

FOUNDATION STRAPS – LSTAD & STAD SERIES



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The coined dimples below the embedment line allow for increased concrete bonding. These holdowns retain high uplift capacity even when installed at corners of foundation stemwalls. Ideal for use with built up 2x end posts.

R/J after the model indicates LSTAD or STAD for rim joist applications as in **STAD8RJ**.

Rim joist models provide for a 17" clear span without the loss of strap nailing.

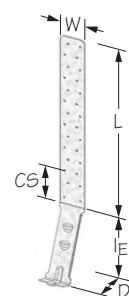
Materials: See Chart

Finish: G90 galvanizing

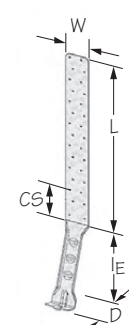
Codes: NER 608, **ESR-2787**

Installation:

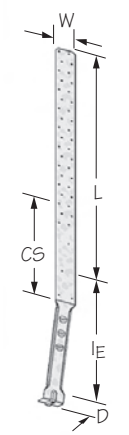
- Use all specified fasteners. See Product Notes, page 15. The bottom (2) nails are for form board attachment only and do not contribute to fastener schedule requirements.
- Embed holddown in concrete to the embedment line (bend line).
- See illustrations for requirements on rebar, edge distances, and clear spans.
- Bending the strap horizontally 90° to facilitate wall placement may cause concrete behind the embedded strap to break away at the top edge (spalling). If the spall is 1" or less from the top edge of the concrete, no load reduction is necessary. If the spall is between 1" and 4" the allowable load is 0.90 of the published chart load.
- When installing on lumber less than 3 1/2" wide, wood splitting may occur. To reduce splitting, use 10d x 1 1/2" nails or fill every other hole with 16d common nails. Reduce allowable loads per code requirements accordingly.
- These straps do not secure concrete sections together at cold joints; take other measures to transfer the load. If there is a cold joint between slab and foundation, the minimum embedment must be made into the foundation. Fastening opportunities may be reduced because the slab pour level may be higher than some nail holes. Using fewer fasteners will reduce allowable loads. Reduce allowable load by the code capacity for each fastener not installed.
- To achieve full table loads the minimum center-to-center spacing is twice the embedment depth (IE) when resisting tension loads at the same time.
- Where fewer fasteners are used in the structural wood member, reduce loads according to the code.
- There may be an increase in the amount of deflection if the strap is installed on the outside of the sheathing, versus directly to the framing members.
- Strap may be bent one complete cycle to aid installation.



LSTAD

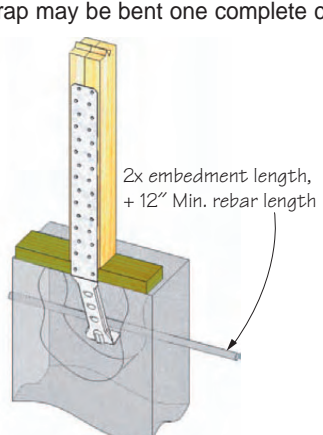


STAD

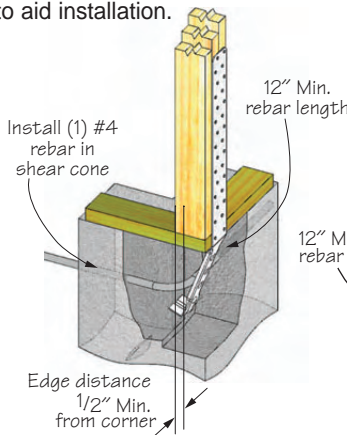


STAD_RJ

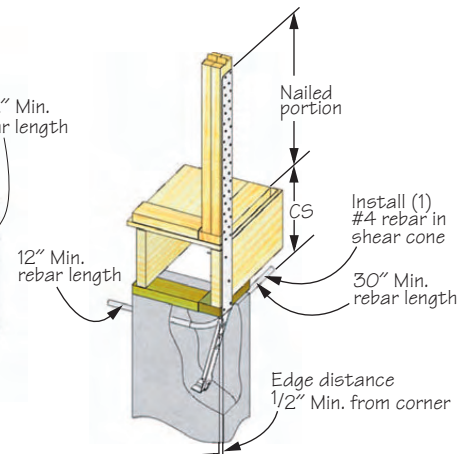
Holdowns



Typical STAD10 edge installation



Typical STAD10 corner installation



Typical STAD14RJ corner rim joist installation

USP Stock No.	Ref. No.	Steel Gauge	Fastener Schedule ^{1,2}	Dimensions					Allowable Tension Loads (160%) ^{3,4,5}							Code Ref.				
				Qty	Nail	W	L	L _E	D	CS	Min. Stemwall	DF-L / SP								
												Edge Distance - Concrete								
												2000 psi		2500 psi			3000 psi			
LSTAD8	LSTHD8	14	24	16d Sinker	3	21-5/8	8	5	4-5/8	6	2225	2225	3220	2225	2225	3220	2225	2225	3220	L8
										8										
LSTAD8RJ	LSTHD8RJ	14	24	16d Sinker	3	35-1/8	8	5	18-1/8	6	2225	2225	3220	2225	2225	3220	2225	2225	3220	
										8										

1) Specified nails are 16d sinker nails. 10d common nails may be substituted with no load reduction.
 2) Wood thickness shall be no less than 2".
 3) Allowable tension loads have been increased 60% for wind or seismic loads; no further increase shall be permitted.
 4) Interpolate allowable loads for edge distances between those listed. Nail quantities may be reduced for less than IE corner distance design loads- use the code allowable loads for fasteners in shear.
 5) Where fewer fasteners are used in the structural wood member, reduce loads according to the code.

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