

# Nailing Schedule Chart

**Tip:** Set your PDF viewer to "Actual size" before printing to maintain scale.

## Framing Nailing Schedule (IRC 2021)

Connection	Nailing	Nail Size	Quantity
Joist to sill or girder, toe nail	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	3 nails
Joist to sill or girder, end nail	End nail	16d (3-1/2")	2 nails
Bridging to joist	Toe nail each end	10d (3")	2 nails
Ledger strip to beam	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	3 per 16" o.c.
Subfloor to joist or girder	Face nail	8d (2-1/2")	6" edges, 10" field
Sole plate to joist or blocking	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	16" o.c.
Top or bottom plate to stud	End nail	16d (3-1/2")	2 nails per stud
Stud to sole plate	Toe nail	8d (2-1/2") or 16d (3-1/2")	4 nails (8d) or 2 nails (16d)
Double studs	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	Stagger 24" o.c.
Doubled top plates	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	16" o.c.
Top plates, laps and intersections	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	2 nails
Continuous header, two pieces	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	16" o.c. along edges
Ceiling joists to top plate	Toe nail	8d (2-1/2")	3 nails
Ceiling joists laps over partitions	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	4 nails
Ceiling joists to parallel rafters	Face nail	16d (3-1/2")	3 nails
Rafter to top plate	Toe nail	8d (2-1/2") or 16d (3-1/2")	3 nails (8d) or 2 nails (16d)
Rafter to ridge, valley or hip	Toe nail or face nail	16d (3-1/2") or 10d (3")	4 toe or 3 face
Collar tie to rafter	Face nail	10d (3")	3 nails each side

## Sheathing & Panel Nailing Schedule

Application	Nail Type	Size	Panel Edges	Field (Interior)
Roof sheathing (OSB/plywood)	Common or ring shank	8d (2-1/2")	6" o.c.	12" o.c.
Wall sheathing (OSB/plywood)	Common or ring shank	8d (2-1/2")	6" o.c.	12" o.c.
Subfloor (OSB/plywood)	Ring shank or coated	10d (3")	6" o.c.	10" o.c.
Underlayment (1/4")	Ring shank	3d to 4d	6" o.c.	8" o.c. all directions
Foam sheathing (up to 1")	Roofing or cap	1-1/2" to 2"	8" to 12" o.c.	16" o.c.

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## Important Notes

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- **Nail penetration:** Nails should penetrate at least 1-1/2" into wood framing members
- **Spacing:** "o.c." means "on center" - measured from center of one nail to center of next
- **Edges vs. field:** Panel edges require closer spacing than field (interior) of panel
- **Toe nailing:** Drive nail at 30° angle starting 1" from member end
- **Face nailing:** Drive nail perpendicular through face of one member into another
- **End nailing:** Drive nail through end grain into adjoining member
- **Code compliance:** Always follow local building codes which may have stricter requirements
- **High wind/seismic:** May require additional nailing or structural screws per engineering

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