

A Leading
Distributor of
Structural
Building
Components

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# WOOD FLOOR TRUSSES





# ADVANTAGES OF LUMBER SPECIALTIES FLOOR TRUSSES

<u>Versatile</u> - Made to order, larger clear spans, room to run duct work and plumbing. Many options are available.

<u>Strength</u> - Made to support the loads and deflection criteria you need. Designed to the latest codes and standards.

<u>Green</u> - Less job site waste, efficient framing, environmentally preferred material, off-site fabrication.

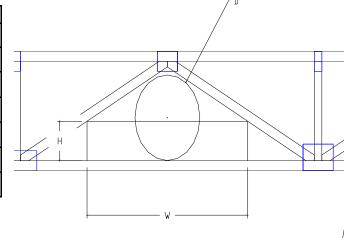
<u>Easy to install</u> - No cutting, no culling, 3.5" wide surface for nailing, less beams and bearing walls required, shrinkage and warping minimized reducing call backs.

## Lumber Specialties floor trusses are NOT like the other guys!

- We design to the current codes and standards and make sure they are what you need!
- 2. Lumber Specialties optimizes the design along with performance.
- We use only MSR and MEL lumber for both chords and webs to help insure a consistent product that performs over time.

### **OPENING CHART**

Depth	If H = 3 W =	If H = 6 W =	If H = 8 W =	D =
12"	32"	12"	N/A	7"
14"	36"	20"	10"	9"
16"	40"	26"	17"	11"
18"	42"	30"	22"	13"
20"	44"	33"	26"	15"
22"	45"	26"	30"	17"
24"	46"	38"	32"	18.5"



(24" wide chase can be placed towards the center of the span)

### **LOADING**

#### Live Loads:

Both the IRC and IBC call for a 40 PSF live load for residential applications; this does include hotel room areas. Office floors, hallways, and other commercial applications under the IBC specify higher loads. Office floors require a 50 PSF Live load with a concentrated load check and assembly areas and hallways can require 100 PSF live load. Some light storage areas may require a 125 PSF live load or higher. Dead load information is listed to the right. For more loading information, check out "The Load Guide" at www.sbcindustry.com/loads.php

### Dead Loads:

Floor Finish: Carpet and pad = 1.5 PSF 3/4" ceramic or quarry tile = 10 PSF 1" lightweight concrete = 9 PSF 1 ½" lightweight concrete = 14 PSF 3/4" gypsum underlayment = 6.5 PSF3/4" OSB or Com-Plv Subfloor: = 2.53 PSFUnderlayment: 1/2" OSB or Com-Ply = 1.65 PSF Batt/Blown (0.1 PSF per 1" of thickness) Insulation: Mechanical: Minimum 1.5 PSF on bottom chord Ceiling: ½" gypsum = 2.20 PSF5/8" gypsum = 2.80Suspended metal tile ceiling = 1.80 PSF

### **FLOOR TRUSS SPAN TABLES**

#### Typical Residential Loading

	40-10-5 Loading				40-20-5 Loading			
Depth	24" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	16" o.c.	12" o.c.	24" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	16" o.c.	12" o.c.
12"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	22'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	22'-0"
14"	21'-0"	23'-0"	24'-0"	24'-0"	21'-0"	23'0"	24'0"	24'-0"
16"	24'-0"	26'-0"	27'-0"	28'-0"	24'-0"	26'-0"	27'-0"	28'-0"
18"	26'-0"	28'-0"	30'-0"	30'-0"	26'-0"	28'-0"	30'-0"	30'-0"
20"	28'-0"	30'-0"	32'-0"	33'-0"	28'-0"	30'-0"	32'-0"	33'-0"
22"	30'-0"	33'-0"	35'-0"	37'-0"	30'-0"	32'0"	34'-0"	36'-0"
24"	33'-0"	34'-0"	36'-0"	40'-0"	32'-0"	34'-0"	35'-0"	38'-0"

#### Typical Office Loading

	50*-10-5 Loading			50*-20-5 Loading				
Depth	24" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	16" o.c.	12" o.c.	24" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	16" o.c.	12" o.c.
12"	14'-0"	17'-6"	17'-6"	20'-0"	13'-0"	16'-6"	16'-0"	19'-0"
14"	17'-6"	20'-0"	20'-0"	23'-0"	16'-6"	19'-0"	19'-0"	22'-0"
16"	20'-0"	22'-6"	22'-6"	27'-0"	19'-0"	21'-6"	21'-6"	26'-0"
18"	22'-0"	26'-0"	26'-0"	30'-0"	21'-0"	25'-0"	25'-0"	29'-0"
20"	26'-0"	30'-0"	30'-0"	33'-0"	25'-0"	29'-0"	29'-0"	33'-0"
22"	28'-0"	30'-0"	32'-0"	36'-0"	27'-0"	29'-0"	31'-0"	35'-0"
24"	30'-0"	34'-0"	34'-0"	38'-0"	29'-0"	33'-0"	33'-0"	37'-0"

<sup>\*</sup> Includes a 2,000 lb. concentrated load check (safe loading) - Double TC at 24" & 19.2" o.c.

#### Typical Assembly and Hallway Loading

	100-10-5 Loading			100-20-5 Loading				
Depth	24" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	16" o.c.	12" o.c.	24" o.c.	19.2" o.c.	16" o.c.	12" o.c.
12"	13'-6"	14'-6"	16'-0"	17'-6"	13'-0"	14'-6"	16'-0"	17'-6"
14"	15'-6"	16'-6"	18'-0"	20'-0"	15'-0"	16'0"	18'0"	20'-0"
16"	17'-0"	18'-6"	20'-0"	22'-0"	17'-0"	18'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"
18"	19'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"	24'-0"	19'-0"	20'-0''	22'-0"	24'-0"
20"	20'-0"	22'-0"	23'-0"	26'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0''	23'-0"	26'-0"
22"	21'-0"	24'-0"	25'-0"	28'-0"	21'-0"	24'-0''	25'-0"	28'-0"
24"	23'-0"	25'-0"	27'-0"	30'-0"	23'-0"	25'-0"	27'-0"	30'-0"

#### Spans based on:

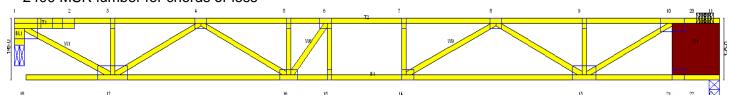
A deflection criteria of LL/480 and TL/240 w/ creep=1.50

A 24" wide chase located at mid-span

3.5" wide bearing or greater

2400 MSR lumber for chords or less

Larger clear spans are possible with better lumber grades, doubling up chords, or reducing deflection criteria.



### **FLOOR PERFORMANCE**

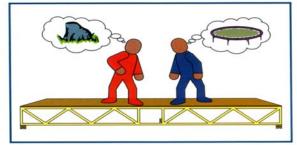
Depth	L/d 16	L/d 20	L/d 22
12"	16'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"
14"	18'8"	23'4"	25'-8"
16"	21'-4"	26'-8"	29'-4"
18"	24'-0"	30'-0"	33'-0"
20"	26'-8"	33'-4"	36'-8"
22"	29'4"	36'-8"	40'-4"
24"	32'-0"	40'-0"	44'-0"

A L/d ratio of 16 typically gives the best performance.

A L/d ratio of 20 is typically considered acceptable.

A L/d ratio of 22 or greater is normally not recommended.

L/d =(span in inches divided by depth in inches)



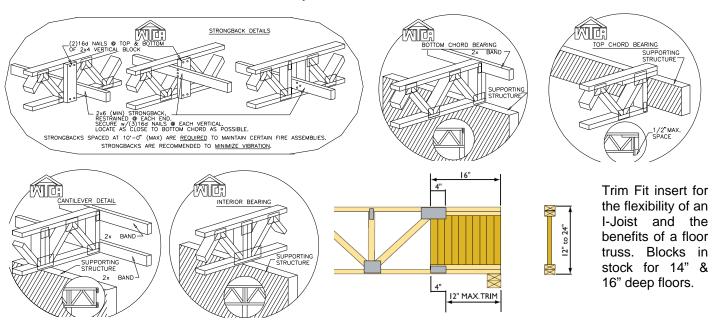
The problem with defining good floor performance is that it is highly subjective. A floor that seems rock solid to one homeowner may seem as bouncy as a trampoline to another. Image courtesy of SBCA, <a href="https://www.sbcindustry.com">www.sbcindustry.com</a>

Floor vibration, bounce, springiness, and deflection can be highly subjective. One person might feel a floor is acceptable and yet another will not. Designing a floor to a higher deflection ratio does not guarantee acceptable performance for all. One needs to watch for large deflections, tiled areas, L/d ratio's, large kitchen islands, fire places with stone, and other areas that may have additional loads or be susceptible to deflection or vibration.

- 1. Design per code—plus.
- 2. Minimize L/d (see chart to left).
- 3. Glue and screw deck.
- 4. Attached strong-back bracing as recommended.

### **FLOOR DETAILS**

Below are some typical details for floor trusses. The options are almost unlimited. These details and others are available for download at www.sbcindustry.com in DXF or PDF format.





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