

H – Hurricane Tie

Material:

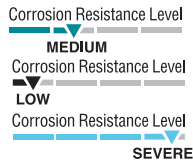
Carbon Steel 1.3mm thick: H1.81Z; H2.5A; H2.5ASS

Finish:

ZMAX® Galvanised: H1.81Z

Z275 Galvanised: H2.5A

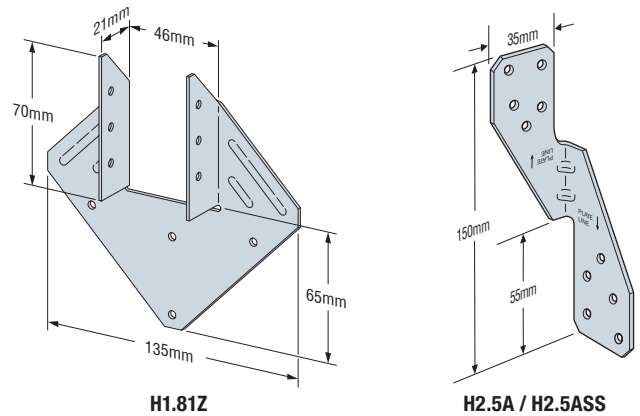
316 Stainless Steel: H2.5ASS



Size: See illustration below

Features & Benefits

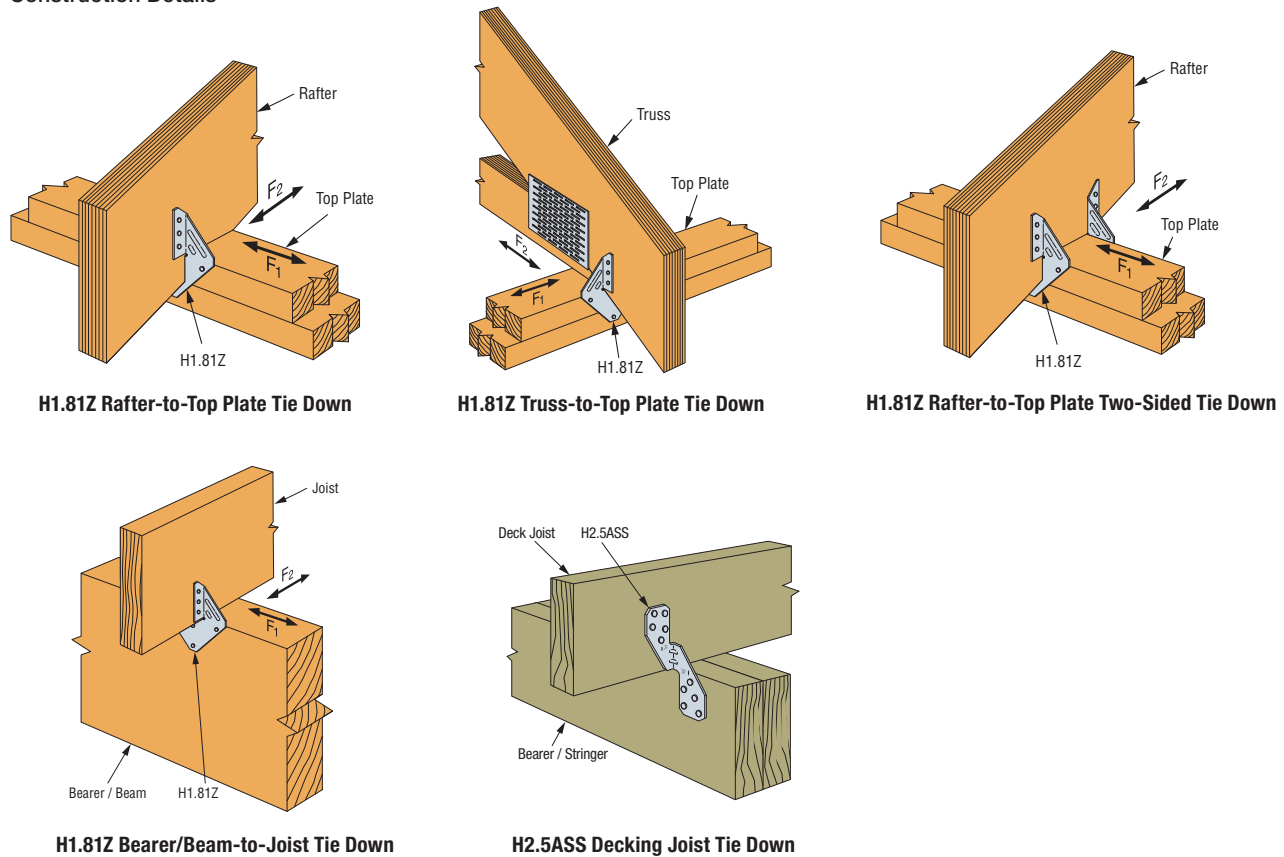
- Resists high winds and seismic forces
- Provides a secure hold to help weather storms
- H1.81 has a wider seat to fit 45 mm structural timber framing
- Engineered swages for extra strength and to minimise deflections
- Install in pairs on either side of the rafter/truss/joist to provide resistance to uplift and lateral forces
- May be used for general tie purposes, strongback attachments, and as all-purpose ties where one member crosses another
- H2.5A is available in 316 Stainless Steel for extra corrosion protection
- Install with Simpson Strong-Tie 8d common nails or Strong-Drive SD screws



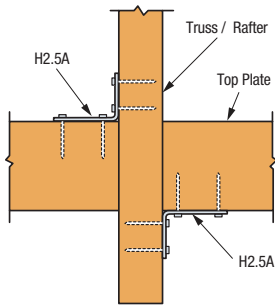
Installation

- Use all specified fasteners
- Simpson Strong-Tie Stainless Steel connectors require stainless steel fasteners
- Ties can be installed with flanges facing inward or outward
- Hurricane ties do not replace solid blocking

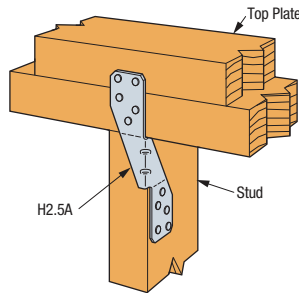
Construction Details



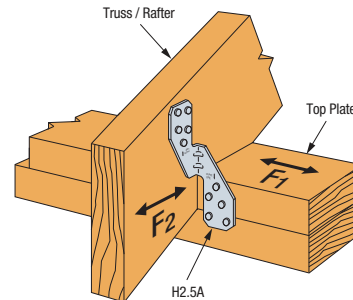
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H2.5A Truss/Rafter-to-Top Plate Two-Sided Tie Down - Plan View



H2.5A Stud-to-Top Plate Tie Down



H2.5A Truss/Rafter-to-Top Plate Tie Down

H Technical Data

Model No.	Fasteners (No. — Length x Dia., mm)			Design Capacity (kN) AU			Design Capacity (kN) NZ		
	Rafter/Joist	Top Plates/ Bearer	Stud	Uplift $k_1 = 1.14$	F_1 $k_1 = 1.14$	F_2 $k_1 = 1.14$	Uplift $k_1 = 1.0$	F_1 $k_1 = 1.0$	F_2 $k_1 = 1.0$
H1.81Z	6 – 38 x 3.75	4 – 38 x 3.75	—	2.25	2.23	1.29	1.86	1.84	1.07
H2.5A	5 – 38 x 3.32	5 – 38 x 3.32	—	2.35	0.49	0.48	2.32	0.49	0.48
H2.5ASS	5 – 38 x 3.32	5 – 38 x 3.32	—	1.88	0.34	0.34	1.85	0.34	0.34

- Design Capacity is the lesser of (1) the Characteristic Capacity multiplied by the Australian Capacity Factor, or the NZ Strength Reduction Factor (ϕ), and applicable the k modification factors following AS 1720.1 and NZS 3603 and (2) the Serviceability Capacity which is the load at 3.2mm joint slip. Design Capacity is the minimum of test data and structural joint calculation.
- For Australia, the Capacity Factor (ϕ) is 0.85 for nails and screws for structural joints in a Category 1 application. Reduce tabulated values where other Category applications govern. For New Zealand, The Capacity Factor (ϕ) is 0.8 for nails.
- Duration of Load Factor (k_1) is as shown. Reduce Duration of Load Factor (k_1) where applicable. Capacities may not be increased.
- Timber species for joint design is seasoned Radiata Pine, which is Australia Joint Group JD4 per AS 1720.1 Table H2.4.
- Allowable loads in the F_1 direction are not intended to replace diaphragm boundary members or cross-grain bending of the truss or rafter members
- When cross-grain tension cannot be avoided in the members, mechanical reinforcement to resist such forces may be considered
- H1.81Z shown on the outside of wall assumes a min. overhang of 90mm. Installation on the inside of wall is acceptable with detailing for the uplift continuous load path by Designer.
- For parts installed on the outside of wall where only three plate fasteners can be accessed, reduce table loads by 0.75 for single part and 0.875 for two-part installations.