Continuous Load Path

Research and field investigations have proven wood frame buildings fail at connection points.

Wood buildings can survive high wind loads when structurally rated and tested lumber connectors are used to develop a continuous load path, effectively transferring loads from roof to foundation.

This brochure illustrates a variety of structurally-rated products manufactured by USP Structural Connectors®, which will aid the designer in achieving continuous load paths. See USP’s Product Catalog or appropriate code evaluation reports for nail schedules, installations, and product information.
**Rafter and Truss Connections**

**Roof to Top Plate**

Note: When rafter spacing differs from stud spacing, transfer uplift and lateral loads by fastening rafter to both top plates. Then fasten both top plates to the studs.

**Roof to Wall Studs**

Note: When rafters and stud are equal, uplift and lateral loads may be transferred directly from the rafters to the studs.

**Masonry Walls to Rafter or Truss**

**Bond/Tie Beam to Roof with Plate**

For fastener schedules, installation, and load information to masonry walls refer to USP’s Masonry Application Technical Bulletins: USPconnectors.com/resources/technical-bulletins
Multi-Story Connections

Floor to Floor

Window and Door Openings

Note: See USP’s Product Catalog or appropriate code evaluation reports for fastener schedules, installation, and product information.
Rafter to Plate or Ridge Connections

**Ridge Rafter Tiedown**
- LSTA24
- MSH1722
  - As shown for 1-3/4" wide joist
  - Note: A different MSH hanger may be required depending on rafter width.
- MSTA24
- MTW12
- LTW12

**Rafter to Ridge Beam**
- MPA1
- MP5
- LSSH179

**Rafter-to-Wall**
- RT10
- RT20
- MTW20
- RT7A
- TMP2
- TMPH2