

# SPLIT JOIST HANGER (JHHS)

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

**EASY:** Can accommodate multiple timber sizes, negating the need to carry multiple different joist hangers.

**FAST:** Can be fastened with Pryda 12-35mm Screws.

**STRONG:** 1.6mm thick galvanised steel engineered to resist gravity loads and wind uplift loads as well as lateral rotation.

## SPECIFICATIONS

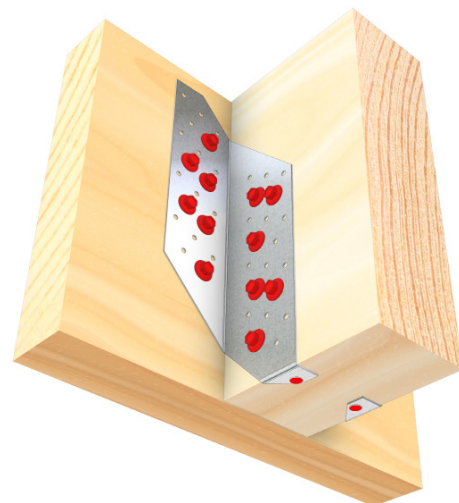
PRODUCT CODE	JHHS
STEEL	G300
THICKNESS	1.6mm
CORROSION RESISTANCE	Z275
FASTENERS REQUIRED	Pryda 35 x 3.15mm Timber Connector Nails OR Pryda Red Painted hex head 12G x 35mm Screws
DIMENSIONS	233mm High 62mm Deep Each tab 17mm wide for a minimum 35mm Width Timber
QUANTITY	5 pairs (10 pieces total with 5 left hand and 5 right hand)

Heavy duty hanger that is adjustable to multiple timber sizes.



### AS1684 & AS1720 COMPLIANT

- Minimum Z275 galvanised steel
- Design values tested in accordance to the relevant standard



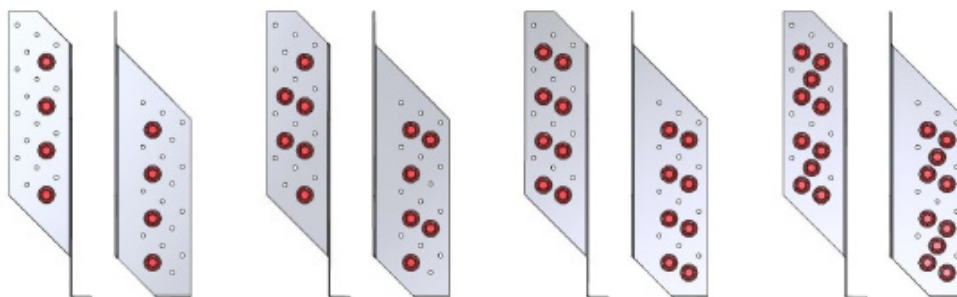
## DESIGN CAPACITIES

LOAD CASE	DESIGN CAPACITIES (ΦNJ) IN KN PER PAIR OF JHHS FOR FASTENERS AND JOINT GROUP					
	35X3.15 MM NAILS 16 NAILS PER HANGER PER BEAM			PRYDA TCS12-35 SCREWS 6 SCREWS PER HANGER PER BEAM (SEE NOTE 6 FOR OPTIONS)		
	JD5	JD4	JD3	JD5	JD4	JD3
1.35G	10.4	12.4	13.3	9.9	14	19.8
1.2G + 1.5Qf	12.6	15	16.1	12	17	24
1.2G + 1.5Qr	14.1	16.8	17.9	13.4	19	26.8
1.2G + Wd or Wind uplift	23.8	28.3	29.8	19.9	28.1	39.6

**NOTES:**

1. Beam A (Supporting Beam) and Beam B (Supported Beam) must be a minimum 240mm deep to achieve above nail capacities or 200mm to achieve screw capacities. See Note 6 for further screw options.
2. Wind capacities: The JD3 capacities are based on a reduced number of fasteners (for nails only) to satisfy end distance requirements (also see Note 3).
3. Supported Beam prone to Splitting: JHHS brackets are not recommended for supported members that are prone to splitting (like hardwoods-JD3 joint group) unless additional precautions are taken. These can be in the form of pre-bored holes or provision of anti-split nail plates at ends of the supported beam.
4. Multiple Laminated Supporting Beams: Fasteners with longer lengths are required when JHHS brackets are fixed into a multiple laminated supporting beam. For double laminates, use 65 long nails or screws. Alternatively, for double or triple laminated supporting beams, additional fixings may be provided at hanger locations to laminate plies. Seek advice from the Engineer.
5. The values in the table apply directly for Category 1 joints. Refer General Notes in page 4 for advice on how the values should be reduced for Category 2 and Category 3 joints.
6. Screw Fixing Options- Further to capacities given above using 6 screws per hanger per beam, different screw configurations may be used as illustrated below. Adjust capacities accordingly, by using a factor (n/6) where n = number of screws used per hanger per beam. Limit maximum capacity to 40.0 kN irrespective of load case.
7. Gap between Supported and Supporting Beams. A maximum gap of 3mm is permitted without impeding on the design capacities. Seek advice from a Pryda engineer for treatment of larger gaps.

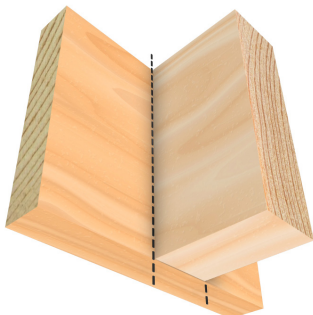
## SCREW FIXING OPTIONS



FIXING PER HANGER PER BEAM	4 Screws	6 Screws	8 Screws	10 Screws
MODIFIED CAPACITY	Table Value x 0.67	Use Table Value	Table Value x 1.33	Table Value x 1.67
MIN. BEAM HEIGHT	200mm	200mm	240mm	240mm

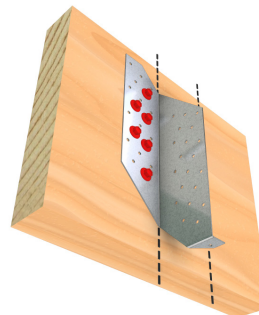
## INSTALLATION

### STEP 1



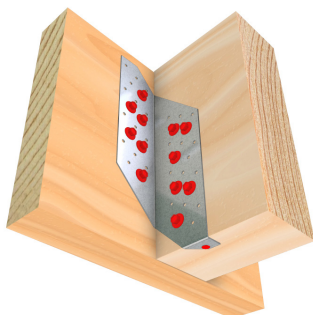
- Determine the number of fasteners required using the design values table and your plan.
- Measure and mark the location of the supported beam, on the supporting beam.
- Ensure both supporting beam and supported member are vertically plumb.

### STEP 2



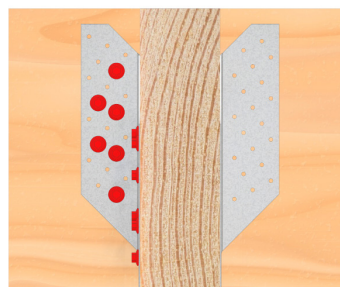
- Position and install one side of the Split Joist Hanger on the supporting beam and fasten in place

### STEP 3



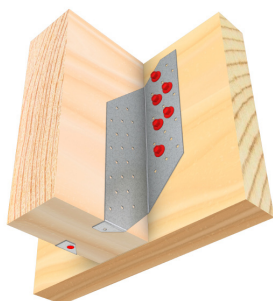
- Position the beam to be supported on the split joist hanger ensuring it is up tight against the supporting beam and hanging bracket.
- Fasten nail to bottom tab and fasten hanger to beam adopting the selected screw option pattern.

### STEP 4



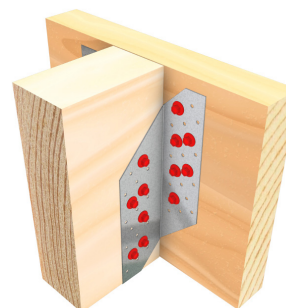
- Position the second Split Joist Hanger ensuring it is up tight against both beams.

### STEP 5



- Fix off the second Split Joist Hanger starting at the supporting beam connection

### STEP 6



- Finish by fixing the supported beam on both sides.

#### IMPORTANT:

READ THIS DATASHEET IN CONJUNCTION WITH PRYDA HANGERS & TRUSS BOOTS DESIGN GUIDE AND REFER TO ESSENTIAL NOTES AND GENERAL NOTES.

## FASTENING SPLIT JOIST HANGERS

### BUILD WITH CONFIDENCE

Where possible, hand nailing with Pryda Timber Connector nails is always preferred, why?

- Pryda Timber Connector Nails are forged in one piece, unlike clouts that are two pieces soldered together, meaning the head can pop off.
- Pryda Nails are the correct diameter, ensuring a tight fit in pre-punched holes = a stronger connection
- Design values and testing have all been conducted using Pryda Timber Connector Nails
- Hand hammered nails ensure correct nail positioning and drive depth (not driven too shallow or too deep)

### USING PASLODE MACHINE DRIVEN NAILS

Extreme care must be taken when locating these nails, to ensure the hole pattern is followed but the nail is not driven into the holes as this can weaken the nail and bracket. Given the prevailing installation practices, machine driven nails must be avoided if the right tool or the right operator skillset is not available. A great alternative is using Pryda WFT12-35 Connector screws.



**LOOKING FOR MORE DETAILS OR OTHER HANGERS & TRUSS BOOTS IN OUR RANGE?**

SEE OUR HANGERS & TRUSS BOOTS DESIGN GUIDE AVAILABLE AT [PRYDA.COM.AU](https://www.pryda.com.au)