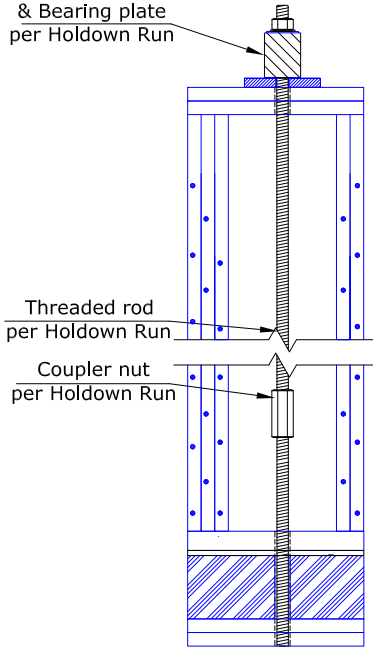




Run Terminations

Runs are normally terminated on the top floor of a building. Runs may be terminated on the top plate, mid-height in the shear wall or on the bottom plate.

AT take-up device & Bearing plate per Holdown Run



Threaded rod per Holdown Run
Coupler nut per Holdown Run

1

Top Plate Termination

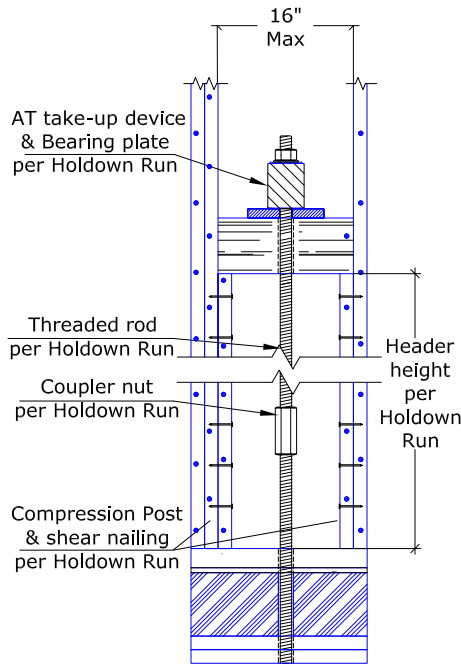
Advantages.

No extra trimmers or trimmer nailing,
No bearing blocks,
Best for high wind.

Disadvantages.

Clearance from Joists and trusses.
May overstress top plate.
Top plate splices must be no closer than 24".
Rod is usually cut in place.

16" Max



AT take-up device & Bearing plate per Holdown Run

Threaded rod per Holdown Run
Coupler nut per Holdown Run

Compression Post & shear nailing per Holdown Run

Header height per Holdown Run

2

Mid-Floor "Bridge" Termination

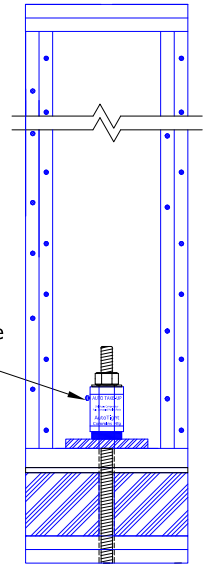
Advantages.

Keeps the hardware out of the attic.
Uses less rod and has lower stretch.

Disadvantages

Requires trimmers, trimmer nailing and a bridge to properly carry a load into the structure.
Trimmer nailing is often in a narrow opening. Best done when building the wall

AT take-up device & Bearing plate per Holdown Run



3

Floor Above Termination

Advantages.

Keeps the hardware out of the attic.
Uses less rod .
Use when top floor weight is sufficient uplift restraint.

Disadvantages

Doesn't restrain top floor even when used with strap (see photo)

