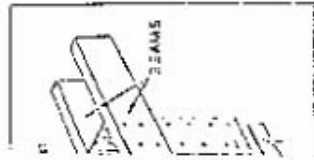


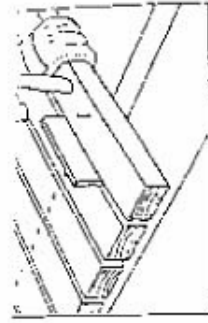
SAMPLE GUIDE FOR DECKS

1. Please submit *two* plot plans showing deck location.
2. Please submit *two* sets of drawings. All drawings should indicate address, block, lot and owner's signature - or sealed Architect's drawings.
3. The drawings submitted shall include the following information:
 - a. Show deck in relation to house; show door from house to deck.
 - b. Please indicate on floor plan all footing locations, including stair footing locations. ***NOTE: footings are required under steps.*** All footings must extend a minimum of **36"** below grade.
 - c. Guardrails are required on decks which are more than **30"** above the floor or grade below. Guardrails shall not be less than **36"** in height and open guards shall not have intermediate rails, balusters, or other construction such that a sphere with a diameter of **4"** cannot pass through any opening.
 - d. A handrail is required at all steps where there are **three or more** risers. Handrails shall not be less than **34"** nor more than **38"**, measured vertically, above the nosing of the treads.
 - e. Where protection of wood is required by Code, protection shall be provided by using naturally durable or pressure-treated wood.
 - f. All connectors, nails, screws, bolts and related hardware shall be hot-dipped, zinc-coated or otherwise rustproof (galvanized).
 - g. Decks may be bolted to the house if the house is less than 12 years old or footings must extend down to virgin soil.

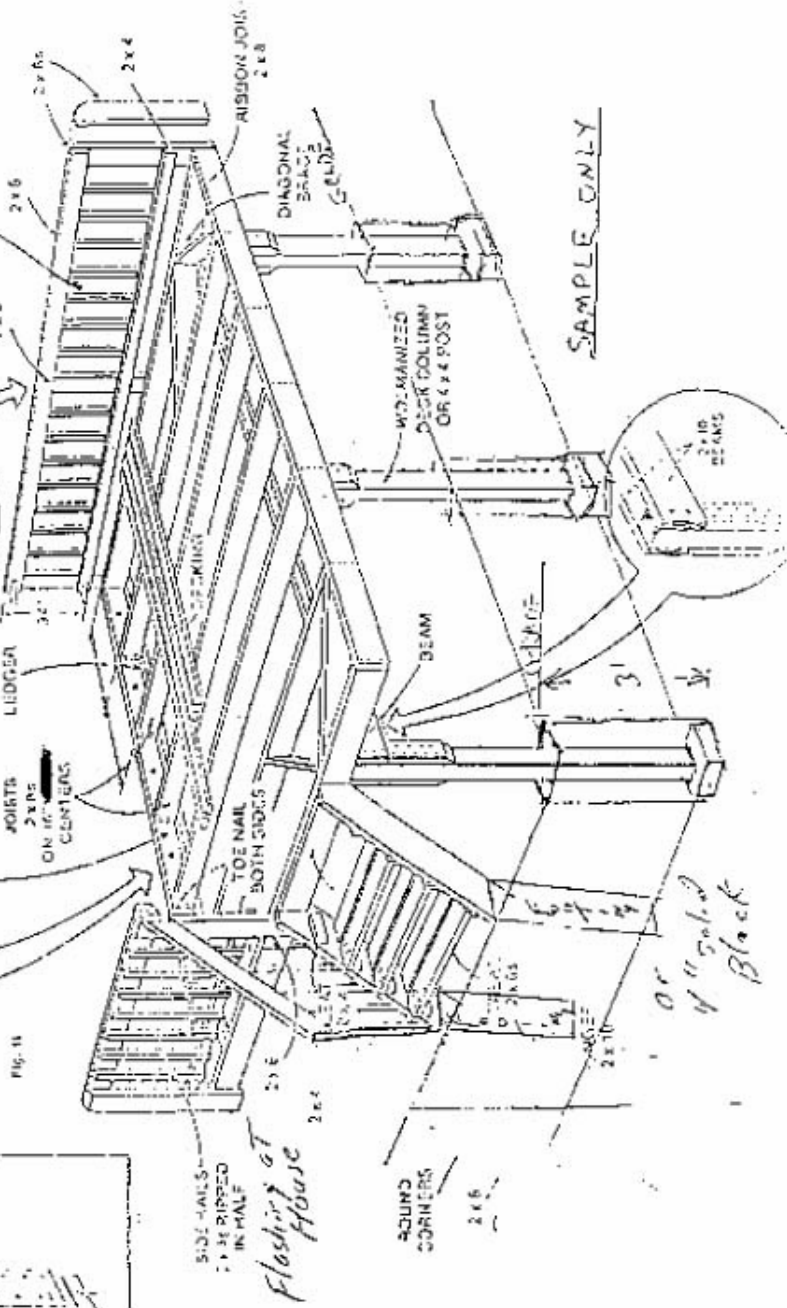
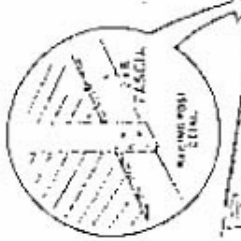
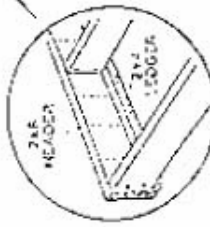
Carefully make all
 work square
 using as railing
 Fasten the beam
 at end beams



Check for square and consistency.
 This can be easily done using a half
 or spacer (see Fig. 12) of the desired
 thickness



or Posts



Flashings at House

SAMPLE ONLY

or 4" solid Block

DESIGN

Decks consist of six parts: footings, posts, beams, joists, decking and railings. In planning for these you have three basic considerations: function, structural stability and appearance.

The aesthetics of your deck will probably be most noticeable in your choice of railing and decking, but the location of posts and beams can have a major effect on the appearance of a raised deck.

In most every instance, your choice is between several sizes of pieces of lumber or comparatively fewer sizes over 4" in diameter. For example, you may use 2x4 posts spaced every 16 inches or less, and may have 4x4 posts capped by a 2x6 spaced as far apart as eight feet. Note a 2x4 isn't always 2" x 4". Actual size of finished dry lumber is given in Table 1.

Not all species of wood have the same strength properties. Ask your lumber dealer what species of treated wood is available in your area, then refer to the tables on this page for suitable sizing.

Your best guide at this stage is to look at various deck plans and inspect decks completed by friends and neighbors to help decide what you like best.

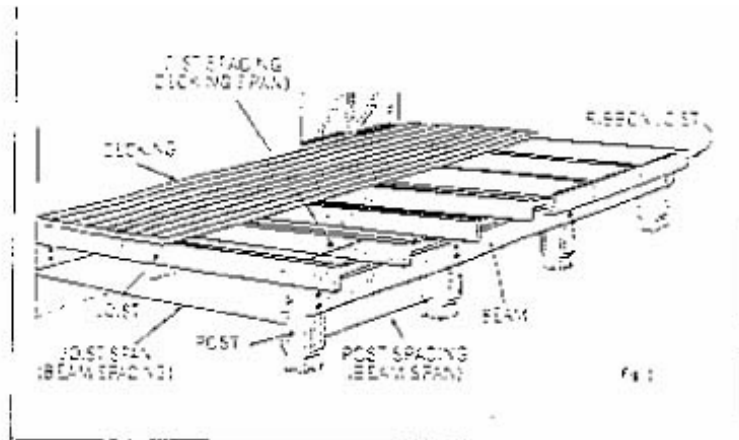


Table 1 — Lumber Dimensions

Nominal Size (inches)	Dry Size (inches)
2x6	1 1/2 x 5 1/2
2x4x6	1 1/2 x 3 1/2
2x2	1 1/2 x 1 1/2
2x4	1 1/2 x 3 1/2
2x6	1 1/2 x 5 1/2
2x8	1 1/2 x 7 1/2
2x10	1 1/2 x 9 1/2
2x12	1 1/2 x 11 1/2

Table 2 — Determining Joist Size

Max. joist spacing southern pine, western hemlock	Max. joist spacing ponderosa pine, hem-fir, red pine	Use Joist Size
16"	20"	2x6
16"	20"	2x8
12"	16"	2x10

Table 3A — Determining Beam Size Post Spacing:
southern pine, western hemlock

Post spacing (ft)	Use beam size of	Max. post spacing
2x6	(2) 2x6 (2) 2x8	8' 12'
2x8	(2) 2x8 (2) 2x10	8' 12'
2x10	(2) 2x10 (2) 2x12	8' 8'

Table 3B — Determining Beam Size Post Spacing:
ponderosa pine, hem-fir, red pine

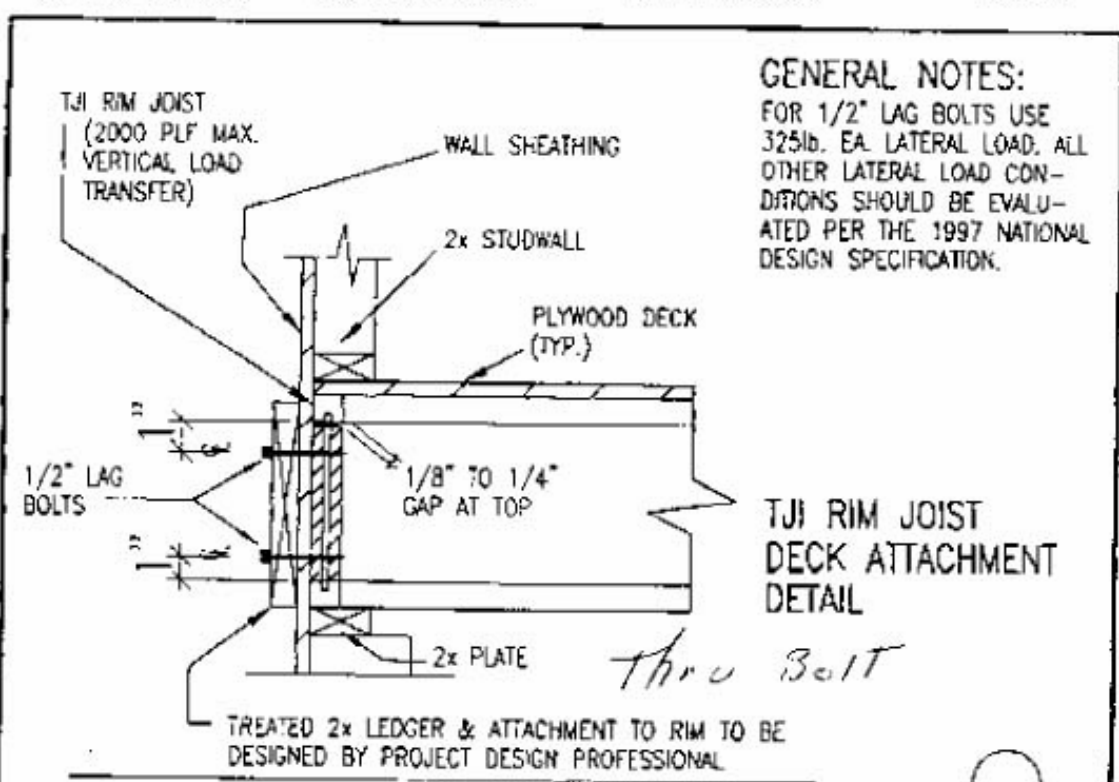
Post spacing (ft)	Use beam size of	Max. post spacing
2x6	(2) 2x6 (2) 2x8	10' 8'
2x8	(2) 2x8 (2) 2x10	8' 8'
2x10	(2) 2x10 (2) 2x12	8' 8'

~~In Table 3B we are using double
beam beams.~~

Table 4 — Determining Column Size for all species shown above

Column height	48" Load Area: sq. ft.	72" Load Area: sq. ft.	96" Load Area: sq. ft.	120" Load Area: sq. ft.	144" Load Area: sq. ft.
Up to 8'	4x4	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
Up to 8'	4x4	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6

Knee bracing should be used for heights over six feet. For heights over eight feet, consult a professional engineer.



TJI RIM JOIST/ FILLER BLOCK NAILING SCHEDULE

JOIST SERIES	FILLER BLOCKS	FILLER BLOCK NAILING
TJI/PRO 150	1/2" or 5/8" NET	ATTACH w/2 ROWS 8d @ 12" o.c.
TJI/PRO 250 or 120TS	5/8" or 3/4" NET	ATTACH w/2 ROWS 10d @ 12" o.c.
TJI/PRO 350	1" NET	ATTACH w/2 ROWS 10d @ 12" o.c.
TJI/PRO 550	1 1/2" NET	ATTACH w/2 ROWS 16d @ 12" o.c.

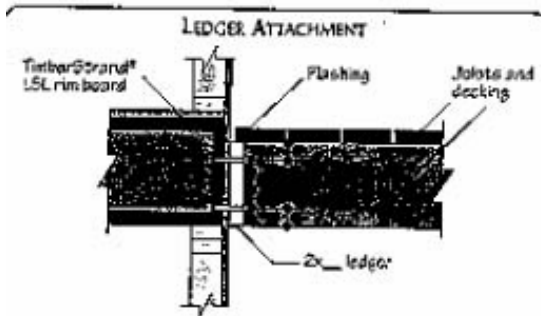
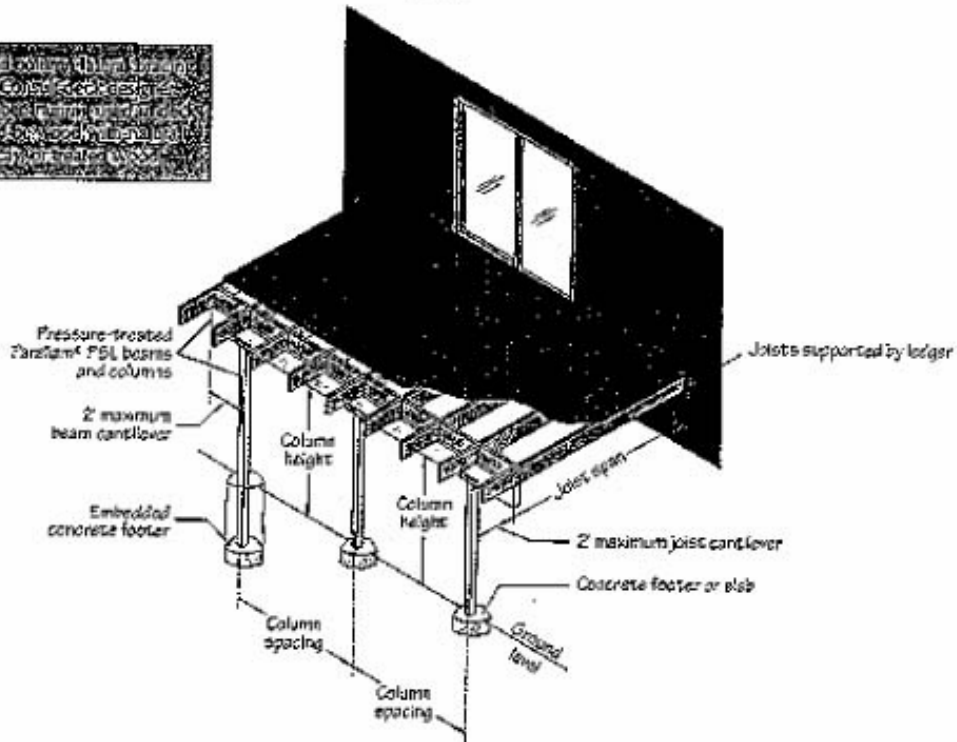
TJI RIM JOIST NAILING SCHEDULE

- TOE-NAIL TO WALL PLATE WITH 10d NAILS @ 6" o.c. OR 16d NAILS @ 12" o.c. OTHER SHEAR TRANSFER ABILITY TO BE AS SPECIFIED BY PROJECT DESIGNER.
- ATTACH TJ RIM TO JOIST WITH 2-8d NAILS, ONE AT TOP AND BOTTOM FLANGE.

 **TJI**
TJI Joist MacMillan
NORTH ATLANTIC REGION



Additional details of column, beam, joist, and railing connections are shown on pages 10-11. All dimensions are in inches unless otherwise specified. Applications should be made to your local distributor for details on treated wood.



Ledger Connections - 40 PSF Live Load

- For deck joist spans up to 7', attach ledger as shown above with 2 rows of 1/2" lag bolts at 32" o.c., staggered.
- For deck joist spans from 9' to 16', attach ledger as shown above with 2 rows of 1/2" lag bolts at 16" o.c.

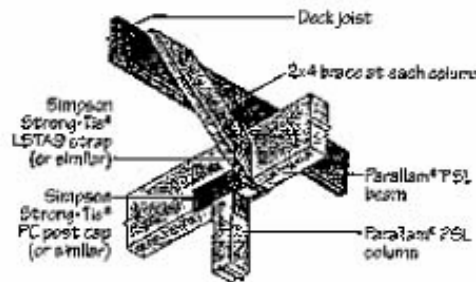
These connections only apply to TimberStrand® LSL rim board and where the snow load does not exceed 40 psf.

Ledger Connections - 60 PSF Live Load

- For deck joist spans up to 7', attach ledger as shown above with 2 rows of 1/2" lag bolts at 32" o.c., staggered.
- For deck joist spans from 7' to 14', attach ledger as shown above with 2 rows of 1/2" lag bolts at 16" o.c.
- For deck joist spans from 14' to 16', attach ledger as shown above with 2 rows of 1/2" lag bolts at 12" o.c.

These connections only apply to TimberStrand® LSL rim board and where the snow load does not exceed 60 psf.

BEAM TO COLUMN CONNECTION



COLUMN BASE CONNECTION

