

Engineered Wood Products

Wood—the miracle material. Wood is the right choice for a host of construction applications. It is the earth's natural, energy efficient and renewable building material.

Engineered wood is a better use of wood. The miracle in today's wood products is that they make more efficient use of the wood fiber resource to make stronger plywood, oriented strand board, I-joists, glued laminated timbers and laminated veneer lumber. That's good for the environment and good for designers seeking strong, efficient and striking building design.

A few facts about wood. We're growing more wood every day. Forests fully cover one-third of the United States' and one-half of Canada's land mass. American landowners plant more than two billion trees every year.

In addition, millions of trees seed naturally. The forest products industry, which comprises about 15 percent of forestland ownership, is responsible for 41 percent of replanted forest acreage. That works out to more than one billion trees a year, or about three million trees planted every day. This high rate of replanting accounts for the fact that each year, 27 percent more timber is grown than is harvested. Canada's replanting record shows a fourfold increase in the number of trees planted between 1975 and 1990.

Life Cycle Assessment shows wood is the greenest building product. A 2004 CORRIM study gave scientific validation to the strength of wood as a green building product. In examining building products' life cycles—from extraction of the raw material to demolition of the building at the end of its long lifespan—CORRIM found that wood was better for the environment than steel or concrete in terms of embodied energy, global warming potential, air emissions, water emissions, and solid waste production. For the complete details of the report, visit www.CORRIM.org.

Manufacturing wood is energy efficient. Wood products made up 47 percent of all industrial raw materials manufactured in the United States, yet consumed only 4 percent of the energy needed to manufacture all industrial raw materials.

Good news for a healthy planet. For every ton of wood grown, a young forest produces 1.07 tons of oxygen and absorbs 1.47 tons of carbon dioxide.

Wood is a perfect material for the environment, for design, and for strong, lasting construction.



Product Warranty

Pacific Woodtech Corporation warrants that its products, as manufactured, will be free from manufacturing errors or defects in workmanship and material. In addition, provided the product, as manufactured, is correctly installed and used, Pacific Woodtech Corporation warrants the adequacy of its design for the normal and expected life of the structure. This warranty is backed by the full resources of Pacific Woodtech Corporation and by underwritten product liability insurance.

Limited Lifetime Warranty Pacific Woodtech Corporation warrants that PWI and PWLVL products are free of defects in material and workmanship, as manufactured, and, when stored, installed and finished in accordance with Pacific Woodtech Corporation's published installation instructions, will perform as specified in the current published specifications for the expected lifetime of the structure in which they are installed.

Limitations Pacific Woodtech Corporation must be given reasonable prior notice and opportunity to inspect the product before it will honor any claims under this warranty. If, after inspection and confirmation of the problem, Pacific Woodtech Corporation determines that there is a failure covered by the above warranty, Pacific Woodtech Corporation will repair or replace (at its option) the product at its expense. The product must be stored, handled and installed in accordance with Pacific Woodtech Corporation's current published installation instructions and design specifications. Failure to follow such instructions will void this warranty. The product must be stored in accordance with recommended procedures and protected from incidental exposure to moisture from whatever source by proper building standards.

Disclaimer The limited lifetime warranty set forth above is exclusive and in lieu of any other warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, including but not limited to any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. Correction of defects in the manner and under the conditions stated above shall constitute the fulfillment of all Pacific Woodtech Corporation's obligations and liabilities to any person with respect to the product, as manufactured, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability or otherwise. No person or entity is authorized to create for Pacific Woodtech Corporation any other obligation or liability to any person relating to the product. In no event shall Pacific Woodtech Corporation be liable for indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages of any kind sustained from any cause.

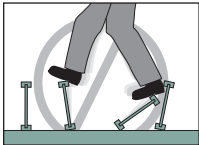
PACIFIC[™]
WOODTECH

Residential I-Joist & LVL INSTALLATION GUIDE

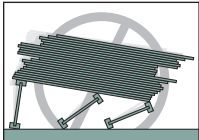
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★ www.pacificwoodtech.com

Safety and Construction Precautions



Do not allow workers to walk on I-joists until joists are fully installed and braced, or serious injuries can result.



Never stack building materials over unsheathed I-joists. Stack only over beams or walls.

Improper storage or installation, failure to follow applicable building codes, failure to follow span ratings for I-joists, failure to use allowable hole sizes and locations, or failure to use web stiffeners when required can result in serious accidents. Follow these installation guidelines carefully.

Storage and Handling Guidelines

Storage

- Store bundles upright on a smooth, level, well drained supportive surface.
- Always stack and handle I-joists in the upright position only.
- Bundles should not be in contact with the ground.
- Place 2x or LVL spacers (at a maximum of 10' apart) between bundles and the ground and bundles stored on top of one another.
- Bundles should remain wrapped, strapped and protected from the weather until time of installation.

Handling

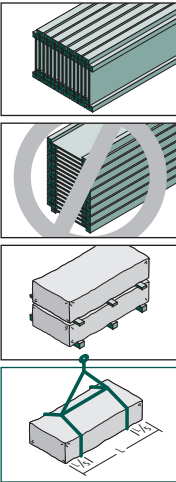
- All handling of joists with a forklift or crane should be done carefully.
- Joists should remain vertical during handling.
- Avoid excessive bowing during all phases of handling and installation (i.e. measuring, sawing or placement).
- Damage may result if the joist or beam is twisted or a load is applied to it while it's lying flat.
- **NEVER USE OR FIELD REPAIR A DAMAGED I-JOIST.**

NOTE: Installation and fabrication details shown in this guide are intended for residential and commercial use framing applications only; for Industrial use applications such as Concrete Forming or Scaffold Plank, visit our website for the appropriate guide.

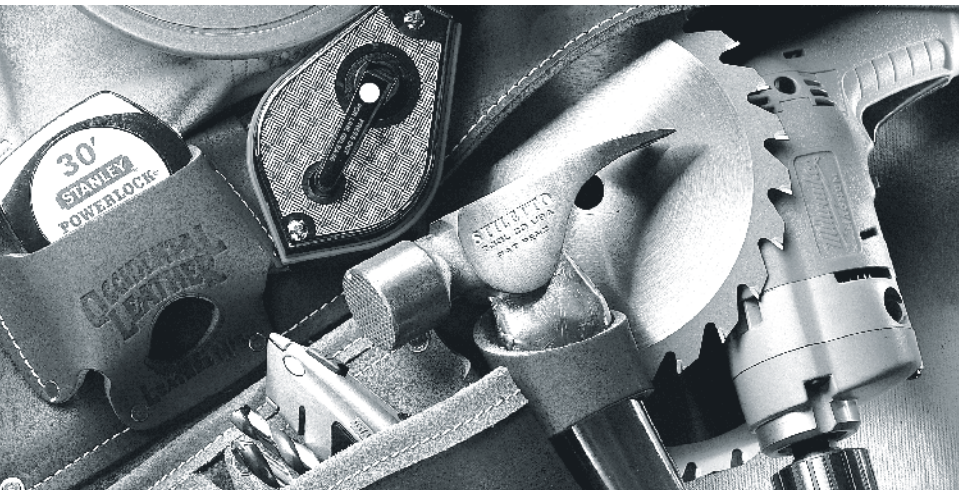
These are general recommendations and in some cases, additional precautions may be required.

Installation

- Walking on the joists should not be permitted until they are properly braced.
- All hangers, rim boards, rim joists and blocking at the end supports of the joists must be installed and nailed properly.
- During installation, a minimum of 1 x 4 temporary bracing is required.
- Bracing members should be spaced at 8'-0" o.c. and nailed to each joist with two 8d nails (10d box nails if bracing thickness exceeds 1").
- Lap bracing ends and anchor them to temporary or permanent sheathing nailed to the first 4' of joists at the end of the bay or a braced end wall.
- Do not cut, drill, or notch flanges.
- The ends of cantilevers must be temporarily braced on both the top and bottom flanges.
- Never overload sheathed joists with loads that exceed design loads.
- Only remove the bracing as the sheathing is attached.
- Engineered wood products should be used in dry conditions only.
- When stacking construction material, stack only over beams or walls, NOT on unsheathed joists.



Installation Notes



1. I-joists and laminated veneer lumber shall be used in protected, dry-use conditions only. Separation from concrete and masonry shall be as provided in the local building code for wood that is not treated and not naturally durable.
2. I-joists may be cut to length or cut as shown in this guide, otherwise I-joist flanges shall not be cut, notched or drilled. Holes may be cut in the I-joist web as shown in WEB HOLE SPECIFICATIONS.
3. Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) may be cut to length, ripped to depth or trimmed as shown in this guide, otherwise LVL shall not be cut, notched or drilled. Holes may be drilled in LVL as shown in HOLE DETAILS.
4. The minimum allowable I-joist bearing length is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches at end supports and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at intermediate supports. The minimum allowable laminated veneer lumber bearing length is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at both end and intermediate supports. Longer bearing lengths might be required by the building designer.
5. I-joists and laminated veneer lumber shall be supported laterally in accordance with local building code provisions for wood framing members, except that bridging is not required in floor joist spans.
6. Hangers and other metal connectors shall be installed in accordance with the connector manufacturer's installation instructions.
7. Rim boards, rim joists, blocking panels or squash blocks shall be installed at I-joist supports where load-bearing walls are located directly above the supports.
8. I-joists shall be installed straight ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch maximum deviation) and plumb.
9. Suspended loads should generally be attached to the joist web through filler blocks. Light loads may be suspended from the bottom flange. Refer to the building designer's installation instructions.
10. Sheathing shall be fastened to I-joists and laminated veneer lumber in accordance with local building code provisions for wood framing members and the building designer's installation instructions.

NAIL SPACING FOR ATTACHMENT OF SHEATHING TO I-JOISTS^(1, 2, 3, 4)

Flange Width, b	Minimum Nail Spacing Per Row		Maximum Nail Spacing
	Nail Diameter ≤ 0.128 inches ⁽³⁾	Nail Diameter ≤ 0.148 inches ⁽⁴⁾	Any Nail Diameter
b < 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	3 inches	3 inches	18 inches
b = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	2 inches	3 inches	18 inches
b > 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	2 inches	3 inches	24 inches

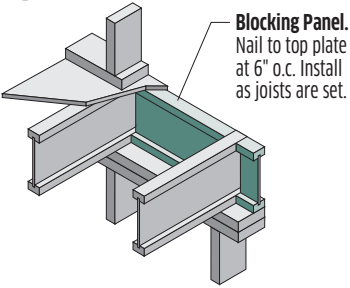
- Notes**
1. If more than one row of nails is required, the rows must be offset by at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and staggered.
 2. Do not use nails with diameters larger than 0.148 inches.
 3. 6d common, 10d box, 10d sinker and smaller
 4. 10d common, 20d box, 16d sinker and smaller

Floor Installation Details

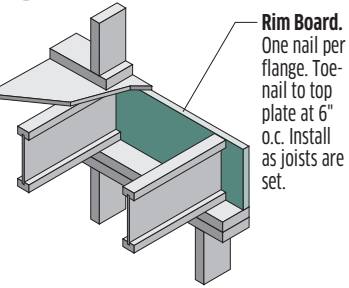
Floor Notes:

- 1. Use min. 2½" x 0.131" nails unless otherwise noted. Larger diameter nails might split flanges.
- 2. Fasten joists to top plate with at least two nails. Start nails at least 1½" from end to avoid splitting.
- 3. Engineered projects might require higher strength connections. Refer to designer's specifications.
- 4. 1¾" min. bearing at end supports. 3½" at intermediate and cantilever supports.
- 5. Framing lumber is assumed to be S-P-F unless otherwise noted.
- 6. See *Web Stiffener Requirements* in this guide.
- 7. Mid-span bridging is not required.

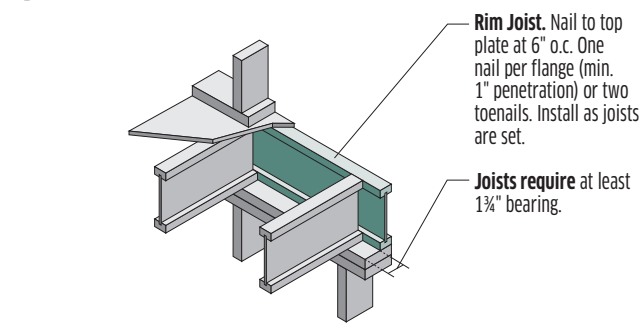
F1 END SUPPORT



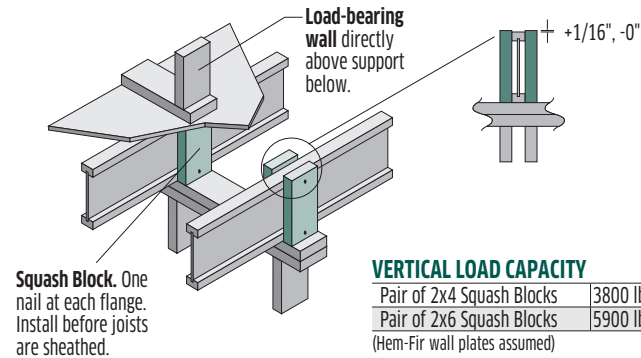
F2 END SUPPORT



F3 END SUPPORT



F4 INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT

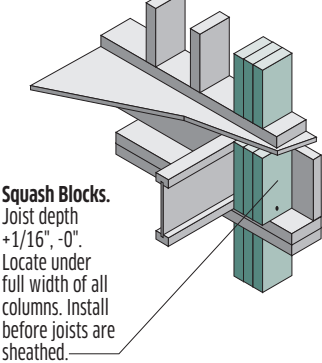


VERTICAL LOAD CAPACITY

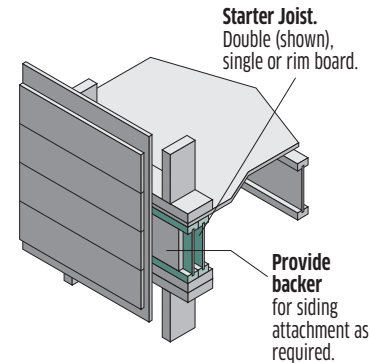
Pair of 2x4 Squash Blocks	3800 lb
Pair of 2x6 Squash Blocks	5900 lb

(Hem-Fir wall plates assumed)

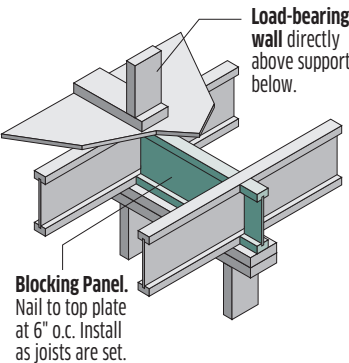
F5 AT COLUMNS



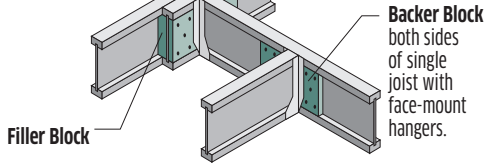
F6 END WALL



F7 INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT



F8 FLOOR OPENING



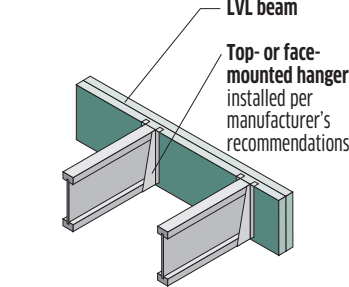
Side Load	Backer Nails	Filler Nails
500 lb	8	4
750 lb	12	6
1000 lb	16	8
1250 lb	20	10
1500 lb	24	12
1750 lb	28	14
2000 lb	32	16

Joist Flange Width	Filler Block Nail Length	Filler Block Thickness	Backer Thickness
1½"	2½" min.	1½" or 1¼"	½" or ¾"
1¾"	3" min.	1½"	¾"
2"	3" min.	1½"	¾"
2¼"	3½" min.	2"	1"
2½"	3½" min.	2" or 2¼"	1" or 1½"
3"	3" min. ea. side	3"	1½"

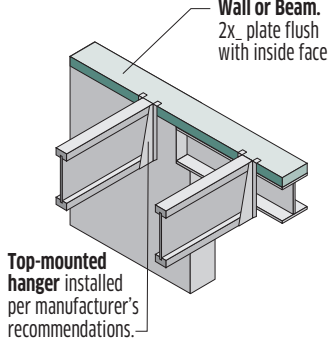
Notes:

- 1. Side Load is the concentrated load transferred by a joist hanger.
- 2. Use min. 0.131" diameter nails. For backer blocks, use 2½" nails. For filler blocks, use length shown in table. Note that some joists require filler block nailing from each side.
- 3. Use Sheathing grade panels, utility grade S-P-F lumber, or better. Thinner blocks may be combined to achieve specified thicknesses.
- 4. Size and position blocks to receive all nails, including hanger nails, without splitting.
- 5. Max. block depth is joist depth minus 3/8" to avoid an interference fit between flanges.
- 6. For top-mount hangers, install backer blocks snug to top flange.
- 7. Clinch nails when possible.
- 8. Attach hangers according to manufacturer's instructions.

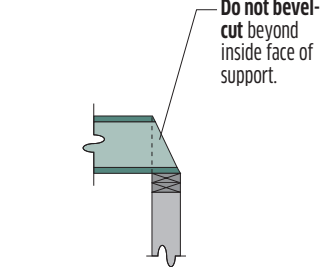
F9 AT WOOD BEAM



F10 AT MASONRY WALL OR STEEL BEAM



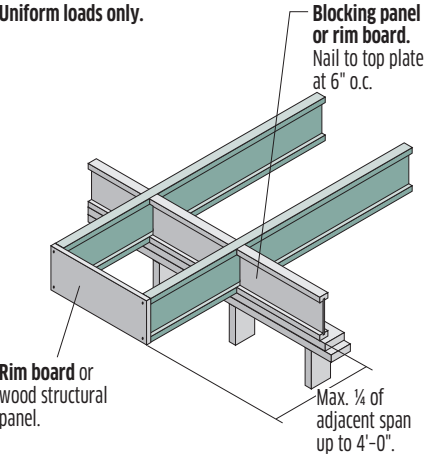
F11 BEVELED CUT



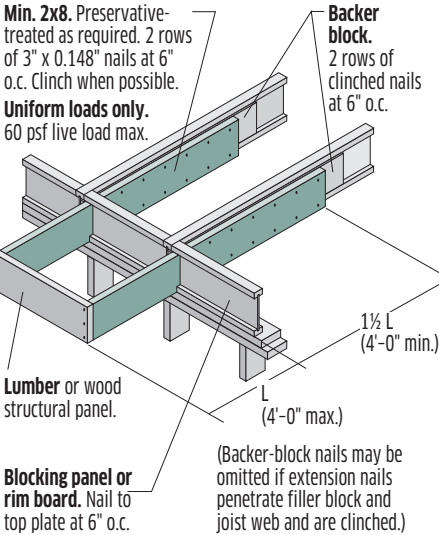
Cantilever Details and Reinforcement

F12 INTERIOR BALCONY

Uniform loads only.

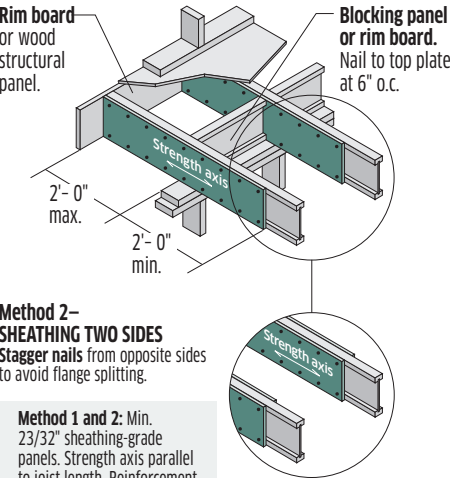


F13 EXTERIOR BALCONY



F14 REINFORCED CANTILEVER

Method 1 – SHEATHING ONE SIDE

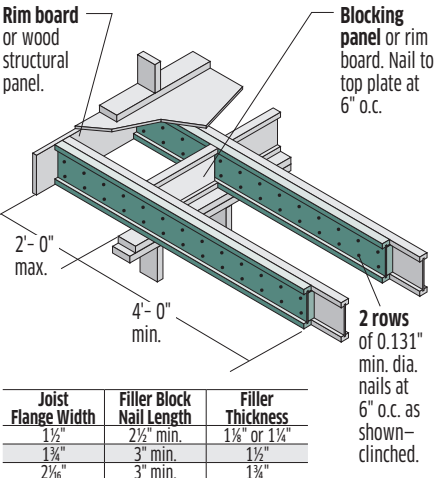


Method 2 – SHEATHING TWO SIDES
Stagger nails from opposite sides to avoid flange splitting.

Method 1 and 2: Min. 23/32" sheathing-grade panels. Strength axis parallel to joist length. Reinforcement depth = joist depth. Nail to flanges at 6" o.c.

F15 REINFORCED CANTILEVER

Alternate Method 2 – I-Joist One Side



Joist Flange Width	Filler Block Nail Length	Filler Thickness
1 1/2"	2 1/2" min.	1 1/4" or 1 1/2"
1 3/4"	3" min.	1 1/2"
2"	3" min.	1 3/4"
2 1/4"	3 1/4" min.	2"
2 1/2"	3 1/2" min.	2" or 2 1/4"
3"	3" min. ea. side	3"

Allowable Residential Floor Spans

ALLOWABLE SPANS FOR I-JOISTS – 40 PSF LIVE LOAD AND 10 PSF DEAD LOAD

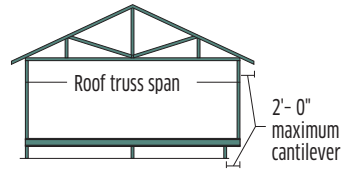
I-Joist Series	I-Joist Depth	Simple Span				Multiple Span			
		12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.
PWI 20	9 1/2"	16'-7"	15'-3"	14'-5"	13'-6"	18'-6"	16'-11"	15'-7"	13'-11"
	11 1/8"	19'-11"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-0"	22'-2"	19'-6"	17'-10"	15'-8"
	14"	22'-8"	20'-9"	19'-6"	17'-5"	24'-8"	21'-4"	19'-6"	15'-8"
	9 1/2"	17'-1"	15'-8"	14'-9"	13'-10"	19'-0"	17'-5"	16'-5"	15'-0"
PWI 30	11 1/8"	20'-6"	18'-9"	17'-8"	16'-6"	22'-10"	20'-10"	18'-9"	15'-0"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	17'-10"	16'-3"	14'-6"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	16'-8"	23'-7"	20'-4"	18'-7"	16'-7"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-2"	20'-6"	18'-4"	25'-11"	22'-5"	20'-5"	18'-3"
PWI 40	16"	26'-11"	24'-2"	22'-1"	19'-9"	27'-11"	24'-1"	22'-0"	18'-5"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"
PWI 45	16"	27'-0"	24'-8"	23'-4"	19'-5"	30'-2"	26'-4"	22'-3"	17'-9"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"
PWI 47	16"	27'-0"	24'-8"	23'-4"	19'-5"	30'-2"	26'-4"	22'-3"	17'-9"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"
PWI 50	16"	27'-0"	24'-8"	23'-4"	19'-5"	30'-2"	26'-4"	22'-3"	17'-9"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"
PWI 60	16"	27'-0"	24'-8"	23'-4"	19'-5"	30'-2"	26'-4"	22'-3"	17'-9"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"
PWI 70	16"	27'-0"	24'-8"	23'-4"	19'-5"	30'-2"	26'-4"	22'-3"	17'-9"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"
PWI 77	16"	27'-0"	24'-8"	23'-4"	19'-5"	30'-2"	26'-4"	22'-3"	17'-9"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"
PWI 90	16"	27'-0"	24'-8"	23'-4"	19'-5"	30'-2"	26'-4"	22'-3"	17'-9"
	9 1/2"	18'-0"	16'-5"	15'-6"	14'-6"	20'-0"	18'-3"	17'-3"	16'-1"
	11 1/8"	21'-5"	19'-7"	18'-6"	17'-3"	23'-11"	21'-10"	20'-6"	17'-9"
	14"	24'-4"	22'-3"	21'-0"	19'-5"	27'-2"	24'-7"	22'-3"	17'-9"

- Notes:
- Table values apply to uniformly loaded, residential floor joists.
 - Span is measured from face to face of supports.
 - Deflection is limited to L/240 at total load and L/480 at live load.
 - Table values are based on glued and nailed sheathing panels (23/32" for 24" o.c., 19/32" otherwise). Use an ASTM D3498 adhesive in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Reduce spans by 12" if sheathing is nailed only.
 - Provide at least 1 1/4" of bearing length at end supports and 3/4" at intermediate supports.
 - Provide lateral restraint at supports (e.g. blocking panels, rim board) and along the compression flange of each joist (e.g. floor sheathing, gypsum board ceiling).
 - Use sizing software or consult a professional engineer to analyze conditions outside the scope of this table (e.g. commercial floors, different bearing conditions, concentrated loads) or for multiple span joists if the length of any span is less than half the length of an adjacent span.

How to use Floor Span Tables

- Choose the appropriate live and dead load combination as well as a joist spacing.
- Scan down the spacing column to find a span that exceeds the design span.
- Scan to the left from that span to determine the joist size required.
- Web stiffeners are required at all supports for 22" and 24" joists. See *Web Stiffener Requirements* in this guide for more details.

Cantilever Reinforcement



JOISTS WITH 3/8" WEBS

Roof Truss		9½" Joist				11½" Joist				14" Joist				16" Joist			
Load	Span (ft)	12" o.c.				16" o.c.				16" o.c.				16" o.c.			
		12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.
35 psf Total Load (115%)	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	32	0	0	WS	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	WS	1	0	0	1	1
	34	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	36	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
	38	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
	40	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
45 psf Total Load (115%)	26	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
	28	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
	30	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
	32	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
	34	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	WS	1	2	0	0	1	2	2
	36	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	2
	38	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	2
	40	0	1	2	X	0	1	1	X	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	2
55 psf Total Load (115%)	26	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
	28	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
	30	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
	32	0	1	2	X	0	1	1	X	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
	34	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	2
	36	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X
	38	1	1	X	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X
	40	1	2	X	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X	0	1	2	X

Notes:

0 = No reinforcement and no web stiffeners are required.
WS = Web stiffeners are required at the support. Follow the web stiffener nailing requirements in this guide.

- 1 = Reinforcer required on one side of the cantilever. See the Method 1 detail in Cantilever Reinforcement section.
- 2 = Reinforcers required on both sides of the cantilever. See the Method 2 or Alternate Method 2 detail in Cantilever Reinforcement section.
- X = Consider deeper joists or closer spacing.

JOISTS WITH 7/16" WEBS

Roof Truss		9½" Joist				11½" Joist				14" Joist				16" Joist			
Load	Span (ft)	9½" Joist				11½" Joist				14" Joist				16" Joist			
		12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.	12" o.c.	16" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	24" o.c.
35 psf Total Load (115%)	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WS
	38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS
	40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS
45 psf Total Load (115%)	42	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS
	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WS
	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS
	32	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS
	34	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS
	36	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	1
	38	0	0	1	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
55 psf Total Load (115%)	40	0	0	1	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	WS	1
	42	0	1	2	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	WS	1	0	0	WS	1
	26	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS
	28	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	WS	0	0	0	1
	30	0	0	1	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	32	0	0	1	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	WS	1
	34	0	1	2	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	WS	1	0	0	WS	1
	36	0	1	2	X	0	0	WS	1	0	0	WS	1	0	0	WS	1
38	0	1	2	X	0	0	WS	2	0	0	WS	2	0	0	WS	2	
40	0	1	2	X	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	
42	0	1	X	X	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	

Table values apply to joists sized by means of the 10 psf dead load allowable residential floor spans table and are based on uniform loads across the ends of the cantilevers that include a 15 psf roof dead load and a 100 plf exterior wall load. Uniform loading may be assumed when window and door openings are up to three feet wide and spaced at least three feet apart. Otherwise, consider the need for extra joists under the window and door header jack studs.

Use sizing software or consult a professional engineer for conditions beyond the scope of this table.

Web Stiffener Requirements

Web stiffeners are not required with the following exceptions:

1. Web stiffeners are required at the ends of joists set in hangers that are not deep enough to laterally support the top flanges of the joists. Refer to the hanger manufacturer's installation instructions.
2. Web stiffeners are required to accommodate special connector nailing requirements. Refer to the connector manufacturer's installation instructions.
3. Web stiffeners are required at birdsmouth cuts at the low end supports of sloped joists.
4. Web stiffeners are required at all supports on 22- and 24-inch joists.

When joists are sized by means of sizing software, or otherwise engineered for an application, web stiffeners are required as follows:

1. Web stiffeners are required for high reactions at supports. Refer to an evaluation report.
2. Web stiffeners are required under concentrated loads applied to the tops of joists between supports, or along cantilevers beyond the support, when the concentrated load exceeds 1500 pounds.

NUMBER OF WEB STIFFENER NAILS REQUIRED

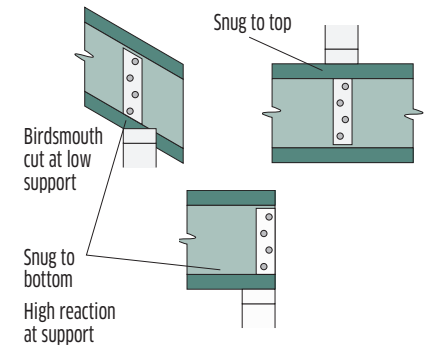
Joist Depth	24" & 20"	18" & 16"	14" & Less
All Conditions	10	8	4

WEB STIFFENER SIZE REQUIRED

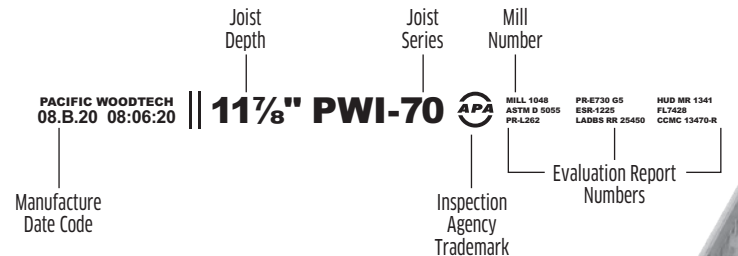
Flange Width	Minimum Dimensions		
	Web Stiffeners		Nails
	Thickness	Width	
1½"	1⅝"	2⅝"	2⅝" x 0.131
1¾"	1⅞"	2⅞"	2⅝" x 0.131
2⅛"	2⅜"	2⅝"	2⅝" x 0.131
2⅞"	2⅜"	2⅝"	2⅝" x 0.131
2½"	2⅜"	2⅝"	2⅝" x 0.131
3½"	1½"	3½"	3¼" x 0.131

Web stiffener length is approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ " less than the clear distance between flanges.

Concentrated Load > 1500 lbs.



Product Identification



Web Hole Specifications

DUCT HOLES

Minimum Distance 'D' From Any Support to the Centerline of the Hole

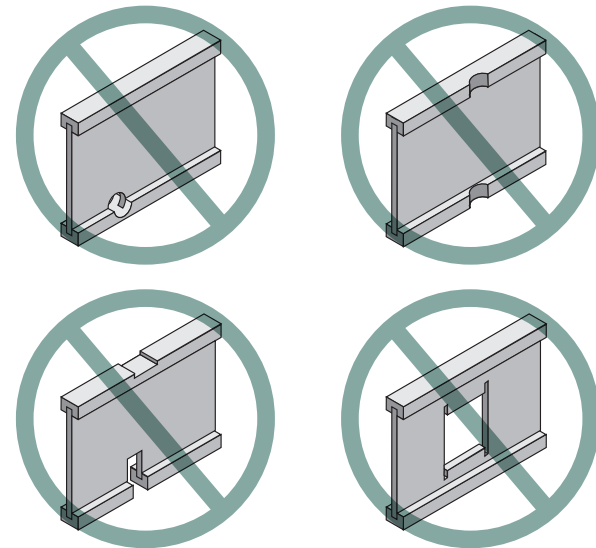
Joist Series	Joist Span (ft)	Duct Hole Width								
		8"	10"	12"	14"	16"	18"	20"	22"	24"
20	≤ 8	3'-10"	3'-11"	3'-11"						
	≤ 12	5'-9"	5'-10"	5'-11"						
	≤ 16	7'-8"	7'-10"	7'-11"						
	≤ 20	9'-7"	9'-9"	9'-11"						
30	≤ 8	3'-9"	3'-10"	3'-11"						
	≤ 12	5'-8"	5'-9"	5'-11"						
	≤ 16	7'-7"	7'-8"	7'-10"						
	≤ 20	9'-5"	9'-8"	9'-10"						
45	≤ 8	3'-5"	3'-7"	3'-8"	3'-9"	3'-10"	4'-0"	(2)		
	≤ 12	5'-2"	5'-4"	5'-6"	5'-8"	5'-10"	6'-0"	(2)		
	≤ 16	6'-11"	7'-2"	7'-5"	7'-7"	7'-9"	8'-0"	(2)		
	≤ 20	8'-8"	9'-0"	9'-3"	9'-6"	9'-9"	10'-0"	(2)		
47	≤ 8	3'-9"	3'-10"	3'-11"	(2)					
	≤ 12	5'-7"	5'-9"	5'-11"	(2)					
	≤ 16	7'-6"	7'-8"	7'-10"	(2)					
	≤ 20	9'-4"	9'-7"	9'-10"	(2)					
50	≤ 8	3'-8"	3'-9"	3'-10"	3'-11"					
	≤ 12	5'-6"	5'-7"	5'-9"	5'-11"					
	≤ 16	7'-4"	7'-6"	7'-8"	7'-11"					
	≤ 20	9'-2"	9'-5"	9'-8"	9'-11"					
40/60	≤ 8	3'-6"	3'-7"	3'-9"	3'-10"	3'-11"	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 12	5'-3"	5'-5"	5'-7"	5'-9"	5'-11"	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 16	7'-0"	7'-3"	7'-6"	7'-8"	7'-10"	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 20	8'-10"	9'-1"	9'-4"	9'-7"	9'-10"	(2)	(2)		
70	≤ 8	3'-7"	3'-8"	3'-9"	3'-10"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 12	5'-5"	5'-6"	5'-8"	5'-10"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 16	7'-2"	7'-5"	7'-7"	7'-9"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 20	9'-0"	9'-3"	9'-6"	9'-9"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
77 depths to 20" (3)	≤ 8	3'-8"	3'-9"	3'-11"	3'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 12	5'-7"	5'-8"	5'-10"	5'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 16	7'-7"	7'-7"	7'-10"	7'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
	≤ 20	9'-4"	9'-6"	9'-9"	9'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)		
90 depths to 20" (3)	≤ 8	3'-8"	3'-9"	3'-10"	3'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	≤ 12	5'-7"	5'-8"	5'-10"	5'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	≤ 16	7'-5"	7'-7"	7'-9"	7'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	≤ 20	9'-4"	9'-6"	9'-8"	9'-11"	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
90 depths to 20" (3)	≤ 24	11'-2"	11'-5"	11'-8"	11'-10"	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

Notes:

- (1) For other joist spans, use sizing software to locate the duct hole
- (2) For this width, use sizing software to locate the duct hole
- (3) For joist depths greater than 20 inches, use sizing software to locate duct holes

General Notes:

1. Table values apply to joists sized by means of the load or span tables in this publication. Use beam sizing software for a more precise analysis or to analyze conditions outside of the scope of these tables.
2. Web holes may be located anywhere between the joist flanges. Leave at least ¼-inch clearance between the edges of holes and the flanges.
3. Do not cut rectangular holes, or round holes larger than 1½-inch diameter, in cantilevers.
4. The horizontal clearance between the edges of adjacent holes must be at least twice the diameter (or longest side) of the larger hole. Exception: A 1½-inch diameter hole may be drilled anywhere in the web. Provide at least 3 inches of horizontal clearance from adjacent holes of any size.
5. 1½-inch diameter holes are factory-scored in the web at 16 inches on center.

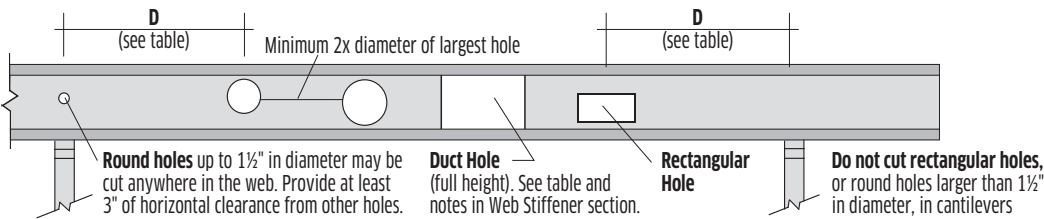


Never drill, cut or notch the flange, or over-cut the web.

Holes in webs should be cut with a sharp saw.

For rectangular holes, avoid over cutting the corners, as this can cause unnecessary stress concentrations. Slightly rounding the corners is recommended. Starting the rectangular hole by drilling a 1" diameter hole in each of the 4 corners and then making the cuts between the holes is another good method to minimize damage to I-joists.

Web Hole Specifications



General Notes:

1. Table values apply to joists sized by means of the load or span tables in this publication. Use beam sizing software for a more precise analysis or to analyze conditions outside of the scope of these tables.
2. Web holes may be located anywhere between the joist flanges. Leave at least ½-inch clearance between the edges of holes and the flanges.
3. Do not cut rectangular holes, or round holes larger than 1½ inch diameter, in cantilevers.
4. The horizontal clearance between the edges of adjacent holes must be at least twice the diameter (or longest side) of the larger hole. Exception: A 1½ inch diameter hole may be drilled anywhere in the web. Provide at least 3 inches of horizontal clearance from adjacent holes of any size.
5. 1½ inch diameter holes are factory-scored in the web at 16 inches on center.

ROUND AND RECTANGULAR HOLES

Minimum Distance 'D' From Any Support to the Centerline of the Hole															
Round Hole Diameter			2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	6¼"	8%"	10"	10¼"	12"	12¾"	14¾"	16¾"
Rectangular Hole Longest Side			1½"	2¼"	3"	3¾"	4½"	4%	6¾"	7½"	8"	9"	9½"	11"	12½"
7 7⁄8" Joist	Span (ft)	8'	1'-3"	1'-11"	2'-7"										
		12'	1'-10"	2'-10"	3'-11"										
		16'	2'-5"	3'-10"	5'-3"										
9 1⁄4" Joist	Span (ft)	8'	1'-1"	1'-4"	2'-0"	2'-8"	3'-3"								
		12'	1'-1"	2'-0"	3'-0"	3'-11"	4'-11"								
		16'	1'-5"	2'-8"	4'-0"	5'-3"	6'-7"								
9 1⁄2" Joist	Span (ft)	8'	1'-1"	1'-7"	2'-1"	2'-8"	3'-2"	3'-4"							
		12'	1'-7"	2'-4"	3'-2"	3'-11"	4'-9"	5'-0"							
		16'	2'-1"	3'-2"	4'-3"	5'-3"	6'-4"	6'-8"							
11 1⁄8" Joist	Span (ft)	8'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-8"	2'-2"	2'-3"	3'-6"						
		12'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-10"	2'-6"	3'-3"	3'-5"	5'-3"						
		16'	1'-1"	1'-5"	2'-5"	3'-4"	4'-4"	4'-7"	7'-0"						
		20'	1'-1"	1'-9"	3'-0"	4'-2"	5'-5"	5'-8"	8'-10"						
14" Joist	Span (ft)	12'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-5"	2'-1"	2'-3"	3'-10"	4'-10"	5'-5"				
		16'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-10"	2'-9"	3'-0"	5'-2"	6'-5"	7'-3"				
		20'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	2'-4"	3'-5"	3'-9"	6'-5"	8'-0"	9'-1"				
		24'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-5"	2'-9"	4'-2"	4'-6"	7'-8"	9'-7"	10'-11"				
16" Joist	Span (ft)	16'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-4"	1'-6"	3'-7"	4'-9"	5'-5"	6'-7"	7'-5"		
		20'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-8"	1'-11"	4'-6"	6'-0"	6'-10"	8'-3"	9'-4"		
		24'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	2'-0"	2'-4"	5'-5"	7'-2"	8'-2"	9'-11"	11'-2"		
		28'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	2'-4"	2'-8"	6'-4"	8'-5"	9'-6"	11'-7"	13'-0"		
18" Joist	Span (ft)	16'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	2'-2"	3'-3"	3'-11"	5'-0"	5'-7"	7'-7"	
		20'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	2'-8"	4'-1"	4'-11"	6'-2"	7'-0"	9'-6"	
		24'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	3'-2"	4'-11"	5'-10"	7'-5"	8'-5"	11'-5"	
		28'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	3'-9"	5'-9"	6'-10"	8'-8"	9'-9"	13'-4"	
20" Joist	Span (ft)	16'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-4"	1'-10"	2'-5"	3'-6"	4'-1"	5'-9"	7'-9"
		20'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-4"	2'-3"	3'-1"	4'-4"	5'-1"	7'-2"	9'-9"
		24'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-4"	2'-9"	3'-8"	5'-2"	6'-1"	8'-7"	11'-8"
		28'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-4"	3'-2"	4'-3"	6'-1"	7'-2"	10'-0"	13'-7"
22" Joist	Span (ft)	16'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	2'-7"	3'-4"	3'-9"	4'-5"	4'-10"	6'-0"	7'-1"
		20'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-7"	3'-2"	4'-2"	4'-8"	5'-7"	6'-1"	7'-6"	8'-10"
		24'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-8"	1'-10"	3'-10"	5'-0"	5'-7"	6'-8"	7'-3"	8'-11"	10'-7"
		28'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-11"	2'-2"	4'-6"	5'-10"	6'-7"	7'-9"	8'-6"	10'-5"	12'-5"
24" Joist	Span (ft)	16'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-10"	2'-7"	3'-0"	3'-8"	4'-0"	5'-1"	6'-2"
		20'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	2'-3"	3'-2"	3'-8"	4'-6"	5'-0"	6'-4"	7'-8"
		24'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	2'-9"	3'-10"	4'-5"	5'-5"	6'-0"	7'-8"	9'-3"
		28'	1'-1"	1'-2"	1'-2"	1'-3"	1'-3"	1'-3"	3'-2"	4'-6"	5'-2"	6'-4"	7'-0"	8'-11"	10'-9"

Roof Installation Details

Roof Notes:

1. Use minimum 2½" x 0.131" nails unless otherwise noted. Larger diameter nails might split flanges.
2. Fasten joists to top plate with at least two nails. Start nails at least 1½" from end to avoid splitting.
3. Engineered projects might require higher strength connections. Refer to designer's specifications.
4. 1¾" min. bearing at end supports. 3½" at intermediate and cantilever supports.
5. Framing lumber is assumed to be S-P-F unless otherwise noted.
6. See *Web Stiffener Requirements* in this guide.
7. Joists sloped more than ¼ in 12 must be birdsmouth-cut or set on sloped supports (e.g. beveled wall plates, sloped-seat hangers).
8. Birds-mouth cuts are allowed only at low end supports. Do not make birdsmouth cuts at high end supports or at intermediate supports.
9. Details apply to joists sloped up to 12 in 12.
10. Lateral support, to prevent lateral movement and rotation, is required at all supports.
11. Attach straps and hangers according to manufacturer's instructions.

R1 LATERAL SUPPORT

Blocking Panel. Nail to top plate at 6" o.c. Install as joists are set.

Beveled plate

R2 LATERAL SUPPORT

Rim Board Blocking. Toe nail to top plate at 6" o.c. Install as joists are set.

Birdsmouth cut (shown), or beveled plate.

R3 VENTILATION HOLES

Rim Board Blocking

Allowable zone for ventilation holes.

Rim Board Blocking or Blocking Panel

R4 BIRDSMOUTH CUT

Permitted on low end only.

Web stiffeners required. Bevel cut to match slope.

Snug at bottom

Birdsmouth cut must not overhang inside face of plate.

2'-0" max. optional overhang

R5 OVERHANG

Beveled plate (shown) or birdsmouth cut.

Trim and add blocking as desired for fascia and soffit attachment.

2'-0" max. overhang

R6 OVERHANG

2x filler. Nails at 6" o.c.

2x4 min. beveled bearing block cut to fit snug.

Beveled plate (shown) or birdsmouth cut.

No. 2 S-P-F 2x4 or better. Nails at 8" o.c. 2'-0" max. overhang. 4'-0" min. back span. 24" o.c. max. joist spacing.

R7 OVERHANG

Web stiffeners required at birdsmouth cut. See detail R4.

Birdsmouth cut (shown) or beveled plate.

2x4 min. beveled bearing block cut to fit snug.

No. 2 S-P-F 2x4 or better. 3" x 0.148" nails at 8" o.c. into flange. 2'-0" max. overhang. 4'-0" min. back span. 24" o.c. max. joist spacing.

R8 PEAK

2¾" Sheathing grade panel backer block both sides. 18 nails.

Twist strap both sides.

30° max. angle Beveled plate. Birds-mouth cut not permitted.

R9 PEAK

Strap

Sloped-seat joist hanger.

R10 RIDGE

Strap

Sloped-seat joist hanger

R11 RIDGE

Strap

Double-beveled plate on beam or wall

R12 RIDGE

24"

2¾" Sheathing-grade panel gussets both sides. 12 nails on each side of ridge.

Double-beveled plate on beam or wall

R13 ROOF OPENING

Backer Block

Strap

Backer Block both sides of single joist with face-mount hangers.

Filler Block

Side Load	Backer Nails	Filler Nails	Joist Flange Width	Filler Block Nail Length	Filler Thickness	Backer Thickness
500 lb	8	4	1½"	2½" min.	1½" or 1¾"	½" or ¾"
750 lb	12	6	1¾"	3" min.	1½"	¾"
1000 lb	16	8	2"	3" min.	1¾"	¾"
1250 lb	20	10	2½"	3½" min.	2"	1"
1500 lb	24	12	2½"	3½" min.	2" or 2¼"	1" or 1½"
1750 lb	28	14	3"	3" min. ea. side	3"	1"
2000 lb	32	16				

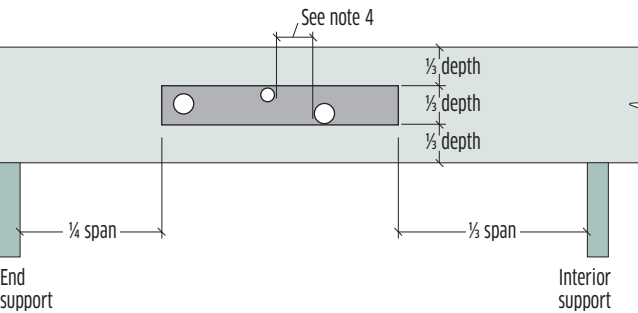
Notes:

1. Side Load is the concentrated load transferred by a joist hanger.
2. Use min. 0.131" diameter nails. For backer blocks, use 2½" nails. For filler blocks, use length shown in table. Note that some joists require filler block nailing from each side.
3. Use Sheathing grade panels, Utility grade S-P-F lumber, or better. Thinner blocks may be combined to achieve specified thicknesses.
4. Size and position blocks to receive all nails, including hanger nails, without splitting.
5. Max. block depth is joist depth minus 3½" to avoid an interference fit between flanges.
6. For top-mount hangers, install backer blocks snug to top flange.
7. Clinch nails when possible.
8. Attach hangers according to manufacturer's instructions.



LVL Hole Details

HOLES IN LVL BEAMS



- Notes:**
- This detail applies only to uniformly loaded, simple and multiple span beams. Cantilevered beams and beams that carry concentrated loads are outside the scope of this detail.
 - Square and rectangular holes are not permitted.
 - Round holes may be drilled or cut with a hole saw anywhere within the shaded area of the beam.
 - The horizontal distance between adjacent holes must be at least two times the size of the larger hole. This restriction also applies to the location of access holes relative to bolt holes in multi-ply beams.
 - Do not drill more than three access holes in any four foot long section of beam.
 - The maximum round hole diameter permitted is:

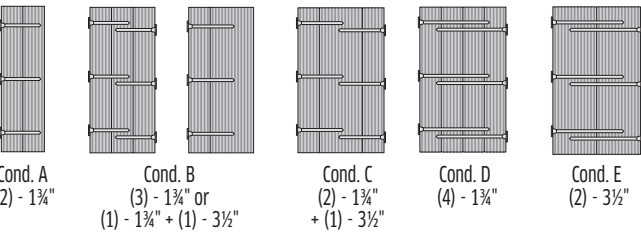
LVL Beam Depth	5½"	7¼"	9½" to 24"
Maximum Hole Diameter	1½"	1½"	2"

- These limitations apply to holes drilled for plumbing or wiring access only. The size and location of holes drilled for fasteners are governed by the provisions of the *National Design Specification® for Wood Construction*.
- Beams deflect under load. Size holes to provide clearance where required.

Multiple-Ply LVL Beam Assembly

COMBINATIONS OF 1¼" AND 3½" PLIES

NAILS



— Nail Spacing —

○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○

1¼" AND 3½" PLIES—MAXIMUM UNIFORM SIDE LOAD (PLF)

Condition	3¼" x 0.131" Nails		16d Common Nails	
	2 Rows at 12" o.c.	3 Rows at 12" o.c.	2 Rows at 12" o.c.	3 Rows at 12" o.c.
Condition A (2-1¼")	390	585	565	845
Condition B (3-1¼" OR 1-1¼" + 1-3½")	290	435	425	635
Condition C (2-1¼" + 1-3½")	260	390	375	565
Condition D (4-1¼")	Use bolts for this condition (see note 1).			
Condition E (2-3½")	Use bolts for this condition (see note 1).			

- Minimum fastener schedule for smaller side loads and top-loaded beams:
Conditions A, B & C, beams 12" deep or less: 2 rows 3¼" x 0.131" at 12" o.c.
Conditions A, B & C, beams deeper than 12": 3 rows 3¼" x 0.131" at 12" o.c.
Conditions D & E, all beam depths: 2 rows ½" bolts at 24" o.c.
- The table values for nails may be doubled for 6" o.c. and tripled for 4" o.c. nail spacings.
- The nail schedules shown apply to both sides of a three-ply beam.
- The table values apply to bolts meeting the requirements of *ANSI/ASME Standard B18.2.1*. A standard cut washer, or metal plate or strap of equal or greater dimensions, shall be provided between the wood and the bolt head and between the wood and the nut. The distance from the edge of the beam to the bolt holes must be at least 2" for ½" bolts. Bolt holes shall be the same diameter as the bolt.
- 7" wide beams must be loaded from both sides and/or top loaded.
- Beams wider than 7" must be designed by the engineer of record.
- Load duration factors may be applied to the table values.
- For proprietary fastener alternatives, consult the manufacturer's literature.

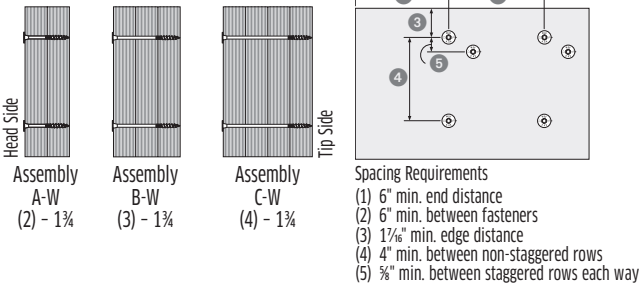
How to Use the Maximum Uniform Side Load Table

EXAMPLE: THREE 1¼" PLIES LOADED FROM BOTH SIDES AND ABOVE (COND. B)

- Use allowable load tables or sizing software to size the beam to carry a total load of (300 + 610 + 550) = 1460 plf.
- Refer to the Condition B row in the table. Scan across the row from left to right for a table value greater than 550 plf, which is the greatest side load carried by the beam. The fourth value in the row indicates that 3 rows of 16d common nails at 12" o.c. will accommodate a side load of 635 plf which is greater than the 550 plf required. Use 3 rows of 16d common nails at 12" o.c., from both sides, to assemble the beam.

COMBINATIONS OF 1¼" PLIES

STRONG-DRIVE® SDW STRUCTURAL WOOD SCREWS



SIDELOADED 1¼" MULTI-PLY SCL ASSEMBLIES – ALLOWABLE UNIFORM LOAD APPLIED TO EITHER OUTSIDE MEMBER

Multiple Members		Nominal Screw Length (in)	Loaded Side	Structural Composite Lumber					
				SDW @ 12" o.c.		SDW @ 16" o.c.		SDW @ 24" o.c.	
Assembly	Components			2 Rows	3 Rows	2 Rows	3 Rows	2 Rows	3 Rows
A-W	2-ply SCL	3%	Either	1600	2400	1200	1800	800	1200
B-W	3-ply SCL	5	Head	1200	1800	900	1350	600	900
			Tip	900	1350	675	1015	450	675
C-W	4-ply SCL	6%	Head	1065	1600	800	1200	535	800
			Tip	800	1200	600	900	400	600

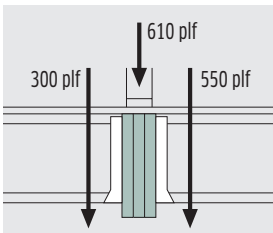
- Each ply is assumed to carry same proportion of load.
- Loads may be applied to the head side and point side concurrently provided neither published allowable load is exceeded. (Example: a 3-ply assembly with a head side load of 1300 plf and point side load of 1000 plf may be fastened together with 3 rows of SDW @ 16" o.c.)
- When hangers are installed on point side, hanger face fasteners must be a minimum of 3" long.
- Tables are based on Main Member Penetration as noted in Single-Fastener Load Tables of the *Simpson Strong-Tie Fastening Systems 2017-2018 Catalog C-F-2017* (page 358).
- Please consult strongtie.com for the latest fastener details and data.

Installation

- SDW screws install best with a low-speed ½" drill and a T-40 6-lobe bit. The matched bit included with the screws is recommended for best results.
- Screw heads that are countersunk flush to the wood surface are acceptable if the screw has not spun out.
- Individual screw locations may be adjusted up to 3" to avoid conflicts with other hardware or to avoid lumber defects.
- Pre-drilling is typically not required.

SCREW DIMENSIONS

Model No.	Nominal Screw Length (L) (in)	Thread Length (TL) (in)	Head Stamp Length
SDW22338	3%	1½	3.37
SDW22500	5	1½	5.00
SDW22634	6%	1½	6.75



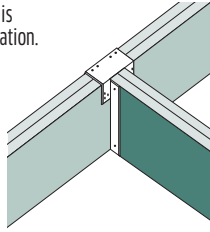
Handling and Installation

- LVL should be stored lying flat and protected from the weather.
- Keep the material above ground to minimize the absorption of ground moisture and allow circulation of air.
- LVL is for use in covered, dry conditions only. Protect from the weather on the job site both before and after installation.
- Except for cutting to length, LVL shall not be cut, drilled or notched. Heel cuts may be possible. Contact your Pacific Woodtech representative.
- Do not install any damaged LVL.

Bearing Details

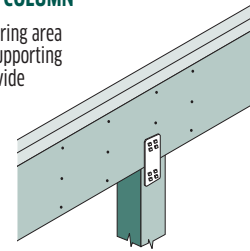
B1 BEAM-TO-BEAM CONNECTION

Make sure hanger capacity is appropriate for each application. Hangers must be properly installed to accommodate full capacity.



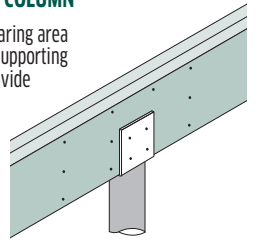
B2 BEARING ON WOOD COLUMN

Verify the required bearing area and the ability of the supporting column member to provide adequate strength.



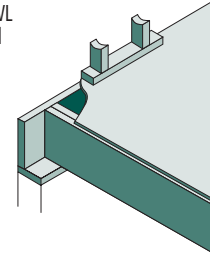
B3 BEARING ON STEEL COLUMN

Verify the required bearing area and the ability of the supporting column member to provide adequate strength.



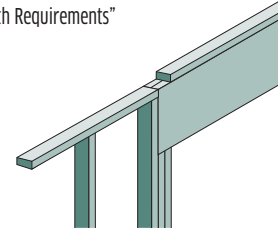
B4 BEARING ON EXTERIOR WALL

Prevent direct contact of LVL with concrete. Consult local building code for requirements.



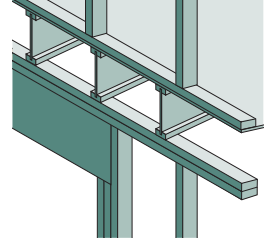
B5 BEARING FOR DOOR OR WINDOW HEADER—1-STORY TYPICAL

See "Bearing Length Requirements" below.



B6 WINDOW/DOOR HEADER—2-STORY TYPICAL

See "Bearing Length Requirements" below.



Bearing Length Requirements

LVL BEARING LENGTH REQUIREMENTS (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

Support Material	Hem-Fir ⁽⁶⁾		Southern Pine ⁽⁶⁾		DF-L ⁽⁶⁾		1.5E PWLVL ⁽⁷⁾		1.8E or 2.0E PWLVL ⁽⁷⁾	
F _{CL} (psi)	405 psi		565 psi		625 psi		750 psi		850 psi	
LVL Beam Width	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"
Reaction [lb]	1000	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"
	2000	3"	1½"	2¼"	1½"	2"	1½"	1¾"	1½"	1½"
	3000	4¼"	2¼"	3¼"	1¾"	2¾"	1½"	2½"	2¼"	1½"
	4000	5¾"	3"	4¼"	2¼"	3¾"	2"	3¼"	2¾"	1½"
	5000	7¼"	3¾"	5¼"	2¾"	4¾"	2½"	4"	3½"	1¾"
	6000	8½"	4¼"	6¼"	3¼"	5½"	2¾"	4¾"	2½"	2¼"
	7000	10"	5"	7¼"	3¾"	6½"	3¼"	5½"	2¾"	2½"
	8000		5¾"	8¼"	4¼"	7½"	3¾"	6¼"	3¼"	2¾"
	9000		6½"	9¼"	4¾"	8¼"	4¼"	7"	3½"	3¼"
	10000		7¼"	10¼"	5¼"	9¼"	4¾"	7¾"	4"	3½"
	11000		8"	11¼"	5¾"	10¼"	5¼"	8½"	4¼"	3¾"

LVL BEARING LENGTH REQUIREMENTS (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

Support Material	Hem-Fir ⁽⁶⁾		Southern Pine ⁽⁶⁾		DF-L ⁽⁶⁾		1.5E PWLVL ⁽⁷⁾		1.8E or 2.0E PWLVL ⁽⁷⁾	
F _{CL} (psi)	405 psi		565 psi		625 psi		750 psi		850 psi	
LVL Beam Width	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"	1¾"	3½"
Reaction [lb]	12000	8½"		6¼"	11"	5½"	9¼"	4¾"	8¼"	4¼"
	13000	9¼"		6¾"		6"	10"	5"	8¾"	4½"
	14000	10"		7¼"		6½"	10¾"	5½"	9½"	4¾"
	15000	10¾"		7¾"		7"	11½"	5¾"	10¼"	5¼"
	16000			8¼"		7½"	12¼"	6¼"	11"	5½"
	17000			8¾"		8"	13"	6½"	11½"	5¾"
	18000			9¼"		8¼"		7"	12¼"	6¼"
	19000			9¾"		8¾"		7¼"	13"	6½"
	20000			10¼"		9¼"		7¾"		6¾"
	21000			10¾"		9¾"		8"		7¼"
	22000			11¼"		10¼"		8½"		7½"

Notes:

1. The minimum required bearing length is 1½".
2. Duration of load factors may not be applied to bearing length requirements.
3. All LVL beams require support across their full width.
4. All LVL beams require lateral support at bearing points.
5. The support member must be sized to carry the load from the LVL beam.
6. Use these values when the LVL beam is supported by a wall plate, sill plate, timber or built-up girder.
7. Use these values when the LVL beam is supported by the end of a column or connection hardware.

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