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(54) **DRYWALL SPACING JOIST HANGER**

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Publication Classification

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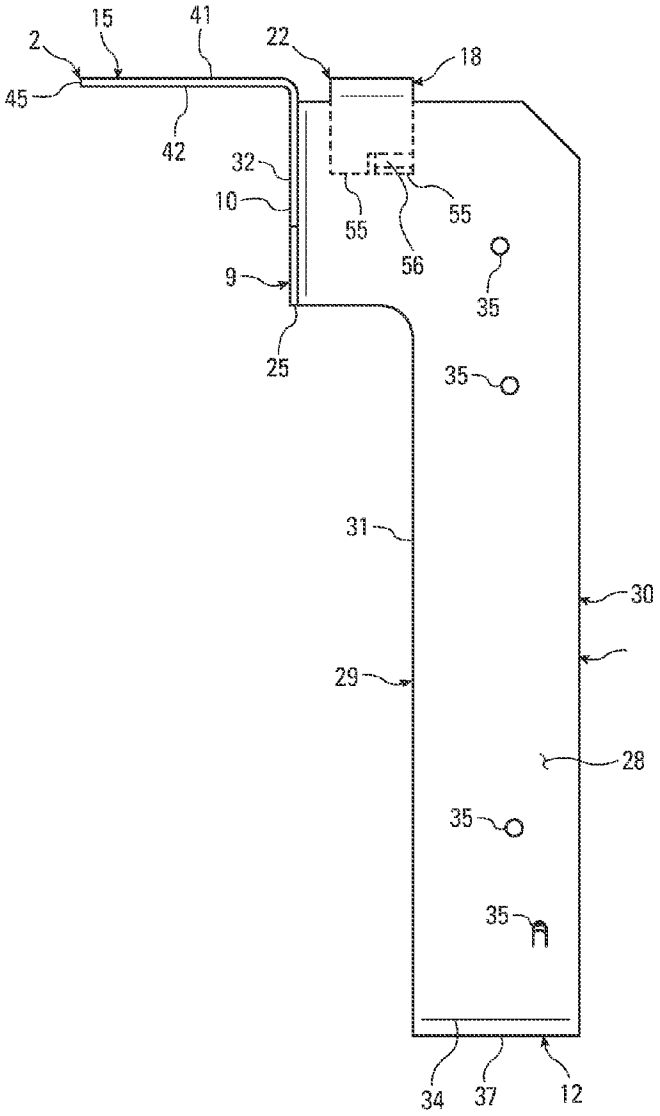
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A connection utilizing a joist hanger to hang a joist or beam from a wood structural support member such as a top plate or header in cooperation with a first plurality of fasteners such as screws or nails and one or more substantially vertical fire-resistant panels such as drywall.



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Simpson Strong-Tie Company Inc. v. Columbia Insurance Company
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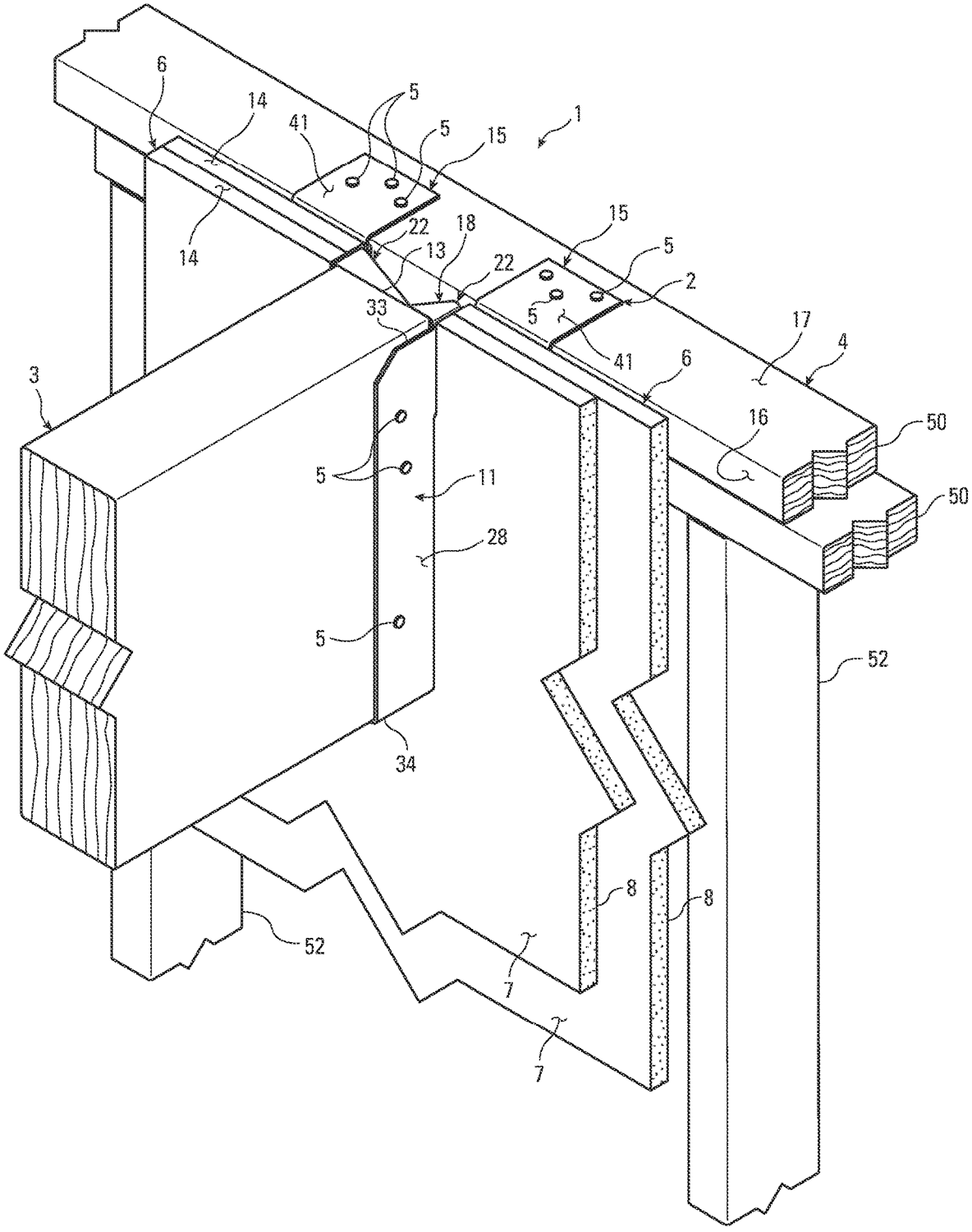

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Fig. 1

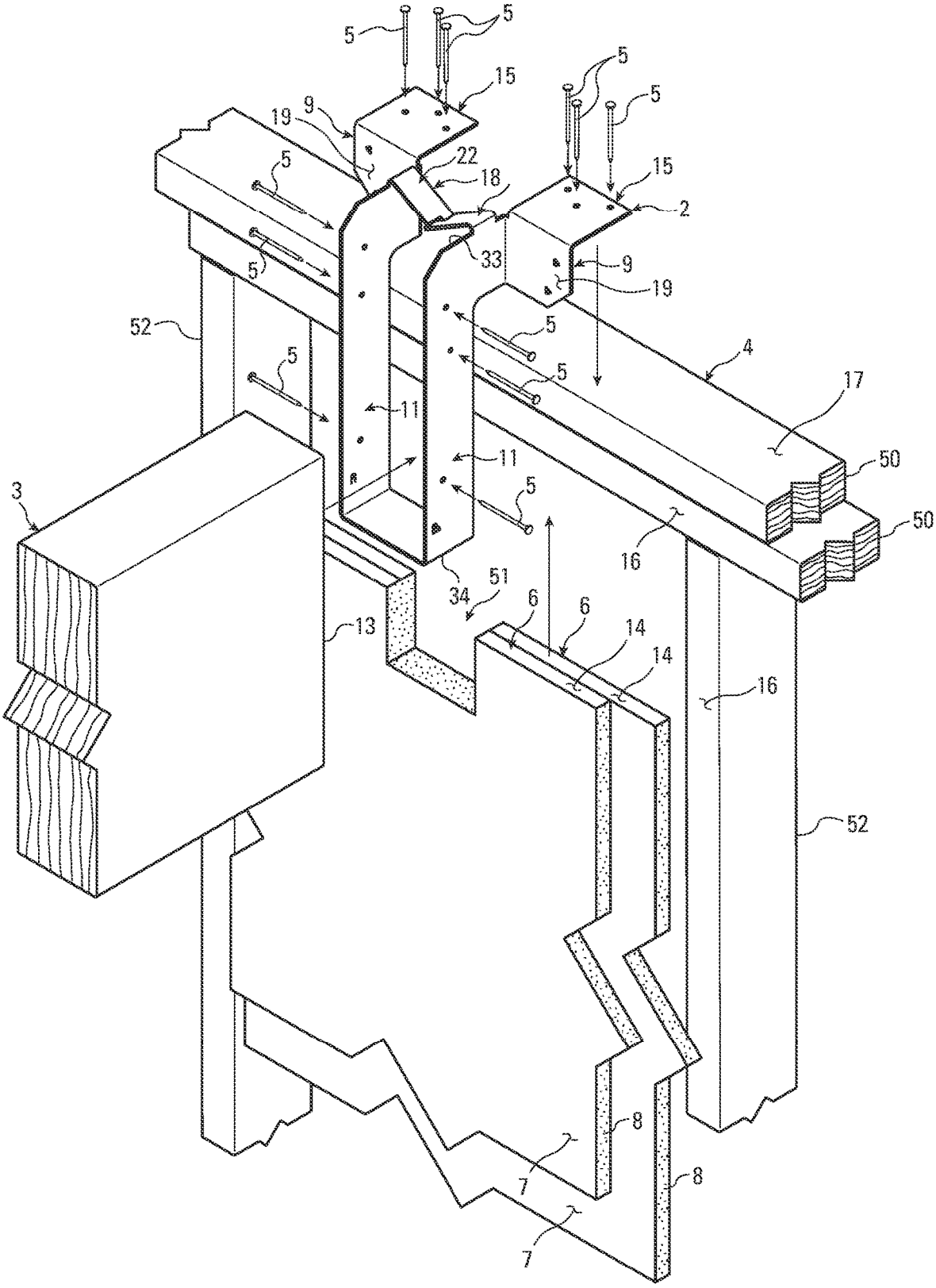

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Fig. 2

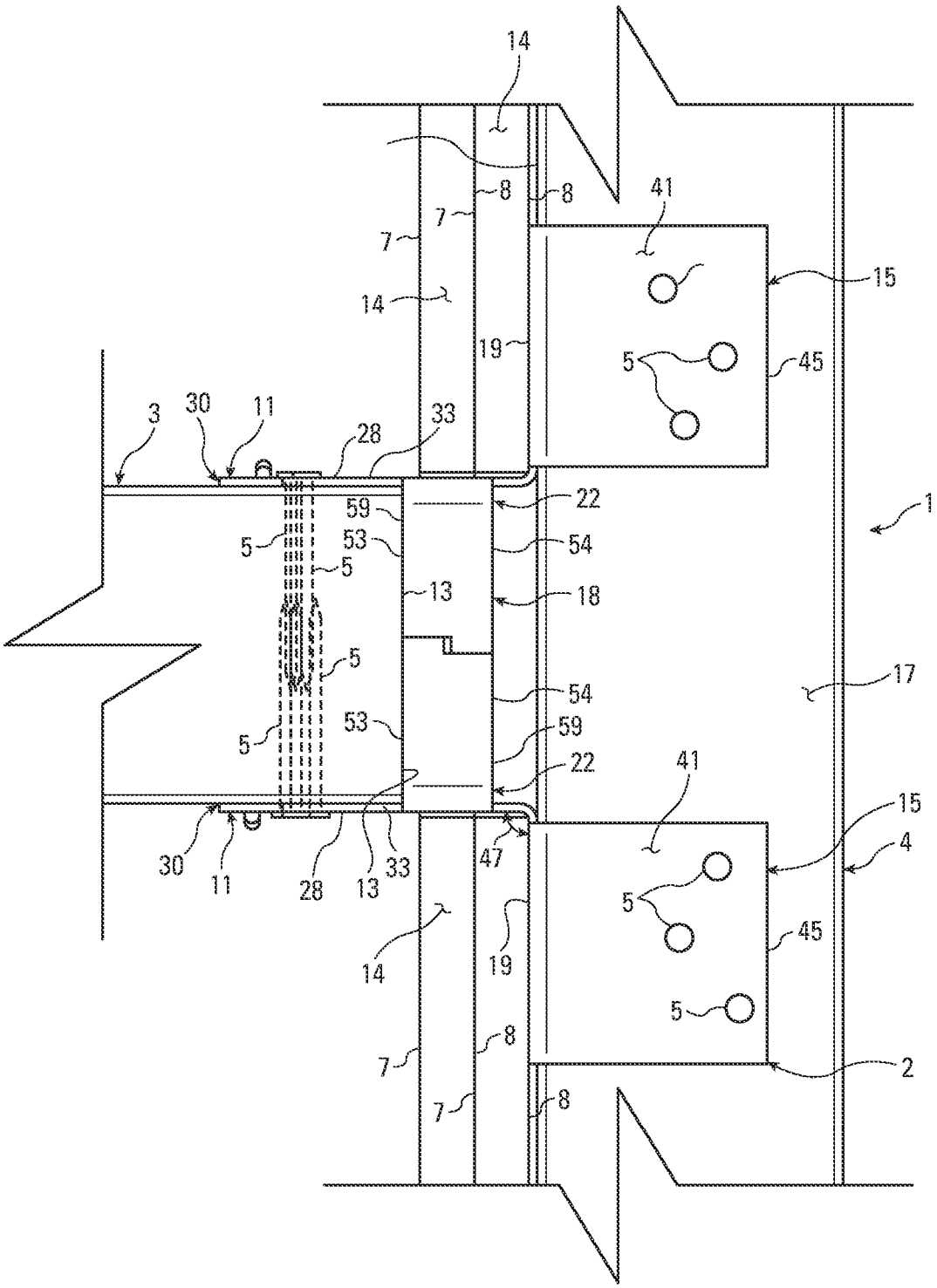

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Fig. 3

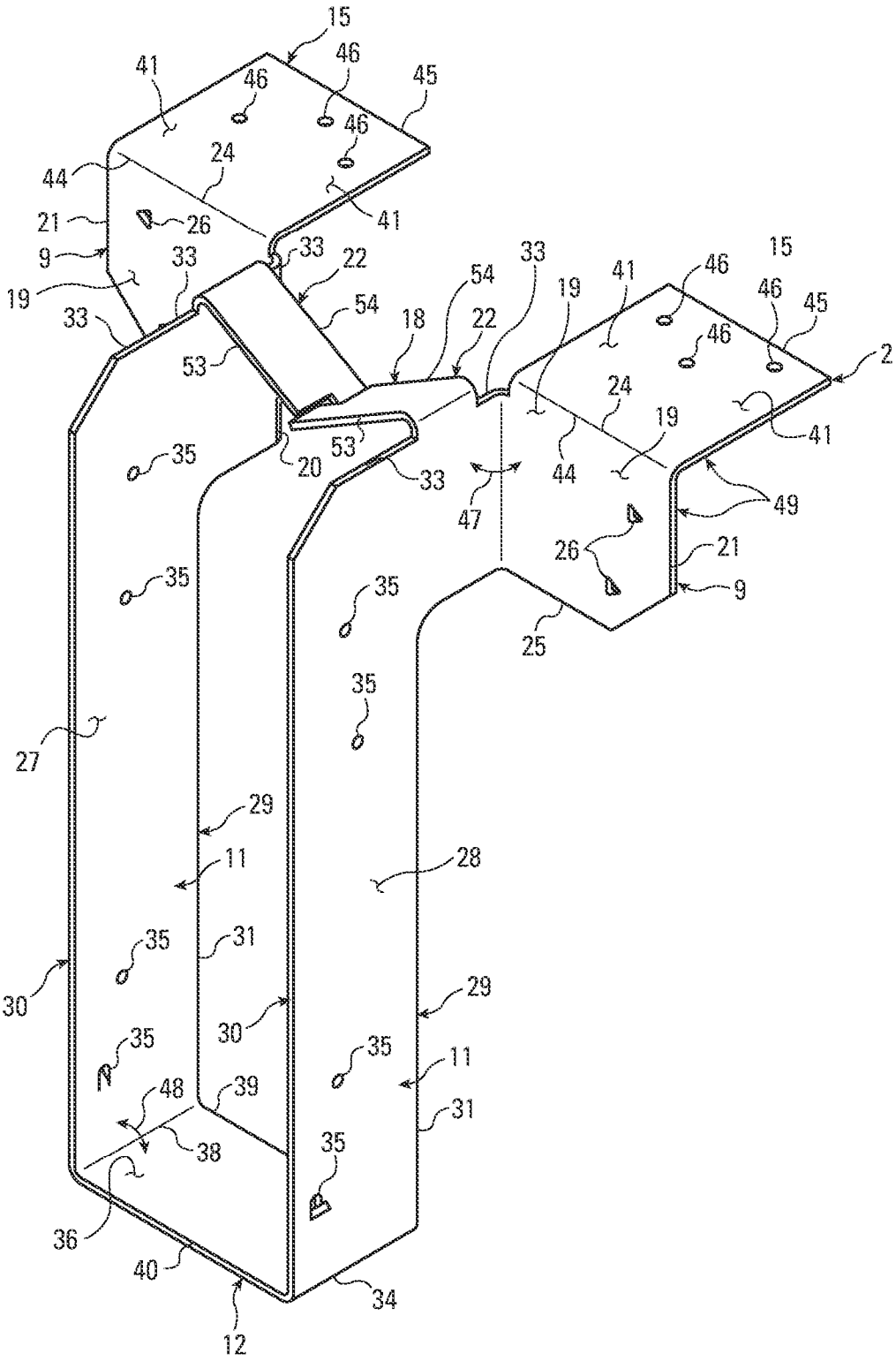

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Fig. 4

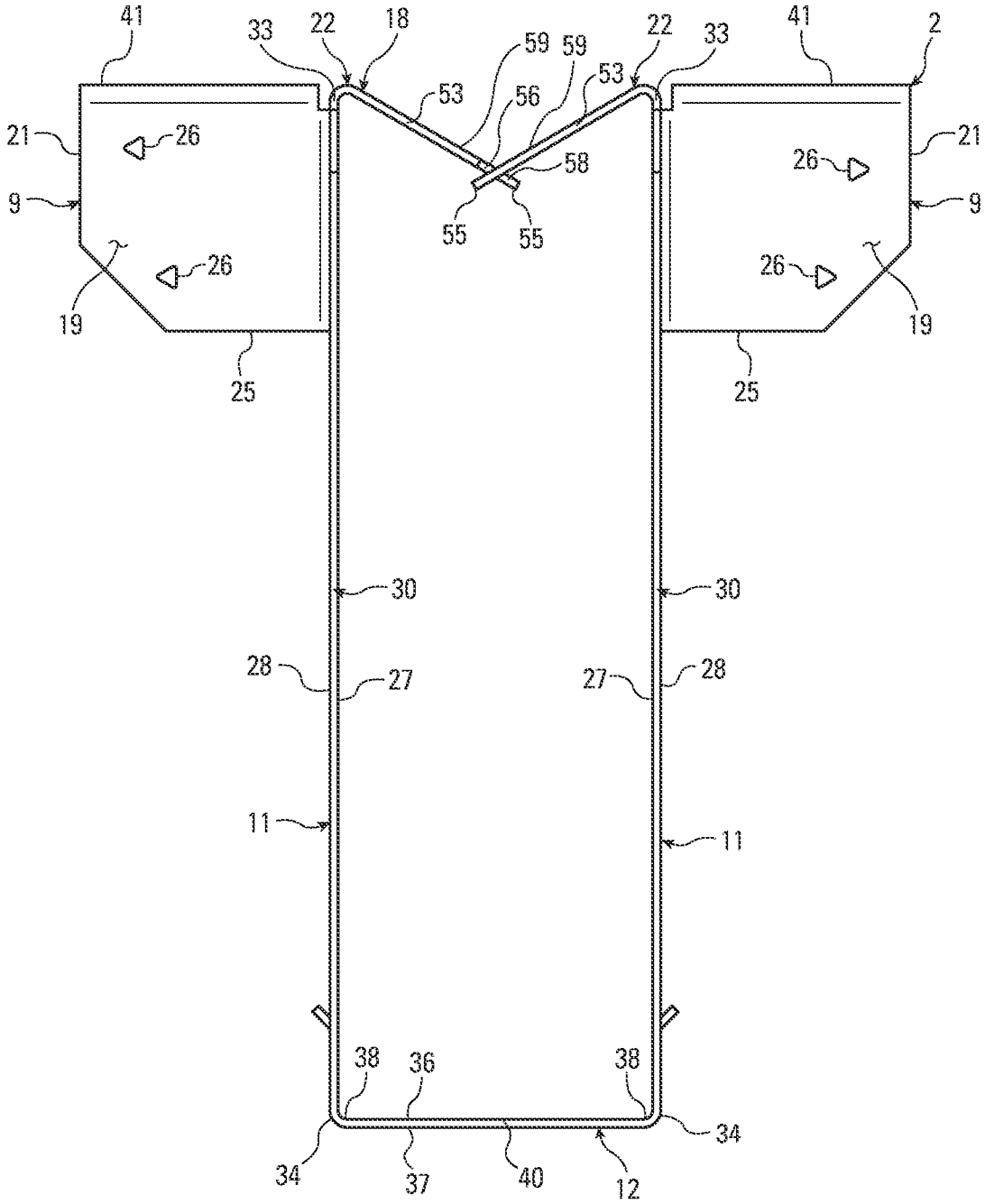

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Fig. 5

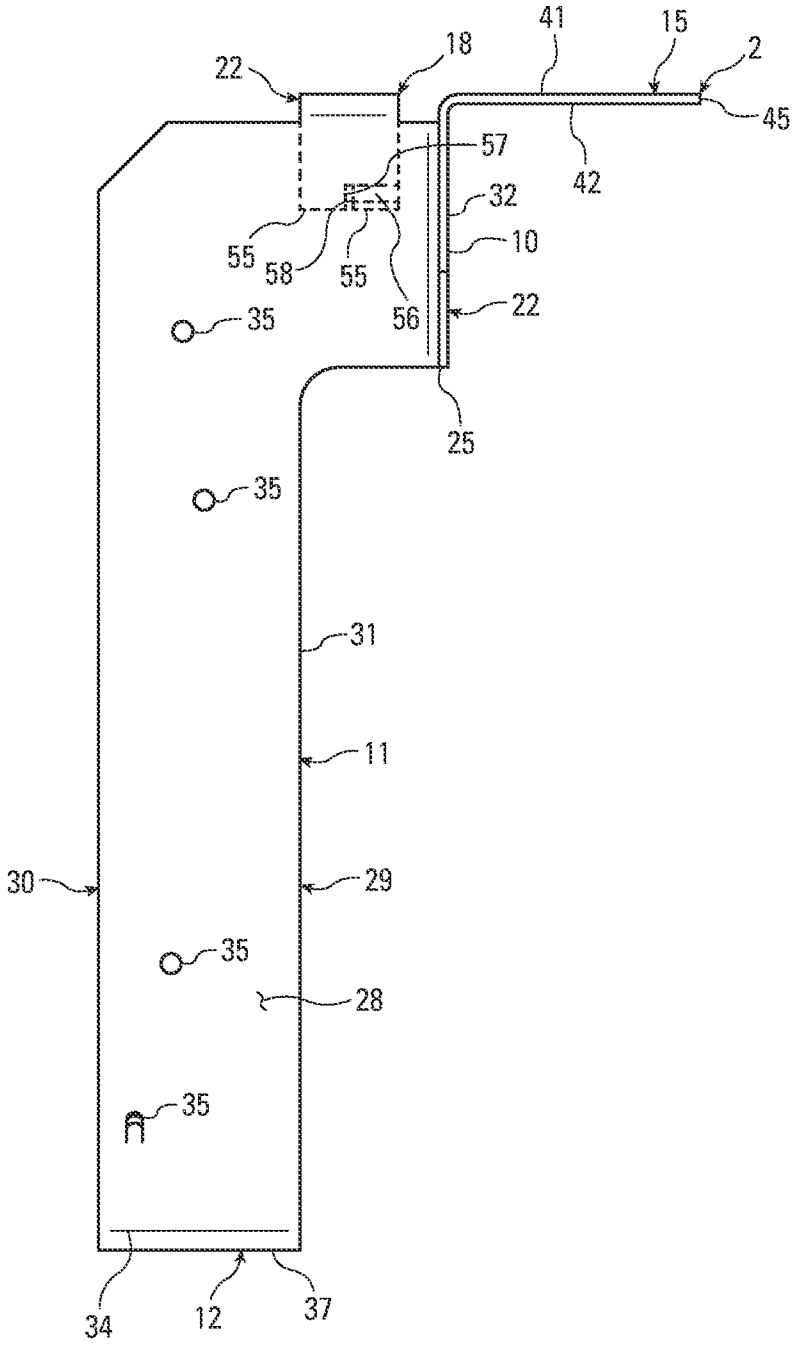

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Fig. 6

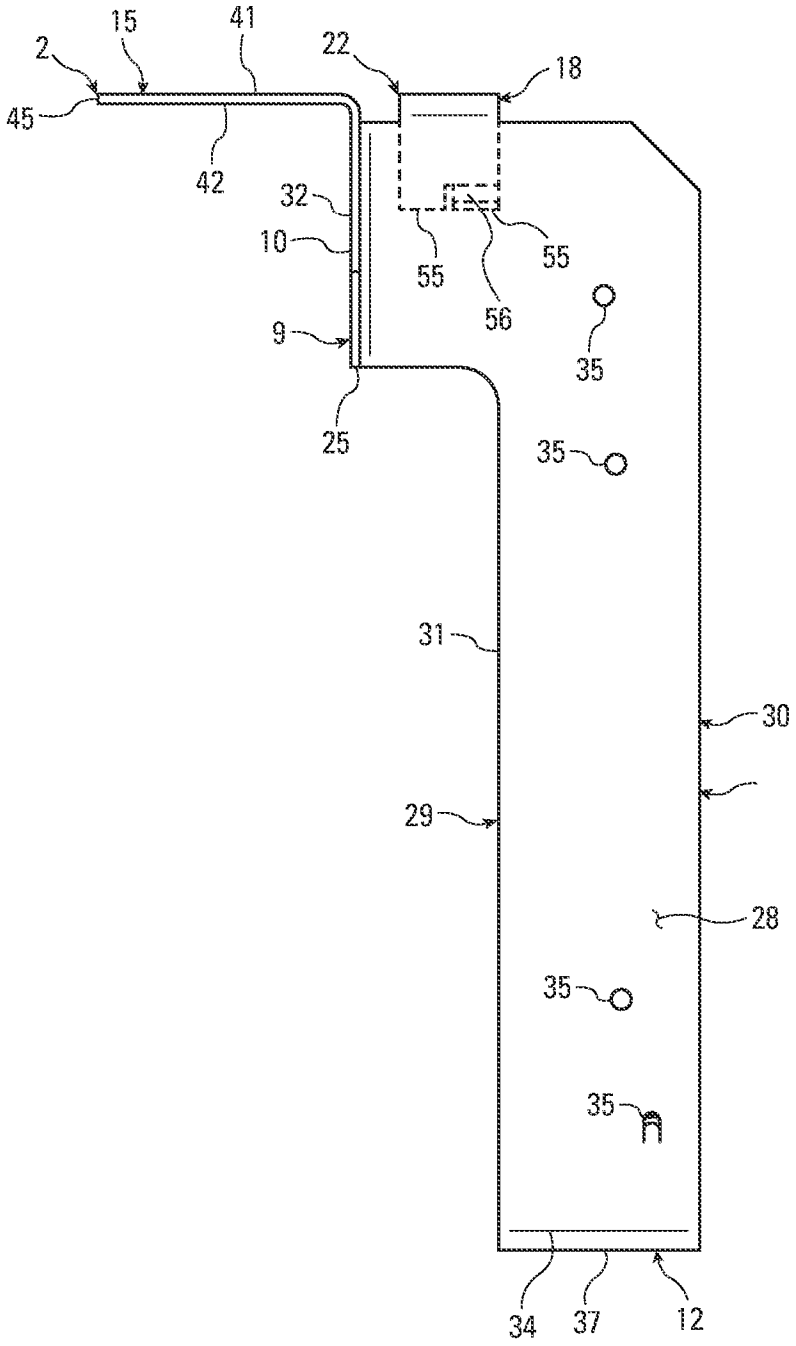


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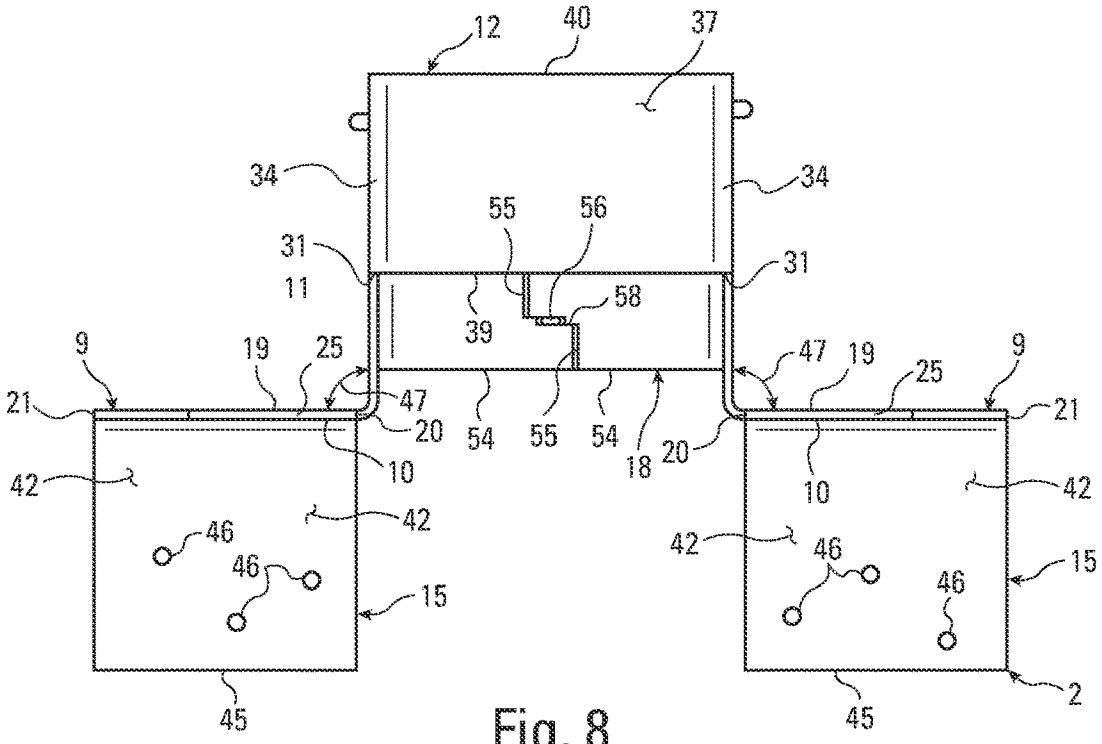

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Fig. 8

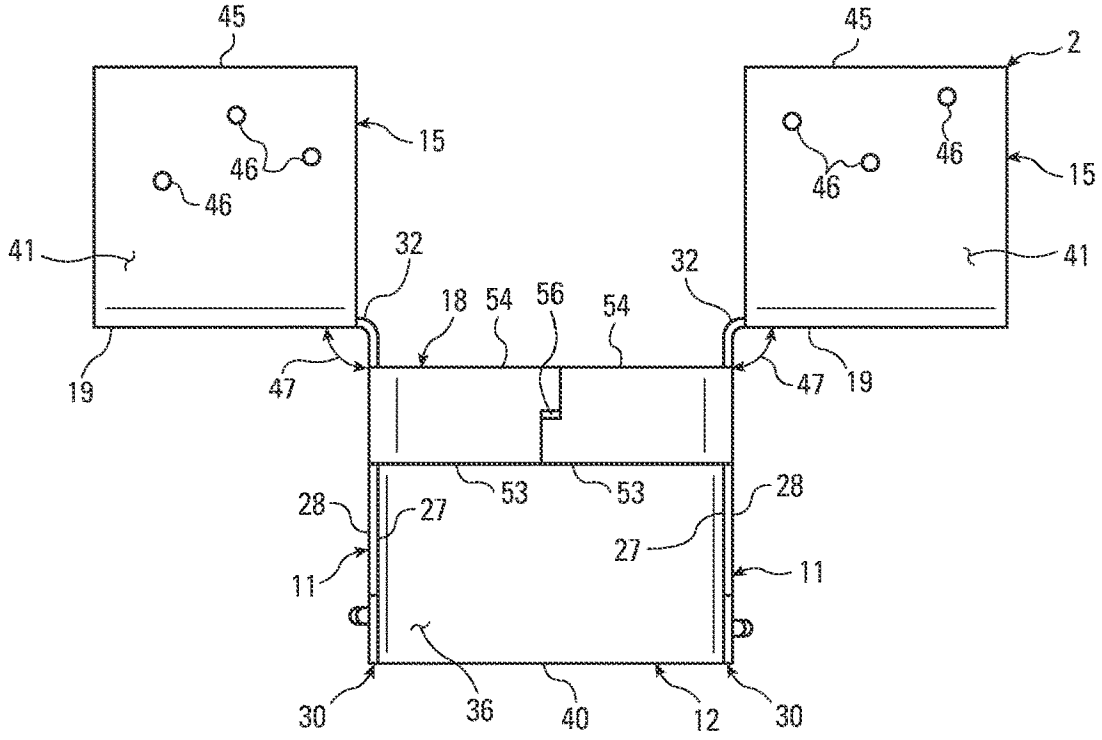

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Fig. 9

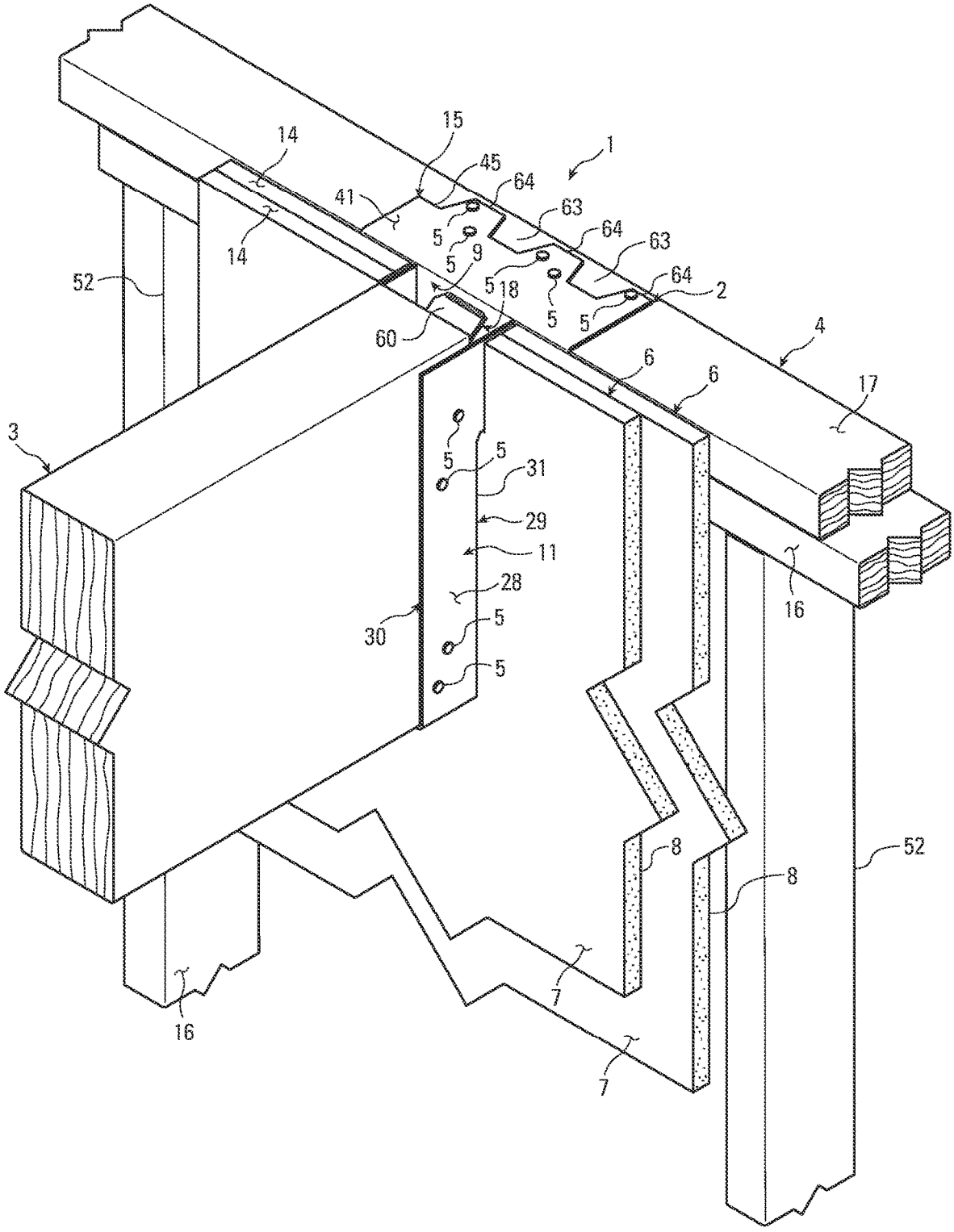


Fig. 10

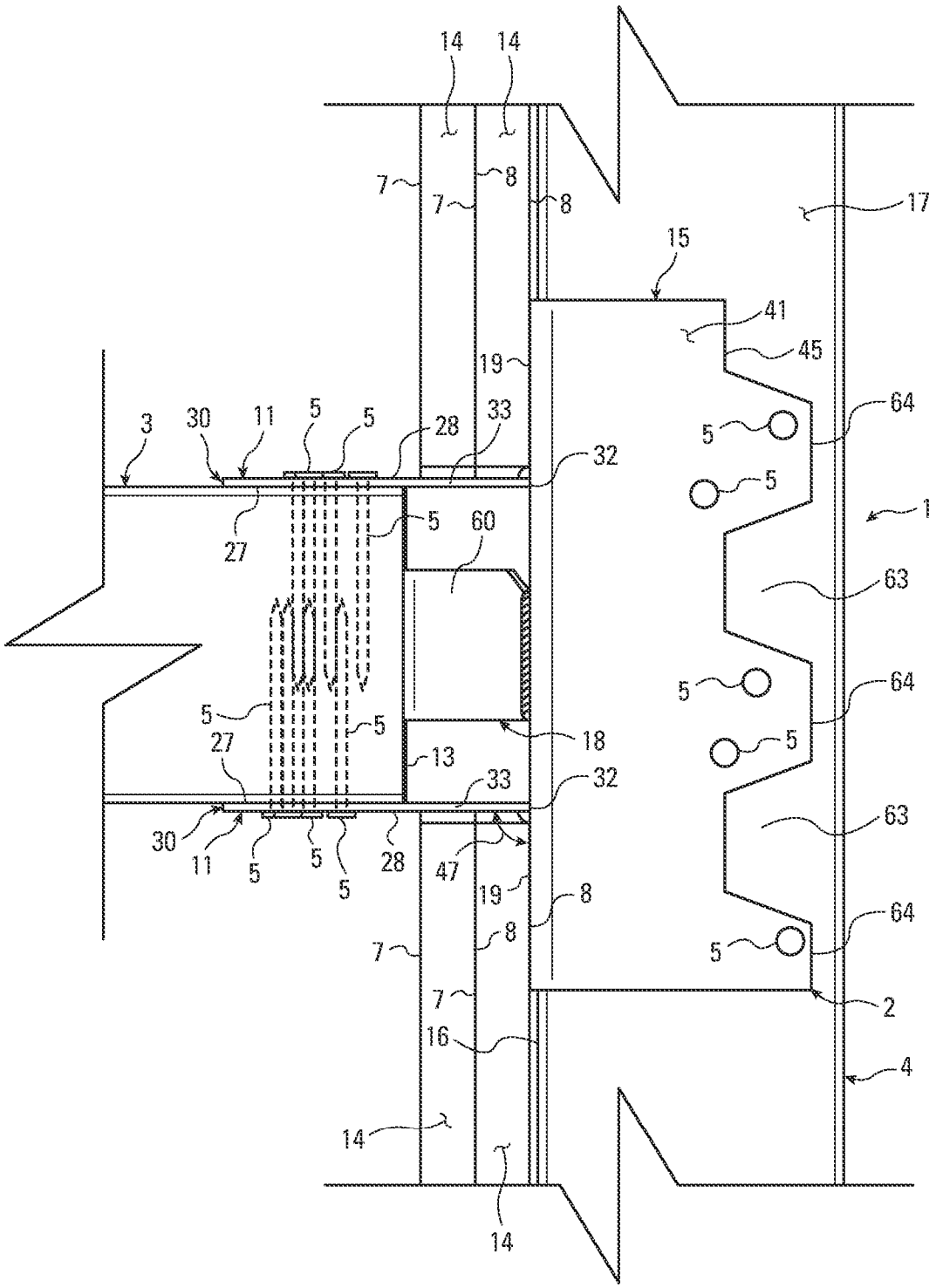

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Fig. 11

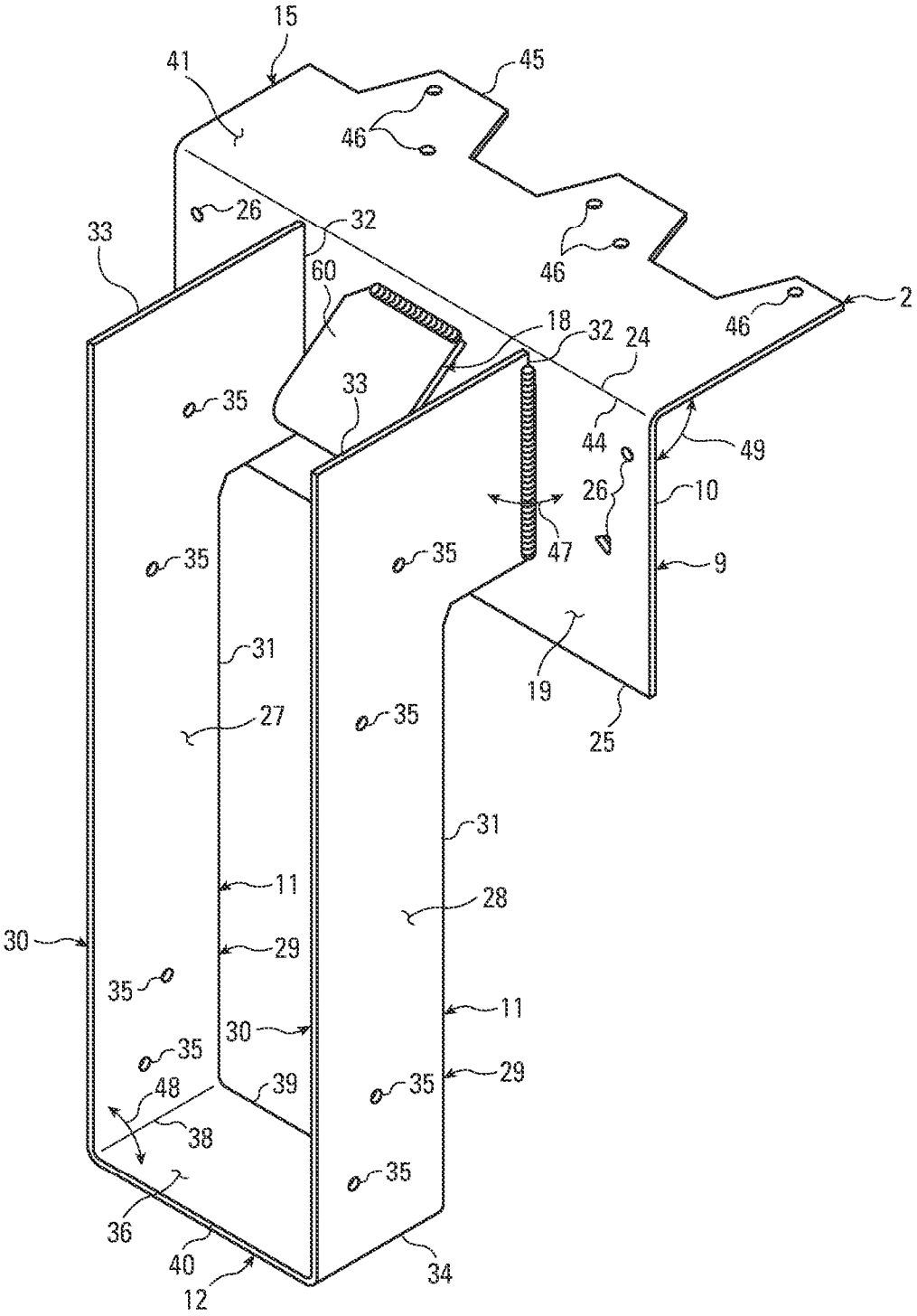

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Fig. 12

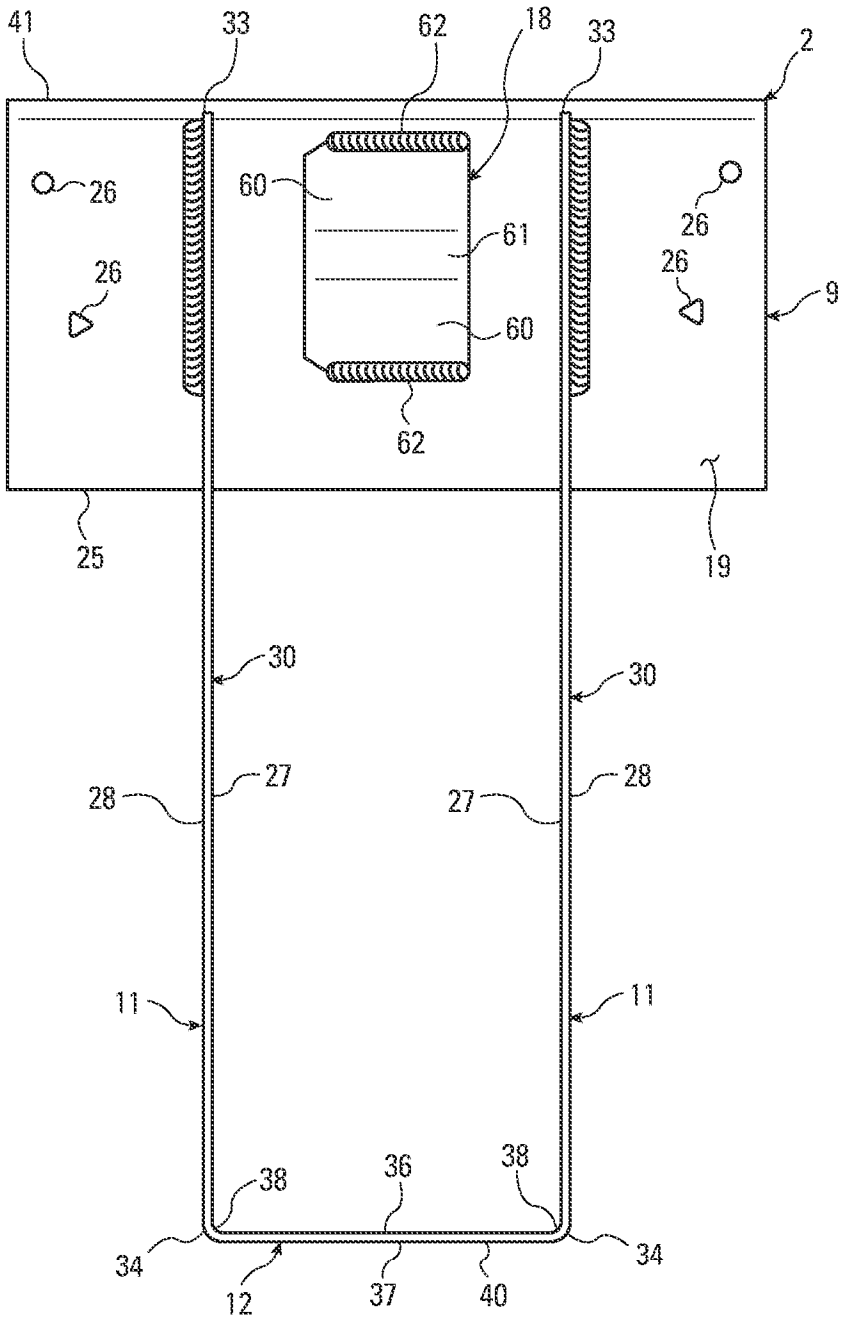

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Fig. 13

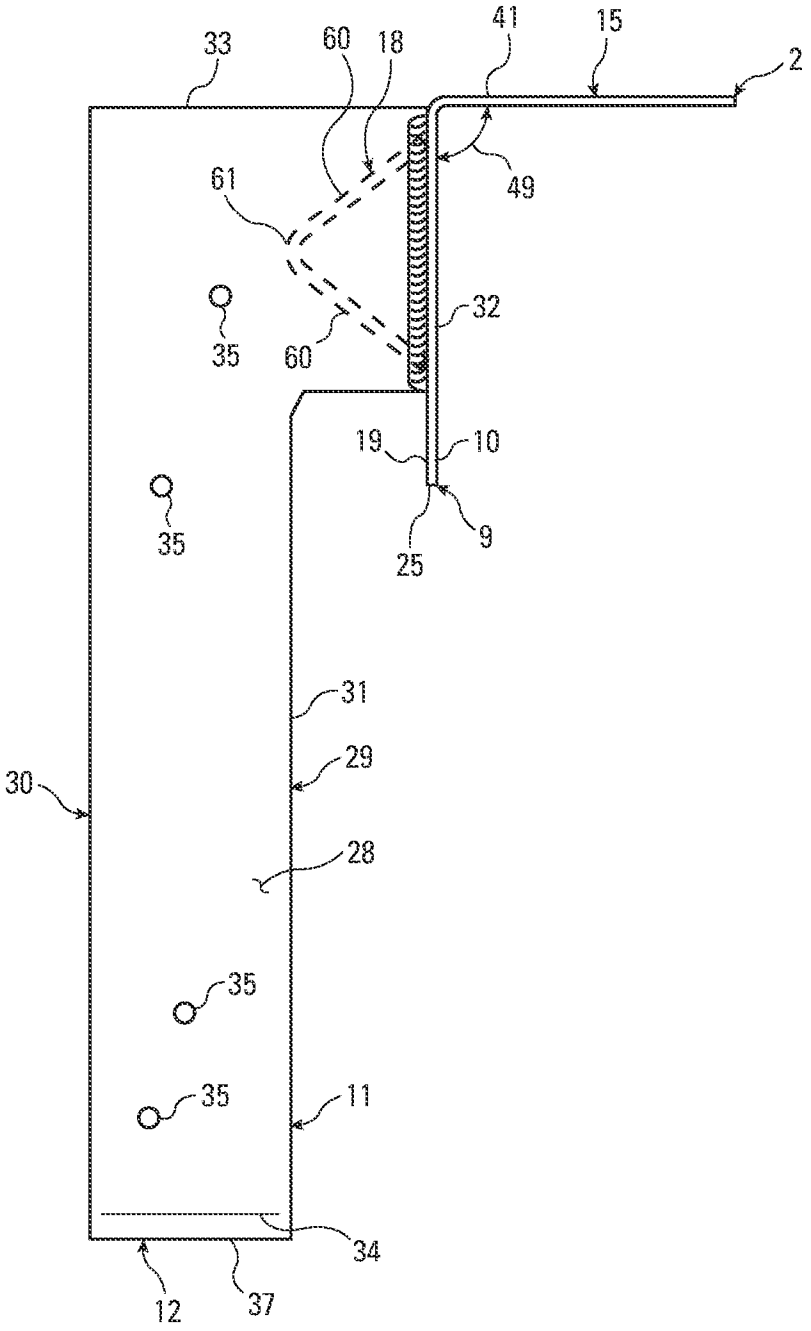

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Fig. 14

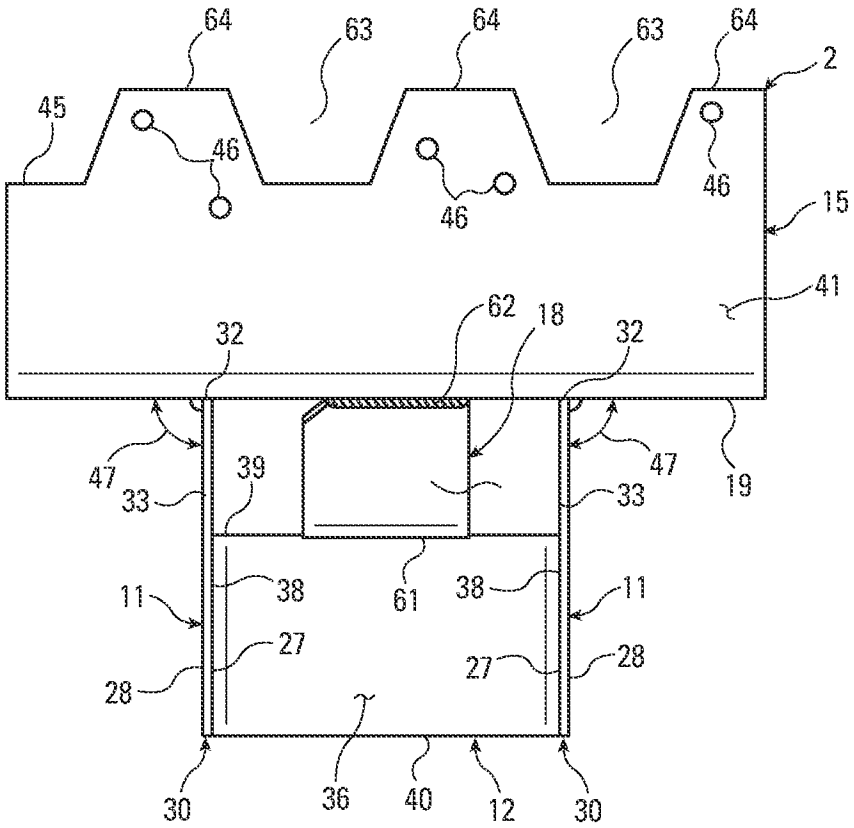

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Fig. 15

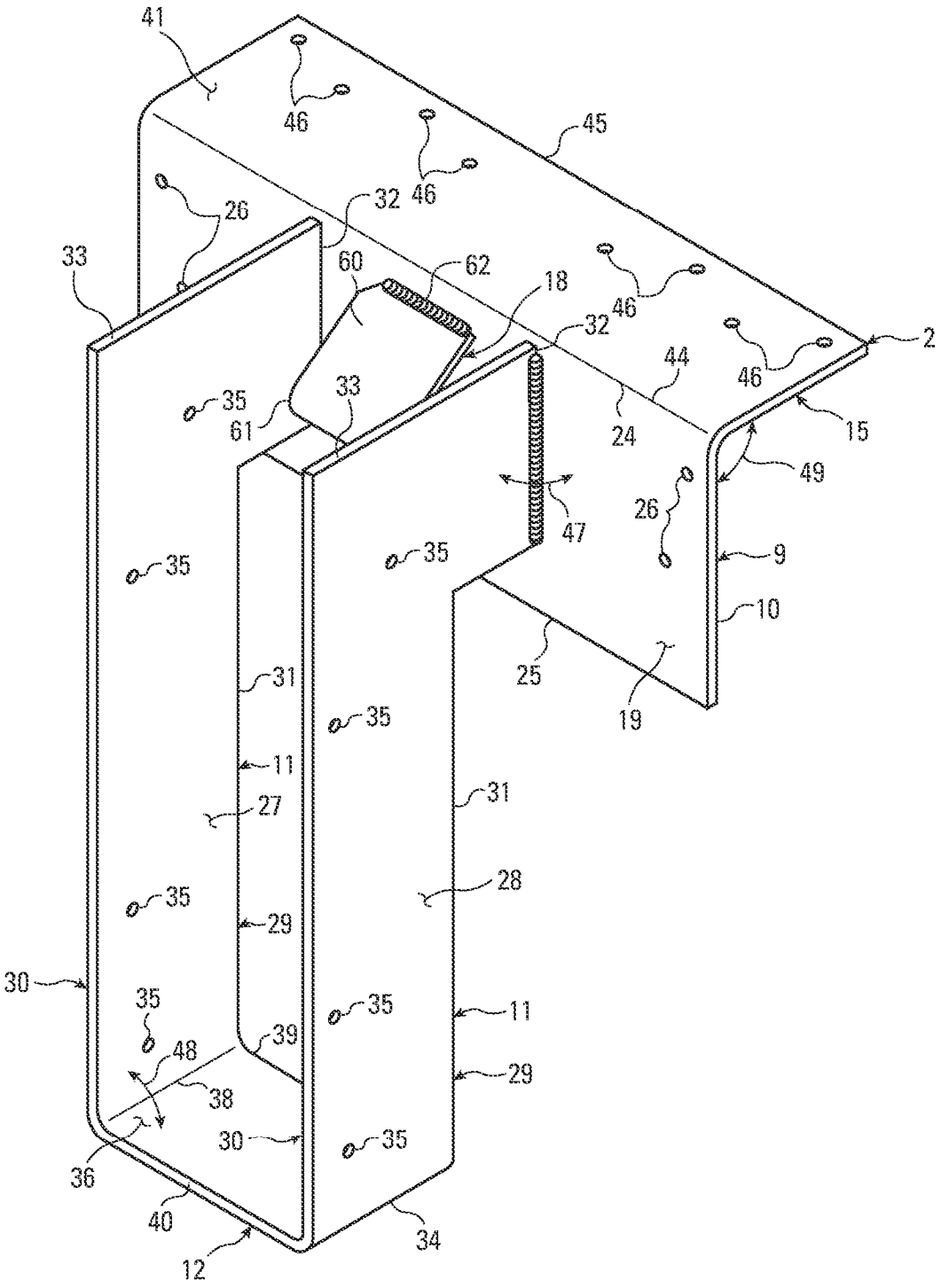

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Fig. 16

DRYWALL SPACING JOIST HANGER

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to building construction, and more particularly to a joist hanger adapted to secure a joist to a wall or other structural support member with one or more drywall panels disposed between the end of the joist and the front surface of the structural support member.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Joist hangers are used in building construction to secure the ends of joists or other members to walls, headers and/or other support members. Typically, the joist hanger includes a u-shaped portion that receives the joist. The bottom surface of the joist rests on the seat of the hanger, and the side walls of the hanger are dimensioned to closely receive the side faces of the joist, providing it with lateral support.

[0003] Where appropriate, the joist may be connected to the hanger by means of nails driven through the side walls into the side faces of the joist. These nails may simply be driven horizontally into the joist, in which case they are preferably short nails that will not pass all the way through the joist. Alternatively, longer nails may be used that are driven horizontally and at an acute angle into the joist such that they are driven into the header as well. This has been referred to as double-shear nailing. The other common way to nail the hanger to the joist is to use short nails that are driven downward at an angle into the joist only.

[0004] Often, in order to connect the joist hanger to the header, back flanges are attached to the side walls. Generally, these flanges extend laterally from the side walls, to overlap a portion of the face of the wall. These flanges can extend inwardly or outwardly from the side walls, depending on design considerations.

[0005] Openings may be provided in the back flanges to receive fasteners. These fasteners are generally nails in light-frame wood construction. Screws and bolts are also used in wood construction, depending on the size of the members to be joined and other considerations. In light-gauge steel construction, sheet metal screws, bolts and rivets are commonly used.

[0006] In perhaps the simplest hangers, the back flanges extend outwardly from the side flanges, providing an easily-accessed fastening face. Fasteners are then driven though the back flanges into the support wall. In other instances, design considerations dictate which particular attachment method is used for attaching the joist and the hanger to the support wall.

[0007] In addition, top flanges may be attached to the back flanges to aid in attaching the hanger to the support wall. Hangers with top flanges are generally referred to as top-flange hangers. Hangers without top flanges are generally referred to as face-mount hangers. If the top flanges wrap over the top of the header and down the back of the header, the hanger can be called a wrap-around hanger. Again, various design considerations dictate what features are present in a hanger, and various building considerations dictate which hanger, or type of hanger, is used in a particular situation. Generally, if a top flange is used and the header is made of wood, pre-formed holes are provided in the top flanges to receive suitable fasteners for connecting the top flange to the header. Such fastener openings may not be present in light-gauge steel construction because the hanger is typically fastened to the support wall with self-drilling sheet metal screws or by welding.

[0008] As mentioned above, it is often desirable to fasten the joist to the hanger. This is generally done to resist uplift forces acting on the joist. Such forces are often caused by lateral loading on the building due to high winds or seismic activity. Also, one end of a joist must be downwardly restrained if that joist is cantilevered (e.g., to support an overhanging deck). As mentioned above, openings may be provided in the side walls of the hanger so that the joist can be held down with fasteners driven through the openings and into the joist.

[0009] Drywall is used in fire barriers, but it can be difficult to shield supporting structural members like top plates and headers at the connection between the supporting wall and a supported joist, because drywall is susceptible to cracking and crushing and has little bearing strength with regard to fasteners received in the drywall. The present invention allows drywall to be easily applied to the supporting structural members, providing some shielding from fire and heat, and provides a joist hanger connection that still allows the drywall to serve as a fire barrier. Importantly, the present invention does not require additional components. The drywall can simply be notched where the projecting side walls of the hanger will pass through the drywall, and then the drywall is inserted between the end of the joist and the wall.

[0010] The present invention uses sufficiently strong material for the side walls and the back flanges of the hanger such that they can hold the hanger away from the header and against the one or more drywall panels disposed between the joist and the support member without sagging. The hanger bears the load of the joist without crushing the drywall either during installation or use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The present invention provides a connection that allows a joist hanger carrying a joist to be attached to a supporting structural member with fire-resisting, drywall panels interposed between the end of the joist and the supporting structural member such that the drywall panels can help shield the supporting structural member from damage from fire, while providing a strong connection between the joist and the supporting structural member.

[0012] The present invention provides a connection in which a joist hanger is fastened to a structural member with drywall panels that have little or no dowel bearing strength being interposed between the end of the joist and the surface of the structural member. The drywall panels cover enough of the end of the joist and enough of the surface of the structural member such that the drywall panels provide some protection to the structural member from the effects of fire.

[0013] The present invention provides a connection in which a portion of the joist hanger is held away from the supporting structural member to which it is attached. The present invention provides a joist hanger that has side walls or side members that extend through the one or more drywall panels interposed between the portion of the joist hanger that receives the joist and the supporting structural member. The present invention allows drywall panels to be placed over a supporting structural member thereby providing some shielding from the deleterious effects of fire and heat, with

substantial portions of the top edges of the drywall panels reaching at least as high as the top of the structural support member.

[0014] The present invention provides a connection in which the joist hanger is provided with a stand-off member for holding the joist away from the support wall.

[0015] In one form of the joist hanger, the stand-off is attached to the back plate member or top flange of the joist hanger. In one form of the joist hanger, the stand-off is attached to one or more of the side walls of the joist hanger.

[0016] The present invention provides a connection in which the joist hanger is connected to the supporting structural member by cantilevered side walls that extend through the one or more drywall panels.

[0017] The present invention provides a joist hanger that can be fastened to a structural support member with substantially non-load-bearing drywall panels being interposed between the end of the joist and the structural support member.

[0018] The present invention provides a hanger with a stand-off member that spans the distance between the end surface of the joist and the support member front face.

[0019] The present invention provides a hanger with side walls having back edges, with the upper portions of the back edges of the side walls being offset from the respective lower portions of the back edges of the side walls.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] FIG. **1** is an upper right perspective view of a connection formed according to the present invention.

[0021] FIG. **2** is an exploded, perspective view of a connection formed according to the present invention.

[0022] FIG. **3** is a top plan view of the connection shown in FIG. **1**.

[0023] FIG. **4** is an upper right perspective view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **1**.

[0024] FIG. **5** is a front elevation view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **1**.

[0025] FIG. **6** is a left side elevation view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **1**.

[0026] FIG. **7** is a right side elevation view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **1**.

[0027] FIG. **8** is a bottom plan view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **1**.

[0028] FIG. **9** is a top plan view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **1**.

[0029] FIG. **10** is an upper right perspective view of an alternate joist hanger making the connection shown of the present invention.

[0030] FIG. **11** is a top plan view of the connection shown in FIG. **10**.

[0031] FIG. **12** is an upper right perspective view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **10**.

[0032] FIG. **13** is a front elevation view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **10**.

[0033] FIG. **14** is a left side elevation view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **10**.

[0034] FIG. **15** is a top plan view of the joist hanger shown in FIG. **10**.

[0035] FIG. **16** is an upper right perspective view of an alternate joist hanger.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0036] As shown in FIG. **1**, the invention is a connection **1** utilizing a joist hanger **2** to hang a joist **3** from a structural support member **4** in cooperation with one or more fasteners **5**, and one or more substantially vertical drywall panels **6** are interposed between the joist **3** and the structural support member **4**.

[0037] Preferably, the one or more drywall panels **6** shield the structural support member **4**, and each of the one or more fire-resistant panels **6** has a front face **7**, a back face **8** opposite the front face **7**, and negligible dowel bearing strength. In order to show the vertically disposed studs and top plate **4** that makes up the wall the panels **6** are not shown as covering these members completely; however, preferably the panels **6** cover all of the structural members that make up the wall to a substantial degree to help protect them from fire.

[0038] Preferably, the structural support member **4** has a substantially vertical front face **16** and significant dowel bearing strength. The joist hanger **2** preferably supports the joist **3**. The joist **3** has an end face **13** spaced away from the front face **16** of the structural support member **4**.

[0039] Preferably, the joist hanger **2** has one or more back plate members **9**. In FIGS. **1-9**, the joist hanger **2** is shown with multiple back plate member **9**. In the embodiments shown in FIGS. **10-16**, the joist hanger **2** has a single back plate member **9**. The joist hanger **2** has a first side wall or side member **11**, and a second side wall or side member **11**.

[0040] The first back plate member **9** preferably has a first back face **10** in parallel registration with the front face **16** of the structural support member **4**. Preferably, the second back plate member **9**, if present, also has a second back face **10** in parallel registration with the front face **16** of the structural support member **4**. The first side member **11** preferably is connected to the first back plate member **9**. Preferably, the second side member **11** is connected to the first back plate member **9** or the second back plate member **9**, if present.

[0041] As shown in FIG. **2**, at least one of the first plurality of fasteners **5** preferably passes through the first back plate member **9** and into the structural support member **4**. Preferably, at least one of the first plurality of fasteners **5** passes through the second back plate member **9**, if present, and into the structural support member **4**. The joist **3** preferably is supported by the joist hanger **2**. Preferably, the one or more panels **6** are between the joist **3** and the structural support member **4** and the back face **8** of one panel **6** of the one or more panels **6** interfaces with the front face **16** of the structural support member **4**.

[0042] The one or more back plate members **9** preferably are planar, with front faces **19** opposite the back faces **10**. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. **1-9** with first and second back plate members **9**, each has first and second inner edges **20** that preferably are linear, and first and second outer edges **21** opposite the first and second inner edges **20**. The one or more back plate members **9** preferably have one or more top edges **24** that are oriented upwardly and first and second bottom edges **25** that are oriented downwardly. The one or more back plate members **9** preferably are formed with fastener openings **26**. Although the back plate members **9** are shown as splayed outwardly in opposite directions in FIGS. **1-9**, they could both be bent inwardly to face each other between the first and second side members **11**, or they could

both be bent in the same direction, either left or right, with one between the first and second side members **11**.

[0043] The joist hanger **2** of the present invention is preferably formed from sheet steel.

[0044] The first and second side members **11** preferably are planar as well, with first and second inner faces **27** that face the joist **3**, and first and second outer faces **28** opposite the first and second inner faces **27**.

[0045] As shown in FIG. **4**, the first and second side members **11** preferably have first and second back edges **29** that form an angular joint **47**, preferably an orthogonal joint, where they meet the first and second inner edges **20** of the first and second back plate members **9**. As shown in FIG. **4**, the first and second back edges **29** of the first and second side members **11** form an angular joint **47** with the back plate members **9**.

[0046] The first and second side members **11** preferably have first and second front edges **30** opposite the first and second back edges **29**.

[0047] The first and second back edges **29** preferably have lower portions **31** and upper portions **32** with the first and second lower portions **31** being offset from the first and second upper portions **32**. This creates space between the lower portion of the first and second side members **11** where the drywall panels **6** can be inserted behind the end of the joist **3** without having to notch or disturb these portions of the drywall panels **6**. The side members **11** are generally L-shaped members with the upper portions extending through the drywall panels **6**. As shown in FIG. **12** the upper portions **32** of the first and second back edges **29** are welded to the back plate **9**. As shown in FIGS. **3** and **11**, a stand-off member **18** can be attached to the hanger **2**. The stand-off members hold the end or end surface **13** of the joist away from the front surface **7** of the drywall panel **6** closest to the end **13** of the joist **3**. The lower portions **31** of the second back edges **29** are disposed in front of the front face or surface **7** of the outermost drywall panel **6** which is the front surface **7** of the drywall panel **6** closest to the end **13** of the joist **3**.

[0048] The first and second side members **11** preferably have first and second top edges **33**. As shown in FIG. **4**, side top flanges **22** can be connected to the top edges **33** to strengthen the side members **11**. As shown in FIG. **4**, the side top flanges **22** can serve as the stand-off member **18**. The first and second side members **11** also preferably have first and second bottom edges **34** opposite the first and second top edges **33**. The first and second side members **11** preferably are formed with fastener openings **35**.

[0049] The one or more panels **6** preferably are drywall panels **6**. Drywall, otherwise known as plasterboard, wallboard, gypsum board, sheetrock, or gyprock, is typically a panel made of gypsum plaster pressed between two thick sheets of paper. It is used as part of interior walls and ceilings. In the United States and Canada, drywall panels are manufactured in 48-inch wide panels in varying lengths. Common panel thicknesses are ½-inch and ⅝-inch. In the present invention, two layers of ⅝-inch drywall is preferred. Drywall is naturally fire resistant and can be used to cover and protect the structural members of a building. However, gypsum is friable and has little or no dowel bearing strength. Other panel materials and qualities are also possible.

[0050] Preferably, the joist hanger has a seat member **12** interconnecting the first and second side members **11**, and the joist **3** rests on the seat member **12** between the first and second side members **11**.

[0051] Preferably, the back surface **8** of the rearmost drywall panel **6** and the upper portions **32** of the back edges **29** of the side members **11** contact or are in close proximity to the front face **16** of the structural support member **4**. The side members **11** extend through the drywall panels **6**. Preferably, the joist hanger **2** is not embedded in the structural support member **4**, although it is attached to the structural support **4** member with fasteners **5**, and while not shown the wall can have members above what is shown in the Figs., including additional panels **6**. The seat member **12** preferably has an upper face **36** that interfaces with the joist **3**. The seat member **11** also preferably has a lower face **37** opposite the upper face **36**, first and second linear side edges **38**, a back edge **39** that can be orthogonal to the first and second side edges **38**, and a front edge **40** that can be parallel to the back edge **39**. The first and second side edges **38** preferably form an angular joint **48**, where they meet the first and second bottom edges **34** of the first and second side members **11**.

[0052] The joist hanger **2** has one or more top flanges **15** connected to the one or more back plate members **9**. The one or more top flanges **15** preferably contact the top face **17** of the structural support member **4**. Although, the top face **7** of the structural support member does not need to be the top of the wall, and additional panels **6** could be disposed above the panels shown **6**. Preferably, the one or more top flanges **15** are fastened to the structural support member **4**. The structural support member **4** preferably has a top face **17**, the first and second top flanges **15** are fastened to the top face **17** of the structural support member **4**. Preferably, the first and second top flanges **15** are fastened to the structural support member **5** with one or more fasteners **5**. As shown these fasteners **5** can be nails.

[0053] The one or more top flanges **15** preferably are planar, with upper faces **41** and bottom faces **42** opposite the upper faces **41**. Preferably, the bottom faces **42** contact the top face **17** of the structural support member **4**. The one or more top flanges **15** preferably have front edges **44** and back edges **45**. The back edges **45** can be formed with a series of spaced notches **63** with tabs **64** between the notches **63**. The front edges **44** preferably form an angular joint **49**, preferably orthogonally where they meet the one or more top edges **24** of the one or more back plate members **9**. The first and second top flanges **15** can be formed with fastener openings **46**. The tabs **64** can have fastener openings **46** for placing the fasteners **5** farther from the support member from face **16** while the notches **63** between the tabs **64** conserve material of the one or more top flange **15**.

[0054] Typically, the structural support member **4** is a top plate **4** which can consist of one or more parts **50**. The parts **50** of the top plate **4** can be two pieces of nominal 2"×4" or 2"×6" dimensional lumber **50**. The structural support member **4** can include the studs **52** that support the structural support member **4** and make up the wall. Only a few studs **52** are shown in the drawings, but typically studs **52** will be spaced uniformly along and underneath the top plate with more studs **52** being used where more bearing strength is needed.

[0055] Preferably, each of the one or more panels **6** has a top edge face **14** and the structural support member **4** has a

top face **17**. In the preferred embodiment, only a small notch **51** is made in the one or more drywall panels **6** between the end **13** of the joist **3** and the structural support member **4** such that most of the top edge face **14** of each of the one or more panels **6** preferably is located at the level of the top face **17** of the structural support member or above the top face **17** of the structural support member **4**, thereby helping to shield and protect the structural support member **4**. Similarly, the drywall panels **6** are disposed between most of the end **13** of the joist **3** and the wall of which the structural support member **4** is a part.

[0056] As shown in FIGS. **4** and **7**, the first back plate member **9** preferably has a first top edge **24**, a first bottom edge **25**, a first substantially vertical inner edge **20**, a first outer edge **21** opposed to the first substantially vertical inner edge **20**, and a first back face **10** adapted to be in parallel registration with the front face **16** of the structural support **4**. Preferably, the second back plate member **9** also has a second top edge **24**, a second bottom edge **25**, a second substantially vertical inner edge **20**, a second outer edge **21** opposed to the second substantially vertical inner edge **20**, and a second back face **10** in parallel registration with the front face **16** of the structural support member **4**.

[0057] Substantially all of the one or more back faces **10** of the one or more back plate members **9** preferably interfaces with the front face **16** of the structural support **4**. The joist hangers **2** of FIGS. **10-16** are preferably formed by forming the back plate member **9** and the top flange **15** as a single piece and the seat member **12** and side members **11** as a single piece and joining the two parts together by welding. The joist hanger **2** of FIGS. **1-9** is preferably formed as a single piece of sheet metal that is bent into its final shape.

[0058] As shown in FIGS. **3**, **4** and **5**, the stand-off member **18** can be formed as one or more side top flanges **22** bent from the side members **11**. As shown, a side top flange **22** is bent from each side member **11** to form a pair of side top flanges **22**. The side top flanges **22** are generally planar members except where they are bent from the side members **11**, but the side top flanges **22** need not be generally planar. As shown in the FIG. **5**, the side top flanges **22** overlap. The side top flanges **22** each have a front edge **53** and a back edge **54**. As is also shown, preferably each side top flange **22** at a distal end **55** from the side member **11** is formed with a step **56** where the side top flanges **22** narrow. The steps **56** form median edge members **57** and **58** in the side top flanges with the median edge members **57** and **58** facing each other. The median edge member **57** on the side top flange **22** with the distal end **55** closer to the end face **13** of the joist **3** faces the structural support member **4**, and the median **58** on the side top flange **22** with the distal end **55** closer to the structural support member **4** faces the end face **13** of the joist. As shown in FIGS. **3**, **4** and **5** the step is preferably formed in the front edge **53** of one of the side top flanges **22** and the step is formed in the back edge **54** of the other of the side top flanges **22**. The side top flanges **22** are bent from the side members **11** at the proximal ends **59** of the side top flanges. With the steps **56** in the side top flanges **22**, a portion of the distal ends **55** of each side top flange **22** can be disposed below a portion of the proximal end **59** of the other of the side top flange **22**. The stepped, overlapping of the side top flanges **22** can help the plurality of side top flanges **22** to work together to resist movement of the joist **3** towards the structural support member **4**.

[0059] As shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**, preferably the side top flanges **22** are bent at an acute angle to the respective side members **11** from which they depend.

[0060] As shown in FIGS. **11**, **12**, **13** and **14**, a stand-off member **18** can be provided on the one or more back plates **9** of the hanger **2**. As shown, the stand-off member **18** is a bent member attached to the back plate **9** of the hanger **2**. The stand-off member **18** is a generally v-shaped member with two generally flat, planar members **60** meet at a large-radius bend **61**. As shown in FIGS. **11**, **12**, **13** and **14**, one or more welds **62** connect the stand off member **18** to the back plate **9**.

We claim:

1. A connection (**1**) utilizing a joist hanger (**2**) to hang a joist (**3**) from a structural support member (**4**) in cooperation with a first plurality of fasteners (**5**) and one or more vertical drywall panels (**6**), the connection (**1**) comprising:

a. the one or more drywall panels (**6**) providing shielding to the structural support member (**4**), each having a front face (**7**), a back face (**8**) opposite the front face (**7**), the panels (**6**) being drywall panels such that they have negligible dowel bearing strength compared to the structural support member (**4**);

b. the one or more fasteners (**5**) connecting the joist hanger (**2**) to the structural support member (**4**);

c. the structural support member (**4**) having a vertical front face (**16**) and the structural support member (**4**) having significant dowel bearing strength compared to the one or more drywall panels (**6**);

d. the joist (**3**) supported by the joist hanger (**2**), the joist having an end face (**13**) spaced away from the front face (**16**) of the structural support member (**4**); and

e. the joist hanger (**2**) supporting the joist (**3**), the joist hanger (**2**) comprising:

i. one or more back plate members (**9**) having one or more back faces (**10**) in parallel registration with the front face (**6**) of the wood structural support member (**4**);

ii. a first side member (**11**) connected to the one or more back plate members (**9**); and

iii. a second side member (**11**) connected to the one or more back plate members (**9**),

iv. one or more stand-off members (**18**) are connected to the joist hanger (**2**) that interface with the end face (**13**) of the joist (**3**) and space the end face (**13**) of the joist away from the vertical front face (**16**) of the structural support member (**4**); wherein:

f. portions of the one or more panels (**6**) are disposed between the end face (**13**) of the joist (**3**) and the structural support member (**4**) and the back face (**8**) of one panel (**6**) of the one or more panels (**6**) interfaces with the front face (**16**) of the structural support member (**4**).

2. The connection (**1**) of claim **1** wherein:

the joist hanger (**2**) has a seat member (**12**) interconnecting the first and second side members (**11**); wherein the joist (**3**) rests on the seat member (**12**) between the first and second side members (**11**).

3. The connection (**1**) of claim **1** wherein:

a. the joist hanger (**2**) has one or more top flanges (**15**) connected to the one or more back plate members (**9**);

b. the structural support member (**4**) has a top face (**17**); and the first and second top flanges (**15**) are fastened to the top face (**17**) of the structural support member (**4**).

4. The connection (**1**) of claim **1** wherein:

a. each of the one or more panels (**6**) has a top edge face (**14**);

b. the structural support member (**4**) has a top face (**17**); and

c. portions of the top edge face (**14**) of each of the one or more panels (**6**) is located at the level of the top face (**17**) of the structural support member or above the top face (**17**) of the structural support member.

5. The connection (**1**) of claim **1** wherein:

the first and second side members (**1**) have first and second top edges (**33**), and side top flanges (**22**) are connected to the top edges (**33**).

6. The connection (**1**) of claim **1** wherein:

the first and second side members (**11**) have first and second back edges (**29**) with the first and second back edges (**29**) having lower portions (**31**) and upper portions (**32**) with the first and second lower portions (**31**) being offset from the first and second upper portions (**32**), with the upper portions **32** contacting the one or more back plate members (**9**), and the lower portions being spaced away from the front face (**16**) of the structural support member (**4**).

7. The connection (**1**) of claim **1** wherein:

the one or more stand-off members (**18**) are attached only to the one or more back plate members (**9**) and are not connected to the first and second side members (**11**).

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