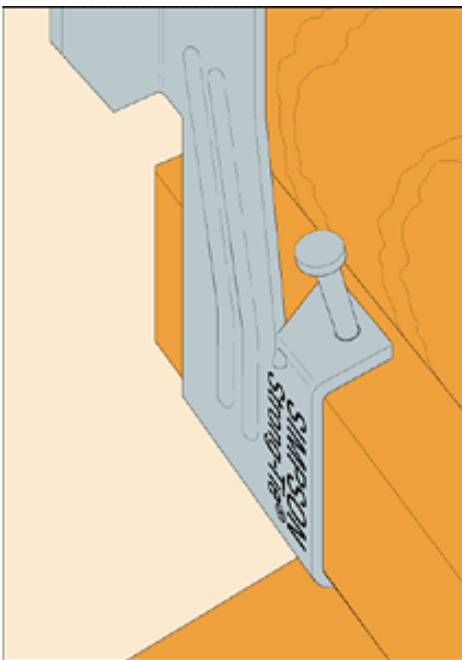




Fastening Identification Guide

Also see [nails](#).

roll over images below to see larger image



ITT Tab Nailing

The nail is hammered in at an angle to prevent the wood from splitting.



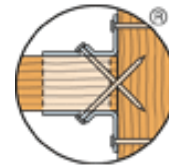
Positive Angle Nailing (PAN)

Provided when wood splitting may occur, and to speed installation.



Dome Nailing

This feature guides the nail into the joist and header at a 45° angle.
U.S. Patent 5,603,580



Double Shear Nailing

The nail is installed into the joist and header, distributing the load through two points on each joist nail for greater strength.

roll over images below to see larger image



ITS Strong-Grip™ (IUS Similar)

The Strong-Grip™ seat allows the I-joist to "snap" in securely without the need for joist nails.



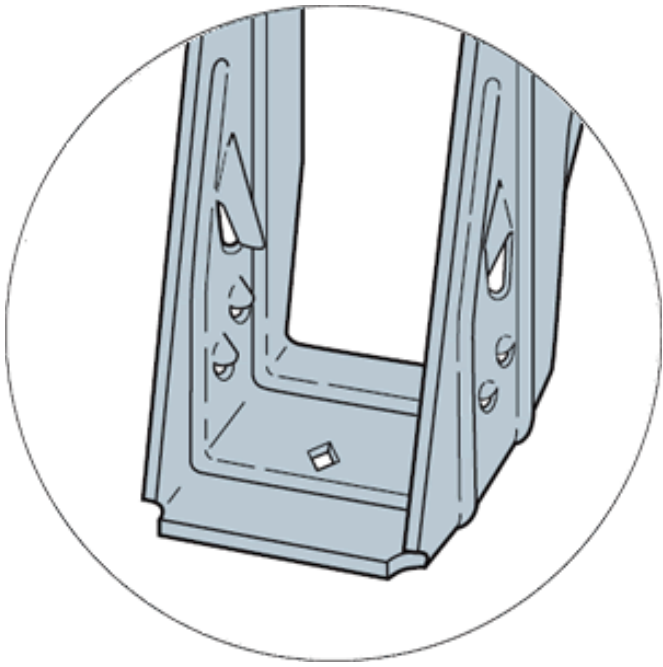
Speed Prongs

Used to temporarily position and secure the connector for easier and faster installation.

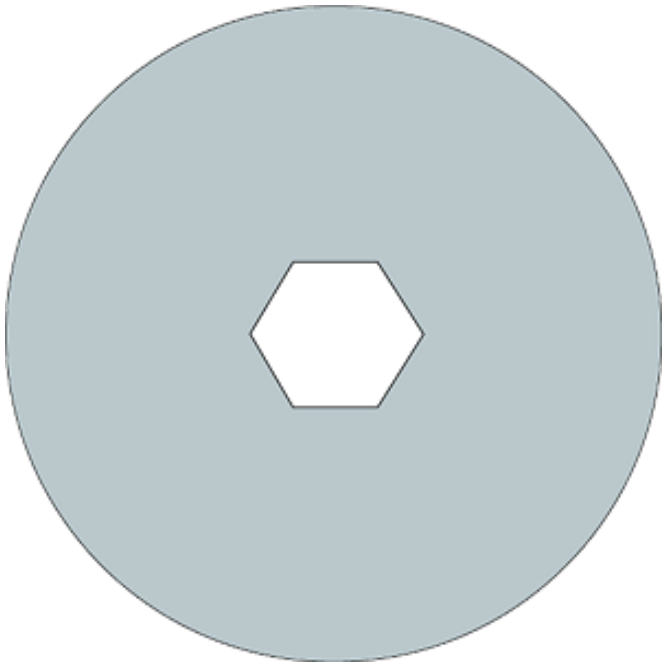


Pilot Holes

Tooling holes for manufacturing purpose. No fasteners required.



These hole types are used on various Simpson connectors.
roll over images below to see larger image:



Hexagonal Holes
Purpose: to fasten a connector to concrete or masonry.
Fill Requirements: always fill when fastening a connector to concrete or masonry.



Diamond Holes
Purpose: to temporarily fasten a connector to make installing it easier.
Fill Requirements: none.



Triangular Holes
Purpose: to increase a connector's strength or to achieve MAX strength.
Fill Requirements: when the Designer specifies max nailing.



Obround Holes
Purpose: to make fastening a connector in a tight location easier.
Fill Requirements: always fill.



Round Holes
Purpose: to fasten a connector to wood.
Fill Requirements: always fill, unless noted otherwise.