

The **NEW** BA hanger is a cost effective hanger targeted at high capacity I-joists and common Structural Composite Lumber applications. A min/max joist nail option gives dual use of this hanger. Minimum values featuring Positive Angle Nailing are targeted at I-joist without web stiffeners requirement and the maximum nailing generates higher loads to support structural composite lumber. The unique two level embossment provides added stiffness to the top flange.

The newly improved LBV, B and HB hangers offer wide versatility for I-joists and structural composite lumber. The enhanced load capacity widens the range of applications for these hangers. The LBV still features Positive Angle Nailing and does not require the use of web stiffeners for standard non modified I-joist installations.

See Top Flange tables on pages 90 to 99. See Hanger Options on page 164 for hanger modifications, which may result in reduced loads.

MATERIAL: See tables, pages 90 to 99.

FINISH: LBV, B and HB—Galvanized; all saddle hangers and all welded sloped and special hangers—Simpson gray paint. B and HB may be ordered hot-dip galvanized; specify HDG.

INSTALLATION: • Use specified fasteners. See General Notes and nailer table.

- LBV, B and HB may be used for weld-on applications. Weld size to match material thickness (approximate thickness shown). The minimum required weld to the top flanges is 1/8" x 2" fillet weld to each side of each top flange tab for 14 and 12 gauge and 3/16" x 2" fillet weld to each side of each top flange tab for 7 gauge. Distribute the weld equally on both top flanges. Welding cancels the top and face nailing requirements. Consult the code for special considerations when welding galvanized steel. The area should be well-ventilated, see page 11 for weld information. Weld on applications produce the maximum allowable load listed. Uplift loads do not apply to welded applications.

- LBV hangers do not require the use of web stiffeners for non-sloped or non-skewed applications.

- B and HB hangers require the use of web stiffeners.

- Ledgers must be evaluated for each application separately. Check TF dimension, nail length and nail location on ledger.

OPTIONS: • LBV, B and HB

- Other widths are available; specify W dimension (the minimum W dimension is 1 9/16" for LBV, 1 13/16" for all others).

- The finish on special B hangers will depend on the manufacturing process used. Check with your Simpson representative for details. Hot-dipped galvanized available: specify HDG.

- B dimensions may be increased on some models. Ordering example: LBV1.56X, B=3.5, H=9.5.

- See Hanger Options, page 164.

CODES: See page 10 for Code Listing Key Chart.

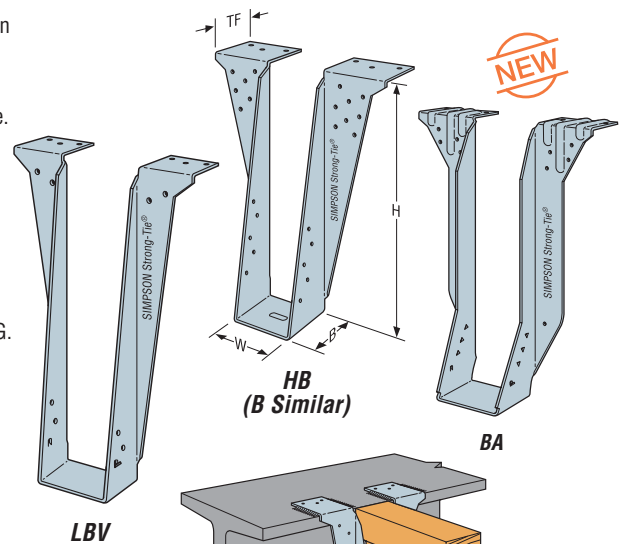
NAILER TABLE

Model No.	Nailer	Header Nails	Allowable Loads	
			DF/SP	SPF
LBV	2x	10-10dx1 1/2	2280	2085
	2-2x	10-10d	1955	1530
	3x	10-16dx2 1/2	2490	—
	4x	10-16d	2700 ¹	—
BA	2x	10-10dx1 1/2	2220	1755
	2-2x	14-10d	2695	2235
	3x	14-16dx2 1/2	3230	—
	4x	14-16d	3300 ¹	—
B	2-2x	14-10d	3615	2770
	3x	14-16dx2 1/2	3725	—
	4x	14-16d	3800	—
HB	4x	22-16d	5500	—

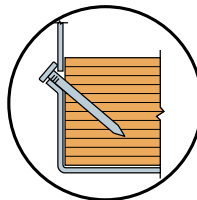
NAILER TABLE

This shows the maximum allowable loads for BA, LBV, B, and HB hangers used on wood nailers. Nailers are wood members attached to the top of a steel I-beam, concrete or masonry wall. This table also applies to sloped-seat hangers.

¹.Based on an additional 1/32" beyond the normal 1/8" deflection limit.

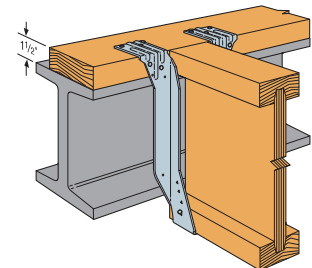


BA will be available Spring 2005

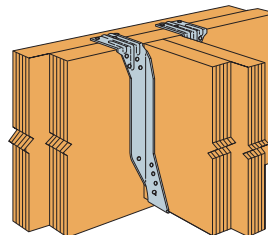


LBV features Positive Angle Nailing, no web stiffeners are required

BA, B, HB and LBV are acceptable for weld-on applications (LBV shown). See Instructions to the Installer, page 11, note f.

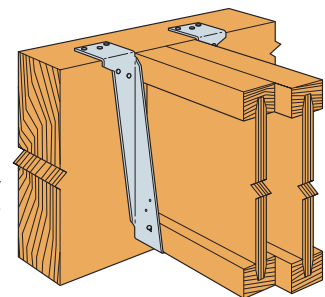


BA installed 2X nailer on steel beam minimum nailing



BA installed LVL to LVL max nailing

Typical Double LBV Hanger Installation



B SERIES WITH VARIOUS HEADER APPLICATIONS

Model Series	Fasteners			Allowable Loads Header Type								Code Ref.	
	Top	Face	Joist	Uplift (133)	Uplift (160)	LVL ⁸	PSL	LSL	DF/SP ²	SPF	I-Joist DF/SCL		SPF
LBV	6-10dx1 1/2	4-10dx1 1/2	2-10dx1 1/2	265	265	2295	2610	2270	1790	1720	1495	1340	160
	6-10d	4-10d	2-10dx1 1/2	265	265	2295	2610	2645	2310	1640	—	—	
	6-16d	4-16d	2-10dx1 1/2	265	265	3570	2885	3190	2310	1830	—	—	
	6-10dx1 1/2	4-10dx1 1/2	6-10dx1 1/2	530	635	2295	2610	2270	1790	1720	1495	—	
	6-10d	4-10d	6-10dx1 1/2	655	785	2295	2610	2645	2310	1640	—	—	
	6-16d	4-16d	6-10dx1 1/2	770	895	3570	2885	3190	2310	1830	—	—	
BA (Min)	6-10dx1 1/2	10-10dx1 1/2	2-10dx1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1495	1495	
	6-10d	10-10d	2-10dx1 1/2	265	315	3230	3630	4005	3080	2425	—	—	
	6-16d	10-16d	2-10dx1 1/2	265	315	4015	3705	4005	3435	2680	—	—	
BA (Max)	6-10d	10-10d	8-10dx1 1/2	1055	1170	3555	3630	4120	3625	2465	—	—	
	6-16d	10-16d	8-10dx1 1/2	1055	1170	4715	4320	4500	3800	2665	—	—	
B	6-10d	8-10d	6-10dx1 1/2	825	990	3575	3195	3640	3625	2190	—	—	
	6-16d	8-16d	6-16dx2 1/2	1010	1010	4135	3355	4500	3800	2650	—	—	
HB	6-16d	16-16d	10-16dx2 1/2	2170	2610	5815	5640	6395	5700	3820	—	—	

1. This table assumes joists with F_c = 750 psi. For other joists, check that bearing and joist nails are adequate.
2. This table assumes joist width of 2 1/2" or greater. See main table for loads specific to actual widths.
3. Uplift loads have been increased 33% and 60% for seismic and wind loading with no further increase allowed. Divide by 1.33 and 1.60 for normal loading such as cantilever construction.
4. Loads may not be increased for short term loading.
5. Web stiffeners required when more than two joist nails are used.
6. SCL (structural composite lumber) is LVL (laminated veneer lumber), Parallam[®] PSL and TimberStrand[®] LSL.
7. Code values are based on DF/SP header species.
8. Applies to LVL headers made primarily from Douglas Fir or Southern Pine. For LVL made primarily from Spruce-Pine-Fir or similar less dense veneers, use the values found in the SPF column. Parallam[®] and TimberStrand[®] are registered trademarks of Trus Joist, a Weyerhaeuser company.