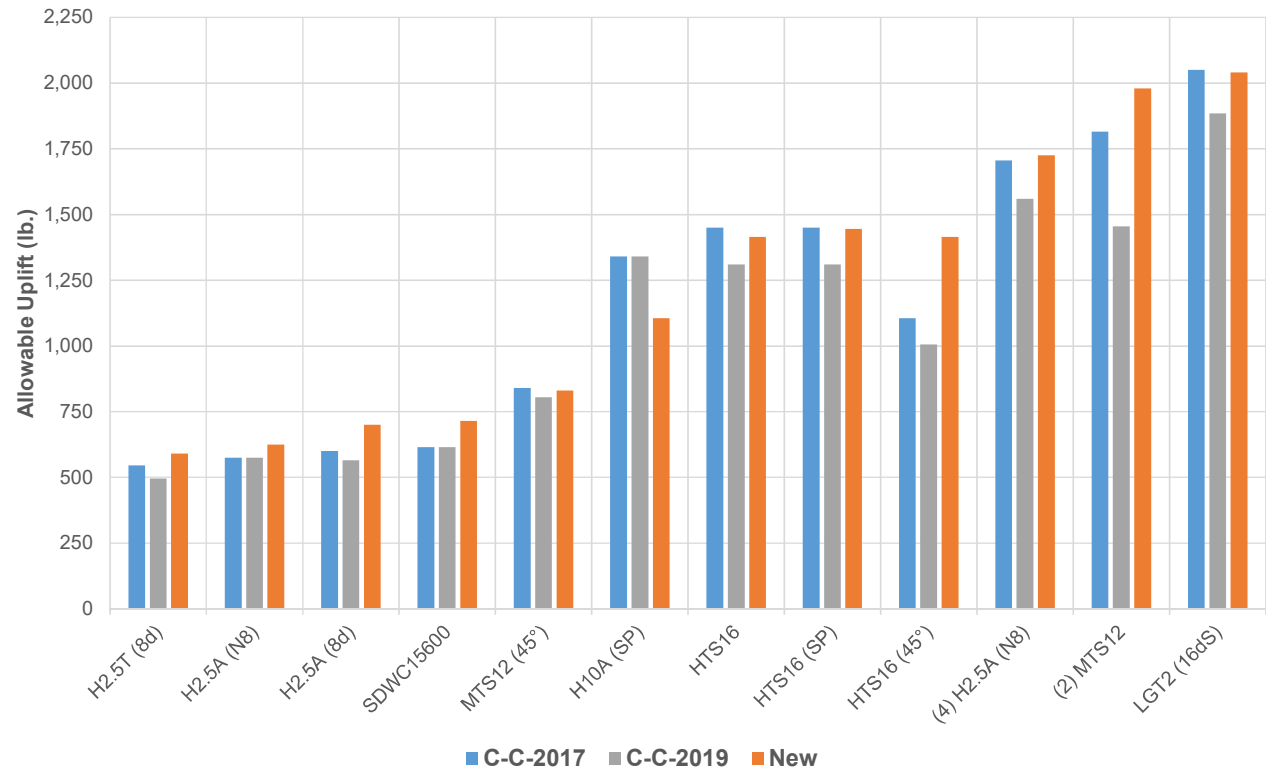


Model	C-C-2017	C-C-2019	New	Note
H2.5T (8d)	545	495	590	2
H2.5A (N8)	575	575	625	3
H2.5A (8d)	600	565	700	3
SDWC15600	615	615	715	4
MTS12 (45°)	840	805	830	5
H10A (SP)	1,340	1,340	1,105	6
HTS16	1,450	1,310	1,415	
HTS16 (SP)	1,450	1,310	1,445	
HTS16 (45°)	1,105	1,005	1,415	5
(4) H2.5A (N8)	1,705	1,560	1,725	
(2) MTS12	1,815	1,455	1,980	
LGT2 (16dS)	2,050	1,885	2,040	7



- Notes:**
- All "New" values are results of recent retests or calcs and are included in F-C-HWG20. Loads are applicable to Douglas Fir (DF) unless noted otherwise. (SP = Southern Pine)
 - H2.5T utilized extensively with SPF for trusses in Northeast, so additional testing ran and achieved 565 lb. (SPF) uplift.
 - In Southern Pine, H2.5A achieves uplift of 730 lb. using 8d common and 635 lb. using N8 nails.
 - SDWC15600 allowable load is dependant upon installation option chosen. Loads shown are for typical rafter/truss-to-wall angled installation. SP loads (805 lb. for angled install) have been separated in load table from DF. See page 56 of F-C-HWG20 for other installation options.
 - The MTS and HTS are allowed to be field bent from 90 degree angle it ships at to 135 degrees (see page 21 of F-C-HWG20). HTS uplift for SP is 1,445 lb.
 - H10A footnote SP load in C-C-2019 should have been reduced based on AC13 Annex calc on prevoius test results. F-C-HWG20 updated to reflect this load. Retesting has not yielded higher values to date.
 - Additional load requested from customers (2,300 - 2,500 lb. not uncommon) so testing was run with SD9x1.5" screws and achieved 2,465 lb. (DF) and 2,670 lb. (SP) uplift (see page 25 of F-C-HWG20).