

$$2) 2F_{u2} D t_2 / n_u \quad (\text{Eq. 5.4.3-2})$$

$$3) 4.2(t_2^3 D)^{1/2} F_{u2} / n_s, \text{ for } t_2 \leq t_1 \quad (\text{Eq. 5.4.3-3})$$

$$4) P_{ns} / (1.25 n_s) \quad (\text{Eq. 5.4.3-4})$$

#### 5.4.4 Minimum Spacing of Screws

The minimum distance between screw centers shall be 2.5 times the nominal screw diameter.

### 5.5 Building Sheathing Connections

#### 5.5.1 Endlaps

Minimum endlaps shall be those expressed in Table 5.5.1-1.

#### 5.5.2 Sidelaps

For a sinusoidal corrugated sheet, the minimum sidelap for roofing shall have a width equal to the pitch of the cor-

rugations, and the minimum sidelap for siding shall have a width equal to half the pitch.

For a trapezoidal sheet of a depth greater than 1 in. (25 mm) the minimum sidelap for both roofing and siding shall have a developed width equal to the width of the narrowest flat plus 2 in. (50 mm). A trapezoidal sheet with a depth of 1 in. (25 mm) or less shall have an overlap of proven design including an anti-siphoning feature.

#### 5.5.3 Fasteners in Laps

The minimum size of fasteners used in end laps and side laps shall be #12 (5.5 mm) for screws and  $3/16$  in. (5 mm) diameter for rivets. The maximum spacing for sidelap fasteners shall be 12 in. (300 mm). Endlap fasteners shall be located no more than 2 in. (50 mm) from the end of the overlapping sheet.

#### 5.5.4 Flashing

Flashing shall be formed from aluminum sheet.

**Table 5.5.1-1  
MINIMUM END LAPS**

| Depth of section   | Minimum End Laps                                       |                                |                   |
|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
|  | Roofing, slope greater than 2 on 12, less than 3 on 12 | Roofing, slope 3 on 12 or more | Siding            |
| 1 in. or less<br>(25 mm or less)   | —  | 6 in.<br>(150 mm)              | 4 in.<br>(100 mm) |
| Greater than 1 in., less than 2 in.<br>(Greater than 25 mm, less than 50 mm) | 9 in.<br>(230 mm)                                      | 6 in.<br>(150 mm)              | 4 in.<br>(100 mm) |
| 2 in. or more (50 mm or more)  | 9 in.<br>(230 mm)                                      | 6 in.<br>(150 mm)              | 6 in.<br>(150 mm) |

$$P_{not} = K_s D t_c F_{ty2} \quad (Eq. 5.4.2.1-1)$$

where  $K_s = 1.01$  for  $0.060 \text{ in.} \leq t_c < 0.080 \text{ in.}$   
 $(1.5 \text{ mm} \leq t_c < 2 \text{ mm})$

$$K_s = 1.20 \text{ for } 0.080 \text{ in.} \leq t_c \leq 0.125 \text{ in.}$$

$$(2 \text{ mm} \leq t_c \leq 3 \text{ mm})$$

b. for  $0.125 \text{ in.} < t_c < 0.25 \text{ in.}$  ( $3 \text{ mm} < t_c < 6.3 \text{ mm}$ )

$$P_{not} = 1.2DF_{ty2}(0.25 - t_c) + 1.16A_{sn}F_{tu2}(t_c - 0.125)$$

$$(Eq. 5.4.2.1-2)$$

c. for  $0.25 \text{ in.} \leq t_c \leq 0.375 \text{ in.}$  ( $6.3 \text{ mm} \leq t_c \leq 10 \text{ mm}$ )

$$P_{not} = 0.58 A_{sn} t_c F_{tu2} \quad (Eq. 5.4.2.1-3)$$

2) For spaced threads (screw thread types AB, B, BP, BF, and BT)

a. for  $0.038 \text{ in.} \leq t_c \leq 2/n$  ( $1 \text{ mm} < t_c < 2/n$ )

$$P_{not} = K_s D t_c F_{ty2} \quad (Eq. 5.4.2.1-4)$$

where  $K_s = 1.01$  for  $0.038 \text{ in.} \leq t_c < 0.080 \text{ in.}$   
 $(1 \text{ mm} \leq t_c < 2 \text{ mm})$

$$K_s = 1.20 \text{ for } 0.080 \text{ in.} \leq t_c < 2/n \text{ (} 2 \text{ mm} \leq t_c < 2/n)$$

b. for  $2/n < t_c < 4/n$

$$P_{not} = 1.2D F_{ty2}(4/n - t_c) + 3.26D F_{tu2}(t_c - 2/n)$$

$$(Eq. 5.4.2.1-5)$$

c. for  $4/n \leq t_c \leq 0.375 \text{ in.}$  ( $4/n \leq t_c \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ )

$$P_{not} = 1.63D t_c F_{tu2} \quad (Eq. 5.4.2.1-6)$$

### 5.4.2.2 Pull-Over

The nominal pull-over strength,  $P_{nov}$ , for pulling connected material over the head of a screw or washer, if present, is:

$$P_{nov} = C t_l F_{tul} (D_{ws} - D_h) \quad (Eq. 5.4.2.2-1)$$

where  $C$  is a coefficient that depends on screw location (1.0 for valley fastening and 0.7 for crown fastening), and  $D_{ws}$  is the larger of the screw head diameter or the washer diameter, but no greater than  $5/8 \text{ in.}$  ( $16 \text{ mm}$ ). (See Section 5.4.2 for the washer thickness requirement.) The nominal pull-over strength need not be less than the pull-over

strength computed from equation 5.4.2.2-2 for countersunk screws.

For countersunk screws with an  $82^\circ$  nominal angle head, the nominal pull-over strength is:

$$P_{nov} = (0.27 + 1.45t_1/D) D t_1 F_{ty1} \quad (Eq. 5.4.2.2-2)$$

for  $0.06 \text{ in.} \leq t_1 < 0.19 \text{ in.}$  ( $1.5 \text{ mm} \leq t_1 < 5 \text{ mm}$ ) and  $t_1/D \leq 1.1$ . If  $t_1/D > 1.1$ , use  $t_1/D = 1.1$

### 5.4.3 Screw Shear and Bearing

The shear force on a screw shall not exceed the least of:

- 1)  $2\phi_u F_{tu1} D t_1$ . If the screw is countersunk, one-half the depth of the countersink shall be deducted from  $t_1$ .
- 2)  $2\phi_u F_{tu2} D t_2$
- 3)  $4.2 (t_2^3 D)^{1/2} \phi_{sc} F_{tu2}$ , for  $t_2 \leq t_1$
- 4)  $\phi_{sc} P_{ns}/1.25$

### 5.4.4 Minimum Spacing of Screws

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## 5.5 Building Sheathing Connections

### 5.5.1 Endlaps

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### 5.5.4 Flashing

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