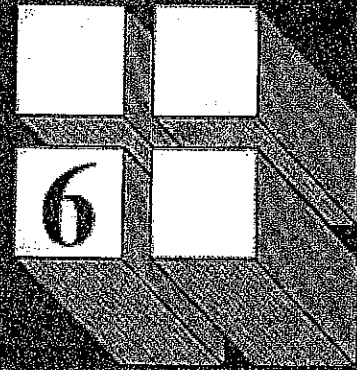
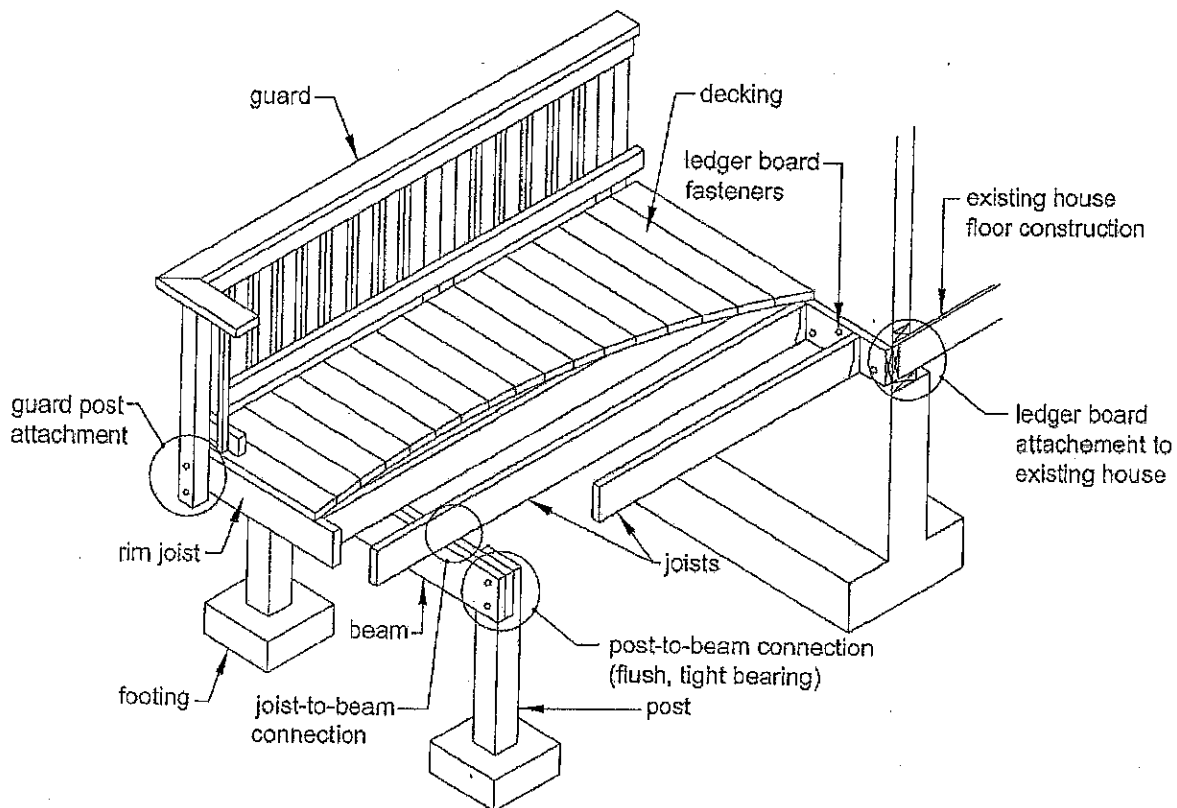


# Design for Code Acceptance



## Prescriptive Residential Wood Deck Construction Guide

Based on the *2009 International Residential Code*



Where applicable, provisions and details contained in this document are based on the *International Residential Code (IRC)* [bracketed text references applicable sections of the *IRC*]. Prescriptive construction methods recommended meet or exceed minimum requirements of the *IRC*. Provisions that are not found in the *IRC* are recommended as good industry practice. Where differences exist between provisions of this document and the *IRC*, provisions of the *IRC* shall apply. This document is not intended to preclude the use of other construction methods or materials. All construction and materials must be approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Every effort has been made to reflect the language and intent of the *IRC*. However, no assurance can be given that designs and construction made in accordance with this document meet the requirements of any particular jurisdiction.

**Table 1. Common preservative treatments and retention levels (pcf) for sawn lumber in ground contact.<sup>a</sup>**

Species	ACQ-B	ACQ-C	ACQ-D	CA-B	CuN-W
Southern Pine	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.11
Douglas Fir-Larch	0.40	0.40	NR	0.21	0.11
Hem-Fir	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.11
Ponderosa Pine	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.11
Red Pine	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.11
Spruce-Pine-Fir	NR	0.40	NR	NR	NR
Redwood	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

<sup>a</sup> Preservatives and retentions listed in Table 1 are based on the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA) *Book of Standards*. NR = Treatments Not Recommended.

**DECKING REQUIREMENTS**

All decking material shall be composed of dimension lumber (2" nominal thickness) or span rated decking in accordance with the American Lumber Standard Committee *Policy for Evaluation of Recommended Spans for Span Rated Decking Products (November 5, 2004)*. Attach decking to each joist with 2-8d threaded nails or 2-#8 screws. Space decking boards approximately 1/8" apart. See Figure 11 for decking connection requirements at the rim joist. Decking may be placed from an angle perpendicular to the joists to an angle of 45 degrees to the joists. Each segment of decking must bear on a minimum of 4 joists (or 4 supports).

Decking not meeting these requirements may be substituted when the product has been approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

**JOIST SIZE**

The span of a joist is measured from the centerline of bearing at one end of the joist to the centerline of bearing at the other end of the joist and does not include the length of the overhangs. Use Table 2 to determine joist span based on lumber size and joist spacing. See Figure 1 and Figure 2 for joist span types.

**Table 2. Maximum Joist Spans (L<sub>j</sub>)**

Species	Size	Joist Spacing (o.c.)					
		Without Overhangs <sup>1</sup>			With Overhangs up to L <sub>j</sub> /4 <sup>2</sup>		
		12"	16"	24"	12"	16"	24"
Southern Pine	2x8	13' - 8"	12' - 5"	10' - 2"	10' - 9"	10' - 9"	10' - 2"
	2x10	17' - 5"	15' - 10"	13' - 1"	15' - 6"	15' - 6"	13' - 1"
	2x12	18' - 0"	18' - 0"	15' - 5"	18' - 0"	18' - 0"	15' - 5"
Douglas Fir-Larch, Hem-Fir, SPF <sup>3</sup>	2x8	12' - 6"	11' - 1"	9' - 1"	9' - 5"	9' - 5"	9' - 1"
	2x10	15' - 8"	13' - 7"	11' - 1"	13' - 7"	13' - 7"	11' - 1"
	2x12	18' - 0"	15' - 9"	12' - 10"	18' - 0"	15' - 9"	12' - 10"
Redwood, Western Cedars, Ponderosa Pine <sup>4</sup> , Red Pine <sup>4</sup>	2x8	11' - 8"	10' - 7"	8' - 8"	8' - 6"	8' - 6"	8' - 6"
	2x10	14' - 11"	13' - 0"	10' - 7"	12' - 3"	12' - 3"	10' - 7"
	2x12	17' - 5"	15' - 1"	12' - 4"	16' - 5"	15' - 1"	12' - 4"

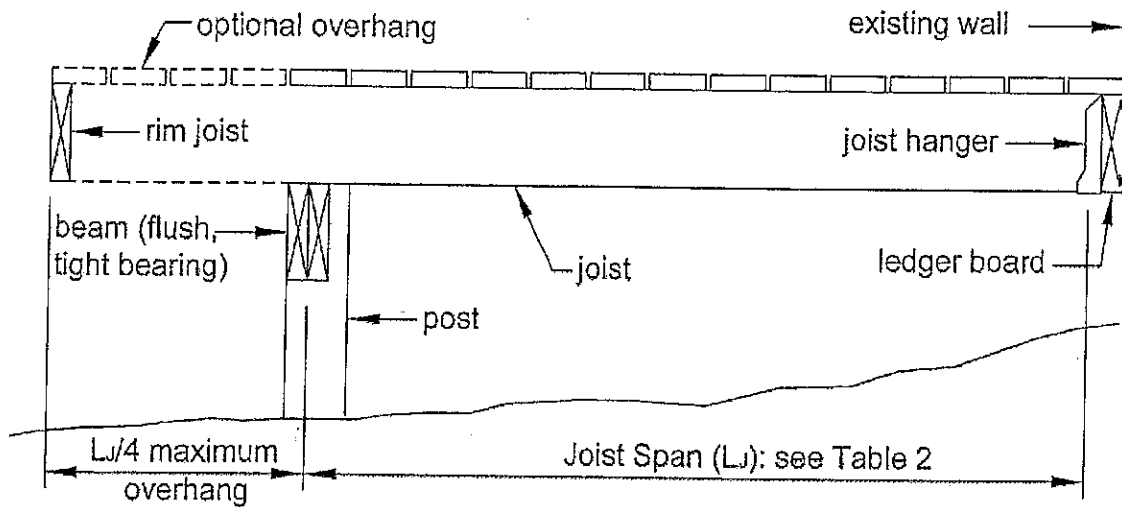
1. Assumes 40 psf live load, 10 psf dead load, L/360 deflection, No. 2 grade, and wet service conditions. See Figure 1B.

2. Assumes 40 psf live load, 10 psf dead load, L/180 cantilever deflection with 220 lb point load, No. 2 grade, and wet service conditions. See Figure 1A and Figure 2.

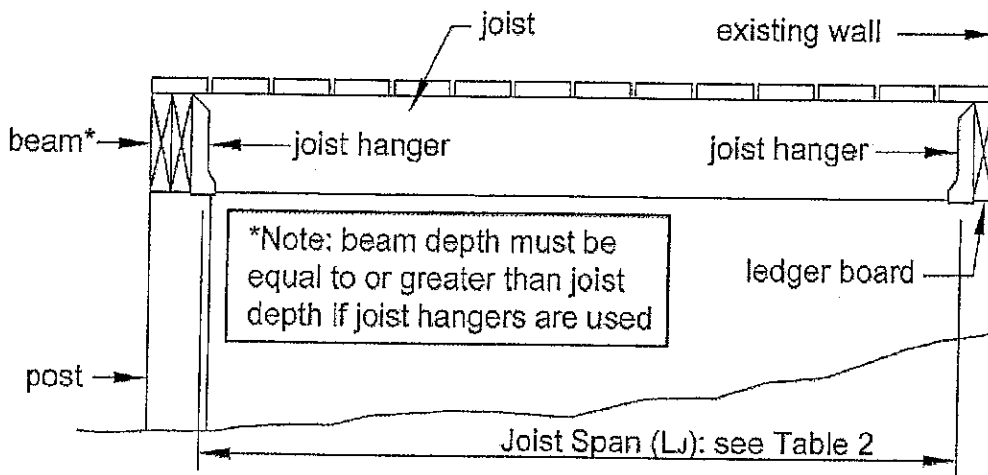
3. Incising assumed for refractory species including Douglas fir-larch, hem-fir, and spruce-pine-fir.

4. Design values based on northern species with no incising assumed.

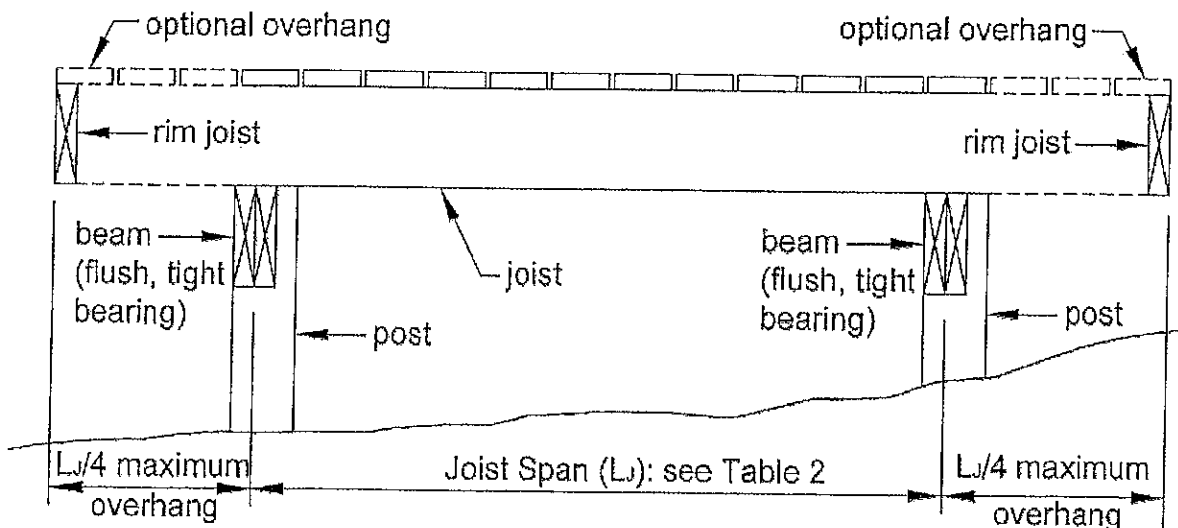
**Figure 1A. Joist Span – Deck Attached at House and Bearing Over Beam**



**Figure 1B. Joist Span – Joists Attached at House and to Side of Beam**



**Figure 2. Joist Span – Free Standing Deck**



**BEAM SIZE & ASSEMBLY REQUIREMENTS**

Deck beam spans shall be in accordance with Table 3 and can extend past the post centerline up to  $L_B/4$  as shown in Figure 3. Joists may bear on the beam and extend past the beam centerline up to  $L_J/4$  as shown in Figures 1A and 2, or the joists may attach to the side of the beam with joist hangers as shown in Figure 1B.

Joists shall not frame in from opposite sides of the same beam. See JOIST-TO-BEAM CONNECTION details, Figure 6.

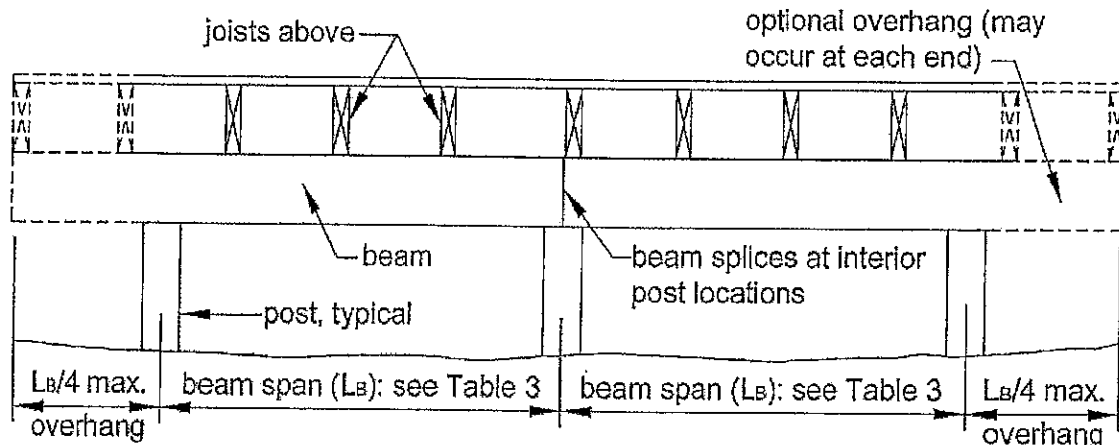
Where multiple 2x members are used, the deck's beam is assembled by attaching the members identified in Table 3 in accordance with Figure 4. [Table R602.3(1)]

**Table 3. Deck Beam Spans ( $L_B$ )<sup>1</sup> for Joists Framing from One Side Only**

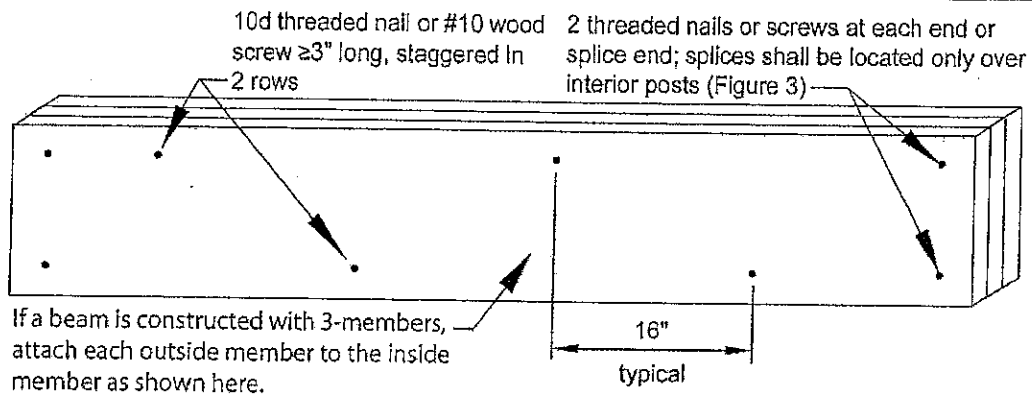
Species	Size <sup>4</sup>	Joist Spans ( $L_J$ ) Less Than or Equal to:						
		6'	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'
Southern Pine	2-2x6	7' - 1"	6' - 2"	5' - 6"	5' - 0"	4' - 8"	4' - 4"	4' - 1"
	2-2x8	9' - 2"	7' - 11"	7' - 1"	6' - 6"	6' - 0"	5' - 7"	5' - 3"
	2-2x10	11' - 10"	10' - 3"	9' - 2"	8' - 5"	7' - 9"	7' - 3"	6' - 10"
	2-2x12	13' - 11"	12' - 0"	10' - 9"	9' - 10"	9' - 1"	8' - 6"	8' - 0"
	3-2x6	8' - 7"	7' - 8"	6' - 11"	6' - 3"	5' - 10"	5' - 5"	5' - 2"
	3-2x8	11' - 4"	9' - 11"	8' - 11"	8' - 1"	7' - 6"	7' - 0"	6' - 7"
	3-2x10	14' - 5"	12' - 10"	11' - 6"	10' - 6"	9' - 9"	9' - 1"	8' - 7"
	3-2x12	17' - 5"	15' - 1"	13' - 6"	12' - 4"	11' - 5"	10' - 8"	10' - 1"
Douglas Fir- Larch <sup>2</sup> , Hem-Fir <sup>2</sup> , SPF <sup>2</sup> , Redwood, Western Cedars, Ponderosa Pine <sup>3</sup> , Red Pine <sup>3</sup>	3x6 or 2-2x6	5' - 5"	4' - 8"	4' - 2"	3' - 10"	3' - 6"	3' - 1"	2' - 9"
	3x8 or 2-2x8	6' - 10"	5' - 11"	5' - 4"	4' - 10"	4' - 6"	4' - 1"	3' - 8"
	3x10 or 2-2x10	8' - 4"	7' - 3"	6' - 6"	5' - 11"	5' - 6"	5' - 1"	4' - 8"
	3x12 or 2-2x12	9' - 8"	8' - 5"	7' - 6"	6' - 10"	6' - 4"	5' - 11"	5' - 7"
	4x6	6' - 5"	5' - 6"	4' - 11"	4' - 6"	4' - 2"	3' - 11"	3' - 8"
	4x8	8' - 5"	7' - 3"	6' - 6"	5' - 11"	5' - 6"	5' - 2"	4' - 10"
	4x10	9' - 11"	8' - 7"	7' - 8"	7' - 0"	6' - 6"	6' - 1"	5' - 8"
	4x12	11' - 5"	9' - 11"	8' - 10"	8' - 1"	7' - 6"	7' - 0"	6' - 7"
Ponderosa Pine <sup>3</sup> , Red Pine <sup>3</sup>	3-2x6	7' - 4"	6' - 8"	6' - 0"	5' - 6"	5' - 1"	4' - 9"	4' - 6"
	3-2x8	9' - 8"	8' - 6"	7' - 7"	6' - 11"	6' - 5"	6' - 0"	5' - 8"
	3-2x10	12' - 0"	10' - 5"	9' - 4"	8' - 6"	7' - 10"	7' - 4"	6' - 11"
	3-2x12	13' - 11"	12' - 1"	10' - 9"	9' - 10"	9' - 1"	8' - 6"	8' - 1"

1. Assumes 40 psf live load, 10 psf dead load, L/360 simple span beam deflection limit, L/180 cantilever deflection limit, No. 2 grade, and wet service conditions.
2. Incising assumed for refractory species including Douglas fir-larch, hem-fir, and spruce-pine-fir.
3. Design values based on northern species with no incising assumed.
4. Beam depth must be equal to or greater than joist depth if joist hangers are used (see Figure 6, Option 3).

**Figure 3: Beam Span Types**



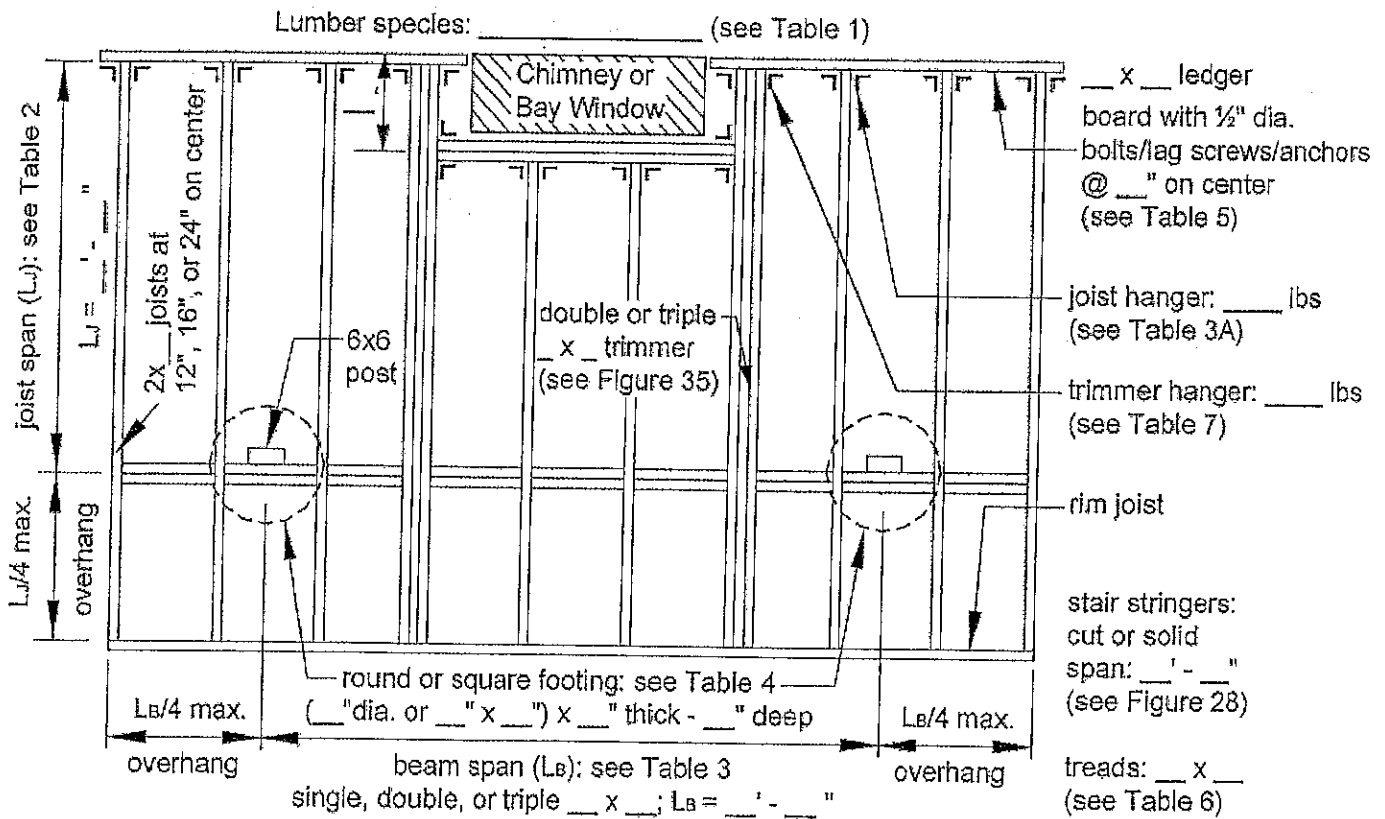
**Figure 4. Beam Assembly Details**



**DECK FRAMING PLAN**

A framing plan shows the joist and beam layout; the location of the ledger board, posts, and footings, and the type, size, and spacing of the ledger board fasteners. See Figure 5 for an example of a typical deck framing plan.

**Figure 5. Typical Deck Framing Plan**

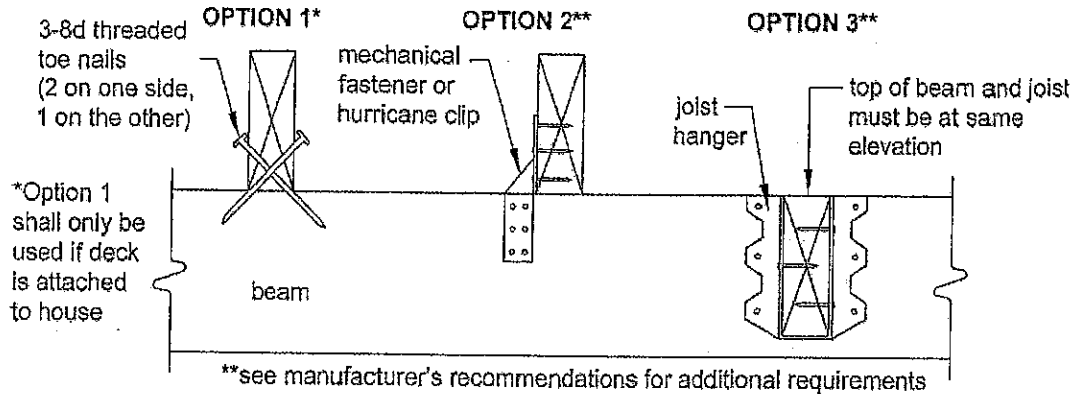


**JOIST-TO-BEAM CONNECTION**

Each joist shall be attached to the beam as shown in Figure 6. Joists may bear on and overhang past the beam a maximum of  $L_j/4$ . Use Option 1 or Option 2 to attach the joist to the beam. Option 1 shall only be used if the deck is attached to the house with a ledger (see LEDGER ATTACHMENT REQUIREMENTS) or as shown in Figure 23. Mechanical fasteners or hurricane

clips used as shown in Option 2 must have a minimum capacity of 100 lbs in both uplift and lateral load directions. Joists may also attach to the side of the beam with joist hangers per Option 3. Joists shall not frame in from opposite sides of the same beam. See JOIST HANGERS for more information. Hangers, clips, and mechanical fasteners shall be galvanized or stainless steel (see MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS).

**Figure 6: Joist-to-Beam Detail**

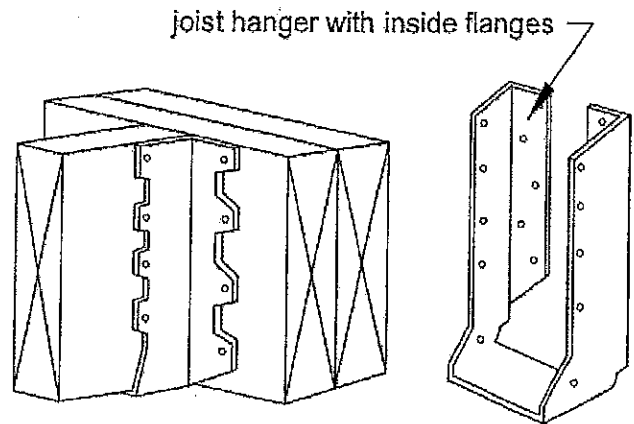


**JOIST HANGERS**

Joist hangers, as shown in Figure 7, shall each have a minimum download capacity in accordance with Table 3A. The joist hanger shall be selected from an approved manufacturer's product data based on the dimensions of the joist or header it is carrying. Joist hangers shall be galvanized or stainless steel (see MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS).

Use joist hangers with inside flanges when clearances to the edge of the beam or ledger board dictate. Do not use clip angles or brackets to support joists.

**Figure 7: Typical Joist Hangers**



**Table 3A: Joist Hanger Download Capacity**

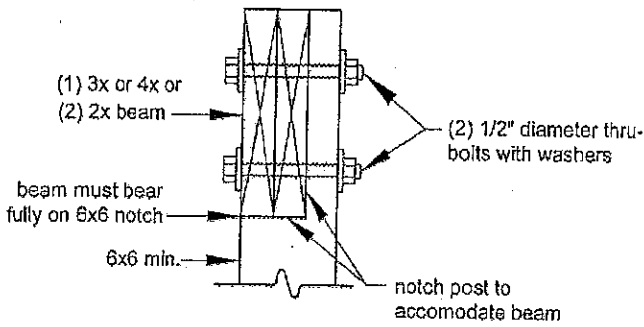
Joist Size	Minimum Capacity, lbs
2x8 600	
2x10 700	
2x12 800	

**POST REQUIREMENTS**

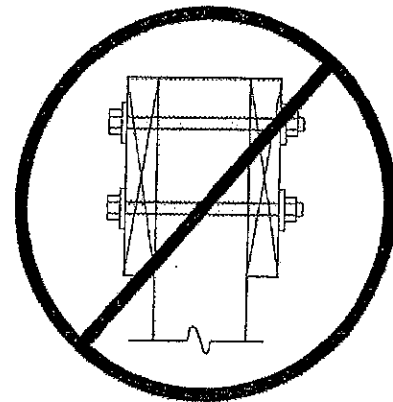
All deck post sizes shall be 6x6 (nominal) or larger, and the maximum height shall be 14'-0" measured to the underside of the beam. Posts shall be centered on footings. Cut ends of posts shall be field treated with an approved preservative (such as copper naphthenate) [R402.1.2]. The beam shall be attached to the post by

notching the 6x6 as shown in Figure 8 or by providing an approved post cap to connect the beam and post as shown in Figure 10. All 3-ply beams shall be connected to the post by a post cap. All thru-bolts shall have washers under the bolt head and nut. Attachment of the beam to the side of the post without notching is prohibited (see Figure 9).

**Figure 8. Post-to-Beam Attachment Requirements**



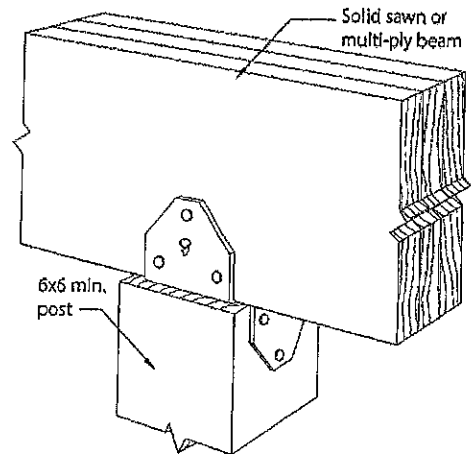
**Figure 9. Prohibited Post-to-Beam Attachment Condition**



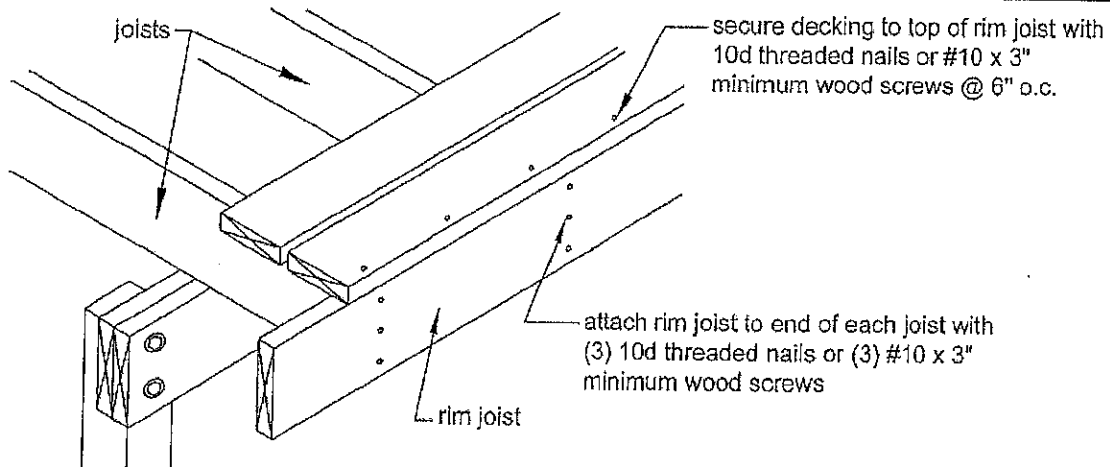
**RIM JOIST REQUIREMENTS**

Attach a continuous rim joist to the ends of joists as shown in Figure 11. Attach decking to the rim joist as shown in Figure 11. For more decking attachment requirements, see DECKING REQUIREMENTS.

**Figure 10. Alternate Approved Post-to-Beam Post Cap Attachment**



**Figure 11. Rim Joist Connection Details**



**FOOTINGS [R403]**

See Figure 12 and Table 4 for footing size, footing thickness, and post attachment options and requirements. All footings shall bear on solid ground and shall be placed at least 12 inches below the undisturbed ground surface or below the frost line, whichever is deeper. Contact the authority having jurisdiction to determine the specified frost line. Bearing conditions shall be verified in the field by the building official prior to placement of concrete. Where the building official determines that in-place soils with an allowable bearing capacity of less than 1,500 psf are likely to be present at the site, the allowable bearing capacity shall be determined by a soils investigation. **DECK FOOTINGS CLOSER THAN 5'-0" TO AN EXISTING EXTERIOR HOUSE WALL MUST BEAR AT THE SAME ELEVATION AS THE FOOTING OF THE EXISTING HOUSE FOUNDATION.**

**Do not construct footings over utility lines or enclosed meters. Contact local utilities (call 811) before digging.**

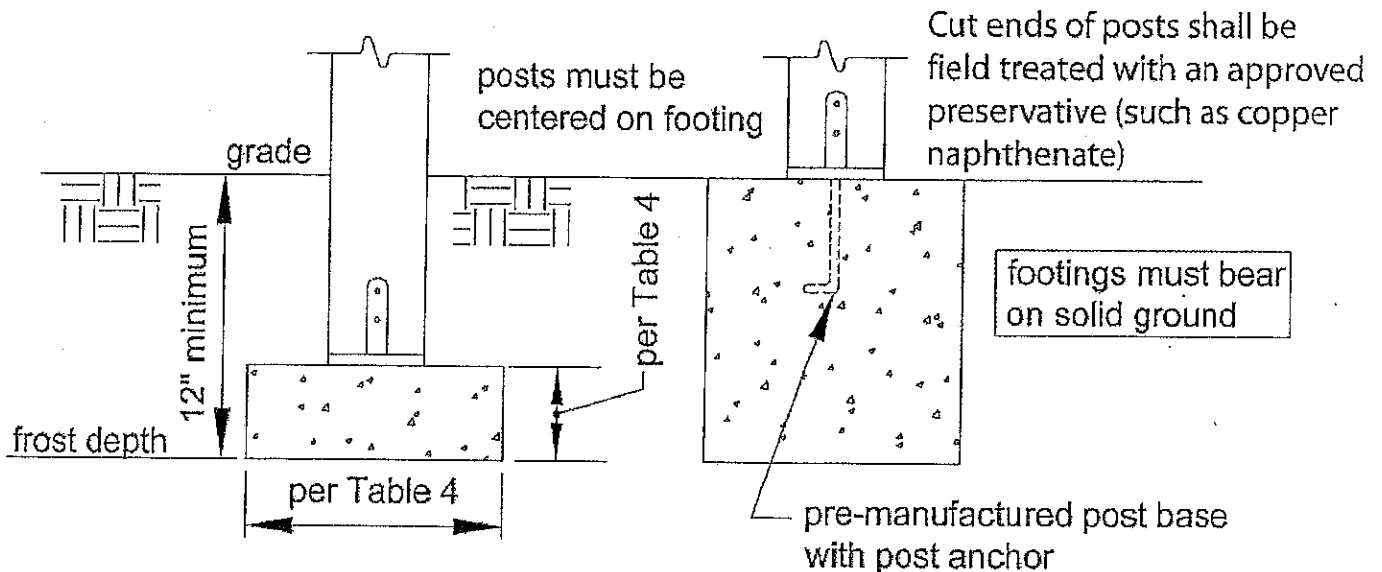
Pre-manufactured post anchors shall be galvanized. See **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**.

**Table 4. Footing Sizes<sup>1</sup>**

Beam Span, L <sub>B</sub>	Joist Span L <sub>J</sub>	Round Footing Diameter	Square Footing Dimension	Footing Thickness <sup>2</sup>
6'	<10'	15"	13"	6"
	<14'	17"	15"	6"
	<18'	20"	18"	7"
8'	<10'	17"	15"	6"
	<14'	20"	18"	8"
	<18'	23"	21"	9"
10'	<10'	19"	17"	7"
	<14'	22"	20"	9"
	<18'	25"	23"	10"
12'	<10'	21"	19"	8"
	<14'	24"	22"	10"
	<18'	28"	26"	11"
14'	<10'	22"	20"	9"
	<14'	26"	24"	11"
	<18'	30"	28"	12"
16'	<10'	24"	22"	9"
	<14'	28"	26"	12"
	<18'	32"	30"	13"
18'	<10'	25"	23"	10"
	<14'	30"	28"	12"
	<18'	34"	32"	14"

1. Assumes 1,500 psf soil bearing capacity.
2. Assumes 2,500 psi compressive strength of concrete. Coordinate footing thickness with post base and anchor requirements.

**Figure 12. Typical Footing Options**

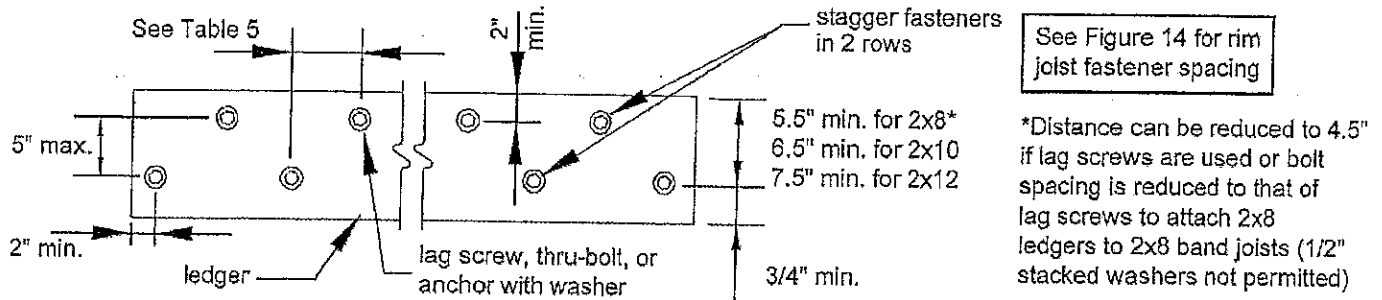




**Placement of lag screws or bolts in deck ledgers**  
 The lag screws or bolts shall be placed as shown in Figure 19. The lag screws or bolts shall be staggered from the top to the bottom along the horizontal run of

the deck ledger (see Figure 19). Proper installation of lag screws or bolts shall be verified by the authority having jurisdiction.

Figure 19: Ledger Board Fastener Spacing and Clearances



**Thru-Bolts**

Thru-bolts shall have a diameter of 1/2". Pilot holes for thru-bolts shall be 17/32" to 9/16" in diameter. Thru-bolts require washers at the bolt head and nut.

Minimum spacing and embedment length shall be per the manufacturer's recommendations. All anchors must have washers.

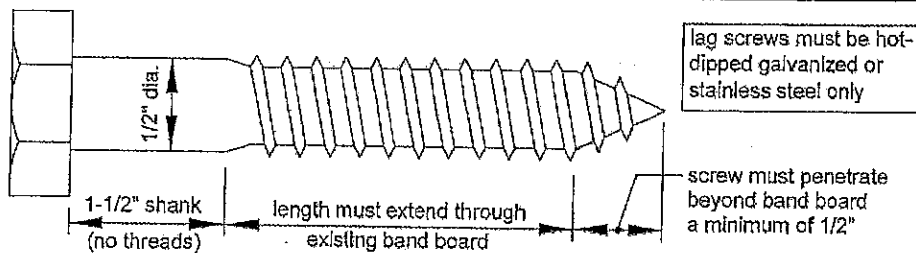
**Expansion and Adhesive Anchors**

Use approved expansion or adhesive anchors when attaching a ledger board to a concrete or solid masonry wall as shown in Figure 15 or a hollow masonry wall with a grouted cell as shown in Figure 16. Expansion and adhesive anchor bolts shall have a diameter of 1/2".

**Lag Screws**

Lag screws shall have a diameter of 1/2" (see MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS). Lag screws may be used only when the field conditions conform to those shown in Figure 14. See Figure 20 for lag screw length and shank requirements. All lag screws shall be installed with washers.

Figure 20: Lag Screw Requirements



**Lag screw installation requirements:** Each lag screw shall have pilot holes drilled as follows: 1) Drill a 1/2" diameter hole in the ledger board, 2) Drill a 5/16" diameter hole into the band board of the existing house. **DO NOT DRILL A 1/2" DIAMETER HOLE INTO THE BAND BOARD.**

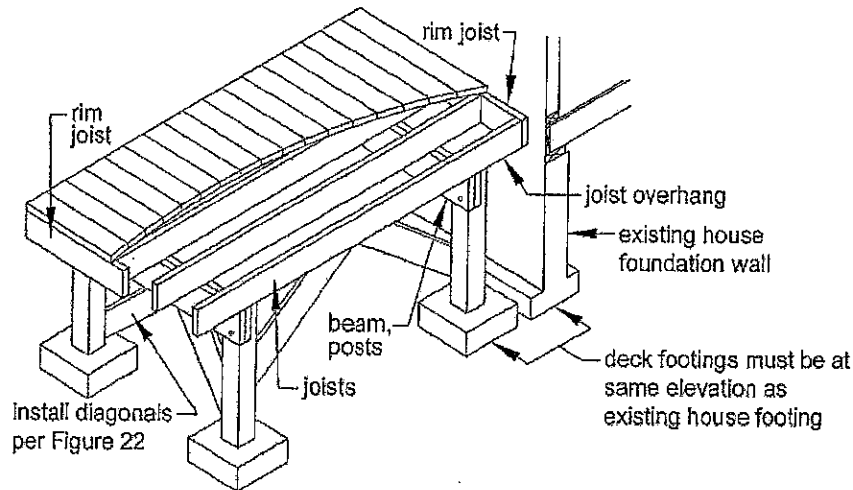
The threaded portion of the lag screw shall be inserted into the pilot hole by turning. **DO NOT DRIVE LAG SCREWS WITH A HAMMER.** Use soap or a wood-compatible lubricant as required to facilitate tightening. Each lag screw shall be thoroughly tightened (snug but not over-tightened to avoid wood damage).

**FREE-STANDING DECKS**

Decks which are free-standing do not utilize the exterior wall of the existing house to support vertical loads (see Figure 21); instead, an additional beam with posts is provided at or within L/4 of the existing house. THE ASSOCIATED DECK POST FOOTINGS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE SAME ELEVATION AS THE

EXISTING HOUSE FOOTING IF LOCATED CLOSER THAN 5'-0" TO AN EXISTING HOUSE WALL (see Figure 2 and Figure 12). For houses with basements, a cylindrical footing (caisson) is recommended to minimize required excavation at the basement wall. Beam size is determined by Table 3.

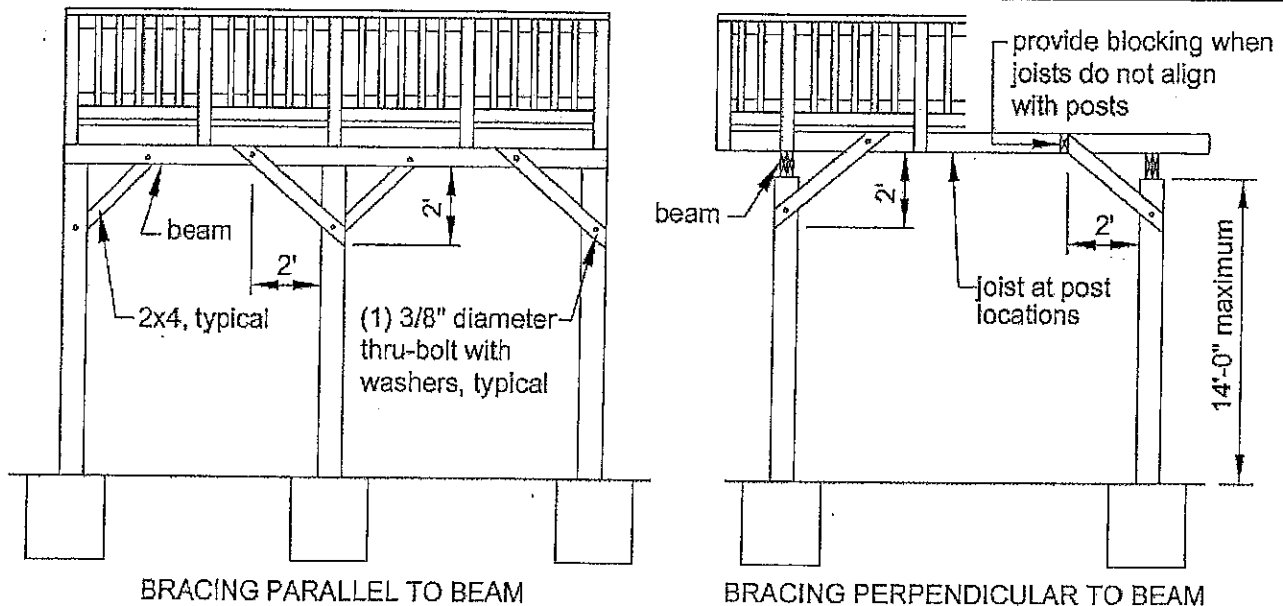
**Figure 21. Free-Standing Deck**



**DECK STABILITY**

Decks greater than 2 feet above grade shall be provided with diagonal bracing.

**Figure 22. Diagonal Bracing Requirements**



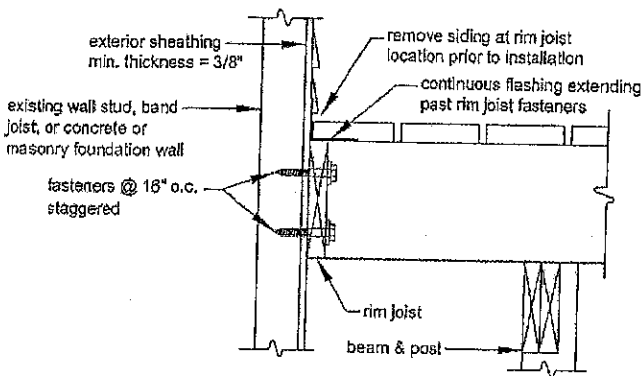
**Diagonal Bracing:** Provide diagonal bracing both parallel and perpendicular to the beam at each post as shown in Figure 22. When parallel to the beam, the bracing shall be bolted to the post at one end and beam at the other. When perpendicular to the beam, the bracing shall be bolted to the post at one end and a joist or blocking between joists at the other. When a joist does not align with the bracing location, provide blocking between the adjacent joists. Decks attached to the house as shown in Figure 23A do not require diagonal bracing perpendicular to the house. Diagonal bracing parallel to the house may be omitted at the beam adjacent to the house for a free-standing deck attached as shown in Figure 23.

**Free-standing Deck - Attachment to House:** Attach the deck rim joist to the existing house exterior wall as shown in Figure 23 for a free-standing deck. The wall must be sheathed with minimum  $\frac{3}{8}$ " wood structural panel sheathing. Use lag screws or thru-bolts when fastening to an existing band joist or wall stud; use expansion anchors or epoxy anchors when fastening to

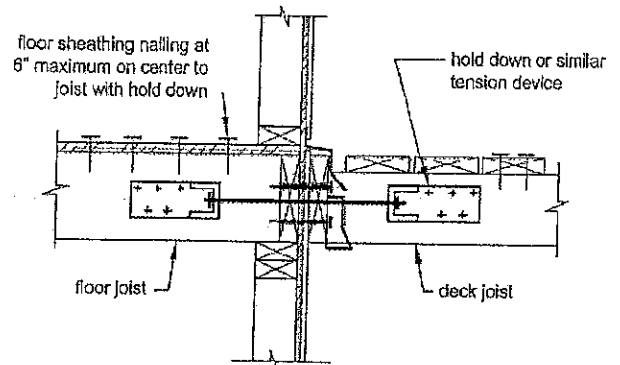
concrete or masonry. **DO NOT ATTACH TO BRICK VENEERS. VERIFY THIS CONDITION IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO UTILIZING THIS METHOD.** Fasteners shall be 16" on center and staggered in 2 rows for free-standing decks. Flashing over the rim joist is required and must be installed in accordance with the flashing provisions in the LEDGER ATTACHMENT REQUIREMENTS.

**Deck Supported by Ledger - Attachment to House:** Where supported by attachment to an exterior wall (Figures 14, 15, or 16), decks shall be positively anchored to the primary structure and designed for both vertical and lateral loads as applicable [R502.2.2]. The lateral load connection required shall be permitted to be in accordance with Figure 23A. Hold down tension devices shall be provided in not less than two locations per deck, and each device shall have an allowable stress design capacity of not less than 1,500 lb [R502.2.2.3]. See the *Commentary* to this document for additional information on applicability of this provision.

**Figure 23. Attachment of Free-Standing Deck to House for Deck Stability**



**Figure 23A. Example of a Lateral Load Device for a Deck Attached to a House with a Ledger**

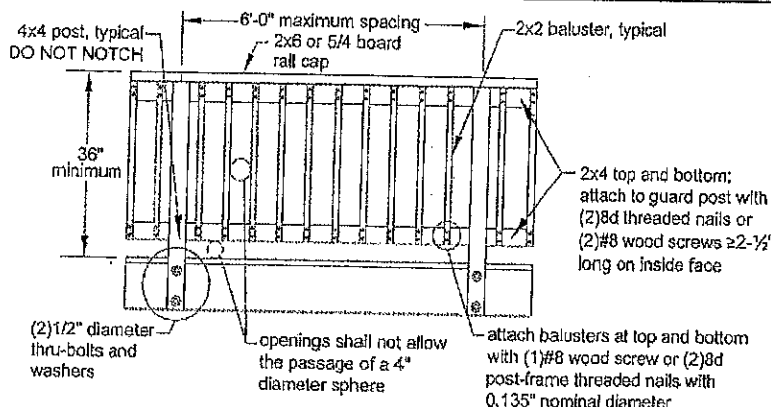


**GUARD REQUIREMENTS**

All decks greater than 30" above grade are required to have a guard [R312.1] - one example is shown in Figure

24. Other methods and materials may be used for guard construction when approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

**Figure 24. Example Guard Detail**



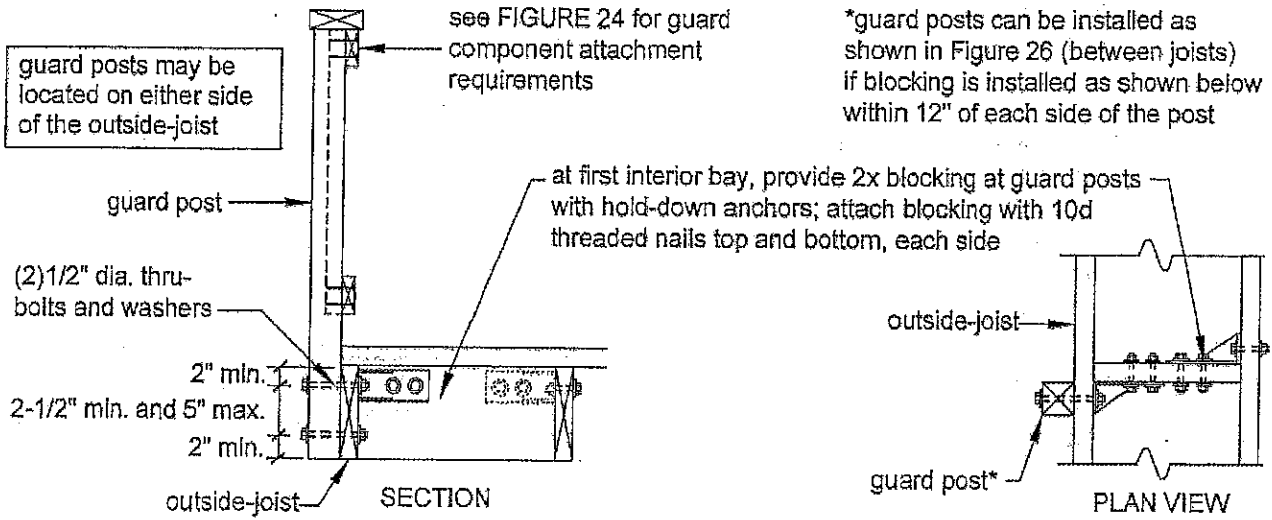
**GUARD POST ATTACHMENTS**

Deck guard posts shall be a minimum 4x4 (nominal) with an adjusted bending design value not less than 1,100 psi.

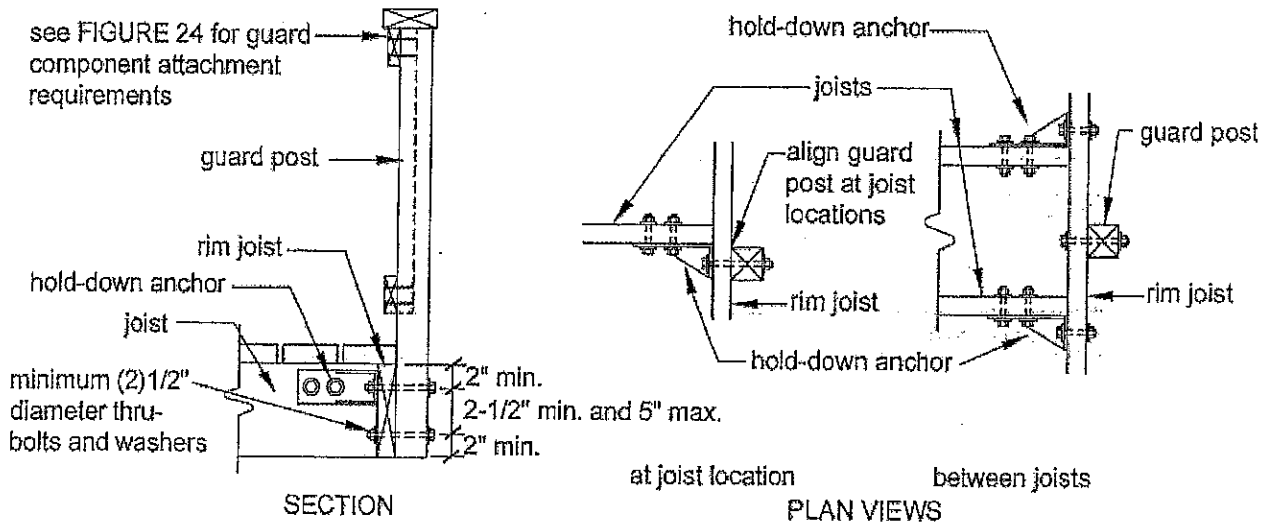
Guard posts for guards which run parallel to the deck joists shall be attached to the outside joist per Figure 25. Guard posts for guards that run perpendicular to the deck

joists shall be attached to the rim joist in accordance with Figure 26. Only hold down anchor models meeting these minimum requirements shall be used. Hold down anchors shall have a minimum allowable tension load of 1,800 pounds for a 36" maximum rail height and be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

**Figure 25. Guard Post to Outside Joist Example**



**Figure 26. Guard Post to Rim Joist Example**



**STAIR REQUIREMENTS**

Stairs, stair stringers, and stair guards shall meet the requirements shown in Figure 27 through Figure 34 and Table 6 except where amended by the local jurisdiction. All stringers shall be a minimum of 2x12. Stair stringers shall not span more than the dimensions shown in Figure 28. If the stringer span exceeds these dimensions, then a 4x4 post may be provided to support the stringer and shorten its span length. The 4x4 post shall be notched and bolted to the stringer with (2) 1/2" diameter through-bolts with washers per Figure 8. The post shall be centered on a 12" diameter or 10" square, 6" thick footing. The footing shall be constructed as shown in Figure 34 and attached to the post as shown in Figure 12. An intermediate landing may also be provided to shorten

the stringer span (see provisions below). If the total vertical height of a stairway exceeds 12'-0", then an intermediate landing shall be required. All intermediate stair landings must be designed and constructed as a free-standing deck using the details in this document. Stairs shall be a minimum of 36" in width as shown in Figure 33 [R311.7]. If only cut stringers are used, a minimum of three are required. For stairs greater than 36" in width, a combination of cut and solid stringers can be used, but shall be placed at a maximum spacing of 18" on center (see Figure 29). The width of each landing shall not be less than the width of the stairway served. Every landing shall have a minimum dimension of 36" measured in the direction of travel and no less than the width of the stairway served [R311.7].

Figure 27. Tread and Riser Detail

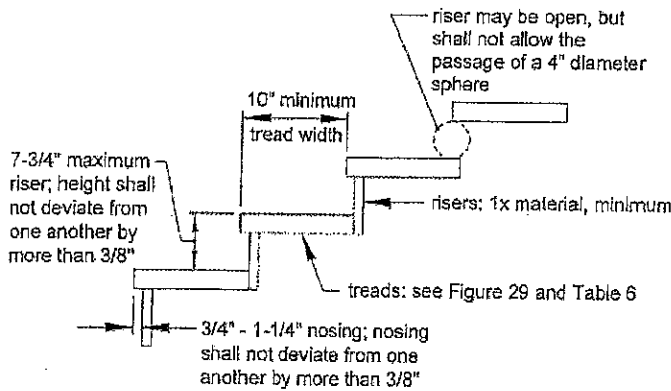


Figure 28. Stair Stringer Requirements

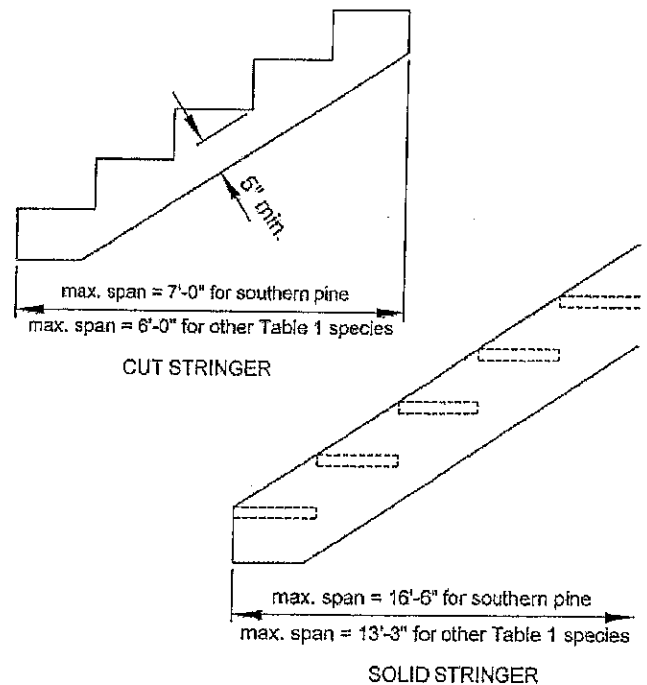


Figure 29. Tread Connection Requirements

Attachment per tread at each stringer or ledger:  
 2x\_ or 5/4 treads - (2)#8 threaded nails or (2)#8 screws  $\geq 2\text{-}1/2\text{'}$  long  
 3x\_ treads - (2)#16d threaded nails or (2)#8 screws  $\geq 3\text{-}1/2\text{'}$  long

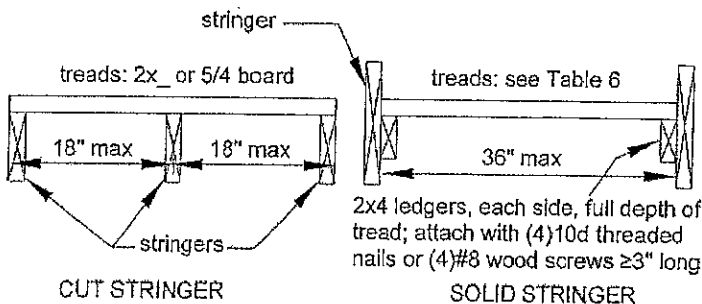


Table 6. Minimum Tread Size for Cut and Solid Stringers<sup>1</sup>

Species	Cut Stringer	Solid Stringer
Southern Pine	2x4 or 5/4	2x6
Douglas Fir Larch, Hem-Fir, SPF <sup>2</sup>	2x4 or 5/4	2x8 or 3x4
Redwood, Western Cedars, Ponderosa Pine <sup>3</sup> , Red Pine <sup>3</sup>	2x4 or 5/4	2x10 or 3x4

1. Assumes 300 lb concentrated load, L/288 deflection limit, No. 2 grade, and wet service conditions.  
 2. Incising assumed for refractory species including Douglas fir-larch, hem-fir, and spruce-pine-fir.  
 3. Design values based on northern species with no incising assumed.

Figure 30. Stair Guard Requirements

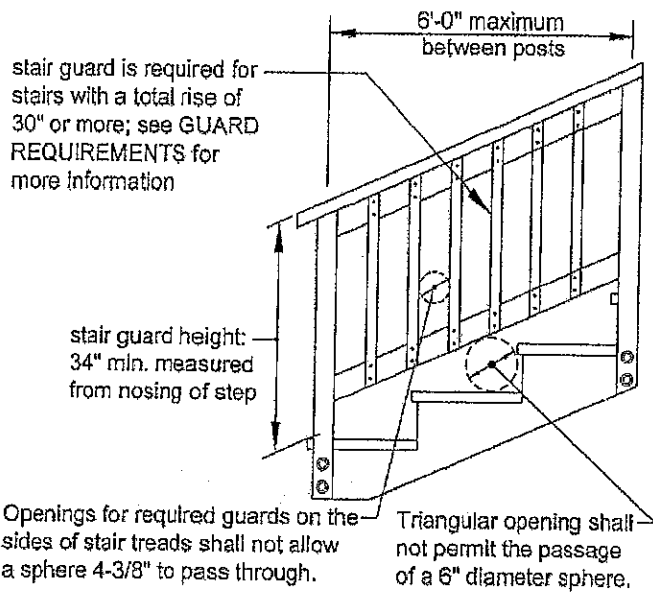
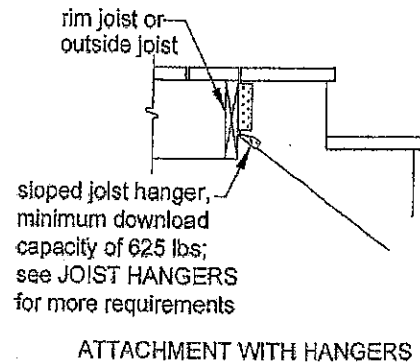


Figure 31. Stair Stringer Attachment Detail



**STAIR HANDRAIL REQUIREMENTS**

All stairs with 4 or more risers shall have a handrail on at least one side (see Figure 32A) [R311.7.7]. The handrail height measured vertically from the sloped plane adjoining the tread nosing shall be not less than 34 inches and not more than 38 inches (see Figure 30) [R311.7.7.1]. Handrails shall be graspable and shall be composed of decay-resistant and/or corrosion resistant material. Handrails shall be Type I, Type II, or provide equivalent graspability (see Figure 32B). Type I shall have a perimeter dimension of at least 4" and not greater

than 6-1/4". Type II rails with a perimeter greater than 6-1/4" shall provide a graspable finger recess area on both sides of the profile [R311.7.7.3]. All shapes shall have a smooth surface with no sharp corners. Handrails shall run continuously from a point directly over the lowest riser to a point directly over the highest riser and shall return to the guard at each end (see Figure 33). Handrails may be interrupted by guard posts at a turn in the stair [R311.7.7.2].

Figure 32A. Handrail Mounting Examples

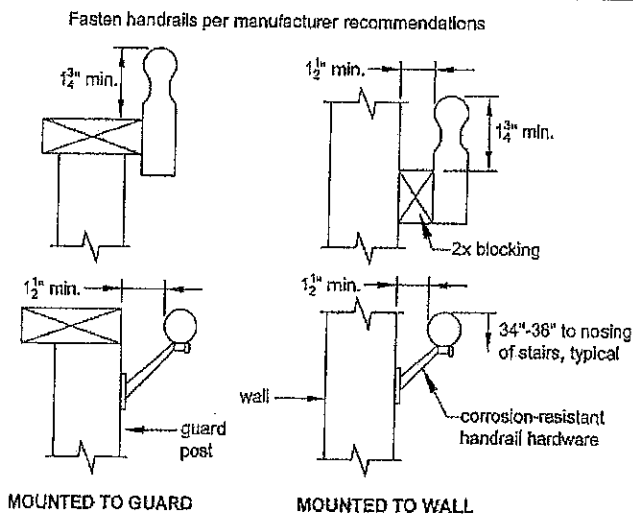


Figure 32B. Handrail Grip Size

