

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-3071

Reissued December 2024


This report also contains:

- City of LA Supplement
- CA Supplement
- FL Supplement

Subject to renewal December 2025

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DIVISION: 06 00 00— WOOD, PLASTICS AND COMPOSITES Section: 06 05 23.13— Nails	REPORT HOLDER: PASLODE, AN ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS COMPANY	EVALUATION SUBJECT: PASLODE tetraGRIP™ NAILS	
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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:

- Compliance with requirements of ASTM F1667
- Bending yield strength
- Use in diaphragms
- Use in prescriptive fastening

2.0 USES

Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails are used in engineered horizontal wood structural sheathing panel / sawn lumber floor diaphragm applications under the IBC as alternatives to the code-prescribed 10d common nails addressed in Tables 4.2A, 4.2B and 4.2C of the AWC (AF&PA) Special Design Provisions for Wind and Seismic (SDPWS).

Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails are used as substitutes for 8d common nails in prescriptive designs for attachment of wood structural panel sheathing to framing in accordance with the IBC and IRC, as described in Section 4.1.2.

Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails are used as substitutes for the 10d common nails used in wood structural panel floor diaphragms supported on prefabricated wood I-joists addressed in ICC-ES evaluation reports.

Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails are used prescriptively for the specific connections described in Section 4.1.5.

3.0 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Paslode tetraGRIP™ Nails:

Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails are nominally 0.113 inch (2.9 mm) in diameter and 2³/₈ inches (64 mm) long. The nails have a proprietary, helically threaded shank geometry having barbed features on the helix. The head is a full round head 0.272 inch (6.9 mm) in diameter. See Figure 1 for an image of the fastener. The nails comply with the material requirements, physical properties, dimensional tolerances, workmanship, protective coating and finishes, and packaging requirements of ASTM F1667. The nails are manufactured from low-carbon steel wire, grade 1022. The nails are supplied in coils.

The Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails described in this report have a specified minimum bending yield strength, F_{yb} , of 120,000 psi (827 MPa).

3.2 Wood Structural Panels:

The wood structural panel subflooring used in the diaphragms must be Structural 1, Sheathing or Single-Floor grade panels complying with DOC PS-2.

3.3 Sawn Lumber Framing:

Sawn lumber framing must comply with the ANSI/AWC *National Design Specification® for Wood Construction* (NDS).

3.4 I-joist Framing:

I-joist framing must be addressed in an ICC-ES evaluation report for use in diaphragms, with flange material complying with the following: LVL with minimum equivalent specific gravity of 0.50 and a minimum thickness of 1¹/₈ inches (29 mm), or sawn lumber with an assigned specific gravity of 0.42 and a minimum thickness of 1¹/₂ inches (38 mm); or must be Boise Cascade BCI joists, addressed in [ESR-1336](#) for use in diaphragms.

4.0 DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

4.1 Design:

4.1.1 General: Framing members and wood structural panel floor sheathing must be selected based on the spacing of the framing and the anticipated loads in accordance with the applicable code. Diaphragms described in this report have been evaluated for use in all Seismic Design Categories.

4.1.2 Prescriptive Attachment of Floor Sheathing: tetraGRIP™ nails may be directly substituted for the 8d common and 8d deformed nails prescribed in Items 31 and 32, respectively, of IBC Table 2304.10.2 (Items 31 and 32 of 2018 IBC Table 2304.10.1; Items 32 and 33 of 2015 IBC Table 2304.10.1; Item 31 of 2012 IBC Table 2304.9.1), and Items 32, 38 and 39 of IRC Table R602.3(1) [Items 31, 37 and 38 of 2018 and 2015 IRC Table R602.3(1); Items 33, 39 and 40 of 2012 IRC Table R602.3(1)] for attaching wood structural panel sheathing to sawn lumber framing. For use as described in any of the Items referenced above, the wood structural panel thickness must be a minimum of ²³/₃₂ inch (18.3 mm) and a maximum of ⁷/₈ inch (22.2 mm).

4.1.3 Engineered Sawn Lumber Floor Diaphragms: tetraGRIP™ nails may be used to attach wood structural panel sheathing to sawn lumber framing to create floor diaphragms. Allowable shear strengths for diaphragms consisting of wood structural sheathing panels attached to Douglas fir-larch or Southern pine lumber framing are shown in Tables 1 and 2, based on the values in SDPWS for 10d common nails and the thickest wood structural panels which are addressed. Allowable shear values for use with other wood species must be adjusted by factors noted in the corresponding footnote to each table.

Diaphragm deflection must be determined in accordance with Section 4.2.3 of the 2021 AWC SDPWS (Section 4.2.2 of the 2015 AWC SDPWS for the 2018 and 2015 IBC, Section 4.2.2 of the 2008 AWC SDPWS for the 2012 IBC), using the applicable G_a value given in Tables 1 and 2, as applicable.

4.1.4 Engineered I-joist Floor Diaphragms: tetraGRIP™ nails may be used to attach sheathing to I-joist framing to create floor diaphragms, provided the I-joists meet the requirements of Section 3.4. Allowable shear values for these diaphragms are shown in Table 1 for nail spacing of 6 inches at diaphragm boundaries and panel edges, subject to the limitations shown in the ICC-ES evaluation report on the I-joists.

Diaphragm deflection must be determined in accordance with Section 4.2.3 of the 2021 AWC SDPWS (Section 4.2.2 of the 2015 and 2008 AWC SDPWS), using the applicable G_a value given in Table 1.

4.1.5 Miscellaneous Prescriptive Connections:

4.1.5.1 Attachment of Bottom Plate to Joist, Rim Joist Band Joist or Blocking: Following the report holder's recommendations, the tetraGRIP™ nails may be used to fasten bottom plates (sole plates) to the subfloor, in addition to using the nails prescribed in IBC Table 2304.10.2 (2018 and 2015 IBC Table 2304.10.1, 2012 IBC Table 2304.9.1) and IRC Table R602.3(1), as applicable (or nails addressed in an ICC-ES report as alternates to the code prescribed nails) for attachment of the bottom plates to joists, rim joists, band joists or blocking.

4.1.5.2 Stair Treads: As there are no specific code requirements for attachment of stair treads to risers, tetraGRIP™ nails may be used to fasten stair treads to risers.

4.2 Installation:

The nails must be installed in accordance with this evaluation report. Nail installation must also comply with applicable requirements in Section 12.1.6 of the NDS (Section 11.1.6 of the 2012 NDS for the 2012 IBC). The nails are driven either pneumatically or manually. The nails must be installed with minimum panel edge and end distances of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm). Use of glue between the sheathing panels and the floor framing is not required for the diaphragm applications addressed in this report.

4.3 Special Inspection:

Special inspection of high-load diaphragms is required in accordance with IBC Section 1705.5.1. Periodic inspections of diaphragms used for wind resistance may be required in accordance with IBC Section 1705.12.1 (2018 and 2015 IBC Section 1705.11.1, 2012 IBC Section 1705.10.1). Periodic inspection of diaphragms used for seismic resistance may be required in accordance with IBC Section 1705.13.2 (2018 and 2015 IBC Section 1705.12.2, 2012 IBC Section 1705.11.2).

5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE:

The Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails 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 Fasteners are installed in accordance with this report and the manufacturer's installation instructions. In the event of a conflict between this report and the manufacturer's installation instructions, this report governs.
- 5.2 For engineered diaphragms, calculations showing that the applied loads are less than the allowable loads described in Section 4.1.3 and 4.1.4, as applicable, must be submitted to the code official. The calculations must be signed and sealed by a registered design professional when required by the statutes in the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.
- 5.3 Use of tetraGRIP™ nails in diaphragms with I-joist framing, where the I-joist framing has not been evaluated by ICC-ES for use in diaphragms, is outside the scope of this report.
- 5.4 tetraGRIP™ nails are produced at the Paslode manufacturing facility in Pocahontas, Arkansas, 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 Nails \(AC116\)](#), dated March 2018 (editorially revised April 2024).
- 6.2 Report of small-scale screening test, full scale diaphragm tests, and analyses, in general accordance with the [ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Prefabricated Wood I-joists \(AC14\)](#), dated June 2019 (editorially revised February 2021).

7.0 IDENTIFICATION

- 7.1 The ICC-ES mark of conformity, electronic labeling, or the evaluation report number (ICC-ES ESR-3071) 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 nails are packaged in cartons bearing labels that provide the product name (tetraGRIP™); nail description (length and nominal diameter); and the minimum bending yield strength (120,000 psi).
- 7.3 The report holder's contact information is the following:

PASLODE, AN ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS COMPANY
155 HARLEM AVENUE, N3E
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS 60025
(877) 489-2726
www.paslode.com

TABLE 1—ALLOWABLE UNIT SHEAR STRENGTH, v_a , AND APPARENT DIAPHRAGM SHEAR STIFFNESS, G_a , FOR WIND OR SEISMIC LOADING (POUNDS PER FOOT) FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGMS WITH FRAMING OF DOUGLAS FIR-LARCH OR SOUTHERN PINE^{1,2,3}

SHEATHING THICKNESS (inch) AND TYPE	NAIL	MINIMUM NOMINAL WIDTH OF FRAMING MEMBERS (inches)	BLOCKED DIAPHRAGMS								UNBLOCKED DIAPHRAGMS			
			Nail spacing (inch) at diaphragm boundaries (all cases), at continuous panel edges parallel to load (Cases 3 & 4), and at all panel edges (Cases 5 & 6)								Fasteners spaced 6 inches maximum at supported edges			
			6 ⁴		4		2 ^{1/2}		2		Case 1 (No unblocked edges or continuous joints parallel to load)		All other configurations (Cases 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)	
			Nail spacing at other panel edges (Cases 1, 2, 3 and 4)											
			6 ⁴		6		4		3					
			v _a	G _a	v _a	G _a	v _a	G _a	v _a	G _a	v _a	G _a	v _a	G _a
				OSB		OSB		OSB		OSB		OSB		OSB
2 ³ / ₃₂ " and 3 ⁴ / ₄ " Sheathing and Single Floor OSB	tetraGRIP™	2	320	15.8	425	26.3	640	44.2	730	59.0	285	17.9	215	13.5
		3	360	13.9	480	23.2	720	39.2	820	52.7	320	15.8	240	11.8

See Notes below Table 2.

TABLE 2—ALLOWABLE UNIT SHEAR STRENGTH, v_a , AND APPARENT DIAPHRAGM SHEAR STIFFNESS, G_a , FOR WIND OR SEISMIC LOADING (POUNDS PER FOOT) FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGMS WITH FRAMING OF DOUGLAS FIR-LARCH OR SOUTHERN PINE AND MULTIPLE ROWS OF FASTENERS (HIGH LOAD DIAPHRAGMS)^{1,2,3,5}

SHEATHING THICKNESS (inch) AND TYPE	NAIL	MINIMUM NOMINAL WIDTH OF NAILED FACE AT ADJOINING PANEL EDGES AND BOUNDARIES (inches)	MINIMUM NOMINAL WIDTH OF FRAMING MEMBERS (inches)	BLOCKED DIAPHRAGMS							
				Nail spacing (inch) at diaphragm boundaries (all cases), at continuous panel edges parallel to load (Cases 3 & 4), and at all panel edges (Cases 5 & 6)							
				4		4		2 ¹ / ₂		2 ¹ / ₂	
				Nail spacing at other panel edges (Cases 1, 2, 3 and 4)							
				6		4		4		3	
				v_a	G_a	v_a	G_a	v_a	G_a	v_a	G_a
²³ / ₃₂ " and ³ / ₄ " Structural I OSB	tetraGRIP™	3	2	730	23.9	955	35.8	1,050	58.3	1,365	50.3
		4	2	855	20.4	1,070	32.5	1,210	54.0	1,565	46.0
		4	3	1,050	16.4	1,430	25.0	1,525	46.8	1,800	41.7
²³ / ₃₂ " and ³ / ₄ " Sheathing and Single Floor OSB	tetraGRIP™	3	2	710	24.4	935	36.0	1,020	58.0	1,335	50.1
		4	2	825	21.0	1,050	32.7	1,175	53.9	1,445	47.7
		4	3	1,020	16.9	1,400	25.3	1,480	47.0	1,565	45.3

Notes for Tables 1 and 2:

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 pound per foot = 14.6 N/m.

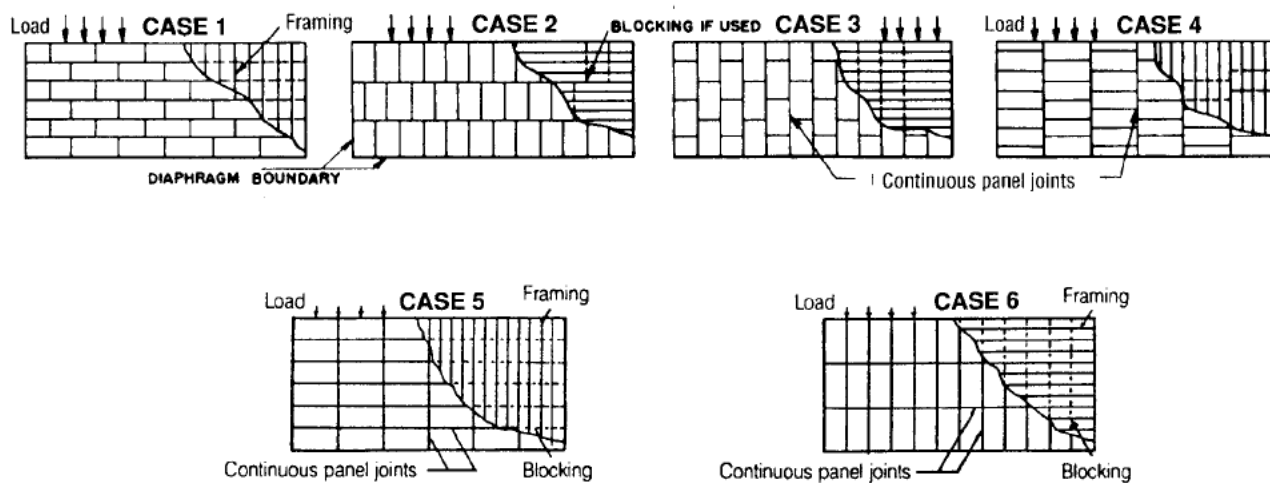
¹Diaphragms must be constructed in general accordance with the requirements of Section 4.2 of AWC (AF&PA).

²Tabulated values are for short-time loading due to wind or seismic. For use with the IBC, the tabulated values must be reduced by 37 percent and 44 percent for normal and permanent load duration, respectively, and may be increased by 40 percent for wind design.

³The tabulated values are for fasteners installed in Douglas Fir-larch or Southern Pine. For other species, the allowable unit shear values must be reduced by multiplying value by the following adjustment factor: Specific Gravity Adjustment Factor = $[1 - (0.5 - G)]$, where G = Specific Gravity of the framing lumber from Table 12.3.3A of the NDS (Table 11.3.3A of the 2012 NDS for the 2012 IBC). This adjustment factor must not be greater than 1.

⁴Values are applicable to I-joint diaphragm, as described in Section 4.1.4.

⁵Cases are described below:



NOTE: Framing orientation in either direction for diaphragms is permitted provided sheathing is properly designed for vertical loading.



FIGURE 1—tetraGRIP™ NAIL

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-3071 City of LA Supplement

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DIVISION: 06 00 00— WOOD, PLASTICS AND COMPOSITES
Section: 06 05 23.13—Nails

REPORT HOLDER:

PASLODE, AN ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS COMPANY

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

PASLODE tetraGRIP™ NAILS

1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose:

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails, described in ICC-ES evaluation report [ESR-3071](#), 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:

- 2023 City of Los Angeles Building Code ([LABC](#))
- 2023 City of Los Angeles Residential Code ([LARC](#))

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report [ESR-3071](#), comply with the LABC Chapter 23, and the LARC, and are subject to the conditions of use described in this supplement.

3.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails described in this evaluation report supplement must comply with all of the following conditions:

- All applicable sections in the evaluation report [ESR-3071](#).
- The design, installation, conditions of use and identification of the nails are in accordance with the 2021 *International Building Code*® (IBC) provisions noted in the evaluation report [ESR-3071](#).
- The design, installation and inspection are in accordance with additional requirements of LABC Chapters 16, 17 and, 23 and LARC Chapters 5, 6 and 8 as applicable.
- The nails must not be used in exterior or exposed conditions.

This supplement expires concurrently with the evaluation report, reissued December 2024.

DIVISION: 06 00 00—WOOD, PLASTICS AND COMPOSITES
Section: 06 05 23.13—Nails

REPORT HOLDER:

PASLODE, AN ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS COMPANY

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

PASLODE tetraGRIP™ NAILS

1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE**Purpose:**

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that, Paslode tetraGrip™ nails, described in ICC-ES evaluation report ESR-3071, have also been evaluated for compliance with the codes noted below.

Applicable code editions:

- 2022 California Building Code (CBC)

For evaluation of applicable chapters adopted by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) AKA: California Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI) and the Division of State Architect (DSA), see Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 below.

- 2022 California Residential Code (CRC)

2.0 CONCLUSIONS**2.1 CBC:**

The Paslode tetraGrip™ nails, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report ESR-3071, comply with CBC Chapters 23, provided the design and installation are in accordance with the 2021 *International Building Code*® (IBC) provisions, as applicable, noted in the evaluation report ESR-3071 and the additional requirements of CBC Chapter 16, 17, and 23, as applicable.

2.1.1 OSHPD: The applicable OSHPD Sections of the CBC are beyond the scope of this supplement.

2.1.2 DSA: The applicable DSA Sections of the CBC are beyond the scope of this supplement.

2.2 CRC:

The Paslode tetraGrip™ nails, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report ESR-3071, comply with CRC Chapters 5, 6 and 8, provided the design and installation are in accordance with the 2021 *International Residential Code*® (IRC) provisions noted in the evaluation report ESR-3071.

This supplement expires concurrently with the evaluation report ESR-3071, reissued December 2024.

DIVISION: 06 00 00—WOOD, PLASTICS AND COMPOSITES

Section: 06 05 23.13—Nails

REPORT HOLDER:

PASLODE, AN ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS COMPANY

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

PASLODE tetraGRIP™ NAILS

1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose:

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails, described in ICC-ES evaluation report ESR-3071, have 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 Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report ESR-3071, comply with the *Florida Building Code—Building* and *Florida Building Code—Residential*. The design requirements must be determined in accordance with *Florida Building Code—Building* and *Florida Building Code—Residential*, as applicable. The installation requirements noted in ESR-3071 for the 2021 *International Building Code*® meet the requirements of the *Florida Building Code—Building* and *Florida Building Code—Residential*.

Use of the Paslode tetraGRIP™ nails for compliance with the High-Velocity Hurricane Zone provisions of the *Florida Building Code—Building* and *Florida Building Code—Residential* has not been evaluated, and is outside the scope of this supplemental report.

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).

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