

TRUSS / RAFTER TO WALL CONNECTIONS

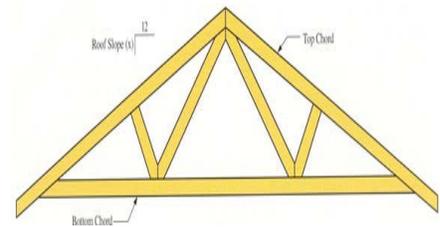


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This handout is intended only as a guide and is based in part on the 2020 Minnesota Residential Code, Big Lake City ordinances, and good building practice. While every attempt has been made to insure the correctness of this handout, no guarantees are made to its accuracy or completeness. Responsibility for compliance with applicable codes and ordinances falls on the owner or contractor. For specific questions regarding code requirements, refer to the applicable codes or contact your local Building Department.

An important aspect of the construction of any building is the connection between the roof and the walls. Trusses or rafters may be attached to walls with a minimum of three of any of the nails shown in the adjoining table as long as the uplift does not exceed 200 pounds. If you are using gun nails, you must use a minimum of a 16d gun nail.

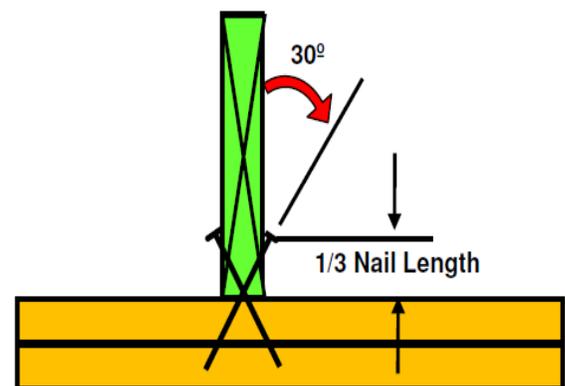
When using toenails, it is critical that they be properly installed and do not split the heel of the rafter or truss. There are also limitations to the number of toe-nails that can be placed in a member as follows:

- Total number of toe-nails in a 2X4 plate is three (two on one side, one on the other)
- Total number of toe-nails in a 2X6 plate is five (three on one side, two on the other)
- Nailing through metal connector plates is allowed provided the nailing does not damage the metal plates.

Toenails must be installed at an angle of 30 degrees from the vertical and be installed approximately 1/3rd the length of the nail above the top plate. Toe-nail installations that split framing members or that are not installed properly are subject to rejection during the framing inspection. Appropriate connectors would then be required.

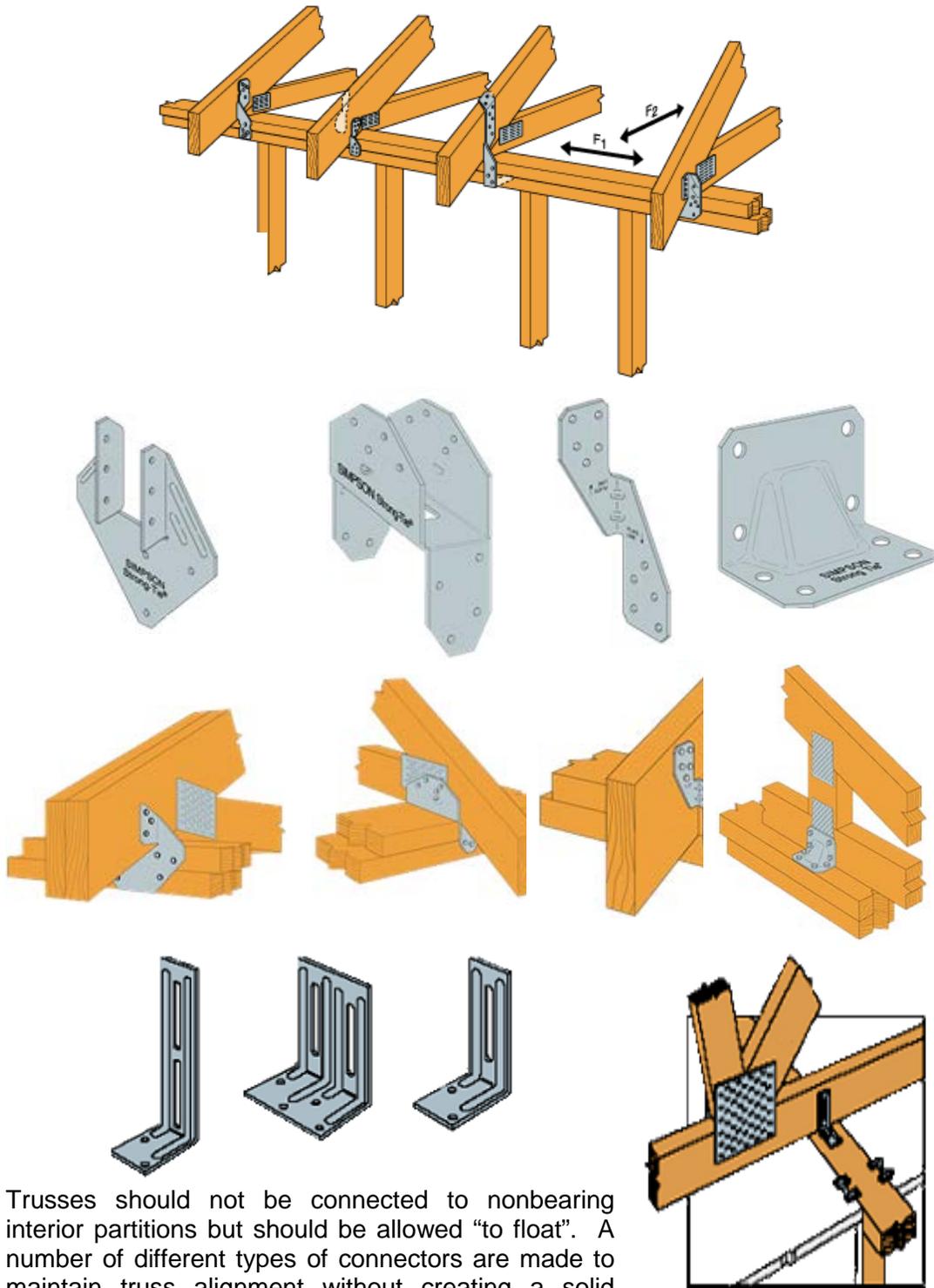
How do you know if the uplift on your truss/rafter exceeds 200 pounds? The truss design drawings should provide that information. You can also use the table below based on rafter/truss spacing, roof span, and roof pitch to determine uplift.

| NAIL TYPE | MAXIMUM UPLIFT RESISTANCE CAPACITY (LBS.) FOR THREE TOENAILS |
|---|--|
| 16d Common | 178 |
| 16d Box | 149 |
| 12d Common | 149 |
| 16d Gun Nail | 144 |
| 12d Sinker | 144 |
| 16d Sinker | 139 |
| 10d Common | 139 |
| The following do <u>not</u> meet required resistance. | |
| 12d Box | 130 |
| 12d Gun Nail | 120 |
| 10d Box | 120 |
| 10d Gun Nail | 110 |
| 10d Sinker | 106 |



PROPER TOENAILING

A VARIETY OF CONNECTORS THAT MAY BE USED TO ATTACH TRUSSES TO WALLS



Trusses should not be connected to nonbearing interior partitions but should be allowed “to float”. A number of different types of connectors are made to maintain truss alignment without creating a solid connection. Nails installed in the slots should not be fully driven to allow the truss to move up and down.