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(54) **Hold-down**

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(73) Proprietor: **Simpson Manufacturing Corporation**
Dublin,
California 94568 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• **Leek, William F.**
Carmel
California 93923 (US)

• **Khachadourian, Aram**
Modesto
California 95356 (US)
• **Lin, Jin Jie**
Livermore
California 94550 (US)

(74) Representative: **Booth, Catherine Louise**
Dehns
St Bride's House
10 Salisbury Square
London
EC4Y 8JD (GB)

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Description

[0001] The present invention is directed to an improved construction device, and specifically an improved hold-down device for building construction applications.

[0002] Nature's elements exert extreme forces on building walls and elements. High winds and earthquakes, in particular, cause forces that place considerable strain on the stability of a building. Proper distribution of these forces is critical to ensure the stability of a structure. At the core of building stability is the building's foundation and thus securing the walls of a building to the foundation greatly improves structural performance.

[0003] Structures known as "hold-downs" are used to transfer tension loads between floors, to tie purlins to masonry or concrete, and in other applications. The loads may then be resolved in the foundation, where they appear as tension and compression forces.

[0004] Buildings are often composed of long walls, (walls with a length greater than the height) and short walls (walls that have a length shorter than the height). The tendency for a wall to lift vertically off a foundation is inversely proportional to the length of the wall. Tall narrow shear walls, which may be found in nearly all homes, act as lever arms or cantilevers, and magnify imposed loads. Horizontal loads are magnified when resolved into vertical components. In certain instances, the actual load on the support system may be magnified to several times the originally imposed load.

[0005] There are a number of sources of deflection at hold-down connections. For example, bolt slip can occur at hold-down stud bolts. When a hold-down is installed on only one side of the stud, an eccentricity exists during loading which can cause more movement in the wall system. Wood at the end of the studs (sill plates, rim joists, etc.) may crush under normal dead and live loading; additional compressive forces due to overturning during earthquake and high wind loads add to the deflection. Other sources of deflection exist and the foregoing is illustrative only.

[0006] Hold-downs are therefore required to resist a substantial amount of force to be effective. In addition, hold-downs need to be easy to install and inexpensive to fabricate. Accordingly, a need exists for a balanced hold-down that may be easily installed.

[0007] US 4480941 discloses a double shear angled fastener sheet metal connector. EP 0745735 discloses a positive fastener-angling device. US 5979130, over which the independent claim is characterised, discloses a connector having a concave seat member. US 2002/066247 discloses a concentric holddown.

[0008] In an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a hold-down, as claimed in claim 1.

[0009] The disclosure herein, roughly described, pertains to a coupling system for securing an elongated wood member having a surface to a second body. The coupling system comprises a stitching body having a first end and a second end defining a length, and a first side

and a second side. A first plurality of angled fastener bores is positioned generally on the first side of the stitching body, each configured to position a first side fastener element resting therein at least a first angle with respect to the surface of the elongated wood member. A second plurality of angled fastener bores positioned generally on the second side of the stitching body, each configured to position a second side fastener element resting therein at least a second angle with respect to the surface of the elongated wood member. Ones of said second side fasteners and said first side fasteners form an intersection in the wood member when viewed along the length of the stitching body.

[0010] Provided herein is a hold-down system coupling a building support to a foundation. The hold-down includes a body having a first end and a second end, and a first side and a second side. A first plurality of angled fastener bores positioned on the first side of the body are provided, as well as a second plurality of angled fastener bores positioned on the second side of the body. A plurality of perpendicular fastener bores are also provided. One of said plurality of perpendicular fastener mounting bores is associated with at least one of said first or second plurality of angled fastener bores and each set of associated perpendicular and angled bores is spaced apart along said body between said first end and said second end.

[0011] Provided herein is a hold-down system which includes a body having a first end and a second end, and including a first flange and a second flange. A plurality of angular dowel fastener positioning structures each including an angular bore are positioned on a first side of the anchor holding section. A second plurality of angular dowel fastener positioning structures each including an angular bore are positioned on the second side of the anchor holding section. A first plurality of perpendicular dowel mounting bores are positioned on a first flange and a second plurality of perpendicular dowel mounting bores are positioned on a second flange. The density of dowels positionable in said angular and perpendicular dowel mounting bores on each said flange is about one per two square inches (one per 13 square centimetres).

[0012] Also provided herein is a hold-down securing a support to a foundation. The hold-down includes a body, the body having a securing section surrounding a portion of an anchor provided in the foundation, a length, a width, a top and a bottom. The width is defined by a first side and a second side. A first plurality of angled fastener positioning bores is provided in said first side and a second plurality of angled dowel fastener positioning bores is positioned in said second-side. A first plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores is provided on said first side, ones of said first plurality of generally perpendicular dowel fastener bores are interposed with ones of said first plurality of angled dowel fasteners. A second plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores is provided on said second side, with ones of said second plurality of generally perpendicular dowel fastener bores be-

ing interposed with ones of said second plurality of angled dowel fasteners. In addition, ones of the first and second angled dowel fasteners are provided a spaced distance apart on alternating sides of the securing body along the length of the body.

[0013] Also provided herein is a hold-down securing a column or member having a surface to a base such as foundation, mudsill or the like. The hold-down includes an anchor securing section securing an anchor member having a first end positioned in the base, the securing section having a first side and a second side defining a width, and a first end and a second end defining a length. A first plurality of dowel fastener positioning bores having a cross-section parallel with the surface of the column or member when the securing section abuts the column is provided. A second plurality of dowel fastener positioning bores having a cross-section angled with respect to the surface of the column or member when the securing section abuts the column or member is also provided. The number of said first plurality and second plurality of bores provides a density of at least one bore per two square inches (one bore per 13 square centimetres).

[0014] Also provided herein is a hold-down system securing a foundation to a support column in a building. The system includes an anchor body having a length, a width, a first side, and a second side, abutting the support column and securing a portion of an anchor having a second portion secured in the foundation. A first dowel fastener securing the hold-down on the first side of the anchor body and entering the support perpendicular to a surface of the support column is provided. A second dowel fastener securing the hold-down on the second side of the anchor body spaced laterally apart from said first dowel fastener along the width of the body and entering the support at a first angle relative to the surface of the support column is also provided. A third dowel fastener secures the hold-down on the second side of the anchor body, entering the support perpendicular to a surface of the support column, and spaced apart from said second dowel fastener along the length of the body. A fourth dowel fastener secures the hold-down on the first side of the anchor body spaced laterally apart from said third dowel fastener along the width of the body, spaced apart from said first dowel fastener along the length of said support anchor body, and entering the support at a second angle relative to the surface of the support column.

[0015] Also provided herein is a method of installing a hold-down in a building foundation. The method includes the steps of: positioning the hold-down about an anchor member, the hold-down having a first side and a second side and securing the anchor member between the first side and the second side; attaching the hold-down to a building support member by: inserting a first plurality of dowel fasteners through the hold-down in an inter-digited perpendicular relationship on alternating sides of the anchor member to a surface of the support member; insert-

ing down in an inter-digited angled relationship to the surface of the support member; and securing an anchor member to the hold-down.

[0016] These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will appear more clearly from the following description in which preferred embodiments of the invention have been set forth by way of example only in conjunction with the drawings.

[0017] The invention will be described with respect to the particular embodiments thereof. Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent with reference to the specification and drawings in which:

[0018] Figure 1A depicts a perspective view of a first hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] Figure 1B is a partial, enlarged perspective view of the hold-down of Figure 1A.

[0020] Figure 2A is an end view of the first embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0021] Figure 2B is an elevation view of the first embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0022] Figure 2C is a side view of the first embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] Figure 3A is an end view of the second embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0024] Figure 3B is an elevation view of the second embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] Figure 3C is a side view of the second embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0026] Figure 4A is an end view of the third embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] Figure 4B is an elevation view of the third embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0028] Figure 4C is a side view of the third embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0029] Figure 5A is a perspective view of a fourth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0030] Figure 5B is an enlarged perspective view of the hold-down in Figure 5A.

[0031] Figure 6A is a first end view of the fourth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] Figure 6B is an elevation view of the fourth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] Figure 6C is a cut-away view of the fourth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embod-

iment of the present invention.

[0034] Figure 6D is a side view of the fourth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0035] Figure 7 is an end view of the fourth embodiment illustrating positioning of the dowel fasteners in cross-section in a column.

[0036] Figure 8A is a perspective view of a fifth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention

[0037] Figure 8B is an elevation view of the fifth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0038] Figure 8C is a side view of the fifth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0039] Figure 8D is an end view of the fifth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention

[0040] Figure 8E is a cross-sectional view of the fifth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0041] Figure 8F is a second cross-sectional view of the fifth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0042] Figure 9A is a perspective view of a sixth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention

[0043] Figure 9B is an end view of the sixth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0044] Figure 9C is an elevation view of the sixth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance an embodiment of with the present invention.

[0045] Figure 9D is a side view of the sixth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0046] Figures 10A is a plan view of the sixth embodiment of the hold-down shown in Figures 9A - 9D prior to assembly.

[0047] Figures 10B - 10E are end views of the sixth embodiment of the hold-down shown in Figures 9A - 9D illustrating one assembly procedure for this embodiment.

[0048] Figure 11A is an assembled, elevation view of the seventh embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0049] Figure 11B is an assembled, end view of the seventh embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0050] Figure 11C is an assembled, side view of the seventh embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0051] Figure 11D is an assembled, end view of a second version of the seventh embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0052] Figure 11E is an attached, assembled end view of the first version of the embodiment of Figure 11A illus-

trating the fastener stitching pattern.

[0053] Figure 11F is an un-assembled, elevation view of the seventh embodiment of an embodiment of the present invention.

[0054] Figure 12A is an assembled, elevation view of the eighth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0055] Figure 12B is an assembled, end view of the eighth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0056] Figure 12C is an un-assembled view of the eighth embodiment of an embodiment of the present invention.

[0057] Figure 12D is an assembled, side view of the eighth embodiment of a hold-down in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0058] The invention provides a unique apparatus for ensuring stability in a building by re-enforcing the attachment of an elongated wood column to a body, such as a building support to a building foundation. Various embodiments of the coupling system, provided in an exemplary embodiment of a hold-down, are included herein.

[0059] Figure 1A is a perspective view and Figure 1B an enlarged, partial perspective view of a hold-down 100 created in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Figure 1A, hold-down 100 secures one end of an anchor bolt 20, which has a second end secured in the foundation 45 of a building. In Figure 1A, the foundation includes a concrete section 40 and mud sill 25. The particular construction and placement of the anchor bolt 20 in the foundation installation 45 is not critical to the hold-down apparatus of the invention.

[0060] As shown in Figures 1A and 1B, the hold-down 100 is secured to a building column 30 by a plurality of dowel fasteners 160, 162, 164, 166. As used herein, the dowel fasteners can be any pin, or block, of wood or metal, fitting into holes in the abutting portions of the column and the hold-down 100 pieces, and being partly in one piece and partly in the other, to keep them in their proper relative position. In the embodiment shown in Figures 1A and 1B, the dowel fasteners may comprise anchor screws specifically adapted to secure a body in wood. An exemplary wood screw which is acceptable for use in accordance with the present invention is a Simpson Strong-Drive® wood screw model SDS 1/4 x3, disclosed in United States patent no. 6,109,850. It should be recognized that any type of wood screws, nails, or other types of dowel fasteners, including wood dowels, are acceptable for use in fastening the hold-down 100 to column 30.

[0061] Hold-down 100 includes a body 101 comprising a semi-cylindrical portion 110 (best viewed with respect to Figure 2A) which surrounds the anchor bolt 20. After the hold-down body 101 is secured to the column using the dowel-fasteners, a washer 39 is positioned over the first end 102 of the hold-down 100 and a nut 37 is rotated onto threads 35 of anchor bolt 20 to secure column 30 to the foundation. Body 101 of hold-down 100 includes

a first flange 112 and a second flange 114 designed to abut the column 30 and secure the hold-down thereto through the use of a plurality of dowel fasteners. All of the respective bores herein may have smooth or threaded edges adapted to the type of dowel fastener used.

[0062] In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, hold-down 100 is constructed to be easy to install, yet provide an improved shearing resistance relative to the column by the use of a unique stitching pattern of dowel fasteners. This pattern is illustrated in Figures 2A through 2C and Figure 1B. As shown in Figures 2A through 2C, the hold-down 100 includes a plurality of angled dowel fastener structures 120-134, each allowing the positioning of a dowel fastener (such as fasteners 162 and 164, illustrated in phantom in Figure 2A) at an angle relative to the surface 50 of column 30. Also included are a plurality of vertical dowel bores 140 through 154, which allow dowel fasteners having a perpendicular orientation relative to the surface 50 of column 30 (such as fasteners 160 and 166 shown in phantom Figure 2A) to secure the hold-down 100 to column 30. This combination of angled dowel mounting structures and perpendicular dowel through bores creates a stitching pattern which provides a higher degree of shear resistance between the hold-down 100 and the column than in previous embodiments using dowel-type fixtures. Alternative constructions of the angled dowel fasteners, such as those shown in United States Patent Nos. 4,291,996 and 5,603,580, may be utilized in accordance with the present invention.

[0063] As shown in Figures 1B, 2A and 2C, a stitching pattern is created by the dowel fasteners when inserted into column 30, through the placement of the mounting structures and bores in the hold-down 100. Figures 1B and 2C illustrate certain unique aspects of the stitching pattern. In Figure 1B, only five dowel structures 160, 162, 164 and 166 are illustrated for clarity in this enlarged, partial perspective view. As shown in Figure 2C, an exemplary angled mounting structure 120, including an angled bore 120A, is positioned along the y-axis slightly above a laterally aligned vertical bore 154 on an opposite flange. Respective pairs of angled mounting structures and perpendicular mounting bores extend along the z-axis length L of the hold-down 100.

[0064] Structure 120 is positioned between on second side flange 114 and the semi-cylindrical bold housing 110, while bore 154 is provided on the first side flange 112. Just below vertical bore 154 on first flange 112 is another angled mounting structure 134 and associated angled bore 134a, which is generally laterally aligned with a vertical mounting bore 140 on second side flange 114. As such, the angled dowel-fasteners are positioned into the column toward a perpendicularly mounted dowel-fastener at the approximate same lateral location on the z-axis of the hold-down. In one embodiment, the angled mounting structures provide each dowel fastener at the same angle α of about 45 degrees. In alternative embodiments, this angle may vary in a range of about

20 - 80 degrees. In still further embodiments, the mounting bodies may provide respective ones of dowel fasteners passed there-through at differing angles on the same hold-down. This inter-digitated pattern of alternating angled mounting structures and vertically aligned bores repeats along the length of the hold-down.

[0065] In Figures 2B and 2C, 15 such pairs of angled and perpendicular mounting bores are provided in the hold-down 100. Also shown are diamond-shaped mounting holes 191 through 194 which may be used to initially secure the position the hold-down with pin nails or other dowel fasteners while the main dowel fasteners are inserted into the hold-down 100. In the embodiment shown in Figure 2A, bore 154 is offset from a horizontal line parallel to the y axis intersecting the center of bore 120a in vertical mounting structure 120 by a small distance in the Z-axis direction. It should be recognized that in alternative embodiments of the invention, the spacing away from the Y-axis may be greater than the size of the bores, or no offset may be provided.

[0066] When all dowels are inserted into mounting bores 120A through 134A and 140 through 154, a stitching pattern of dowel fasteners such as that illustrated in Figures 2A and 2C results in the column 30. The stitching pattern provides much greater securing force in wood than heretofore known with conventional hold-downs. In addition, the hold-down 100 is much easier to install than previous hold-down embodiments as an installer need only drive hold-downs into the wood once the hold-down is positioned, and attach the washer 37 and nut 35. The dowel mounting structures intersect along an axis P extending through the column 30.

[0067] As will be understood by one of average skill in the art, support 30 will generally be manufactured out of natural or engineered wood, and as such will have a plurality of grains running along the z-axis as shown in Figs 1A - 2C. In the grains will be generally adjacent to each other in the x-y plane. With reference to Figures 1B and 2A, because the dowel fasteners enter the support 30 at three separate angles (for example, 90 degrees, 45 degrees and 135 degrees) at least two of the fasteners will intersect the grains in the wood. Intersecting the grains of the wood in the support substantially reduces any chance for splitting the wood, and increases the retention of the hold-down with respect to the support.

[0068] Exemplary dimensions of the embodiment shown in Figures 1A - 2C include a length of about $19\frac{3}{4} \pm 1/16$ inches (50.2 ± 0.2 cm), a width of $3\frac{1}{4} \pm 1/16$ inches (8.3 ± 0.2 cm). Vertical spacing between perpendicular mounting bores (such as, for example, bores 153 and 154 is about $2\frac{1}{2} \pm 1/16$ inches (6.4 ± 0.2 cm). This spacing may be increased or decreased without substantially departing from the present invention. In alternative embodiments, the spacing may be as small as 2 inches (5 cm). In additional embodiments, the spacing may be less than two inches (5 cm). The hold-down of the present invention thereby provides a density of angled and perpendicular dowel fasteners in a line running generally

parallel with the grain of the wood at about one per two inches (5 cm), without splitting the wood.

[0069] Hence, a preferred embodiment of the present invention provides a fastener density of approximately one bore per two square inches (one per 13 square centimetres). In alternate embodiments, this density is one bore per 1.9 square inches (one per 12 square centimetres). In a further unique aspect, because the angled dowel fasteners enter the support at an angle, these fasteners cross several grains of the wood comprising the column. This feature in combination with the vertically installed dowels ensures a strong retentive force for the hold-down relative to the column.

[0070] A further advantage of the embodiment shown in Figure 2A through 2C is the use of spacing tabs 306 to 308 which position the hold-down at a standard height so that the first dowel fastener inserted into vertical mounting bore, such as bore 147, is at least 2 1/2 inches (6.4 cm) from the surface of the underlying sill or stud. This distance may be the same as, or different from, the inter-bore spacing.

[0071] Alternative embodiments of the present invention are shown in Figures 3A through 3C and 4A through 4C. In the embodiment shown in Figures 3A through 3C, the hold-down 300 includes a plurality of vertically aligned dowel mounting holes 340 through 357 and angled mounting structures 320 through 337. Once again, respective pairs of the angled mounting structures, such as structure 337 and vertical mounting bores such as bore 340 are laterally aligned along the Y axis shown in Figure 3B. Eighteen pairs of mounting structures are provided. In the embodiment in Figure 2B, an asymmetric number of angled mounting structures are provided on respective flanges 114 and 112. In Figure 2B, eight angled mounting structures are provided on flange 114 and seven on flange 112. In Figure 3B, a symmetric number of flanges is provided, mounted on each flange 312, 314.

[0072] The embodiment of Figures 3A - 3C has a length of about $23 \frac{3}{16} \pm 1/16$ inches (58.9 ± 0.2 cm), a width of $3 \frac{1}{4} \pm 1/16$ inches (8.3 ± 0.2 cm). Vertical spacing between perpendicular mounting bores (such as, for example, bores 336a and 337a) is about $2 \frac{3}{16} \pm 1/16$ inches (5.6 ± 0.2 cm). Note that the spacing may be increased or decreased without substantially departing from the present invention. In alternative embodiments, the spacing may be as small as 2 inches (5 cm).

[0073] Another symmetric embodiment showing a smaller number of angled mounting structure is shown in Figures 4A through 4C. As shown therein, 12 laterally aligned pairs of vertical mounting bores, such as bore 440 and angled mounting structures such as structure 420, are provided. This embodiment has a length of about $17 \frac{7}{16} \pm 1/16$ inches (44.3 ± 0.2 cm), a width of $3 \frac{1}{16} \pm 1/16$ inches (7.8 ± 0.2 cm). Vertical spacing between perpendicular mounting bores (such as, for example, bores 336a and 337a) is about $2 \frac{1}{2} \pm 1/16$ inches (6.4 ± 0.2 cm). Again, the spacing may be increased or decreased without substantially departing from the present

invention. In alternative embodiments, the spacing may be as small as 2 inches (5 cm), and may be increased to any reasonable amount.

[0074] Figure 5A and 5B and Figures 6A through 6E show another alternative embodiment of the present invention. In the embodiment shown in these figures, side flanges serve as support for angled dowel fasteners, while perpendicularly oriented fasteners are provided through the interior cavity of the hold-down 500.

[0075] Figure 5A shows a perspective view of hold-down 500, while Figure 5B shows a partial, enlarged perspective view of hold-down 500. As shown in Figures 5A and 5B, hold-down 500 configured into a generally triangular shaped main body 515. Main body 515 includes a first side 512, a second side 514, and a base side 516. The anchor bolt 20 is provided in the interior cavity 505 of hold-down 500, and extends through a central bore 504 in top plate 502. First side 512 includes an arcuate section 512a and second side 514 includes an arcuate section 514a, both being configured with an arc length and curvature configured to surround and engage anchor bolt 20. As shown therein, hold-down 500 is secured to support 30 by a plurality of dowel fasteners, of which the top of fasteners 561 - 574 are illustrated in circular bores 534a - 547a on side 512 of hold-down 500 in Figure 5A. Figure 5B illustrates the fasteners 560, 561, 580, 581 and 590a embedded in support 30. Like the previous embodiments, an inter-digited perpendicular and angular stitching pattern of fasteners is provided.

[0076] A plurality of perpendicular dowel mounting bores 590 through 597 is provided down the centerline of base side 516 of hold-down 500. Bores 590 - 597 allow dowel fasteners to be oriented perpendicular to the surface of support 30 to secure hold-down 500 thereto. (Only fasteners 590a and 592a are illustrated in Figure 5B). A plurality of circular bores 520B through 533B are provided on the first side 514 of hold-down 500. A plurality of associated slots 520a through 533a, each said slot associated with a respective circular bore 520b-533b, are provided in the base panel 515 of hold-down 500. A dowel fastener passing through a respective one of the circular bores, such as bore 520b, is angled to pass through an associated slot, such as slot 520a and enter the underlying column to which the hold-down 500 is secured. Second side 512 includes an additional number of circular bores 534b through 546b and slots 534a through 546a to allow a second set of dowel fasteners to be included on second side 512. Notably, the slots on each respective side are interdigited with respect to each other, and alternate down the length of hold-down 500. It should be understood that a slotted-shape for openings 521a - 547a is used in order to provide the installer some leeway in positioning a tool through the opening to secure the fastener in bores 521 - 547. This means that all angled dowel fasteners need not enter the support 30 at exactly the same angle. In an alternative embodiment, bores having a diameter sized to ensure the dowel fastener to enter the support at a fixed angle may be provided. Vertically

aligned dowels are provided in the vertical mounting bores 590 through 597. A portion of this crossing pattern of alternating sets of fasteners is illustrated in Figures 5B.

[0077] The stitching pattern created by the embodiment shown in Figures 5A through 6E is illustrated in further detail in Figure 7. In Figure 7, only the tops of the dowel fasteners 760, 762 and 764 are shown, with the axes of the fasteners as they pass through the support 30 shown in hairline to illustrate how the pattern of fasteners ensures the crossing of several wood grains in the support 30. As shown therein, the cross lines of the dowel mounting structure intersect along an axis P extending through the column 30. Axis P is present in many of the coupling member embodiments described herein. In some such embodiments, all dowel fasteners are positioned so that their intersections in the wood member, viewed from the end of the elongated wood member, form a single axis P (as a single line) extending through the length of the column. In these embodiments, the angled mounting bores are configured to provide the fasteners at the same respective left side and right side angles, and are equidistant from the centerline of the hold-down, in the member. In alternative embodiments, the angled mounting bores on either side may be provided at different angles, or the bores positioned at different distances from a centerline of the hold-down, so that the intersection points of any two fasteners entering the column from opposing sides of the hold-down may be at a different location in the member, viewed along the length of the column. In such cases, the intersection point, viewed from the perspective shown in Figure 7, of any two opposing left side and right side fasteners, will vary in the x-y plane, and hence the axis P connecting any two intersection points will vary as well.

[0078] Because the angled fasteners enter the wood at two or three different angles with respect to the grain, the potential for splitting the wood is reduced and the retaining force of the hold-down with respect to the support is increased.

[0079] Hold-downs in accordance with the present invention may be manufactured out of 10 gauge (3.5 mm) g90 galvanized steel. Alternative grades of coated galvanized steel, as well as other corrosion resistant steels and other materials may likewise be used.

[0080] Figures 8A - 8F show another alternative embodiment of the present invention. Hold-down 800 includes a holding body 802, dowel fasteners provided in mounting bores 820 - 854 and 860 - 894, cap plate 837 and nut 835 securing plate 837 and hold-down body 802 to an anchor bolt 20 extending from the foundation element (or mudsill). The anchor bolt 20 extends into the foundation as in previous embodiments. In hold-down 800, the portion of anchor bolt 20 extending from the foundation rests in a central recess 819 of hold-down body 802 forming the apex of a generally "W"-shaped cavity (shown in cross-section in Figure 8B) defined by walls 812, 814, 816, 818 and recess 819. Recess 819 has an arcuate shape with a curvature sized to abut con-

tiguously with a portion of anchor bolt 20.

[0081] Angled fastener mounting bores 820 through 837 are provided in each of walls 816 and 818. Bores 820 through 828 are provided in wall 816, while bores 829 through 837 are provided in wall 818. Adjacent to each respective angled bore 820 through 837, is an associated vertical fastener bore 840-857. For example, vertical fastener bore 840 as provided adjacent angle fastener bore 829, vertical fastener bore 841 is provided adjacent angled fastener bore 820, and so forth as shown in Figure 8C. Vertically aligned bores such as bore 840 are provided by stamping a portion (for example, 840a) of each angled wall (for example 816) into a position where it abuts the face of column 30. In the embodiment shown in Figures 8A - 8F, the stamped regions 860a - 894a are shown as being circular. It should be recognized that the stamped regions may take alternative shapes, such as square or rectangles.

[0082] Alternating ones of stamped portions 840a through 857a are provided to house bores 840 through 857. Alternating pairs of angled faster bores and vertical fastener bores are provided in hold-down 800 as shown in Figure 8B. For example, bore 840 is vertically aligned as position adjacent angle bore 829, vertically aligned bore 841 is provided adjacent angle bore 820, and vertically aligned bore 842 is provided adjacent angled bore 840. Vertically aligned bore 840 houses a dowel fastener 866 adjacent to an angled dowel fastener 860 provided in angle bore 829. Likewise, angle bore 820 houses a dowel fastener 862 adjacent to a vertically aligned dowel fastener 864 provided in vertically aligned bore 841. This results in the alternating pattern of angled and vertically aligned pairs of fasteners and stitching pattern created by, for example, fasteners 861, 834, 865, 867, shown in Figure 8D which continues along the length of hold-down 800 in a manner similar to that previously set forth with respect to other embodiments. Each respective pair of fasteners has an angled fastener entering column 30 in an opposing relationship to angled fasteners adjacent to it along the length of body 802. This is best illustrated in the cross-sections of Figures 8E and 8F.

[0083] As illustrated in Figure 8C, slots 814a through 814i are provided in respective wall 814 and 812. Each slot 814a - 814i is aligned with one of angled bores 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, and 852. Corresponding slots are provided on sidewall 812 for angled bores 822, 826, 830, 834, 838, 842, 846, 850, and 854. This allows the installer to easily insert angled fasteners through slots 814a - 814i on wall 814 into bores 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, and 852 to secure the hold-down 800 and place against column 30. The hold-down 800 is manufactured out of g90 galvanized steel and is formed into the cross-sectional shape shown in Figure 8B by bending or pressing the flat steel plate into the shape shown in Figure 8D. Regions 860a - 894a are then stamped into the formed body to provide the vertically aligned fastener bores.

[0084] It should be recognized that any number of suit-

able alternative means exist for creating the alternating pattern of angled and vertically aligned fasteners entering the column in alternative embodiments of the hold-down of the present invention. In still further embodiments, adjacent angled fasteners need not alternatively oppose each other, but rather a sequence of two or more angled fasteners entering in parallel may be provided before one or more opposing angled fasteners is provided along the length of the hold-down.

[0085] Figures 9A through 9D show yet another alternative embodiment of a hold-down 900 in accordance with the present invention. Like hold-down 800, hold-down 900 is formed out of a single sheet of steel which may be bent or otherwise folded to create a cross-sectional shape shown in Figure 9B. The process for creating the hold-down 900 is illustrated in Figures 10A through 10E.

[0086] Figures 9A through 9D show a perspective, top, elevation and side view, respectively, of the hold-down 900 formed in accordance with this embodiment. As shown in Figure 9C, a plurality of angled fastener bores 920 through 931 and 944 through 955 are provided. Hold-down 900 includes a first side flange 968 and second side flange 960, first side wall 967 and second side wall 961, a first arcuate portion 966 and second arcuate portion 962, a third side wall 965 and fourth side wall 963, and a planar portion 964. Angled bores 920 through 931 are provided in flange 968, while angled bores 944 through 955 are provided in flange 960. Vertically aligned bores 932 through 943 are provided in planar portion 964. A cover plate 977 with a through bore 979 for receiving anchor bolt 20 is connected to planar section 964. A spacer 906 insures that the bottom portion of hold-down 900 is spaced apart approximately 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) from the foundation 45. As shown in Figure 9C, vertically aligned bores 932 through 943 are spaced a distance "C" of approximately .375 inches (1 cm) above the laterally aligned angled bores. For example, for 930 there is spaced a distance D approximately .375 inches (1 cm) from a line intersecting bores 930 and 944. The stitching pattern which results from this arrangement of mounting boards as shown in Figure 9B. Fasteners 980, 985, and 990 are respectively provided in bores 920, 932 and 994. This pattern repeats along the length of the hold-down 900 shown in Figure 9.

[0087] The hold-down shown in Figures 9A - 9E has an advantage of being formed from a single piece of steel, which includes the bolt cap 977. Side walls 965 and 963 form a channel in which an anchor bolt (not shown in this embodiment) rests, with the end of the anchor bolt extending through bore 979 in bolt cap 977.

[0088] The hold-down of Figures 9A - 9E is illustrated in a configuration wherein respective left and right side fasteners 990 and 985 do not have an intersection when viewed along the length of the column 30, as shown in Figure 9B. Instead, the fasteners converge on a point P', but do not intersect. However, it should be understood that the angle of respective sides 960 and 968 may be altered to provide such an intersection.

[0089] Figures 10A through 10E show the assembly process for creating a hold-down 900. As shown in Figure 10A, a hold-down blank is formed into a planar shape which includes the mounting holes, cap 977 and spacer 906. The hold-down may be formed by stamping or machining a steel sheet having a thickness of 0.135 inch (0.3 cm) into the form shown in Figure 10A. Bores 920 through 955 may be formed into the planar member 900 prior to the assembly bending process, described below.

[0090] Once the blank formed, at a first step, edges 960 and 968 are formed by bending the edges of the stamped panel 900 along a first crease line 902A and 902B to create flanges 968 and 960. Next, as shown in Figure 10C, the blank is bent again along crease lines 904a and 904b to create the first and second side walls 967 and 961. It should be noted that the angle of flanges 968 and 960 is maintained. Next time, a third bend is made along crease lines as 908a and 908b to create the 3rd and 4th side walls 965 and 963, respectively. Finally arcuate sections 962 and 966 are formed by bending the blank further crease lines 904A and 904B to return the edges of flanges 960 and 968 to be parallel to planar member 964. Finally, cap member 977 is bent into position and the hold-down 900 is ready for assembly into a building structure. The assembled hold-down 900 has a width of approximately 3.375 inches (8.6 cm) with a length of approximately 31.125 inches (7.9 cm). Spacing between both angled bores and vertical bores can be on the order of 1.75 inches (4.4 cm). It should be recognized that these dimensions may be varied without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0091] Figures 11A through 11E show yet another alternative of the hold-down of the present invention. Figures 11A - 11 E illustrate various embodiments of the assembled hold-down, while Figure 11 F illustrates a stamped hold-down blank prior to assembly. Hold-down 1100 is formed out of a single sheet of steel which may be stamped into the general shape shown in Figure 11F, and folded to create cross-sectional shapes shown in Figures 11A-11E.

[0092] As shown in Figure 11A, a plurality of angled fastener bores 1120a - 1153a are provided, each associated with a respective slot in base panel 102 of hold-down 1100. Hold-down 1100 includes a first side wall 1160 housing angled fastener bores 1120a - 1136a and second side wall 1162 housing angled fastener bores 1137a - 1153a. Slots 1120 - 1153 positioned in base wall 1102 are respectively aligned with angled fastener bores 1120a - 1153a. Walls 1160 and 1162 form a channel 1103 which surrounds an anchor bolt (not shown) in a manner similar to walls 963, 965 in the embodiment of Figures 9 and 10. A cover plate 1177 with a through bore 1179 for receiving anchor bolt 20 is connected to planar section 1102. A spacer 1106 insures that the bottom portion of hold-down 1100 is spaced apart approximately 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) from the foundation 45. As shown in Figure 11C, the spacing between the centerlines of adjacent angled bores (and hence associated slots) is a

distance "s" of about 2.25 inches (5.7 cm). It should be understood that in one embodiment, the distance S may be constant, while in alternative embodiments, the distance S may be varied to provide a staggered pattern to the fasteners.

[0093] Unlike previous embodiments, no vertically aligned fastener bores are provided. It should, however, be recognized that the embodiment of Figures 11A - 11E can be modified to include vertically aligned fastener bores in base 1102. Each angled fastener bore and slot pair (for example bore 1120a and slot 1120, and slot 1121 and bore 1121a) on first wall 1160 is in an interdigitated relationship with pairs on wall 1162. For example, bores 1137/1137a are positioned between bore slot pairs 1120a/1120 and 1121/1121a. This interdigitated pattern repeats along the length of the hold-down 900 shown in Figure 9. Smaller, temporary nail holes 1157 are provided to allow a contractor to use nails to temporarily secure the hold-down in position with while the fasteners are inserted into respective pairs of angled bores and slots.

[0094] To attach the hold-down 1100 to a foundation, the hold-down 1100 is positioned adjacent the support 30 to which it is to be attached, the base 1106 resting on the foundation. The hold-down may be secured by vertical jacks in bores 1157, after which angled fasteners are provided through respective angled fastener bores and associated slots. The stitching pattern which results from this arrangement of angled mounting bores and slots as shown in Figure 11E. Fasteners 1180 and 1182 are respectively provided in bores 1122a and 1138a. The hold-down may then be secured by a nut and washer on the anchor bolt (not shown) resting in channel 1103.

[0095] Two alternative side wall patterns are illustrated in Figures 11B/11E and 11D. A first alternative of the sidewall pattern is illustrated in Figure 11B. In Figure 11B, sidewall 1168 includes a ridge 1104, and sidewall 1162 a ridge 1110 running the length of each sidewall. Ridges 1108 and 1110 provide additional rigidity along the length (L) of the hold-down 110. Figure 11D, illustrates an alternative hold-down 1100-1 in which each wall 1162, 1168 has ends flared outwardly, away from channel 1102 of the hold-down.

[0096] The hold-down shown in Figures 11A - 11F has an advantage of being folded into form from a single piece of steel, which includes the bolt cap 1177. In a manner similar to the hold-down 900, hold-down 1100 is formed as a hold-down blank by stamping a steel sheet having a thickness of 0.135 inch (0.3 cm) having a generally planar form. Angled mounting bores 1120a - 1153a and slots are formed by stamping the semi-circular shape outwardly from each side wall 1162, 1168. Angled mounting bores are stamped outwardly as a separate, or in conjunction with the stamping process forming the blank. Flare 1112, 1114 or ridge 1108, 1110 are then formed, and into a planar shape which includes the mounting holes, cap 1177 and spacer 1106.

[0097] Next, the blank is bent again along crease lines 1162a and 1162b to create the first and second side walls

1160 and 1162. Finally, cap member 1177 is formed by first folding edge 1178 along crease line 1173 to form ridge 1175, and then bending cap 1177 into position along crease line 1179. The assembled hold-down 1100 has a width of approximately 3.375 inches (8.5725 cm) with a length of approximately 31.125 inches (79 cm). It should be recognized that these dimensions may be varied without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0098] Figures 12A - 12D illustrated another embodiment of the hold-down 1200. Hold-down 1200 includes similar features to hold-down 1100, but illustrates three variations therefrom. Sidewalls 1262 and 1268 are formed without a flare or ridge line. In addition, a fewer number of angled bore/slot pairs (thirteen) are provided. Seventeen are provided in hold-down 1100. Finally, the hold-down 1200 is asymmetrical, having 13 angled bore/slot pairs on one side (wall 1262) and 12 on another (wall 1268).

[0099] The coupling system of the present invention provides a strong shearing force utilizing a plurality of small dowel fasteners in a unique stitching pattern which does not split the wood. While the invention has been described in exemplary form as a hold-down, it will be recognized that the coupling system has applicability to other structural reinforcement techniques. The foregoing detailed description of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The described embodiments were chosen in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto.

Claims

1. A hold-down (100) for securing a building support to a foundation (45), comprising:

a body (101) having a length (L), a width (W), a top (102), a bottom (104);
said body (101) further comprising :

a securing section (110) extending along the length of the body (101) and enclosing a first portion of an anchor bolt (20), the anchor bolt (20) having a second portion provided in the foundation (45);
a first flange (112) formed on a first side of the securing section (110); and
a second flange (114) formed on a second side of the securing section (110);

- a first plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (120a) on the body (101) between the first flange (112) and the securing section (110);
- a second plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (134a) on the body (101) between the second flange (114) and the securing section (110);
- a first plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores (140) on said first flange (112), each of said first plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores (140) being interposed with respective ones of said first plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (120a); and
- a second plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores (154) on said second flange (114), each of said second plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores (154) being interposed with respective ones of said second plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (134a);
- characterised in that** each of the first (120a) and second (134a) angled fastener positioning bores are spaced apart on alternating sides of the body (101) along the length of the body (101).
2. The hold-down (100) of claim 1 wherein each of said first plurality of angled fastener bores (120a) is positioned opposite a laterally associated one of said second plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores (154), and each of said second plurality of angled fastener bores (134a) is positioned opposite a laterally associated one of said first plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores (140).
 3. The hold-down (100) of claim 2 wherein the each of said first (120a) and second (134a) plurality of angled fastener bores and a laterally associated one of the first (140) and second (154) plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores is positioned at the same distance along the length from the top (102) of the body (101).
 4. The hold-down (100) of claim 2 wherein the each of said first (120a) and second (134a) plurality of angled fastener bores and a laterally associated one of the first (140) and second (154) plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores is positioned at a different spaced distance along the length from the top (102) of the body (101).
 5. The hold-down (100) of claim 1 wherein each angled bore is threaded to receive a fastener (162, 164) comprising a screw.
 6. The hold-down (100) of claim 1 further including a plurality of fasteners (160, 162, 164, 166) positioned in said first (120a) and second (134a) plurality of angled fastener positioning bores and said first (140) and second (154) plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores.
 7. The hold-down (100) of claim 6 wherein alternating ones of said plurality of fasteners (160, 166) positioned in said first plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (120a) and said second plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (134a) enter a support (30) at equal but opposing angles relative to a surface of the support (30).
 8. The hold-down (100) of claim 7 wherein each of said alternating ones of said plurality of fasteners (162, 164) positioned in said first plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (120a) and said second plurality of angled fastener positioning bores (134a) is angled toward a laterally associated fastener (160, 166) positioned in said first (140) or second (154) plurality of generally perpendicular fastener bores on an opposing side of said body (109).
 9. The hold-down (100) of claim 6 wherein the density of fasteners (160, 162, 164, 166) positionable in said angular and vertical mounting bores is about one per two square inches (one per 13 square centimetres).
 10. The hold-down (100) of claim 1 further including a cap engaging the top of the body (101).
 11. The hold-down (100) of claim 10 wherein the cap is integrated with the body (101).
 12. The hold-down (100) of claim 1 wherein each angled fastener positioning bore (120a, 134a) positions a fastener (162, 164) at an angle (Alpha) with respect to a support (30).
 13. The hold-down (100) of claim 12 wherein each said angle (Alpha) is approximately forty-five degrees.
 14. The hold-down (100) of claim 1 wherein adjacent angled fastener positioning bores (120a, 134a) position respective fasteners (162, 164) at different angles.
 15. The hold-down (100) of claim 1 wherein said securing section (110) comprises a semi-cylindrical portion extending along the length of the body (101).

Patentansprüche

1. Haltevorrichtung (100) zum Absichern eines Bauträgers an einem Fundament (45), Folgendes aufweisend:

einen Körper (101), der eine Länge (L), eine Breite (W), eine Oberseite (102), einen Boden (104) hat,
wobei der Körper (101) ferner Folgendes aufweist:

einen Absicherungsabschnitt (110), der sich entlang der Länge des Körpers (101) erstreckt und einen ersten Abschnitt eines Verankerungsbolzens (20) einschließt, wobei der Verankerungsbolzen (20) einen zweiten Abschnitt hat, der in dem Fundament (45) bereitgestellt ist,
einen ersten Flansch (112), der auf einer ersten Seite des Absicherungsabschnitts (110) ausgebildet ist, und
einen zweiten Flansch (114), der auf einer zweiten Seite des Absicherungsabschnitts (110) ausgebildet ist,
eine erste Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (120a) auf dem Körper (101) zwischen dem ersten Flansch (112) und dem Absicherungsabschnitt (110),
eine zweite Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (134a) auf dem Körper (101) zwischen dem zweiten Flansch (114) und dem Absicherungsabschnitt (110),
eine Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen (140) auf dem ersten Flansch (112), wobei jede der ersten Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen (140) zwischen den jeweiligen Bohrungen der ersten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (120a) eingefügt ist, und
eine zweite Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen (154) auf dem zweiten Flansch (114), wobei jede der zweiten Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen (154) zwischen den jeweiligen Bohrungen der zweiten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (134a) eingefügt ist,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass jede der ersten (120a) und zweiten (134a) abgewinkelten Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen auf abwechselnden Seiten des Körpers (101) entlang der Länge des Körpers (101) beabstandet ist.

2. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede der ersten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselementbohrungen (120a) einer seitlich dazugehörenden der zweiten Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Be-

festigungselementbohrungen (154) gegenüber positioniert ist, und wobei jede der zweiten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselementbohrungen (134a) einer seitlich dazugehörenden der ersten Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen (140) gegenüber positioniert ist.

3. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 2, wobei sowohl die erste (120a) als auch die zweite (134a) Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselementbohrungen und eine seitlich dazugehörende der ersten (140) und zweiten (154) Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen in dem gleichen Abstand entlang der Länge von der Oberseite (102) des Körpers (101) positioniert sind.
4. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 2, wobei sowohl die erste (120a) als auch die zweite (134a) Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselementbohrungen und eine seitlich zugehörende der ersten (140) und zweiten (154) Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen in einem unterschiedlichen Abstand entlang der Länge von der Oberseite (102) des Körpers (101) positioniert sind.
5. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede abgewinkelte Bohrung einen Gewindeschnitt hat, um ein Befestigungselement (162, 164), das eine Schraube aufweist, aufzunehmen.
6. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, die ferner eine Vielzahl von Befestigungselementen (160, 162, 164, 166) aufweist, die in der ersten (120a) und zweiten (134a) Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen und der ersten (140) und zweiten (154) Vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen positioniert ist.
7. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 6, wobei abwechselnd eines der Vielzahl von Befestigungselementen (160, 166), die in der ersten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (120a) und der zweiten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (134a) positioniert ist, in einen Träger (30) mit gleichen aber entgegengesetzten Winkeln in Bezug zu einer Oberfläche des Trägers (30) eintritt.
8. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 7, wobei jedes der abwechselnden der Vielzahl von Befestigungselementen (162, 164), die in der ersten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (120a) und zweiten Vielzahl abgewinkelter Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (134a) positioniert sind, zu einem seitlich dazugehörenden Befestigungselement (160, 166)

abgewinkelt ist, das in der ersten (140) oder zweiten (154) vielzahl allgemein senkrechter Befestigungselementbohrungen auf einer entgegengesetzten Seite des Körpers (101) positioniert ist.

9. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Dichte der Befestigungselemente (160, 162, 164, 166), die in den abgewinkelten und senkrechten Montagebohrungen positioniert werden können, etwa eines pro zwei Quadratzoll (etwa eines pro 13 cm²) beträgt. 5
10. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, die ferner eine Kappe aufweist, die in die Oberseite des Körpers (101) eingreift. 10
11. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 10, wobei die Kappe in den Körper (101) integriert ist. 15
12. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede abgewinkelte Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrung (120a, 134a) ein Befestigungselement (162, 164) in einem Winkel (Alpha) in Bezug auf einen Träger (30) positioniert. 20
13. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 12, wobei jeder Winkel (Alpha) etwa fünfundvierzig Grad beträgt. 25
14. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei benachbarte abgewinkelte Befestigungselement-Positionierungsbohrungen (120a, 134a) jeweilige Befestigungselemente (162, 164) mit unterschiedlichen Winkeln positionieren. 30
15. Haltevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Absicherungsabschnitt (110) einen halb zylindrischen Abschnitt aufweist, der sich entlang der Länge des Körpers (101) erstreckt. 35

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) pour fixer un support de bâtiment à une fondation (45), comprenant :

un corps (101) ayant une longueur (L), une largeur (W), un haut (102) et un bas (104) ;
ledit corps (101) comprenant en outre :

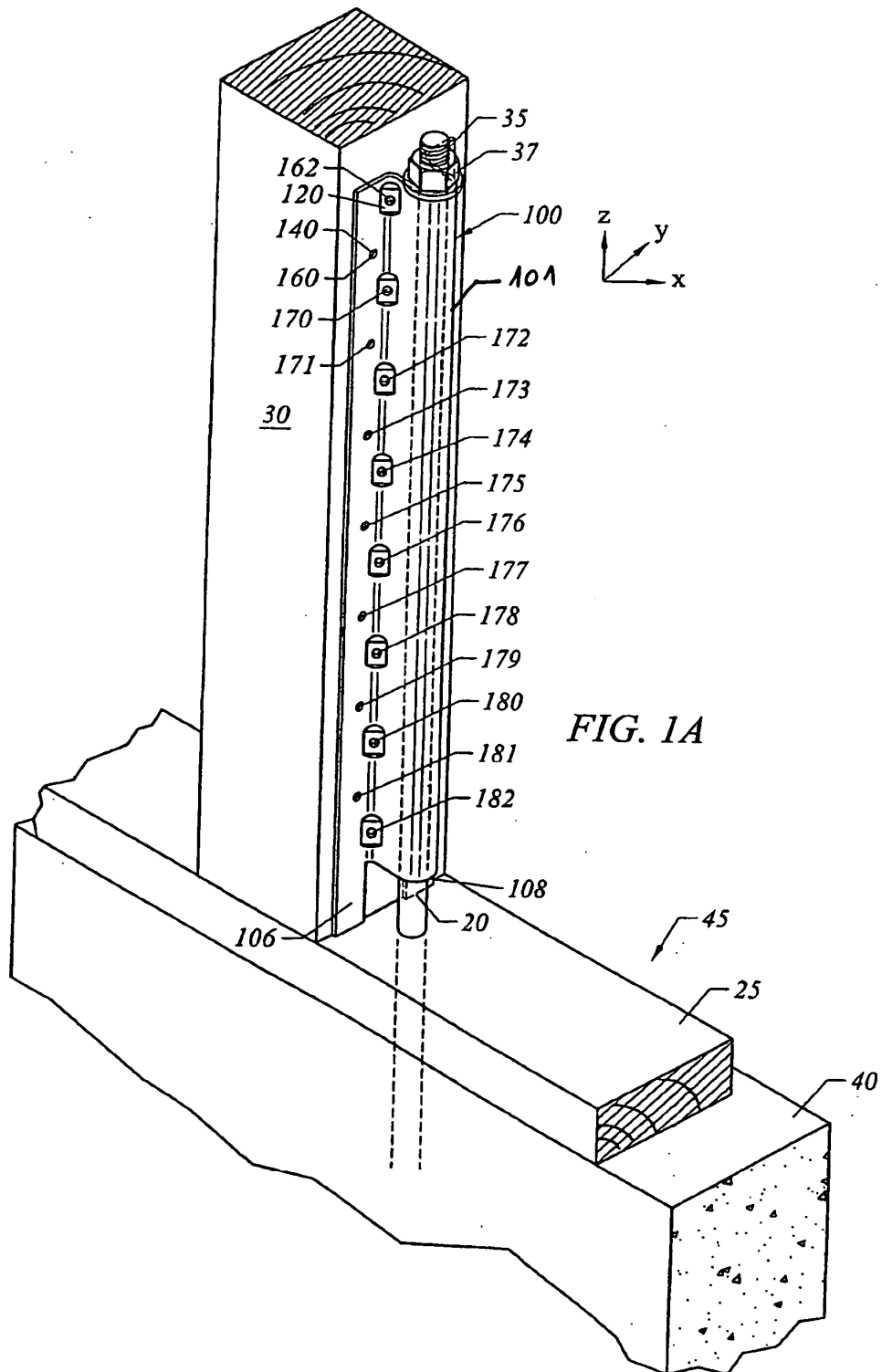
une section de fixation (110) s'étendant le long de la longueur du corps (101) et renfermant une première portion d'un boulon d'ancrage (20), le boulon d'ancrage (20) ayant une seconde portion prévue dans la fondation (45) ;

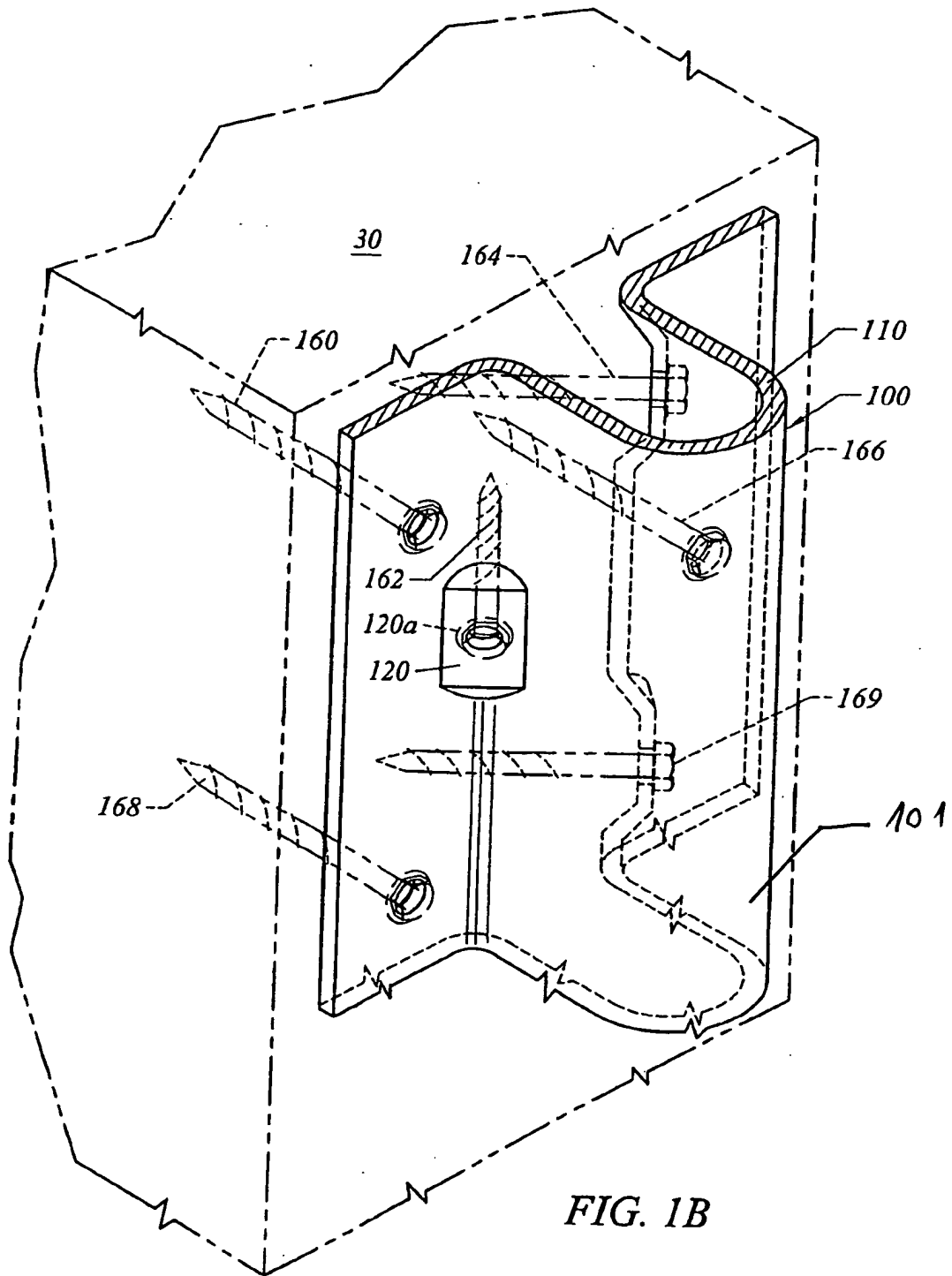
une première bride (112) formée sur un premier côté de la section de fixation (110) ;
et

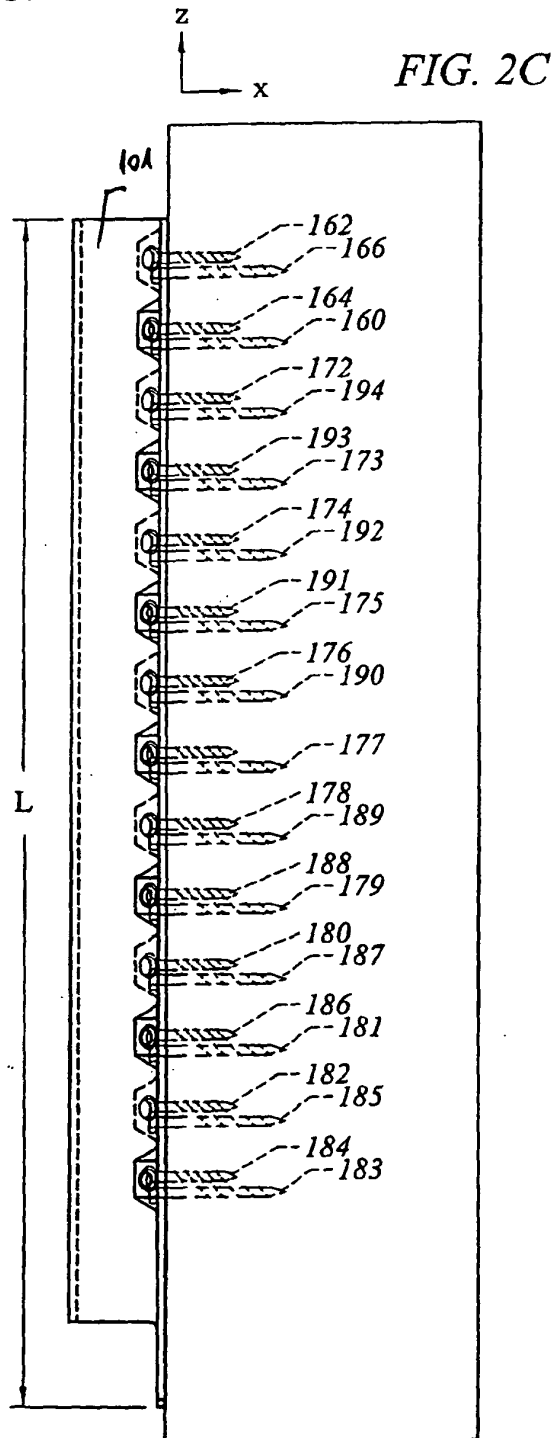
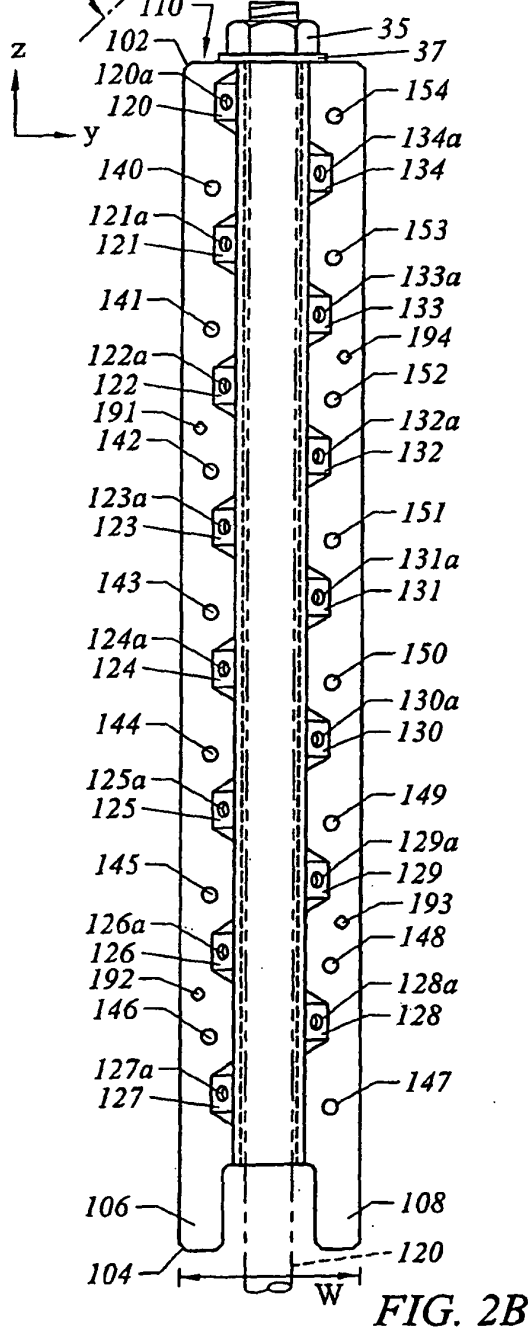
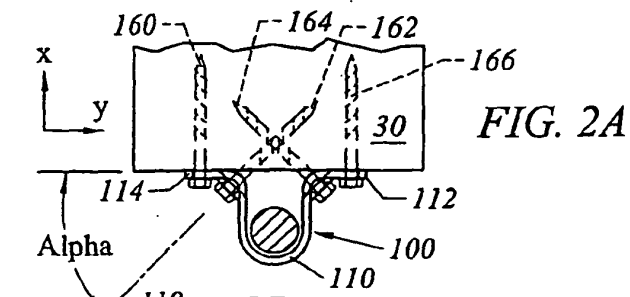
une seconde bride (114) formée sur un second côté de la section de fixation (110) ;
une première pluralité d'alésages (120a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques sur le corps (101) entre la première bride (112) et la section de fixation (110) ;
une seconde pluralité d'alésages (134a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques sur le corps (101) entre la seconde bride (114) et la section de fixation (110) ;
une première pluralité d'alésages (140) pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires sur ladite première bride (112), chacun de ladite première pluralité d'alésages (140) pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires étant interposé avec des alésages respectifs de ladite première pluralité d'alésages (120a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques ; et
une seconde pluralité d'alésages (154) pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires sur ladite seconde bride (114), chacun de ladite seconde pluralité d'alésages (154) pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires étant interposé avec des alésages respectifs de ladite seconde pluralité d'alésages (134a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques ;
caractérisé en ce que les premiers (120a) et seconds (134a) alésages de positionnement d'attaches obliques sont chacun espacés sur des côtés alternés du corps (101) le long de la longueur du corps (101).

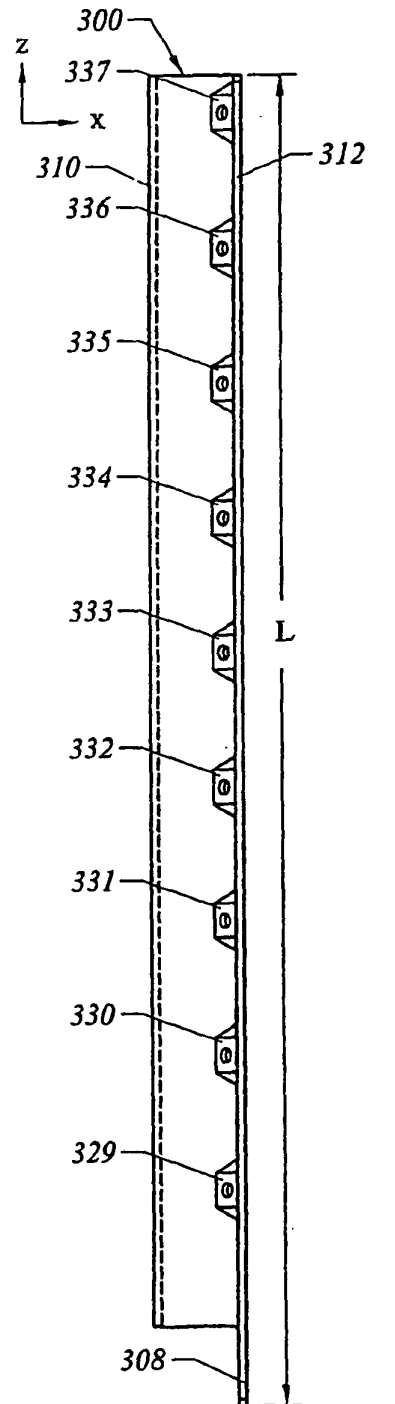
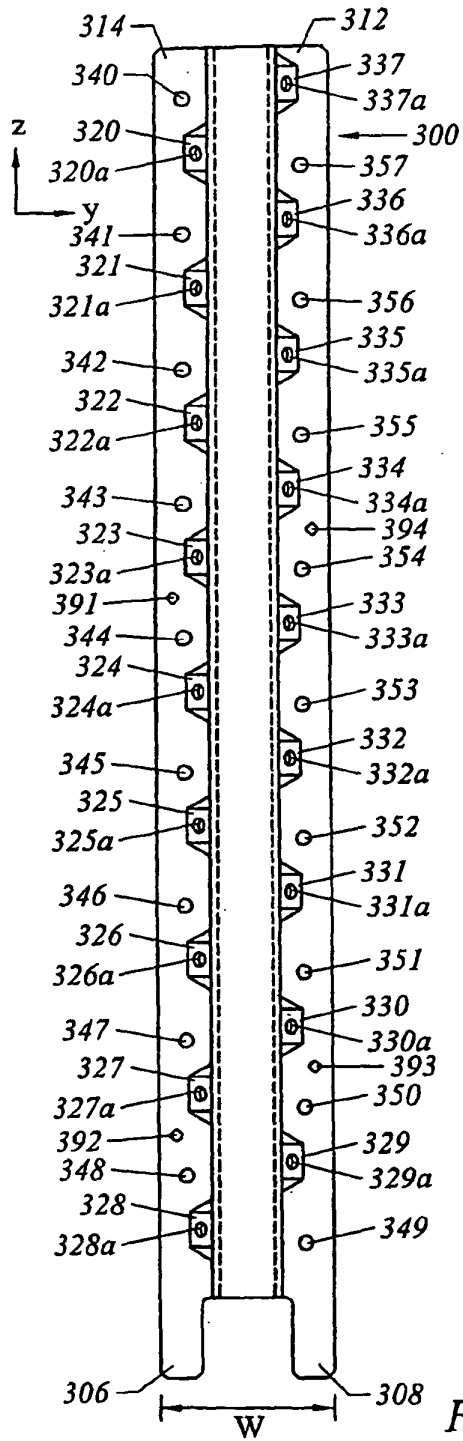
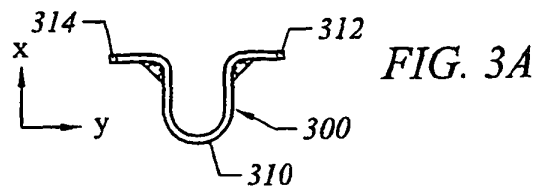
2. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chacun de ladite première pluralité d'alésages (120a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques est positionné en regard d'un alésage associé latéralement de ladite seconde pluralité d'alésages (154) pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires, et chacun de ladite seconde pluralité d'alésages (134a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques est positionné en regard d'un alésage associé latéralement de ladite première pluralité d'alésages (140) pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires. 40
3. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 2, dans lequel chacun de ladite première (120a) et de ladite seconde (134a) pluralité d'alésages de positionnement d'attaches obliques et un alésage associé latéralement de la première (140) et de la seconde (154) pluralité d'alésages pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires sont positionnés à la même distance le long de la longueur depuis le haut (102) du corps (101). 45
4. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 2, dans lequel chacun de ladite première (120a) et de

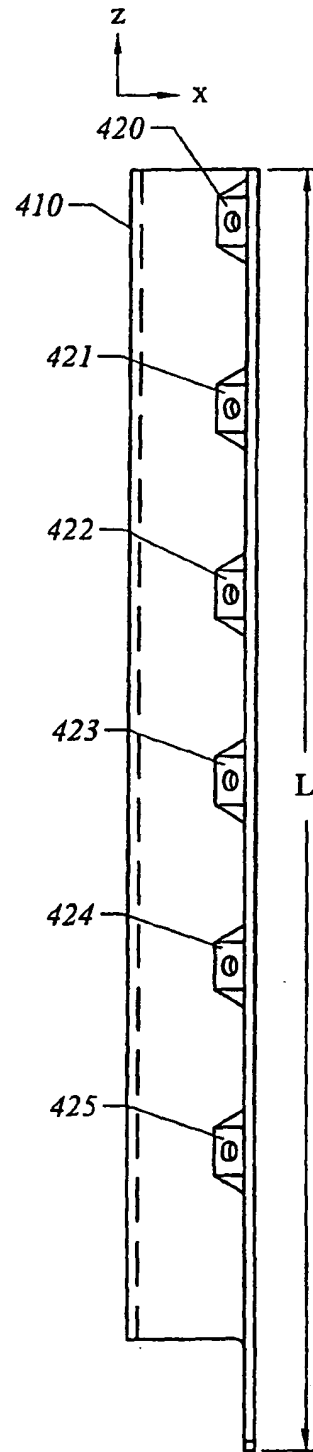
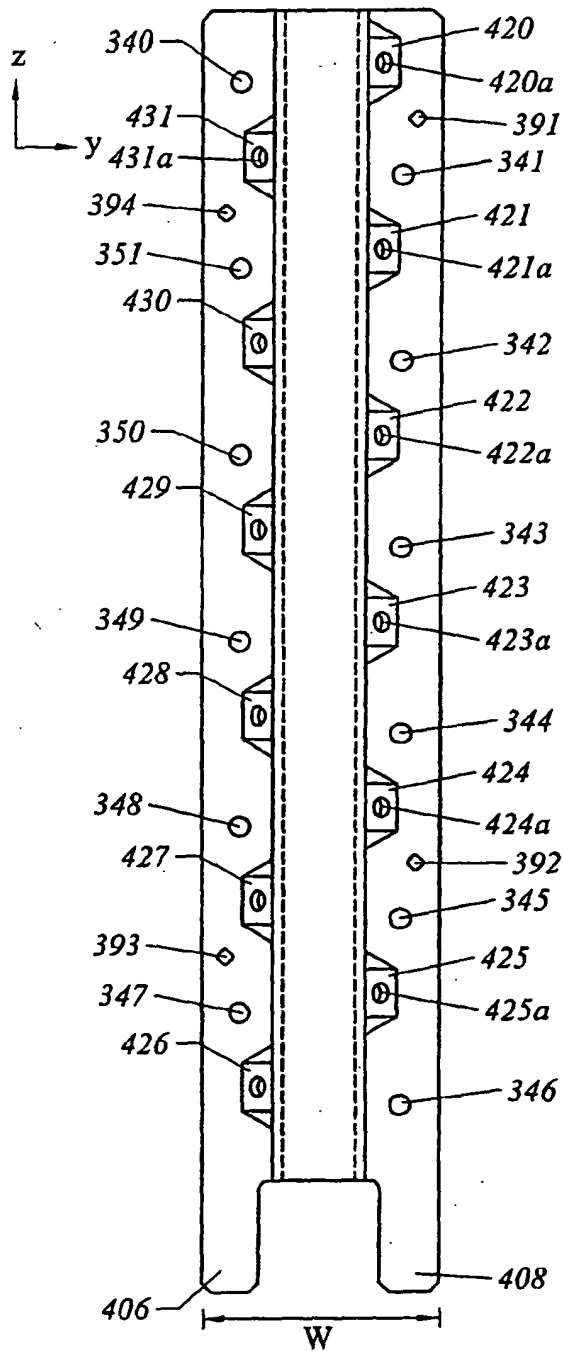
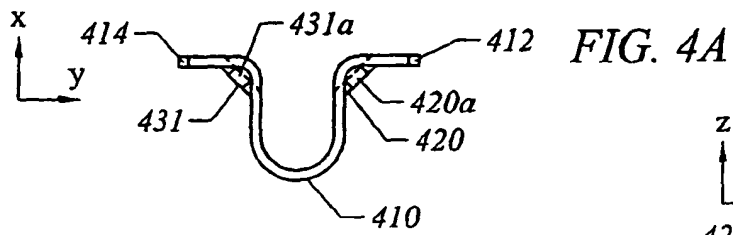
- ladite seconde (134a) pluralité d'alésages de positionnement d'attaches obliques et un alésage associé latéralement de la première (140) et de la seconde (154) pluralité d'alésages pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires sont positionnés à une distance espacée différente le long de la longueur depuis le haut (102) du corps (101).
- 5
5. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque alésage oblique est fileté de manière à recevoir une attache (162, 164) comprenant une vis.
- 10
6. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 1, comportant en outre une pluralité d'attaches (160, 162, 164, 166) positionnées dans ladite première (120a) et ladite seconde (134a) pluralité d'alésages de positionnement d'attaches obliques et ladite première (140) et ladite seconde (154) pluralité d'alésages pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires.
- 15
7. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 6, dans lequel en alternance, certaines de ladite pluralité d'attaches (160, 166) positionnées dans ladite première pluralité d'alésages (120a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques et ladite seconde pluralité d'alésages (134a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques pénètrent dans un support (30) suivant des angles égaux mais opposés par rapport à une surface du support (30).
- 20
8. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 7, dans lequel chacune desdites attaches en alternance parmi ladite pluralité d'attaches (162, 164) positionnées dans ladite première pluralité d'alésages (120a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques et ladite seconde pluralité d'alésages (134a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques est inclinée vers une attache associée latéralement (160, 166) positionnée dans ladite première (140) ou seconde (154) pluralité d'alésages pour attaches généralement perpendiculaires sur un côté opposé dudit corps (101).
- 25
9. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la densité des attaches (160, 162, 164, 166) positionnables dans lesdits alésages de montage obliques et verticaux est d'environ une par deux pouces carrés (une par 13 centimètres carrés).
- 30
10. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 1, comportant en outre un capuchon s'engageant avec le haut du corps (101).
- 35
11. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 10, dans lequel le capuchon est intégré au corps (101).
- 40
12. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque alésage (120a, 134a) de positionnement d'attache oblique positionne une attache (162, 164) suivant un certain angle (alpha) par rapport à un support (30),
- 45
13. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 12, dans lequel chaque dit angle (alpha) est d'environ quarante-cinq degrés.
- 50
14. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel des alésages (120a, 134a) de positionnement d'attaches obliques adjacents positionnent des attaches respectives (162, 164) suivant différents angles.
- 55
15. Dispositif d'ancrage (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque dite section de fixation (110) comprend une portion semi-cylindrique s'étendant le long de la longueur du corps (101).

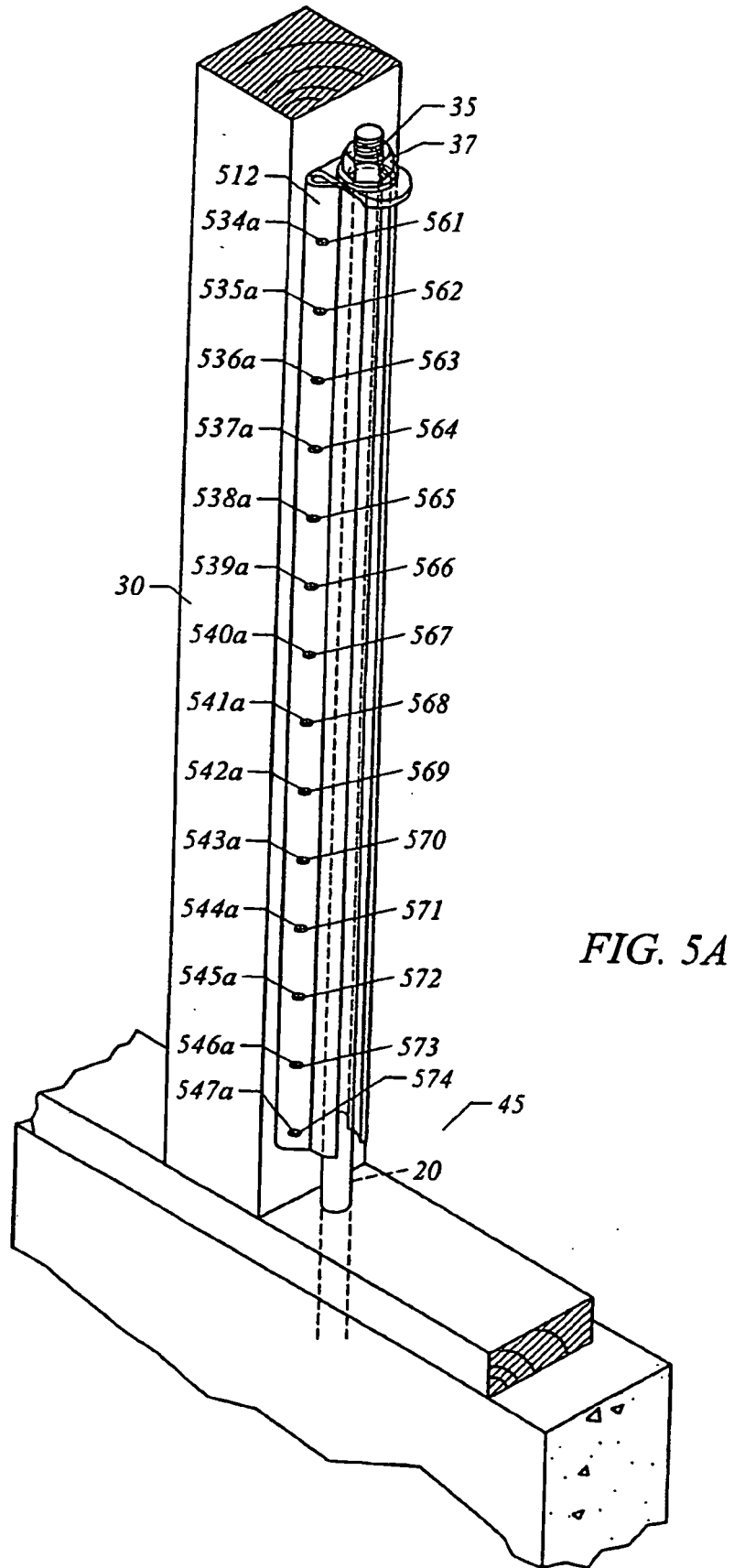


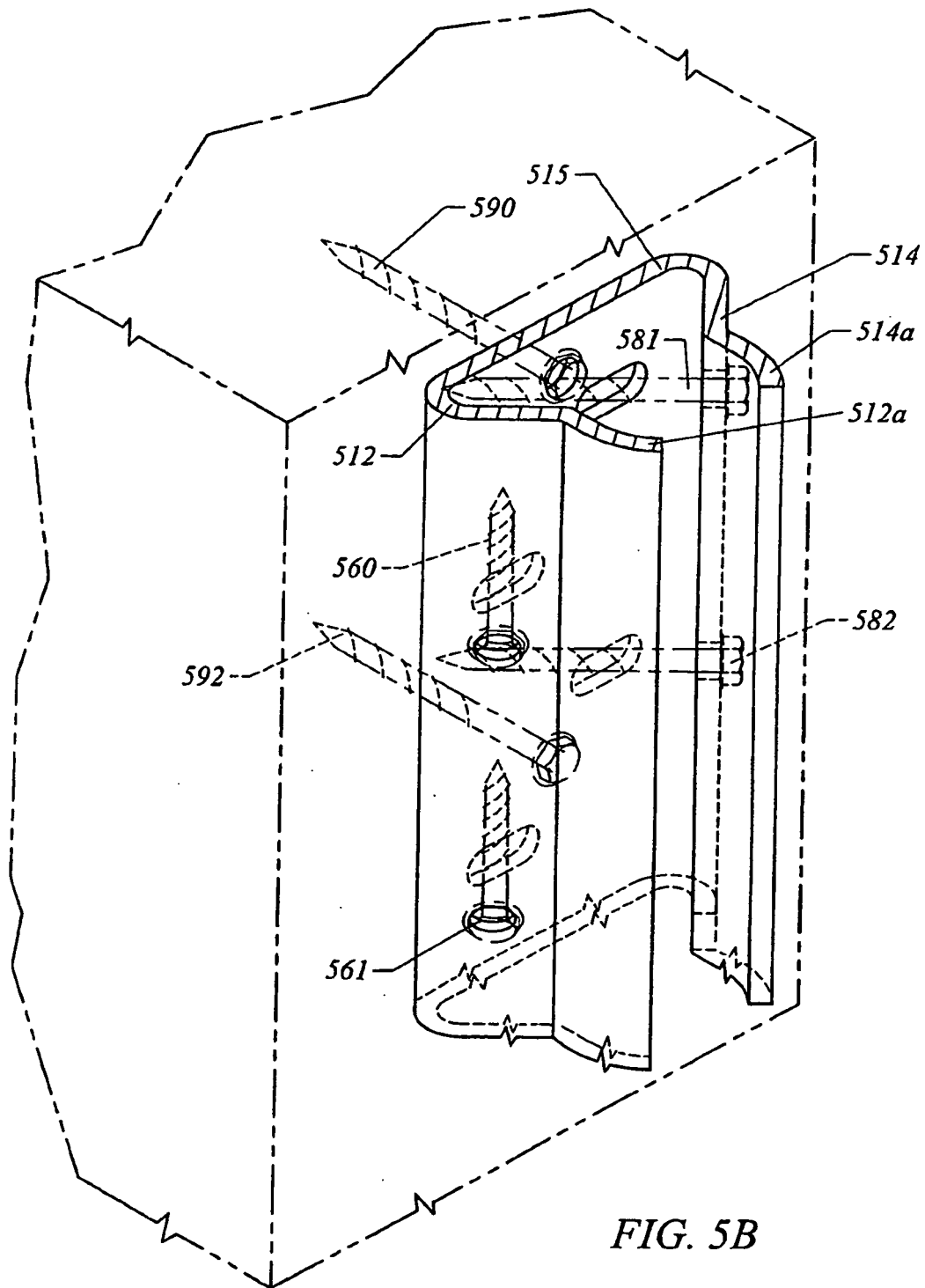


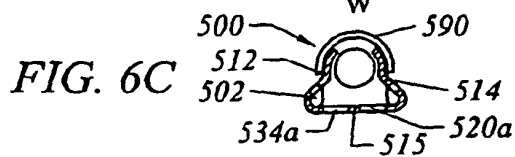
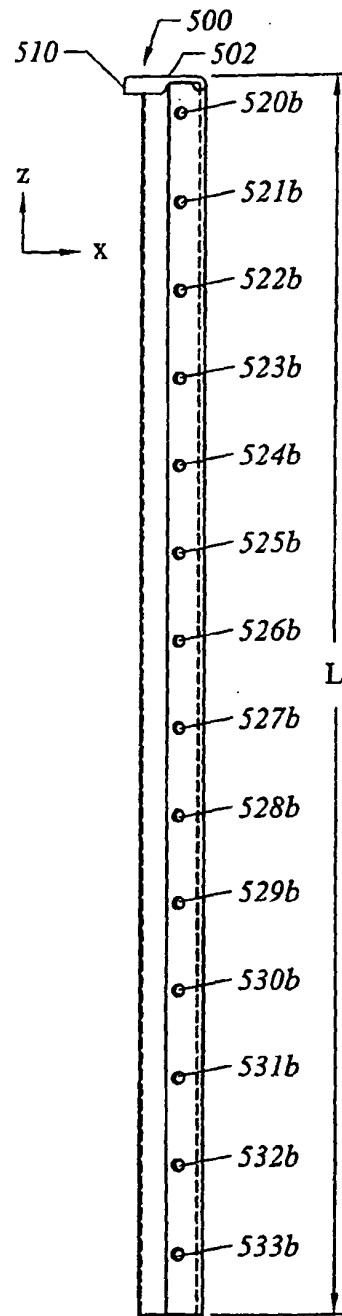
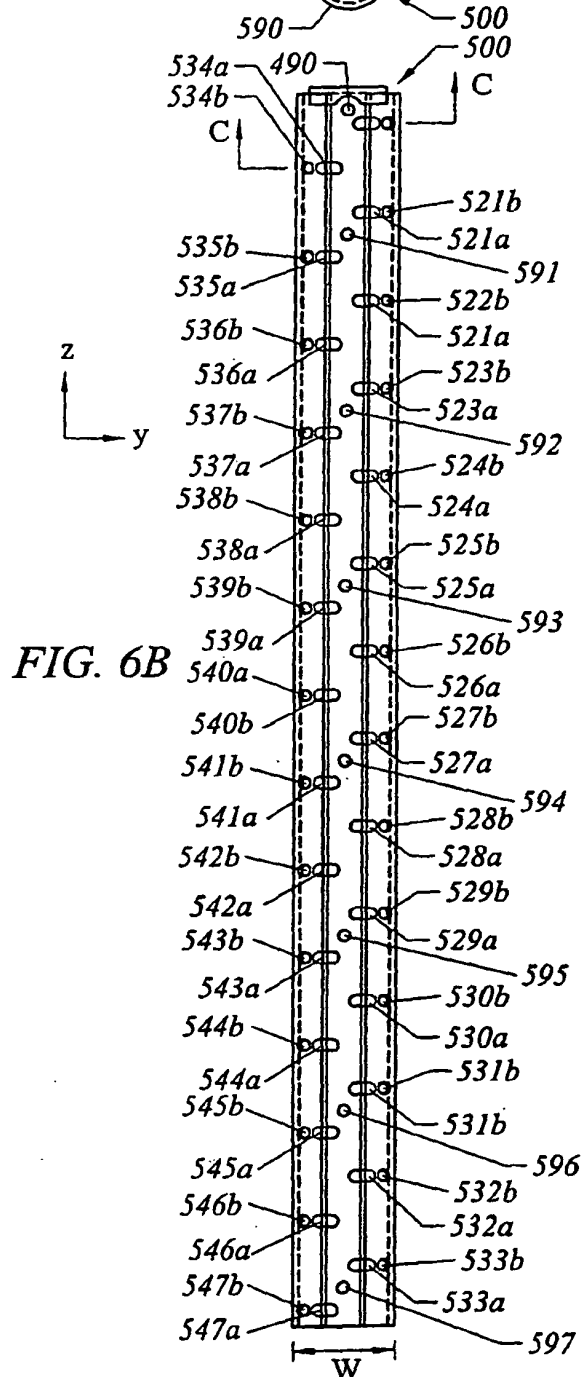
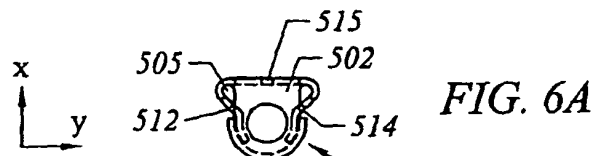












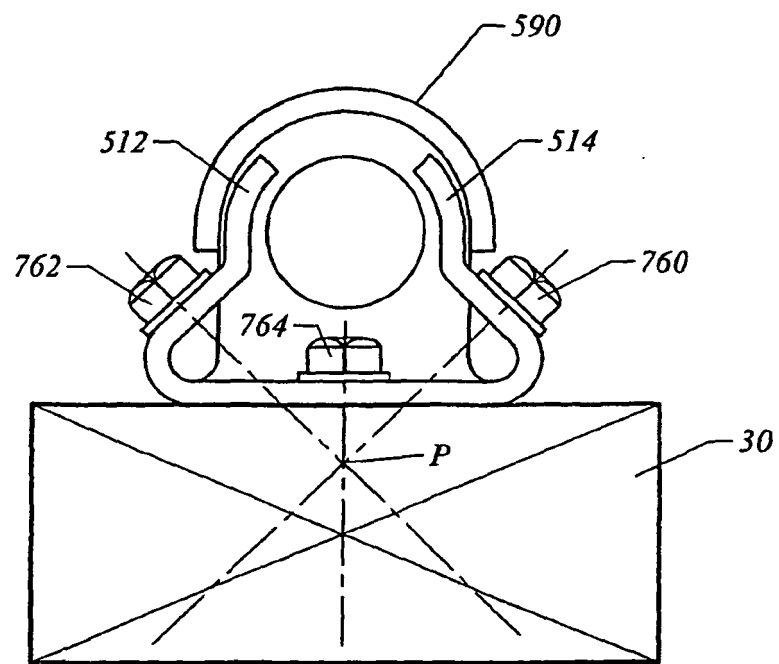


FIG. 7

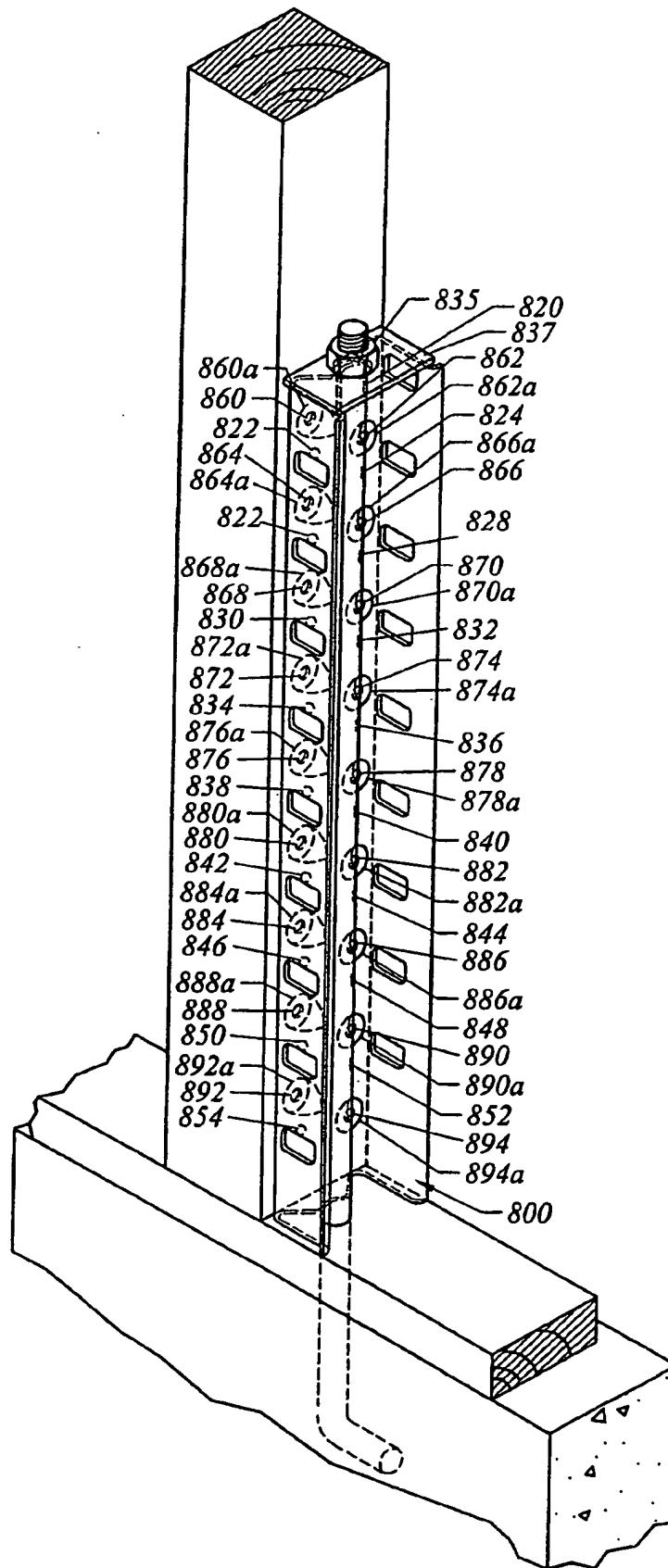
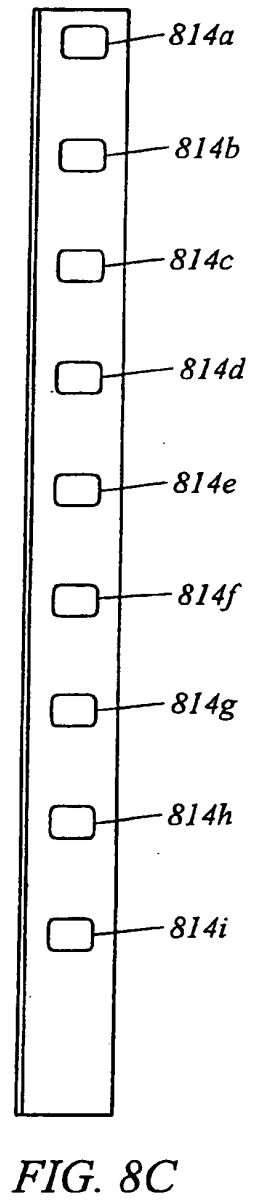
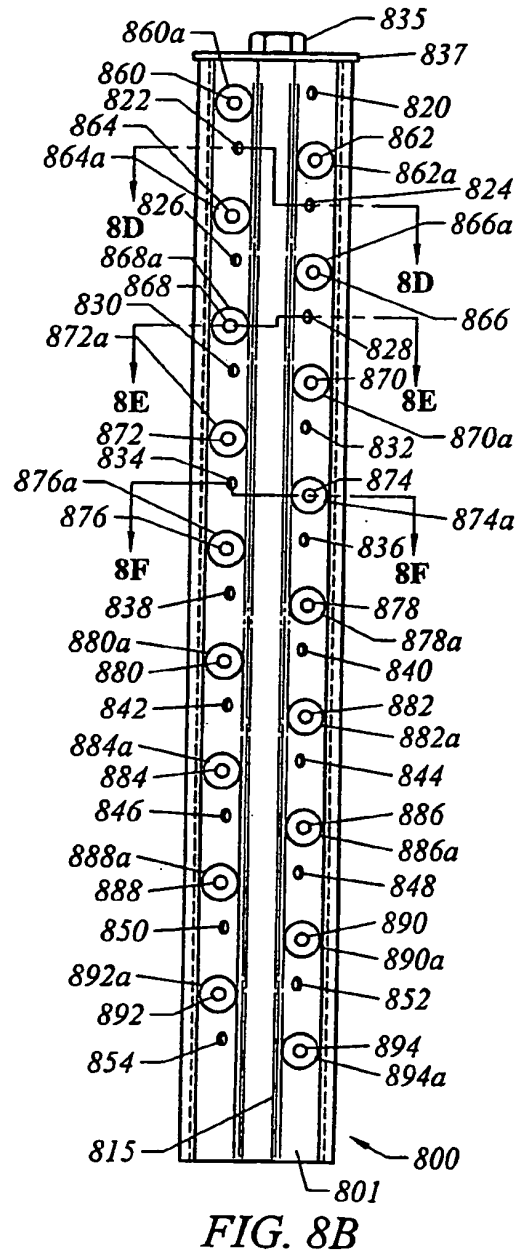
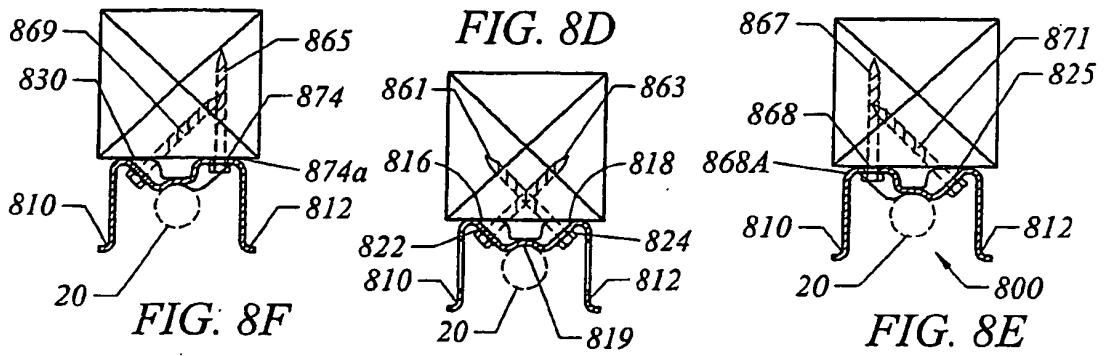


FIG. 8A



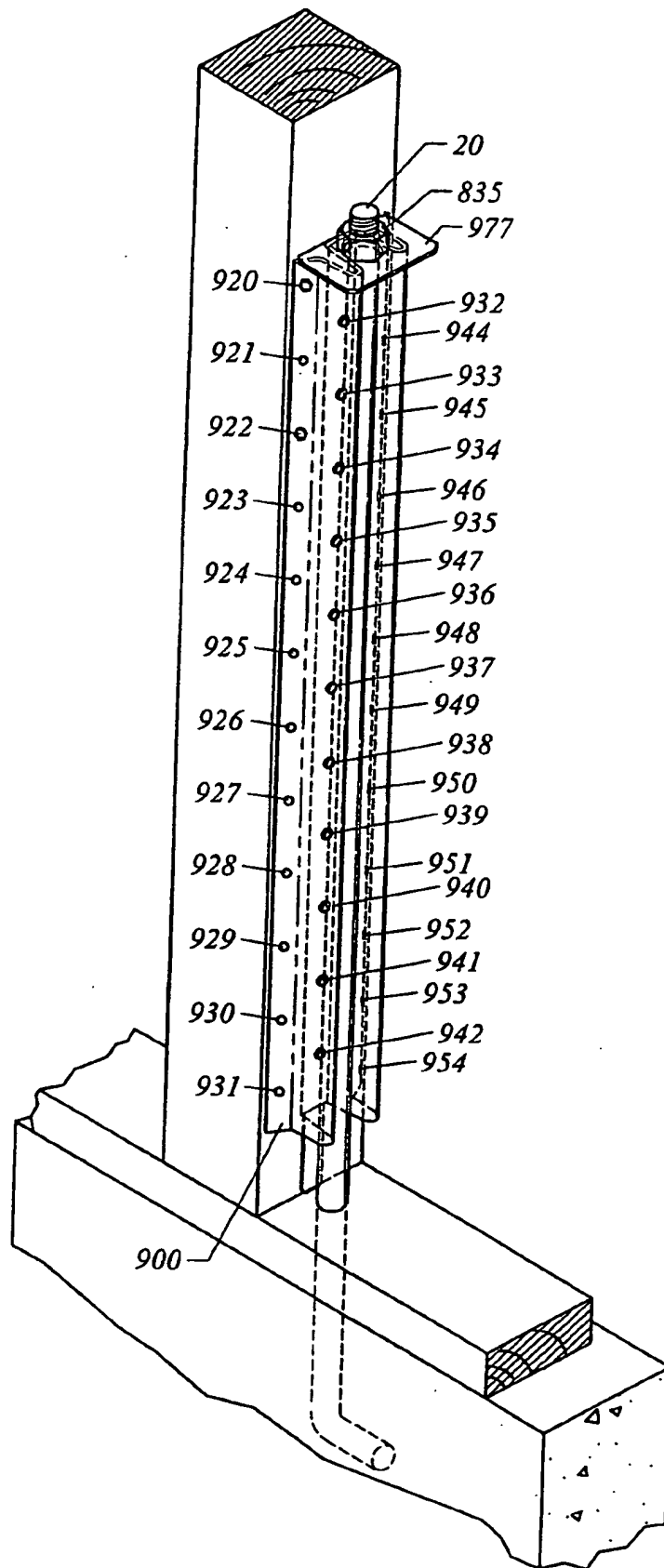


FIG. 9A

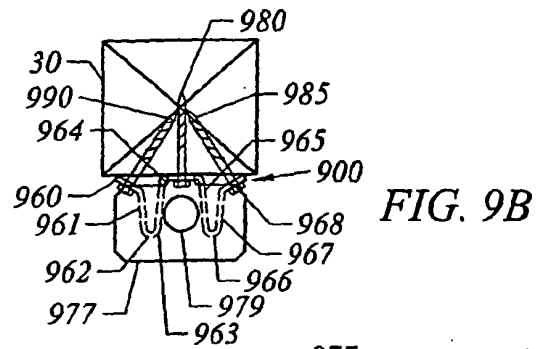


FIG. 9B

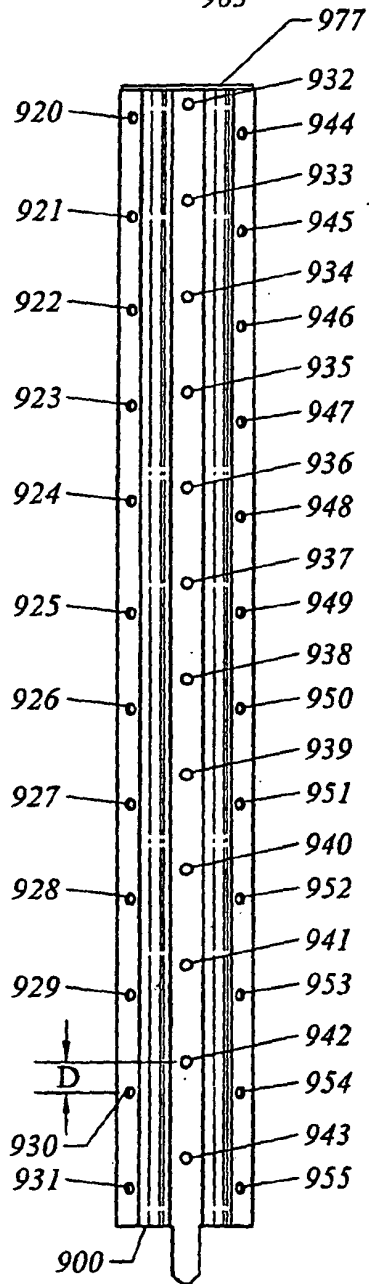


FIG. 9C

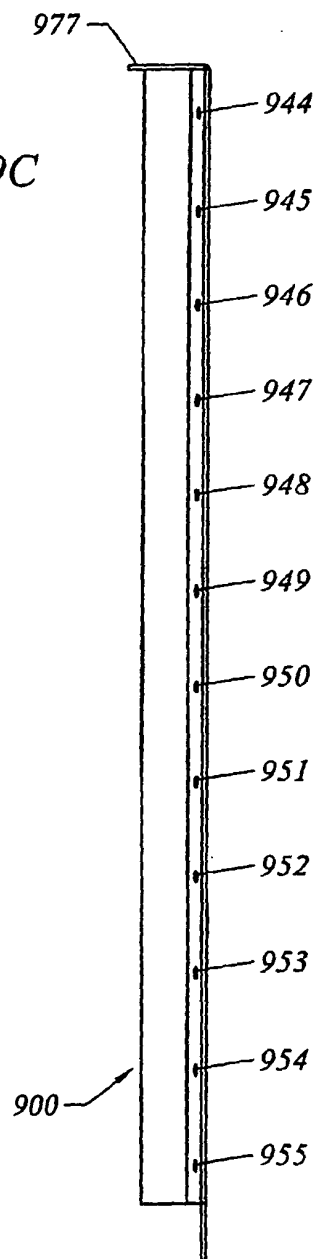
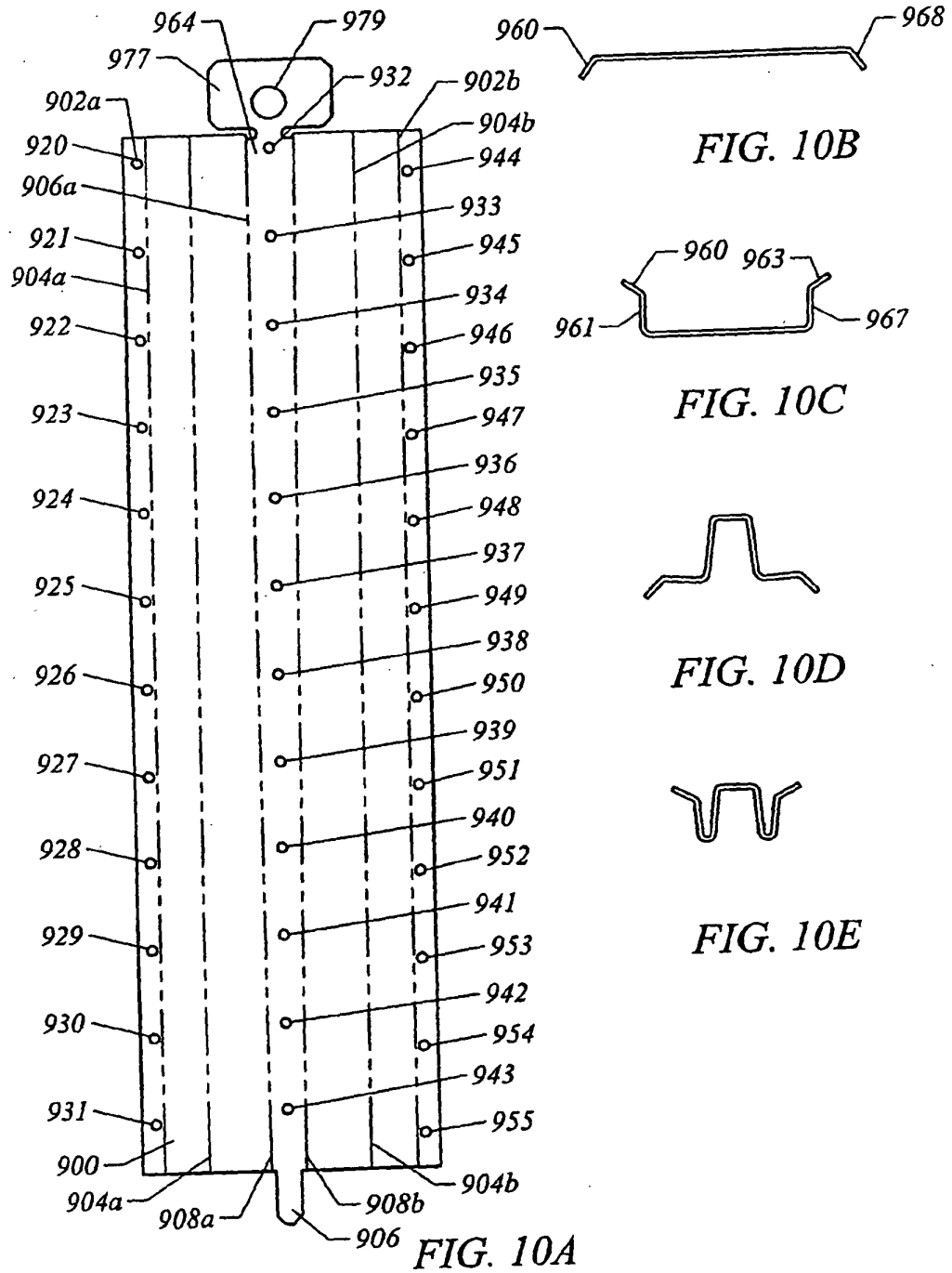
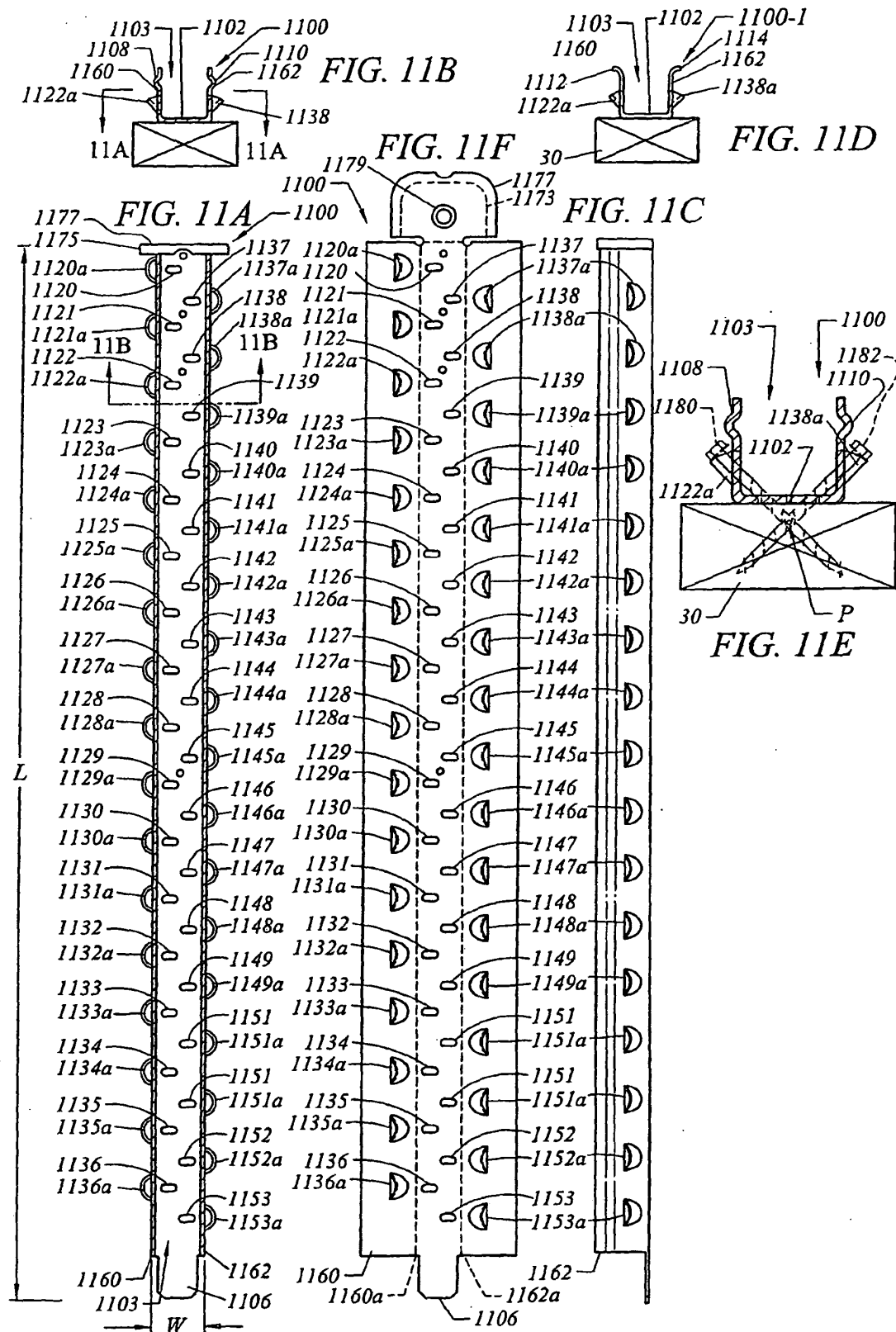


FIG. 9D





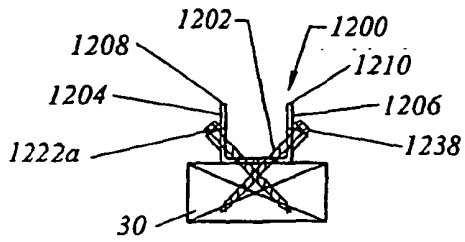


FIG. 12B

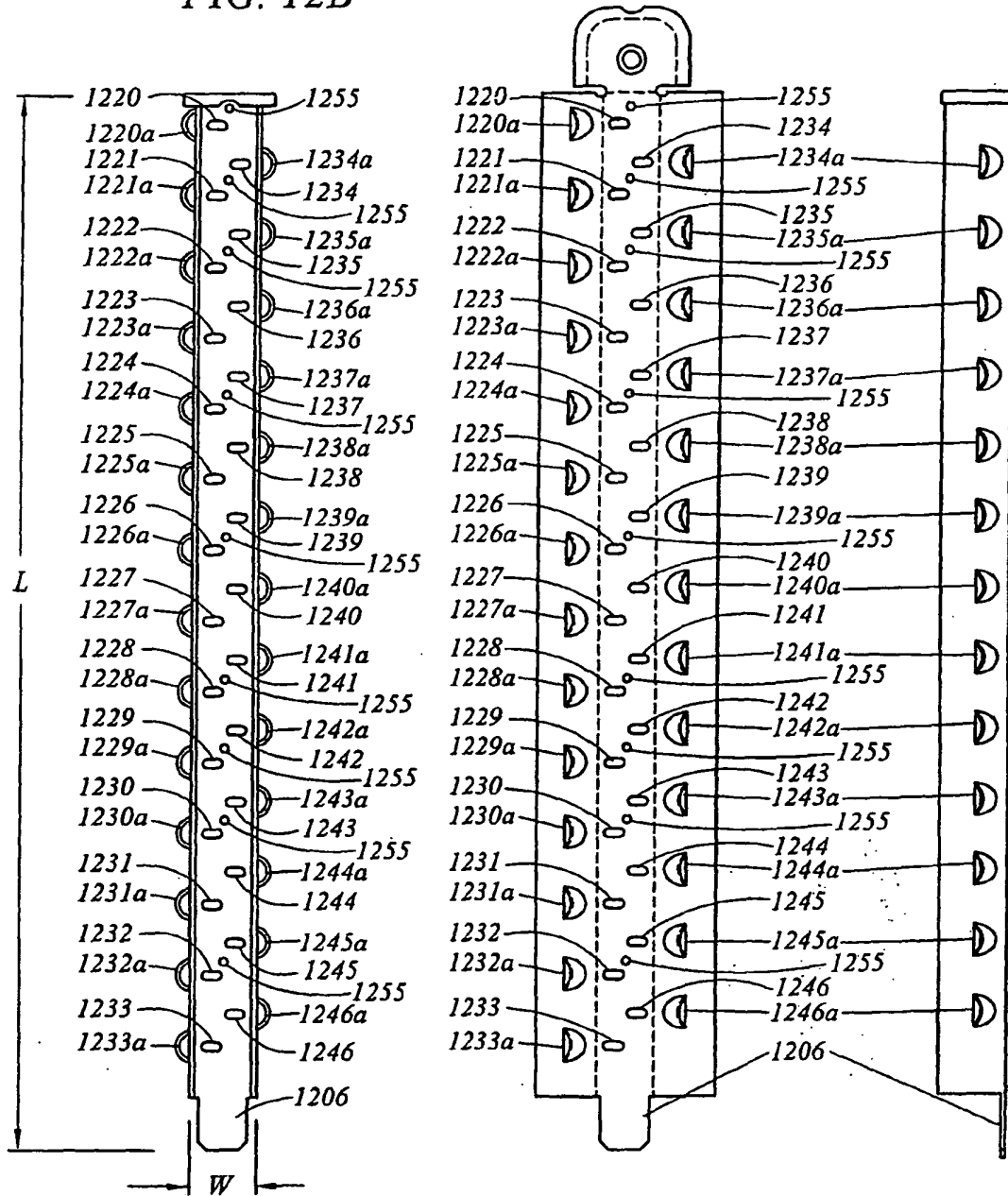


FIG. 12A

FIG. 12C

FIG. 12D

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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