

QUIK DRIVE® WSNTL

Collated Screws for Subfloor and Sheathing Applications



Code-Listed, Collated Screws Exceed Values of 10d Nails

WSNTL wood screws are ideal for fastening subfloor, sheathing, wall plate, sole plate and stair-tread applications using the Simpson Strong-Tie® Quik Drive® auto-feed system. With withdrawal and pull-through values that exceed those of 10d nails, the holding power of WSNTL screws reduces the gaps between the joist and subfloor that cause floor squeaks. Installing the WSNTL may not require additional gluing for diaphragm applications, which can eliminate the precise timing, labor and materials that the process requires.

FEATURES:

- Twin lead threads for quicker installation
- Nibs under the head for easier countersinking
- Flat head, #3 square drive
- Yellow zinc coating

As part of the Quik Drive system, WSNTL screws ensure labor-saving installation speed and consistent performance. Combined with the Quik Drive stand-up extension, you can save time, labor and material costs in high-volume applications while reducing floor squeaks.



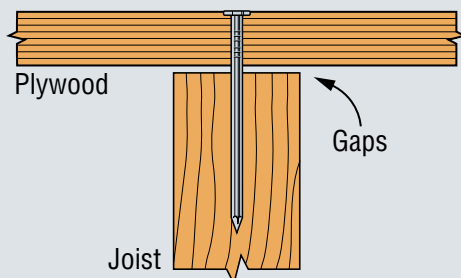
Quik Drive Systems with WSNTL Screws Help Eliminate Floor Squeaks and Callbacks

When using nails, gaps can frequently occur as a result of natural irregularities between joists and plywood. While adding an adhesive can increase success, curing time varies and construction traffic can weaken the bond. When gaps are present, sub-flooring may shift under the weight of foot traffic resulting in a squeak.

Squeaking of newly installed floors can result in expensive (travel, labor, materials) callbacks and possibly a damaged reputation. Fastening sub-flooring with WSNTL screws rather than nails provides the power necessary to pull together joists and plywood, eliminating any gaps, holding the materials firm and therefore reducing squeaks.

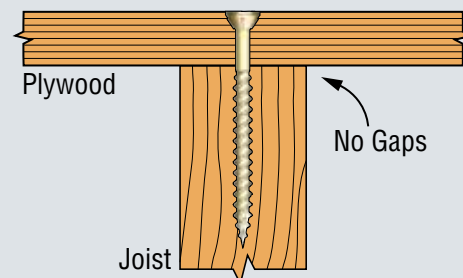
SEE (AND HEAR) THE DIFFERENCE

The following images illustrate the difference between sub-flooring fastened with nails vs. screws



Sub-flooring Fastened with Nails

Fastening with nails can leave gaps or allow gaps to develop over time. These gaps cause the sub-floor to ride up and down on the nail shank, which leads to squeaks.



Sub-flooring Fastened with Screws

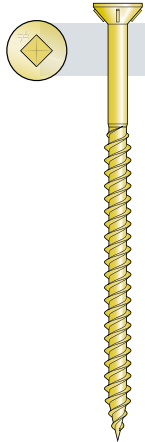
Sub-flooring fastened with screws is pulled down tight against the joist leaving no gaps to cause squeaking.

QUIK DRIVE® WSNTL Collated Screws for Subfloor and Sheathing Applications

2-3 Inch WSNTL Fasteners Meet Code Requirements

As listed in ICC-ES ESR-1472, the WSNTL wood screws meet code requirements for the 2006 and 2009 International Building Code® (IBC) and the 2006 and 2009 International Residential Code® (IRC). Approved uses of the WSNTL includes the following applications:

- Substitute for 8d and 10d nails in horizontal diaphragm tables 2306.2.1(1) and 2306.2.1(2) (2009 IBC); 2306.3.1 and 2306.3.2 (2006 IBC)
- Shearwall sheathing attachment per Table 2306.3 (2009 IBC) and Table 2306.4.1 (2006 IBC) (Seismic Design Categories A, B & C)
- Code-prescribed wood connections per IBC Table 2304.9.1
- Single, diagonally sheathed lumber diaphragms per AF&PA SDPWS Table 4.2C (2009 IBC) and Table 2306.3.3 (2006 IBC)
- Alternative bracing fastening per IBC Sections 2308.9.3.1, 2308.9.3.2 and Figure 2308.9.3.2
- Prescriptive sheathing applications per IRC Table R602.3(1)



WSNTL Fasteners and Compatible Quik Drive Attachments

Model	Length	Point Type	Carton Quantity		PRO 200	PRO 200S	PRO 250	PRO 300S	2000 SDS
			Standard	Half Count					
WSNTL134S ²	1¾"	Sharp	2000	1000	X	X	X	X	X
WSNTL2LS	2"	Sharp	2000	1000	X	X	X	X	X
WSNTL2LS-17	2"	Type 17	2000	—	X	X	X	X	X
WSNTL212S	2½"	Sharp	1500	750			X	X	X
WSNTL3S	3"	Sharp	1000	500				X	X

1. Order Half Count cartons with an "HCK" prefix before the model number, example: HCKWSNTL134S.
2. Not listed in ICC-ES ER-1472.

Allowable Shear in Pounds per Foot for Horizontal Diaphragms with WSNTL2LS, WSNTL3S or WSNTL212S Screws and Douglas Fir-Larch or Southern Pine¹ Framing

Panel Grade	Minimum Nominal Panel Thickness (in.)	Minimum Nominal Width of Framing Member (in.) ²	BLOCKED DIAPHRAGMS ^{4,5,7} Screw spacing (in.) at diaphragm boundaries (all cases), at continuous panel edges parallel to load (Cases 3 and 4), and at all panel edges (Cases 5 and 6)				UNBLOCKED DIAPHRAGMS ^{4,5,7} Screws spaced 6 inches, maximum, at supported edges	
			6	4	2½ ⁶	2 ⁶	Case 1 (No unblocked edges or continuous joints parallel to load)	All other configurations (Cases 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
			Screw Spacing at Other Panel Edges					
Structural I/OSB	¾	2	270	360	530	600	240	180
		3	300	400	600	675	265	200
	1½/32	2	320	425	640	730	285	215
		3	360	480	720	820	320	240
Sheathing, single floor and other grades covered in DOC PS1 and PS2	¾	2	240	320	480	545	215	160
		3	270	360	540	610	240	180
	7/16	2	255	340	505	575	230	170
		3	285	380	570	645	255	190
	1½/32	2	290	385	575	655	255	190
		3	325	430	650	735	290	215
	1¾/32	2	320	425	640	730	285	215
		3	360	480	720	820	320	240

1. For framing of other species: (1) Find specific gravity for species of lumber in AF&PA National Design Specification (NDS). (2) Find shear value from table above for actual grade and multiply value by the following adjustment factor: Specific Gravity Adjustment Fact = [1-(0.5 SG)], where SG = Specific Gravity of the framing lumber. This adjustment factor must not be greater than 1.0.
2. Framing adjoining panel edges must be 3" nominal or wider and screws must be staggered where both of the following conditions are met: (1) screws having penetration into framing of more than 1½" and (2) screws are spaced 3" on center or less.
3. Minimum fastener penetration of 1¼" into the framing member is required.
4. Table loads are for wind and seismic loading. For IBC wind design, shear capabilities may be increased 40% per 2006 IBC Section 2306.3.2 and 2009 IBC Section 2306.2.1. For shear loads of normal or permanent load duration as defined by the NDS, the values in the table above must be multiplied by 0.63 or 0.56, respectively.
5. Space screws at 12" on center along intermediate framing members (6" on center where supports are spaced 48" on center) or as required by design to resist wind suction forces on roofs where applicable.
6. Framing at adjoining panel edges must be 3" nominal or wider and screws must be staggered where screws are spaced 2" or 2½" on center.
7. See ESR-1472, Table 1 for illustrations showing Cases 1-6.
8. See ESR-1472, Table 2 for allowable shear loads for high-load diaphragms.

This flier is effective until January 31, 2013, and reflects information available as of December 1, 2010. This information is updated periodically and should not be relied upon after January 31, 2013; contact Simpson Strong-Tie for current information and limited warranty or see www.strongtie.com.