ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-2236

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This report also contains:

- City of LA Supplement
- FL Supplement w/ HVHZ

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DIVISION: 06 00 00—WOOD, PLASTICS, AND COMPOSITES **Section: 06 05 23.20—Screws**	**REPORT HOLDER:** **SIMPSON STRONG-TIE COMPANY INC.**	**EVALUATION SUBJECT:** **SIMPSON STRONG-DRIVE SDS SCREWS**	

1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE

Compliance with the following codes:

- 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015 and 2012 *International Building Code®* (IBC)
- 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015 and 2012 *International Residential Code®* (IRC)

Properties evaluated:

- Structural
- Corrosion Resistance

2.0 USES

The Simpson Strong-Drive SDS screws described in this report are used for steel-to-wood and wood-to-wood connections that are designed in accordance with the IBC. The screws may be used under the IRC where an engineered design is submitted in accordance with IRC Section R301.1.3. Screws having the proprietary Double Barrier Coating may be used where fasteners are required to exhibit corrosion resistance when exposed to adverse environmental conditions and/or in chemically treated wood (subject to the limitations of Sections 4.2, 5.2 and Table 6), and are alternates to hot-dip zinc galvanized fasteners with a coating weight in compliance with ASTM_A153, Class D. Screws having the proprietary Double Barrier Coating have been evaluated for use with wood chemically treated with waterborne alkaline copper quaternary, Type D (ACQ-D).

3.0 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Notation and Symbols:

C_M	=	Wet-service factor
D	=	Outside thread diameter
D_H	=	Diameter of fastener head or integral washer
D_r	=	Minor thread (root) diameter
D_s	=	Unthreaded shank diameter
F_u	=	Minimum specified tensile strength of steel material

$F_{yb,spec}$ = Minimum specified bending yield strength, determined in accordance with ASTM F1575 using D_r.

L = Fastener length measured from the underside of the integral washer to the tip

$L_{emb,w}$ = Minimum required embedded thread length in holding member, [including tip/not including tip], applicable to tabulated withdrawal design values

L_m = Dowel bearing length in the main member

L_{thread} = Length of thread including tip

L_{tip} = Length of tip

N_a = Allowable tension strength of the fastener for use in ASD

N_u = Design tension strength of the fastener, for use in LRFD

SG_{eq} = Equivalent specific gravity for structural composite lumber, as reported by ICC-ES

SG_{NDS} = Assigned specific gravity (See Section 3.3.2.)

$t_{s,s}$ = Thickness of steel side member

$t_{s,w}$ = Thickness of wood side member

V_a = Allowable shear strength of the fastener for use in ASD

V_u = Design shear strength of the fastener, for use in LRFD

W = Reference unit withdrawal design value for fasteners installed perpendicular to face of the wood

W_H = Reference head pull-through design value

Z = Reference lateral design value

3.2 General:

The SDS screws are manufactured using a standard cold-forming process, and consist of either heat-treated carbon steel or type 316L stainless steel. The screws have rolled threads, spaced 10 threads per inch (0.393 thread per millimeter), a plain (unslotted) hex washer head, a reamer knurl between the threads and the smooth shank, and a Type 17 drill (fluted) point. The tip length, L_{tip}, is 0.334 inch (8.5 mm) for the Type 17 drill point and the proprietary four-cut point. The length of threads is approximately equal to two-thirds of the nominal screw length. The screws' major and minor diameters (D and D_r, respectively) are 0.256 inch and 0.188 inch (6.50 mm and 4.78 mm), respectively, and the unthreaded shank diameter, D_s, is 0.239 inch (6.07 mm). Table 1 provides a description of evaluated screws. See Figure 1 for a diagram of the SDS screw.

3.3 Materials:

3.3.1 SDS Screws: The SDS screws are manufactured from low-carbon steel wire, grade 1022 or 10B21, or from type 316L stainless steel wire complying with the manufacturer's specifications. The carbon steel screws have a proprietary coating that is identified as a Double Barrier Coating, which is available in both a silver and a black color.

3.3.2 Wood Members: Wood members must be either sawn lumber, glued laminated timber (glulam) or structural composite lumber (SCL). Screws may also be used in the face of cross-laminated timber (CLT) panels. Use of the screws in engineered wood products (EWP) other than those addressed above is outside the scope of this report.

For purposes of connection design, sawn lumber, glulam and CLT members must have SG_{NDS} as indicated in the tables in this report and the moisture content must be less than or equal to 19 percent at the time of screw installation and while in service, unless otherwise noted. SG_{NDS} for sawn lumber is the assigned specific gravity for the applicable grade mark, which must be determined in accordance with Table 12.3.3A of the ANSI/AWC National Design Specification for Wood Construction® (NDS) or the latest NDS Supplement. SG_{NDS} for glulam members is the Specific Gravity for Fastener Design addressed in Tables 5A through 5D of the NDS Supplement. When designing connections with screws installed into CLT panels, all of the laminations must have a minimum SG_{NDS} as indicated in the tables in this report.

SCL must have a minimum grade of 0.8E for lateral loading and 1.55E for withdrawal loading. SCL must be addressed in an ICC-ES evaluation report and must have an equivalent specific gravity for connection design, SG_{eq}, equal to or greater than what is required in this report. The moisture content at the time of screw

installation and in service must be in accordance with the applicable ICC-ES evaluation report on the SCL product.

The thickness of the wood main member, t_m, must be equal to or greater than the screw length less the thickness of the side member. For tabulated lateral design values, the tabulated wood side member thickness is an absolute value (not a minimum or maximum value).

3.3.3 Steel Members: Steel side plates must be designed in accordance with AISI S100 or AISC 360, as applicable, or they must be addressed in an ICC-ES evaluation report for specific steel products. For tabulated lateral design values, steel side members must have a minimum tensile strength, F_u, equal to 45 ksi (310.1 MPa) when the steel member design thickness (base-metal thickness exclusive of any coatings) is from 0.0584 inch to 0.1795 inch (1.5 to 4.5 mm), i.e., Nos. 16 gage to 7 gage, and a minimum F_u equal to 52 ksi (358.3 MPa) when the steel member design thickness is 0.2405 inch (6.1 mm), i.e., No. 3 gage. The hole in the steel side member for the SDS screw must be predrilled or prepunched and must have a standard round hole diameter no greater than 0.273 inch (6.9 mm) in diameter when the steel member thickness is from 0.0584 to 0.1795 inch (1.48 to 4.56 mm), and no greater than 0.305 inch (7.6 mm) in diameter when the steel member thickness is 0.2405 inch (6.1 mm). Hole sizes may deviate from these limitations when the screws are specified in a current evaluation report for use with a specific steel member with larger holes.

4.0 DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

4.1 Design:

4.1.1 General: The design values in this report are intended to aid the designer in meeting the requirements of IBC Section 1604.2. For connections not completely described in this report, determination of the suitability of the SDS screws for the specific application is the responsibility of the designer and is outside the scope of this report. The designer is responsible for determining the available strengths for the connection, considering all applicable limit states, and for considering serviceability issues. The designer is responsible for determining the required spacing, edge distance and end distance for the screws, based on the characteristics of the connected building materials.

4.1.2 Screw Strength: Allowable screw shear and tension strengths (ASD) and design screw shear and tension strengths (LRFD) and minimum specified bending yield strength for the screws are shown in Table 1.

4.1.3 Reference Withdrawal Design Values: Reference withdrawal (W) design values for SDS screws must be derived according to provisions for wood screws in the NDS. For purposes of determining NDS tabulated withdrawal design values, the SDS screws are classified as a No. 14 wood screw. The thread lengths for the SDS screws are provided in Table 1 of this report. The reference withdrawal design value in pounds per inch of thread penetration into the face of the main member is shown in Table 5 of this report, for screws installed perpendicular to the face of the member.

4.1.4 Pull-through Design Values: Pull-through design values, W_H, for wood side members must be determined in accordance with Section 12.2.5 of the 2024 or 2018 NDS. Pull-over design values for steel side members must be determined in accordance with Section J4.4.2 of AISI S100 (Section E4.4.2 of AISI S100 for the 2015 and 2012 IBC).

4.1.5 Lateral Steel-to-wood Connections in Accordance with the NDS: The reference lateral design strength, Z, for connections of a steel side member and a wood main member using the SDS screws may be designed in accordance with the NDS, subject to the following conditions:

1. $F_{yb,spec}$ from Table 1 must be used for design.
2. D_r must be used where 'D' is referenced in Tables 12.3.1A, 12.3.1B and 12.3.3 of the NDS (Tables 11.3.1A, 11.3.1B, and 11.3.3 of NDS-12 for the 2012 IBC).
3. SG_{NDS} must be 0.55 or less. SG_{eq} must be 0.50 or less.
4. The steel side member must have a design (base-metal) thickness of 0.0584 inch to 0.1795 inch (1.5 to 4.5 mm) [Nos. 16 gage to 7 gage] with a minimum tensile strength, F_u, equal to 45 ksi (310 MPa), or a design (base-metal) thickness of 0.2405 inch (6.1 mm) [No. 3 gage] with a minimum F_u equal to 52 ksi (358 MPa). Hole diameters must comply with Section 3.3.3.
5. The screw penetration into the main wood member must be a minimum of 1.76 inches (45 mm).
6. The dowel bearing length in the main member, L_m, is the length of screw penetration, less half the tip length ($L_{tip}/2$), where L_{tip} is provided in Section 3.2.

7. The dowel bearing strength F_e of the steel member shall be taken as 1.375 times the specified ultimate tensile strength, F_u, of the steel member ($2.2*F_u/1.6$).
8. Spacing, edge and end distance in the wood main member must be in accordance with Table 4B, and as needed to prevent splitting of the wood.
9. Edge distance for the steel side member must be a minimum of 0.375 inches (9.5 mm).

4.1.6 Lateral Wood-to-wood Connections in Accordance with the NDS: The reference lateral design strength, *Z*, for connections of two or more wood members using the SDS screws may be designed in accordance with the NDS, subject to the following conditions:

1. $F_{yb,spec}$ from Table 1 must be used for design.
2. D_r must be used where '*D*' is referenced in Tables 12.3.1A, 12.3.1B and 12.3.3 of the NDS (Tables 11.3.1A, 11.3.1B, and 11.3.3 of NDS-12 for the 2012 IBC).
3. SG_{NDS} must be 0.55 or less. SG_{eq} must be 0.50 or less.
4. The side member thickness must be a minimum of 1.5 inches (38 mm).
5. The screw penetration into the main member must be a minimum of 1.5 inches (38 mm).
6. The dowel bearing length in the main member is the length of screw penetration, less half the tip length ($L_{tip}/2$), where L_{tip} is provided in Section 3.2.
7. Spacing, edge and end distance must be in accordance with Table 4B, and as needed to prevent splitting of the wood.

4.1.7 Two-member Steel-to-wood and Wood-to-wood Connections Based on Testing: For select connection configurations, testing has been conducted to determine reference lateral (*Z*) design values for SDS screws for single shear steel-to-wood and wood-to-wood connections which exceed those determined in accordance with the NDS. These are shown in Table 2 and Table 3, respectively. Minimum connection geometries for the configurations addressed in Table 2 and 3 must be in accordance with Table 4A, or as needed to prevent splitting of wood.

4.1.8 Adjustments to Reference Design Values: Reference design values in this report must be adjusted in accordance with the requirements for dowel-type fasteners in the NDS to determine allowable loads for use with ASD and/or design loads for use with LRFD. When a screw is installed into a wood member whose moisture content exceeds the thresholds established in Section 3.3.2, or in applications where wet service is anticipated, the allowable loads given in Tables 2, 3, and 5 must be multiplied by the wet service factor, C_M, as defined in the NDS for dowel-type fasteners.

4.1.9 Connections with Multiple Screws: See Sections 11.1.2, 11.2.2 and 12.6 of the NDS (Sections 10.1.2, 10.2.2 and 11.6 of NDS-12 for the 2012 IBC) regarding multiple fastener connections and consideration of local stresses in the wood members.

4.1.10 Combined Loading: Where the screws are subjected to combined lateral and withdrawal loads, connections must be designed in accordance with Section 12.4.1 of the NDS (Section 11.4.1 of NDS-12 for the 2012 IBC).

4.2 Corrosion Resistance:

The SDS screws with a proprietary Double Barrier Coating may be used in wood treated with waterborne alkaline copper quaternary, Type D (ACQ-D), to a maximum retention level of 0.40 pcf (6.4 kg/m^3), or in other treated wood products that have been demonstrated to have lower levels of corrosivity, as alternatives to hot-dip galvanized fasteners prescribed in IBC Section 2304.10.6 (2018 and 2015 IBC Section 2304.10.5; 2012 IBC Section 2304.9.5) and 2024 IRC Section R304.3 (2021, 2018, 2015 and 2012 IRC Section R317.3), when subject to the Exposure Conditions shown in Table 6.

The stainless steel SDS screws may be used in the applications described in IBC Section 2304.10.6 (2018 and 2015 IBC Section 2304.10.5; 2012 IBC Section 2304.9.5) and 2024 IRC Section R304.3 (2021, 2018, 2015 and 2012 IRC Section R317.3) where stainless steel fasteners are prescribed.

4.3 Installation:

Installation of the SDS screws must be in accordance with the approved plans, the manufacturer's published installation instructions and this report. The manufacturer's published installation instructions must be available at the jobsite at all times during installation.

SDS screws are installed with a $^{3}/_{8}$-inch (9.5 mm) hex head driver and a low-speed drill. Installation may be performed without predrilling wood members. Edge distances, end distances and spacing of the screws must be as required by Table 4A for lateral design values shown in Tables 2 and 3, or as required by Table 4B for lateral design values determined in accordance with the NDS. When use is in SCL, the minimum fastener end and edge distances and spacing must be in accordance with Table 4A or Table 4B of this report, as applicable, or in accordance with the recommendations of the SCL manufacturer, whichever is more restrictive. The bottom of the screw head must bear on the surface of the member being connected. The screws must not be overdriven.

5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE:

The Simpson Strong-Drive SDS screws described in this report comply with, or are suitable alternatives to what is specified in, those codes listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

5.1 The screws must be installed in accordance with the approved plans, the manufacturer's published installation instructions and this report. In the event of a conflict between this report and the manufacturer's published installation instructions, the more restrictive requirements govern.

5.2 Calculations and details demonstrating compliance with this report must be submitted to the code official. The calculations and details must be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

5.3 When the capacity of a connection is controlled by fastener or side plate metal strength, rather than wood strength, the allowable strength of the connection is not permitted to be multiplied by the adjustment factors specified in the NDS.

5.4 Use of carbon steel SDS screws in locations exposed to saltwater or saltwater spray is outside the scope of this evaluation report.

5.5 The screws are manufactured under a quality control program with inspections by ICC-ES.

6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

6.1 Data in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Dowel-type Threaded Fasteners Used in Wood (AC233), dated June 2023 (editorially revised June 2024).

6.2 Data in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Corrosion-resistant Fasteners and Evaluation of Corrosion Effects of Wood Treatments (AC257), dated June 2023 (editorially revised May 2024).

7.0 IDENTIFICATION

7.1 The ICC-ES mark of conformity, electronic labeling, or the evaluation report number (ICC-ES ESR-2236) along with the name, registered trademark, or registered logo of the report holder must be included in the product label.

7.2 In addition, the packaging for the SDS screws is labeled with the designation "Simpson Strong-Drive SDS," the fastener size, point type (type 17), and the coating type (Double Barrier). Each screw head is marked with the not-equal-to symbol (≠), and the letter S followed by a number designating the screw length, as shown in Table 1.

7.3 The report holder's contact information is the following:

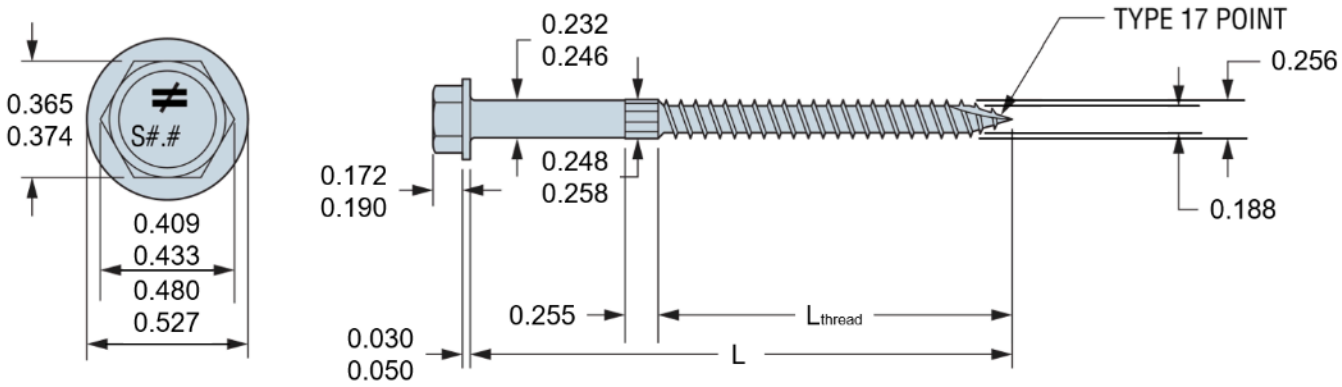
SIMPSON STRONG-TIE COMPANY INC.
5956 WEST LAS POSITAS BOULEVARD
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA 94588
(800) 999-5099
www.strongtie.com

TABLE 1—SDS SCREW SPECIFICATIONS AND STEEL STRENGTHS[1]

FASTENER DESIGNATION		HEAD MARKING	SCREW SPECIFICATIONS (inches)				$F_{yb,spec}$ (psi)	ALLOWABLE SCREW STEEL STRENGTH (ASD)[3] (lbf)		DESIGN SCREW STEEL STRENGTH (LRFD)[3] (lbf)	
Carbon Steel	Stainless Steel		L	L_{thread}[2]	Unthreaded Shank Length, $L - L_{thread}$	D_r		Tension, N_a	Shear, V_a	Tension, N_u	Shear, V_u
SDS25112 / SDS25112DBB	SDS25112SS	S1.5	1 1/2	1	1/2	0.188	Carbon Steel: 172,000 Stainless Steel: 164,000	1,430	800	2,145	1,200
SDS25134	—	S1.75	1 3/4	1 1/4	1/2						
SDS25200	SDS25200SS	S2	2	1 1/4	3/4						
SDS25212	SDS25212SS	S2.5	2 1/2	1 1/2	1						
SDS25300	SDS25300SS	S3	3	2	1						
SDS25312	SDS25312SS	S3.5	3 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/4						
SDS25412	—	S4.5	4 1/2	2 3/4	1 3/4						
SDS25500	—	S5	5	2 3/4	2 1/4						
SDS25600	—	S6	6	3 1/4	2 3/4						
SDS25800	—	S8	8	3 1/4	4 3/4						

For **SI:** 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 psi = 6.89 kPa, 1 lbf = 4.45 N.

[1]See Section 3.2 and Figure 1 for additional dimensions.
[2]Length of thread includes tip. See Figure 1.
[3]Available screw strengths are based on steel properties of the screw. Refer to Section 4.1.4 and Table 2 for reference lateral (Z) design values for steel-to-wood connections. Refer to Section 4.1.5 and Table 3 for reference lateral (Z) design values for wood-to-wood connections.



U.S. Patent 6,109,850; 5,897,280; 7,101,133

FIGURE 1—SDS SCREW

TABLE 2—REFERENCE LATERAL DESIGN VALUES (*Z*) FOR SINGLE SHEAR STEEL-TO-WOOD CONNECTIONS WITH SDS SCREWS[1,2,5,6,7,8]

SCREW LENGTH (inches)	STEEL SIDE MEMBER DESIGN THICKNESS[3, 4], $t_{s,s}$ (inches)					
	0.0584 (No. 16 gage)	0.0721 (No. 14 gage)	0.1026 (No. 12 gage)	0.1342 (No. 10 gage)	0.1795 (No. 7 gage)	0.2405 (No. 3 gage)
	Lateral Design Value (*Z*) (lbf)					
1 1/2	250	250	250	250	250	250
1 3/4	250	250	250	250	250	250
2	250	290	290	290	290	290
2 1/2	250	390	390	420	420	420
3	250	420	420	420	420	420
3 1/2	250	420	420	420	420	420
4 1/2	250	420	420	420	420	420
5	250	420	420	420	420	420
6	250	420	420	420	420	420
8	250	420	420	420	420	420

For **SI:** 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.45 N, 1 ksi = 6.89 MPa.

[1]The side member must be steel having a minimum tensile strength (F_u) equal to 45 ksi when the steel member design thickness is from 0.0584 inch to 0.1795 inch, and a minimum F_u equal to 52 ksi when the steel member design thickness is 0.2405 inch.
[2]The main member must be wood having a minimum SG_{NDS} of 0.50, such as Douglas fir–larch, and must be sufficiently sized to accommodate the screw length less the thickness of the side member. Values are also applicable for fasteners installed into the face of SCL described in Section 3.3.2 and having a minimum SG_{eq} of 0.50.
[3]The uncoated minimum steel thickness of the cold-formed product delivered to the jobsite must not be less than 95 percent of the tabulated design thickness, t_s.
[4]Holes in the steel side member must be predrilled or prepunched. Hole diameter must comply with Section 3.3.3 of this report.
[5]Tabulated lateral design values (*Z*) must be multiplied by all applicable adjustment factors included in the NDS for dowel-type fasteners to determine allowable loads for use with ASD and/or design loads for use with LRFD.
[6]Tabulated values are applicable to screws installed perpendicular to the faces of the wood member with the screw axis perpendicular to wood fibers.
[7]Minimum fastener penetration must be equal to the screw length less the thickness of the metal side plate.
[8]See Table 4A for connection geometry requirements.

TABLE 3—REFERENCE LATERAL DESIGN VALUES (*Z*) FOR SINGLE SHEAR WOOD-TO-WOOD CONNECTIONS WITH SDS SCREWS[2,3,4,5,6]

SCREW LENGTH (inches)	WOOD SIDE MEMBER ACTUAL THICKNESS[1], $t_{s,w}$ (inches)	
	1 1/2	1 3/4
	Lateral Design Value (*Z*) (lbf)	
2 1/2	190	—
3	280	—
3 1/2	340	340
4 1/2	350	340
5	350	340
6	350	340
8	350	340

For **SI:** 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.45 N.

[1]The actual thickness of the wood side member, t_s, must be either 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 inches, as specified in the table. The wood side member thickness is an absolute value, and is not a minimum or maximum value.
[2]The tabulated lateral design values (*Z*) are based on wood members having a minimum SG_{NDS} of 0.50, such as Douglas fir–larch. Values are also applicable for fasteners installed into the face of SCL described in Section 3.3.2 and having a minimum SG_{eq} of 0.50.
[3]The thickness of the wood main member must be equal to or greater than the screw length less the thickness of the wood side member.
[4]Tabulated lateral design values (*Z*) must be multiplied by all applicable adjustment factors included in the NDS for dowel-type fasteners to determine allowable loads for use with ASD and/or design loads for use with LRFD.
[5]Screws must be installed into the side grain of the wood members with the screw axis perpendicular to wood fibers.
[6]See Table 4A for connection geometry requirements.

TABLE 4A—CONNECTION GEOMETRY FOR LATERAL CONNECTIONS BASED ON TESTING[1, 2, 3, 4]

CONDITION	DIRECTION OF LOAD TO GRAIN	ID[5]	MINIMUM DISTANCE OR SPACING (in.)
Edge distance	Perpendicular	①	1 1/2
	Parallel	①	1
End distance	Perpendicular	②	4
	Parallel	②	3
Spacing Between Fasteners in a Row	Perpendicular	③	3
	Parallel	④	3
Spacing Between Rows of Fasteners	Perpendicular	⑤	3
	Parallel	⑥	3
Spacing Between Staggered Rows	Perpendicular or Parallel	⑦	1 1/2

For **SI:** 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

[1]Tablulated connection geometry values must be used for the reference lateral design values (Z) based on testing, shown in Table 2 and Table 3.
[2]Edge distances, end distances and spacing of the screws must be sufficient to prevent splitting of the wood, or as required by this table, whichever is the more restrictive.
[3]Values for spacing between staggered rows apply where screws in adjacent rows are offset by half of the spacing between screws in a row.
[4]For screws which are axially loaded, edge distance, measured in the direction perpendicular to grain, must be a minimum of 1 inch; end distance, measured in the direction of grain, must be a minimum of 2 1/2 inches; the minimum perpendicular to grain spacing between screws must be 1 inch, and the minimum parallel to grain spacing between screws must be 1 3/4 inches.
[5]See Figure 2 for ID references.

TABLE 4B—CONNECTION GEOMETRY FOR LATERAL CONNECTIONS DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NDS[1, 2, 3, 4]

CONDITION	DIRECTION OF LOAD TO GRAIN	ID[5]	MINIMUM DISTANCE OR SPACING (in.)	
			$SG_{NDS} < 0.50$	$SG_{NDS} \geq 0.50$
Edge distance	Perpendicular	①	1 1/2	1 1/2
	Parallel	①	1	1
End distance	Perpendicular	②	2 1/2	3 3/4
	Parallel	②	3	3
Spacing Between Fasteners in a Row	Perpendicular	③	1 1/4	1 3/4
	Parallel	④	3	3
Spacing Between Rows of Fasteners	Perpendicular	⑤	2 1/2	2 1/2
	Parallel	⑥	1 1/4	1 3/4
Spacing Between Staggered Rows	Perpendicular or Parallel	⑦	5/8	3/4

For **SI:** 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

[1]Tablulated connection geometry values are applicable to connections designed in accordance with the NDS.
[2]Edge distances, end distances and spacing of the screws must be sufficient to prevent splitting of the wood, or as required by this table, whichever is the more restrictive.
[3]Values for spacing between staggered rows apply where screws in adjacent rows are offset by half of the spacing between screws in a row.
[4]For screws which are axially loaded, edge distance, measured in the direction perpendicular to grain, must be a minimum of 1 inch; end distance, measured in the direction of grain, must be a minimum of 2 1/2 inches; the minimum perpendicular to grain spacing between screws must be 1 inch, and the minimum parallel to grain spacing between screws must be 1 3/4 inches.
[5]See Figure 2 for ID references.

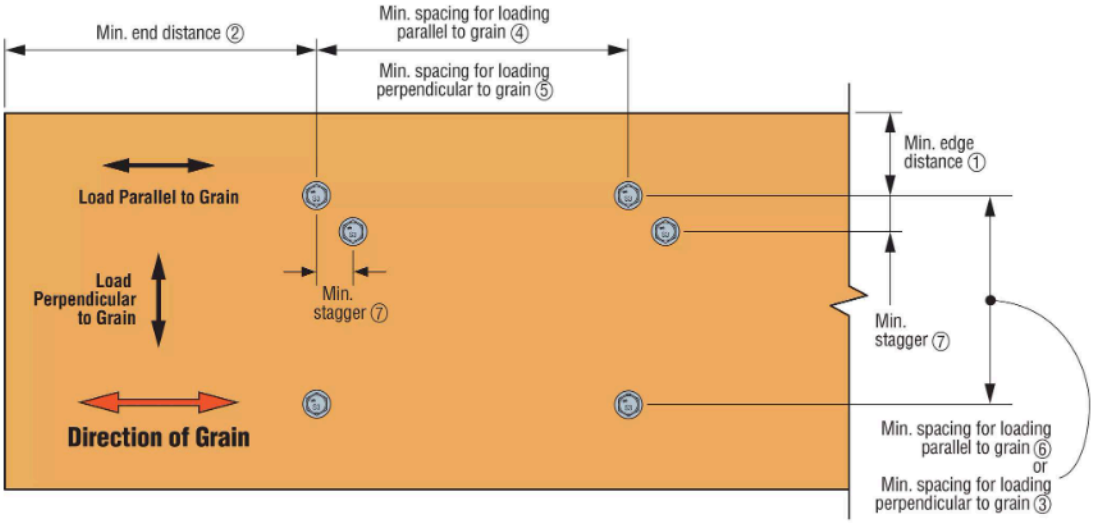


FIGURE 2—SDS CONNECTION GEOMETRY
(Circled numbers refer to information in Tables 4A and 4B)

TABLE 5—REFERENCE WITHDRAWAL DESIGN VALUE, *W*, FOR SDS SCREWS INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO THE FACE OF A WOOD MAIN MEMBER[1,3]

SDS SCREW DIMENSIONS (in.)		$L_{emb,w}$[2] (inches)	REFERENCE WITHDRAWAL DESIGN VALUE, *W* (lbf/inch)
L	L_{thread}		
1 1/2	1	1	172
1 3/4	1 1/4		
2	1 1/4		
2 1/2	1 1/2		
3	2		
3 1/2	2 1/4		
4 1/2	2 3/4		
5	2 3/4		
6	3 1/4		
8	3 1/4		

For **SI:** 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 lbf/inch = 175 N/m, 1 lbf = 4.45N.

[1]The tabulated reference withdrawal design value must be multiplied by all applicable adjustment factors included in the NDS for dowel-type fasteners to determine allowable loads for use with ASD and/or design loads for use with LRFD.
[2]Embedded thread length is that portion held in the main member including the screw tip.
[3]The tabulated withdrawal design value (*W*) is based on wood members having a minimum SG_{NDS} of 0.50, such as Douglas fir–larch. Values are also applicable for fasteners installed into the face of SCL described in Section 3.3.2 which has a minimum SG_{eq} of 0.50.

TABLE 6— EVALUATED EXPOSURE CONDITIONS FOR SIMPSON STRONG-TIE SDS FASTENERS WITH DOUBLE BARRIER COATING

EXPOSURE CONDITION	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS	USE LIMITATIONS[1]
1	Treated Wood in dry use applications	Limited to use where equilibrium moisture content of the chemically treated wood meets the dry service conditions as described in the NDS with occasional exposure to high humidity.
3	General construction	Limited to freshwater and chemically treated wood exposure, without saltwater exposure

[1]Treated wood refers to the specific wood species, treatment and retention level described in Section 4.2.

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-2236 City of LA Supplement

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DIVISION: 06 00 00—WOOD, PLASTICS AND COMPOSITES
Section: 06 05 23.20—Screws

REPORT HOLDER:

SIMPSON STRONG-TIE COMPANY INC.

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

SIMPSON STRONG-DRIVE SDS SCREWS

1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose:

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that Simpson Strong-Drive SDS screws, described in ICC-ES evaluation report ESR-2236, have also been evaluated for compliance with the codes noted below as adopted by the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS).

Applicable code editions:

- 2026* *City of Los Angeles Building Code (LABC)*
- 2026* *City of Los Angeles Residential Code (LARC)*

*For evaluation for compliance with the anticipated requirements of the 2026 LABC and LARC

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Simpson Strong-Drive SDS screws, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report ESR-2236, comply with LABC Chapter 23, and the LARC, and are subjected to the conditions of use described in this supplement.

3.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The Simpson Strong-Drive SDS screws described in this evaluation report supplement must comply with all of the following conditions:

- All applicable sections in the evaluation report ESR-2236.
- The design, installation, conditions of use and identification of the Simpson Strong-Drive SDS screws are in accordance with the 2024 *International Building Code®* (2024 IBC) and 2024 *International Residential Code®* (IRC) provisions noted in the evaluation report ESR-2236.
- The design, installation and inspection are in accordance with additional requirements of LABC Chapters 16, 17 and 23, as applicable.
- Under the LARC, an engineered design in accordance with LARC Section R301.1.3 must be submitted.

This supplement expires concurrently with the evaluation report, reissued January 2026.

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1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose:

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that Simpson Strong-Drive SDS Screws, described in ICC-ES evaluation report ESR-2236, has also been evaluated for compliance with the codes noted below.

Applicable code editions:

- 2023 *Florida Building Code—Building*
- 2023 *Florida Building Code—Residential*

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Simpson Strong-Drive SDS Screws, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of ICC-ES evaluation report ESR-2236, comply with the *Florida Building Code—Building* and *Florida Building Code—Residential*. The design requirements must be determined in accordance with the *Florida Building Code—Building* or the *Florida Building Code—Residential,* as applicable. The installation requirements noted in ICC-ES evaluation report ESR-2236 for the 2021 *International Building Code®* meet the requirements of the *Florida Building Code—Building* or the *Florida Building Code—Residential,* as applicable, with the following condition:

- The SDS screws with a proprietary Double Barrier Coating may be used in wood treated with waterborne alkaline copper quaternary, Type D (ACQ-D), to a maximum retention level of 0.40 pcf (6.4 kg/m^3), or in other treated wood products that have been demonstrated to have lower levels of corrosivity, as alternatives to hot-dip galvanized fasteners prescribed in *Florida Building Code—Building* Section 2304.10.5 and *Florida Building Code—Residential* Section R317.3, when subject to the Exposure Conditions shown in Table 6 of the report. The stainless steel SDS screws may be used in the applications described in *Florida Building Code—Building* Section 2304.10.5 and *Florida Building Code—Residential* Section R317.3 where stainless steel fasteners are prescribed.

Use of the Simpson Strong-Drive SDS Screws has also been found to be in compliance with the High-Velocity Hurricane Zone provisions of the *Florida Building Code—Building* and the *Florida Building Code—Residential* with the following condition:

a) For connections subject to uplift, the connection must be designed for no less than 700 pounds (3114 N).

For products falling under Florida Rule 61G20-3, verification that the report holder's quality assurance program is audited by a quality assurance entity approved by the Florida Building Commission for the type of inspections being conducted is the responsibility of an approved validation entity (or the code official when the report holder does not possess an approval by the Commission). Florida Rule 61G20-3 is applicable to products and/or systems which comprise the building envelope and structural frame for compliance with the structural requirements of the Florida Building Code.

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