Contents

Introduction - Improperly Built Decks Can Be Dangerous.............. 3
Critical Deck Connections................................................. 4
Existing Decks: Retrofit or Replace........................................... 5
Selecting Connectors and Fasteners: Corrosion Issues...................... 6
Stainless-Steel Connectors and Fasteners.................................... 7
Ledger Attachment..................................................................... 8
Lateral Load Connection............................................................. 9
Footings................................................................................. 10
Post Bases................................................................................. 12
Beam-to-Post Connections............................................................ 13
Joists Terminating into Beam/Ledger.............................................. 14
Joists Bearing on a Beam.............................................................. 15
Railing Post-to-Deck Framing......................................................... 16
Stair Stringers & Treads................................................................. 17
Fastening Deck Boards................................................................. 18

A Word About Building Codes

This guide recommends connectors and fasteners for deck construction that may meet the requirements of the 2006 International Building Code® and the 2006 International Residential Code®. The information contained here is a summary of the requirements of these codes as they pertain to the connections highlighted in this guide. The building codes contain other requirements regarding aspects of deck construction that are not addressed here, check the codes for details. Check with your local building department to verify what building codes have been adopted in your area.

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs are approved by the local building department before construction begins.

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 www.simpsonstrongtie.com for current information.
Introduction

Improperly Built Decks Can Be Dangerous

"Decks cause more injuries and loss of life than any other part of the home structure."
—Don Bender, Director, Wood Materials and Engineering Laboratory, Washington State University

More than a million decks are built and replaced each year in the United States. While decks are a popular feature of many homes, the construction and safety of decks have become a real concern within the building industry. Improper deck building has resulted in a growing number of deck failures and related injuries and deaths.

According to Don Bender, the director of the Wood Materials and Engineering Laboratory at Washington State University, the deck is the most dangerous part of the house. Washington State Magazine's article Making Decks Safer reports "Decks cause more injuries and loss of life than any other part of the home structure. Except for hurricanes and tornadoes, more injuries may be connected to deck failures than all other wood building components and loading cases combined."

While decks are required to meet certain code standards and load capacities, it's estimated that of the 40 million existing decks, only half are code compliant — leaving 20 million decks that need to be rebuilt or retrofitted.

To help design and building professionals build code-compliant, safe decks, Simpson Strong-Tie® has created this Deck Framing Connection Guide. This guide focuses on the critical connections involved in deck construction and what the code requires for these areas. It is intended to help designers, contractors, inspectors and do-it-yourselfers ensure that their decks are properly constructed per the International Building Code® (IBC) and International Residential Code® (IRC). The guide includes a complete deck connector system that covers all the hardware needs for deck construction and references the code to ensure it meets current requirements.

Do Decks Really Need to Meet Code Requirements?

Because they look relatively simple to build, many people do not realize that decks are structures that need to be designed to adequately resist certain stresses. Like a house, or any other building, a deck must be designed to support the weight of people and objects placed on them, as well as lateral and uplift loads that can act on the deck as a result of wind or seismic activity. The 2006 versions of both the IBC and IRC contain language outlining the general design requirements of structures. This excerpt from the 2006 IRC (Section R301.1) represents a summary of the intent of both codes:

"The construction of buildings and structures in accordance with the provisions of this code shall result in a system that provides a complete load path that meets all requirements for the transfer of all loads from their point of origin through the load-resisting elements to the foundation."

The concept of a complete or continuous load path refers to a series of solid connections within the structure of a deck that transfer load through its frame to the ground or adjacent, supporting structure (commonly a building). This same principle is applied to the design of all types of wood frame buildings. This continuous load path is created by using a system of structural connectors and fasteners to connect the wood members together.
Critical Deck Connections

A system of key connections throughout the deck framing, also known as a continuous load path, is essential to building a safe, code-compliant deck. When this system of connections is made properly, loads are transferred throughout the deck's frame and into the ground and/or the adjacent structure to which the deck is connected. The connections called out below are necessary in order to create an effective continuous load path.

For information on the inspection of existing decks, see page 5.
Existing Decks: Retrofit Or Replace?

Do I Need To Retrofit?

5 Things to Look for On an Existing Deck

When inspecting a deck to determine overall safety and compliance to building codes, look at the following five areas:

1. **Missing/Improper Connections**: Any connections that do not meet the requirements discussed in this guide can compromise the safety of the deck. In many cases toenailing does not constitute a proper connection. Connectors must be installed with the correct fastener.

2. **Loose Connections**: Depending on how the deck was built, vital connections may have degraded over time due to various factors. Issues such as wobbly railings, loose stairs and ledgers that appear to be pulling away from the adjacent structure are all causes for concern.

3. **Corrosion of Connectors and Fasteners**: Metal connectors and fasteners can corrode over time, especially if a product with insufficient corrosion resistance was originally installed. See page 6 for more information on corrosion.

4. **Rot**: Wood can rot and degrade over time with exposure to the elements. Members within the deck frame that have rotted may no longer be able to perform the function for which they were installed.

5. **Cracks**: As wood ages it is common for cracks to develop. Large cracks or excessive cracking overall can weaken deck framing members.

**Retrofitting an Existing Deck**

It is estimated that of the 40 million existing decks, only half are code-compliant. Experts believe that it is likely that many of these decks are potentially unsafe. In situations where it is not feasible to rebuild an existing deck, it may be preferable to retrofit it by applying hardware to existing framing members. Many of the products shown in this guide may be installed after deck framing is in place and can improve the safety of the structure and help bring it within the requirements of the code.

**The Life Expectancy of Decks**

Most experts agree that the average life expectancy of a deck is 10 to 15 years. Since deck building started over 30 years ago, there are many existing decks that are past their useful life. Deck maintenance is often overlooked as well. Decks are exposed to the elements, which can cause damage. It's important that decks are properly inspected and maintained on a routine basis. If unsure, it's best to consult with a professional, such as a structural engineer or contractor, to make sure the deck is safe.

**Connector Solutions for Retrofitting**

The following connectors are some of the products that may be suitable for deck retrofit. Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before work begins.

- **DJT**: Connects beams at the side of the post.
- **LUS Joist Hanger**: Provides bearing and uplift resistance, features double-shear nailing for added strength.
- **H1 Hurricane Tie**: Holds joist on both sides.
- **LCE/AC Retrofit Post Caps**: Two-piece cap may be installed before or after lumber is in place.
- **DTT Deck Tension Tie**: Horizontal application fastening railing post to deck framing.
Selecting Connectors & Fasteners

Corrosion Issues

When selecting hardware or fasteners for deck construction, it is important to use connectors with a level of corrosion resistance appropriate to the application.

Outdoor environments are generally more corrosive to steel because connectors are exposed to the elements. If building a deck in an area especially prone to moisture, such as homes along the coast or near bodies of water, the risk of corrosion is much higher. In addition, the chemicals used in some preservative-treated woods have been found to increase the corrosion of connectors and fasteners. Other corrosion risk factors include exposure to fire retardants, fumes, fertilizers, soil, industrial zones, acid rain, and other corrosive elements.

Depending on the deck materials and environmental conditions, Simpson Strong-Tie® ZMAX® coated (G185) and hot-dip galvanized (HDG) connectors and fasteners may provide adequate corrosion resistance. If you choose to use ZMAX or HDG on your deck project, you should periodically inspect your connectors and fasteners or have a professional inspection performed. Regular maintenance including water-proofing of the wood used to construct your deck is also a good practice. When using ZMAX/HDG connectors, you must use fasteners galvanized per ASTM A153 or SDS screws with a double-barrier coating.

For higher exposure applications, stainless-steel connectors and fasteners offer the best defense against corrosion. Simpson Strong-Tie offers a variety of connectors and fasteners for deck construction in stainless steel. Remember when using stainless-steel connectors, you must also use stainless-steel fasteners.

For more information on corrosion and selecting the appropriate finish for your application visit www.strongtie.com/info.

Coatings Available

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Level of Corrosion Resistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gray Paint</td>
<td>Water-based paint intended to protect the product while it is warehoused and in transit to the job site.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder Coating</td>
<td>Baked on paint finish that is more durable than our standard paint and produces a better looking finished product.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard G90 Zinc Coating</td>
<td>Zinc galvanized finish containing 0.90 oz. of zinc per square foot of surface area (total both sides).</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMAX</td>
<td>Galvanized (G185) 1.85 oz. of zinc per square foot of surface area (hot-dip galvanized per ASTM A653 total both sides). These products require hot-dip galvanized fasteners (fasteners galvanized per ASTM A153).</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDG-1150</td>
<td>Products are hot-dip galvanized after fabrication (14 ga. and thicker). The coating weight increases with material thickness. The minimum specified coating weight is 2.0 oz./R² (per ASTM A123 total both sides). These products require hot-dip galvanized fasteners (fasteners galvanized per ASTM A153).</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-Barrier Coating (SDS Screws)</td>
<td>Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong-Drive® screws (SDS) that are manufactured with two different finishes that provide a level of corrosion protection equivalent to that provided by the previous HDG finish.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304/316 SS</td>
<td>Products manufactured from Type 316L stainless steel, and provide greater durability against corrosion. Stainless-steel nails are required with stainless-steel products, and are available from Simpson Strong-Tie.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stainless-Steel Connectors & Fasteners

Stainless-Steel Connectors for Higher Exposure Environments

Stainless-steel connectors are the best bet against corrosion in higher-exposure applications. The additional chromium in stainless steel results in a thin coat of chromium oxide on the surface of the metal which insulates the connector from corrosive attack. Whether it’s exposure to weather, salt air or contact with preservative-treated wood, stainless-steel connectors and fasteners maintain performance and appearance longer than galvanized-steel connectors. It is important to use the correct stainless-steel fasteners with stainless-steel connectors. Simpson Strong-Tie offers a wide range of connectors and fasteners made from grade 316 stainless steel for deck framing and other construction projects.

For complete information on these products see the Simpson Strong-Tie® Wood Construction Connectors catalog or visit www.strongtie.com.
Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for information on special order stainless-steel connectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stainless-Steel Connectors</th>
<th>Suitable Simpson Strong-Tie® Stainless-Steel Fasteners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joist Hangers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUC26SS</td>
<td>Concealed flange for 2x6, 2x8 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUC210SS</td>
<td>Concealed flange for 10x10, 12x12 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS26SS</td>
<td>For 2x6, 2x8 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS210SS</td>
<td>For 2x10, 2x12, 2x14 joist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS26-2SS</td>
<td>For double 2x6, 2x8 joist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS28SS</td>
<td>For 2x8, 2x10 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS28-2SS</td>
<td>LUS28-2SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS210-2SS</td>
<td>For double 2x10, 12x12 joist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUS36SS</td>
<td>For 3x6, 3x8 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUL26SS</td>
<td>Skewed 45° left, for 2x6, 2x8 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUR26SS</td>
<td>Skewed 45° right, for 2x6, 2x8 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUL210SS</td>
<td>Skewed 45° left, for 10x10, 12x12 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUR210SS</td>
<td>Skewed 45° right, for 10x10, 12x12 (joist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Caps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC4SS</td>
<td>For 4x post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC45SS</td>
<td>For 4x post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE4SS</td>
<td>For 4x or 6x post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC6SS</td>
<td>For 6x post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC65SS</td>
<td>For 6x post, beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC4SS</td>
<td>For 4x post, beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC52-24SS</td>
<td>2-5/8x to a 4x post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC52-36SS</td>
<td>3-5/8x to a 6x post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJT14SS</td>
<td>Deck joist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Tie (Joist to Beam)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2SS</td>
<td>Hurricane tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2S</td>
<td>Hurricane tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3SS</td>
<td>Hurricane tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4SS</td>
<td>Hurricane tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5S</td>
<td>Hurricane tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H6S</td>
<td>Hurricane tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H10SS</td>
<td>Hurricane tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framing Angles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A345S</td>
<td>Multi-purpose angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A355S</td>
<td>Multi-purpose angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA8S</td>
<td>Staircase angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA10S</td>
<td>Staircase angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS50SS</td>
<td>Staircase angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straps/Ties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTS12SS</td>
<td>90° Light twist strap, 12° long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTS18SS</td>
<td>90° Light twist strap, 18° long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSTA12SS</td>
<td>12° Multi-purpose strap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSTA18SS</td>
<td>18° Multi-purpose strap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSTA24SS</td>
<td>24° Multi-purpose strap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSTA38SS</td>
<td>36° Multi-purpose strap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS320SS</td>
<td>30° Medium twist strap, 20° long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFB/6X8SS</td>
<td>5/8 x 8&quot; Retrofit bolt for adhesive anchoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simpson Strong-Tie® Stainless-Steel Nails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Suitable Simpson Strong-Tie® Stainless-Steel Fasteners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSN8 (8d)</td>
<td>(8d) 0.131x1 1/2&quot; Smooth shank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS8D (8d)</td>
<td>(8d) 0.131x1 1/2&quot; Smooth shank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSN10 (10d)</td>
<td>(10d) 0.148x1 1/2&quot; Smooth shank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS10D (10d)</td>
<td>(10d) 0.148x3&quot; Smooth shank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS16D (12d)</td>
<td>(12d) 0.162x1 1/2&quot; Smooth shank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Load values shown in the Simpson Strong-Tie® Wood Construction Connectors catalog for the TASS and TASS do not apply when installed with stainless-steel lag screws. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for more information.
2. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for additional stainless-steel solutions.
3. Refer to page 12 for stainless-steel, post-installed anchor solutions.
Correct ledger attachment is crucial when building a deck that is attached to another structure. One of the most common causes for deck failure are ledgers that pull away from the primary structure, resulting in complete collapse.

**Simpson Strong-Tie® Solution**

The Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong-Drive® screw (SDS) is a ¼" diameter structural wood screw that is suitable for installing ledgers and meets the requirements of the building codes. It installs easily and does not require predrilling. The SDS screw is available with a hot-dip galvanized finish or the new double-barrier coating. Both finishes are suitable for outdoor and some preservative-treated wood applications (see page 6 for details).

**Design/Installation Guidelines**

It is important that an engineer or other qualified professional evaluates the design of the deck to determine the specific number of fasteners and their spacing for any specific deck installation. Contact Simpson Strong-Tie for prescriptive ledger attachment solutions equivalent to Table R502.2.21 of the 2009 IRC. For designed solutions the following installation requirements must be met in order for the Strong-Drive® screw to achieve allowable load values published in the Simpson Strong-Tie® Wood Construction Connectors catalog:

1. Screws must be installed into a rim board with sufficient thickness.
2. Screws can be installed over sheathing provided it is structural sheathing (OSB or plywood).
3. Rim board must be at least 1½" thick or a reduction to the catalog loads is required.
4. Minimum of 3" long screws must be used (plus the thickness of any structural sheathing that remains in place).
5. Ledger may not be installed over siding or stucco, it must be fastened directly to the rim joist or sheathing.

**Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional.**

Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.
Lateral Load Connection

For decks that are partially supported by an adjacent structure, the connection between the deck and that structure is vital. A bolted or screwed ledger-to-rim board connection is suitable to support gravity loads, however in some cases the building codes require a connection that is able to resist higher lateral loads. In these situations tension ties are typically called out to tie the joists of the deck directly to the joists of the structure.

The Simpson Strong-Tie® DTT2Z Deck Tension Tie complies with new IRC requirements for laterally tying the deck to the house. The DTT2Z fastens easily to the joist using Simpson Strong-Tie® Strong Drive® screws (included).

The DTT2Z Deck Tension Tie is a multi-purpose connector ideal for lateral load and deck-post connections. It features a ZMAX® coating for added corrosion resistance.

Code Requirements

The lateral load connection required by Section R502.2.2 shall be permitted to be in accordance with Figure R502.2.2.3. Hold-down tension devices shall be provided in not less than two locations per deck, and each device shall have an allowable stress capacity of not less than 1500 lbs.

IRC 2009 Section R502.2.2.3

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

These products are available with a ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating. Stainless-steel connectors are also available for higher exposure environments or applications using certain preservative-treated woods. See page 8 for more details.
In order for posts to properly resist various types of loads they must be supported by, and anchored to, concrete footings. Patios and pre-cast concrete piers do not qualify as proper footings for deck construction.

**Code Requirements**

**FOOTINGS**
- The building codes include specific requirements regarding footing size that are dependent upon factors such as the dead and live loads the deck is designed to resist as well as soil conditions. Footing should be designed per IRC 2006, Section R403 or IBC 2006, Section 1805.

**Minimum Footing Depths By Code**
(See the codes for actual footing size required.)
- Footings shall be at least 12" below the undisturbed ground surface.  
  IRC 2006, Section R403.1.4  
  IBC 2006, Section 1805.2
- Footings shall be designed so that the allowable bearing capacity of the soil is not exceeded. The minimum width of footings shall be 12 inches.  
  IRC 2006, Section R403.1.1  
  IBC 2006, Section 1805.4.1

**Note:** In order to achieve published load values, footings must provide sufficient concrete cover of the embedded portion of Simpson Strong-Tie® cast-in-place post and column bases. In some cases a footing larger than the minimum required by the building codes will be necessary to meet these requirements. See the Simpson Strong-Tie® Wood Construction Connectors catalog for more information.
Post Bases

Posts must be correctly attached to a concrete footing in order to resist lateral and uplift loads. Unless they are naturally decay-resistant or preservative-treated wood, they must also be elevated off the concrete by 1" to help prevent decay at the end of the post due to moisture.

Simpson Strong-Tie® Solutions

Cast-in-place

These products are cast into the concrete at the time of the pour.

PB Post Base: For use with decay resistant or preservative-treated wood. ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating recommended.

PBS Post Base with Standoff: Features a 1" standoff. ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating recommended.

CBQ Column Base: Installs with SDS wood screws. Hot-dip galvanized coating recommended.

CBSQ Column Base: Installs with SDS wood screws and features a 1" standoff. Hot-dip galvanized coating recommended.

A 1" standoff at the base of the post is required when building with wood that is not preservative treated or decay resistant. The standoff plate raises the post end off the concrete, keeping it drier and reducing the chances of decay. For best long-term results, Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that a base with a standoff be used in exterior-wet applications.

Code Requirements

Load Resistance

✓ Columns shall be restrained to prevent lateral displacement at the bottom end. Wood columns shall not be less in nominal size than 4" x 4".

IRC 2006, Section R407.3

✓ Column and post-end connections shall be fastened to resist lateral and net induced uplift forces.

IBC 2006, Section 2304.9.7

Decay Resistance of Post

✓ Wood columns shall be of an approved wood with natural decay resistance or approved preservative-treated wood. Exception: Columns exposed to the weather that are supported by a metal pedestal projecting 1" above the concrete and 6" above exposed earth.

IRC 2006, Section R319.1

IBC 2006, Section 2304.11

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

These products are available with a ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating. Stainless-steel connectors are also available for higher exposure environments or applications using certain preservative-treated woods. See page 6 for more details.
Post Bases

Simpson Strong-Tie® Solutions

Post-installed

These products utilize anchor bolts installed during the pour or after the concrete hardens.

**ABA Adjustable Post Base with Standoff:**
Offers adjustability to account for imperfect bolt placement as well as a 1” standoff. Available with a ZMAX® galvanized coating.

**ABU Adjustable Post Base with Standoff:**
Offers adjustability, a 1” standoff and increased uplift loads. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

**EPB44PHDG Elevated Post Base:**
Installs with Epoxy-Tie® or Acrylic-Tie® adhesives, incorporates a 1” standoff and offers vertical adjustability of the post. Hot-dip galvanized coating recommended.

Post-Installed Anchors

Installing a post base on hardened concrete requires the installation of a post-installed anchor to attach the base to the concrete. Simpson Strong-Tie offers a variety of mechanical anchors and anchoring adhesives that are code listed for structural applications.

**Mechanical Anchors: Wedge-All® Wedge Anchors**
The Wedge-All wedge anchor is ideal for installing post bases on hardened concrete. Drill the hole, drive the anchor and tighten the nut to set the anchor. A one-piece expansion clip ensures uniform holding capacity that increases as tension is applied. Mechanically-galvanized coating or stainless steel recommended.

**Anchoring Adhesives**
Anchoring adhesives are ideal when maximum strength is needed or when anchoring close to the edge of concrete or masonry. Simpson Strong-Tie SET Epoxy-Tie® is a high-strength epoxy adhesive and Acrylic-Tie® is an acrylic formula ideal for fast cure and cold-weather applications. Both products are available in a variety of cartridge sizes, including convenient single-tube cartridges. Hot-dip galvanized or stainless-steel threaded rod recommended.

For more information on these products see the Simpson Strong-Tie Anchor Systems® Anchoring and Fastening Systems for Concrete and Masonry catalog or visit www.simpsonanchors.com.

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

Code Requirements

**Load Resistance**
- Columns shall be restrained to prevent lateral displacement at the bottom end. Wood columns shall not be less in nominal size than 4” x 4”.
  - IRC 2006, Section R407.3
- Column and post-end connections shall be fastened to resist lateral and net induced uplift forces.
  - IBC 2006, Section 2304.9.7

**Decay Resistance of Post**
- Wood columns shall be of an approved wood with natural decay resistance or approved preservative-treated wood. Exception: Columns exposed to the weather that are supported by a metal pedestal projecting 1” above the concrete and 6’ above exposed earth.
  - IRC 2006, Section R319.1
  - IBC 2006, Section 2304.11

These products are available with a ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating. Stainless-steel connectors are also available for higher exposure environments or applications using certain preservative-treated woods. See page 6 for more details.
Beam-to-Post Connections

At the point where a beam meets a post, it must be properly connected to the post in order to resist gravity, lateral and uplift loads. This pertains to solid sawn beams or those comprised of multiple members, whether they rest on top or are fastened to the side of the post.

Simpson Strong-Tie® Solutions

**BC Post Cap**: For single-member solid sawn beams. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

**BCS Post Cap**: Connects double 2x's to a 4x post or triple 2x's to a 6x post. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

**LCE/AC Retrofit Post Caps**: Two-piece cap may be installed before or after lumber is in place when the sides of the post and beam are flush. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

**LPC Post Cap**: Two-piece cap adjusts for beams smaller than post width. Features a ZMAX® galvanized coating.

**PC/EPC Post Caps**: Connects beams at the top of the post. ZMAX® galvanized coating recommended.

**DJT14**: Connects beams at the side of the post. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

Code Requirements

- Where posts and beam or girder construction is used to support floor framing, positive connections shall be provided to ensure against uplift and lateral displacement.
  - IRC 2006, Section R502.9
  - IBC 2006, Section 2304.9.7

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

These products are available with a ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating. Stainless-steel connectors are also available for higher exposure environments or applications using certain preservation-treated woods. See page 8 for more details.
Joists Terminating into Beam/Ledger

Code Requirements

Bearing

- The ends of each joist, beam or girder shall have at least 1½" of bearing on wood or metal except where supported on a 1"x4" ribbon strip nailed to adjacent studs.
  - IRC 2006, Section R502.6
  - IBC 2006, Section 2308.8.1

- Joists framing into the side of a wood beam shall be supported by approved framing anchors or on ledger strips not smaller than 2"x2".
  - IRC 2006, Section 502.6.2
  - IBC 2006, Section 2308.8.2

Cantilevered Applications

- Decks with cantilevered framing members, connections to exterior walls or other framing members shall be designed and constructed to resist uplift resulting from the full live load acting on the cantilevered portion of the deck.
  - IRC 2006, Section 502.2.2
  - IBC 2006, Section 1604.8.3

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

Simpson Strong-Tie® Solutions

- **LUS Joist Hanger**: Provides bearing and uplift resistance, features double-shear nailing for added strength. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

- **LUC Concealed Flange Joist Hanger**: Provides bearing and uplift resistance, concealed flanges for cleaner look and for end conditions. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

- **SUR/SUL Skewed Joist Hanger**: 45° skewed hanger (available in skewed right and left versions), provides bearing and uplift resistance. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

- **LSU26/LSSU210 Field Skewable Joist Hanger**: Field skewable right or left up to 45°, provides bearing and uplift resistance. Also field slopeable up or down to 45°. Available with a ZMAX® galvanized coating.

Ledger may not be installed over siding or stucco. It must be fastened directly to the rim joist or sheathing.
Joists Bearing on a Beam

At the point where the joist bears on top of a beam, there must be a connection to resist lateral and uplift forces. Blocking or framing is also required to prevent overturning of the joists.

Code Requirements

- Where posts and beam or girder construction is used to support floor framing, positive connections shall be provided to ensure against uplift and lateral displacement.
  - IRC 2006, Section R502.9
  - IBC 2006, Section 2304.9.7
- Joists must be supported laterally at the ends by solid blocking or attachment to a full depth header, band or rim joist (IRC & IBC). Lateral restraint must be provided at each support (IRC only).
  - IRC 2006 Section R502.7
  - IBC 2006 Section 2308.8.2

Simpson Strong-Tie® Solutions

H1 Hurricane Tie: Holds joist on both sides. ZMAX® galvanized coating recommended.

H2.5 Hurricane Tie: Suitable for single-sided applications. ZMAX® galvanized coating or stainless steel recommended.

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

These products are available with a ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating. Stainless-steel connectors are also available for higher exposure environments or applications using certain preservative-treated woods. See page 6 for more details.

Simpson Strong-Tie offers a full range of hurricane ties for all types of applications and load requirements. See the Simpson Strong-Tie® Wood Construction Connectors catalog for more information.
The railing connection is one of the more crucial connections pertaining to safety, and it is often inadequately constructed. In order to provide the required load resistance at the hand rail, the post must not only be fastened to the rim joist, but also tied back into the joist framing. Machine bolts through the post and rim joist alone do not typically meet the performance requirements of the code. The details below have been shown through testing to resist the forces called out by the codes.

**Code Requirements**

**When required**
- Guards shall be located along many surfaces more than 30' above the floor or grade below including porches, balconies, raised floor areas, stairways, landings and open-sided walking surfaces.
  - IRC 2006, Section R312.1
  - IBC 2006, Section 1013.1

**Height**
- Guards shall be a minimum of 36" tall (IRC) or up to 42" tall for certain occupancies (IBC).
  - IRC 2006, Section R312.1
  - IBC 2006, Section 1013.2

**Load Resistance**
- Handrail assemblies and guards shall be able to resist a single concentrated load of 200 pounds, applied in any direction at any point along the top.
  - IRC 2006, Table R301.5
  - IBC 2006, Section 1607.7.1

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

**Simpson Strong-Tie® Solutions**

- **HD2A Holdown:** Horizontal application. Hot-dip galvanized coating recommended.
- **DTT2Z Deck Tension Tie:** Features a ZMAX® galvanized coating.

For more information on this application, see Simpson Strong-Tie technical bulletin T-GRDRLPST

These products are available with a ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating. Stainless-steel connectors are also available for higher exposure environments or applications using certain preservative-treated woods. See page 6 for more details.
Stair Stringers & Treads

Stair stringers must be properly connected to the deck, and treads properly connected to the stringers, in order to resist loads. In addition, code requirements regarding openings between stair treads and stair railing must also be met.

Code Requirements

Stair Stringer to Rim Joist

- Staircases must be able to resist 40 pounds per square foot of tread area.
  - IRC 2006, Table R301.5
  - IBC 2006, Table 1607.1
  (1 and 2 family dwellings)

Stair Tread to Stringer

- Individual stair treads shall be able to resist a 300 lb. concentrated load acting over an area of 4 square inches.
  - IRC 2006, Table R301.5
  - IBC 2006, Table 1607.1
  (1 and 2 family dwellings)

Railing to Stringer Opening:

- Guard openings shall not allow passage of a 4" sphere.
  - Exceptions: The triangular opening formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail of a guard at the open side of a stairway shall be of such a size that a sphere 6" in diameter cannot pass through.
  - IRC 2006 Section R312.2
  - IBC 2006 Section 1013.3
  - Additional IRC 2006 Exception: Openings for required guards on the sides of stair treads shall not allow a sphere 4½" to pass through.
  - IRC 2006 Section R312.2

Selection of products based upon performance and/or suitability for a specific application should be made by a qualified professional. Simpson Strong-Tie recommends that deck designs be approved by the local building department before construction begins.

Simpson Strong-Tie® Solutions

LSCZ Adjustable Stair Stringer Connector: Field slopable to almost any angle, the LSCZ is ideal for attaching the staircase stringer to the deck. Suitable for solid and notched stringers. Features a ZMAX® galvanized coating.

Codes require that a 4½" (IRC) or 4" (IBC) sphere must not be able to pass between any guard opening at stairs. Using the TA makes it easier to meet these requirements.

TA Staircase Angle: Provides a positive connection, eliminating the need to notch the stringer. A full-width stringer is stronger and makes it easier to meet maximum guardrail opening requirements of the codes. ZMAX® coating or stainless steel recommended.

These products are available with a ZMAX® or hot-dip galvanized coating. Stainless-steel connectors are also available for higher exposure environments or applications using certain preservative-treated woods. See page 6 for more details.
Fastening Deck Boards

Quik Drive® Auto-Feed Screw Fastening System

Quik Drive® auto-feed screw driving systems provide the performance benefits of screws along with a fast and efficient installation method. Screws are widely considered to be the best way to fasten decking material due to the holding power of the threads. Nails typically pull out over time, leaving the head protruding above the decking. In addition, many manufacturers of composite decking material recommend screws to fasten their products. Quik Drive® offers a full range of collated screws for use with a wide variety of decking materials.

Screws for Fastening Decking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCL/SSDCL &quot;Composi-Lok&quot; Series</td>
<td>Available in four colors and stainless steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSNTLG Series</td>
<td>N2000® coating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSDTH Series</td>
<td>305 stainless steel, #8 trim head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTHQ Series</td>
<td>Trim head, Quik Guard® coating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, request the Quik Drive® Auto-Feed Screw Driving Systems catalog or visit www.strongtie.com/products/quikdrive.

Stainless-Steel Fasteners for All Types of Decking

Simpson Strong-Tie is proud to welcome Swan Secure to the Simpson Strong-Tie family. With the integration of Swan Secure, we are able to offer the industry's most extensive line of high-quality stainless steel fasteners. Stainless steel is the best bet when you need long-term performance from a fastener in higher exposure applications such as coastal construction. Whether you need screws for composite or hardwood materials or hand-drive nails for cedar decking, we have the right stainless-steel fastener for the job.

Hand-Drive and Collated Nails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade 304 and 316 stainless steel</td>
<td>Also available with painted heads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swaneze Wood Decking Screw

Various head styles, drives and painted heads available

Woodpeckers Hard Wood Decking Screw

Designed for easy installation into hard woods like Ipe

For more information see the Specialized Fasteners catalog or visit www.strongtie.com.

Deck Spacers™

Deck Spacers are small plastic spacers that easily clip onto deck joists during installation to ensure evenly spaced deck boards, enabling quicker installation and reducing labor costs. Deck Spacers are ideal for composite decking and help meet manufacturer warranty requirements. They stay on the joist permanently to help shed debris and moisture off of deck joists for easier wet or dry cleaning. For more information request flier Simpson Strong-Tie F-DECKSPCR.

Features:
- Provides permanent deck board spacing
- Quickly and easily snap into place
- Meet composite decking warranty requirements for spacing
- UV materials last the life of deck
- 3 colors to match decking: Gray, Brown and Tan

Deck Spacers

U.S. Patent 6,647,638

18 | DECK FRAMING CONNECTION GUIDE
Fastening Deck Boards

EB-TY® Hidden Deck Fastener

The EB-TY biscuit provides a unique method of fastening deck boards that makes the fasteners virtually invisible. Fastening is done into the side of the board, leaving a fastener-free deck surface.

The EB-TY is a polypropylene biscuit fastener that fits into a slot on the edge of the deck boards. The EB-TY fasteners are inserted and fastened with a screw driven into the joist. Nesting each successive board against the EB-TY automatically ensures consistent spacing and uniform height.

- Easy to install since all fastening is done from the top side
- Affords easier deck resurfacing since nail heads are eliminated from the deck surface
- Suitable for pre-grooved decking or the builder can cut grooves with a biscuit joiner
- Formed from UV resistant polypropylene to last the life of the deck
- Stainless steel #7 trim-head screws included
- Each carton includes installation instructions and enough EB-TY fasteners, screws and tapered ipé wood plugs to install 100 square feet of decking (assuming 6" wide boards, installed perpendicular to joists spaced 16" on center)

DBT1Z Deck-Board Tie

The DBT deck board tie is an innovative solution for fastening decking that leaves a fastener-free surface. Enjoy the look of the deck without noticing the nail or screw heads. Since all fastening is done from the side countersinking and hammer dents are not an issue. Over the life of the deck there will be no protruding nail heads to step on or rust stains. And when it is time to refinish the deck, the lack of fasteners makes sanding and refinishing easier.

- No visible fasteners on the deck surface
- Installs easily using a hammer and nails
- Suitable for 2x and 5/4 deck boards or composite deck boards a minimum of 1" thick (some pre-drilling may be required with some decking)
Sell More Decks with DeckTools!

Show your clients photo-realistic visuals of their dream deck during the sales call.

Customize all aspects of deck details and fixtures with extensive manufacturer and user-supported libraries

Real-time parts and labor estimating

For more information, or a demonstration of DeckTools™ professional deck design software, call 800 999 5099 or visit www.strongtie.com/decktools.