

(12) STANDARD PATENT APPLICATION (11) Application No. AU 2015201539 A1
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title
Nail plate hanger with bendable tab

(51) International Patent Classification(s)
E04B 1/38 (2006.01) **E04C 3/00** (2006.01)
E04B 1/58 (2006.01)

(21) Application No: **2015201539** (22) Date of Filing: **2015.03.25**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
14/224,081	2014.03.25	US

(43) Publication Date: **2015.10.15**

(43) Publication Journal Date: **2015.10.15**

(71) Applicant(s)
Simpson Strong-Tie Company, Inc.

(72) Inventor(s)
Hensen, Sam Thomas

(74) Agent / Attorney
Spruson & Ferguson, L 35 St Martins Tower 31 Market St, Sydney, NSW, 2000

NAIL PLATE HANGER WITH BENDABLE TAB

ABSTRACT

A building connection (1) between a first structural member (2) and a second structural member (18) made with a nail prong plate connector (4) that has integral tabs. The second structural member (18) supports the first structural member (2).

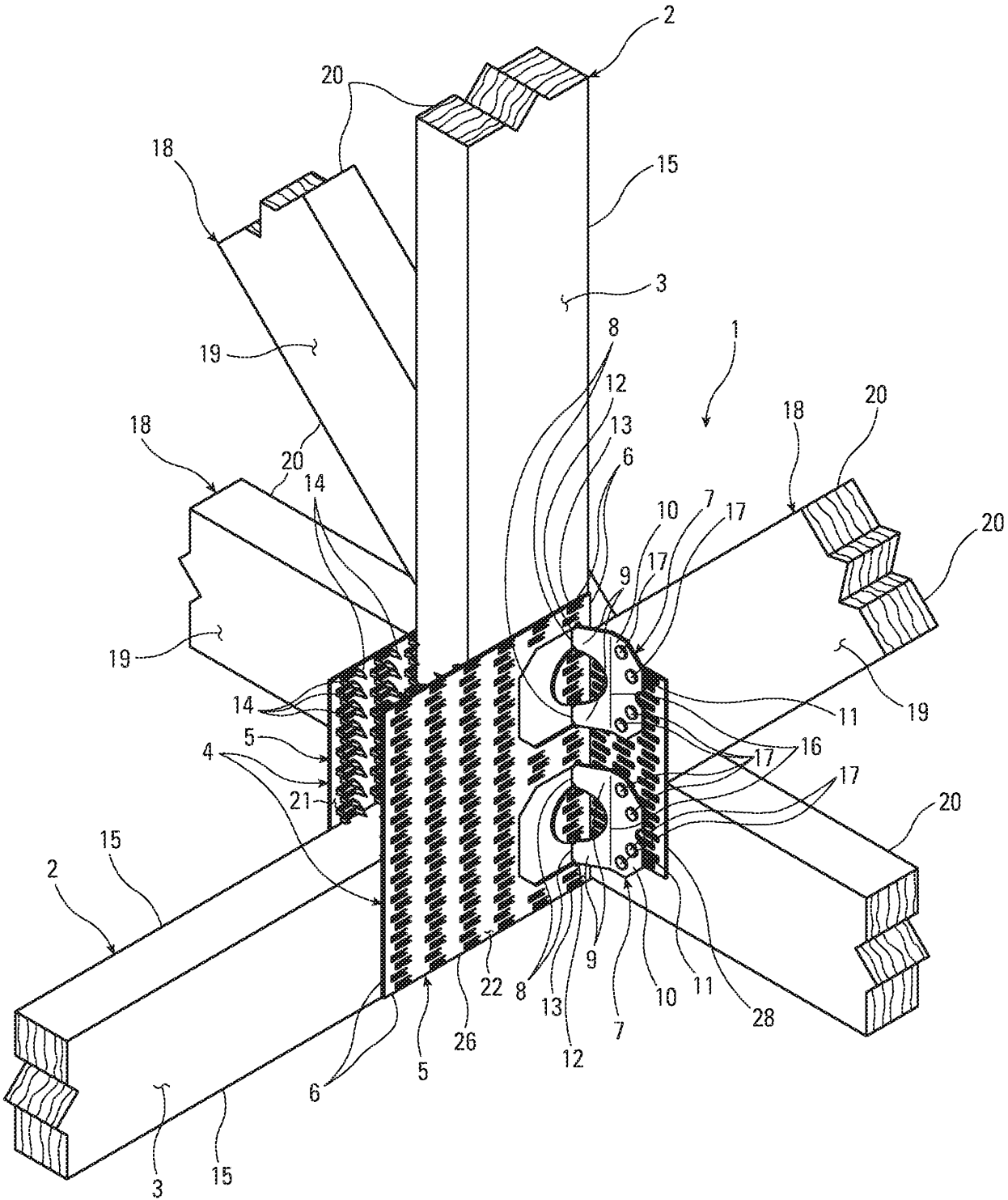


Fig. 1

2/14

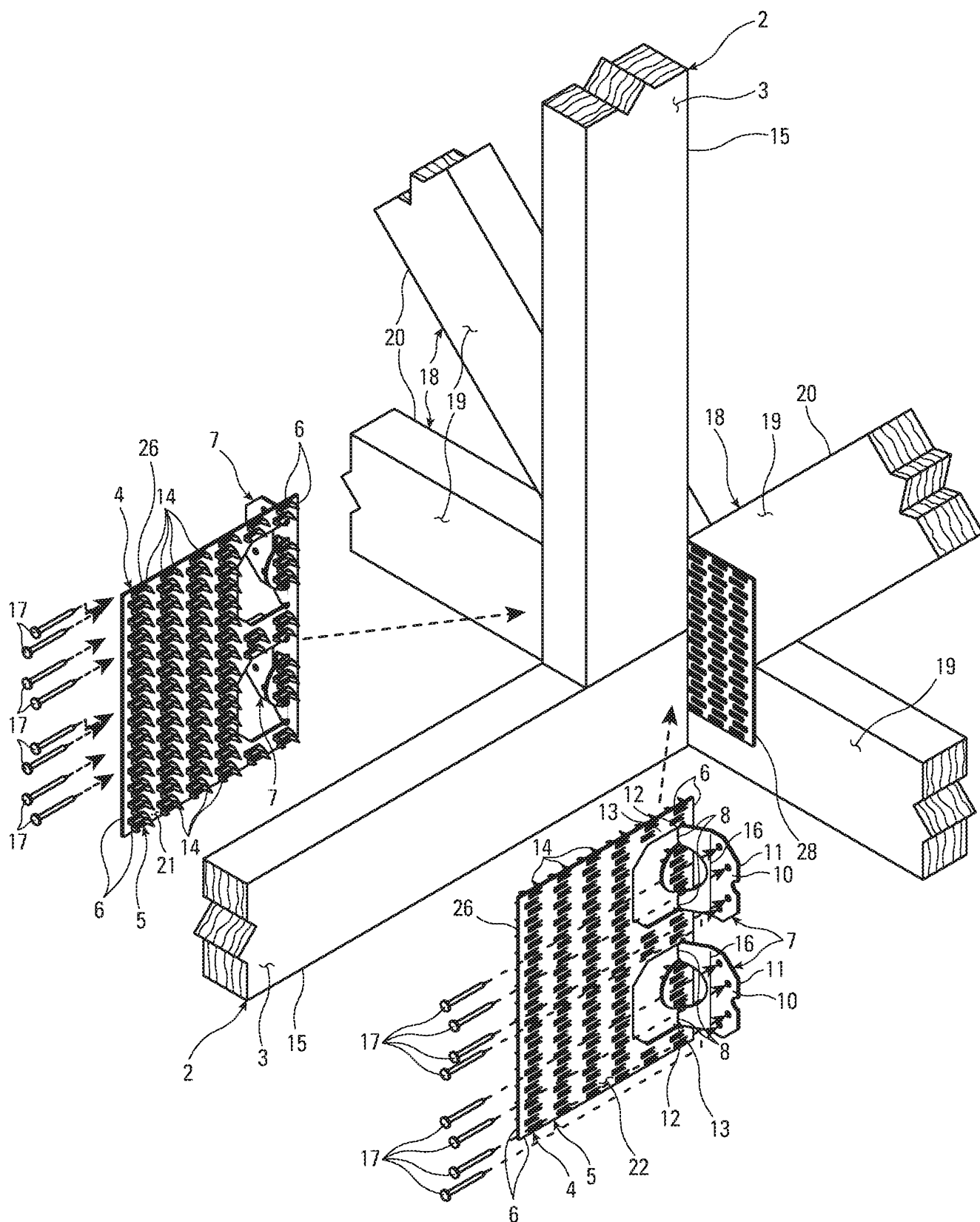


Fig. 2

NAIL PLATE HANGER WITH BENDABLE TAB

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Plated trusses are trusses, most often roof trusses that join the tops of building walls and support the roof sheathing, in which the truss chords, typically wood, are joined together using truss connector plates. A truss connector plate is a kind of tie. A truss connector plate is typically manufactured from ASTM A653/A653M, A591, A792/A792M, or A167 structural quality steel that is protected with zinc or zinc-aluminum alloy coatings or their stainless steel equivalent. These metal connector plates have integral teeth and are manufactured in various sizes (that is, length and width) and thicknesses, or gauges, and are designed to laterally transmit loads in wood. These plates are also known as stud ties, metal connector plates, mending plates, or nail plates. Not all types of nail plates are approved for use in trusses and other structurally critical placements. Nail plates are used to connect timber of the same thickness in the same plane. When used on trusses, they are pressed into the side of the timber using special hydraulic tools. As the plate is pressed in, the nails are all “driven” simultaneously and the compression between adjacent nails reduces the tendency to split. When one truss, such as a girder or hip truss, is used to support another truss, such as a jack truss, that abuts against it, a separate connector is usually required. The present invention is preferably a nail plate with integral tabs that allow the nail plate to function as a hanger at the abutting end of the supported truss.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0002] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with attachment tabs that are attached away from the perimeter edge of the body of the connector, the body and attachment tabs being attached to two separate structural members. This allows the body to have a broad area of attachment to one of the structural members while the tabs are attached to the other structural member.

[0003] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with a body that surrounds the tabs bent out of it, the bends where the tabs are connected to the body, and the openings left in the body by the tabs.

[0004] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with tabs that are attached to the body only through bends.

[0005] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with C-shaped, arcuate tabs that optimally balance strength and the lightest possible connector material.

[0006] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with tabs that bend back from their connection within the body of the connector to align with the nearest perimeter edge, the tabs having an internal bend that allows an aligned, right-angled connection between two structural members, in particular when the end of one abuts the side of the other.

[0007] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with a pair of tabs, giving the optimal connection strength between the structural members.

[0008] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with a body that is a nail prong plate, allowing it to be attached to the first structural member with the same hydraulic presses used to assemble conventional plated trusses, also joining chords of the first structural member.

[0009] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with a plurality of tabs, each of which can be fastened to a separate chord of the second structural member.

[0010] An object of the present invention is to provide a nail prong plate that doubles as a hanger, allowing a first structural member to be supported by a second structural member through the connector.

[0011] An object of the present invention is to provide a connector with C-shaped, arcuate tabs that are each joined to the body of the connector at a pair of bends, fastening the body of the connector to the first structural member between each pair of bends for the strongest possible attachment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0013] FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of forming a double connection end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss according to the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 3 is an right side elevation view of a connector formed according to the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a front elevation view of a connector formed according to the present invention.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view of a connector formed according to the present invention.

[0017] FIG. 6 is an outside elevation view of a blank for forming a connector according to the present invention.

[0018] FIG. 7 is an right side elevation view of a connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0019] FIG. 8 is a front elevation view of a double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a top plan view of a double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0021] FIG. 10 is a perspective view of another double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0022] FIG. 11 is a perspective view of another double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0023] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of another double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0024] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of another double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0025] FIG. 14 is a perspective view of another double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

[0026] FIG. 15 is a perspective view of another double connection between the end of a supported jack truss and a supporting girder truss formed according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0027] As shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 7-15, the present invention is a building connection **1** between a first structural member **2** and a second structural member **18** made with a unique nail prong plate connector **4**. The first structural member **2** has a first attachment surface **3**. The second structural member **18** has a second attachment surface **19** angularly related to the first attachment surface **3** of the first structural member **2**. The second structural member **18** supports the first structural member **2**. Preferably, the first structural member **2** and the second structural member **18** are both plated roof trusses, but other structural members could be connected. The first attachment surface **3** and the second attachment surface **19** are preferably at right angles to each other.

[0028] As shown in Figs. 3-6, the connector **4** has a body **5** and a first tab **7**. The body **5** has a first perimeter edge **6**, an attachment face **21** and an open face **22** opposite the attachment face **21**. The body **5** is fastened to the first structural member **2** with the attachment face **21** interfacing with the first attachment surface **3** of the first structural member **2**. The first tab **7** is joined to the body **5** at a first bend **8** located away from the first perimeter edge **6**. The nail prong plate connector **4** is preferably formed from 18-gauge galvanized sheet steel, but other suitable materials could be used.

[0029] As shown in Fig. 5, the first tab **7** has an attachment face **23** and an open face **24** opposite the attachment face **23**, a first tab extension portion **9** joined to the first bend **8**, and a first tab attachment portion **10**. The first tab attachment portion **10** is joined to the first tab extension portion **9** and separated from the first bend **8** by the first tab extension portion **9**. The first tab attachment portion **10** has a first free end **11** oriented away from the first tab extension portion **9**. The first tab attachment portion **10** is fastened to the second structural member **18** with the attachment face **23** interfacing with the second attachment surface **19** of the second structural member **18**.

[0030] As shown in Fig. 3, the first bend 8 has a first end 12 and the body 5 has first lateral portion 13 that extends beyond the first end 12 of the first bend 8. The first lateral portion 13 of the body 5 extends to either side (*i.e.*, both sides) of the first bend 8. The bends 8 preferably all fall on a line parallel to the first perimeter edge 6; if the line were extended, it would intersect the two parallel perimeter edges 6 that meet the first perimeter edge 6 at right angles. The bends 8 are also preferably vertically elongated when the connection 1 is between two horizontally-related structural members 2 and 18.

[0031] As shown in Fig. 5, the first tab extension portion 9 and the first attachment portion 10 of the first tab 7 do not occupy a single plane. The first tab extension portion 9 and the open face 22 of the body 5 between the first bend 8 and the first perimeter edge 6 define a first acute angle 25. Rather than being bent from the first perimeter edge 6, the tabs 7 are preferably bent from within the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4, which allows the entire connector 4 to be made from thinner, lighter materials. It also means that the tabs 7 cannot simply be flat when making an orthogonal connection 1 if, as shown, the first structural member 2 and the first perimeter edge 6 both abut the second structural member 18. The tabs 7 themselves must bend in the opposite direction of the bends 8 that join them to the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4. Preferably, the first tab extension portion 9 does not make contact with the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 except through the first bend 8. The tab 7 is preferably bent out and back from the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4.

[0032] As shown in Figs. 3 and 6, a portion of the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 preferably extends away from the first perimeter edge 6 further than the distance between the first bend 8 and the free end 11 of the first tab attachment portion 10. In other words, in the preferred forms of the invention, the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 continues beyond the areas cut out to form the tabs 7 and leave the openings 29.

[0033] As shown in Figs. 3 and 6, the first perimeter edge 6 preferably extends to the first lateral portion 13 of the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4. When the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 is vertically oriented, as is preferred, the lateral portions 13 reach above and below the tabs 7 and the bends 8 through which they are attached to the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4.

[0034] As shown in Figs. 8 and 9, preferably the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 has a plurality of protruding nail prongs **14** that are embedded in the first attachment surface 3 of the first structural member 2. The nail prongs 14 form a relatively dense grid, and in this the body 5 of the nail prong plate connectors 4 resembles nail prong plates that are conventionally used to form plated trusses.

[0035] As shown in Figs. 1-4, 6-8 and 10-15, the nail prong plate connector 4 preferably has a second tab 7. The second tab 7 has a second tab attachment face 23 and a second open face 24 opposite the second tab attachment face 23. The second tab also has a second tab extension portion 9 joined to a second bend 8. And the second tab 7 has a second tab attachment portion 10 joined to the second tab extension portion 9 and separated from the second bend 8 by the second tab extension portion 9. The second tab attachment portion 10 has a second free end 11 oriented away from the second tab extension portion 9. The second tab attachment portion 10 is fastened to the second structural member 18 with the second attachment face 23 interfacing with the second attachment surface 19 of the second structural member 18. The first and second tabs 7 are preferably identical, with one positioned directly above the other.

[0036] As shown in Figs. 3 and 6, the second bend 8 has a second end 12 and the body 5 has second lateral portion 13 that extends beyond the second end 12 of the second bend 8. The second lateral portion 13 of the body 5 extends to either side of the second bend 8. The second tab extension portion 9 and the second attachment portion 10 of the first tab 7 do not occupy a single plane. The second attachment face 23 of the second tab extension portion 9 and the open face 22 of the body 5 between the second bend 8 and the first perimeter edge 6 define a second acute angle 25. The first and second lateral portions 13 are preferably bordered by perimeter edges 6 that extend perpendicularly from the first perimeter edge 6. Preferably, there is a third lateral portion 13 between the first and second tabs 7 that also extends to both sides of the bends 8.

[0037] As shown in Figs 3 and 6, preferably the first perimeter edge 6 is one of a plurality of perimeter edges 6 that comprise the outer boundary 26 of the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4. The body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 is preferably rectangular, with four perimeter edges 6. The first bend 8 preferably is entirely within the outer boundary 26 and the first tab 7 does not intersect the outer boundary 26. Preferably, the tabs 7, the bends 8 that join them to the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4, and the openings **29** left in the body 5 by

the material removed to make the tabs are all within the outer boundary **26** of the body. The body **5** preferably surrounds each tab **7**. The openings **29** each have an edge portion **30** that corresponds to the free ends **11** of the tabs **7** and the body **5** preferably extends substantially beyond that edge portion **30** away from the first perimeter edge **6**.

[0038] As shown in Fig. 4, preferably each tab **7** has first and second extension portions **9** joined to the body **5** of the nail prong plate connector **4** at two separate bends **8**, respectively. The attachment portion **10** of each tab **7** preferably connects the first and second extension portions **9** of each tab.

[0039] As shown in 3, 6 and 7, preferably the bends **8** joining each tab **7** to the body **5** of the nail prong plate connector **4** are linear and linearly aligned. Each tab **7** preferably is generally arcuate, with the first and second bends **8** at respective ends of the arc. As shown in Fig. 6, which shows the cut but unbent sheet metal blank **27** from which the nail prong plate connector **4** is formed, the tabs **7** are preferably flat and C-shaped or arcuate before they are bent up from the body **5**.

[0040] As shown in Figs. 1 and 7-15, preferably the first structural member **2** is supported by the second structural member **18** through the nail prong connector **4**. The first and second structural members **2** preferably are trusses **2**. Preferably, the body **5** of the nail prong plate connector **4** is attached to a vertical chord **15** and a horizontal chord **15** of the first structural member **2**. In this manner, the body **5** of the nail prong plate connector **4** holds together two chords **15** of the first structural member **2** and the same connector **4** is used to hang that first structural member **2** from the second structural member **18**. Each tab **7** preferably is fastened to a different chord **20** of the second structural member **18**. Preferably, the first structural member **2** is a jack truss **2** and the second structural member **18** is a girder truss **2**.

[0041] As shown in Fig. 5, each tab **7** preferably has an obtuse angled juncture **16** between the open face **24** of each tab extension portion **9** and the open face **24** of each tab attachment portion **10**.

[0042] As shown in Figs. 8 and 9, preferably the body **5** of the nail prong plate connector **4** is fastened to the first structural member **2** with integral nail prongs **17** that project from the attachment face **21** of the body **5**. Each tab **7** preferably is fastened to the second structural

member 18 with separate fasteners 17. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the separate fasteners 17 are preferably nails that are driven through the tabs 7 and into the second structural member 18. As also shown, at least some of the separate fasteners 17 preferably pass through other nail prong plates **28** that join the chords 20 of the second structural member 18.

[0043] As shown in Figs. 1, 7, and 9-15, preferably the first perimeter edge 6 of the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 abuts the second attachment surface 19 of the second structural member 18. This helps maximize the area over which the body 5 is attached to the first structural member 2.

[0044] As shown in Figs. 1 and 10-15, the body 5 of the nail prong plate connector 4 preferably is fastened to the first structural member 2 between every pair of bends 8, thereby stabilizing the tabs 7 and strengthening the connection 1 between the structural members 2 and 18.

CLAIMS

1. A building connection comprising:
 - a. a first structural member with a first attachment surface;
 - b. a second structural member with a second attachment surface angularly related to the first attachment surface of the first structural member, the second structural member supporting the first structural member; and
 - c. a connector having:
 - i. a body with a first perimeter edge, an attachment face and an open face opposite the attachment face, the body being fastened to the first structural member with the attachment face interfacing with the first attachment surface of the first structural member; and
 - ii. a first tab joined to the body at a first bend located away from the first perimeter edge, the first tab having:
 - (a) a first tab attachment face and a first open face opposite the first tab attachment face;
 - (b) a first tab extension portion joined to the first bend; and
 - (c) a first tab attachment portion joined to the first tab extension portion and separated from the first bend by the first tab extension portion, the first tab attachment portion having a first free end oriented away from the first tab extension portion, the first tab attachment portion being fastened to the second structural member with the attachment face interfacing with the second attachment surface of the second structural member, wherein:
 - i. the first bend has a first end and the body has a first lateral portion that extends beyond the first end of the first bend;
 - ii. the first lateral portion of the body extends to either side of the first bend;
 - iii. the first tab extension portion and the first attachment portion of the first tab do not occupy a single plane; and
 - iv. the attachment face of the first tab extension portion and the open face of the body between the first bend and the first perimeter edge define a first acute angle.

2. The building connection of claim 1 wherein:
 - a. a portion of the body of the connector extends away from the first perimeter edge further than the distance between the first bend and the free end of the first tab attachment portion.
3. The building connection of claim 2 wherein:
 - a. the first tab extension portion does not make contact with the body of the connector except through the first bend.
4. The building connection of claim 3 wherein:
 - a. the first perimeter edge extends to the first lateral portion of the body of the connector.
5. The building connection of claim 4 wherein:
 - a. the body of the connector has an outer boundary;
 - b. the first perimeter edge is one of a plurality of perimeter edges that comprise the outer boundary of the body of the connector; and
 - c. the first bend is entirely within the outer boundary and the first tab does not intersect the outer boundary.
6. The building connection of claim 5 wherein:
 - a. the first tab has first and second extension portions joined to the body of the connector at two separate bends, respectively; and
 - b. the attachment portion of each tab connects the first and second extension portions of each tab.
7. The building connection of claim 6 wherein:
 - a. the bends joining the first tab to the body of the connector are linear and linearly aligned.
8. The building connection of claim 7 wherein:
 - a. the first tab is generally arcuate, with the first and second bends at respective ends of the arc.

9. The building connection of claim 8 wherein:
 - a. the first tab has an obtuse angled juncture between the open face of each tab extension portion and the open face of each tab attachment portion.
10. The building connection of claim 9 wherein:
 - a. the connector has a second tab having:
 - i. a second tab attachment face and a second open face opposite the second tab attachment face;
 - ii. a second tab extension portion joined to a second bend; and
 - iii. a second tab attachment portion joined to the second tab extension portion and separated from the second bend by the second tab extension portion, the second tab attachment portion having a second free end oriented away from the second tab extension portion, the second tab attachment portion being fastened to the second structural member with the second tab attachment face interfacing with the second attachment surface of the second structural member, wherein:
 - a. the second bend has a second end and the body has second lateral portion that extends beyond the second end of the second bend;
 - b. the second lateral portion of the body extends to either side of the second bend;
 - c. the second tab extension portion and the second attachment portion of the first tab do not occupy a single plane; and
 - d. the second attachment face of the second tab extension portion and the open face of the body between the second bend and the first perimeter edge define a second acute angle.
11. The building connection of claim 10 wherein:
 - a. the body of the connector has a plurality of protruding nail prongs that are embedded in the first attachment surface of the first structural member.
12. The building connection of claim 11 wherein:
 - a. the body of the connector is fastened to the first structural member with integral nail prongs that project from the attachment face of the body; and
 - b. each tab is fastened to the second structural member with separate fasteners.

13. The building connection of claim 12 wherein:
 - a. the first structural member has a plurality of chords; and
 - a. the body of the connector is attached to a vertical chord and a horizontal chord of the first structural member.
14. The building connection of claim 13 wherein:
 - a. the second structural member has a plurality of chords; and
 - a. each tab is fastened to a different chord of the second structural member.
15. The building connection of claim 14 wherein:
 - a. the first structural member is supported by the second structural member through the nail prong connector.
16. The building connection of claim 15 wherein:
 - a. the first and second structural members are trusses.
17. The building connection of claim 16 wherein:
 - a. the first structural member is a jack truss and the second structural member is a girder truss.
18. The building connection of claim 17 wherein:
 - a. the first perimeter edge of the body of the connector abuts the second attachment surface of the second structural member.
19. The building connection of claim 18 wherein:
 - a. the body of the connector is fastened to the first structural member between every pair of bends.

Simpson Strong-Tie Company, Inc.
Patent Attorneys for the Applicant/Nominated Person
SPRUSON & FERGUSON

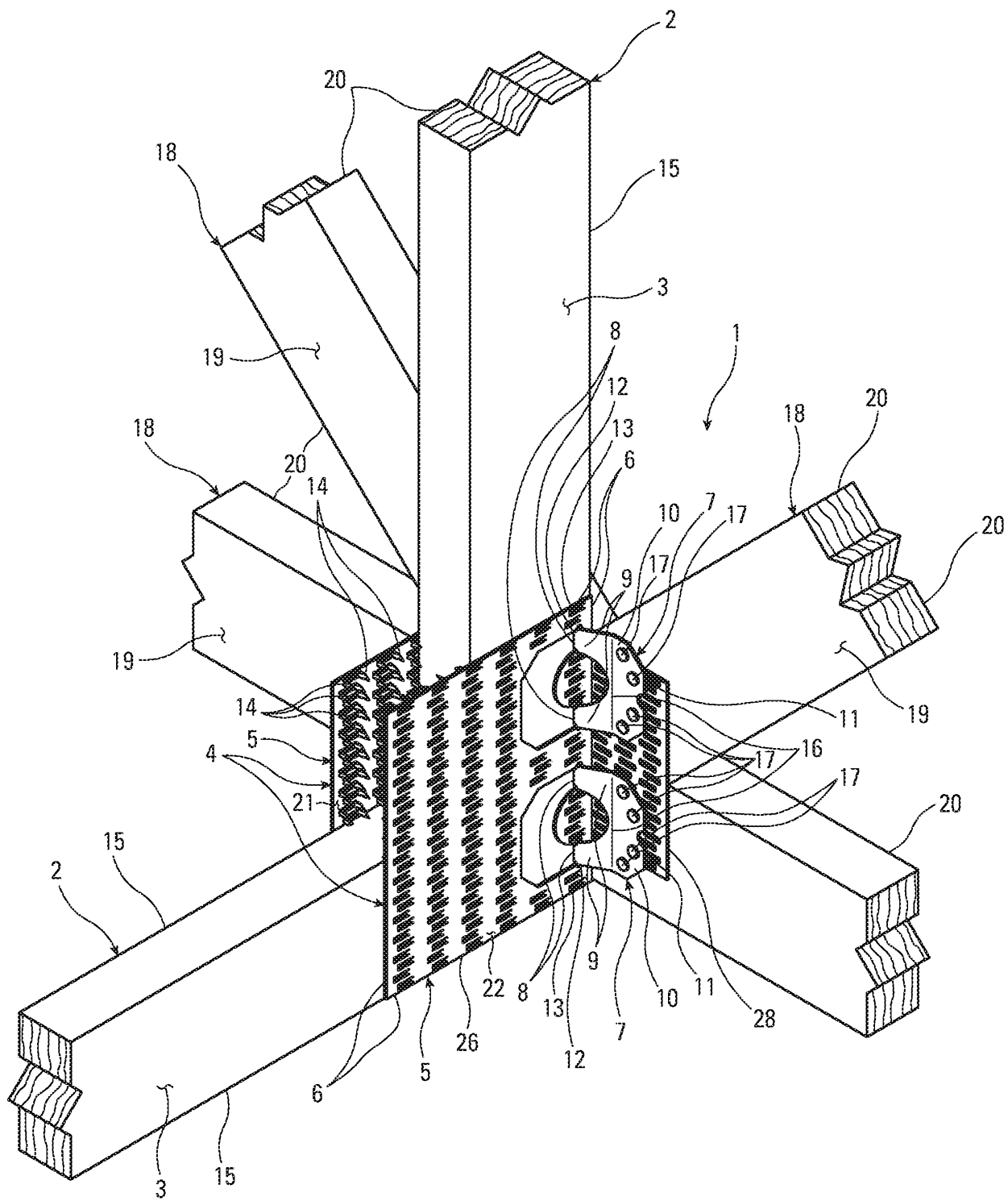


Fig. 1

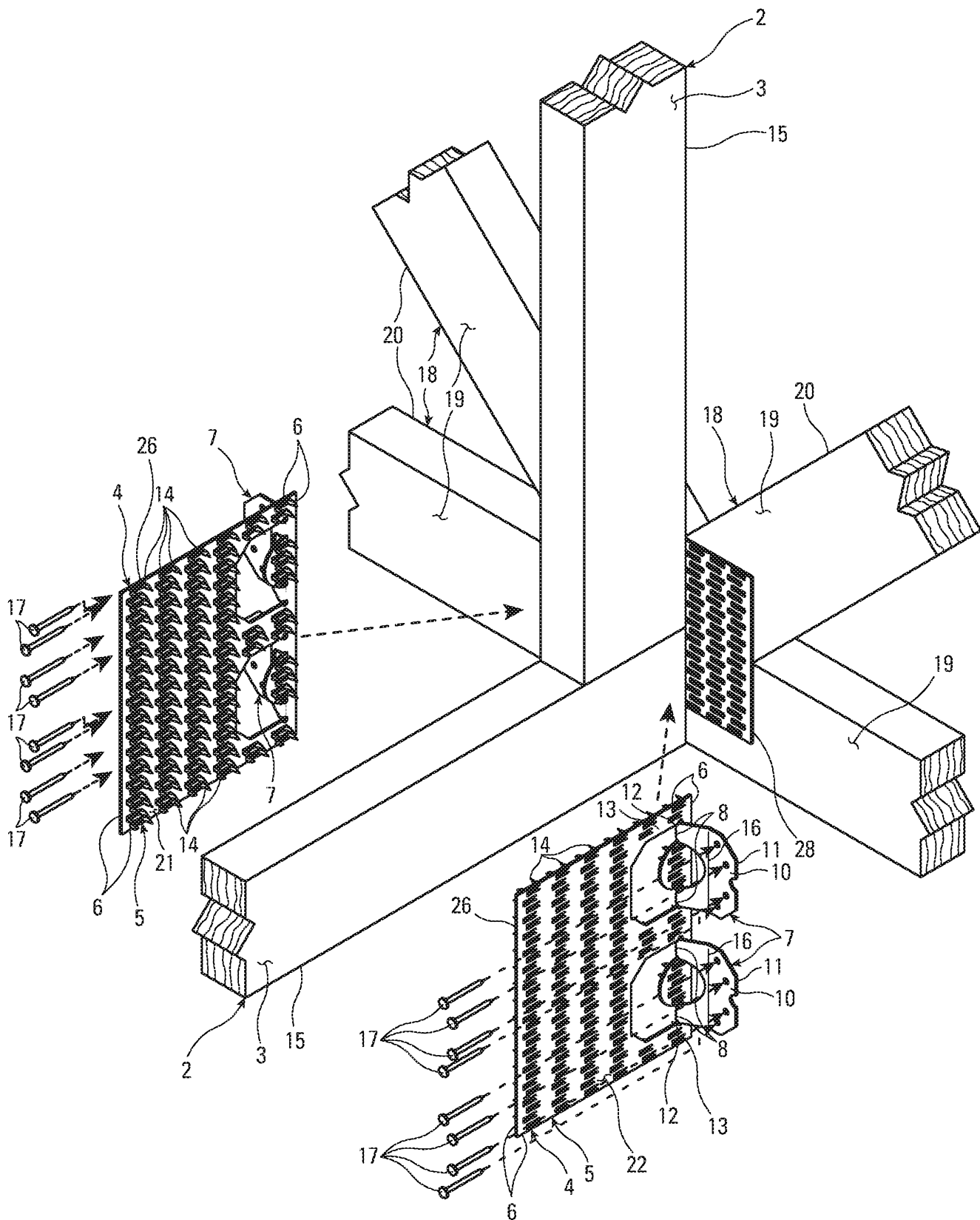


Fig. 2

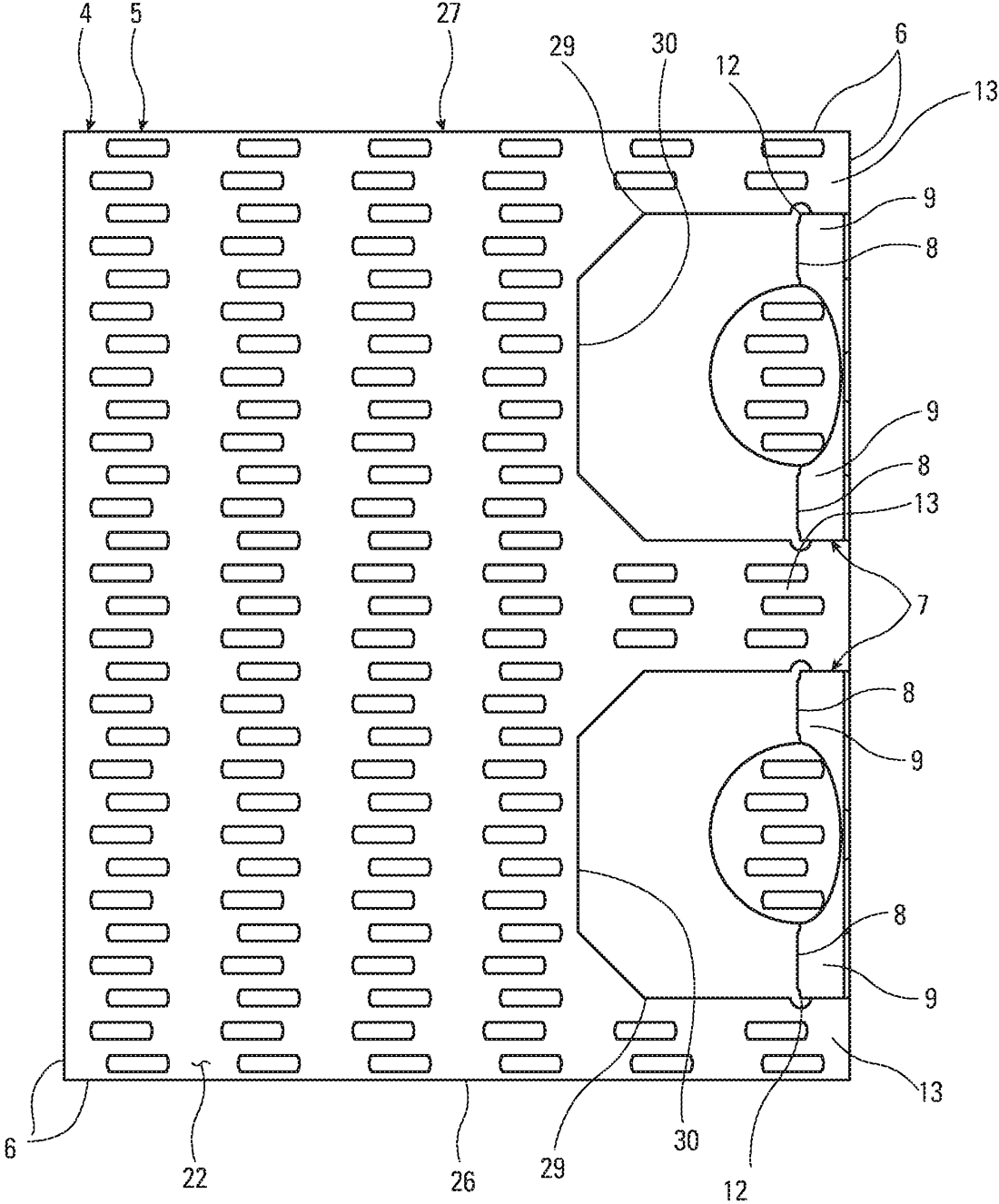


Fig. 3

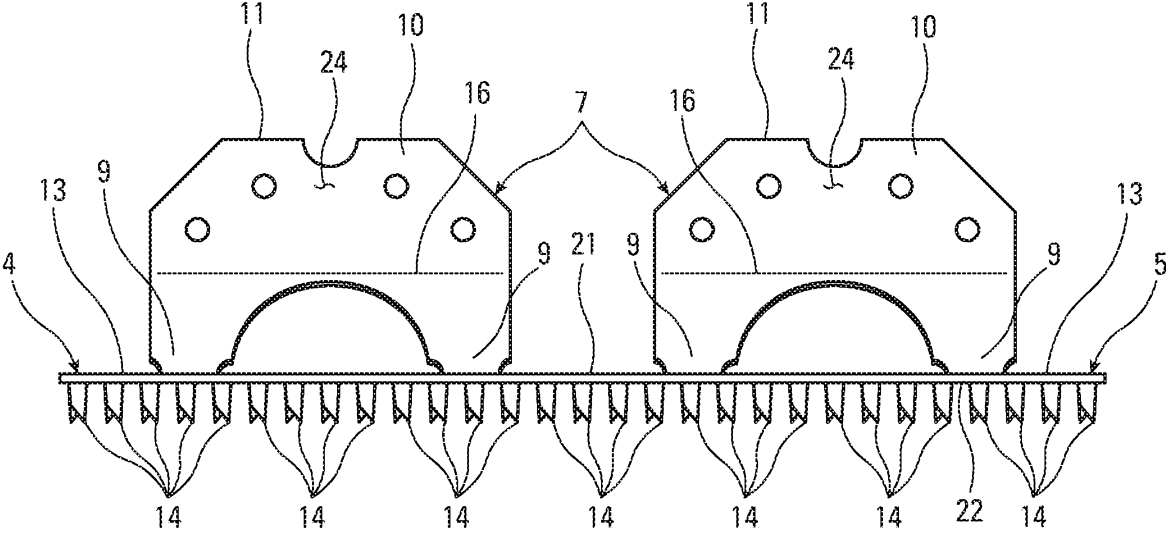


Fig. 4

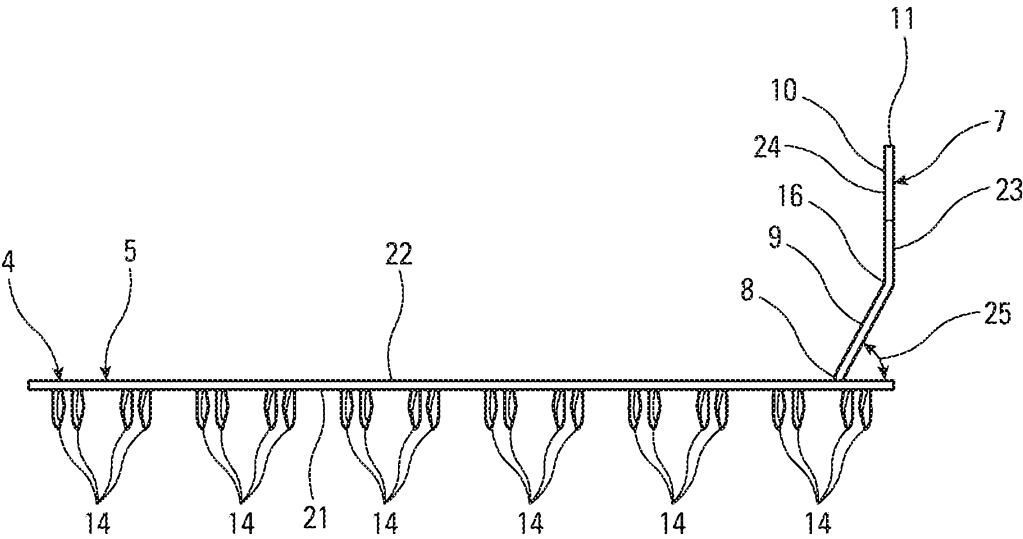


Fig. 5

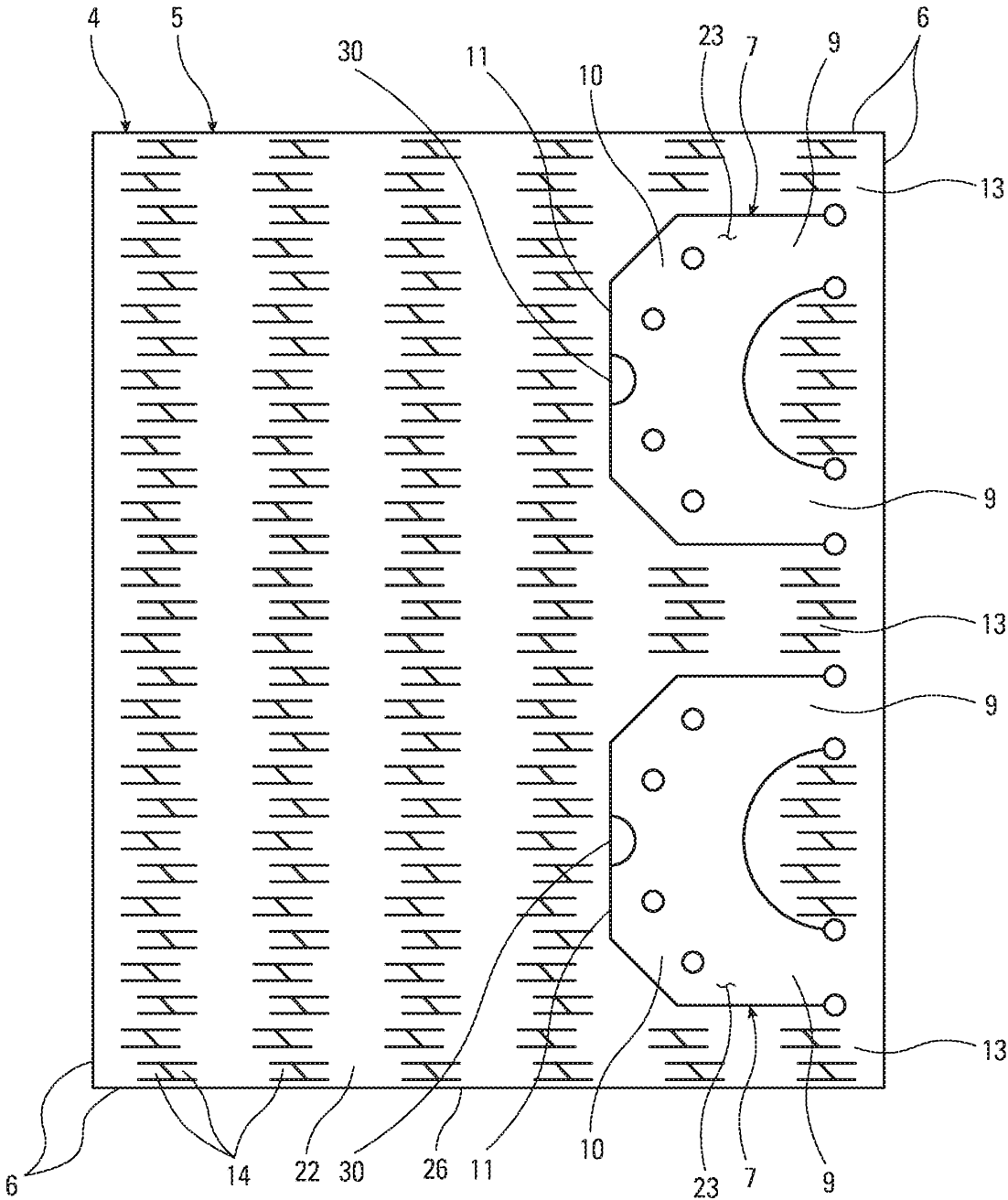


Fig. 6

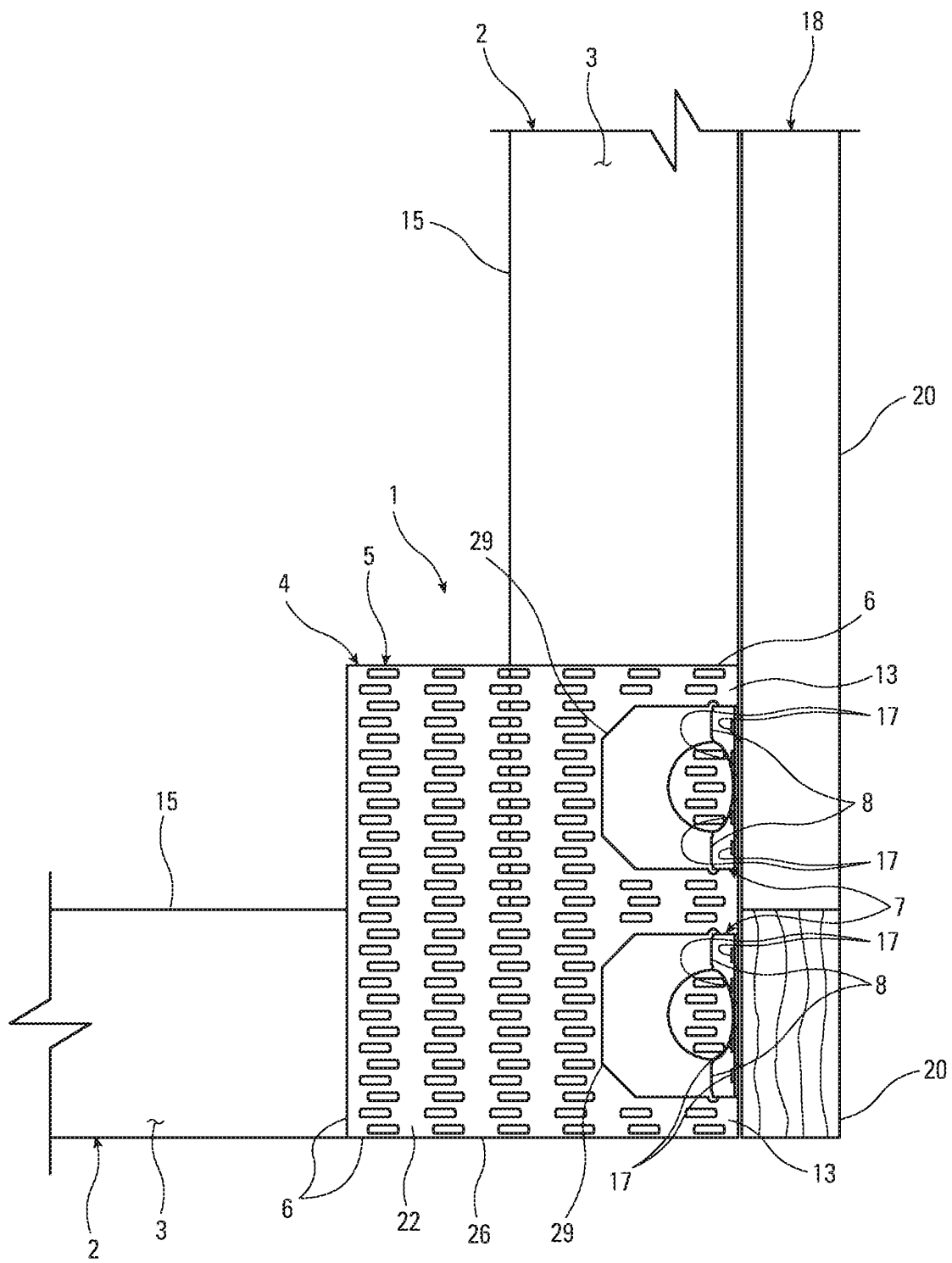


Fig. 7

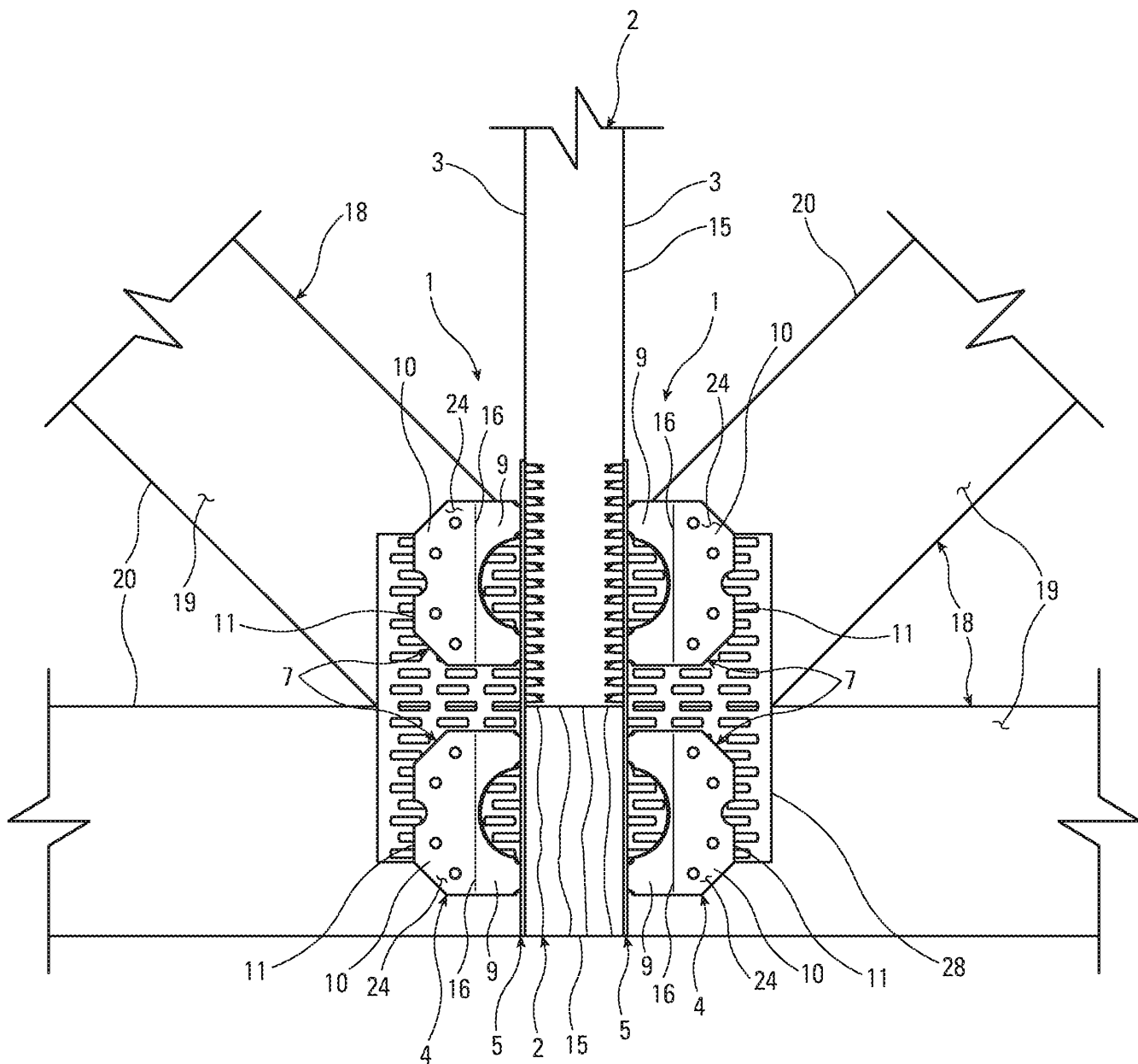


Fig. 8

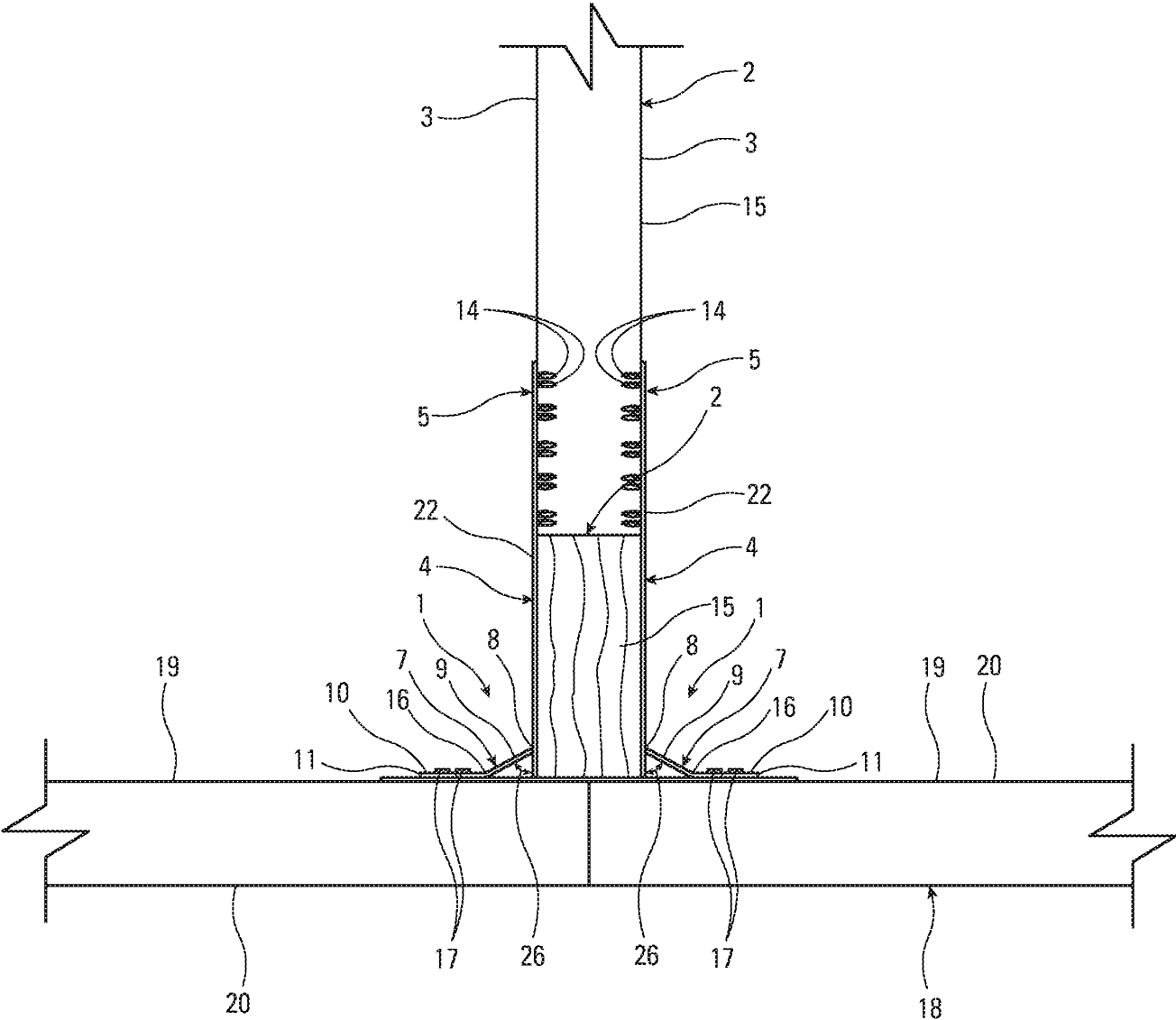


Fig. 9

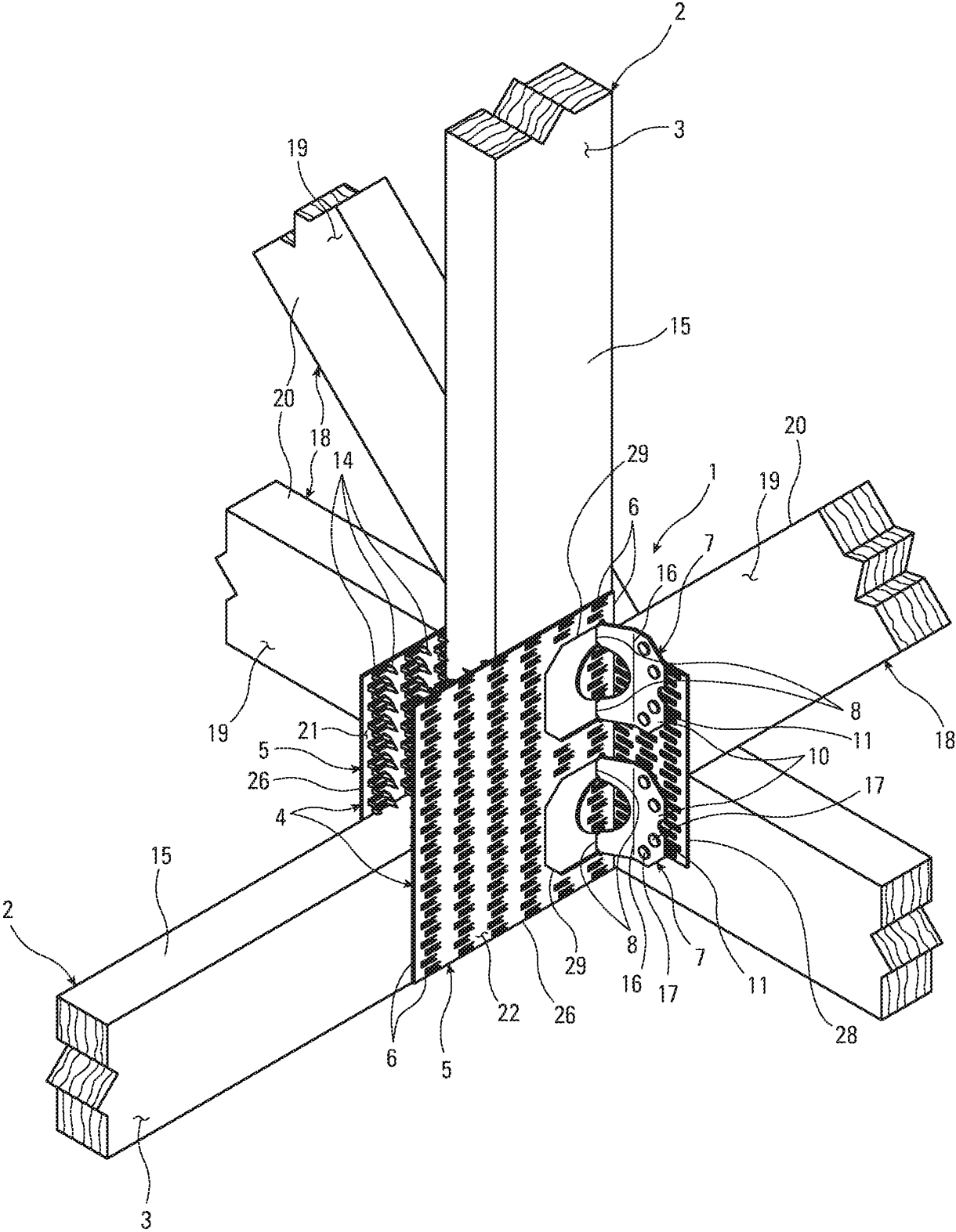


Fig. 10

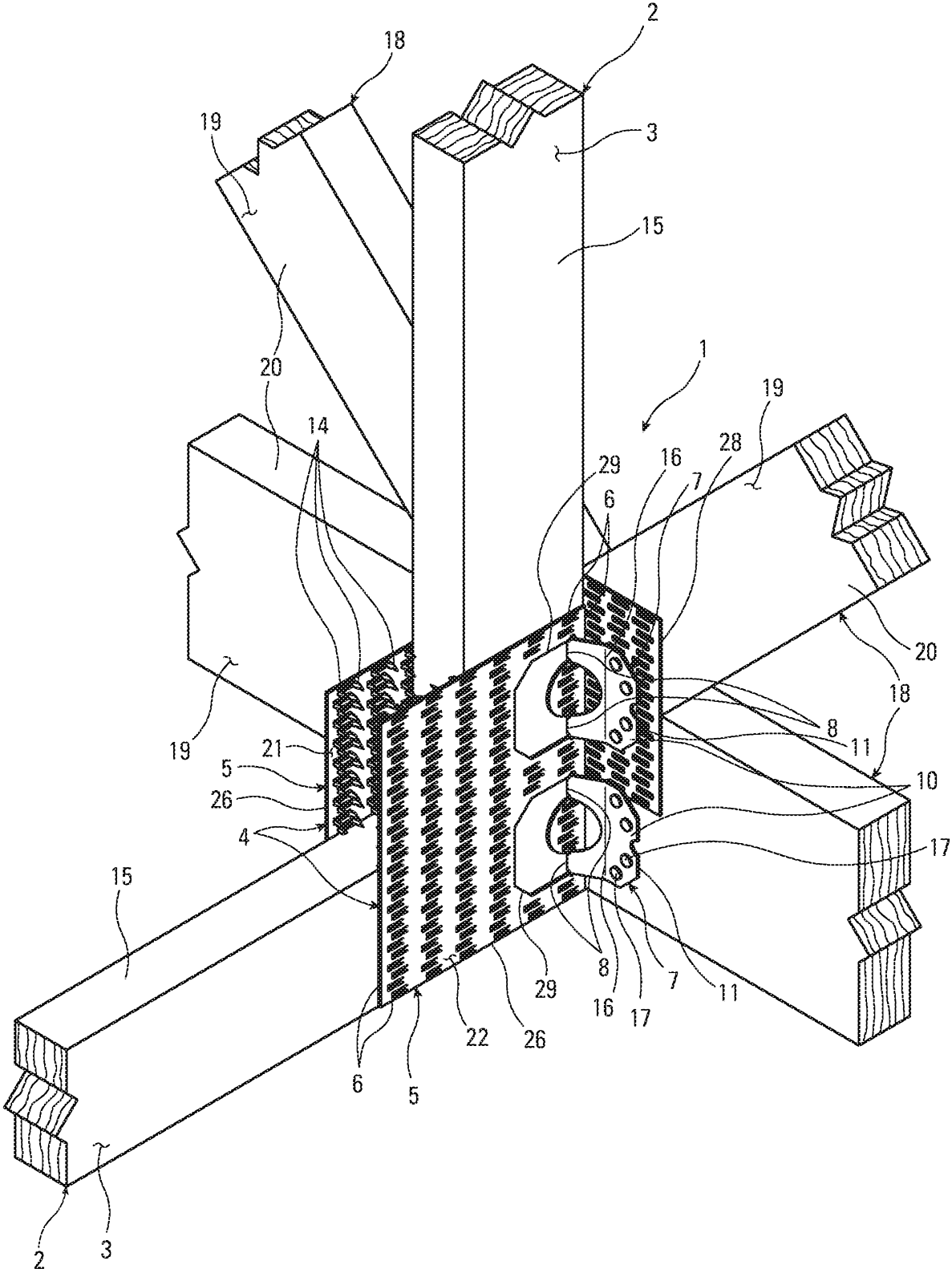


Fig. 11

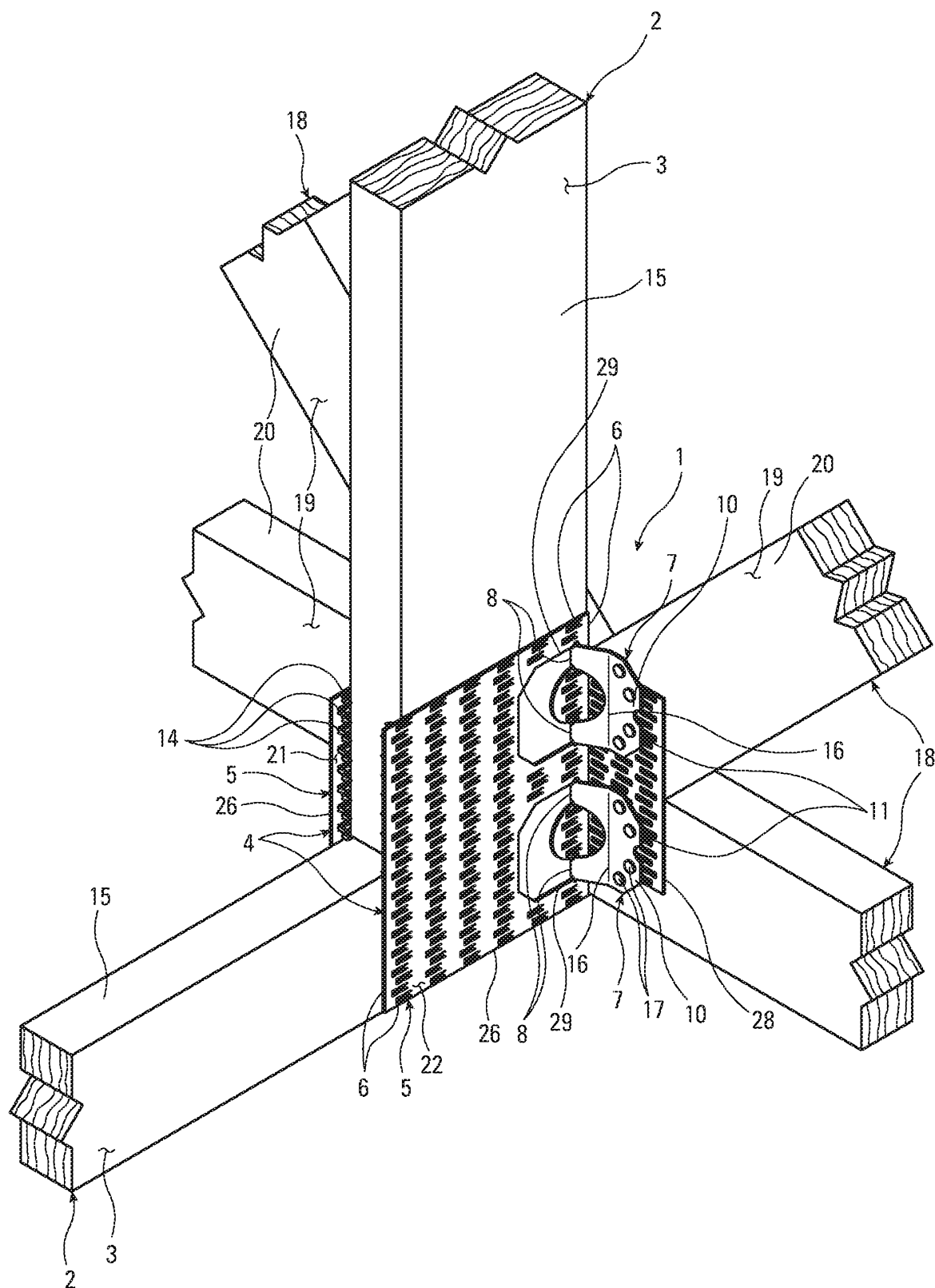


Fig. 13

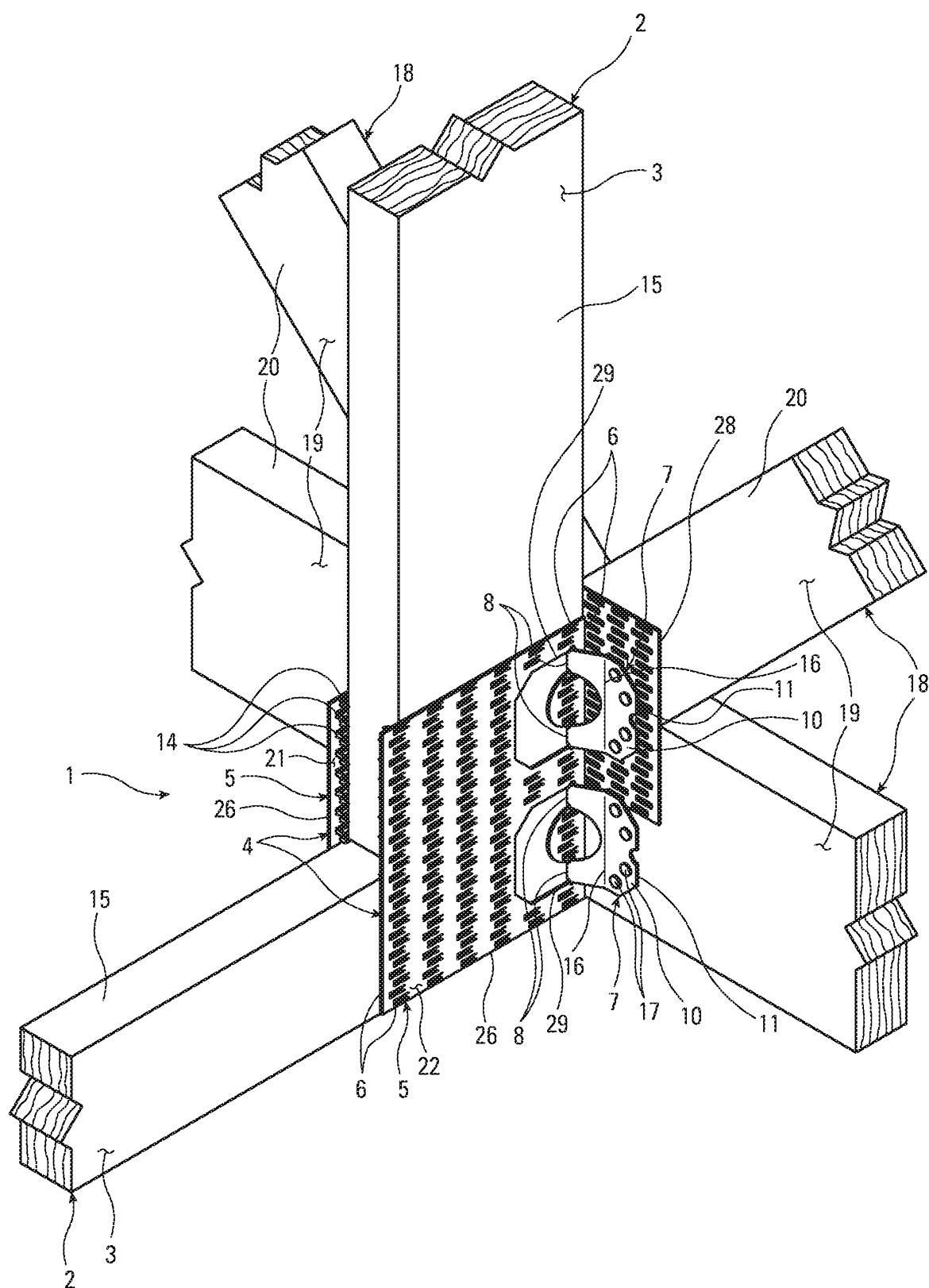


Fig. 14

