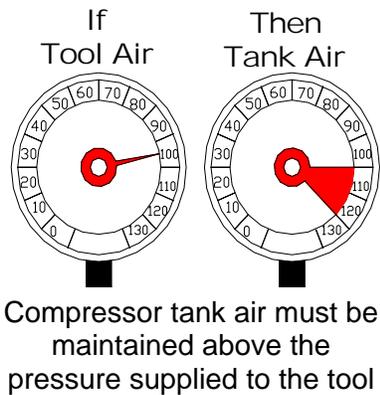


## Installing Plywood/OSB to Steel

- ❖ Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for installation



### Always Have Adequate Air Pressure at Tool

The air compressor and hose assembly must provide constant pressure and an adequate volume of air to drive pins properly. The lowest pressure at the compressor must be regulated higher than the pressure set for the tool needed to consistently drive the pins. Excessive length of air hose is also a factor to assure proper volume, keep air hose lengths to a minimum.

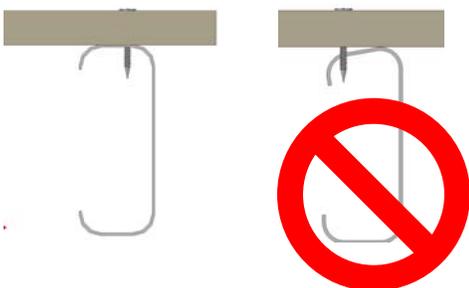


### Always Push Plywood/OSB Against Stud Before Pin is Driven

Press the tool firmly against the plywood/osb before driving the pin. Push the tool just hard enough to press the plywood/osb against the stud and then drive the pin. This will assure a tight fastening without bowing the stud.

If the plywood/osb is not in contact with the stud, press the material to the stud using your free hand. This will avoid pressing excessively with the tool, which can lead to inconsistent driving or deflection of the stud.

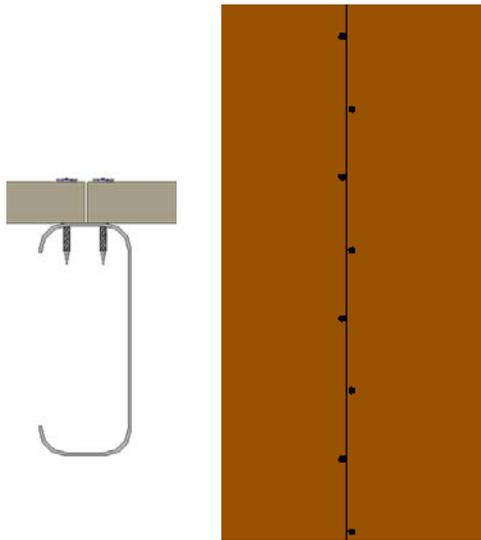
If bowed, the sheet should be installed crown side up. Usually, the pressure of the operator at one edge will be sufficient to bring the sheathing in contact with the steel. Fastening should be from one side working across sheathing.



### Field Nail To "Hard Side" of Stud

Pin placement is very important even when field nailing. Drive the pin as close to the web or "Hard Side" of the stud as possible. Use a chalk line if necessary to fire closer to the "Hard Side". This will reduce deflection of the flange and assure a tight fastening.

## Installing Plywood/OSB to Steel



### Fastening a Butt Joint

Always stay a minimum of 3/8" from the edge of the board.

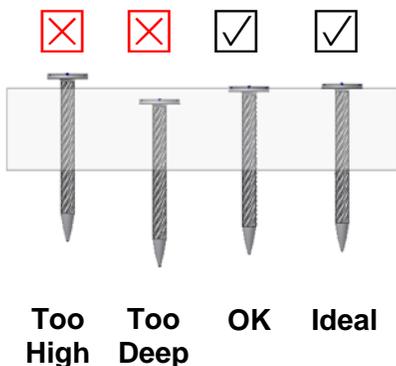
Stagger between fastener spacing whenever possible. Try to avoid pins being positioned side by side and keep a minimum of 2" between fasteners.

If a pin is left not fully driven, or over driven, place another pin 1" – 2" away from the improperly driven pin.



### Maintain Tool in Upright Position for Fastener Drive

The pin should be driven perpendicular to the steel to assure proper penetration. Driving at an angle may cause joint failure or a weak connection.



### Always Set Depth of Drive

Adjust the tool's depth control so the underneath side of the head contacts the surface of the plywood/osb. Do not drive the pin's head so deep as to compromise the materials strength. The surface layer can be damaged and holding values will be significantly reduced. Do not leave the pin's head too high, which will not hold the plywood/osb against the studs.

### Long Span Supports

Cold formed steel studs with long spans have a tendency to flex and bow when pushed on. Whenever possible try to support the long spans with stiffeners and supports. When firing into 16 gauge material on long spans the use of GripShank® knurled pins can be substituted with regular knurled pins to minimize deflection with the more aggressive shank if the withdrawal values are acceptable.