



Inspection & Zoning Department

W194 N16660 Eagle Drive, Jackson, WI 53037

www.villageofjacksonwi.gov

P: 262.677.9696

DECK PERMIT SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

The following information is necessary to obtain a building permit for a deck. Failure to provide all information will delay the permit issuance process. The Building Inspector may request additional information as required.

Processing of permits is usually **five (5) working days**, but at peak construction times processing may take longer.

1.) **GENERAL PROJECT PERMIT APPLICATION:** *(Complete all information on form.)*

2.) **DETAILED BUILDING PLANS:** **TWO (2) COPIES** of Construction Plans - **(MAXIMUM SIZE 11" x 17")** including:

- a. **FULLY SCALED and DETAILED** construction plans including overall dimensions, elevations, footing size & spacing, framing details including ledger board, posts & beam sizes, joist size and spacing, bracing details, connector details, guardrail details.
- b. **COMPLETED WORKSHEETS INCLUDED WITH THIS PACKET.**
- c. Engineering documents and calculations to support any specialized construction.
NOTE: Decks that do not fall within the scope of SPS 321-325, Appendix B, or Design Code 6 will require structural engineering.
- d. If using prefabricated products such as Diamond Piers® or metal guardrails, provide produce installation details.

3.) **PLAT OF SURVEY, CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP, OR PLOT PLAN,** including:

TWO (2) copies for all new decks and additions showing:

- All existing buildings and lot dimensions
- Setbacks from lot lines and existing buildings *(see note below)*
- Location and description of all erosion control measures
- Easements (public & private) including all existing site utilities

NOTE: Setbacks are measured from the furthestmost projection of the deck. Decks may not extend beyond the property setback lines.

NOTE: Plats of Surveys are recorded at the County Register of Deeds. You may check the County GIS system or contact the Register of Deeds office directly. (Taxkey or Parcel numbers are required prior to calling or searching.)

4.) **SETBACK REQUIREMENTS:** Decks located 5-feet or closer to the principal structure are considered an attached deck by local zoning code. Decks located 5-feet or more from the principal structure would be considered a detached accessory structure and must meet setback requirements for detached accessory structures.

6.) **PERMIT FEE:** **\$100.00** payable to Village of Jackson. (\$60.00 permit fee + \$40.00 plan review fee)



INSPECTIONS REQUIRED DURING DECK CONSTRUCTION

1.) Footings – (before pouring concrete, all holes dug, forms are set)

NOTE: (Diamond-Piers do not require inspection.)

2.) Rough Framing Inspection includes:

- a. Ledger board connection
- b. Post to footing connections
- c. Post to beam connections
- d. Joist framing and connection details (hangers, etc.)
- e. Stairway framing and connection details (hangers, etc.)
- f. Guard post connection (Refer to deck code for specific connection detail requirements.)

3.) Final Inspection

- a. Decking
- b. Stairway construction
- c. Guardrail construction
- d. Final grade around deck perimeter (<24-inches above grade and step height at end of stairway at grade.)

5.) Additional inspections and/or permit may be necessary for items such as gas piping, electrical wiring, fireplaces, etc.

All work must be inspected (roughs and finals) by the Building Inspection Department. Failure to call for required inspections could result in removal of covering material to allow the required inspections to be performed. Also, a fee could be assessed for failure to call for required inspections.

The permit applicant will be responsible for notifying the Building Inspection Department and making sure the inspection is complete. When calling for a required inspection, all work must be completed, or a re-inspection fee will be charged to the contractor and would be required to be paid to the Village prior to the re-inspection being performed.

To Schedule an Inspection:

Call the Building Inspection Office at (262) 677-9696

MINIMUM 24 HOURS NOTICE REQUIRED

SAME DAY INSPECTION REQUESTS ARE SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY AND NOT GUARANTEED

DECKS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(1.) DEFINITIONS

- (a.) Deck: Any structure which serves as a raised horizontal platform or floor constructed of wood or other materials, without enclosing walls or roof.
- (b.) Attached Deck: Any deck which is physically connected to the principal building or accessory structure.
- (c.) Detached Deck: Any deck which is **not** physically attached to the principal building or accessory structure and is **not** used for exiting the principal building.

(2.) SOIL AND EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DECK PIERS OR FOUNDATIONS

- (a.) No pier shall be placed on soil with a bearing capacity of less than 2,000 lbs. per square foot unless the pad support is designed through structural analysis.
- (b.) All organic material (roots, etc.) shall be cut off at the sidewalls of the borings or trench. All organic and loose material must be removed from the cavity area prior to pouring concrete.

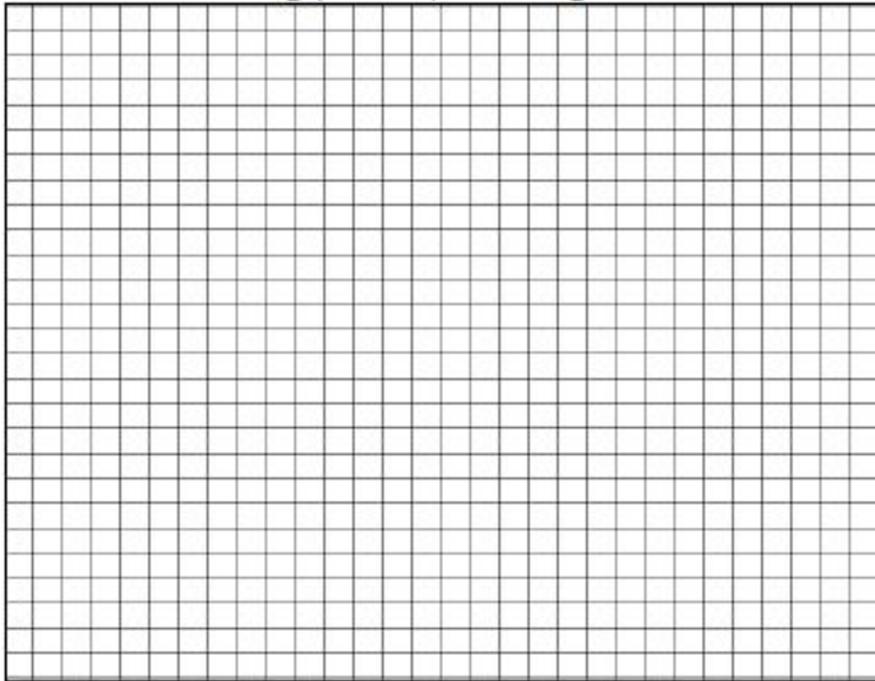
(3.) DECKS, PIERS, PADS AND FOUNDATIONS

- (a.) General footings, pads or piers shall be of adequate bearing area to safely distribute all live and dead loads to the supporting soil without exceeding the bearing capacity of the soil.
- (b.) Type and size of concrete pads, piers or foundations.
 - 1. Decks attached to principal buildings.
 - a. Concrete Pads – The minimum depth of a pad shall be 48” minimum below grade. The minimum dimensions of this pad shall comply with both footing size & thickness per **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs**.
 - b. Piers – The minimum depth of concrete piers shall be 48” minimum below grade. The minimum diameter shall comply with **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs**. (The concrete pier(s) shall extend above grade with an approved mounting bracket secured at the top surface of the pier(s)).
 - c. Direct burial wood posts may be placed on a concrete pad per **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs**. Treated posts shall be identified by the grade mark of, or certificate of inspection issued by, a professional lumber – grading or inspection bureau or agency (www.alsc.org) & shall be rated as “ground-contact”. Note: Not all treated lumber is rated for ground contact.

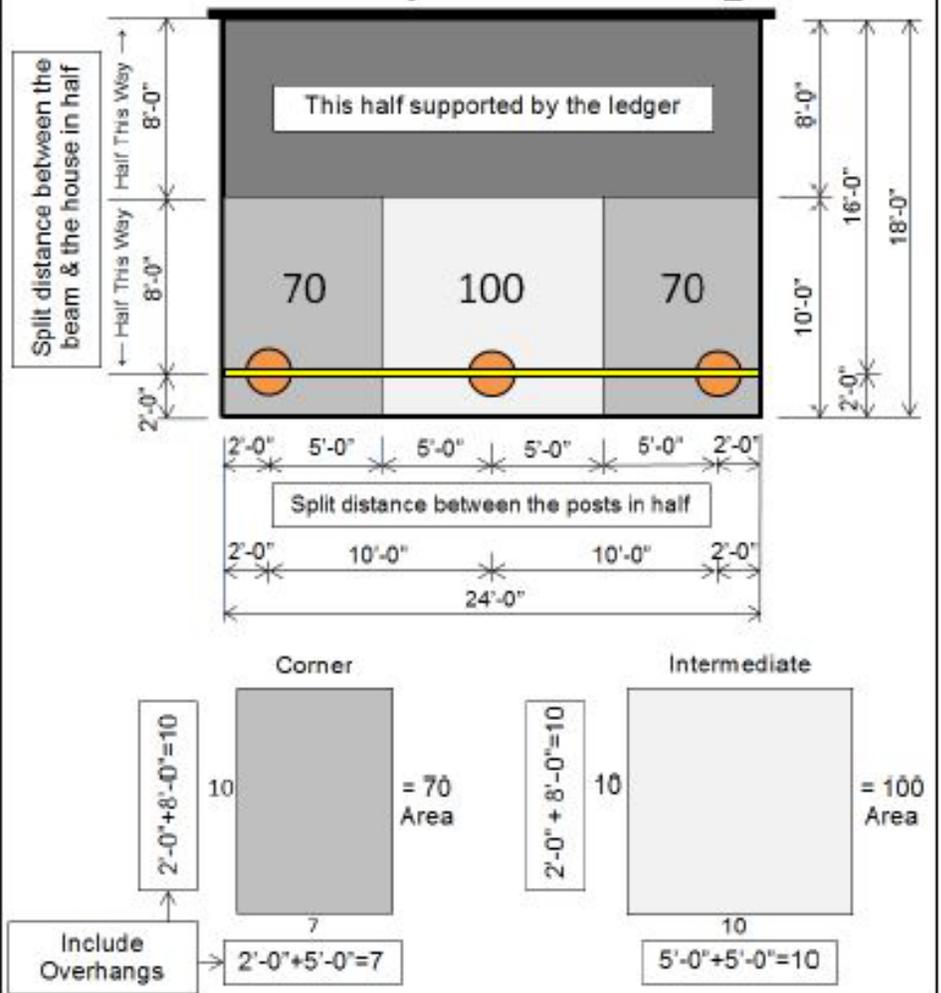
Footing Size

Deck Layout

Locate footings, beams, overhangs & dimension



Tributary Area Example



Loading

Live load = 40 PSF
 Dead load = 10 PSF
 Other = _____ PSF
 Total load = _____ PSF

Soil Bearing = _____ PSF*

*soils greater than 2,000 PSF must be verified

PSF=pounds per square foot

Tributary Area

(See Example on Right)

Corner Footing

_____ X _____ = _____

Intermediate Footing

_____ X _____ = _____

Tributary load

Tributary area x total load= tributary load

Use this formula for tube forms, I.e. Sonotubes®

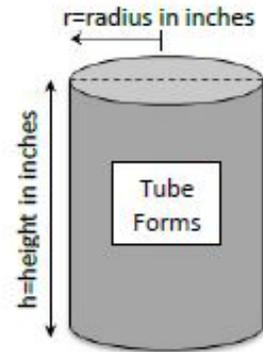
$$\text{Tributary area} \times \text{total load} + \left(150 \left(\frac{\pi r^2 h}{1728}\right)\right) = \text{tributary load}$$

Corner footing

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \left(+150 \left(\frac{\pi \underline{\hspace{1cm}}^2}{1728}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Intermediate footing

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \left(+150 \left(\frac{\pi \underline{\hspace{1cm}}^2}{1728}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Footing Area In² =inches squared

Tributary load ÷ Soil bearing=Load PSF × 144(change to square inches) = Area in In²

Corner footing

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 144 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{Area in In}^2$$

Intermediate footing

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 144 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{Area in In}^2$$

Round footings π= 3.1416

$$2 \times \sqrt{\text{area} \div \pi} = \text{diameter of footing}$$

(round to nearest inch)

Corner

$$2 \times \sqrt{\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \div \pi} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}$$

Intermediate

$$2 \times \sqrt{\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \div \pi} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}$$

Square footings

$$\sqrt{\text{area}} = \text{length of each side}$$

(round to nearest inch)

Corner

$$\sqrt{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}$$

Intermediate

$$\sqrt{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}$$

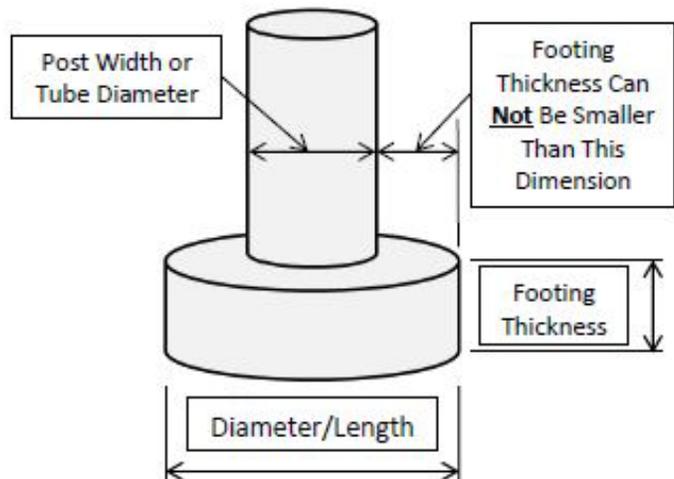
Footing thickness²

$$(\text{Diameter or length} - \text{post width}) \div 2 = \text{thickness}$$

(in inches)

$$(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}$$

Note: Footings may not be less than 8" thick



²Footing thickness formula from American Wood Council. *Prescriptive Residential Wood Deck Construction Guide, 2015.*

Appendix C Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs

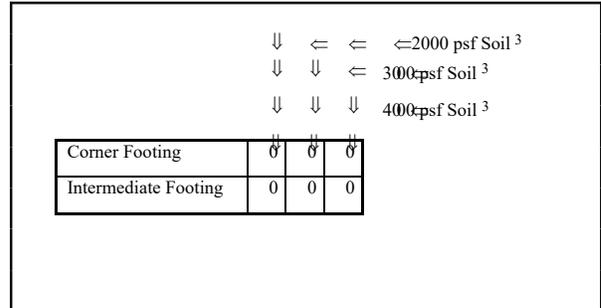
Beam and Footing Sizes with Overhangs												
Based on No. 2 or better Southern Pine, Douglas Fir-Larch2, and Ponderosa Pine												
Joist Length (JL) ¹	Post Spacing (Measured Center to Center)											
	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	
6'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12
	Corner Footing	8 7 6	9 8 7	10 8 7	11 9 8	11 9 8	12 10 9	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 10
	Intermediate Footing	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 12 10	15 12 11	15 13 11	16 13 12	17 14 12	17 14 13	18 15 13
	Footing Thickness	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8
7'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	Eng Bm
	Corner Footing	9 7 7	10 8 7	11 9 8	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	13 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 10	15 12 11	16 13 11
	Intermediate Footing	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 12 10	15 12 11	16 13 11	17 14 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 15 13	19 16 14
	Footing Thickness	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8
8'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm
	Corner Footing	10 8 7	10 9 8	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 11	15 13 11	16 13 12	17 14 12
	Intermediate Footing	12 10 8	13 11 9	14 12 10	15 12 11	16 13 11	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 15 13	19 16 14	20 16 14	21 17 15
	Footing Thickness	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8
9'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x8	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x8	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm
	Corner Footing	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 9	14 12 10	15 12 11	16 13 11	16 13 12	17 14 12	18 14 13
	Intermediate Footing	12 10 9	14 11 10	15 12 11	16 13 11	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 15 13	20 16 14	20 17 15	21 17 15	22 18 16
	Footing Thickness	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
10'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x8	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x8	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	Eng Bm
	Corner Footing	10 9 8	12 10 8	12 10 9	13 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 11	16 13 11	16 14 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	18 15 13

	Intermediate Footing	13	11	9	14	12	10	15	13	11	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	15	13	20	16	14	21	17	15	21	18	15	22	18	16	23	19	16
	Footing Thickness	6			6			6			6			8			8			8			8			8			8			10		
11'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x6			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm			Eng Bm			Eng Bm		
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm			Eng Bm			Eng Bm		
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x6			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm			Eng Bm			Eng Bm		
	Corner Footing	11	9	8	12	10	9	13	11	9	14	12	10	15	12	11	16	13	11	16	14	12	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	15	13	19	16	14
11'	Intermediate Footing	13	11	10	15	12	11	16	13	12	17	14	12	19	15	13	20	16	14	21	17	15	22	18	15	22	18	16	23	19	17	24	20	17
	Footing Thickness	6			6			6			6			8			8			8			8			8			10			10		
12'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x6			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm			Eng Bm			Eng Bm		
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x10			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm			Eng Bm			Eng Bm		
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x10			3-2x12			Eng Bm											
	Corner Footing	11	9	8	12	10	9	14	11	9	15	12	10	15	13	11	16	13	12	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	15	13	19	16	14	20	17	14
	Intermediate Footing	14	12	10	15	13	11	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	16	14	20	17	15	21	18	15	22	18	16	23	19	17	24	20	17	25	21	18
	Footing Thickness	6			6			6			8			8			8			8			8			10			10			10		
13'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x10			3-2x12			Eng Bm											
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x10			3-2x12			Eng Bm											
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm											
	Corner Footing	12	10	8	13	11	9	14	12	10	15	12	11	16	13	12	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	15	13	19	16	14	20	17	14	21	17	15
	Intermediate Footing	14	12	10	16	13	12	17	14	13	19	15	13	20	16	14	21	17	15	22	18	16	23	19	17	24	20	17	25	21	18	26	21	19
	Footing Thickness	6			6			6			8			8			8			8			10			10			10			10		
14'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm											
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm											
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			2-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm														
	Corner Footing	12	10	9	13	11	10	15	12	10	16	13	11	17	14	12	18	14	13	18	15	13	19	16	14	20	17	14	21	17	15	22	18	15
	Intermediate Footing	15	12	11	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	16	14	21	17	15	22	18	16	23	19	16	24	20	17	25	21	18	26	21	19	27	22	19
	Footing Thickness	6			6			8			8			8			8			10			10			10			10			10		
15'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			2-2x12			3-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm											
	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	2-2x6			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			2-2x12			3-2x12			Eng Bm														
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x10			3-2x12			Eng Bm														
	Corner Footing	12	10	9	14	11	10	15	12	11	16	13	12	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	16	14	20	16	14	21	17	15	22	18	15	22	18	16
	Intermediate Footing	15	13	11	17	14	12	19	15	13	20	17	14	21	18	15	23	19	16	24	20	17	25	21	18	26	21	19	27	22	19	28	23	20
	Footing Thickness	6			6			8			8			8			10			10			10			10			10			12		
16'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x8			2-2x8			2-2x10			2-2x12			3-2x10			3-2x12			Eng Bm														

	Douglas Fir-Larch Beam	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	Eng Bm																										
16'	Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm																										
	Corner Footing	13	11	9	14	12	10	15	13	11	17	14	12	18	15	13	19	15	13	20	16	14	20	17	15	21	18	15	22	18	16	23	19	16
	Intermediate Footing	16	13	11	18	15	13	19	16	14	21	17	15	22	18	16	23	19	17	25	20	18	26	21	18	27	22	19	28	23	20	29	24	21
	Footing Thickness	6		8		8		8		8		10		10		10		10		12		12												

Notes:

1. Joist Length (L_J) is Joist Span (L_J) plus any cantilever at the beam that is being sized.
2. Incising assumed for refractory species Douglas Fir-Larch.
3. All footing sizes above are base diameters (in inches) and are listed for THREE SOIL CAPACITIES. Soil capacity is based on the requirements of State of Wisconsin SPS 321.15 (3).⁴
4. For square footings, insert the diameter (d) into the following formula: $\sqrt{((d/2)^2 \times \pi)}$. This number will give you the square dimension and shall be rounded up to the nearest inch.



(4.) **FRAMING**

(a.) General Requirements.

1. Materials. All wood framing used in deck construction shall be pressure treated against decay or shall be a species of wood that is naturally decay resistant or shall be protected from weather.
2. Design Loading. Decks shall be designed for a minimum of 40 pounds per square foot live load & 10 pounds per square foot dead load.
3. See fastener schedule for nailing requirements.

(b.) Column Posts.

1. Column Spacing. Column posts shall be spaced per **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs.**
2. Column Size.
 - a. All column posts shall comply with **Table 2-Maximum Post Height**

**Table 2
Maximum Post Height**

Post Size	Maximum Height
4"x4"	6'
4"x6"	8'
6"x6"	14'

3. Lateral Support. Column posts shall be constructed in such a manner or mechanically attached to the deck foundation to resist lateral movement.

(c.) Beams.

1. Beam Size – All beams shall be sized per **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs.**

2. Bearing. Beams bearing directly on the posts shall be attached by means of approved metal anchors or other approved methods.
3. Ledger Boards. Ledger boards attached directly to the house or other structure may be used to replace a beam or beams. The ledger board must be greater than or equal to the depth of the deck joist, but not less than a 2x8. The ledger board shall be attached per **Table 6-Ledger Board Fastener Spacing, On Center**. Flashing shall be installed on the top edge of the ledger board & extend up behind the house siding.
4. Beams shall not be cantilevered past the center line of the column post(s) more than one-fourth of the actual beam span.

Table 6
LEDGER BOARD FASTENER SPACING, ON CENTER^{1,2,3}

Fastener	Band Board	Joist Span: less than or equal to						
		6'	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'
Lag screws	1" EWP	24"	18"	14"	12"	10"	9"	8"
	1 1/8" EWP	28"	21"	16"	14"	12"	10"	9"
	2x Lumber	30"	23"	18"	15"	13"	11"	10"
Through-Bolts	1" EWP	24"	18"	14"	12"	10"	9"	8"
	1 1/8" EWP	28"	21"	16"	14"	12"	10"	9"
	2x Lumber	36"	36"	34"	29"	24"	21"	19"
Through-Bolts with 1/2" stacked washers 4,5	2x Lumber	36"	36"	29"	24"	21"	18"	16"
Adhesive anchors	_____	32"	32"	32"	24"	24"	16"	16"

¹These values are valid for deck ledgers consisting of Douglas fir/larch, hem/fir, or southern pine; and for band boards consisting of Douglas fir- larch, hem-fir, spruce-pine-fir, southern pine, or engineered wood product (EWP).

²Where solid-sawn pressure-preservative-treated deck ledgers are attached to engineered wood products (minimum 1" thick wood structural panel band joist or structural composite lumber including laminated veneer lumber), the ledger attachment must be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice. These tabulated values are in accordance with that practice and are based on 300 lbs and 350 lbs for 1" and 1 1/8" EWP rim board, respectively.

1. The thickness of the sheathing over the band board must not exceed 15/32".
2. The maximum gap between the face of the ledger board and face of the wall sheathing is 1/2".
3. Wood structural panel sheathing, gypsum board sheathing, or foam sheathing is permitted between the ledger board and the band board. Stacked washers are permitted in combination with wood structural panel sheathing, but are not permitted in combination with gypsum board or foam sheathing. The maximum distance between the face of the ledger board and the face of the band board is 1".

(d.) Joists.

1. Joist Size. All joists shall be sized and spaced per **Table 4-Maximum Joist-Span Length**.
2. Bearing. Deck joists shall bear a minimum of one and one half (1½) inches on the beam or ledger board. Joists fastened to the face of the beam or ledger shall be attached with approved metal hangers (zinc coating/hot dip galvanized or stainless steel).
3. Bridging. Bridging shall be provided at intervals not exceeding eight (8) feet.
4. Overhanging of Joists. Joists may overhang past the center of the beam up to one-fourth of the actual joist span.

Table 4
Maximum Joist-Span Length

Joist Spacing (on center)	Joist Size	Douglas Fir/Larch, Hem/Fir, SPF ²		Southern Pine	
		Without Overhang	With Over- hangs	Without Overhang	With Over- hangs
12"	2"x6"	9'-1"	8'-1"	9'-6"	8'-7"
	2"x8"	12'-6"	9'-5"	13'-1"	10'-1"
	2"x10"	15'-8"	13'-7"	16'-2"	14'-6"
	2"x12"	18'-0"	18'-0"	18'-0"	18'-0"
16"	2"x6"	8'-3"	8'-0"	8'-7"	8'-7"
	2"x8"	11'-1"	9'-5"	11'-10"	10'-1"
	2"x10"	13'-7"	13'-7"	14'-0"	14'-0"
	2"x12"	15'-9"	15'-9"	16'-6"	16'-6"
24"	2"x6"	6'-9"	6'-9"	7'-6"	7'-6"
	2"x8"	9'-1"	9'-1"	9'-8"	9'-8"
	2"x10"	11'-1"	11'-1"	11'-5"	11'-5"
	2"x12"	12'-10"	12'-10"	13'-6"	13'-6"

¹Spans are based on 40 psf live load, 10 psf dead load, normal loading duration, wet service conditions, and deflections of $\Delta = L/360$ for main span and $L/180$ for overhang with a 220 lb. point load.

²Incising is assumed.

(e.) Decking

1. Material. All decking material shall be a minimum of one and one quarter (1¼) inches thick, nominal thickness. One-inch decking may be used provided that the joists are spaced no more than 16" O.C.
2. Decking Orientation.
 - a. Decking shall be installed diagonally or at right angles to the joists.
 - b. Decking shall be centered over joists with cuts made parallel to joists. Not more than two adjacent boards may break joints on the same joist except at ends and at openings.

(f.) Guardrails and Handrails

1. Guardrails. All decks which are more than twenty-four (24) inches above grade shall be protected with guardrails.
2. Handrails. Every stairway of more than three (3) risers shall be provided with at least one handrail. Handrails shall be provided on the open sides of stairways.
3. Guardrails and handrail detail.
 - a. Height. Handrails shall be located at least thirty (30) inches, but not more than thirty-eight (38) inches, above the nosing of the treads. Guardrails shall be located at least thirty-six (36) inches above the surface of the deck.
 - b. Open Railings. Open guardrails or handrails shall be provided with intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern to prevent the passage of a sphere with a diameter greater than 4-3/8".

- c. Railing Loads. Handrails and guard rails shall be designed and constructed to withstand a 200-pound load applied in any direction.
- d. Railing post spacing shall not exceed 6'-0" O.C.

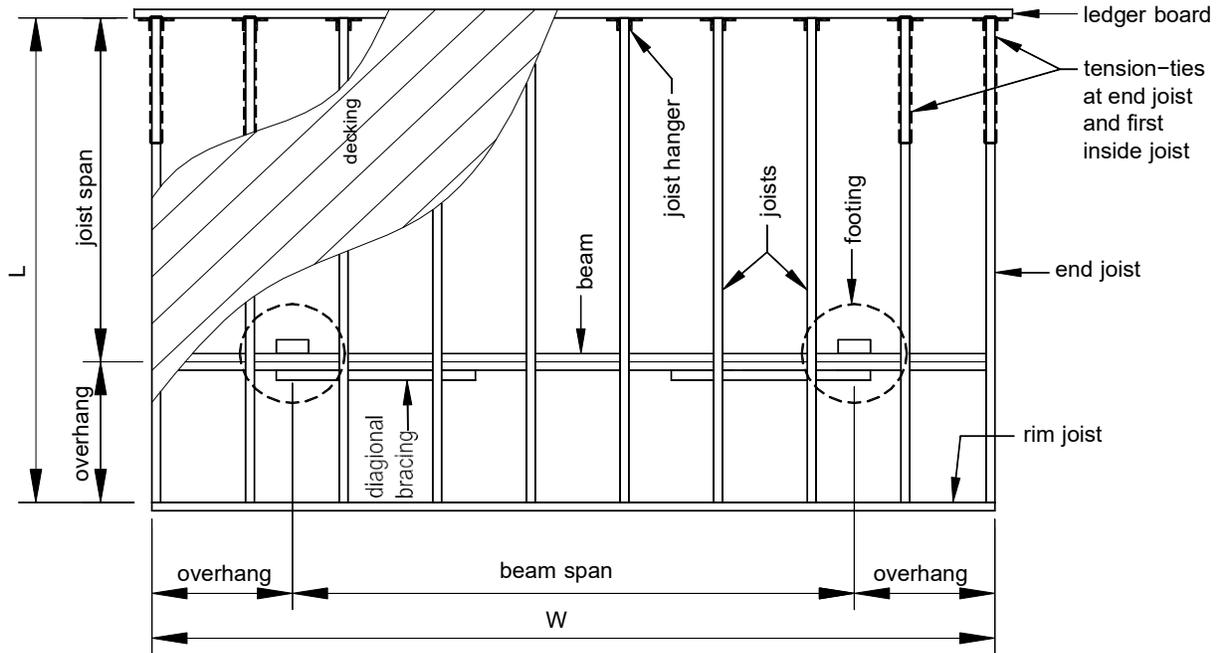
(g.) Stairway, Treads and Risers

- 1. Risers. Risers shall not exceed eight (8) inches in height measured from tread to tread.
- 2. Treads. Treads shall be at least nine (9) inches wide, measured horizontally from nose to nose.
- 3. Variation. There shall be no variation in uniformity exceeding 3/8" in the width of a tread or in the height of risers.
- 4. Stair stringers shall be supported in accordance to the same manner as used for the deck. All stairs shall have a 36" minimum clear width & have a minimum of three stringers.

(h.) Alternative Provisions and Methods

- 1. Wood Decks. Wood decks attached to the dwelling & detached decks may be constructed to the Uniform Dwelling Code standards listed below.
 - a. Excavation requirements of SPS. 321.14
 - b. Footing requirements of SPS. 321.15(2)f
 - c. Frost penetration requirements of SPS. 321.16
 - d. Load requirements of SPS. 321.02
 - e. Stair, handrail and guardrail requirements of SPS. 321.04
 - f. Decay protection requirements of SPS. 321.10
- 2. Detached Decks
 - a. Concrete pads shall be provided at a uniform depth below grade with all loose or organic material moved from the pad area prior to placement of concrete. The pad shall have a minimum footing size & thickness per **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs**.
 - b. Piers – The minimum thickness in diameter of concrete piers shall be sized per **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs**.
 - c. Direct burial wood posts may be placed on a concrete pad per **Appendix C-Beam & Footing Sizes with Overhangs**. Treated posts shall be identified by the grade mark of, or certificate of inspection issued by, a professional lumber – grading or inspection bureau or agency (www.alsc.org) & shall be rated as “ground-contact”. Note: Not all treated lumber is rated for ground contact.
 - d. Ground contact framing shall be allowed for decks which are less than 24" above grade. All materials in direct contact with the soil shall be treated to the requirements of the American Wood Preservers' Association (AWPA) Standards C2 and C15.

Figure 35
TYPICAL DECK FRAMING PLAN



Decking: 2x4 2x6 Five-quarterboard Wood-plastic composite (per ASTM D 7032)

Other decking, evaluation report number: _____

Joists: Size: 2x6 2x8 2x10 2x12 Spacing: 12 in. 16 in. 24 in.

Joist Span Dimension: _____ ft. _____ in.

Overhang: Yes No Overhang Dimension: _____ ft. _____ in.

Rim Joist: 2x6 2x8 2x10 2x12

Beam(s): Number of plies: 2 3 Size: 2x6 2x8 2x10 2x12

Overhang: Yes No Overhang Dimension: _____ ft. _____ in.

Posts: Size: 4x4 4x6 6x6 Height: _____ ft. _____ in.

Footings: Size: _____ in. Square Round Thickness: _____ in.

Ledger: Ledger Board Size: 2x8 2x10 2x12 Not applicable (free-standing deck)

Fastener: Through Bolt Lag Screw Wood Screw Expansion Anchor

Adhesive Anchor

Lateral support: Tension-tie (not permitted for free-standing deck)

Diagonal Bracing, size: 2x _____

Deck size: L= _____ ft. _____ in. W= _____ ft. _____ in.