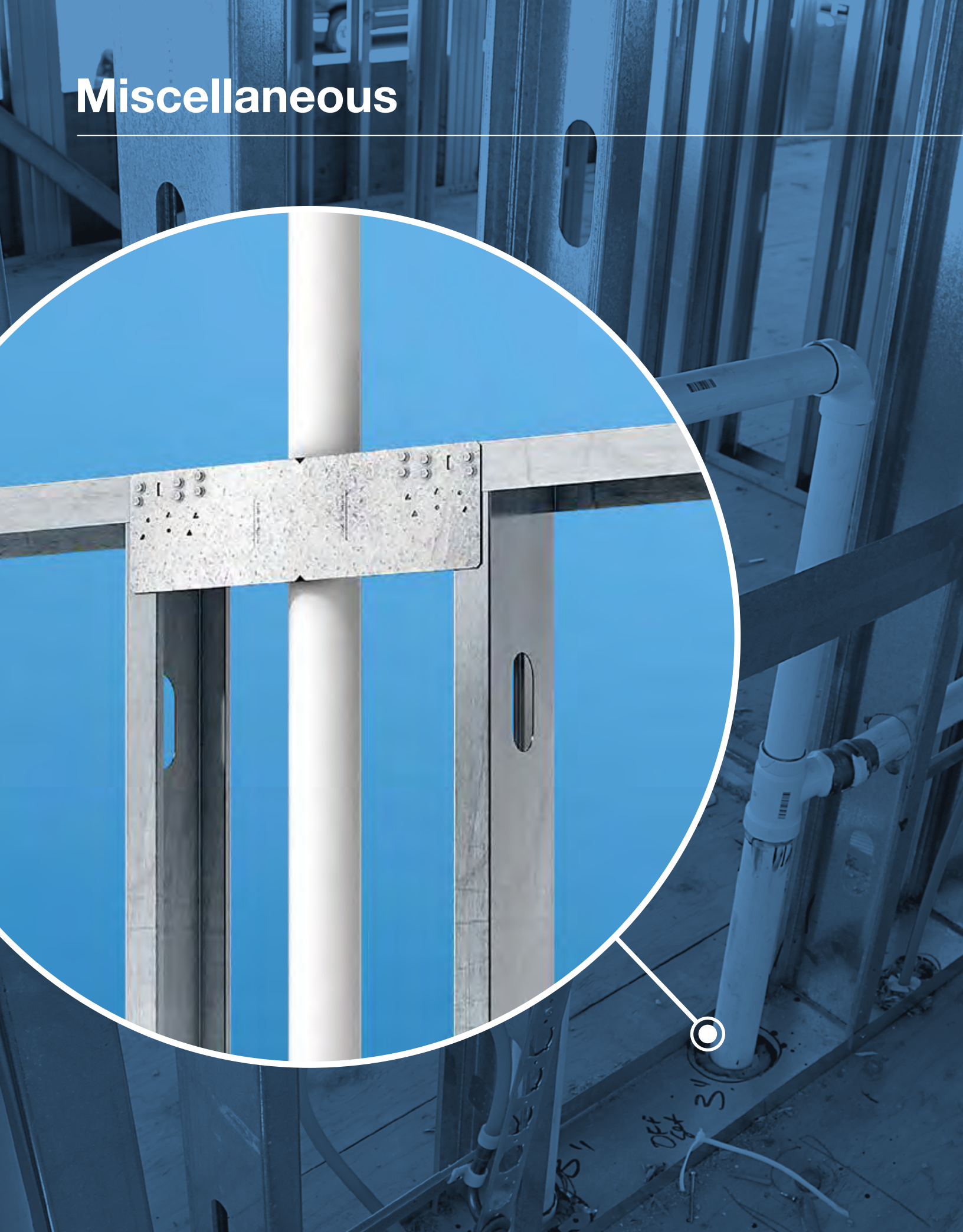
Strong Frame Moment Frame Selector Software

The Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong Frame moment frame selector software is designed to help designers select an ordinary or special moment frame for their project's given geometry and loading. Only minimal geometry inputs are required for the software to select an appropriate frame for the available space. Based on input geometry, the selector software will design and narrow down the available standard frames to a handful of possible solutions. If opening dimensions are outside our range of standard frame sizes, designers can enter the specific opening dimensions, and the software will provide a list of customized solutions.

Designers can also input load and geometries for multi-bay and multi-story frames and email to Simpson Strong-Tie for design assistance.



Miscellaneous



PSPNZ Protecting Shield Plate

PSPN58Z and PSPN516Z protecting shield plate fastener stoppers meet IRC, IBC and the International Plumbing Code. PSPN516Z meets the code plumbing protection requirements as well as having additional fasteners if the designer chooses to use it as a track splice strap.

Material: 54 mil (16 ga.)

Finish: ZMAX® coating

Installation:

- Flatten prongs with hammer as needed
- Use #10 screws

Codes: See p. 11 for Code Reference Key Chart

PSPN516Z at top plates

- International Residential Code® — 2015/2018 P2603.2.1
- International Plumbing Code — 2015/2018 305.6

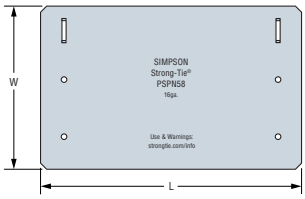
PSPN516Z at bottom plate.

- International Plumbing Code — 2015/2018 305.6

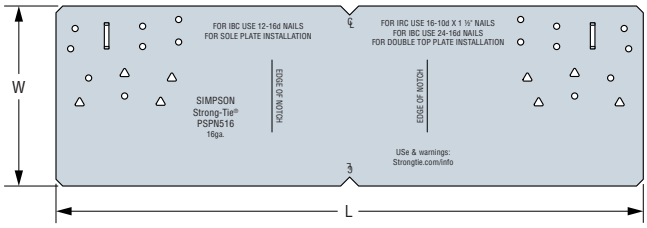
PSPN58Z at top plates and bottom plate.

- International Plumbing Code — 2015/2018 305.6

Note that the IBC section 2308.5.8 (2018 IBC) and 2308.5.7 (2015 IBC) and the IRC section R602.6.1 require a 54 mil (16 ga.) strap with (6)16d nails and (8)16d nails respectively each side at a hole or notch in a wood top, sill or sole plate. The designer or local building jurisdiction may permit an equivalent fastener strength (e.g., screws in lieu of nails) to be used for the same condition in a CFS top or bottom track.



PSPN58Z

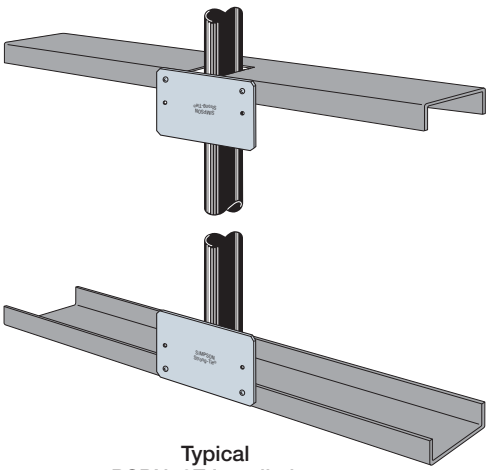


PSPN516Z

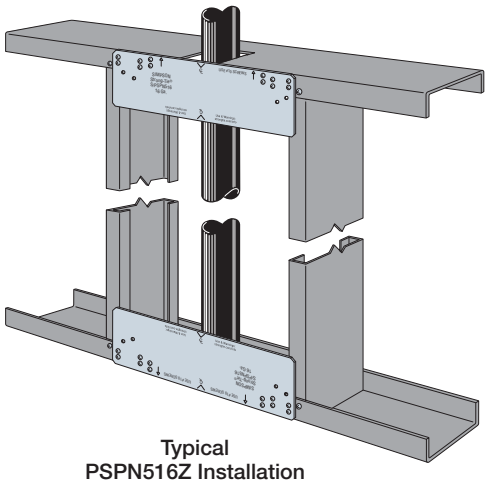
Model No.	W (in.)	L (in.)	Code Ref.
PSPN58Z	5	8	—
PSPN516Z	5	16⅝	

1. #10 self-tapping screws may be used to attach PSPNZ to CFS framing with quantity determined by designer.
2. PSPN516Z with (6) #10 self-tapping screws each side achieves an allowable shear capacity of 1,060 lb. and 1,580 lb. to 33 mil (20 ga.) track and to 43 mil (18 ga.) track, respectively.

For more information, see pp. 17–19.



Typical
PSPN58Z Installation



Typical
PSPN516Z Installation

A complete line of CFS solutions designed to optimize any CFS design.

We offer a comprehensive line of products and systems that are load rated for superior strength and performance. And they're proven with extensive assembly testing both in the lab and in the field. Not to mention value engineered for easy, efficient installation. Along with our unsurpassed product range, we also offer state-of-the-art software to streamline accurate member-connector analysis and design according to precise AISI specifications. Whether you need products or design, solving your structural problems is our passion.

Engineered Versatility

C-CF-2020 Effective 1/1/2020 Expires 12/31/2022