

Using Toe-Nailed Connections to Attach Trusses at Bearing Locations El Uso de Conexiones Clavados-Oblicuamente para Sujetar los Trusses en Ubicaciones de Soporte

Toe-nailed connections are often used to attach trusses to their supports. As with any connection, toe-nailing must be capable of resisting and transferring the applicable loads.

Conexiones clavados-oblicuamente son usadas a menudo para sujetar los trusses a los soportes. Tan como con alguna conexión, el clavando-oblicuamente necesita tener la capaz de resistir y transferir las cargas aplicables.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE STRENGTH OF A TOE-NAILED CONNECTION

LOS FACTORES QUE AFECTAN LA FUERZA DE UNA CONEXIÓN CLAVADO-OBLICUAMENTE

1. Proper Installation:

- Start the nails at a distance of approximately one-third their length from the bottom edge of the truss chord (see Figure A), and drive at an angle of approximately 30° from the face of the chord.

Instalación Apropiaada: Empiece con los clavos a una distancia aproximadamente un-tercio de su largo del borde inferior de la cuerda del truss y clavarlos (vea la Figura A), a un ángulo de 30 grados de la cara de la cuerda.

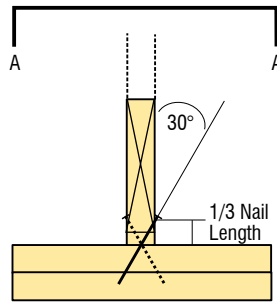


Figure A

- Limit the total number of toe-nails to **three** (including both sides, see Figure B) for full bearing on a 2x4 (i.e., 3-1/2") top plate and **five** (including both sides, see Figure C) for full bearing on a 2x6 (i.e., 5-1/2") top plate.

Limite el número total de clavos-oblicuos a **tres** (incluyendo ambos lados, vea la Figura B) para soporte total en una 2x4 (ej., 3-1/2 pulgadas) chapa de arriba y **cinco** (incluyendo ambos lados, vea la Figura C) para soporte total en un 2x6 (ej., 5-1/2 pulgadas) chapa de arriba.

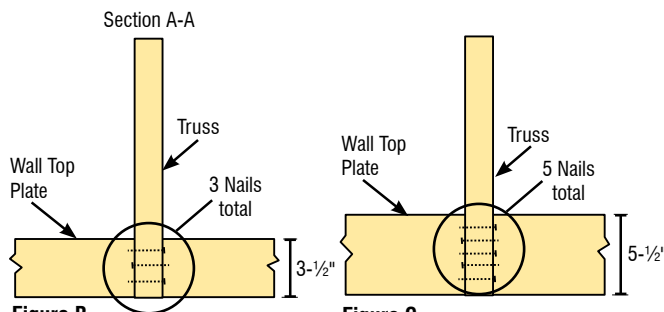


Figure B

Figure C

- When using toe-nails to attach the top or bottom chord of a jack truss to the side of a Girder Truss or wood beam, limit the total number of nails to **three** for 2x4 chords and **four** for 2x6.

Cuando usa clavos-oblicuos para sujetar la cuerda superior o la cuerda inferior de un truss de gato al lado de un Truss de Trevaño o una viga de madera, limite el número total de clavos a **tres** para cuerdas de 2x4 y **cuatro** para cuerdas de 2x6.

- The dimensions included here are a guide. Use care to avoid splitting of truss lumber.

Las dimensiones incluidas aquí son una guía estimada. Tenga cuidado para evitar desintegración de la madera del truss.

- Nailing through metal connector plates is allowed provided the nailing does not damage the metal plate. (See Figure D).

Clavando a través de chapas de conexión de metal es permitido si el clavando no hace daño a la chapa de metal. (Vea la Figura D).

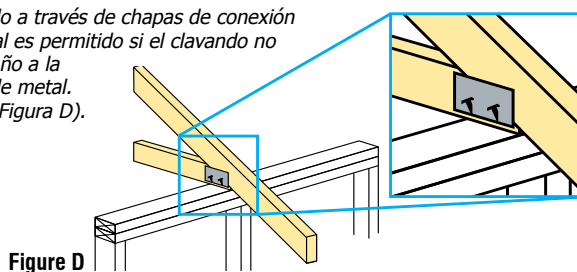


Figure D

- 2. Grade and Species of Wood:** Nail resistance to withdrawal and lateral forces is greater for denser grades and species of lumber.

Grado y Especie de Madera: La resistencia del clavo a fuerzas de retiro o fuerzas laterales es más para grados y especies de madera más densos.

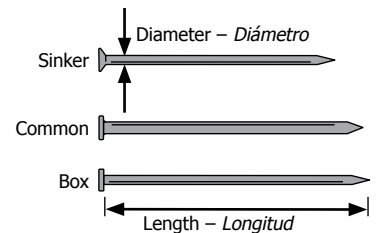
3. Length of Penetration:

The greater the penetration into the wood member, the greater the withdrawal and lateral resistance provided by the nail.

Longitud de Penetración: Cuanto más grande la penetración en el miembro de madera, el más grande está el retiro y resistencia lateral provisto por el clavo.

4. Type of Nail:

- The larger the diameter of the nail shank the greater the resistance to withdrawal and lateral loads. For this reason, common wire nails provide greater resistance than the same size (i.e., penny-weight) of box or sinker nails.



Tipo de Clavo: Cuanto más grande el diámetro del largo de clavo, la más resistencia al retiro y cargas laterales. Para esta razón, clavos alambres comunes proveen más resistencia que los clavos cuadrados o sinker del mismo tamaño (ej., peso-de-penny).

- The type of nail shank also will influence nail holding capacity. Deformed shank (i.e., ring- or screw-shank) typically provide greater withdrawal resistance than smooth shank nails.

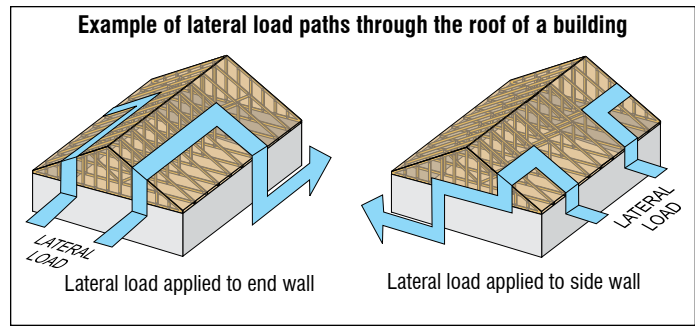
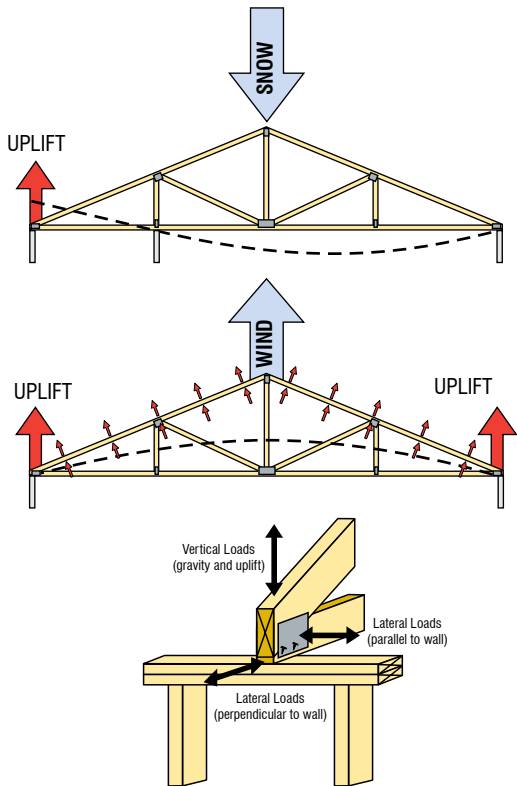
El tipo del largo de clavo también influirán la capacidad de retención. Clavos con largos deformados (ej., largos de anillos o tornillos) típicamente provean más resistencia de retiro que clavos de largos lisos.

UPLIFT & LATERAL RESISTANCE CAPACITY OF TOE-NAILED CONNECTIONS USED WITH BOTTOM BEARING APPLICATIONS

LA CAPACIDAD DE RESISTENCIA LATERAL Y LEVANTAMIENTO DE CONEXIONES CLAVADOS-OBLICUAMENTE USADOS CON APLICACIONES SOPORTANTES INFERIORES

- Wind loads acting on a truss, as well as certain multi-span truss applications supporting gravity loads, can produce uplift reactions at truss bearing locations. The magnitudes of these uplift reactions are typically provided on the Truss Design Drawing (TDD).

Cargas de viento que afecta un truss, así como ciertas aplicaciones de trusses de varios-vanos que soportan cargas de gravedad, pueden producir reacciones de levantamiento en las ubicaciones de soportes de truss. Las magnitudes de estas reacciones de levantamiento son típicamente provistas en el Dibujo del Diseño de Truss (TDD).



Wind and seismic forces acting on the building produce lateral loads that are often transferred through the truss bearing locations. The magnitude and direction of these loads are provided by the Building Designer.

Fuerzas de viento y fuerzas sísmicas que afectan el edificio producen cargas laterales que son transferidas con frecuencia por las ubicaciones de los soportes del truss. La magnitud y dirección de estas cargas sísmicas y cargas de viento serán provistas por el Diseñador del Edificio.

Table 1 provides the uplift and lateral load capacities of toe-nailed connections consisting of three, four and five nails for various types of nails and species of wood. The table assumes the nails are installed a distance of either L/3 (i.e., length of nail divided by 3) or 1-1/8" from the bottom edge of the truss chord (See Figure A on first page). The values listed are for normal load duration and are permitted to be multiplied by the appropriate load duration factor in Table 2 for the specific application.

TABLE 1 Nominal Uplift and Lateral Capacity per Toe-Nail Connection into Double Top Plate of Wall¹

| Nail Type & Size ² | No. of Toe-Nails | Uplift Capacity (lbs) with Common Species ^{3,4,5} | | | | | Lateral Resistance Capacity (lbs) with Common Species ^{3,4} | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Load Duration Factor = 1.0 | | | | | Load Duration Factor = 1.0 | | | | |
| | | SP (SG = 0.55) | DF-L (SG = 0.50) | HF (SG = 0.43) | SPF (SG = 0.42) | SPF(s) (SG = 0.36) | SP (SG = 0.55) | DF-L (SG = 0.50) | HF (SG = 0.43) | SPF (SG = 0.42) | SPF(s) (SG = 0.36) |
| 16d (0.131x3.5") | 3 | 174 | 138 | 96 | 90 | 60 | 264 | 243 | 210 | 204 | 180 |
| | 4 | 232 | 184 | 128 | 120 | 80 | 352 | 324 | 280 | 272 | 240 |
| | 5 | 290 | 230 | 160 | 150 | 100 | 440 | 405 | 350 | 340 | 300 |
| 12d (0.120x3.25") | 3 | 147 | 114 | 78 | 75 | 51 | 222 | 204 | 177 | 171 | 150 |
| | 4 | 196 | 152 | 104 | 100 | 68 | 296 | 272 | 236 | 228 | 200 |
| | 5 | 245 | 190 | 130 | 125 | 85 | 370 | 340 | 295 | 285 | 250 |
| 10d (0.120x3.0") | 3 | 126 | 99 | 69 | 66 | 45 | 222 | 204 | 177 | 171 | 150 |
| | 4 | 168 | 132 | 92 | 88 | 60 | 296 | 272 | 236 | 228 | 200 |
| | 5 | 210 | 165 | 115 | 110 | 75 | 370 | 340 | 295 | 285 | 250 |
| 10d (0.131x3.0") | 3 | 138 | 108 | 75 | 72 | 48 | 264 | 243 | 210 | 204 | 180 |
| | 4 | 184 | 144 | 100 | 96 | 64 | 352 | 324 | 280 | 272 | 240 |
| | 5 | 230 | 180 | 125 | 120 | 80 | 440 | 405 | 350 | 340 | 300 |
| 16d Box (0.135x3.5") | 3 | 180 | 141 | 99 | 93 | 63 | 282 | 258 | 222 | 219 | 189 |
| | 4 | 240 | 188 | 132 | 128 | 84 | 376 | 344 | 296 | 292 | 252 |
| | 5 | 300 | 235 | 165 | 155 | 105 | 470 | 430 | 370 | 365 | 315 |
| 10d Box (0.128x3.0") | 3 | 135 | 108 | 72 | 69 | 48 | 252 | 231 | 201 | 195 | 171 |
| | 4 | 180 | 144 | 96 | 92 | 64 | 336 | 308 | 268 | 260 | 228 |
| | 5 | 225 | 180 | 120 | 115 | 80 | 420 | 385 | 335 | 325 | 285 |
| 8d Box (0.113x2.5") | 3 | 84 | 66 | 45 | 42 | 30 | 198 | 180 | 156 | 153 | 132 |
| | 4 | 112 | 88 | 60 | 56 | 40 | 264 | 240 | 208 | 204 | 176 |
| | 5 | 140 | 110 | 75 | 70 | 50 | 330 | 300 | 260 | 255 | 220 |
| 16d Common (0.162x3.5") | 3 | 216 | 171 | 117 | 111 | 75 | 384 | 351 | 304 | 297 | 261 |
| | 4 | 288 | 228 | 156 | 148 | 100 | 512 | 468 | 404 | 396 | 348 |
| | 5 | 360 | 285 | 195 | 185 | 125 | 640 | 585 | 505 | 495 | 435 |
| 12d Common (0.148x3.25") | 3 | 180 | 141 | 96 | 93 | 63 | 321 | 294 | 255 | 249 | 216 |
| | 4 | 240 | 188 | 128 | 124 | 84 | 428 | 392 | 340 | 332 | 288 |
| | 5 | 300 | 235 | 160 | 155 | 105 | 535 | 490 | 425 | 415 | 360 |
| 10d Common (0.148x3.0") | 3 | 156 | 123 | 84 | 81 | 54 | 321 | 294 | 255 | 249 | 216 |
| | 4 | 208 | 164 | 112 | 108 | 72 | 428 | 392 | 340 | 332 | 288 |
| | 5 | 260 | 205 | 140 | 135 | 90 | 535 | 490 | 425 | 415 | 360 |
| 8d Common (0.131x2.5") | 3 | 99 | 78 | 54 | 51 | 33 | 243 | 222 | 192 | 186 | 165 |
| | 4 | 132 | 104 | 72 | 68 | 44 | 324 | 296 | 256 | 248 | 220 |
| | 5 | 165 | 130 | 90 | 85 | 55 | 405 | 370 | 320 | 310 | 275 |

Table 2 Load Duration Factor, C_D (for connections)

| LOAD DURATION | C _D | TYPICAL DESIGN LOAD |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Permanent | 0.9 | Dead Load |
| 10 Years (Normal) | 1.0 | Floor Live Load |
| 2 Months | 1.15 | Snow Load |
| 7 Days | 1.25 | Construction Load |
| 10 Minutes/Impact | 1.33/1.6* | Wind/Earthquake |

*Check with local code.

La Tabla 1 proporciona la capacidad de sostén y carga lateral de las conexiones clavadas oblicuamente que constan de tres, cuatro y cinco clavos para diversos tipos de clavos y especies de madera. La tabla supone que los clavos son instalados a una distancia de cualquier L/3 (ej., el largo del clavo dividido por 3) o 1-1/8 pulgadas del borde inferior de la cuerda del truss (Vea la Figura A en la primera página). Los valores enumerados son para la duración normal de carga y son permitidos a ser multiplicados por el factor apropiado de duración de carga en la Tabla 2 para la aplicación específica.

Footnotes:

- The capacities in this Table are for Normal load duration and assume moisture, temperature and end grain factor of 1.0. Refer to NDS[®] if other adjustments are required.
- Apply fire retardant treated lumber adjustment factors per manufacturer's specifications.
- Per NDS[®], edge distances, end distances and spacing shall be sufficient to prevent splitting of the wood.
- For capacities of nail types and sizes not shown consult a Registered Design Professional.
- Nominal uplift and lateral resistance capacities are based on wood species of the top plate, where SP = Southern Pine, DF-L = Douglas Fir-Larch, HF = Hem-Fir, SPF = Spruce-Pine-Fir, and SPF(s) = Spruce-Pine-Fir (South).
- If the truss bottom chord and wall plate are different species use the species with the lowest specific gravity to determine the lateral load capacity of the fastener.
- Nominal uplift capacities assume full penetration of the toe-nail into the top plate. Double 2x plates are required for nail lengths greater than 2.69".

Example: A truss manufactured with Southern Pine (SP) chords and webs bears on top of a bearing wall with double 2x6 SPF top plates. The TDD for this truss indicates a maximum uplift reaction due to wind of 225 pounds.

Ejemplo: Un truss fabricado con cuerdas de Pino del Sur y miembros secundarios colocado encima de una pared soportante con dobles chapas de arriba de SPF de 2x6. El TDD para este truss indica una reacción de levantamiento máxima debido a cargas de viento de 225 libras.

Uplift - From the columns marked "Uplift Capacity" in Table 1, a toe-nailed connection of either 5-16d 0.131" diameter nails (i.e., 150 x 1.6 = 240 lbs > 225), 5-16d Box nails (i.e., 155 x 1.6 = 248 lbs > 225), or 5-12d Common nails (i.e., 155 x 1.6 = 248 lbs > 225) would be required to resist this uplift, using a load duration factor of 1.6 for wind. Note that nail values for SPF are used since the tip of the nails are embedded into the SPF wall plates.

Levantamiento - En las columnas marcadas "Capacidades de Levantamiento" en la Tabla 1, una conexión clavado-oblicuamente de cualquier clavos de diámetro 5-16d 0.131 pulgadas (ej., 150 x 1.6 = 240 libras > 225), clavos cuadrados 5-16d (ej., 155 x 1.6 = 248 libras > 225), o clavos Comunes 5-12d (ej., 155 x 1.6 = 248 libras > 225) serán requeridos para resistir este levantamiento, usando un factor de duración de carga de 1.6 para viento. Tenga en cuenta que los valores de los clavos para SPF se utilizan ya que la punta de los clavos están empotradas en las placas de pared de SPF.

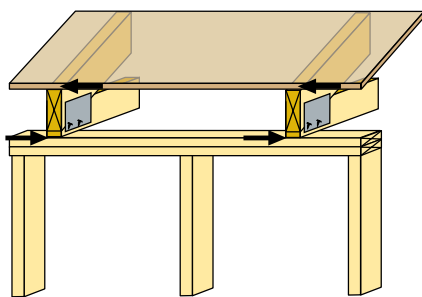
Lateral Resistance - The allowable lateral resistance capacity for these toe-nailed connections can be determined using the right side of Table 1. The connection consisting of 5-16d (0.131x3.5") nails can resist a lateral load of 340 x 1.6 = 544 lbs with a load duration factor of 1.6. Similarly the connection using 5-16d Box nails can resist 584 lbs and the connection with 5-12d Common nails can resist 664 lbs. Note: Per footnote 4 of Table 1, the nail values for SPF are used.

Resistencia Lateral - La capacidad de resistencia lateral permitida para estas conexiones clavadas oblicuamente puede determinarse usando el lado derecho de la Tabla 1. La conexión que consiste en 5-16d (0.131x3.5 pulgadas) clavos puede resistir una carga lateral debido a viento de 340 x 1.6 = 544 libras a un factor de duración de carga de 1.6. Asimismo una conexión usando 5-16d clavos Cuadrados puede resistir aproximadamente 584 libras y una conexión con 5-12d clavos Comunes pueden resistir aproximadamente 664 libras.

Note: Uplift and lateral loads can occur simultaneously and the capacity of toe-nailed connections should be evaluated under this combined loading. It is best to have the Building Designer evaluate the load transfer path and the truss to bearing connection to determine what is required.

Nota: Cargas de levantamiento y cargas laterales pueden ocurrir al mismo tiempo y la capacidad de conexiones clavadas-oblicuamente debe ser evaluada bajo estas cargas combinadas. Es mejor que tener el Diseñador del Edificio evaluar el camino de transferencia de la carga y la conexión de truss a soporte para determinar lo que es requerido.

Lateral load transfer between the roof diaphragm and supporting wall is through the heel of the truss unless some other means (e.g. blocking) is provided to transfer this load directly between the roof sheathing and the wall plate.



La transferencia de cargas laterales entre el diafragma de techo y la pared soportante es por el talón del truss a menos que otro método (ej. bloqueando) es provisto para transferir esta carga directamente entre el entablado de techo y la chapa de la pared.

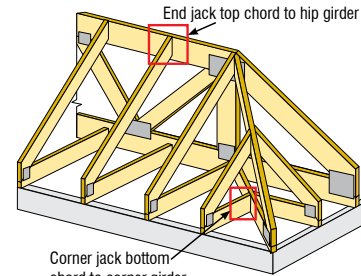
Truss shall be permitted to transfer load between diaphragms and supporting walls, provided the prescriptive provisions specified in Section R602.10.8.2 of the 2012 IRC are met. Conditions outside these prescriptive provisions may require blocking or other means to transfer the lateral load from the diaphragm into the walls.

Se permitirá que el truss transfiera carga entre diafragmas y paredes de soporte, siempre que se cumplan las provisiones preceptivas especificadas en la Sección R602.10.8.2 del IRC de 2012. Las condiciones fuera de estas provisiones preceptivas pueden requerir bloqueo u otros medios para transferir la carga lateral desde el diafragma al interior de las paredes.

LATERAL RESISTANCE OF TOE-NAILED CONNECTIONS USED TO ATTACH JACK TRUSSES TO A GIRDER
RESISTENCIA LATERAL DE CONEXIONES CLAVADOS-OBLICUAMENTE USADOS PARA SUJETAR TRUSSES DE GATOS A UN TRAVESAÑO

✓ Toe-nailing is often used to attach corner and end jack trusses to Girder Trusses.

A menudo clavar-oblicuamente es usado para sujetar trusses de rincón y trusses de gatos extremos a los Trusses de Travesaño.



✓ Table 3 provides the nominal lateral design capacity of toe-nailed connections consisting of two-, three-, and four-nails for various types of nails and species of wood.

Use this table to determine the capacities for toe-nailed connections attaching the top and bottom chords of a 2x_ end jack truss to a single or multiple 2x_ girder truss or for attaching the top and bottom chords of a 2x_ corner jack truss to a corner girder truss that intersect at angles from 30° to 60°.

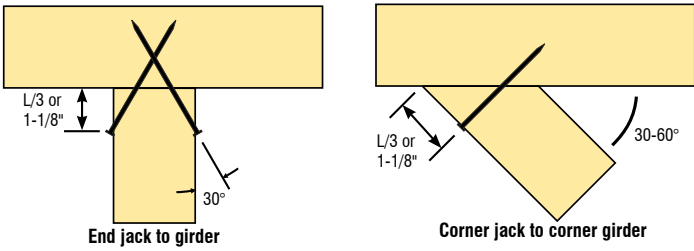
La Tabla 3 provee la capacidad nominal de diseño lateral de conexiones clavadas-oblicuamente consistiendo en dos-, tres-, y cuatro-clavos para varios tipos de clavos e especies de madera. Use esta tabla para determinar las capacidades para conexiones clavadas-oblicuamente sujetando las cuerdas superiores e inferiores de un 2x truss de gato extremo a un solo o varios 2x Truss de Travesaño de cadera o para sujetar las cuerdas superiores e inferiores de un 2x truss de gato de rincón a un Truss de Travesaño de rincón que cruzan a ángulos de 30 grados a 60 grados.

Table 3 Nominal Lateral Capacity per Toe-Nail Joint Connection for Attaching Jack Trusses to Girders¹

| Nail Type & Size (Dia. & Length) | Number of Toe-Nails per Connection | Capacities for Truss Chord Species (lbs) | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | Load Duration Factor = 1.0 | | | | |
| | | SP G = 0.55 | DF-L G = 0.5 | HF G = 0.43 | SPF G = 0.42 | SPF(s) G = 0.36 |
| 16d (0.131" x 3.5") | 2 | 158 | 140 | 114 | 110 | 92 |
| | 3 | 237 | 210 | 171 | 165 | 138 |
| | 4 | 316 | 280 | 228 | 220 | 184 |
| 12d (0.120" x 3.25") | 2 | 138 | 120 | 98 | 94 | 78 |
| | 3 | 207 | 180 | 147 | 141 | 117 |
| | 4 | 276 | 240 | 196 | 188 | 156 |
| 10d (0.120" x 3.0") | 2 | 130 | 116 | 94 | 92 | 76 |
| | 3 | 195 | 174 | 141 | 138 | 114 |
| | 4 | 260 | 232 | 188 | 184 | 152 |
| 10d (0.131" x 3.0") | 2 | 142 | 130 | 108 | 106 | 90 |
| | 3 | 213 | 195 | 162 | 159 | 135 |
| | 4 | 284 | 260 | 216 | 212 | 180 |
| 16d Box (0.135" x 3.5") | 2 | 166 | 146 | 120 | 116 | 96 |
| | 3 | 249 | 219 | 180 | 174 | 144 |
| | 4 | 332 | 292 | 240 | 232 | 192 |
| 10d Box (0.128" x 3.0") | 2 | 138 | 126 | 104 | 102 | 86 |
| | 3 | 207 | 189 | 156 | 153 | 129 |
| | 4 | 276 | 252 | 208 | 204 | 172 |
| 16d Common (0.162" x 3.5") | 2 | 214 | 188 | 156 | 152 | 128 |
| | 3 | 321 | 282 | 234 | 228 | 192 |
| | 4 | 428 | 376 | 312 | 304 | 256 |
| 12d Common (0.148" x 3.25") | 2 | 182 | 160 | 132 | 128 | 108 |
| | 3 | 273 | 240 | 198 | 192 | 162 |
| | 4 | 364 | 320 | 264 | 256 | 216 |
| 10d Common (0.148" x 3.0") | 2 | 152 | 140 | 120 | 116 | 94 |
| | 3 | 228 | 210 | 180 | 174 | 141 |
| | 4 | 304 | 280 | 240 | 232 | 188 |

Footnotes:
 1. a. Nominal lateral design capacities have been adjusted by the toe-nail factor and represent normal load duration values. To determine the adjusted lateral design values, multiply the table values by all other applicable adjustment factors provided in NDS®.
 b. Nominal lateral capacities are based on framing conditions depicted in the top two figures on page 4.
 c. Nominal lateral capacities are for a single-shear connection with both members of the same species. If the two members are of different species, use the species with the lowest specific gravity to determine the lateral load capacity of the connection.
 d. Species designation is: SP = Southern Pine, DF-L = Douglas Fir-Larch, HF = Hem-Fir, SPF = Spruce-Pine-Fir and SPF(s) = Spruce-Pine-Fir (South).
 e. Nominal lateral capacities assume the side member and main member are both 1-1/2" thick.
 f. Apply fire retardant treated lumber adjustment factors per manufacturer's specifications.
 g. For capacities of nail types and sizes not shown, consult a Registered Design Professional.

Connection Assumptions for Table 3



Note: The capacities in Table 3 assume the nails for the Jack truss connections are installed at either L/3 (i.e., length of nail divided by 3) or 1-1/8" from the end of the truss. Also, the connection between the corner jack and corner girder assumes that the nails are driven normal to the face of the jack into the girder.

Nota: Las capacidades en la Tabla 3 suponen que los clavos para las conexiones de trusses de Gatos son instalados a cualquier L/3 (ej., largo del clavo dividido por 3) o 1-1/8 pulgadas del fin del truss de gato. También, la conexión entre el gato de rincón y travesaño de rincón supone que los clavos son clavados normales a la cara del gato en el travesaño.

- Limit the attachment per chord to a maximum of **three** toe-nails for 2x4 chords and **four** toe-nails for 2x6 chords to reduce the chance of splitting.

Limita el accesorio a un máximo de **tres** clavos-oblicuos cada cuerda para cuerdas de 2x4 y **cuatro** clavos-oblicuos cada cuerda para cuerdas de 2x6 para reducir el riesgo de partir.

OTHER TYPES OF UPLIFT CONNECTIONS

OTROS TIPOS DE CONEXIONES DE LEVANTAMIENTO

- When truss reactions exceed the capacity of toe-nailed connections, a different type of connection is required. Options include a screwed connection, designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of NDS®, a metal anchor, strap, tie or hanger connection. Please refer to the hardware manufacturer's literature for uplift and lateral load capacities of the hardware, the fastener schedules, and specific requirements for positioning the connector.

Si las reacciones de un truss debido a las cargas de diseño son más de la capacidad de la conexión clavado-oblicuamente, será necesario que usar otro tipo de conexión. Las opciones incluyen una conexión de tornillos, diseñado de acuerdo con las provisiones aplicables de NDS®, un anclaje de metal, correa, tira o conexión de colgador. Por favor refiera a la literatura del fabricante de ferretería para capacidades de cargas de levantamiento y cargas laterales de la ferretería, los horarios de cierres, y los requisitos especificados para colocar el conector.

- Some building codes have prescriptive requirements for using mechanical connectors such as metal straps or anchors for the truss to wall connection. The Contractor must be familiar with the requirements that apply for each job.

Algunos códigos de edificios tienen requisitos preceptivos para el uso de conectores mecánicos como correas o anclajes de metal para la conexión del truss a pared. El Contratista tiene que ser familiarizado con los requisitos que aplican a cada trabajo.

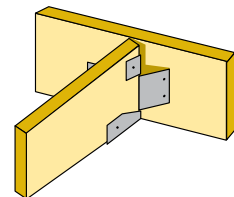
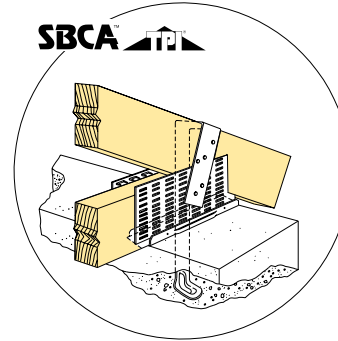
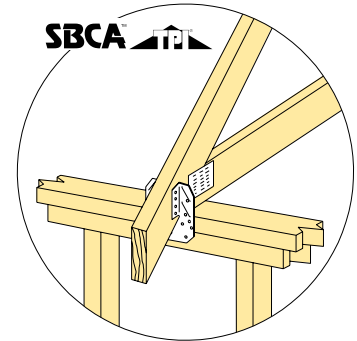
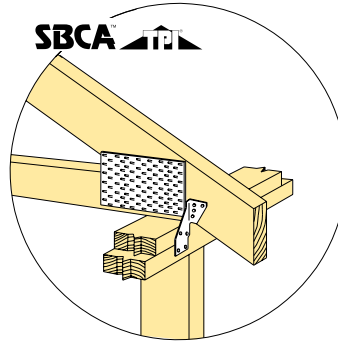
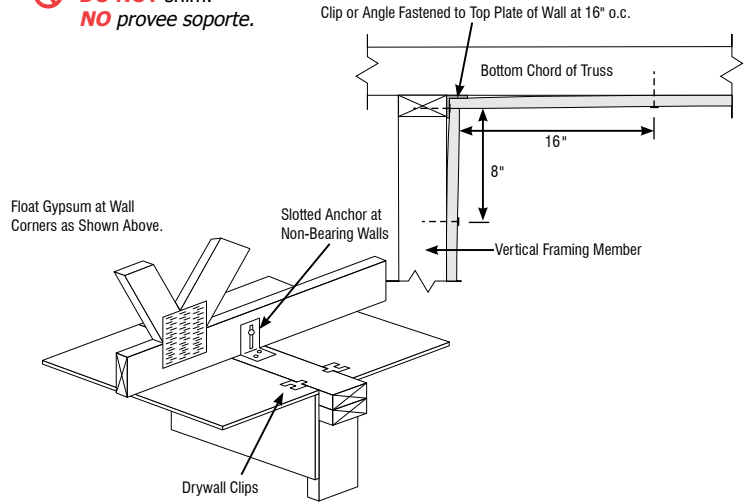
NON-BEARING WALL CONSIDERATIONS

CONSIDERACIONES DE PAREDES NO-SOPORTANTES

- Attachments to non-bearing interior walls must allow for a Floating Connection to prevent the occurrence of partition separation.

Accesorios a paredes no-soportantes interiores tienen que permitir a una Conexión Flotante para prevenir que ocurre la separación de tabique.

- DO NOT** shim. **NO** provee soporte.



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