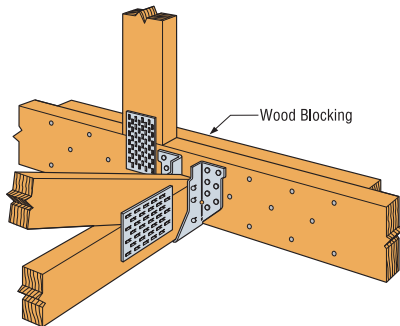
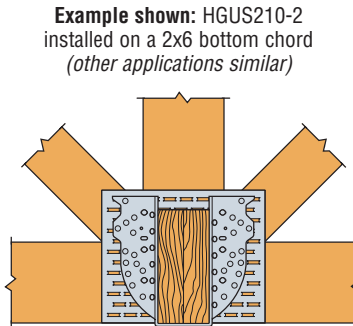


# ALTERNATE INSTALLATIONS

- Block(s) should be of similar size/grade as the truss member to which it is attached. Blocking should be designed to act as one unit with the truss members.
- Block(s) should be of sufficient size to accept all carried/carrying member nails, and develop full seat bearing as specified in Simpson Strong-Tie publications.
- Truss Designer is to confirm blocking size/grade, fasteners required and application.
- Fasteners used to attach the additional blocking should be independent of the truss hanger fasteners.

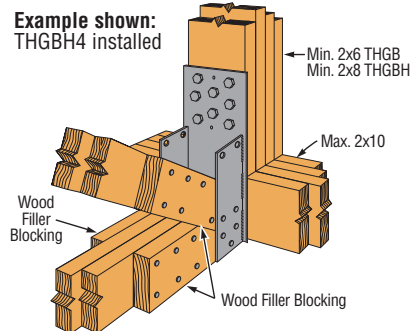


**1** Use of Wood Blocking to Achieve the Full Design Load Value of a Face Mount Hanger Attached to a Single Ply Carrying (Girder) Member. (Block designed by Engineer of Record or Truss Designer)



**2** Connection Design to Achieve Specified Nailing of a Face Mount Hanger at a Panel Point.

Nails located in joints formed by the intersection of wood members or with edge or end distances less than suggested by NDS have no load resistance. The hanger allowable load value shall be reduced by the nail shear value for each header nail less than the specified quantity. Connection shall be approved by the Truss Designer.



**3** Use of Wood Filler Blocking for Carried Member Width Less than Hanger Width. (Block designed by Designer or Truss Designer)

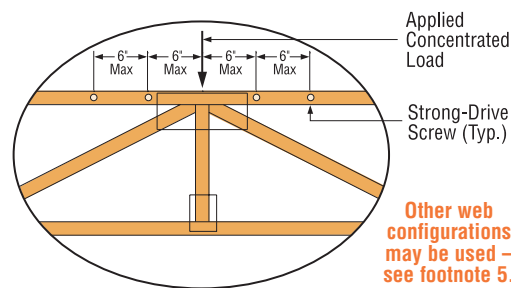
# MULTI-PLY WOOD TRUSS APPLICATIONS

## TWO-PLY 4X2 FLOOR TRUSSES

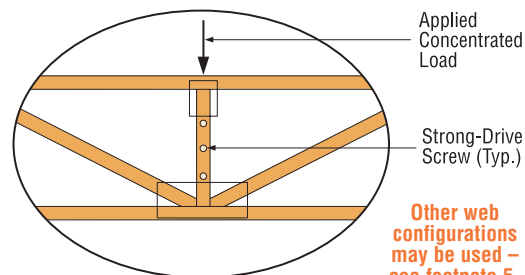
The use of Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong-Drive® screws (SDS) insures that loads are adequately supported by both trusses. (Testing has shown that most currently available light gauge steel connectors do not uniformly distribute applied loads to both trusses.) In addition differential deflection between the two trusses is reduced.

1. Screw spacing shall not exceed 24" o.c. and shall not be less than 4" o.c. A minimum end distance of 3" shall be provided at all truss members.
2. Gap between the trusses shall not exceed 1/8".
3. Floor sheathing shall be screwed (or nailed) to each truss top chord. (Fastener spacing per the applicable Code requirements, or 12" o.c. max.)
4. Strong-Drive screws are permitted to be installed through metal truss plates as approved by the Truss Designer, provided the requirements of ANSI/TPI 1-2007 Section 8.9.2 are met (pre-drilling required through the plate using a maximum of 5/32" bit).
5. The Truss Designer shall ensure that each truss is designed for the appropriate load(s) considering the location of the applied load(s) and the location of the Strong-Drive screws.
6. The Truss Designer shall design all trusses and the truss system to meet all Code and ANSI-TPI requirements.
7. Individual screw locations may be adjusted up to 3" to avoid conflicts with other hardware or to avoid lumber defects.
8. Strong-Drive screws shall not be installed in areas where lumber wane exceeds 1/4".
9. All concentrated loads were assumed to be applied at truss panel points.
10. Installation in truss bottom chords is not recommended but is acceptable if approved by the Truss Designer.

For more information, refer to technical bulletin T-SDSCREWAPPS (see page 191 for details). Also see Connector Selector Software page 194.



Installation Method 1 - Top Chord



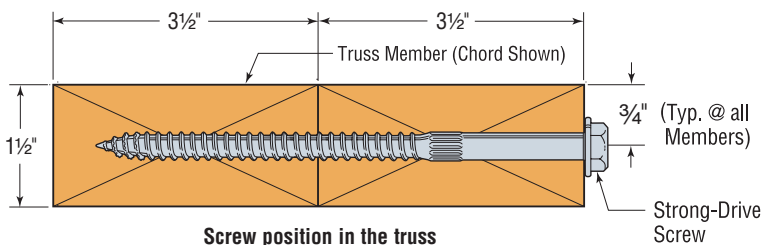
Installation Method 2 - Vertical Web

Other web configurations may be used - see footnote 5.

Other web configurations may be used - see footnote 5.

| Model No. | Allowable Shear Loads |                |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|
|           | DF/SP (G = 0.50 min)  | SPF (G = 0.42) |
|           | Floor (100)           | Floor (100)    |
| SDS25600  | 280                   | 200            |

1. Allowable loads are based on a  $C_D = 1.00$ . Increases are allowed for other durations per code to a maximum  $C_D = 1.60$ . No further increase allowed.
2. Method 1—To be considered effective all Strong-Drive screws shall be installed within 12" of the applied concentrated load.
3. Method 1 and Method 2 screws can be combined as required to transfer half of the applied load to the supporting truss.
4. For uniform top chord loads, space Strong-Drive screws as required to transfer half of the applied load to the supporting truss.
5. Web configurations other than those shown above may be used as allowed by the Truss Designer.



Screw position in the truss