

## Exterior Nails

# Strong-Drive® SCN SMOOTH-SHANK CONNECTOR Nail

For Simpson Strong-Tie® Connectors

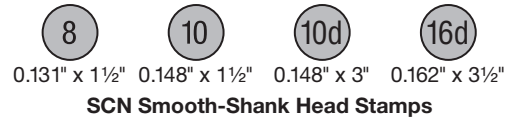
Simpson Strong-Tie Connector nails are the best choice for Simpson Strong-Tie connectors.

**Features:**

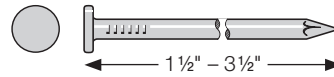
- Code-compliant hot-dip galvanized
- Head ID stamp for easy identification

See p. 130 for collated Strong-Drive SCN Smooth-Shank Connector nails.

For **Technical Data and Loads**, see Technical Supplement



### Hot-Dip Galvanized – Class D



Diameter x Length (in.)	Head Diameter (in.)	Approx. Count per lb.	1 lb. Model No.	Retail Pack Count	Retail Pack	Mini-Bulk Count	Mini-Bulk
0.131 x 1 1/2	0.28	150	N8	150	N8DHDG-R	750	N8D5HDG-R
0.148 x 1 1/2	0.31	120	N10	120	N10DHDG-R	600	N10D5HDG-R
0.148 x 3	0.31	50	—	50	10DHDG-R	250	10D5HDG-R
0.162 x 3 1/2	0.34	40	—	40	16DHDG-R	200	16D5HDG-R

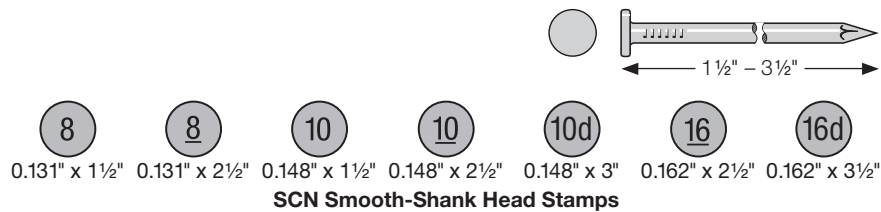
Hot-dip galvanized per ASTM A153

## Connector/Steel-to-Wood Fastening

# Strong-Drive® SCN SMOOTH-SHANK CONNECTOR Nail

Simpson Strong-Tie® Connectors

For more information, see pp. 108 and 130, C-F-2019 Fastening Systems Catalog



Simpson Strong-Tie connectors have been designed and tested with specific types of nails, which are generally referred to as Structural Connector Nails (SCN). The specified nail size, type and quantity must be installed in the correct holes of the connector or strap to achieve the published loads for the hardware. The dimensions and bending yield strength characteristics needed for nails used in Simpson Strong-Tie connectors and hardware are given in the table below. The Designer and installer must be sure that the correct fastener is specified and installed. In cases where the installed nail matches the criteria of the nail specified for the hardware, full hardware design values result.

### SCN Smooth-Shank Connector Nails and Common Nails Approved for Use with Simpson Strong-Tie Connectors<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Size (in.)	Fastener	Head Style	Head Diameter (in.)	Minimum Bending Yield Strength (psi) <sup>4,6</sup>
0.131 x 1½	N8	Round	0.281	100,000
0.131 x 2½	8d common	Round	0.281	100,000
0.148 x 1½	N10	Round	0.281	90,000
0.148 x 2½	N10D	Round	0.281	90,000
0.148 x 3	10d common	Round	0.281 <sup>5</sup>	90,000
0.162 x 2½	N16	Round	0.281	90,000
0.162 x 3½	16d common	Round	0.281 <sup>5</sup>	90,000

1. Tolerance on diameter and length per ASTM F1667.
2. Tolerance on head diameter ( $\pm 0.0015$  in.)
3. All dimensions are prior to coating.
4. Tested in accordance with ASTM F1575.
5. Minimum head diameter shown; actual head diameters on 10d and 16d common nails are larger.
6. Minimum bending yield strengths applicable to SCNR nails of the same diameter.

Power-driven SCNs are often used to install Simpson Strong-Tie connectors and straps. Power-driven nails must have the same dimensions and bending yield strength as hand-driven nails. Dedicated power nailers are designed to drive nails of specific lengths that may be less than the length required to achieve full design values for the connector or strap hardware. When connectors and straps are installed with power-driven nails or hand-driven nails that are a different type or size than those called out in the connector and strap specifications, adjustment factors as given on [strongtie.com](http://strongtie.com) must be applied to the allowable loads for the connector or strap.

## Overdriven Nails in Connectors and Straps

A nail that is installed such that the head deforms the steel of the connector or strap is considered overdriven. Extra care to prevent overdriven nails should be taken when installing power-driven nails. Simpson Strong-Tie has evaluated the effect of overdriven nails in connectors and straps. No load reductions for connectors or straps apply as a result of overdriven nails if all of the following conditions are met:

- Connectors and straps are 14-, 16-, or 18-gauge steel.
- The top of the nail head is not driven past flush with the face of the metal hardware.
- The nail goes through an existing fastener hole without enlarging it.
- The steel around the hole is not torn or damaged other than denting caused by the nail head.