



JOIST

43 EDITION

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

**LOAD TABLES AND WEIGHT TABLES
FOR STEEL JOIST AND JOIST GIRDERS**

**K-SERIES
LH-SERIES
DLH-SERIES
JOIST GRIDERS**

CONTENTS

History	..1
Policy	..4
Membership	..4
Steel Joist Institute Publications	..5
Introduction to K-Series	..6
Introduction to LH- and DLH-Series	..8
Introduction to Composite Joist, CJ-Series	..9
Introduction to Joist Girders	10
End Anchorage for Uplift	...12
Joist Moment of Inertia and Deflection	..14
Concentrated Loads at Joist Chords	...15

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

K-Series Bridging Details	...16
LH- and DLH-Series Bridging Details	...17
Sloped Seat Requirements, K-Series	...18
Sloped Seat Requirements, LH- and DLH-Series	...19
Bottom Bearing Details	...20
Approximate Duct Opening Sizes	...21

K-SERIES

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Section 1. Scope and Definitions	...23
2. Reference Specifications, Codes and Standards	...25
3. Materials	...27
4. Design and Manufacture	...28
5. Application	...40
6. Erection Stability and Handling	...48
Definition of Span - U. S. Customary Units	...50
K-Series LRFD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	...51
K-Series ASD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	...56
KCS LRFD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	...61
KCS ASD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	...63
Economy Tables, K-Series	
Introduction	...65
LRFD K-Series Economy Table - U. S. Customary Units	...67
ASD K-Series Economy Table - U. S. Customary Units	...71
Top Chord Extensions and Extended Ends, K-Series	...75
Joist Substitutes and Outriggers, K-Series	...78



LH- AND DLH-SERIES

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Section 100. Scope and Definitions	... ..83
101. Referenced Specifications, Codes and Standards	... ..84
102. Materials	... ..86
103. Design and Manufacture	... ..88
104. Application	... ..99
105. Erection Stability and Handling	... ..107
Definition of Span - U. S. Customary Units	... ..110
LH-Series LRFD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	... ..111
LH-Series ASD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	... ..115
DLH-Series LRFD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	... ..119
DLH-Series ASD Load Table - U. S. Customary Units	... ..123
Weight Tables for Load/Load LH-Series Joists	... ..126

JOIST GIRDERS

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Section 1000. Scope and Definitions	... ..139
1001. Referenced Specifications, Codes and Standards	... ..140
1002. Materials	... ..142
1003. Design and Manufacture	... ..144
1004. Application	... ..152
1005. Handling and Erection	... ..154
Joist Girder LRFD Weight Tables - U. S. Customary Units	... ..155
Joist Girder LRFD Weight Tables - U. S. Customary Units	... ..166

CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Section 1. General	... ..177
2. Joists, Joist Girders and Accessories	... ..179
3. Materials	... ..196
4. Inspection	... ..197
5. Estimating	... ..197
6. Plans and Specifications	... ..198
7. Handling and Erection200
8. Business Relations202



GLOSSARY

Glossary203
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APPENDICES

Appendix A - Fire-Resistance Ratings209
Appendix B - OSHA Steel Erection Standards			
Bay Length Definitions	..	..	..215
Part § 1926.751 - Definitions	...	..	..221
Part § 1926.757 - Open Web Steel Joists	..	..	..221
Illustration of OSHA Bridging Terminus Points	..	..	..226

The following documents contained in this catalog have been approved by the
American National Standards Institute (ANSI):

Standard Specification for Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series** and
Load Tables (SJI-K-2010)

Standard Specifications for Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series** and Deep Longspan
Steel Joists, **DLH-Series** and Load Tables (SJI-LH/DLH-2010)

Standard Specifications for Joist Girders, **JG-Series** (SJI-JG-2010)



STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE

HISTORY

Formed five years after the first open web steel joist was manufactured, the Institute has worked since 1928 to maintain sound engineering practice throughout our industry. As a non-profit organization of active manufacturers, the Institute cooperates with governmental and business agencies to establish steel joist standards. Continuing research and updating are included in its work.

The first joist in 1923 was a Warren truss type, with top and bottom chords of round bars and a web formed from a single continuous bent bar. Various other types were developed, but problems also followed because each manufacturer had their own design and fabrication standards. Architects, engineers and builders found it difficult to compare rated capacities and to use fully the economies of steel joist construction.

Members of the industry began to organize the Institute, and in 1928 the first standard specifications were adopted, followed in 1929 by the first load table. The joists covered by these early standards were later identified as open web steel joists, **SJ-Series**.

Other landmark adoptions by the Institute include the following:

1953

Introduction of Longspan Steel Joists, **L-Series**. Specifications and a standard load table, covering spans through 96 feet and depths through 48 inches, were jointly approved with the American Institute of Steel Construction.

1959

Introduction of the **S-Series** Joists, which replaced the **SJ-Series** Joists. The allowable tensile stress was increased from 18,000 to 20,000 psi, joist depths were expanded through 24 inches, and spans increased through 48 feet.

1961

(a) Introduction of the **J-Series** Joists, which replaced the **S-Series** Joists. The allowable tensile stress was increased from 20,000 psi to 22,000 psi, based on the use of steel with a minimum yield strength of 36,000 psi.

(b) Introduction of the **LA-Series** Joists, which replaced the **L-Series** Joists. The **LA-Series** Joists were designed to a maximum tensile stress of either 20,000 psi or 22,000 psi, depending on the yield strength of the steel.

(c) Introduction of the **H-Series** Joists, whose design was based on steel with a minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi, and an allowable tensile stress of 30,000 psi.



1962

Introduction of the **LH-Series Joists**, utilizing steel whose minimum yield strength was between 36,000 psi and 50,000 psi and an allowable tensile strength of 22,000 psi to 30,000 psi.

1965

Development of a single specification for both the **J-** and **H-Series Joists** by the Steel Joist Institute and the American Institute of Steel Construction.

1966

Development and introduction by the SJI and AISC of the **LJ-Series Joists**, which replaced the **LA-Series Joists**. Also, the development of a single specification for both the **LJ-** and the **LH-Series Joists**, with the use of 36,000 psi minimum yield strength steel for the **LJ-Series**, and 36,000 psi to 50,000 psi minimum yield strength steel for the **LH-Series**.

1970

Introduction of the **DLJ-** and **DLH-Series Joists** to include depths through 72 inches and spans through 144 feet.

1971

Elimination of chord section number 2 and the addition of joist designations 8J3 and 8H3 to the load tables.

1972

(a) Adoption by the SJI and AISC of a single specification for the **LJ-, LH-, DLJ-, and DLH-Series Joists**.

(b) Adoption by the SJI and AISC of the expanded specifications and load tables for Open Web Steel Joists with increased depths through 30 inches, and spans through 60 feet, plus adding chord section numbers 9, 10, and 11.

1978

(a) Elimination of the **J-, LJ-, and DLJ-Series Joists** because of the widespread acceptance of high strength steel joists.

(b) Introduction of Joist Girders, complete with specifications and weight tables, in response to the growing need for longer span primary structural members with highly efficient use of steel.

1986

Introduction of the **K-Series Joists**, which replaced the **H-Series Joists**. The reasons for developing the **K-Series Joists** were: (1) to achieve greater economies by utilizing the Load Span design concept; (2) to meet the demand for roofs with lighter loads at depths from 18 inches to 30 inches; (3) to offer joists whose load carrying capacities at frequently used spans are those most commonly required; (4) to eliminate the very heavy joists in medium depths for which there was little, if any, demand.



1994

(a) Introduction of the **KCS** Joists as a part of the **K-Series** Specification in response to the need for a joist with a constant moment and constant shear. The **KCS** Joist is an economical alternative joist that may be specified for special loading situations.

(b) Addition of metric nomenclature for all Joist and Joist Girder Series in compliance with government and industry standards.

(c) Addition of revised stability criteria.

2002

(a) Introduction of Joist Substitutes, **K-Series**.

(b) **K-Series**, **LH-** and **DLH-** Series and Joist Girder Specifications approved as American National Standards (ANSI).

(c) Revisions to **K-Series** Section 6, **LH-** and **DLH-Series** Section 105, and Recommended Code of Standard Practice for conformance to OSHA Steel Erection Standard § 1926.757.

(d) Addition of Standing Seam Roof requirements to the **K-Series** Specification Section 5.8(g) and the **LH-** and **DLH-Series** Specification Section 104.9(g).

(e) Addition of Definition for Parallel Chord Sloped Joists – **K-Series** Section 5.13 and **LH-Series** Section 104.14.

2005

(a) Major revision of **K-Series**, **LH-** and **DLH-Series** and Joist Girder Specifications to allow the design of joists and Joist Girders to be either in accordance with Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) or Allowable Strength Design (ASD).

(b) Major revision of **K-Series** and **LH-** and **DLH-Series** Load Tables to be in both LRFD and ASD.

(c) Expansion of Joist Girder Weight Tables to spans through 120 feet.

(d) Code of Standard Practice was renamed.

2007

Introduction of the **CJ-Series** Composite Joists, complete with specifications, weight tables and bridging tables, in response to the growing need to have a standard design specification for all member companies producing composite steel joists.



2010

(a) Expanded Range of Products

Most significant is the extension of the **DLH-Series** joist range from a maximum of 72 inches deep and 144 feet long to a maximum now of 120 inches deep and 240 feet long. In conjunction with the increased range, the standard camber for spans over 100 feet has been reduced and the **LH-/DLH-Series** Load Tables have been converted from a “Clearspan” to “Span” basis. An alternate “load/load” method of specifying Longspan joists has been introduced. Changes were also made with regard to Joist Substitutes and Top Chord Extensions.

(b) Substantial changes were made to the criteria for the spacing of bridging rows and the design of bridging. The changes make the criteria more cohesive between **K-Series** and **LH-Series** joists.

(c) A number of changes were made relative to bearing seat and end anchorage conditions, primarily incremental criteria rather than one standard for **LH-/DLH-Series** joists due to the broad range. In addition, design responsibilities are better defined and additional options for masonry bearing conditions are permitted.

(d) Several design criteria or checks that were already being performed but had not been shown in the specifications, are now included. These include node shear, girder top chord transverse bending, and weld design criteria. Based on SJI research, new criteria for crimped end angle webs have been applied.

(e) The Code of Standard Practice is updated with more discussion of the options available when specifying joist for non-uniform loads.

POLICY

The manufacturers of any standard SJI products shall be required to submit design data for verification of compliance with Steel Joist Institute Specifications, undergo physical design verification tests (on **K-Series** only), and undergo an initial plant inspection and subsequent biennial in-plant inspections for all products for which they wish to be certified.

SJI Member companies complying with the above conditions shall be licensed to publish the appropriate copyrighted SJI Specifications, Load Tables and Weight Tables.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to manufacturers who produce, on a continuing basis, joists of the **K-, LH-, and DLH-Series**, and/or Joist Girders, conforming to the Institute's Specifications and Load Tables. Membership requirements differ as described below.



APPLICANTS BASED ON K-SERIES JOISTS

The Institute's Consulting Engineer checks to see that designs conform to the Institute's Specifications and Load Tables. This comprises an examination of: (1) Complete engineering design details and calculations of all **K-Series Joists**, bridging and accessories for which standards have been adopted; (2) Data obtained from physical tests of a limited number of joists, conducted by an independent laboratory, to verify conclusions from analysis of the applicant's engineering design details and calculations.

An initial plant inspection and subsequent biennial inspections are required to ensure that the applicant/member possesses the facilities, equipment and personnel required to properly manufacture the **K-Series Joists**.

APPLICANTS BASED ON LH- OR DLH-SERIES JOISTS OR JOIST GIRDERS

Designs are checked by the Consulting Engineer. Biennial in-plant inspections (but no physical tests) are required.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCT QUALITY

The plant inspections are not a guarantee of the quality of any specific joists or Joist Girders; this responsibility lies fully and solely with the individual manufacturer.

SERVICES TO NONMEMBERS

The Institute's facilities for checking the design of **K-**, **LH-**, and **DLH-Series Joists** or Joist Girders are available on a cost basis.

The Steel Joist Institute does not check joist designs for specific construction projects. Manufacturing to Institute Specifications is the responsibility of the individual manufacturer.

STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE PUBLICATION

Visit the SJI Web Site at www.steeljoist.org for a complete listing of SJI publications and a copy of the standard order form. Also, be sure to check the website for upcoming Education opportunities in your area.

- A. Catalog of Standard Specifications, Load Tables and Weight Tables and Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders
- B. Catalog of Standard Specifications for Composite Steel Joists, Weight Tables, Bridging Tables and Code of Standard Practice (**CJ-Series**)



C. The following **TECHNICAL DIGESTS** are also available from the Institute:

- No. 3 Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads (2007)
- No. 5 Vibration of Steel Joist - Concrete Slab Floors (1988)
- No. 6 Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads (2011)
- No. 8 Welding of Open Web Steel Joists (2008)
- No. 9 Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders (2008)
- No. 10 Design of Fire Resistive Assemblies (2003)
- No. 11 Design of Joist Girder Frames (2007)
- No. 12 Evaluation and Modification of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders (2007)

D. 80-Year CD Open Web Steel Joist Construction (1928-2008)

E. Vibration Computer Program (upcoming in 2011)

F. SJI DVD – Design of Open Web Steel Joists (2010)

G. SJI Video No. 2 – The Safe Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders (2001)

INTRODUCTION TO K-SERIES

Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**, were primarily developed to provide structural support for floors and roofs of buildings. They possess the following advantages and features which have resulted in their wide use and acceptance throughout the United States and other countries.

First and foremost, they are economical. For many types of buildings, no other products or methods for supporting floors and roofs can compete with steel joists. The advantages listed in the following paragraphs all contribute to the overall economy of using Open Web Steel Joists.

K-Series are light in weight – they possess an exceptionally high strength-to-weight ratio in comparison with other building materials. Coupled with their low price per pound, they contribute significantly to lower building costs. An additional economy stemming from their light weight is the fact that the structural materials supporting the joists, such as beams and Joist Girders, columns, and the foundations themselves, can therefore be lighter, thus leading to even greater economies.

Open Web Steel Joists represent unitized construction. Upon arrival at the job site, the joists are ready immediately for proper installation. No forming, pouring, curing, or stripping is required. Furthermore, their light weight makes the erection procedure simple and fast.

K-Series Joists are standardized regarding depths, spans, and load-carrying capacities. There are 63 separate designations in the Load Tables, representing joist depths from 10 inches (254 mm) through 30 inches (762 mm) in 2 inch (51 mm) increments and spans through 60 feet (18,288 mm). Standard **K-Series** Joists have a 2 1/2 inch (64 mm) end bearing depth so that, regardless of the overall joist depths, the tops of the joists lie in the same plane. Seat depths deeper than 2 1/2" (64 mm) can also be specified.



The open webs in the joists permit the ready passage and concealment of pipes, ducts and electric conduits within the depth of the floor. In high rise buildings this can result in a reduced overall building height, which translates into considerable cost savings. As soon as the joists are erected and bridged, with ends properly attached, a working platform is available for the immediate follow-up of allied trades; this allows field work to progress rapidly and efficiently.

In combination with other materials, joists can provide fire resistive assemblies for both floors and roofs of buildings for nearly any hourly rating required. Appendix A, Fire Resistance Ratings, provides detailed information on this subject.

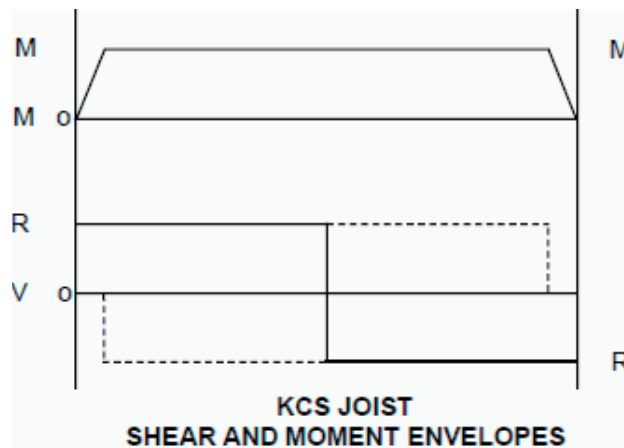
There are no restrictions on the types, sizes or heights of buildings in which joists can be used. They can be found in the roof of the neighborhood convenience store as well as in your local Lowe's, Home Depot, discount club, K-Mart, Target or Walmart.

Standard **K-Series** Joists are designed for simple span uniform loading which results in a parabolic moment diagram for chord forces and a linearly sloped shear diagram for web forces. When non-uniform and/or concentrated loads are encountered the shear and moment diagrams required may be shaped quite differently and may not be covered by the shear and moment design envelopes of a standard **K-Series** Joist. When conditions such as this arise, a **KCS-Series** (**K-Series Constant Shear**) joist may be a good option. **KCS-Series** Joists are designed in accordance with the Standard Specification for **K-Series** Joists with a few unique advantages.

KCS- Series joist advantages:

1. Provides a versatile **K-Series** Joist that can be easily specified to support uniform and non-uniform loads plus concentrated loads applied at panel points.
2. Eliminate many repetitive load diagrams required on contract documents and allow some flexibility of load locations.

KCS-Series joist chords are designed for a flat positive moment envelope. The moment capacity is constant at all interior panels. All webs are designed for a vertical shear equal to the specified shear capacity and interior webs will be designed for 100% stress reversal.



Both LRFD and ASD **KCS**-Series joist load tables list the shear and moment capacity of each joist. The selection of a **KCS**-Series Joist requires the specifying professional to calculate the maximum moment and shear imposed and select the appropriate **KCS**- Series Joist.

For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 2.3 in the Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders.

INTRODUCTION TO LH - and DLH - SERIES

Longspan and Deep Longspan Steel Joists are relatively light weight shop-manufactured steel trusses. Longspan Steel Joists are used in the direct support of floor or roof slabs or decks between walls, beams, and main structural members. Deep Longspan Steel Joists are used for the direct support of roof slabs or decks between walls, beams, and main structural members.

The **LH**- and **DLH**-Series have been designed for the purpose of extending the use of joists to spans and loads in excess of those covered by Open Web Steel Joists, **K**-Series.

Longspan Series Joists have been standardized in depths from 18 inches (457 mm) through 48 inches (1219 mm), for spans through 96 feet (29,260 mm).

Deep Longspan Series Joists have been standardized in depths from 52 inches (1321 mm) through 120 inches (3048 mm), for spans up through 240 feet (73,152 mm).

Longspan and Deep Longspan Steel Joists can be furnished with either under-slung or square ends, with parallel chords or with single or double pitched top chords to provide sufficient slope for roof drainage. Square end joists are primarily intended for bottom chord bearing. Sloped parallel-chord joists shall use span as defined by the length along the slope. The joist designation is determined by its nominal depth at the center of the span and by the chord size designation.

The depth of the bearing seat at the ends of underslung **LH**- and **DLH**-Series Longspan Joists has been established at 5 inches (127 mm) for chord section number 2 through 17. A bearing seat depth of 7 1/2 inches (191 mm) has been established for the DLH Series chord section number 18 through 25.

All Longspan and Deep Longspan Steel Joists are manufactured with standardized camber as given in Table 103.6-1. For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 2.3 in the Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders.





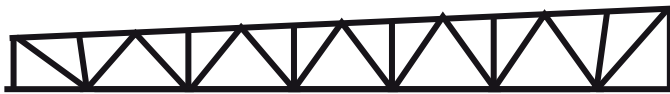
Parallel Chords, Underslung



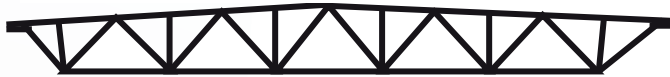
Parallel Chords, Square Ends



Top Chord Pitched One Way, Underslung



Top Chord Pitched One Way, Square Ends



Top Chord Pitched Two Ways, Underslung



Top Chord Pitched Two Ways, Square Ends

The illustrations above show Longspan and Deep Longspan Steel Joists with modified WARREN type web systems. However, the web systems may be any type, whichever is standard with the manufacturer furnishing the product.

INTRODUCTION TO CJ-SERIES

Open Web Composite Steel Joists, **CJ-Series**, were developed to provide structural support for floors and roofs which incorporate an overlying concrete slab while also allowing the steel joist and slab to act together as an integral unit after the concrete has adequately cured.

The **CJ-Series** Joists are capable of supporting larger floor or roof loadings due to the attachment of the concrete slab to the top chord of the composite joist. Shear connection between the concrete slab and steel joist is typically made by the welding of shear studs thru the steel deck to the underlying **CJ-Series** Composite Steel Joist.



CJ-Series joists can provide an economical alternative to **K-**, **KCS-**, or **LH-Series** joists when taking into account overall costs. Some potential advantages may include those listed below:

1. Reductions in overall floor to floor height of the structure.
2. Maximum span-to-depth ratios of 30 permit the use of shallower joists for any given span.
3. Efficient composite design makes it possible to span greater distances. This results in larger column spacing, thus increasing the rental value of floor space.
4. Composite Steel Joists can be more efficient than other series dependent on loading and span due to a potential reduction in the joist weight for any given joist depth. Lighter weight joists translate into potentially lighter weight columns and reduced foundation costs.
5. Live load deflections are significantly reduced. With the overlying concrete slab locked to the steel joist, the resulting composite action provides a stiffer floor system.
6. Efficient erection of the **CJ-Series** joist system reduces construction time and permits early occupancy of the building. Wider joist spacing reduces the number of joists to be erected and fireproofed.

The composite joist designation is determined by its nominal depth, the letters “**CJ**”, followed by the total uniform composite load, uniform composite live load, and finally the uniform composite dead load. Composite Steel Joists are furnished with parallel chords with either under-slung or square ends and act as pinned-pinned members. For specifications, load tables, and additional information to determine if **CJ-Series** may be suitable for your project, please refer to the latest edition of the *Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications for Composite Steel Joists*.

INTRODUCTION TO JOIST GIRDERS

Joist Girders are open web steel trusses used as primary framing members. They are designed as simple spans supporting equally spaced concentrated loads for a floor or roof system. These concentrated loads are considered to act at the panel points of the Joist Girders. Joist Girders have been designed to allow for a growing need for longer span primary members, coupled with a need for more efficient steel usage.

These members have been standardized in the LRFD and ASD Weight Tables for depths from 20 inches (508 mm) to 120 inches (3048 mm), and spans to 120 feet (36,576 mm). Standardized camber is as shown in Table 1003.6-1 of the Specifications. Joist Girders are furnished with underslung ends and bottom chord extensions. The standard depth at the bearing ends has been established at 7 1/2 inches (191 mm) for all Joist Girders. Joist Girders are usually attached to the columns by bolting with two 3/4 inch diameter (19 mm) A325 bolts. A loose connection of the bottom chord to the column or other support is recommended during erection in order to stabilize the bottom chord laterally and to help brace the Joist Girder against possible overturning. A vertical stabilizer plate shall be provided on each column for the bottom chord of the Joist Girder. The stabilizer plate shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

“CAUTION”: If a rigid connection of the bottom chord is to be made to the column or other support, it shall be made only after the application of the dead loads. The Joist Girder is then no longer simply supported and the system must be investigated for



continuous frame action by the specifying professional*. Bearing details of joists on perimeter Joist Girders, or interior Joist Girders with unbalanced loads, should be designed such that the joist reactions pass through the centroid of the Joist Girder.

The Weight Tables list the approximate weight in pounds per linear foot (kilograms per meter) for a Joist Girder supporting the concentrated panel point loads shown. Please note that the weight of the Joist Girder must be included in the panel point load (See Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders, Section 2.3 for examples).

For calculating the approximate deflection or checking for ponding, the following formulas in U. S. Customary Units and Metric Units may be used in determining the approximate moment of inertia of a Joist Girder.

$I_{JG} = 0.027 NPLd$: where N = number of joist spaces;

P = Total panel point load in kips (unfactored); L = Joist Girder length in feet; and d = effective depth of the Joist Girder in inches, or,

$I_{JG} = 0.3296 NPLd$: where N = number of joist spaces;

P = Total panel point load in kiloNewtons (unfactored); L = Joist Girder length in millimeters and d = effective depth of the Joist Girder in millimeters.

The Joist Girder manufacturer should be contacted when a more exact Joist Girder moment of inertia must be known.

* For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest Number 11, "Design of Joist Girder Frames".



END ANCHORAGE FOR UPLIFT

For wind uplift conditions it is the responsibility of the **specifying professional** to specify the wind uplift forces and the attachment of the joist or Joist Girder seat to the supporting element. It is the responsibility of the joist manufacturer to design the joist seat for the specified uplift. See Section 6.1(b) of the SJI Code of Standard Practice.

Welded Anchorage

The strength of the joist bearing seat for an uplift loading combination is a function of both the joist seat thickness and length of the end anchorage welds. The minimum end anchorage welds from the SJI Specifications may not develop the full capacity of the joist seat assembly for the specified uplift resistance. Where appropriate, a longer end anchorage weld length aids the joist manufacturer in providing an economical design of the joist bearing seat. The joist manufacturer will provide a seat of sufficient thickness and strength to resist the specified uplift end reaction.

To aid in the design and efficiency of the joist bearing seat, it is suggested that the minimum weld lengths of the Specification be increased by one inch whenever there is a net uplift load case, and there is sufficient bearing length to place the longer weld.

For a **K-Series** joist, the minimum weld size and length is (2) 1/8" x 2" long, and the minimum required bearing length (on steel) is 2-1/2". Where uplift is present and the bearing length is at least 3", specifying a one inch longer anchorage weld, (2) 1/8" x 3", will allow the joist manufacturer to engage more of the seat length for uplift resistance and provide a more economical seat design. For an **LH/DLH-Series** joist, SJI recommends the same as **K-Series**, to increase the weld length by 1". The minimum bearing lengths for **LH/DLH-** joists are such that there should be sufficient bearing length for the longer weld. Table 1 below demonstrates these suggestions.

TABLE 1

JOIST SERIES and SECTION NUMBER	MINIMUM FILLET WELD	SUGGESTED INCREASED WELD LENGTH
K-Series	(2) 1/8" x 2"	(2) 1/8" x 3" *
LH-Series, 02-06	(2) 3/16" x 2"	(2) 3/16" x 3"
LH/DLH-Series, 07-17	(2) 1/4" x 2"	(2) 1/4" x 3"
DLH-Series, 18-25	(2) 1/4" x 4"	
* The minimum bearing length on steel for K-Series joists is 2 1/2", so weld length should be increased only where bearing length is available.		



Bolted Anchorage

Typically, joists and Joist Girders with bolted end anchorage also require a final connection by welding in order to provide lateral stability to the supporting member. However, only the bolts are relied on to provide uplift anchorage. The bolt type and diameter designated by the **specifying professional** shall provide sufficient tensile strength to resist the specified uplift end reaction. Higher strength bolts than the minimums required by the SJI Specification may be required.

If the bearing seats are detailed for a bolted connection, bolts shall be installed. If the bolts are not installed, an equivalent welded connection may be permitted by the **specifying professional**, provided the weld is deposited in the slot on the side farthest from the edge of the seat. Additional weld required to meet that specified for the welded connection shall be placed at a location on the seat away from the outer edge of the slot as shown in Figure 1.

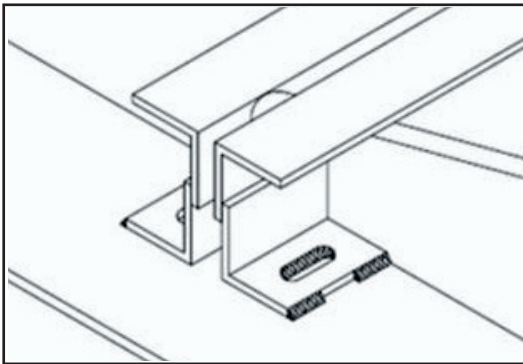


Figure 1

For additional information on uplift, see SJI Technical Digest 6.

JOIST MOMENT OF INERTIA AND DEFLECTION

The moment of inertia of **K-Series** and **LH/DLH-** series joists in the load table can be estimated using the following equations:

$$I_J = 26.767 (W) (L^3) (10^{-6}) \quad \text{ASD, US Customary Units with } W \text{ in plf and } L = \text{Span} - 0.33 \text{ in feet}$$

$$I_J = 2.6953 (W) (L^3) (10^{-5}) \quad \text{ASD, Metric Units with } W \text{ in kN/m and } L = \text{Span} - 102 \text{ in mm}$$

The equations shown above provide an approximate “gross” moment of inertia, not including the effects of shear deformation. An open web steel joist can be expected to have approximately 15 percent more deformation than a solid web member. When a conventional beam formula is used to calculate joist deflection, a factor of 1.15 should be applied to account for the web shear deformation.

Example:

Find the Inertia for a 24K7 @ 40'-0”:

SJI tables 253 / 148

$I_J = 26.767 (W) (L^3) (10^{-6})$ where $W =$ RED figure in the Load Table and $L = (\text{Span} - 0.33)$ in feet.

$$I_J = 26.767(148) (40 - 0.33)^3(10^{-6}) = 247 \text{ in}^4$$

Compute Joist Deflection:

Increase deflection 15% to account for shear deformation in webs.

$$(1.15)(5WL^4/384EI)$$

$$(1.15)(5)(148/12) [(40 - 0.33) \times 12]^4 / [(384)(29 \times 10^{-6}) (247)] = 1.32''$$

Verify the RED number represents the joist loading that produces L/360 deflection

$$L/360 = (40 - 0.33) \times 12/360 = 1.32''$$

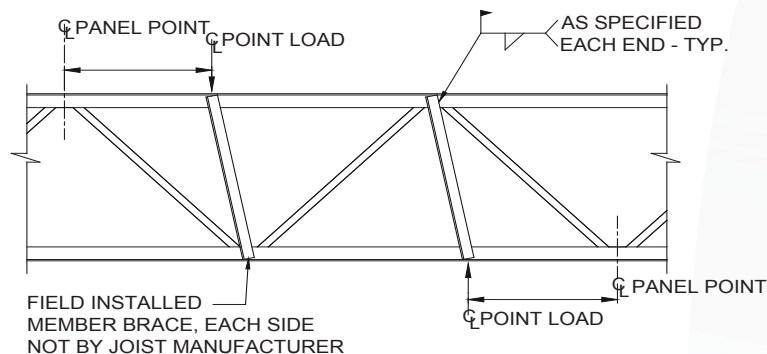
The 15 percent approximation also applies to the deflection equations when using the Joist Girder moment of Inertia equations.

For a Load/Load **LH-Series** joist type, the Weight Table includes an estimated moment of inertia value, so an equation is not needed for approximation.



CONCENTRATED LOADS AT JOIST CHORDS

TYPICAL JOIST REINFORCEMENT AT CONCENTRATED LOADS



For nominal concentrated loads between panel points, which have been accounted for in the specified uniform design loads, a “strut” to transfer the load to a panel point on the opposite chord shall not be required, provided the sum of the concentrated loads within a chord panel does not exceed 100 pounds and the attachments are concentric to the chord.

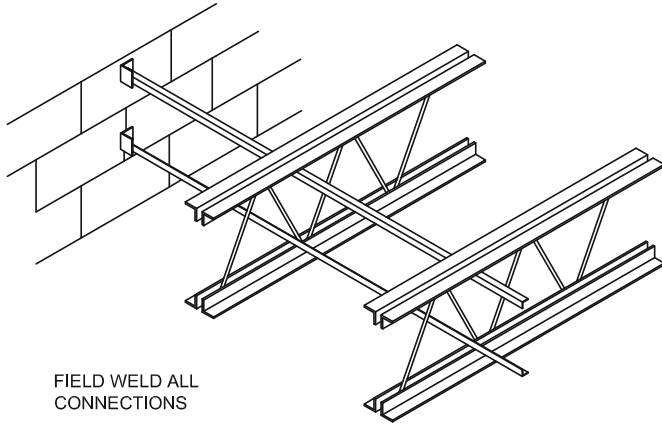
Although standard **K-Series**, including **KCS-Series**, and standard **LH-Series** joists are designed specifically to support uniformly distributed loads applied to the top chord, research conducted by the Steel Joist Institute, using second-order inelastic analysis, has demonstrated that the localized accumulation of uniform design loads of up to 100 pounds within any top or bottom chord panel has a negligible effect on the overall performance of the joist, provided that the load is applied to both chord angles in a manner which does not induce torsion on the chords.

Concentrated loads in excess of 100 pounds or which do not meet the criteria outlined above must be applied at joist panel points or field strut members must be utilized as shown in the detail above.

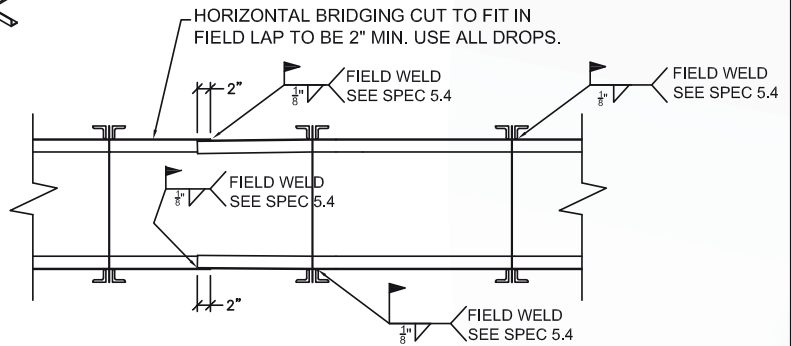
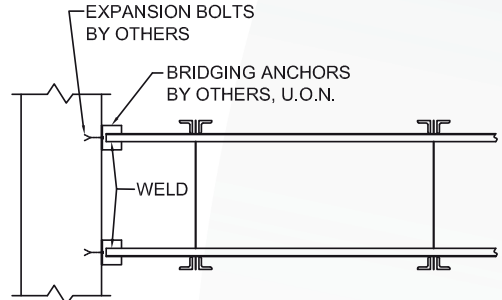
Joist manufacturers can provide a specially designed joist with the capability to take point loads without the added members if this requirement and the exact location and magnitude of the loads are shown on the contract drawings. Also, the manufacturer can consider the worst case for both the shear and bending moment for a traveling load with no specific location. When a traveling load is specified, the contract drawings should indicate whether the load is to be applied at the top or bottom chord, and at any panel point, or at any point with the local bending effects considered. For additional information see SJI Code of Standard Practice, Section 2.3 – Specifying Design Loads.

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

K-SERIES BRIDGING DETAILS

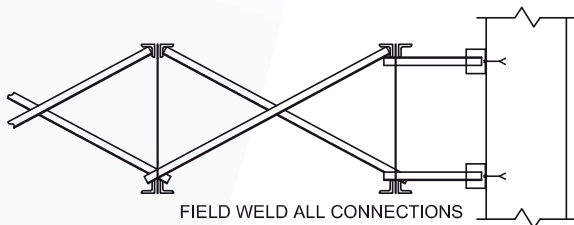


FIELD WELD ALL CONNECTIONS



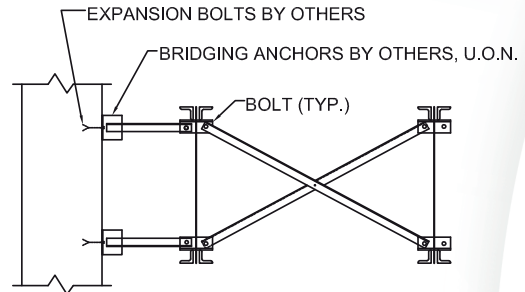
HORIZONTAL BRIDGING SEE SJI SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE: DO NOT WELD BRIDGING TO JOIST WEB MEMBERS. DO NOT HANG ANY MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, ETC. FROM BRIDGING.



WELDED CROSS BRIDGING SEE SJI SPECIFICATIONS

HORIZONTAL BRIDGING SHALL BE USED IN SPACE ADJACENT TO THE WALL TO ALLOW FOR PROPER DEFLECTION OF THE JOIST NEAREST WALL.



BOLTED CROSS BRIDGING SEE SJI SPECIFICATIONS

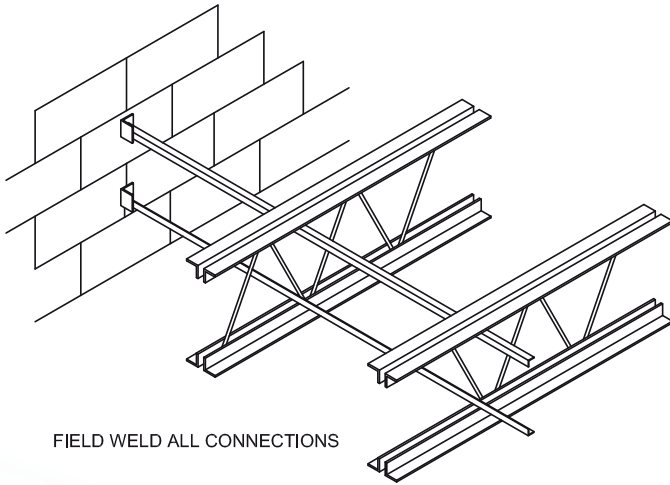
(a) HORIZONTAL BRIDGING UNITS SHALL BE USED IN THE SPACE ADJACENT TO THE WALL TO ALLOW FOR PROPER DEFLECTION OF THE JOIST NEAREST THE WALL.

(b) FOR REQUIRED BOLT SIZE REFER TO BRIDGING TABLE. NOTE: CLIP CONFIGURATION MAY VARY FROM THAT SHOWN.

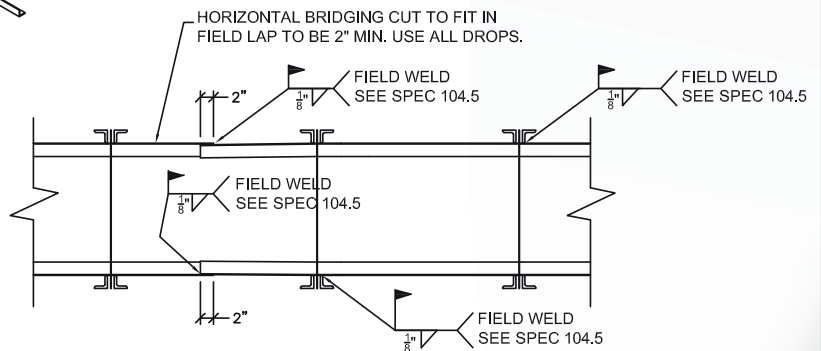
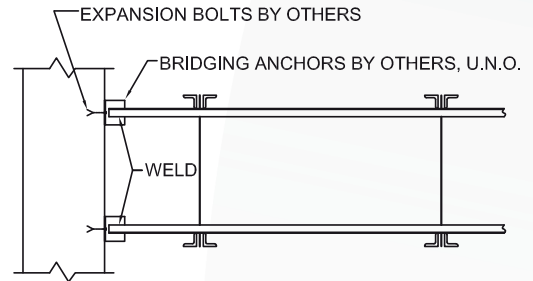


ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

LH- AND DLH-SERIES BRIDGING DETAILS

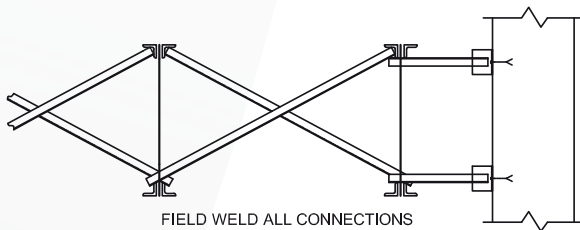


FIELD WELD ALL CONNECTIONS



HORIZONTAL BRIDGING SEE SJI SPECIFICATIONS

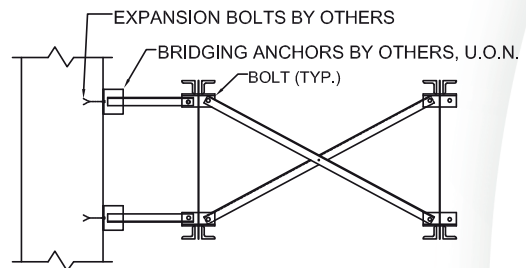
NOTE: DO NOT WELD BRIDGING TO WEB MEMBERS. DO NOT HANG ANY MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, ETC. FROM BRIDGING.



FIELD WELD ALL CONNECTIONS

WELDED CROSS BRIDGING SEE SJI SPECIFICATIONS

HORIZONTAL BRIDGING SHALL BE USED IN SPACE ADJACENT TO THE WALL TO ALLOW FOR PROPER DEFLECTION OF THE JOIST NEAREST WALL.



BOLTED CROSS BRIDGING SEE SJI SPECIFICATIONS

(a) HORIZONTAL BRIDGING UNITS SHALL BE USED IN THE SPACE ADJACENT TO THE WALL TO ALLOW FOR PROPER DEFLECTION OF THE JOIST NEAREST THE WALL.

(b) FOR REQUIRED BOLT SIZE REFER TO BRIDGING TABLE.
NOTE: CLIP CONFIGURATION MAY VARY FROM THAT SHOWN.



ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

SLOPED SEAT REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOPES 3/8":12 AND GREATER K-SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

LOW END W/OUT TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS	HIGH END W/OUT TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS	SLOPE "X":12	MINIMUM HIGH END SEAT DEPTH "d"
		3/8	3 1/2
		1/2	3 1/2
		1	3 1/2
		1 1/2	4
		2	4
		2 1/2	4
LOW END W/ TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS	HIGH END W/ TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS	3 1/2	4 1/2
		4	4 1/2
		4 1/2	5
		5	5
		5 1/2	5 1/2
		6	5 1/2
		SEE NOTE (2) FOR SLOPE RATES GREATER THAN 6:12	

Notes:

- (1) Depths shown are the minimum required for manufacturing of sloped seats. Depths may vary depending on actual bearing conditions.
- (2) $d = 1/2 + 2.5/\cos\theta + 4\tan\theta$ (Rounded up to the nearest 1/2".)
- (3) Clearance must be checked at outer edge of support. Increase bearing depths as required to allow passage of 2 1/2" deep extension.
- (4) If extension depth greater than 2 1/2" is required, increase bearing depths accordingly.
- (5) If slope is 1/4 : 12 or less, sloped seats are not required.
- (6) Required bearing seat depth is determined at END OF SEAT.
- (7) Also refer to SJI Specification 5.3(a) for special considerations of joist end reaction location.



ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

SLOPED SEAT REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOPES 3/8":12 AND GREATER LH- AND DLH-SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

LOW END W/OUT TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS	HIGH END W/OUT TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS	SLOPE "X" : 12	MINIMUM HIGH END SEAT DEPTH "d"
		3/8	6
		1/2	6
		1	6 1/2
		1 1/2	6 1/2
		2	7
		2 1/2	7
		3 1/2	7 1/2
		4	8
		4 1/2	8 1/2
		5	8 1/2
		5 1/2	9
		6	9 1/2
SEE NOTE (2) FOR SLOPE RATES GREATER THAN 6:12			

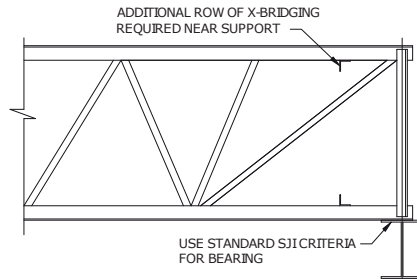
Notes:

- (1) Depths shown are the minimum required for manufacturing of sloped seats. Depth may vary depending on actual bearing condition.
- (2) $d = 1/2 + 5 / \cos \theta + 6 \tan \theta$
- (3) Clearance must be checked at outer edge of support. Increase bearing seat depth as required to allow passage of 5" deep extension.
- (4) If extension depth greater than 5" is required, increase bearing depths accordingly.
- (5) Add 2 1/2" to seat depth at 18 thru 25 chord section numbers. Consult with joist manufacturer for information when TCXs are present.
- (6) If slope is 1/4 : 12 or less, sloped seats may not be required.
- (7) Required bearing seat depth shall be determined at END OF SEAT.
- (8) Also refer to SJI Specification 104.4(a) for special considerations of joist end reaction location.



ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

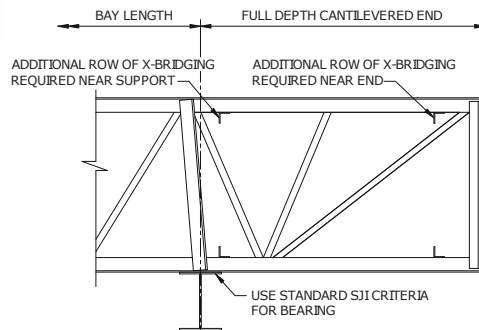
SQUARE ENDED, BOTTOM BEARING



Whenever joists are bottom chord bearing, diagonal cross bracing must be installed from joist to joist at or near the bearing location to provide additional lateral erection stability.

Note: Joist configuration and member size may vary

CANTILEVERED, BOTTOM BEARING SQUARE END



The weight of walls, signage, fascia, etc. supported at the end of a cantilever square end must be shown on the contract drawings to be properly considered in the joist design.

Note: Joist configuration and member size may vary.

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

APPROXIMATE DUCT OPENING SIZES

JOIST DEPTH	ROUND	SQUARE	RECTANGLE
10 INCHES	5 INCHES	4 x 4 INCHES	3 x 7 INCHES
12 INCHES	7 INCHES	5 x 5 INCHES	3 X 8 INCHES
14 INCHES	8 INCHES	6 X 6 INCHES	5 X 9 INCHES
16 INCHES	8 INCHES	6 X 6 INCHES	5 X 9 INCHES
18 INCHES	9 INCHES	7 X 7 INCHES	5 X 9 INCHES
20 INCHES	10 INCHES	8 X 8 INCHES	6 X 11 INCHES
22 INCHES	10 INCHES	9 X 9 INCHES	7 X 11 INCHES
24 INCHES	12 INCHES	10 X 10 INCHES	7 X 13 INCHES
28 INCHES	15 INCHES*	12 X 12 INCHES*	9 X 18 INCHES*
28 INCHES	16 INCHES*	13 X 13 INCHES*	9 X 18 INCHES*
30 INCHES	17 INCHES*	14 X 14 INCHES*	10 X 18 INCHES*

SPECIFYING PROFESSIONAL MUST INDICATE ON STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS SIZE AND LOCATION OF ANY DUCT THAT IS TO PASS THRU JOIST. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY FIREPROOFING ATTACHED TO JOIST. FOR DEEPER LH- AND DLH- SERIES JOISTS, CONSULT MANUFACTURER.

*FOR ROD WEB CONFIGURATION, THESE WILL BE REDUCED. CONSULT MANUFACTURER.



Notes:



STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 4, 1985
Revised to May 18, 2010, Effective December 31, 2010

SECTION 1.

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 SCOPE

The *Standard Specification for Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series*, hereafter referred to as the Specification, covers the design, manufacture, application, and erection stability and handling of Open Web Steel Joists **K-Series** in buildings or other structures, where other structures are defined as those structures designed, manufactured, and erected in a manner similar to buildings. **K-Series** joists shall be designed using Allowable Stress Design (ASD) or Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) in accordance with this Specification. Steel joists shall be erected in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, Code of Federal Regulations 29CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection, Section 1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists. The KCS joists; Joist Substitutes, **K-Series**; and Top Chord Extensions and Extended Ends, **K-Series** are included as part of this Specification.

This Specification includes Sections 1 through 6.

1.2 DEFINITION

The term "Open Web Steel Joists **K-Series**", as used herein, refers to open web, load-carrying members utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel, including cold-formed steel whose yield strength has been attained by cold working, suitable for the direct support of floors and roof slabs or deck.

The **K-Series** Joists have been standardized in depths from 10 inches (254 mm) through 30 inches (762 mm), for spans up through 60 feet (18288 mm). The maximum total safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity of a **K-Series** Joist is 550 plf (8.02 kN/m) in ASD or 825 plf (12.03 kN/m) in LRFD.

The **K-Series** standard joist designations are determined by their nominal depth, followed by the letter "**K**", and then by the chord size designation assigned. The chord size designations range from 01 to 12. Therefore, as a performance based specification, the **K-Series** standard joist designations listed in the following Standard Load Tables shall support the uniformly distributed loads as provided in the appropriate tables:

Standard LRFD Load Table Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series** – U.S. Customary Units
Standard ASD Load Table Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series** – U.S. Customary Units

And the following Standard Load Tables published electronically at www.steeljoist.org/loadtables

Standard LRFD Load Table Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series** – S.I. Units
Standard ASD Load Table Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series** – S.I. Units

Two standard types of **K-Series** Joists are designed and manufactured. These types are underslung (top chord bearing) or square-ended (bottom chord bearing), with parallel chords.



American National Standard SJI-K-2010

A **KCS** Joist shall be designed in accordance with this Specification based on an envelope of moment and shear capacity, rather than uniform load capacity, to support uniform plus concentrated loads or other non-uniform loads. The **KCS** Joists have been standardized in depths from 10 inches (254 mm) through 30 inches (762 mm), for spans up through 60 feet (18288 mm). The maximum total safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity of a **KCS** Joist is 550 plf (8.02 kN/m) in ASD or 825 plf (12.03 kN/m) in LRFD.

The **KCS** Joists standard designations are determined by their nominal depth, followed by the letters “**KCS**”, and then by the chord size designation assigned. The chord size designations range from 1 to 5. Therefore, as a performance based specification, the **KCS** Joists standard designations listed in the following Standard Load Tables shall provide the moment capacity and shear capacity as listed in the appropriate tables:

Standard LRFD Load Table for **KCS** Open Web Steel Joists – U.S. Customary Units
Standard ASD Load Table for **KCS** Open Web Steel Joists – U.S. Customary Units

And the following Standard Load Tables published electronically at www.steeljoist.org/loadtables

Standard LRFD Load Table for **KCS** Open Web Steel Joists – S.I. Units
Standard ASD Load Table for **KCS** Open Web Steel Joists – S.I. Units

A Joist Substitute, **K-Series**, shall be designed in accordance with this Specification to support uniform loads when the span is less than 10 feet (3048 mm) where an open web configuration becomes impractical. The Joist Substitutes, **K-Series** have been standardized as 2.5 inch (64 mm) deep sections for spans up through 10'-0" (3048 mm). The maximum total safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity of a Joist Substitute is 550 plf (8.02 kN/m) in ASD or 825 plf (12.03 kN/m) in LRFD.

The Joist Substitutes, **K-Series** standard designations are determined by their nominal depth, i.e. **2.5**, followed by the letter “**K**” and then by the chord size designation assigned. The chord size designations range from 1 to 3. Therefore, as a performance based specification, the Joist Substitutes, **K-Series** standard designations listed in the following Load Tables shall support the uniformly distributed loads as provided in the appropriate tables:

LRFD Simple Span Load Table for 2.5 Inch **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – U.S. Customary Units
ASD Simple Span Load Table for 2.5 Inch **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – U.S. Customary Units

LRFD Outriggers Load Table for 2.5 Inch **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – U.S. Customary Units
ASD Outriggers Load Table for 2.5 Inch **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – U.S. Customary Units

And the following Load Tables published electronically at www.steeljoist.org/loadtables

LRFD Simple Span Load Table for 64 mm **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – S.I. Units
ASD Simple Span Load Table for 64 mm **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – S.I. Units

LRFD Outriggers Load Table for 64 mm **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – S.I. Units
ASD Outriggers Load Table for 64 mm **K-Series** Joist Substitutes – S.I. Units

A Top Chord Extension or Extended End, **K-Series**, shall be a joist accessory that shall be designed in accordance with this Specification to support uniform loads when one or both ends of an underslung joist needs to be cantilevered beyond its bearing seat. The Top Chord Extensions and Extended Ends, **K-Series** have been standardized as an “**S**” Type (top chord angles extended only) and an “**R**” Type (top chord and bearing seat angles extended), respectively. The maximum total safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity of either an “**R**” or “**S**” Type extension is 550 plf (8.02 kN/m) in ASD or 825 plf (12.03 kN/m) in LRFD.

Standard designations for the “**S**” Type range from S1 to S12 for spans from 0'-6" to 4'-6" (152 to 1372 mm). Standard designations for the “**R**” Type range from R1 to R12 for spans from 0'-6" to 6'-0" (152 to 1829 mm). Therefore, as a performance based specification, the “**S**” Type Top Chord Extensions and “**R**” Type Extended Ends listed in the following Standard Load Tables shall support the uniformly distributed loads as provided in the appropriate tables:

LRFD Top Chord Extension Load Table (S Type) – U.S. Customary Units
ASD Top Chord Extension Load Table (S Type) – U.S. Customary Units



American National Standard SJI-K-2010

LRFD Top Chord Extension Load Table (R Type) – U.S. Customary Units
ASD Top Chord Extension Load Table (R Type) – U.S. Customary Units

And the following Standard Load Tables published electronically at www.steeljoist.org/loadtables

LRFD Top Chord Extension Load Table (S Type) – S.I. Units
ASD Top Chord Extension Load Table (S Type) – S.I. Units
LRFD Top Chord Extension Load Table (R Type) – S.I. Units
ASD Top Chord Extension Load Table (R Type) – S.I. Units

1.3 STRUCTURAL DESIGN DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The design drawings and specifications shall meet the requirements in the *Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders*, except for deviations specifically identified in the design drawings and/or specifications.

SECTION 2. REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS, CODES AND STANDARDS

2.1 REFERENCES

American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. (AISC)

ANSI/AISC 360-10 *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*

American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI)

ANSI/AISI S100-2007 *North American Specification for Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*

ANSI/AISI S100-07/S1-09, *Supplement No. 1 to the North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*, 2007 Edition

ANSI/AISI S100-07/S2-10, *Supplement No. 2 to the North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*, 2007 Edition

American Society of Testing and Materials, ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM A6/A6M-09, Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling

ASTM A36/A36M-08, Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A242/242M-04 (2009), Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel

ASTM A307-07b, Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength

ASTM A325/325M-09, Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi [830 MPa] Minimum Tensile Strength

ASTM A370-09ae1, Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

ASTM A500/A500M-07, Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes

ASTM A529/A529M-05, Standard Specification for High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality



American National Standard SJI-K-2010

ASTM A572/A572M-07, Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel
ASTM A588/A588M-05, Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, up to 50 ksi [345 MPa] Minimum Yield Point, with Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance
ASTM A606/A606M-09, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance
ASTM A992/A992M-06a, Standard Specification for Structural Steel Shapes
ASTM A1008/A1008M-09, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable
ASTM A1011/A1011M-09a, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra-High Strength

American Welding Society (AWS)

AWS A5.1/A5.1M-2004, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding
AWS A5.5/A5.5M:2006, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding
AWS A5.17/A5.17M-97:R2007, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding
AWS A5.18/A5.18M:2005, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding
AWS A5.20/A5.20M:2005, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding
AWS A5.23/A5.23M:2007, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding
AWS A5.28/A5.28M:2005, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding
AWS A5.29/A5.29M:2005, Specification for Low Alloy Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding

2.1 OTHER REFERENCES

The following are non-ANSI Standards documents and as such, are provided solely as sources of commentary or additional information related to topics in this Specification.

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)

SEI/ASCE 7-10 *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*

Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C.

Steel Joist Institute (SJI)

SJI-COSP-2010, *Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders*
Technical Digest No. 3 (2007), *Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads*
Technical Digest No. 5 (1988), *Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors*
Technical Digest No. 6 (2011), *Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads*
Technical Digest No. 8 (2008), *Welding of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders*
Technical Digest No. 9 (2008), *Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders*
Technical Digest No. 10 (2003), *Design of Fire Resistive Assemblies with Steel Joists*
Technical Digest No. 11 (2007), *Design of Lateral Load Resisting Frames Using Steel Joists and Joist Girders*
Technical Digest No. 12 (2007), *Evaluation and Modification of Open-web Steel Joists and Joist Girders*



Steel Structures Painting Council (SSPC) (2000), *Steel Structures Painting Manual, Volume 2, Systems and Specifications*, Paint Specification No. 15, Steel Joist Shop Primer, May 1, 1999, Pittsburgh, PA.

SECTION 3. MATERIALS

3.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of **K-Series Joists** shall conform to one of the following ASTM Specifications:

- Carbon Structural Steel, ASTM A36/A36M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, ASTM A242/A242M.
- Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes, ASTM A500/A500M.
- High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality, ASTM A529/A529M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel, ASTM A572/A572M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel up to 50 ksi [345 MPa] Minimum Yield Point with Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A588/A588M.
- Steel, Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A606/A606M.
- Structural Steel Shapes, ASTM A992/A992M.
- Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable, ASTM A1008/A1008M.
- Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra High Strength, ASTM A1011/A1011M.

or shall be of suitable quality ordered or produced to other than the listed specifications, provided that such material in the state used for final assembly and manufacture is weldable and is proved by tests performed by the producer or manufacturer to have the properties specified in Section 3.2.

3.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Steel used for **K-Series Joists** shall have a minimum yield strength determined in accordance with one of the procedures specified in this section, which is equal to the yield strength* assumed in the design.

*The term "Yield Strength" as used herein shall designate the yield level of a material as determined by the applicable method outlined in paragraph 13.1 "Yield Point", and in paragraph 13.2 "Yield Strength", of ASTM A370, *Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products*, or as specified in paragraph 3.2 of this specification.

Evidence that the steel furnished meets or exceeds the design yield strength shall, if requested, be provided in the form of an affidavit or by witnessed or certified test reports.

For material used without consideration of increase in yield strength resulting from cold forming, the specimens shall be taken from as-rolled material. In the case of material, the mechanical properties of which conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, the test specimens and procedures shall conform to those of such specifications and to ASTM A370.



American National Standard SJI-K-2010

In the case of material, the mechanical properties of which do not conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, the test specimens and procedures shall conform to the applicable requirements of ASTM A370, and the specimens shall exhibit a yield strength equal to or exceeding the design yield strength and an elongation of not less than (a) 20 percent in 2 inches (51 millimeters) for sheet and strip, or (b) 18 percent in 8 inches (203 millimeters) for plates, shapes and bars with adjustments for thickness for plates, shapes and bars as prescribed in ASTM A36/A36M, A242/A242M, A500/A500M, A529/A529M, A572/A572M, A588/A588M, A992/A992M whichever specification is applicable, on the basis of design yield strength.

The number of tests shall be as prescribed in ASTM A6/A6M for plates, shapes, and bars; and ASTM A606/A606M, A1008/A1008M and A1011/A1011M for sheet and strip.

If as-formed strength is utilized, the test reports shall show the results of tests performed on full section specimens in accordance with the provisions of the AISI North American Specifications for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members. They shall also indicate compliance with these provisions and with the following additional requirements:

- a) The yield strength calculated from the test data shall equal or exceed the design yield strength.
- b) Where tension tests are made for acceptance and control purposes, the tensile strength shall be at least 8 percent greater than the yield strength of the section.
- c) Where compression tests are used for acceptance and control purposes, the specimen shall withstand a gross shortening of 2 percent of its original length without cracking. The length of the specimen shall be not greater than 20 times the least radius of gyration.
- d) If any test specimen fails to pass the requirements of the subparagraphs (a), (b), or (c) above, as applicable, two retests shall be made of specimens from the same lot. Failure of one of the retest specimens to meet such requirements shall be the cause for rejection of the lot represented by the specimens.

3.3 PAINT

The standard shop paint is intended to protect the steel for only a short period of exposure in ordinary atmospheric conditions and shall be considered an impermanent and provisional coating.

When specified, the standard shop paint shall conform to one of the following:

- a) Steel Structures Painting Council Specification, SSPC No. 15.
- b) Or, shall be a shop paint which meets the minimum performance requirements of the above listed specification.

SECTION 4.

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

4.1 METHOD

Joists shall be designed in accordance with this specification as simply-supported, trusses supporting a floor or roof deck so constructed as to brace the top chord of the joists against lateral buckling. Where any applicable design feature is not specifically covered herein, the design shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

- a) Where the steel used consists of hot-rolled shapes, bars or plates use the American Institute of Steel Construction, *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*.
- b) For members which are cold-formed from sheet or strip steel, use the American Iron and Steel Institute, *North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*.



Design Basis:

Steel joist designs shall be in accordance with the provisions in this Standard Specification using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) or Allowable Strength Design (ASD) as specified by the **specifying professional** for the project.

Loads, Forces and Load Combinations:

The loads and forces used for the steel joist design shall be calculated by the **specifying professional** in accordance with the applicable building code and specified and provided on the contract drawings.

The load combinations shall be specified by the **specifying professional** on the contract drawings in accordance with the applicable building code or, in the absence of a building code, the load combinations shall be those stipulated in SEI/ASCE 7. For LRFD designs, the load combinations in SEI/ASCE 7, Section 2.3 apply. For ASD designs, the load combinations in SEI/ASCE 7, Section 2.4 apply.

4.2 DESIGN AND ALLOWABLE STRESSES

Design Using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD)

Joists shall have their components so proportioned that the required stresses, f_u , shall not exceed ϕF_n where

- f_u = required stress ksi (MPa)
- F_n = nominal stress ksi (MPa)
- ϕ = resistance factor
- ϕF_n = design stress

Design Using Allowable Strength Design (ASD)

Joists shall have their components so proportioned that the required stresses, f , shall not exceed F_n / Ω where

- f = required stress ksi (MPa)
- F_n = nominal stress ksi (MPa)
- Ω = safety factor
- F_n / Ω = allowable stress

Stresses:

For Chords: The calculation of design or allowable stress shall be based on a yield strength, F_y , of the material used in manufacturing equal to 50 ksi (345 MPa).

For all other joist elements: The calculation of design or allowable stress shall be based on a yield strength, F_y , of the material used in manufacturing, but shall not be less than 36 ksi (250 MPa) or greater than 50 ksi (345 MPa).

Note: Yield strengths greater than 50 ksi shall not be used for the design of any joist members.

(a) Tension: $\phi_t = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_t = 1.67$ (ASD)

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_y \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{4.2-1}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_y \text{ (ASD)} \tag{4.2-2}$$

(b) Compression: $\phi_c = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_c = 1.67$ (ASD)

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_{cr} \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{4.2-3}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_{cr} \text{ (ASD)} \tag{4.2-4}$$



For members with

$$k\ell/r \leq 4.71\sqrt{E/QF_y}$$

$$F_{cr} = Q \left[0.658 \sqrt{\frac{QF_y}{F_e}} \right] F_y \quad (4.2-5)$$

For members with

$$k\ell/r > 4.71\sqrt{E/QF_y}$$

$$F_{cr} = 0.877F_e \quad (4.2-6)$$

Where: F_e = Elastic buckling stress determined in accordance with Equation 4.2-7

$$F_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{k\ell}{r} \right)^2} \quad (4.2-7)$$

In the above equations, ℓ is taken as the distance in inches (millimeters) between panel points for the chord members and the appropriate length for a compression or tension web member, and r is the corresponding least radius of gyration of the member or any component thereof. E is equal to 29,000 ksi (200,000 MPa).

For hot-rolled sections and cold formed angles, Q is the full reduction factor for slender compression members as defined in the AISC *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings* except that when the first primary compression web member is a crimped-end angle member, whether hot-rolled or cold formed:

$$Q = [5.25/(w/t)] + t \leq 1.0 \quad (4.2-8)$$

Where: w = angle leg length, inches
 t = angle leg thickness, inches

or,

$$Q = [5.25/(w/t)] + (t/25.4) \leq 1.0 \quad (4.2-9)$$

Where: w = angle leg length, millimeters
 t = angle leg thickness, millimeters

For all other cold-formed sections the method of calculating the nominal compression strength is given in the AISI, *North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*.



(c) Bending: $\phi_b = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_b = 1.67$ (ASD)

Bending calculations are to be based on using the elastic section modulus.

For chords and web members other than solid rounds: $F_n = F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 0.9F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (4.2-10)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.6F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (4.2-11)$$

For web members of solid round cross section: $F_n = 1.6 F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 1.45F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (4.2-12)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.95F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (4.2-13)$$

For bearing plates used in joist seats: $F_n = 1.5 F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 1.35F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (4.2-14)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.90F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (4.2-15)$$

(d) Weld Strength:

Shear at throat of fillet welds, flare bevel groove welds, partial joint penetration groove welds, and plug/slot welds:

$$\text{Nominal Shear Stress} = F_{nw} = 0.6F_{\text{exx}} \quad (4.2-16)$$

LRFD: $\phi_w = 0.75$

$$\text{Design Shear Strength} = \phi R_n = \phi_w F_{nw} A = 0.45F_{\text{exx}} A_w \quad (4.2-17)$$

ASD: $\Omega_w = 2.0$

$$\text{Allowable Shear Strength} = R_n/\Omega_w = F_{nw} A/\Omega_w = 0.3F_{\text{exx}} A_w \quad (4.2-18)$$

Made with E70 series electrodes or F7XX-EXXX flux-electrode combinations $F_{\text{exx}} = 70$ ksi (483 MPa)

Made with E60 series electrodes or F6XX-EXXX flux-electrode combinations $F_{\text{exx}} = 60$ ksi (414 MPa)

A_w = effective throat area, where:

For fillet welds, A_w = effective throat area, (other design methods demonstrated to provide sufficient strength by testing shall be permitted to be used);

For flare bevel groove welds, the effective weld area is based on a weld throat width, T , where:

$$T \text{ (inches)} = 0.12D + 0.11 \quad (4.2-19)$$

Where: D = web diameter, inches

or,

$$T \text{ (mm)} = 0.12D + 2.8 \quad (4.2-20)$$

Where: D = web diameter, mm

For plug/slot welds, A_w = cross-sectional area of the hole or slot in the plane of the faying surface provided that the hole or slot meets the requirements of the American Institute of Steel Construction *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings* (and as described in SJI Technical Digest No. 8, "Welding of Open-Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders").



Strength of resistance welds and complete-joint-penetration groove or butt welds in tension or compression (only when the stress is normal to the weld axis) is equal to the base metal strength:

$$\phi_t = \phi_c = 0.90 \text{ (LRFD)} \quad \Omega_t = \Omega_c = 1.67 \text{ (ASD)}$$

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_y \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{4.2-21}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_y \text{ (ASD)} \tag{4.2-22}$$

4.3 MAXIMUM SLENDERNESS RATIOS

The slenderness ratios, $1.0 \ell/r$ and $1.0 \ell_s/r$ of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed the values given in Table 4.3-1, Parts A.

The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$ to be used in calculating the nominal stresses, F_{cr} and F'_e , is the largest value as determined from Table 4.3-1, Parts B and C.

In compression members when fillers or ties are used, they shall be spaced so that the ℓ_s/r_z ratio of each component does not exceed the governing ℓ/r ratio of the member as a whole. The terms used in Table 4.3-1 are defined as follows:

- ℓ = length center-to-center of panel points, except $\ell = 36$ inches (914 millimeters) for calculating ℓ/r_y of top chord member, in. (mm) or the appropriate length for a compression or tension web member, in. (mm).
- ℓ_s = maximum length center-to-center between panel point and filler (tie), or between adjacent fillers (ties), in. (mm).
- r_x = member radius of gyration in the plane of the joist, in. (mm).
- r_y = member radius of gyration out of the plane of the joist, in. (mm).
- r_z = least radius of gyration of a member component, in. (mm).

Compression web members are those web members subject to compressive axial loads under gravity loading.

Tension web members are those web members subject to tension axial loads under gravity loading, and which may be subject to compressive axial loads under alternate loading conditions, such as net uplift.

For top chords, the end panel(s) are the panels between the bearing seat and the first primary interior panel point comprised of at least two intersecting web members.

**TABLE 4.3-1
MAXIMUM AND EFFECTIVE SLENDERNESS RATIOS**

Description	$k\ell/r_x$	$K\ell/r_y$	$k\ell/r_z$	$k\ell_s/r_z$
I TOP CHORD INTERIOR PANELS				
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 90.				
B. The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:				
1. With fillers or ties	1.0	0.94	---	1.0
2. Without fillers or ties	---	---	1.0	---
3. Single component members	1.0	0.94	---	---
C. For bending, the effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F'_e where k is:	1.0	---	---	---
II TOP CHORD END PANELS, ALL BOTTOM CHORD PANELS				
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 120 for Top Chords, or 240 for Bottom Chords.				
B. The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:				
1. With fillers or ties	1.0	0.94	---	1.0
2. Without fillers or ties	---	---	1.0	---
3. Single component members	1.0	0.94	---	---
C. For bending, the effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F'_e where k is:	1.0	---	---	---
III TENSION WEB MEMBERS				
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 240.				
B. For end web members subject to compression, the effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:				
1. With fillers or ties	1.0	1.0	---	1.0
2. Without fillers or ties	---	---	1.0	---
3. Single component members	0.8	0.8	---	---
IV COMPRESSION WEB MEMBERS				
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 200.				
B. The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:				
1. With fillers or ties	1.0	1.0	---	1.0
2. Without fillers or ties	---	---	1.0	---
3. Single component members	1.0	1.0	---	---



4.4 MEMBERS

(a) Chords

The bottom chord shall be designed as an axially loaded tension member.

The radius of gyration of the top chord about its vertical axis shall not be less than:

$$r_y \geq \ell_{br} / \left(124 + 0.67 d_j + 28 \frac{d_j}{L} \right), \text{ in.} \quad (4.4-1a)$$

$$r_y \geq \ell_{br} / \left(124 + 0.026 d_j + 0.34 \frac{d_j}{L} \right), \text{ mm} \quad (4.4-1b)$$

or,

$$r_y \geq \ell_{br} / 170 \quad (4.4-2)$$

Where:

d_j is the steel joist depth, in. (mm)

L is the design length for the joist, ft. (m)

r_y is the out-of-plane radius of gyration of the top chord, in. (mm)

ℓ_{br} is the spacing in inches (millimeters) between lines of bridging as specified in Section 5.4(c).

The top chord shall be considered as stayed laterally by the floor slab or roof deck when attachments are in accordance with the requirements of Section 5.8(e) of these specifications.

The top chord shall be designed for only axial compressive stress when the panel length, ℓ , does not exceed 24 inches (609 mm). When the panel length exceeds 24 inches (609 mm), the top chord shall be designed as a continuous member subject to combined axial and bending stresses and shall be so proportioned that:

For **LRFD**:

at the panel point:

$$f_{au} + f_{bu} \leq 0.9F_y \quad (4.4-3)$$

at the mid panel:

$$\text{for, } \frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F_{cr}} \geq 0.2,$$

$$\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F_{cr}} + \frac{8}{9} \left[\frac{C_m f_{bu}}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F'_e} \right) \right] Q \phi_b F_y} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (4.4-4)$$

for, $\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F_{cr}} < 0.2$,

$$\left(\frac{f_{au}}{2\phi_c F_{cr}} \right) + \left[\frac{C_m f_{bu}}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F'_e} \right) \right] Q \phi_b F_y} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (4.4-5)$$

- f_{au} = P_u/A = Required compressive stress, ksi (MPa)
- P_u = Required axial strength using LRFD load combinations, kips (N)
- f_{bu} = M_u/S = Required bending stress at the location under consideration, ksi (MPa)
- M_u = Required flexural strength using LRFD load combinations, kip-in. (N-mm)
- S = Elastic Section Modulus, in.³ (mm³)
- F_{cr} = Nominal axial compressive stress in ksi (MPa) based on ℓ/r as defined in Section 4.2(b),
- C_m = $1 - 0.3 f_{au}/\phi F'_e$ for end panels
- C_m = $1 - 0.4 f_{au}/\phi F'_e$ for interior panels
- F_y = Specified minimum yield strength, ksi (MPa)
- $F'_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{(\mathbf{K}\ell/r_x)^2}$, ksi (MPa)

Where ℓ is the panel length, in inches (millimeters), as defined in Section 4.2(b) and r_x is the radius of gyration about the axis of bending.

- Q = Form factor defined in Section 4.2(b)
- A = Area of the top chord, in.² (mm²)

For **ASD**:

at the panel point:

$$f_a + f_b \leq 0.6F_y \quad (4.4-6)$$

at the mid panel:

for, $\frac{f_a}{F_a} \geq 0.2$,

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{8}{9} \left[\frac{C_m f_b}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{1.67f_a}{F'_e} \right) \right] Q F_b} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (4.4-7)$$



for $\frac{f_a}{F_a} < 0.2$,

$$\left(\frac{f_a}{2F_a} \right) + \left[\frac{C_m f_b}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{1.67 f_a}{F'_e} \right) \right] Q F_b} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (4.4-8)$$

- f_a = P/A required compressive stress, ksi (MPa)
- P = Required axial strength using ASD load combinations, kips (N)
- f_b = M/S = required bending stress at the location under consideration, ksi (MPa)
- M = Required flexural strength using ASD load combinations, k-in (N-mm)
- F_a = Allowable axial compressive stress based on ℓ/r as defined in Section 4.2(b), ksi (MPa)
- F_b = Allowable bending stress; $0.6F_y$, ksi (MPa)
- C_m = $1 - 0.50 f_a/F'_e$ for end panels
- C_m = $1 - 0.67 f_a/F'_e$ for interior panels

The top chord and bottom chord shall be designed such that at each joint:

$$f_{vmod} \leq \phi_v f_n \quad (\text{LRFD, } \phi = 1.00) \quad (4.4-9)$$

$$f_{vmod} \leq f_n / \Omega_v \quad (\text{ASD, } \Omega = 1.50) \quad (4.4-10)$$

Where:

- f_n = nominal shear stress = $0.6F_y$, ksi (MPa)
- f_t = axial stress = P/A, ksi (MPa)
- f_v = shear stress = V/bt, ksi (MPa)
- f_{vmod} = modified shear stress = $(\frac{1}{2}(f_t^2 + 4f_v^2))^{1/2}$
- b = length of vertical part(s) of cross section, in. (mm)
- t = thickness of vertical part(s) of cross section, in. (mm)

It shall not be necessary to design the top chord and bottom chord for the modified shear stress when a round bar web member is continuous through a joint. The minimum required shear Section 4.4(b) (25 percent of the end reaction) shall not be required when evaluating Equation 4.4-9 or 4.4-10.

KCS Joist chords shall be designed for a flat positive bending moment envelope where the moment capacity is constant at all interior panels. The top chord end panel(s) is designed for an axial load based on the force in the first tension web resulting from the specified shear. A uniform load of 550 plf (8020 N/m) in ASD or 825 plf (12030 N/m) in LRFD shall be used to check bending in the end panel(s).

(b) Web

The vertical shears to be used in the design of the web members shall be determined from full uniform loading, but such vertical shears shall be not less than 25 percent of the end reaction. Due consideration shall be given to the effect of eccentricity. The effect of combined axial compression and bending shall be investigated using the provisions of Section 4.4(a), letting $C_m = 0.4$ when bending due to eccentricity produces reversed curvature.



Interior vertical web members used in modified Warren type web systems shall be designed to resist the gravity loads supported by the member plus an additional axial load of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1.0 percent of the top chord axial force.

KCS Joist web forces shall be determined based on a flat shear envelope. All webs shall be designed for a vertical shear equal to the specified shear capacity. In addition, all webs shall be designed for 100 percent stress reversal except for the first tension web which will remain in tension under all simple span gravity loads.

(c) Joist Extensions

Joist extensions are defined as one of three types, top chord extensions (TCX), extended ends, or full depth cantilevers.

Design criteria for joist extensions shall be specified using one of the following methods:

- (1) A Top chord extension (TCX), extended end, or full depth cantilevered end shall be designed for the load from the Standard Load Tables based on the design length and designation of the specified joist. In the absence of other design information, the joist manufacturer shall design the joist extension for this loading as a default.
- (2) A loading diagram shall be provided for the top chord extension, extended end, or full depth cantilevered end. The diagram shall include the magnitude and location of the loads to be supported, as well as the appropriate load combinations.
- (3) Joist extensions shall be specified using extension designations found in the Top Chord Extension Load Table (S Type) for TCXs or the Top Chord Extension Load Table (R Type) for extended ends.

Any deflection requirements or limits due to the accompanying loads and load combinations on the joist extension shall be provided by the **specifying professional**, regardless of the method used to specify the extension. Unless otherwise specified, the joist manufacturer shall check the extension for the specified deflection limit under uniform live load acting simultaneously on both the joist base span and the extension.

The joist manufacturer shall consider the effects of joist extension loading on the base span of the joist. This includes carrying the design bending moment due to the loading on the extension into the top chord end panel(s), and the effect on the overall joist chord and web axial forces. In the case of a K-Series Standard Type 'R' Extended End or 'S' TCX, the design bending moment is defined as the tabulated extension section modulus (S) multiplied by the appropriate allowable (ASD) or design (LRFD) flexural stress.

Bracing of joist extensions shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

4.5 CONNECTIONS

(a) Methods

Joist connections and splices shall be made by attaching the members to one another by arc or resistance welding or other accredited methods.

(1) Welded Connections

- a) Selected welds shall be inspected visually by the manufacturer. Prior to this inspection, weld slag shall be removed.
- b) Cracks are not acceptable and shall be repaired.
- c) Thorough fusion shall exist between weld and base metal for the required design length of the weld; such fusion shall be verified by visual inspection.
- d) Unfilled weld craters shall not be included in the design length of the weld.
- e) Undercut shall not exceed 1/16 inch (2 mm) for welds oriented parallel to the principal stress.



- f) The sum of surface (piping) porosity diameters shall not exceed 1/16 inch (2 mm) in any 1 inch (25 mm) of design weld length.
- g) Weld spatter that does not interfere with paint coverage is acceptable.

(2) Welded Connections for Crimped-End Angle Web Members

The connection of each end of a crimped angle web member to each side of the chord shall consist of a weld group made of more than a single line of weld. The design weld length shall include, at minimum, an end return of two times the nominal weld size.

(3) Welding Program

Manufacturers shall have a program for establishing weld procedures and operator qualification, and for weld sampling and testing. (See Technical Digest 8 - Welding of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders.)

(4) Weld Inspection by Outside Agencies (See Section 5.12 of this specification)

The agency shall arrange for visual inspection to determine that welds meet the acceptance standards of Section 4.5(a)(1) above. Ultrasonic, X-Ray, and magnetic particle testing are inappropriate for joists due to the configurations of the components and welds.

(b) Strength

- (1) Joint Connections - Joint connections shall develop the maximum force due to any of the design loads, but not less than 50 percent of the strength of the member in tension or compression, whichever force is the controlling factor in the selection of the member.
- (2) Shop Splices - Shop splices shall be permitted to occur at any point in chord or web members. Splices shall be designed for the member force, but not less than 50 percent of the member strength. All component parts comprising the cross section of the chord or web member (including reinforcing plates, rods, etc.) at the point of the splice, shall develop an ultimate tensile force of at least 1.2 times the product of the yield strength and the full design area of the chord or web. The "full design area" is the minimum required area such that the required stress will be less than the design (LRFD) or allowable (ASD) stress.

(c) Eccentricity

Members connected at a joint shall have their centroidal axes meet at a point whenever possible. Between joist ends where the eccentricity of a web member is less than 3/4 of the over-all dimension, measured in the plane of the web, of the largest member connected, the additional bending stress from this eccentricity shall be permitted to be neglected in the joist design. Otherwise, due consideration shall be given to the effect of eccentricity. The eccentricity of any web member shall be the perpendicular distance from the centroidal axis of that web member to the point on the centroidal axis of the chord which is vertically above or below the intersection of the centroidal axis of the web member(s) forming the joint. Joist ends shall be proportioned to resist bending produced by eccentricity at the support.



4.6 CAMBER

Joists shall have approximate camber in accordance with the following:

TABLE 4.6-1

<u>Top Chord Length</u>		<u>Approximate Camber</u>	
20'-0"	(6096 mm)	1/4"	(6 mm)
30'-0"	(9144 mm)	3/8"	(10 mm)
40'-0"	(12192 mm)	5/8"	(16 mm)
50'-0"	(15240 mm)	1"	(25 mm)
60'-0"	(18288 mm)	1 1/2"	(38 mm)

The **specifying professional** shall give consideration to coordinating joist camber with adjacent framing.

4.7 VERIFICATION OF DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

(a) Design Calculations

Companies manufacturing **K-Series Joists** shall submit design data to the Steel Joist Institute (or an independent agency approved by the Steel Joist Institute) for verification of compliance with the SJI Specifications. Design data shall be submitted in detail and in the format specified by the Institute.

(b) Tests of Chord and Web Members

Each manufacturer shall, at the time of design review by the Steel Joist Institute, verify by tests that the design, in accordance with Sections 4.1 through 4.5 of this specification, will provide the theoretical strength of critical members. Such tests shall be evaluated considering the actual yield strength of the members of the test joists.

Material tests for determining mechanical properties of component members shall be conducted.

(c) Tests of Joints and Connections

Each manufacturer shall, at the time of design review by the Steel Joist Institute, verify by shear tests on representative joints of typical joists that connections will meet the provision of Section 4.5(b). Chord and web members shall be permitted to be reinforced for such tests.

(d) In-Plant Inspections

Each manufacturer shall verify their ability to manufacture **K-Series Joists** through periodic In-Plant Inspections. Inspections shall be performed by an independent agency approved by the Steel Joist Institute. The frequency, manner of inspection, and manner of reporting shall be determined by the Steel Joist Institute. The plant inspections are not a guarantee of the quality of any specific joists; this responsibility lies fully and solely with the individual manufacturer.



SECTION 5. **APPLICATION**

5.1 USAGE

This specification shall apply to any type of structure where floors and roofs are to be supported directly by steel joists installed as hereinafter specified. Where joists are used other than on simple spans under uniformly distributed loading as prescribed in Section 4.1, they shall be investigated and modified when necessary to limit the required stresses to those listed in Section 4.2.

When a rigid connection of the bottom chord is to be made to a column or other structural support, the joist is then no longer simply supported, and the system shall be investigated for continuous frame action by the **specifying professional**. The magnitude and location of all loads and forces shall be provided on the structural drawings. The **specifying professional** shall design the supporting structure, including the design of columns, connections, and moment plates*. This design shall account for the stresses caused by lateral forces and the stresses due to connecting the bottom chord to the column or other structural support.

The designed detail of a rigid type connection and moment plates shall be shown on the structural drawings by the **specifying professional**. The moment plates shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 11, "Design of Lateral Load Resisting Frames Using Steel Joists and Joist Girders."

5.2 SPAN

The span of a joist shall not exceed 24 times its depth.

5.3 END SUPPORTS

(a) Masonry and Concrete

A K-Series Joist end supported by masonry or concrete shall bear on steel bearing plates and shall be designed as steel bearing. Due consideration of the end reactions and all other vertical or lateral forces shall be taken by the **specifying professional** in the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete. The ends of K-Series Joists shall extend a distance of not less than 4 inches (102 mm) over the masonry or concrete support unless it is deemed necessary to bear less than 4 inches (102 mm) over the support. Special consideration shall then be given to the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete by the **specifying professional**. K-Series Joists shall be anchored to the steel bearing plate and shall bear a minimum of 2 1/2 inches (64 mm) on the plate.

The steel bearing plate shall be located not more than 1/2 inch (13 mm) from the face of the wall, otherwise special consideration shall then be given to the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete by the **specifying professional**. When the **specifying professional** requires the joist reaction to occur at or near the centerline of the wall or other support, then a note shall be placed on the contract drawings specifying this requirement and the specified bearing seat depth shall be increased accordingly. If the joist reaction is to occur more than 2 1/2 inches (64 mm) from the face of the wall or other support, the minimum seat depth shall be 2 1/2 inches (64 mm) plus a dimension equal to the distance the joist reaction is to occur beyond 2 1/2 inches (64 mm).

The steel bearing plate shall not be less than 6 inches (152 mm) wide perpendicular to the length of the joist. The plate is to be designed by the **specifying professional** and shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.



(b) Steel

Due consideration of the end reactions and all other vertical and lateral forces shall be taken by the **specifying professional** in the design of the steel support. The ends of K-Series Joists shall extend a distance of not less than 2 ½ inches (64 millimeters) over the steel supports.

5.4 BRIDGING

Top and bottom chord bridging is required and shall consist of one or both of the following types.

(a) Horizontal

Horizontal bridging shall consist of continuous horizontal steel members. The ratio of unbraced length to least radius of gyration, ℓ/r , of the bridging member shall not exceed 300, where ℓ is the distance in inches (mm) between attachments, and r is the least radius of gyration of the bridging member.

(b) Diagonal

Diagonal bridging shall consist of cross-bracing with a ℓ/r ratio of not more than 200, where ℓ is the distance in inches (millimeters) between connections and r is the least radius of gyration of the bracing member. Where cross-bracing members are connected at their point of intersection, the ℓ distance shall be taken as the distance in inches (millimeters) between connections at the point of intersection of the bracing members and the connections to the chord of the joists.

(c) Quantity and Spacing

Bridging shall be properly spaced and anchored to support the decking and the employees prior to the attachment of the deck to the top chord. The maximum spacing of lines of bridging, ℓ_{brmax} shall be the lesser of,

$$\ell_{brmax} = \left(124 + 0.67 d_j + 28 \frac{d_j}{L} \right) r_y, \text{ in.} \tag{5.4-1a}$$

$$\ell_{brmax} = \left(124 + 0.026 d_j + 0.34 \frac{d_j}{L} \right) r_y, \text{ mm} \tag{5.4-1b}$$

or,
$$\ell_{brmax} = 170 r_y \tag{5.4-2}$$

Where:

d_j is the steel joist depth, in. (mm)

L is the Joist Span length, ft. (m)

r_y is the out-of-plane radius of gyration of the top chord, in. (mm)

The number of rows of top chord bridging shall not be less than as shown in Bridging Tables 5.4-1 and 5.4-2 and the spacing shall meet the requirements of Equations 5.4-1 and 5.4-2. The number of rows of bottom chord bridging, including bridging required per Section 5.11, shall not be less than the number of top chord rows. Rows of bottom chord bridging are permitted to be spaced independently of rows of top chord bridging. The spacing of rows of bottom chord bridging shall meet the slenderness requirement of Section 4.3 and any specified strength requirements.



TABLE 5.4-1

U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS					
NUMBER OF ROWS OF TOP CHORD BRIDGING**					
Refer to the K-Series Load Table and Specification Section 6 for required bolted diagonal bridging.					
Distances are Joist Span lengths in feet – See “Definition of Span” preceding Load Tables.					
Section Number*	Joist Depth	One Row	Two Rows	Three Rows	Four Rows
#1	All	Up thru 17	Over 17 thru 26	Over 26 thru 28	
#2	All	Up thru 21	Over 21 thru 30	Over 30 thru 32	
#3	All	Up thru 18	Over 18 thru 26	Over 26 thru 40	
#4	All	Up thru 20	Over 20 thru 30	Over 30 thru 41	Over 41 thru 48
#5	12K to 24K	Up thru 20	Over 20 thru 30	Over 30 thru 42	Over 42 thru 48
	26K	Up thru 28	Over 28 thru 41	Over 41 thru 52	
#6	14K to 24K	Up thru 20	Over 20 thru 31	Over 31 thru 42	Over 42 thru 48
	26K & 28K	UP thru 28	Over 28 thru 41	Over 41 thru 54	Over 54 thru 56
#7	16K to 24K	Up thru 23	Over 23 thru 34	Over 34 thru 48	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 29	Over 29 thru 44	Over 44 thru 60	
#8	24K	Up thru 25	Over 25 thru 39	Over 39 thru 48	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 29	Over 29 thru 44	Over 44 thru 60	
#9	16K to 24K	Up thru 22	Over 22 thru 34	Over 34 thru 48	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 29	Over 29 thru 44	Over 44 thru 60	
#10	18K to 24K	Up thru 22	Over 22 thru 38	Over 38 thru 48	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 29	Over 29 thru 48	Over 48 thru 60	
#11	22K	Up thru 24	Over 24 thru 39	Over 39 thru 44	
	30K	Up thru 34	Over 34 thru 49	Over 49 thru 60	
#12	24K	Up thru 25	Over 25 thru 43	Over 43 thru 48	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 29	Over 29 thru 47	Over 47 thru 60	

*Last digit(s) of joist designation shown in Load Table

**See Section 5.11 for additional bridging required for uplift design.



TABLE 5.4-2

METRIC UNITS					
NUMBER OF ROWS OF TOP CHORD BRIDGING**					
Refer to the K-Series Load Table and Specification Section 6 for required bolted diagonal bridging. Distances are Joist Span lengths in mm – See “Definition of Span” preceding Load Tables.					
Section Number*	Joist Depth	One Row	Two Rows	Three Rows	Four Rows
#1	All	Up thru 5182	Over 5182 thru 7925	Over 7925 thru 8534	
#2	All	Up thru 6401	Over 6401 thru 9144	Over 9144 thru 9754	
#3	All	Up thru 5486	Over 5486 thru 7925	Over 7925 thru 12192	
#4	All	Up thru 6096	Over 6096 thru 9144	Over 9144 thru 12497	Over 12497 thru 14630
#5	12K to 24K	Up thru 6096	Over 6096 thru 9144	Over 9144 thru 12802	Over 12802 thru 14630
	26K	Up thru 8534	Over 8534 thru 12497	Over 12497 thru 15850	
#6	14K to 24K	Up thru 6096	Over 6096 thru 9449	Over 9449 thru 12802	Over 12802 thru 14630
	26K & 28K	Up thru 8534	Over 8534 thru 12497	Over 12497 thru 16459	Over 16459 thru 17069
#7	16K to 24K	Up thru 7010	Over 7010 thru 10363	Over 10363 thru 14630	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 8839	Over 8839 thru 13411	Over 13411 thru 18288	
#8	24K	Up thru 7620	Over 7620 thru 11887	Over 11887 thru 14630	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 8839	Over 8839 thru 13411	Over 13411 thru 18288	
#9	16K to 24K	Up thru 6706	Over 6706 thru 10363	Over 10363 thru 14630	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 8839	Over 8839 thru 13411	Over 13411 thru 18288	
#10	18K to 24K	Up thru 6706	Over 6706 thru 11582	Over 11582 thru 14630	
	26K to 30K	Up thru 8839	Over 8839 thru 14630	Over 14630 thru 18288	
#11	22K	Up thru 7315	Over 7315 thru 11887	Over 11887 thru 13411	
	30K	Up thru 10363	Over 10363 thru 14935	Over 14935 thru 18288	
#12	24K	Up thru 7620	Over 7620 thru 13106	Over 13106 thru 14630	
	26K to 30K	UP thru 8839	Over 8839 thru 14326	Over 14326 thru 18288	

*Last digit(s) of joist designation shown in Load Table

**See Section 5.11 for additional bridging required for uplift design.



(d) Sizing of Bridging

Horizontal and diagonal bridging shall be capable of resisting the nominal unfactored horizontal compressive force, P_{br} given in Equation 5.4-3.

$$P_{br} = 0.0025 n A_t F_{\text{construction}}, \text{ lbs (N)} \tag{5.4-3}$$

Where:

$n = 8$ for horizontal bridging

$n = 2$ for diagonal bridging

A_t = cross sectional area of joist top chord, in.² (mm²)

$F_{\text{construction}}$ = assumed ultimate stress in top chord to resist construction loads

$$F_{\text{construction}} = \left(\frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{0.9 \ell_{brmax}}{r_y} \right)^2} \right) \geq 12.2 \text{ksi} \tag{5.4-4a}$$

$$F_{\text{construction}} = \left(\frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{0.9 \ell_{brmax}}{r_y} \right)^2} \right) \geq 84.1 \text{MPa} \tag{5.4-4b}$$

Where: E = Modulus of Elasticity of steel = 29,000 ksi (200,000 MPa) and $\frac{\ell_{brmax}}{r_y}$ is determined from

Equations 5.4-1a, 5.4-1b or 5.4-2

The bridging nominal unfactored horizontal compressive forces, P_{br} , are summarized in Table 5.4-3.

TABLE 5.4-3

*Section Number	Horizontal $P_{br} (n=8)$		Diagonal $P_{br} (n=2)$	
	lbs	(N)	lbs	(N)
#1 thru #8	340	(1512)	85	(378)
#9, #10	450	(2002)	113	(503)
#11, #12	560	(2491)	140	(623)
*Last digit(s) of joist designation shown in Load Table				



(e) Connections

Attachments to the joist chords shall be made by welding or mechanical means and shall be capable of resisting the nominal (unfactored) horizontal force, P_{br} , of Equation 5.4-3, but not less 700 pounds (3114 N).

(f) Bottom Chord Bearing Joists

Where bottom chord bearing joists are utilized, a row of diagonal bridging shall be provided near the support(s). This bridging shall be installed and anchored before the hoisting cable(s) is released.

5.5 INSTALLATION OF BRIDGING

Bridging shall support the top and bottom chords against lateral movement during the construction period and shall hold the steel joists in the approximate position as shown on the joist placement plans.

The ends of all bridging lines terminating at walls or beams shall be anchored thereto.

5.6 BEARING SEAT ATTACHMENTS

(a) Masonry and Concrete

Ends of **K-Series** Joists resting on steel bearing plates on masonry or structural concrete shall be attached thereto with a minimum of two 1/8 inch (3 mm) fillet welds 2 inches (51 mm) long, or with two 1/2 inch (13 mm) ASTM - A307 bolts, or the equivalent.

(b) Steel

Ends of **K-Series** Joists resting on steel supports shall be attached thereto with a minimum of two 1/8 inch (3 mm) fillet welds 2 inches (51 mm) long, or with two 1/2 inch (13 mm) ASTM – A307 bolts, or the equivalent. When **K-Series** Joists are used to provide lateral stability to the supporting member, the final connection shall be made by welding or as designated by the **specifying professional**.

(c) Uplift

Where uplift forces are a design consideration, roof joists shall be anchored to resist such forces (Refer to Section 5.11 Uplift).

5.7 JOIST SPACING

Joists shall be spaced so that the loading on each joist does not exceed the design load (LRFD or ASD) for the particular joist designation and span as shown in the applicable load tables.

5.8 FLOOR AND ROOF DECKS

(a) Material

Floor and roof decks shall be permitted to consist of cast-in-place or pre-cast concrete or gypsum, formed steel, wood, or other suitable material capable of supporting the required load at the specified joist spacing.



(b) Thickness

Cast-in-place slabs shall be not less than 2 inches (51 mm) thick.

(c) Centering

Centering for cast-in-place slabs shall be permitted to be ribbed metal lath, corrugated steel sheets, paper-backed welded wire fabric, removable centering or any other suitable material capable of supporting the slab at the designated joist spacing.

Centering shall not cause lateral displacement or damage to the top chord of joists during installation or removal of the centering or placing of the concrete.

(d) Bearing

Slabs or decks shall bear uniformly along the top chords of the joists.

(e) Attachments

The spacing for slab or deck attachments along the joist top chord shall not exceed 36 inches (914 mm), and shall be capable of resisting a nominal (unfactored) lateral force of not less than 300 pounds (1335 N), i.e., 100 plf (1.46 kN/m).

(f) Wood Nailers

Where wood nailers are used, such nailers in conjunction with deck or slab shall be attached to the top chords of the joists in conformance with Section 5.8(e).

(g) Joist With Standing Seam Roofing or Laterally Unbraced Top Chords

When the roof system does not provide lateral stability for the joists in accordance with Section 5.8 (e), (i.e. as may be the case with standing seam roofs or extended skylights and openings) sufficient stability shall be provided to brace the joists laterally under the full design load. The compression chord shall resist the chord axial design force in the plane of the joist (i.e., x-x axis buckling) and out of the plane of the joist (i.e., y-y axis buckling). In any case where the attachment requirement of Section 5.8(e) is not achieved, out-of-plane strength shall be achieved by adjusting the bridging spacing and/or increasing the compression chord area and the y-axis radius of gyration. The effective slenderness ratio in the y-direction equals $0.94 L/r_y$; where L is the bridging spacing in inches (millimeters). The maximum bridging spacing shall not exceed that specified in Section 5.4(c).

Horizontal bridging members attached to the compression chords and their anchorages shall be designed for a compressive axial force of $0.001nP + 0.004 P\sqrt{n} \geq 0.0025nP$, where n is the number of joists between end anchors and P is the chord design force in kips (Newtons). The attachment force between the horizontal bridging member and the compression chord shall be 0.01P. Horizontal bridging attached to the tension chords shall be proportioned so that the slenderness ratio between attachments does not exceed 300. Diagonal bridging shall be proportioned so that the slenderness ratio between attachments does not exceed 200.



5.9 DEFLECTION

The deflection due to the design nominal live load shall not exceed the following:

Floors: 1/360 of span.

Roofs: 1/360 of span where a plaster ceiling is attached or suspended.
1/240 of span for all other cases.

The **specifying professional** shall give consideration to the effects of deflection and vibration* in the selection of joists.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 5, "Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors" and the Institute's Computer Vibration Program.

5.10 PONDING

The ponding investigation shall be performed by the **specifying professional**.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 3, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads" and the AISC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings.

5.11 UPLIFT

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design requirement, these forces shall be indicated on the contract drawings in terms of NET uplift in pounds per square foot (Pascals). The contract documents shall indicate if the net uplift is based upon LRFD or ASD. When these forces are specified, they shall be considered in the design of joists and/or bridging. A single line of **bottom chord** bridging shall be provided near the first bottom chord panel points whenever uplift due to wind forces is a design consideration.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 6, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads".

5.12 INSPECTION

Joists shall be inspected by the manufacturer before shipment to verify compliance of materials and workmanship with the requirements of these specifications. If the purchaser wishes an inspection of the steel joists by someone other than the manufacturer's own inspectors, he shall be permitted to reserve the right to do so in his "Invitation to Bid" or the accompanying "Job Specifications".

Arrangements shall be made with the manufacturer for such inspection of the joists at the manufacturing shop by the purchaser's inspectors at purchaser's expense.

5.13 PARALLEL CHORD SLOPED JOISTS

The span of a parallel chord sloped joist shall be defined by the length along the slope. Minimum depth, load-carrying capacity, and bridging requirements shall be determined by the sloped definition of span. The Standard Load Table capacity shall be the component normal to the joist.



SECTION 6.
**ERECTION STABILITY AND
HANDLING***

When it is necessary for the erector to climb on the joists, extreme caution shall be exercised since unbridged joists may exhibit some degree of instability under the erector's weight.

(a) Stability Requirements

- 1) Before an employee is allowed on the steel joist: BOTH ends of joists at columns (or joists designated as column joists) shall be attached to its supports. For all other joists a minimum of one end shall be attached before the employee is allowed on the joist. The attachment shall be in accordance with Section 5.6 - End Anchorage.

When a bolted seat connection is used for erection purposes, as a minimum, the bolts shall be snug tightened. The snug tight condition is defined as the tightness that exists when all plies of a joint are in firm contact. This shall be attained by a few impacts of an impact wrench or the full effort of an employee using an ordinary spud wrench.

- 2) On steel joists that do not require erection bridging as shown by the unshaded area of the Load Tables, only one employee shall be allowed on the steel joist unless all bridging is installed and anchored.
- 3) Where the span of the steel joist is within the red shaded area of the Load Table, the following shall apply:
 - a) The row of bridging nearest the mid span of the steel joists shall be bolted diagonal erection bridging; and
 - b) Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal erection bridging is installed and anchored, unless an alternate method of stabilizing the joist has been provided; and
 - c) No more than one employee shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.
- 4) When permanent bridging terminus points cannot be used during erection, additional temporary bridging terminus points are required to provide stability.
- 5) In the case of bottom chord bearing joists, the ends of the joist shall be restrained laterally per Section 5.4(f).
- 6) After the joist is straightened and plumbed, and all bridging is completely installed and anchored, the ends of the joists shall be fully connected to the supports in accordance with Section 5.6 - End Anchorage.

(b) Landing and Placing Loads

- 1) Except as stated in paragraphs 6(b)(3) and 6(b)(4) of this section, no "construction loads"⁽¹⁾ shall be allowed on the steel joists until all bridging is installed and anchored, and all joist bearing ends are attached.
- 2) During the construction period, loads placed on the steel joists shall be distributed so as not to exceed the capacity of the steel joists.
- 3) The weight of a bundle of joist bridging shall not exceed a total of 1000 pounds (454 kilograms). The bundle of joist bridging shall be placed on a minimum of 3 steel joists that are secured at one end. The edge of the bridging bundle shall be positioned within 1 foot (0.30 m) of the secured end.



- 4) No bundle of deck shall be placed on steel joists until all bridging has been installed and anchored and all joist bearing ends attached, unless the following conditions are met:
 - a) The contractor has first determined from a qualified person and documented in a site-specific erection plan that the structure or portion of the structure is capable of supporting the load;
 - b) The bundle of decking is placed on a minimum of 3 steel joists;
 - c) The joists supporting the bundle of decking are attached at both ends;
 - d) At least one row of bridging is installed and anchored;
 - e) The total weight of the decking does not exceed 4000 pounds (1816 kilograms); and
 - f) The edge of the decking shall be placed within 1 foot (0.30 meters) of the bearing surface of the joist end.
- 5) The edge of the construction load shall be placed within 1 foot (.30 meters) of the bearing surface of the joist end.

(c) Field Welding

- 1) All field welding shall be performed in accordance with the contract documents. Field welding shall not damage the joists.
- 2) On cold-formed members whose yield strength has been attained by cold working, and whose as-formed strength is used in the design, the total length of weld at any one point shall not exceed 50 percent of the overall developed width of the cold-formed section.

(d) Handling

Care shall be exercised at all times to avoid damage to the joists and accessories.

(e) Fall Arrest Systems

Steel joists shall not be used as anchorage points for a fall arrest system unless written direction to do so is obtained from a "qualified person" ⁽²⁾.

*For a thorough coverage of this topic, refer to SJI Technical Digest 9, "Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders."

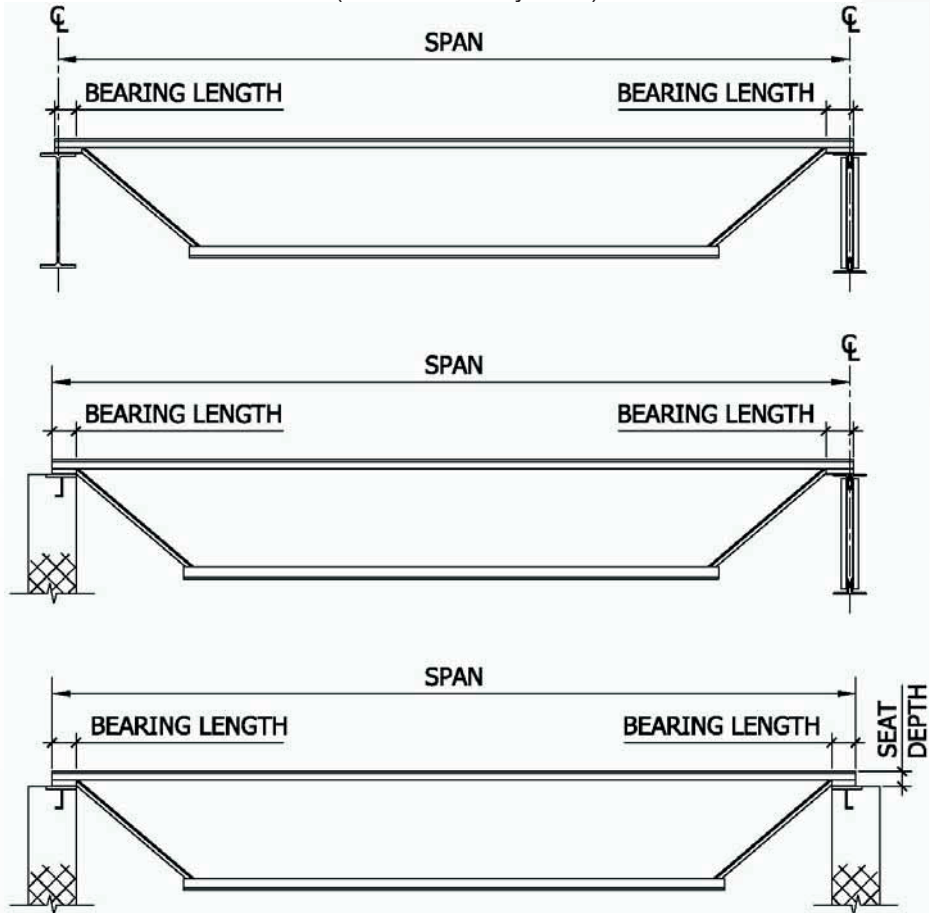
⁽¹⁾ See Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C. for definition of "construction load".

⁽²⁾ See Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C. for definition of "qualified person".



DEFINITION OF SPAN

(U. S. Customary Units)



- NOTES:**
- 1) **DESIGN LENGTH = SPAN - 0.33 FT.**
 - 2) **BEARING LENGTH FOR STEEL SUPPORTS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 2½ INCHES ; FOR MASONRY AND CONCRETE NOT LESS THAN 4 INCHES.**
 - 3) **PARALLEL CHORD JOISTS INSTALLED TO A SLOPE GREATER THAN ½ INCH PER FOOT SHALL USE SPAN DEFINED BY THE LENGTH ALONG THE SLOPE.**

STANDARD LRFD LOAD TABLE

OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 1, 2000
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The **BLACK** figures in the Load Table give the TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **LRFD K-Series Steel Joists**.

The approximate joist weights, in pounds per linear foot, given in the Load Table may be added to the other building weights to determine the unfactored DEAD load. In all cases the factored DEAD load, including the joist self-weight, must be deducted from the TOTAL load to determine the factored LIVE load. The approximate joist weights do not include accessories.

The **RED** figures in the Load Table represent the unfactored uniform load, in pounds per linear foot, which will produce an approximate joist deflection of 1/360 of the span. This load can be linearly prorated to obtain the unfactored uniform load for supplementary deflection criteria (i.e. an unfactored uniform load which will produce a joist deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the **RED** figures by 360/240). In no case shall the prorated, unfactored load exceed the unfactored TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist as given in the Standard **ASD** Load Table for Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**.

Where the joist span is in the **RED SHADED** area of the Load Table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this row of bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed. The **RED SHADED** area extends up through 60'-0".

The approximate gross moment of inertia (not adjusted for shear deformation), in inches⁴, of a standard joist listed in the Load Table may be determined as follows:

$$I_j = 26.767(W)(L^3)(10^{-6}), \text{ where } W = \text{RED figure in the Load Table, and}$$
$$L = (\text{span} - 0.33) \text{ in feet.}$$

The TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **LRFD K-Series Steel Joists** shall not exceed 825 plf for spans shorter than what is explicitly shown in the Load Table. The maximum prorated unfactored **RED** load shall not exceed 550 plf (the TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist as given in the Standard **ASD** Load Table for Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**).

Loads for span increments not explicitly given in the Load Table may be determined using linear interpolation between the load values given in adjacent span columns.

For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 2.3 in the Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joist and Joist Girders.



LRFD

STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES Based On A 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	10K1	12K1	12K3	12K5	14K1	14K3	14K4	14K6	16K2	16K3	16K4	16K5	16K6	16K7	16K9
Depth (in.)	10	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Approx. Wt (lbs./ft.)	5.0	5.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.7	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.6	10.0
Span (ft.)															
↓															
10	825 550														
11	825 542														
12	825 455	825 550	825 550	825 550											
13	718 363	825 510	825 510	825 510											
14	618 289	750 425	825 463	825 463	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550							
15	537 234	651 344	814 428	825 434	766 475	825 507	825 507	825 507							
16	469 192	570 282	714 351	825 396	672 390	825 467	825 467	825 467	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550
17	415 159	504 234	630 291	825 366	592 324	742 404	825 443	825 443	768 488	825 526	825 526	825 526	825 526	825 526	825 526
18	369 134	448 197	561 245	760 317	528 272	661 339	795 397	825 408	684 409	762 456	825 490	825 490	825 490	825 490	825 490
19	331 113	402 167	502 207	681 269	472 230	592 287	712 336	825 383	612 347	682 386	820 452	825 455	825 455	825 455	825 455
20	298 97	361 142	453 177	613 230	426 197	534 246	642 287	787 347	552 297	615 330	739 386	825 426	825 426	825 426	825 426
21		327 123	409 153	555 198	385 170	483 212	582 248	712 299	499 255	556 285	670 333	754 373	822 405	825 406	825 406
22		298 106	373 132	505 172	351 147	439 184	529 215	648 259	454 222	505 247	609 289	687 323	747 351	825 385	825 385
23		271 93	340 116	462 150	321 128	402 160	483 188	592 226	415 194	462 216	556 252	627 282	682 307	760 339	825 363
24		249 81	312 101	423 132	294 113	367 141	442 165	543 199	381 170	424 189	510 221	576 248	627 269	697 298	825 346
25					270 100	339 124	408 145	501 175	351 150	390 167	469 195	529 219	576 238	642 263	771 311
26					249 88	313 110	376 129	462 156	324 133	360 148	433 173	489 194	532 211	592 233	711 276
27					231 79	289 98	349 115	427 139	300 119	334 132	402 155	453 173	493 188	549 208	658 246
28					214 70	270 88	324 103	397 124	279 106	310 118	373 138	421 155	459 168	510 186	612 220
29									259 95	289 106	348 124	391 139	427 151	475 167	570 198
30									241 86	270 96	324 112	366 126	399 137	444 151	532 178
31									226 78	252 87	304 101	342 114	373 124	415 137	498 161
32									213 71	237 79	285 92	321 103	349 112	388 124	466 147



LRFD

STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES
Based On A 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	24K4	24K5	24K6	24K7	24K8	24K9	24K10	24K12	26K5	26K6	26K7	26K8	26K9	26K10	26K12
Depth (In.)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft.)	7.8	7.9	8.5	9.0	9.4	10.3	11.7	13.5	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.7	10.4	11.8	13.7
Span (ft.) ↓															
23	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550							
24	780 516	825 544	825 544	825 544	825 544	825 544	825 544	825 544							
25	718 456	810 511	825 520	825 520	825 520	825 520	825 520	825 520	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550
26	663 405	748 453	814 493	825 499	825 499	825 499	825 499	825 499	813 535	825 541	825 541	825 541	825 541	825 541	825 541
27	615 361	693 404	754 439	825 479	825 479	825 479	825 479	825 479	753 477	820 519	825 522	825 522	825 522	825 522	825 522
28	571 323	643 362	700 393	781 436	825 456	825 456	825 456	825 456	699 427	762 464	825 501	825 501	825 501	825 501	825 501
29	531 290	600 325	652 354	727 392	804 429	825 436	825 436	825 436	651 384	709 417	790 463	825 479	825 479	825 479	825 479
30	496 262	559 293	609 319	679 353	750 387	816 419	825 422	825 422	607 346	661 377	738 417	816 457	825 459	825 459	825 459
31	465 237	523 266	570 289	636 320	702 350	765 379	825 410	825 410	568 314	619 341	690 378	763 413	825 444	825 444	825 444
32	435 215	490 241	535 262	595 290	658 318	717 344	823 393	823 393	534 285	580 309	648 343	715 375	778 407	823 431	823 431
33	409 196	462 220	502 239	559 265	619 289	673 313	798 368	798 368	501 259	546 282	609 312	672 342	732 370	798 404	798 404
34	385 179	435 201	472 218	526 242	582 264	634 286	753 337	774 344	472 237	514 257	573 285	633 312	688 338	774 378	774 378
35	363 164	409 184	445 200	496 221	549 242	598 262	709 308	751 324	445 217	484 236	540 261	597 286	649 310	751 356	751 356
36	343 150	387 169	421 183	469 203	519 222	565 241	670 283	730 306	420 199	457 216	510 240	564 263	613 284	729 334	730 334
37	324 138	366 155	399 169	444 187	490 205	534 222	634 260	711 290	397 183	433 199	483 221	534 242	580 262	690 308	711 315
38	307 128	346 143	378 156	421 172	465 189	507 204	601 240	691 275	376 169	411 184	457 204	505 223	550 241	654 284	691 299
39	292 118	328 132	358 144	399 159	441 174	480 189	570 222	673 261	357 156	390 170	433 188	480 206	522 223	619 262	673 283
40	277 109	312 122	340 133	379 148	420 161	456 175	541 206	657 247	340 145	370 157	412 174	456 191	496 207	589 243	657 269
41	264 101	297 114	324 124	361 137	399 150	435 162	516 191	640 235	322 134	352 146	393 162	433 177	472 192	561 225	640 256
42	252 94	283 106	309 115	343 127	379 139	414 151	490 177	625 224	307 125	336 136	373 150	412 164	450 178	534 210	625 244
43	240 88	270 98	294 107	328 118	363 130	394 140	468 165	609 213	294 116	319 126	357 140	394 153	429 166	508 195	610 232
44	229 82	258 92	280 100	313 110	346 121	376 131	447 154	580 199	280 108	306 118	340 131	376 143	409 155	486 182	597 222
45	219 76	246 86	268 93	298 103	330 113	360 122	427 144	555 185	268 101	291 110	325 122	360 133	391 145	465 170	583 212
46	208 71	235 80	256 87	286 97	316 106	345 114	408 135	531 174	256 95	279 103	310 114	343 125	375 135	444 159	570 203
47	199 67	225 75	246 82	274 90	303 99	330 107	391 126	508 163	246 89	267 96	298 107	328 117	358 127	426 149	553 192
48	192 63	216 70	235 77	262 85	291 93	316 101	375 118	487 153	235 83	256 90	285 100	315 110	343 119	408 140	529 180
49									225 78	246 85	274 94	303 103	330 112	391 131	508 169
50									216 73	235 80	262 89	291 97	316 105	375 124	487 159
51									208 69	226 75	252 83	279 91	304 99	361 116	469 150
52									199 65	217 71	243 79	268 86	292 93	346 110	451 142



LRFD

STANDARD LOAD TABLE/OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES Based On A 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	28K6	28K7	28K8	28K9	28K10	28K12	30K7	30K8	30K9	30K10	30K11	30K12
Depth (in.)	28	28	28	28	28	28	30	30	30	30	30	30
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft.)	8.9	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.8	14.5	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.9	13.3	15.0
Span (ft.)												
↓												
27	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550						
28	822 541	825 543	825 543	825 543	825 543	825 543						
29	766 486	825 522	825 522	825 522	825 522	825 522	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550	825 550
30	715 439	796 486	825 500	825 500	825 500	825 500	825 543	825 543	825 543	825 543	825 543	825 543
31	669 397	745 440	825 480	825 480	825 480	825 480	801 508	825 520	825 520	825 520	825 520	825 520
32	627 361	699 400	772 438	823 463	823 463	823 463	751 461	823 500	823 500	823 500	823 500	823 500
33	589 329	657 364	726 399	790 432	798 435	798 435	706 420	780 460	798 468	798 468	798 468	798 468
34	555 300	618 333	684 364	744 395	774 410	774 410	664 384	735 420	774 441	774 441	774 441	774 441
35	523 275	583 305	645 333	702 361	751 389	751 389	627 351	693 384	751 415	751 415	751 415	751 415
36	495 252	550 280	609 306	663 332	730 366	730 366	592 323	654 353	712 383	730 392	730 392	730 392
37	468 232	522 257	576 282	627 305	711 344	711 344	559 297	619 325	673 352	711 374	711 374	711 374
38	444 214	493 237	546 260	594 282	691 325	691 325	531 274	586 300	639 325	691 353	691 353	691 353
39	420 198	469 219	519 240	564 260	670 306	673 308	504 253	556 277	606 300	673 333	673 333	673 333
40	399 183	445 203	492 222	535 241	636 284	657 291	478 234	529 256	576 278	657 315	657 315	657 315
41	379 170	424 189	468 206	510 224	606 263	640 277	454 217	502 238	547 258	640 300	640 300	640 300
42	361 158	403 175	445 192	486 208	576 245	625 264	433 202	480 221	522 240	619 282	625 284	625 284
43	345 147	385 163	426 179	463 194	550 228	610 252	414 188	457 206	498 223	591 263	610 270	610 270
44	330 137	367 152	406 167	442 181	525 212	597 240	394 176	436 192	475 208	564 245	597 258	597 258
45	315 128	351 142	388 156	423 169	501 198	583 229	376 164	417 179	454 195	538 229	583 246	583 246
46	301 120	336 133	372 146	405 158	480 186	570 219	361 153	399 168	435 182	516 214	570 236	570 236
47	288 112	321 125	355 136	387 148	459 174	558 210	345 144	382 157	415 171	493 201	558 226	558 226
48	276 105	309 117	340 128	370 139	441 163	547 201	331 135	366 148	399 160	472 188	543 215	547 216
49	265 99	295 110	327 120	355 130	423 153	535 193	318 127	351 139	382 150	454 177	520 202	535 207
50	255 93	283 103	313 113	342 123	405 144	525 185	304 119	337 130	367 141	436 166	499 190	525 199
51	244 88	273 97	301 106	328 115	390 136	507 175	292 112	324 123	352 133	418 157	480 179	514 192
52	235 83	262 92	289 100	315 109	375 128	487 165	282 106	312 116	339 126	402 148	462 169	504 184
53	226 78	252 87	279 95	304 103	360 121	469 156	271 100	300 109	327 119	387 140	444 159	495 177
54	217 74	243 82	268 89	292 97	348 114	451 147	261 94	288 103	313 112	373 132	427 150	486 170
55	210 70	234 77	259 85	282 92	334 108	435 139	252 89	277 98	303 106	360 125	412 142	468 161
56	202 66	226 73	249 80	271 87	322 102	420 132	243 84	268 92	292 100	346 118	397 135	451 153
57							234 80	259 88	282 95	334 112	384 128	435 145
58							226 76	250 83	271 90	322 106	370 121	420 137
59							219 72	241 79	262 86	312 101	358 115	406 130
60							211 69	234 75	253 81	301 96	346 109	393 124



STANDARD **ASD** LOAD TABLE

OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 4, 1985
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The **BLACK** figures in the Load Table give the TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **ASD K-Series Steel Joists**.

The approximate joist weights, in pounds per linear foot, given in the Load Table may be added to the other building weights to determine the DEAD load. In all cases the DEAD load, including the joist self-weight, must be deducted from the TOTAL load to determine the LIVE load. The approximate joist weights do not include accessories.

The **RED** figures in the Load Table represent the uniform load, in pounds per linear foot, which will produce an approximate joist deflection of 1/360 of the span. This load can be linearly prorated to obtain the uniform load for supplementary deflection criteria (i.e. a uniform load which will produce a joist deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the **RED** figure by 360/240). In no case shall the prorated load exceed the TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist.

Where the joist span is in the **RED SHADED** area of the Load Table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this row of bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed. The **RED SHADED** area extends up through 60'-0".

The approximate gross moment of inertia (not adjusted for shear deformation), in inches⁴, of a standard joist listed in the Load Table may be determined as follows:

$$I_j = 26.767(W)(L^3)(10^{-6}), \text{ where } W = \text{RED figure in the Load Table, and}$$
$$L = (\text{span} - 0.33) \text{ in feet.}$$

The TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **ASD K-Series Steel Joists** shall not exceed 550 plf for spans shorter than what is explicitly shown in the Load Table. The maximum prorated RED load shall not exceed 550 plf (the TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist as given in the Standard **ASD** Load Table for Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**).

Loads for span increments not explicitly given in the Load Table may be determined using linear interpolation between the load values given in adjacent span columns.

For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 2.3 in the Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joist and Joist Girders.





STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES
Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	10K1	12K1	12K3	12K5	14K1	14K3	14K4	14K6	16K2	16K3	16K4	16K5	16K6	16K7	16K9
Depth (in.)	10	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Approx. Wt (lbs./ft.)	5.0	5.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.7	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.6	10.0
Span (ft.)															
10	550 550														
11	550 542														
12	550 455	550 550	550 550	550 550											
13	479 363	550 510	550 510	550 510											
14	412 289	500 425	550 463	550 463	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550							
15	358 234	434 344	543 428	550 434	511 475	550 507	550 507	550 507							
16	313 192	380 282	476 351	550 396	448 390	550 467	550 467	550 467	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550
17	277 159	336 234	420 291	550 366	395 324	495 404	550 443	550 443	512 488	550 526	550 526	550 526	550 526	550 526	550 526
18	246 134	299 197	374 245	507 317	352 272	441 339	530 397	550 408	456 409	508 456	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 490
19	221 113	268 167	335 207	454 269	315 230	395 287	475 336	550 383	408 347	455 386	547 452	550 455	550 455	550 455	550 455
20	199 97	241 142	302 177	409 230	284 197	356 246	428 287	525 347	368 297	410 330	493 386	550 426	550 426	550 426	550 426
21		218 123	273 153	370 198	257 170	322 212	388 248	475 299	333 255	371 285	447 333	503 373	548 405	550 406	550 406
22		199 106	249 132	337 172	234 147	293 184	353 215	432 259	303 222	337 247	406 289	458 323	498 351	550 385	550 385
23		181 93	227 116	308 150	214 128	268 160	322 188	395 226	277 194	308 216	371 252	418 282	455 307	507 339	550 363
24		166 81	208 101	282 132	196 113	245 141	295 165	362 199	254 170	283 189	340 221	384 248	418 269	465 298	550 346
25					180 100	226 124	272 145	334 175	234 150	260 167	313 195	353 219	384 238	428 263	514 311
26					166 88	209 110	251 129	308 156	216 133	240 148	289 173	326 194	355 211	395 233	474 276
27					154 79	193 98	233 115	285 139	200 119	223 132	268 155	302 173	329 188	366 208	439 246
28					143 70	180 88	216 103	265 124	186 106	207 118	249 138	281 155	306 168	340 186	408 220
29									173 95	193 106	232 124	261 139	285 151	317 167	380 198
30									161 86	180 96	216 112	244 126	266 137	296 151	355 178
31									151 78	168 87	203 101	228 114	249 124	277 137	332 161
32									142 71	158 79	190 92	214 103	233 112	259 124	311 147





STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES
Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	18K3	18K4	18K5	18K6	18K7	18K9	18K10	20K3	20K4	20K5	20K6	20K7	20K9	20K10	22K4	22K5	22K6	22K7	22K9	22K10	22K11
Depth (In.)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft.)	6.4	7.2	7.7	8.4	8.9	10.1	11.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.4	8.9	10.1	11.6	7.3	7.7	8.5	9.0	10.2	11.7	11.9
Span (ft.)	↓																				
18	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550														
19	514 494	550 523	550 523	550 523	550 523	550 523	550 523	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550							
20	463 423	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 490	517 517	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550							
21	420 364	506 426	550 460	550 460	550 460	550 460	550 460	468 453	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550
22	382 316	460 370	518 414	550 438	550 438	550 438	550 438	426 393	514 461	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 490	550 548	550 548	550 548	550 548	550 548	550 548	550 548
23	349 276	420 323	473 362	516 393	550 418	550 418	550 418	389 344	469 402	529 451	550 468	550 468	550 468	550 468	518 491	550 518	550 518	550 518	550 518	550 518	550 518
24	320 242	385 284	434 318	473 345	526 382	550 396	550 396	357 302	430 353	485 396	528 430	550 448	550 448	550 448	475 431	536 483	550 495	550 495	550 495	550 495	550 495
25	294 214	355 250	400 281	435 305	485 337	550 377	550 377	329 266	396 312	446 350	486 380	541 421	550 426	550 426	438 381	493 427	537 464	550 474	550 474	550 474	550 474
26	272 190	328 222	369 249	402 271	448 299	538 354	550 361	304 236	366 277	412 310	449 337	500 373	550 405	550 405	404 338	455 379	496 411	550 454	550 454	550 454	550 454
27	252 169	303 198	342 222	372 241	415 267	498 315	550 347	281 211	339 247	382 277	416 301	463 333	550 389	550 389	374 301	422 337	459 367	512 406	550 432	550 432	550 432
28	234 151	282 177	318 199	346 216	385 239	463 282	548 331	261 189	315 221	355 248	386 269	430 298	517 353	550 375	348 270	392 302	427 328	475 364	550 413	550 413	550 413
29	218 136	263 159	296 179	322 194	359 215	431 254	511 298	243 170	293 199	330 223	360 242	401 268	482 317	550 359	324 242	365 272	398 295	443 327	532 387	550 399	550 399
30	203 123	245 144	276 161	301 175	335 194	402 229	477 269	227 153	274 179	308 201	336 218	374 242	450 286	533 336	302 219	341 245	371 266	413 295	497 349	550 385	550 385
31	190 111	229 130	258 146	281 158	313 175	376 207	446 243	212 138	256 162	289 182	314 198	350 219	421 259	499 304	283 198	319 222	347 241	387 267	465 316	550 369	550 369
32	178 101	215 118	242 132	264 144	294 159	353 188	418 221	199 126	240 147	271 165	295 179	328 199	395 235	468 276	265 180	299 201	326 219	363 242	436 287	517 337	549 355
33	168 92	202 108	228 121	248 131	276 145	332 171	393 201	187 114	226 134	254 150	277 163	309 181	371 214	440 251	249 164	281 183	306 199	341 221	410 261	486 307	532 334
34	158 84	190 98	214 110	233 120	260 132	312 156	370 184	176 105	212 122	239 137	261 149	290 165	349 195	414 229	235 149	265 167	288 182	321 202	386 239	458 280	516 314
35	149 77	179 90	202 101	220 110	245 121	294 143	349 168	166 96	200 112	226 126	246 137	274 151	329 179	390 210	221 137	249 153	272 172	303 185	364 219	432 257	494 292
36	141 70	169 82	191 92	208 101	232 111	278 132	330 154	157 88	189 103	213 115	232 125	259 139	311 164	369 193	209 126	236 141	257 153	286 169	344 201	408 236	467 269
37								148 81	179 95	202 106	220 115	245 128	294 151	349 178	198 116	223 130	243 141	271 156	325 185	386 217	442 247
38								141 74	170 87	191 98	208 106	232 118	279 139	331 164	187 107	211 119	230 130	256 144	308 170	366 200	419 228
39								133 69	161 81	181 90	198 98	220 109	265 129	314 151	178 98	200 110	218 120	243 133	292 157	347 185	397 211
40								127 64	153 75	172 84	188 91	209 101	251 119	298 140	169 91	190 102	207 111	231 123	278 146	330 171	377 195
41															161 85	181 95	197 103	220 114	264 135	314 159	359 181
42															153 79	173 88	188 96	209 106	252 126	299 148	342 168
43															146 73	165 82	179 89	200 99	240 117	285 138	326 157
44															139 68	157 76	171 83	191 92	229 109	272 128	311 146





STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES
Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	24K4	24K5	24K6	24K7	24K8	24K9	24K10	24K12	26K5	26K6	26K7	26K8	26K9	26K10	26K12
Depth (In.)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft.)	7.8	7.9	8.5	9.0	9.4	10.3	11.7	13.5	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.7	10.4	11.8	13.7
Span (ft.) ↓															
23	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550							
24	520 516	550 544	550 544	550 544	550 544	550 544	550 544	550 544							
25	479 456	540 511	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550
26	442 405	499 453	543 493	550 499	550 499	550 499	550 499	550 499	542 535	550 541	550 541	550 541	550 541	550 541	550 541
27	410 361	462 404	503 439	550 479	550 479	550 479	550 479	550 479	502 477	547 519	550 522	550 522	550 522	550 522	550 522
28	381 323	429 362	467 393	521 436	550 456	550 456	550 456	550 456	466 427	508 464	550 501	550 501	550 501	550 501	550 501
29	354 290	400 325	435 354	485 392	536 429	550 436	550 436	550 436	434 384	473 417	527 463	550 479	550 479	550 479	550 479
30	331 262	373 293	406 319	453 353	500 387	544 419	550 422	550 422	405 346	441 377	492 417	544 457	550 459	550 459	550 459
31	310 237	349 266	380 289	424 320	468 350	510 379	550 410	550 410	379 314	413 341	460 378	509 413	550 444	550 444	550 444
32	290 215	327 241	357 262	397 290	439 318	478 344	549 393	549 393	356 285	387 309	432 343	477 375	519 407	549 431	549 431
33	273 196	308 220	335 239	373 265	413 289	449 313	532 368	532 368	334 259	364 282	406 312	448 342	488 370	532 404	532 404
34	257 179	290 201	315 218	351 242	388 264	423 286	502 337	516 344	315 237	343 257	382 285	422 312	459 338	516 378	516 378
35	242 164	273 184	297 200	331 221	366 242	399 262	473 308	501 324	297 217	323 236	360 261	398 286	433 310	501 356	501 356
36	229 150	258 169	281 183	313 203	346 222	377 241	447 283	487 306	280 199	305 216	340 240	376 263	409 284	486 334	487 334
37	216 138	244 155	266 169	296 187	327 205	356 222	423 260	474 290	265 183	289 199	322 221	356 242	387 262	460 308	474 315
38	205 128	231 143	252 156	281 172	310 189	338 204	401 240	461 275	251 169	274 184	305 204	337 223	367 241	436 284	461 299
39	195 118	219 132	239 144	266 159	294 174	320 189	380 222	449 261	238 156	260 170	289 188	320 206	348 223	413 262	449 283
40	185 109	208 122	227 133	253 148	280 161	304 175	361 206	438 247	227 145	247 157	275 174	304 191	331 207	393 243	438 269
41	176 101	198 114	216 124	241 137	266 150	290 162	344 191	427 235	215 134	235 146	262 162	289 177	315 192	374 225	427 256
42	168 94	189 106	206 115	229 127	253 139	276 151	327 177	417 224	205 125	224 136	249 150	275 164	300 178	356 210	417 244
43	160 88	180 98	196 107	219 118	242 130	263 140	312 165	406 213	196 116	213 126	238 140	263 153	286 166	339 195	407 232
44	153 82	172 92	187 100	209 110	231 121	251 131	298 154	387 199	187 108	204 118	227 131	251 143	273 155	324 182	398 222
45	146 76	164 86	179 93	199 103	220 113	240 122	285 144	370 185	179 101	194 110	217 122	240 133	261 145	310 170	389 212
46	139 71	157 80	171 87	191 97	211 106	230 114	272 135	354 174	171 95	186 103	207 114	229 125	250 135	296 159	380 203
47	133 67	150 75	164 82	183 90	202 99	220 107	261 126	339 163	164 89	178 96	199 107	219 117	239 127	284 149	369 192
48	128 63	144 70	157 77	175 85	194 93	211 101	250 118	325 153	157 83	171 90	190 100	210 110	229 119	272 140	353 180
49									150 78	164 85	183 94	202 103	220 112	261 131	339 169
50									144 73	157 80	175 89	194 97	211 105	250 124	325 159
51									139 69	151 75	168 83	186 91	203 99	241 116	313 150
52									133 65	145 71	162 79	179 86	195 93	231 110	301 142



STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	28K6	28K7	28K8	28K9	28K10	28K12	30K7	30K8	30K9	30K10	30K11	30K12
Depth (In.)	28	28	28	28	28	28	30	30	30	30	30	30
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft.)	8.9	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.8	14.5	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.9	13.3	15.0
Span (ft.)												
↓												
27	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550						
28	548 541	550 543	550 543	550 543	550 543	550 543						
29	511 486	550 522	550 522	550 522	550 522	550 522	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550	550 550
30	477 439	531 486	550 500	550 500	550 500	550 500	550 543	550 543	550 543	550 543	550 543	550 543
31	446 397	497 440	550 480	550 480	550 480	550 480	534 508	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520	550 520
32	418 361	466 400	515 438	549 463	549 463	549 463	501 461	549 500	549 500	549 500	549 500	549 500
33	393 329	438 364	484 399	527 432	532 435	532 435	471 420	520 460	532 468	532 468	532 468	532 468
34	370 300	412 333	456 364	496 395	516 410	516 410	443 384	490 420	516 441	516 441	516 441	516 441
35	349 275	389 305	430 333	468 361	501 389	501 389	418 351	462 384	501 415	501 415	501 415	501 415
36	330 252	367 280	406 306	442 332	487 366	487 366	395 323	436 353	475 383	487 392	487 392	487 392
37	312 232	348 257	384 282	418 305	474 344	474 344	373 297	413 325	449 352	474 374	474 374	474 374
38	296 214	329 237	364 260	396 282	461 325	461 325	354 274	391 300	426 325	461 353	461 353	461 353
39	280 198	313 219	346 240	376 260	447 306	449 308	336 253	371 277	404 300	449 333	449 333	449 333
40	266 183	297 203	328 222	357 241	424 284	438 291	319 234	353 256	384 278	438 315	438 315	438 315
41	253 170	283 189	312 206	340 224	404 263	427 277	303 217	335 238	365 258	427 300	427 300	427 300
42	241 158	269 175	297 192	324 208	384 245	417 264	289 202	320 221	348 240	413 282	417 284	417 284
43	230 147	257 163	284 179	309 194	367 228	407 252	276 188	305 206	332 223	394 263	407 270	407 270
44	220 137	245 152	271 167	295 181	350 212	398 240	263 176	291 192	317 208	376 245	398 258	398 258
45	210 128	234 142	259 156	282 169	334 198	389 229	251 164	278 179	303 195	359 229	389 246	389 246
46	201 120	224 133	248 146	270 158	320 186	380 219	241 153	266 168	290 182	344 214	380 236	380 236
47	192 112	214 125	237 136	258 148	306 174	372 210	230 144	255 157	277 171	329 201	372 226	372 226
48	184 105	206 117	227 128	247 139	294 163	365 201	221 135	244 148	266 160	315 188	362 215	365 216
49	177 99	197 110	218 120	237 130	282 153	357 193	212 127	234 139	255 150	303 177	347 202	357 207
50	170 93	189 103	209 113	228 123	270 144	350 185	203 119	225 130	245 141	291 166	333 190	350 199
51	163 88	182 97	201 106	219 115	260 136	338 175	195 112	216 123	235 133	279 157	320 179	343 192
52	157 83	175 92	193 100	210 109	250 128	325 165	188 106	208 116	226 126	268 148	308 169	336 184
53	151 78	168 87	186 95	203 103	240 121	313 156	181 100	200 109	218 119	258 140	296 159	330 177
54	145 74	162 82	179 89	195 97	232 114	301 147	174 94	192 103	209 112	249 132	285 150	324 170
55	140 70	156 77	173 85	188 92	223 108	290 139	168 89	185 98	202 106	240 125	275 142	312 161
56	135 66	151 73	166 80	181 87	215 102	280 132	162 84	179 92	195 100	231 118	265 135	301 153
57							156 80	173 88	188 95	223 112	256 128	290 145
58							151 76	167 83	181 90	215 106	247 121	280 137
59							146 72	161 79	175 86	208 101	239 115	271 130
60							141 69	156 75	169 81	201 96	231 109	262 124



STANDARD LRFD LOAD TABLE

FOR KCS JOISTS

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 1, 2000
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The figures in the following table give the Moment Capacity (kip-in.) and Shear Capacity (lbs). The maximum uniformly distributed load capacity in **LRFD** shall not exceed 825 plf and a single concentrated load cannot exceed the shear capacity. Sloped parallel-chord **KCS** Joists shall use the appropriate moment and shear capacity for the span as defined by the length along the slope.

The approximate **KCS** Joist weights per linear foot shown in this table do not include accessories.

The **KCS** Joist designation is not used to establish bridging requirements. The Bridging Table Section Numbers given in the **KCS** Standard Load Table indicate the equivalent **K-Series** joist of the same depth to be used for determination of the number of bridging rows, the size of horizontal bridging, and the need for erection stability bridging. While the need for erection stability bridging (diagonal bridging with bolted connections at the chords and intersections), can be determined from the **RED** shaded portion of the Standard Load Table, Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**, for convenience the **KCS** Load Table also includes a column for erection stability bridging. Where the span of the **KCS** Joist designation exceeds the length in ft. listed, the row of bridging nearest the joist midspan shall be erection stability bridging. Where “NA” is listed in the column, the **KCS** Joist designation does not require bolted diagonal erection bridging regardless of span.

For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 2.3 in the Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders.





STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR KCS OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength

JOIST DESIGNATION	DEPTH (in.)	MOMENT CAPACITY (k-in.)	SHEAR CAPACITY* (lbs)	APPROX. WEIGHT** (lbs/ft.)	GROSS MOMENT OF INERTIA (in. ⁴)	ERECTION STABILITY BRIDGING REQ'D (ft.)	BRIDGING TABLE SECTION NUMBER
10KCS1	10	258	3000	6.0	29	NA	1
10KCS2	10	337	3750	7.5	37	NA	1
10KCS3	10	444	4500	10.0	47	NA	1
12KCS1	12	313	3600	6.0	43	NA	3
12KCS2	12	411	4500	8.0	55	NA	5
12KCS3	12	543	5250	10.0	71	NA	5
14KCS1	14	370	4350	6.5	59	NA	4
14KCS2	14	486	5100	8.0	77	NA	6
14KCS3	14	642	5850	10.0	99	NA	6
16KCS2	16	523	6000	8.5	99	NA	6
16KCS3	16	705	7200	10.5	128	NA	9
16KCS4	16	1080	7950	14.5	192	NA	9
16KCS5	16	1401	8700	18.0	245	NA	9
18KCS2	18	592	7050	9.0	127	35-0	6
18KCS3	18	798	7800	11.0	164	NA	9
18KCS4	18	1225	8550	15.0	247	NA	10
18KCS5	18	1593	9300	18.5	316	NA	10
20KCS2	20	663	7800	9.5	159	36-0	6
20KCS3	20	892	9000	11.5	205	39-0	9
20KCS4	20	1371	11850	16.5	308	NA	10
20KCS5	20	1786	12600	20.0	396	NA	10
22KCS2	22	732	8850	10.0	194	36-0	6
22KCS3	22	987	9900	12.5	251	40-0	9
22KCS4	22	1518	11850	16.5	377	NA	11
22KCS5	22	1978	12900	20.5	485	NA	11
24KCS2	24	801	9450	10.0	232	39-0	6
24KCS3	24	1080	10800	12.5	301	44-0	9
24KCS4	24	1662	12600	16.5	453	NA	12
24KCS5	24	2172	13350	20.5	584	NA	12
26KCS2	26	870	9900	10.0	274	39-0	6
26KCS3	26	1174	11700	12.5	355	44-0	9
26KCS4	26	1809	12750	16.5	536	NA	12
26KCS5	26	2364	13800	20.5	691	NA	12
28KCS2	28	939	10350	10.5	320	40-0	6
28KCS3	28	1269	12000	12.5	414	45-0	9
28KCS4	28	1954	12750	16.5	626	53-0	12
28KCS5	28	2556	13800	20.5	808	53-0	12
30KCS3	30	1362	12000	13.0	478	45-0	9
30KCS4	30	2100	12750	16.5	722	54-0	12
30KCS5	30	2749	13800	21.0	934	54-0	12

*Maximum uniformly distributed load capacity is 825 plf and single concentrated load cannot exceed shear capacity

**Does not include accessories



STANDARD ASD LOAD TABLE

FOR KCS JOISTS

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 2, 1994
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The figures in the following table give the Moment Capacity (kip-in.) and Shear Capacity (lbs). The maximum uniformly distributed load capacity in **ASD** shall not exceed 550 plf and a single concentrated load cannot exceed the shear capacity. Sloped parallel-chord **KCS** Joists shall use the appropriate moment and shear capacity for the span as defined by the length along the slope.

The approximate **KCS** Joist weights per linear foot shown in the table do not include accessories.

The **KCS** Joist designation is not used to establish bridging requirements. The Bridging Table Section Numbers given in the **KCS** Standard Load Table indicate the equivalent **K-Series** joist of the same depth to be used for determination of the number of bridging rows, the size of horizontal bridging, and the need for erection stability bridging. While the need for erection stability bridging (diagonal bridging with bolted connections at the chords and intersections), can be determined from the **RED** shaded portion of the Standard Load Table, Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**, for convenience the **KCS** Load Table also includes a column for erection stability bridging. Where the span of the **KCS** Joist designation exceeds the length in ft. listed, the row of bridging nearest the joist midspan shall be erection stability bridging. Where "NA" is listed in the column, the **KCS** Joist designation does not require bolted diagonal erection bridging regardless of span.

For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 2.3 in the Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders.





STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR KCS OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength

JOIST DESIGNATION	DEPTH (in.)	MOMENT CAPACITY (k-in.)	SHEAR CAPACITY* (lbs)	APPROX. WEIGHT** (lbs/ft.)	GROSS MOMENT OF INERTIA (in. ⁴)	ERECTION STABILITY BRIDGING REQ'D (ft.)	BRIDGING TABLE SECTION NUMBER
10KCS1	10	172	2000	6.0	29	NA	1
10KCS2	10	225	2500	7.5	37	NA	1
10KCS3	10	296	3000	10.0	47	NA	1
12KCS1	12	209	2400	6.0	43	NA	3
12KCS2	12	274	3000	8.0	55	NA	5
12KCS3	12	362	3500	10.0	71	NA	5
14KCS1	14	247	2900	6.5	59	NA	4
14KCS2	14	324	3400	8.0	77	NA	6
14KCS3	14	428	3900	10.0	99	NA	6
16KCS2	16	349	4000	8.5	99	NA	6
16KCS3	16	470	4800	10.5	128	NA	9
16KCS4	16	720	5300	14.5	192	NA	9
16KCS5	16	934	5800	18.0	245	NA	9
18KCS2	18	395	4700	9.0	127	35-0	6
18KCS3	18	532	5200	11.0	164	NA	9
18KCS4	18	817	5700	15.0	247	NA	10
18KCS5	18	1062	6200	18.5	316	NA	10
20KCS2	20	442	5200	9.5	159	36-0	6
20KCS3	20	595	6000	11.5	205	39-0	9
20KCS4	20	914	7900	16.5	308	NA	10
20KCS5	20	1191	8400	20.0	396	NA	10
22KCS2	22	488	5900	10.0	194	36-0	6
22KCS3	22	658	6600	12.5	251	40-0	9
22KCS4	22	1012	7900	16.5	377	NA	11
22KCS5	22	1319	8600	20.5	485	NA	11
24KCS2	24	534	6300	10.0	232	39-0	6
24KCS3	24	720	7200	12.5	301	44-0	9
24KCS4	24	1108	8400	16.5	453	NA	12
24KCS5	24	1448	8900	20.5	584	NA	12
26KCS2	26	580	6600	10.0	274	39-0	6
26KCS3	26	783	7800	12.5	355	44-0	9
26KCS4	26	1206	8500	16.5	536	NA	12
26KCS5	26	1576	9200	20.5	691	NA	12
28KCS2	28	626	6900	10.5	320	40-0	6
28KCS3	28	846	8000	12.5	414	45-0	9
28KCS4	28	1303	8500	16.5	626	53-0	12
28KCS5	28	1704	9200	20.5	808	53-0	12
30KCS3	30	908	8000	13.0	478	45-0	9
30KCS4	30	1400	8500	16.5	722	54-0	12
30KCS5	30	1833	9200	21.0	934	54-0	12

*Maximum uniformly distributed load capacity is 550 plf and single concentrated load cannot exceed shear capacity

**Does not include accessories



ECONOMY LOAD TABLES

OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 4, 1985
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The tables on the following pages are provided as an aid to the designer in selecting the most economical **K-Series Joists** for the loads and spans required. Although considerable care has been taken in developing this chart, it must be realized that each joist manufacturer has his own unique cost; consequently, the Steel Joist Institute cannot guaranty the accuracy of this Table.

The **K-Series Joists** are arranged in accordance with their weight per foot; where two or more joists weigh the same, they are arranged according to their depth.

To utilize these tables, determine the span (ft) and load (plf) required; go to the required span in the left hand column, then read across until a load equal to or greater than the required load is reached. The first joist that satisfies this loading is the most economical joist for those conditions. If this joist is too deep or too shallow, or does not satisfy the deflection limitations, continue on horizontally to the right until a joist is found that satisfies the depth requirements as well as the load and deflection requirements.

ASD EXAMPLE:

Floor joists @ 2'-6" on center, supporting a structural concrete slab. (Section 5.9 of the **K-Series Specifications** limits the deflection due to the design live load to 1/360 of the span).

Span = 30'- 0"

Maximum joist depth allowed = 20"

DL = 48 psf (includes joist weight)

LL = 100 psf

TL = 148 psf

$$W_{TL} = 148 \times 2.5 = 370 \text{ plf}$$

$$W_{LL} = 100 \times 2.5 = 250 \text{ plf}$$

A 22K6 at a span of 30 feet can carry 371 plf of Total Load and possesses a RED figure of 266 plf (RED figure load produces a deflection of approximately 1/360 of span). However, it exceeds the maximum depth limitation of 20 inches. A 20K7 fulfills the Total Load requirement but possesses a RED figure of only 242 plf. It is then found that a 20K9 is the most economical joist that satisfies all the requirements of Total Load, Live Load deflection, and maximum depth limitation.

Where the joist span exceeds the unshaded area of the table, the row of bridging nearest the midspan shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and midspan.



LRFD EXAMPLE:

Floor joists @ 2'-6" on center, supporting a structural concrete slab. (Section 5.9 of the K-Series Specifications limits the deflection due to the design live load to 1/360 of the span).

Span = 30'- 0"

Load factors per ASCE 7-Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures

Maximum joist depth allowed = 20"

Factored DL = $48 \times 1.2 = 58$ psf (includes joist weight)

Factored LL = $100 \times 1.6 = 160$ psf

Factored TL = 218 psf

Factored $W_{TL} = 218 \times 2.5 = 545$ plf

Unfactored $W_{LL} = 100 \times 2.5 = 250$ plf

A 22K6 at a span of 30 feet can carry 566 plf of Factored Total Load and possesses a RED figure of 266 plf (RED figure load produces a deflection of approximately of 1/360 of span). However, it exceeds the maximum depth limitation of 20 inches. A 20K7 fulfills the Factored Total Load requirement but possesses a RED figure of only 242 plf. It is then found that a 20K9 is the most economical joist that satisfies all the requirements of Factored Total Load, Live Load deflection, and maximum depth limitation.

Where the joist span exceeds the unshaded area of the table, the row of bridging nearest the midspan shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and midspan.



LRFD

LRFD K-SERIES ECONOMY TABLE - STANDARD UNITS

Joist Designation	10K1	12K1	14K1	16K2	12K3	14K3	16K3	18K3	20K3	14K4	16K4	12K5	18K4	20K4	22K4	16K5
Depth (In.)	10	12	14	16	12	14	16	18	20	14	16	12	18	20	22	16
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft)	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5
Span (ft)																
10	825 550															
11	825 542															
12	825 455	825 550			825 550							825 550				
13	718 363	825 510			825 510							825 510				
14	618 289	750 425	825 550		825 463	825 550				825 550		825 463				
15	537 234	651 344	766 475		814 428	825 507				825 507		825 434				
16	469 192	570 282	672 390	825 550	714 351	825 467	825 550			825 467	825 550	825 396				825 550
17	415 159	504 234	592 324	768 488	630 291	742 404	825 526			825 443	825 526	825 366				825 526
18	369 134	448 197	528 272	684 409	561 245	661 339	762 456	825 550		795 397	825 490	760 317	825 550			825 490
19	331 113	402 167	472 230	612 347	502 207	592 287	682 386	771 494	825 550	712 336	820 452	681 269	825 523	825 550		825 455
20	298 97	361 142	426 197	552 297	453 177	534 246	615 330	694 423	775 517	642 287	739 386	613 230	825 490	825 550		825 426
21		327 123	385 170	499 255	409 153	483 212	556 285	630 364	702 453	582 248	670 333	555 198	759 426	825 520	825 550	754 373
22		298 106	351 147	454 222	373 132	439 184	505 247	573 316	639 393	529 215	609 289	505 172	690 370	771 461	825 548	687 323
23		271 93	321 128	415 194	340 116	402 160	462 216	523 276	583 344	483 188	556 252	462 150	630 323	703 402	777 491	627 282
24		249 81	294 170	381 170	312 101	367 141	424 189	480 242	535 302	442 165	510 221	423 132	577 284	645 353	712 431	576 248
25			270 100	351 150		339 124	390 167	441 214	493 266	408 145	469 195		532 250	594 312	657 381	529 219
26			249 88	324 133		313 110	360 148	408 190	456 236	376 129	433 173		492 222	549 277	606 338	489 194
27			231 79	300 119		289 98	334 132	378 169	421 211	349 115	402 155		454 198	508 247	561 301	453 173
28			214 70	279 106		270 88	310 118	351 151	391 189	324 103	373 138		423 177	472 221	522 270	421 155
29				259 95			289 106	327 136	364 170		232 124		394 159	439 199	486 242	391 139
30				241 86			270 96	304 123	340 153		216 112		367 144	411 179	453 219	366 126
31				226 78			252 87	285 111	318 138		203 101		343 130	384 162	424 198	342 114
32				213 71			237 79	267 101	298 126		190 92		322 118	360 147	397 180	321 103
33								252 92	280 114				303 108	339 134	373 164	
34								237 84	264 105				285 98	318 122	352 149	
35								223 77	249 96				268 90	300 112	331 137	
36								211 70	235 88				253 82	283 103	313 126	
37									222 81					268 95	297 116	
38									211 74					255 87	280 107	
39									199 69					241 81	267 98	
40									190 64					229 75	253 91	
41															241 85	
42															229 79	
43															219 73	
44															208 68	



LRFD

LRFD K-SERIES ECONOMY TABLE - STANDARD UNITS

Joist Designation	14K6	18K5	20K5	22K5	24K4	24K5	16K6	26K5	18K6	20K6	22K6	24K6	16K7	26K6	18K7	20K7
Depth (In.)	14	18	20	22	24	24	16	26	18	20	22	24	16	26	18	20
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft)	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9
Span (ft)																
14	825 550															
15	825 507															
16	825 467						825 550						825 550			
17	825 443						825 526						825 526			
18	825 408	825 550					825 490		825 550				825 490		825 550	
19	825 383	825 523	825 550				825 455		825 523	825 550			825 455	825 523	825 550	
20	787 347	825 490	825 550				825 426		825 490	825 550			825 426	825 490	825 550	
21	712 299	825 460	825 520	825 550			822 405		825 460	825 520	825 550		825 406	825 460	825 520	825 550
22	648 259	777 414	825 490	825 548			747 351		825 438	825 490	825 548		825 385	825 438	825 490	
23	592 226	709 362	793 451	825 518	825 550	825 550	682 307		774 393	825 468	825 518	825 550	760 339		825 418	825 468
24	543 199	651 318	727 396	804 483	780 516	825 544	627 269		709 345	792 430	825 495	825 544	697 298	789 382	825 448	
25	501 175	600 281	669 350	739 427	718 456	810 511	576 238	825 550	652 305	729 380	805 464	825 520	642 263	825 550	727 337	811 421
26	462 156	553 249	618 310	682 379	663 405	748 453	532 211	813 535	603 271	673 337	744 411	814 493	592 233	825 541	672 299	750 373
27	427 139	513 222	573 277	633 337	615 361	693 404	493 188	753 477	558 241	624 301	688 367	754 439	549 208	820 519	622 267	694 333
28	397 124	477 199	532 248	588 302	571 323	643 362	459 168	699 427	519 216	579 269	640 328	700 393	510 186	762 464	577 239	645 298
29		444 179	495 223	547 272	531 290	600 325	427 151	651 384	483 194	540 242	597 295	652 354	475 167	709 417	538 215	601 268
30		414 161	462 201	511 245	496 262	559 293	399 137	607 346	451 175	504 218	556 266	609 319	444 151	661 377	502 194	561 242
31		387 146	433 182	478 222	465 237	523 266	373 124	568 314	421 158	471 198	520 241	570 289	415 137	619 341	469 175	525 219
32		363 132	406 165	448 201	435 215	490 241	349 112	534 285	396 144	442 179	489 219	535 262	388 124	580 309	441 159	492 199
33		342 121	381 150	421 183	409 196	462 220		501 259	248 131	415 163	459 199	502 239		546 282	414 145	463 181
34		321 110	358 137	397 167	385 179	435 201		472 237	233 120	391 149	432 182	472 218		514 257	390 132	435 165
35		303 101	339 126	373 153	363 164	409 184		445 217	330 110	369 137	408 167	445 200		484 236	367 121	411 151
36		286 92	319 115	354 141	343 150	387 169		420 199	312 101	348 125	385 153	421 183		457 216	348 111	388 139
37			303 106	334 130	324 138	366 155		397 183		330 115	364 141	399 169		433 199		367 128
38			286 98	316 119	307 128	346 143		376 169		312 106	345 130	378 156		411 184		348 118
39			271 90	300 110	292 118	328 132		357 156		297 98	327 120	358 144		390 170		330 109
40			258 84	285 102	277 109	312 122		340 145		282 91	310 111	340 133		370 157		313 101
41				271 95	264 101	297 114		322 134			295 103	324 124		352 146		
42				259 88	252 94	283 106		307 125			282 96	309 115		336 136		
43				247 82	240 88	270 98		294 116			268 89	294 107		319 126		
44				235 76	229 82	258 92		280 108			256 83	280 100		306 118		
45					219 76	246 86		268 101				268 93		291 110		
46					208 71	235 80		256 95				256 87		279 103		
47					199 67	225 75		246 89				246 82		267 96		
48					192 63	216 70		235 83				235 77		256 90		
49								225 78						246 85		
50								216 73						235 80		
51								208 69						226 75		
52								199 65						217 71		



LRFD

LRFD K-SERIES ECONOMY TABLE - STANDARD UNITS

Joist Designation	28K6	22K7	24K7	26K7	28K7	24K8	30K7	26K8	28K8	16K9	30K8	18K9	20K9	22K9	24K9	26K9
Depth (In.)	28	22	24	26	28	24	30	26	28	16	30	18	20	22	24	26
Approx. Wt (lbs./ft.)	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
Span (ft.)																
16										825 550						
17										825 526						
18										825 490		825 550				
19										825 455		825 523	825 550			
20										825 426		825 490	825 550			
21		825 550								825 406		825 460	825 520	825 550		
22		825 548								825 385		825 438	825 490	825 548		
23		825 518	825 550			825 550				825 363		825 418	825 468	825 518	825 550	
24		825 495	825 544			825 544				825 346		825 396	825 448	825 495	825 544	
25		825 474	825 520	825 550		825 520		825 550		771 311		825 377	825 426	825 474	825 520	825 550
26		825 454	825 499	825 541		825 499		825 541		711 276		807 354	825 405	825 454	825 499	825 541
27	825 550	768 406	825 479	825 522	825 550	825 479		825 522	825 550	658 246		825 315	825 389	825 432	825 479	825 522
28	825 541	712 364	781 436	825 501	825 543	825 456		825 501	825 543	612 220		694 282	775 353	825 413	825 456	825 501
29	766 486	664 327	727 392	790 463	825 522	804 429	825 550	825 479	825 522	570 198	825 550	646 254	723 317	798 387	825 436	825 479
30	715 439	619 295	679 353	738 417	796 486	750 387	825 543	816 457	825 500	532 178	825 543	603 229	675 286	745 349	816 419	825 459
31	669 397	580 267	636 320	690 378	745 440	702 350	801 508	763 413	825 480	498 161	825 520	564 207	631 259	697 316	765 379	825 444
32	627 361	544 242	595 290	648 343	699 400	658 318	751 461	715 375	772 438	466 147	823 500	529 188	592 235	654 287	717 344	778 407
33	589 329	511 221	559 265	609 312	657 364	619 289	706 420	672 342	726 399		780 460	498 171	556 214	615 261	673 313	732 370
34	555 300	481 202	526 242	573 285	618 333	582 264	664 384	633 312	684 364		735 420	468 156	523 195	579 239	634 286	688 338
35	523 275	454 185	496 221	540 261	583 305	549 242	627 351	597 286	645 333		693 384	441 143	493 179	546 219	598 262	649 310
36	495 252	429 169	469 203	510 240	550 280	519 222	592 323	564 263	609 306		654 353	417 132	466 164	516 201	565 241	613 284
37	468 232	406 156	444 187	483 221	522 257	490 205	559 297	534 242	576 282		619 325	441 151	487 185	534 222	580 262	
38	444 214	384 144	421 172	457 204	493 237	465 189	531 274	505 223	546 260		586 300	418 139	462 170	507 204	550 241	
39	420 198	364 133	399 159	433 188	469 219	441 174	504 253	480 206	519 240		556 277	397 129	438 157	480 189	522 223	
40	399 183	346 123	379 148	412 174	445 203	420 161	478 234	456 191	492 222		529 256	376 119	417 146	456 175	496 207	
41	379 170	330 114	361 137	393 162	424 189	399 150	454 217	433 177	468 206		502 238			396 135	435 162	472 192
42	361 158	313 106	343 127	373 150	403 175	379 139	433 202	412 164	445 192		480 221			378 126	414 151	450 178
43	345 147	300 99	328 118	357 140	385 163	363 130	414 188	394 153	426 179		457 206			360 117	394 140	429 166
44	330 137	286 92	313 110	340 131	367 152	346 121	394 176	376 143	406 167		436 192			343 109	376 131	409 155
45	315 128		298 103	325 122	351 142	330 113	376 164	360 133	388 156		417 179				360 122	391 145
46	301 120		286 97	310 114	336 133	316 106	361 153	343 125	372 146		399 168				345 114	375 135
47	288 112		274 90	298 107	321 125	303 99	345 144	328 117	355 136		382 157				330 107	358 127
48	276 105		262 85	285 100	309 117	291 93	331 135	315 110	340 128		366 148				316 101	343 119
49	265 99			274 94	295 110		318 127	303 103	327 120		351 139					330 112
50	255 93			262 89	283 103		304 119	291 97	313 113		337 130					316 105
51	244 88			252 83	273 97		292 112	279 91	301 106		324 123					304 99
52	235 83			243 79	262 92		282 106	268 86	289 100		312 116					292 83
53	226 78				252 87		271 100		279 95		300 109					
54	217 74				243 82		261 94		268 89		288 103					
55	210 70				234 77		252 89		259 85		277 98					
56	202 66				226 73		243 84		249 80		268 92					
57							234 80				259 88					
58							226 76				250 83					
59							219 72				241 79					
60							211 69				234 75					



LRFD

LRFD K-SERIES ECONOMY TABLE - STANDARD UNITS

Joist Designation	28K9	30K9	18K10	20K10	22K10	24K10	26K10	28K10	22K11	30K10	30K11	24K12	26K12	28K12	30K12
Depth (In.)	28	30	18	20	22	24	26	28	22	30	30	24	26	28	30
Approx. Wt. (lbs/ft)	10.5	10.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	13.3	13.5	13.7	14.5	15.0
Span (ft.)															
18			825 550												
19			825 523	825 550											
20			825 490	825 550											
21			825 460	825 520	825 550				825 550						
22			825 438	825 490	825 548				825 548						
23			825 418	825 468	825 518	825 550			825 518			825 550			
24			825 396	825 448	825 495	825 544			825 495			825 544			
25			825 377	825 426	825 474	825 520	825 550		825 474			825 520	825 550		
26			825 361	825 405	825 454	825 499	825 541		825 454			825 499	825 541		
27	825 550		825 347	825 389	825 432	825 479	825 522	825 550	825 432			825 479	825 522	825 550	
28	825 543		822 331	825 375	825 413	825 456	825 501	825 543	825 413			825 456	825 501	825 543	
29	825 522	825 550	766 298	825 359	825 399	825 436	825 479	825 522	825 399	825 550	825 436	825 479	825 522	825 550	825
30	825 500	825 543	715 269	799 336	825 385	825 422	825 459	825 500	825 385	825 543	825 543	825 422	825 459	825 500	825 543
31	825 480	825 520	669 243	748 304	825 369	825 410	825 444	825 480	825 369	825 520	825 520	825 410	825 444	825 480	825 520
32	823 463	823 500	627 221	702 276	775 337	823 393	823 431	823 463	823 355	823 500	823 500	823 393	823 431	823 463	823 500
33	790 432	798 468	589 201	660 251	729 307	798 368	798 404	798 435	798 334	798 468	798 468	798 368	798 404	798 435	798 468
34	744 395	774 441	555 184	621 229	687 280	753 337	774 378	774 410	774 314	774 441	774 441	774 344	774 378	774 410	774 441
35	702 361	751 415	523 168	585 210	648 257	709 308	751 356	751 389	741 292	751 415	751 415	751 324	751 356	751 389	751 415
36	663 332	712 383	495 154	553 193	612 236	670 283	729 334	730 366	700 269	730 392	730 392	730 306	730 334	730 366	730 392
37	627 305	673 352		523 178	579 217	634 260	690 308	711 344	663 247	711 374	711 374	711 290	711 315	711 344	711 374
38	594 282	639 325		496 164	549 200	601 240	654 284	691 325	628 228	691 353	691 353	691 275	691 299	691 325	691 353
39	564 260	606 300		471 151	520 185	570 222	619 262	670 306	595 211	673 333	673 333	673 261	673 283	673 308	673 333
40	535 241	576 278		447 140	495 171	541 206	589 243	636 284	565 195	657 315	657 315	657 247	657 269	657 291	657 315
41	510 224	547 258			471 159	516 191	561 225	606 263	538 181	640 300	640 300	640 235	640 256	640 277	640 300
42	486 208	522 240			448 148	490 177	534 210	576 245	513 168	619 282	625 282	625 224	625 244	625 264	625 284
43	463 194	498 223			427 138	468 165	508 195	550 228	489 157	591 263	610 270	609 213	610 232	610 252	610 270
44	442 181	475 208			408 128	447 154	486 182	525 212	466 146	564 245	597 258	580 199	597 222	597 240	597 258
45	423 169	454 195				427 144	465 170	501 198		538 229	583 246	555 185	583 212	583 229	583 246
46	405 158	435 182				408 135	444 159	480 186		516 214	570 236	531 174	570 203	570 219	570 236
47	387 148	415 171				391 126	426 149	459 174		493 201	558 226	508 163	553 192	558 210	558 226
48	370 139	399 160				375 118	408 140	441 163		472 188	543 215	487 153	529 180	547 201	547 216
49	355 130	382 150					391 131	423 153		454 177	520 202		508 169	535 193	535 207
50	342 123	367 141					375 124	405 144		436 166	499 190		487 159	525 185	525 199
51	328 115	352 133					361 116	390 136		418 157	480 179		469 150	507 175	514 192
52	315 109	339 126					346 110	375 128		402 148	462 169		451 142	487 165	504 184
53	304 103	327 119						360 121		387 140	444 159			469 156	495 177
54	292 97	313 112						348 114		373 132	427 150			451 147	486 170
55	282 92	303 106						334 108		360 125	412 142			435 139	468 161
56	271 87	292 100						322 102		346 118	397 135			420 132	451 153
57		282 95								334 112	384 128				435 145
58		271 90								322 106	370 121				420 137
59		262 86								312 101	358 115				406 130
60		253 81								301 96	346 109				393 124



ASD K-SERIES ECONOMY TABLE - STANDARD UNITS

Joist Designation	10K1	12K1	14K1	16K2	12K3	14K3	16K3	18K3	20K3	14K4	16K4	12K5	18K4	20K4	22K4	16K5
Depth (in.)	10	12	14	16	12	14	16	18	20	14	16	12	18	20	22	16
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft)	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5
Span (ft)																
10	550 550															
11	550 542															
12	550 455	550 550			550 550							550 550				
13	479 363	550 510			550 510							550 510				
14	412 289	500 425	550 550		550 463	550 550				550 550		550 463				
15	358 234	434 344	511 475		543 428	550 507				550 507		550 434				
16	313 192	380 282	448 390	550 550	476 351	550 467	550 550			550 467	550 550	550 396				550 550
17	277 159	336 234	395 324	512 488	420 291	495 404	550 526			550 443	550 526	550 366				550 526
18	246 134	299 197	352 272	456 409	374 245	441 339	508 456	550 550		530 397	550 490	507 317	550 550			550 490
19	221 113	268 167	315 230	408 347	335 207	395 287	455 386	514 494	550 550	475 336	547 452	454 269	550 523	550 550		550 465
20	199 97	241 142	284 197	368 297	302 177	356 246	410 330	463 423	517 517	428 287	493 386	409 230	550 490	550 550		550 426
21		218 123	257 170	333 255	273 153	322 212	371 285	420 364	468 453	388 248	447 333	370 198	506 426	550 520	550 550	503 373
22		199 106	234 147	303 222	249 132	293 184	337 247	382 316	426 393	353 215	406 289	337 172	460 370	514 461	550 548	458 323
23		181 93	214 128	277 194	227 116	268 160	308 216	349 276	389 344	322 188	371 252	308 150	420 323	469 402	518 491	418 282
24		166 81	196 113	254 170	208 101	245 141	283 189	320 242	357 302	295 165	340 221	282 132	385 284	430 353	475 431	384 248
25			180 100	234 150		226 124	260 167	294 214	329 266	272 145	313 195		355 250	396 312	438 381	353 219
26			166 88	216 133		209 110	240 148	272 190	304 236	251 129	289 173		328 222	366 277	404 338	326 194
27			154 79	200 119		193 98	223 132	252 169	281 211	233 115	268 155		303 198	339 247	374 301	302 173
28			143 70	186 106		180 88	207 118	234 151	261 189	216 103	249 138		282 177	315 221	348 270	281 155
29				173 95			193 106	218 136	243 170		232 124		263 159	293 199	324 242	261 139
30				161 86			180 96	203 123	227 153		216 112		245 144	274 179	302 219	244 126
31				151 78			168 87	190 111	212 138		203 101		229 130	256 162	283 198	228 114
32				142 71			158 79	178 101	199 126		190 92		215 118	240 147	265 180	214 103
33								168 92	187 114				202 108	226 134	249 164	
34								158 84	176 105				190 98	212 122	235 149	
35								149 77	166 96				179 90	200 112	221 137	
36								141 70	157 88				169 82	189 103	209 126	
37									148 81					179 95	198 116	
38									141 74					170 87	187 107	
39									133 69					161 81	178 98	
40									127 64					153 75	169 91	
41															161 85	
42															153 79	
43															146 73	
44															139 68	





ASD K-SERIES ECONOMY TABLE - STANDARD UNITS

Joist Designation	14K6	18K5	20K5	22K5	24K4	24K5	16K6	26K5	18K6	20K6	22K6	24K6	16K7	26K6	18K7	20K7
Depth (In.)	14	18	20	22	24	24	16	26	18	20	22	24	16	26	18	20
Approx. Wt. (lbs./ft)	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9
Span (ft)																
14	550 550															
15	550 507															
16	550 467						550 550						550 550			
17	550 443						550 526						550 526			
18	550 408	550 550					550 490		550 550				550 490		550 550	
19	550 383	550 523	550 550				550 455		550 523	550 550			550 455		550 523	550 550
20	525 347	550 490	550 550				550 426		550 490	550 550			550 426		550 490	550 550
21	475 299	550 460	550 520	550 550			548 405		550 460	550 520	550 550		550 406		550 460	550 520
22	432 259	518 414	550 490	550 548			498 351		550 438	550 490	550 548		550 385		550 438	550 490
23	395 226	473 362	529 451	550 518	550 550	550 550	455 307		516 393	550 468	550 518	550 339	507 339		550 418	550 468
24	362 199	434 318	485 396	536 483	520 516	550 544	418 269		473 345	528 430	550 495	550 544	465 298		526 382	550 448
25	334 175	400 281	446 350	493 427	479 456	540 511	384 238	550 550	435 305	486 380	537 464	550 520	428 263	550 550	485 337	541 421
26	308 156	369 249	412 310	455 379	442 405	499 453	355 211	542 535	402 271	449 337	496 411	543 493	395 233	550 541	448 299	500 373
27	285 139	342 222	382 277	422 337	410 361	462 404	329 188	502 477	372 241	416 301	459 367	503 439	366 208	547 519	415 267	463 333
28	265 124	318 199	355 248	392 302	381 323	429 362	306 168	466 427	346 216	386 269	427 328	467 393	340 186	508 464	385 239	430 298
29		296 179	330 223	365 272	354 290	400 325	285 151	434 384	322 194	360 242	398 295	435 354	317 167	473 417	359 215	401 268
30		276 161	308 201	341 245	331 262	373 293	266 137	405 346	301 175	336 218	371 266	406 319	296 151	441 377	335 194	374 242
31		258 146	289 182	319 222	310 237	349 266	249 124	379 314	281 158	314 198	347 241	380 289	277 137	413 341	313 175	350 219
32		242 132	271 165	299 201	290 215	327 241	233 112	356 285	264 144	295 179	326 219	357 262	259 124	387 309	294 159	328 199
33		228 121	254 150	281 183	273 196	308 220		334 259	248 131	277 163	306 199	335 239		364 282	276 145	309 181
34		214 110	239 137	265 167	257 179	290 201		315 237	233 120	261 149	288 182	315 218		343 257	260 132	290 165
35		202 101	226 126	249 153	242 164	273 184		297 217	220 110	246 137	272 167	297 200		323 236	245 121	274 151
36		191 92	213 115	236 141	229 150	258 169		280 199	208 101	232 125	257 153	281 183		305 216	232 111	259 139
37			202 106	223 130	216 138	244 155		265 183		220 115	243 141	266 169		289 199		245 128
38			191 98	211 119	205 128	231 143		251 169		208 106	230 130	252 156		274 184		232 118
39			181 90	200 110	195 118	219 132		238 156		198 98	218 120	239 144		260 170		220 109
40			172 84	190 102	185 109	208 122		227 145		188 91	207 111	227 133		247 157		209 101
41				181 95	176 101	198 114		215 134			197 103	216 124		235 146		
42				173 88	168 94	189 106		205 125			188 96	206 115		224 136		
43				165 82	160 88	180 98		196 116			179 89	196 107		213 126		
44				157 76	153 82	172 92		187 108			171 83	187 100		204 118		
45				146 76	164 86	179 98		179 101				179 93		194 110		
46				139 71	157 80	171 95		171 95				171 87		186 103		
47				133 67	150 75	164 89		164 89				164 82		178 96		
48				128 63	144 70	157 83		157 83				157 77		171 90		
49								150 78						164 85		
50								144 73						157 80		
51								139 69						151 75		
52								133 65						145 71		



ASD K-SERIES ECONOMY TABLE - STANDARD UNITS

Joist Designation	28K6	22K7	24K7	26K7	28K7	24K8	30K7	26K8	28K8	16K9	30K8	18K9	20K9	22K9	24K9	26K9
Depth (In.)	28	22	24	26	28	24	30	26	28	16	30	18	20	22	24	26
Approx. Wt (lbs./ft.)	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
Span (ft.)																
16										550						
17										550						
18										550		550				
19										550		550	550			
20										550		550	550			
21		550								550		550	550	550		
22		550								550		550	550	550		
23		550	550			550				550		550	550	550	550	
24		550	550			550				550		550	550	550	550	
25		550	550	550		550		550		514		550	550	550	550	550
26		550	550	550		550		550		474		538	550	550	550	550
27	550	512	550	550	550	550		550	550	439		498	550	550	550	550
28	548	475	521	550	550	550		550	550	408		463	517	550	550	550
29	511	443	485	527	550	536	550	550	550	380	550	431	482	532	550	550
30	477	413	453	492	531	500	550	544	550	355	550	402	450	497	544	550
31	446	387	424	460	497	468	534	509	550	332	550	376	421	465	510	550
32	418	363	397	432	466	439	501	477	515	311	549	353	395	436	478	519
33	393	341	373	406	438	413	471	448	484		520	332	371	410	449	488
34	370	321	351	382	412	388	443	422	456		490	312	349	386	423	459
35	349	303	331	360	389	366	418	398	430		462	294	329	364	399	433
36	330	286	313	340	367	346	395	376	406		436	278	311	344	377	409
37	312	271	296	322	348	327	373	356	384		413	294	325	356	387	
38	296	256	281	305	329	310	354	337	364		391	279	308	338	367	
39	280	243	266	289	313	294	336	320	346		371	265	292	320	348	
40	266	231	253	275	297	280	319	304	328		353	251	278	304	331	
41	253	220	241	262	283	266	303	289	312		335	264	290	315		
42	241	209	229	249	269	253	289	275	297		320	252	276	300		
43	230	200	219	238	257	242	276	263	284		305	240	263	286		
44	220	191	209	227	245	231	263	251	271		291	229	251	273		
45	210	182	199	217	234	220	251	240	259		278	212	231	255		
46	201	170	191	207	224	211	241	229	248		266	200	220	240		
47	192	163	183	199	214	202	230	219	237		255	188	207	227		
48	184	152	175	190	206	194	221	210	227		244	178	197	216		
49	177	141	163	178	193	181	212	202	218		234	168	187	206		
50	170	130	152	167	182	170	203	194	209		225	158	177	196		
51	163	119	141	156	171	160	194	186	201		216	148	167	186		
52	157	108	130	145	160	149	185	179	193		208	138	157	176		
53	151	97	121	136	151	140	176	168	186		200	128	147	166		
54	145	86	111	126	141	130	167	159	179		192	118	137	156		
55	140	75	100	115	130	120	158	150	168		185	108	127	146		
56	135	64	89	104	119	108	149	141	159		179	98	117	136		
57																
58																
59																
60																



STANDARD ASD LOAD TABLE

STANDARD LRFD LOAD TABLE

FOR TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS (S TYPE) and (R TYPE)

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
 ASD Load Table adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 15, 1989
 LRFD Load Table adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 1, 2000
 Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

Joist extensions are commonly furnished to support a variety of overhang conditions. Two types are pictured below. The first is the TOP CHORD EXTENSION or "S" TYPE, which has only the top chord angles extended. The second is the EXTENDED END or "R" TYPE in which the standard 2½, (64 mm) end bearing depth is maintained over the entire length of the extension. The "S" TYPE extension is so designated because of its Simple nature whereas the "R" TYPE involves Reinforcing the top chord angles. The **specifying professional** should be aware that an "S" TYPE is more economical and should be specified whenever possible.

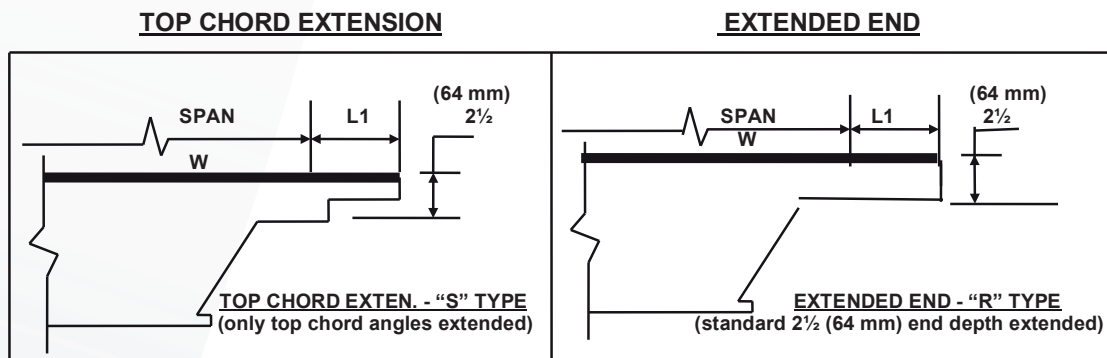
The following load tables are for K-Series TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS and EXTENDED ENDS for **ASD** and **LRFD** methods of design. The tabulated values are the maximum allowable uniform load in pounds per linear foot (kiloNewton/meter). The "S" and "I" numbers shown in the load tables are the Elastic Section Modulus and Moment of Inertia of the extension (Section) number with which they are associated.

In cases where it is not possible to meet specific job requirements with a 2½" (64 mm) deep "R" type extension (refer to "S" and "I" values in the Extended End Load Table), the depth of the extension must be increased to provide greater load-carrying capacity.

The "S" and "R" extension numbers are intended to be associated with Standard K-Series Joist Sizes of matching Section Number. When possible, the extension number should be limited to no more than the Standard K-Series Joist Section Number, for optimum economy.

When TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS or EXTENDED ENDS are specified the bracing requirements must be considered by the specifying professional.

It should be noted that an "R" TYPE extension must be specified when building details dictate a 2½, (64 mm) depth at the end of the extension. In the absence of specific instructions, the joist manufacturer may provide either type.



W = Uniform Load L1= Length of Extension SPAN = See K-Series Standard Specification for Definition of Span



ASD

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (R TYPE)
Based on a Yield Strength of 50 ksi
Pounds Per Linear Foot

TYPE	"S" (in. ³)	"I" (in. ⁴)	LENGTH (L1)											
			0'-6"	1'-0"	1'-6"	2'-0"	2'-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"
R1	0.895	1.119	550	550	550	550	550	446	332	257	205	167	139	117
R2	0.923	1.157	550	466	228	550	550	460	343	265	211	172	143	121
R3	1.039	1.299	550	550	550	550	550	518	386	299	238	194	161	136
R4	1.147	1.433	550	550	550	550	550	550	426	330	263	214	178	150
R5	1.249	1.561	550	550	550	550	550	550	464	359	286	233	194	164
R6	1.352	1.690	550	550	550	550	550	550	502	389	310	253	210	177
R7	1.422	1.802	550	550	550	550	550	550	528	409	326	266	221	186
R8	1.558	1.948	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	448	357	291	242	204
R9	1.673	2.091	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	481	384	313	260	219
R10	1.931	2.414	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	443	361	300	253
R11	2.183	2.729	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	501	408	339	287
R12	2.413	3.016	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	451	375	317

ASD

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (S TYPE)
Based on a Maximum Yield Strength of 50 ksi
Pounds Per Linear Foot

TYPE	"S" (in. ³)	"I" (in. ⁴)	LENGTH (L1)											
			0'-6"	1'-0"	1'-6"	2'-0"	2'-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"			
S1	0.099	0.088	550	363	178	105								
S2	0.127	0.138	550	466	228	135								
S3	0.144	0.156	550	529	259	153								
S4	0.160	0.172	550	550	288	170	112							
S5	0.176	0.188	550	550	316	187	123							
S6	0.192	0.204	550	550	345	204	135							
S7	0.241	0.306	550	550	433	256	169	120						
S8	0.266	0.332	550	550	478	283	187	132						
S9	0.288	0.358	550	550	518	306	202	143	107					
S10	0.380	0.544	550	550	550	404	267	189	141	109				
S11	0.438	0.622	550	550	550	466	307	218	162	126	100			
S12	0.494	0.696	550	550	550	526	347	246	183	142	113			



LRFD

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (R TYPE)
Based on a Yield Strength of 50 ksi
Pounds Per Linear Foot

TYPE	"S" (in. ³)	"I" (in. ⁴)	LENGTH (L1)											
			0'-6"	1'-0"	1'-6"	2'-0"	2'-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"
R1	0.895	1.119	825	544	825	157	825	669	498	385	307	250	208	175
R2	0.923	1.157	825	700	343	202	825	690	514	399	318	259	216	181
R3	1.039	1.299	825	793	388	229	825	777	579	448	358	292	243	205
R4	1.147	1.433	825	825	825	825	825	825	639	495	394	321	267	225
R5	1.249	1.561	825	825	825	280	184	825	696	538	429	349	291	246
R6	1.352	1.690	825	825	517	825	202	825	753	583	465	379	315	265
R7	1.422	1.802	825	825	649	825	253	825	792	613	489	399	331	279
R8	1.558	1.948	825	825	825	424	280	825	825	672	535	436	363	306
R9	1.673	2.091	825	825	825	825	825	214	160	721	576	469	390	328
R10	1.931	2.414	825	825	825	825	400	283	211	163	664	541	450	379
R11	2.183	2.729	825	825	825	825	460	825	825	825	751	612	508	430
R12	2.413	3.016	825	825	825	825	520	825	274	825	169	676	562	475

LRFD

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (S TYPE)
Based on a Yield Strength of 50 ksi
Pounds Per Linear Foot

TYPE	"S" (in. ³)	"I" (in. ⁴)	LENGTH (L1)											
			0'-6"	1'-0"	1'-6"	2'-0"	2'-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"			
S1	0.099	0.088	825	544	267	157								
S2	0.127	0.138	825	700	343	202								
S3	0.144	0.156	825	793	388	229								
S4	0.160	0.172	825	825	432	255	168							
S5	0.176	0.188	825	825	474	280	184							
S6	0.192	0.204	825	825	517	306	202							
S7	0.241	0.306	825	825	649	384	253	180						
S8	0.266	0.332	825	825	717	424	280	198						
S9	0.288	0.358	825	825	777	459	303	214	160					
S10	0.380	0.544	825	825	825	606	400	283	211	163				
S11	0.438	0.622	825	825	825	699	460	327	243	189	150			
S12	0.494	0.696	825	825	825	789	520	369	274	213	169			



STANDARD ASD LOAD TABLE

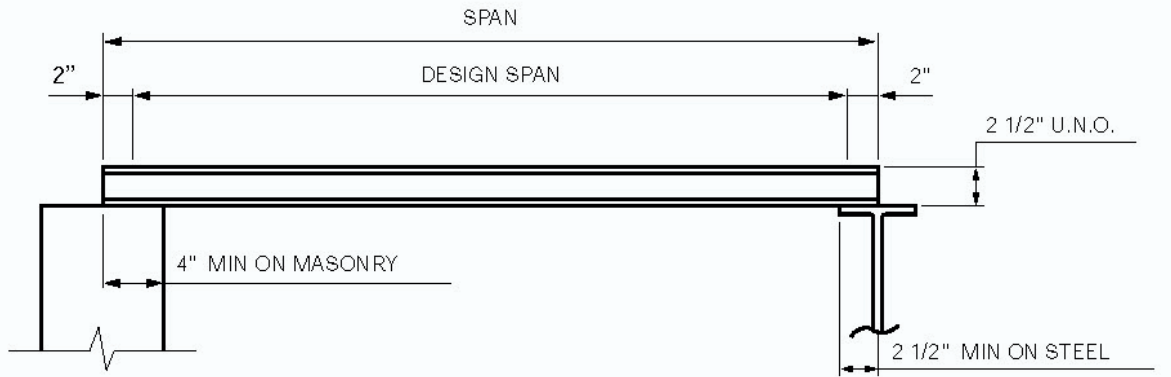
STANDARD LRFD LOAD TABLE

FOR JOIST SUBSTITUTES AND OUTRIGGERS

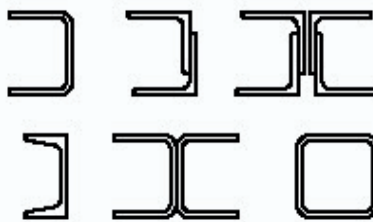
Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
 LRFD Load Table adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 1, 2001
 Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

JOIST SUBSTITUTES, SIMPLE SPAN LOAD TABLES

Joist substitutes are 2.5 inch (64 mm) deep sections intended for use in very short spans (less than 10 feet (3.05 m)) where Open Web Steel Joists are impractical. They are commonly specified to span over hallways and short spans in skewed bays.



Joist substitutes are solid members that can be manufactured from material conforming to the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications and can be made of hot rolled or cold-formed channels or HSS as shown below.



Full lateral support to the compressive flange is provided by attachments to the deck. Caution must be exercised during erection since joist substitutes exhibit some degree of instability. After erection and before loads of any description are placed on the joist substitutes, the ends must be attached to the supports per the SJI Standard Specification for Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series and the deck installed and attached to the top flange.

The Simple Span Joist Substitutes Load Tables list uniform loads based on **LRFD** and **ASD** methods of design and are shown in U.S. Customary Units.

The **BLACK** figures in the **LRFD** Load Table gives the TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity in pounds per linear foot, of 2.5 Inch Joist Substitutes. The **BLACK** figures in the **ASD** Load Table gives the TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity in pounds per linear foot, of 2.5 Inch Joist Substitutes.

The **RED** figures in the Load Table represent the unfactored, uniform load, in pounds per linear foot, which will produce an approximate joist substitute deflection of 1/360 of the span. This load can be linearly prorated to obtain the unfactored, uniform load for supplementary deflection criteria (i.e. an unfactored uniform load which will produce a joist substitute deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the **RED** figure by 360/240). In no case shall the prorated, unfactored load exceed the unfactored TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist substitute as given in the **ASD** Load Table for 2.5 Inch Simple Span Joist Substitutes, **K-Series**.

Minimum section properties shall be provided for the particular 2.5K type specified even at shorter spans where the developed load capacity may exceed 550 plf (**ASD**) or 825 plf (**LRFD**).

2.5K JOIST SUBSTITUTES PROPERTIES			
2.5K TYPE	2.5K1	2.5K2	2.5K3
S in ³	0.62	0.86	1.20
I in ⁴	0.77	1.07	1.50
Approximate weight (lbs/ft)	3.0	4.2	6.4

LRFD

LOAD TABLES FOR 2.5 INCH SIMPLE SPAN JOIST SUBSTITUTES, K-SERIES			
Based on a Maximum Yield Strength of 50 ksi			
Designation	2.5K1	2.5K2	2.5K3
Span (ft-in)	Pounds per Linear foot		
4'-0"	825	825	825
	550	550	550
5'-0"	825	825	825
	326	452	550
6'-0"	579	804	825
	182	253	354
7'-0"	418	580	810
	112	155	218
8'-0"	316	439	612
	73	102	143
9'-0"	0	343	480
	0	71	99
10'-0"	0	0	385
	0	0	71

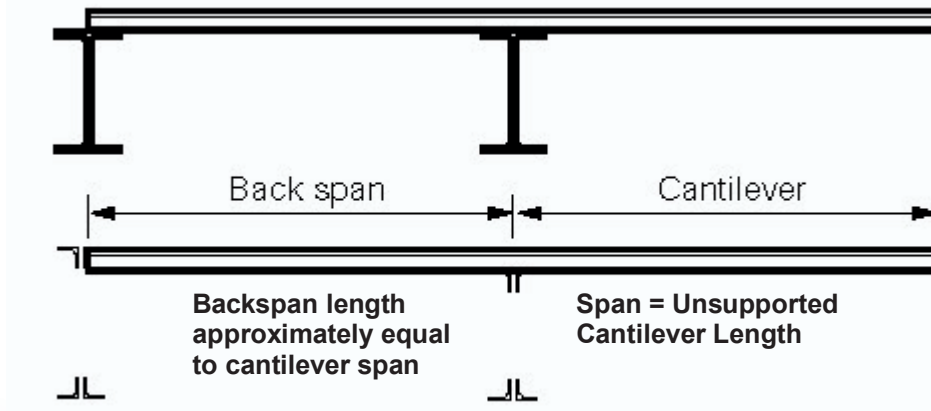
ASD

LOAD TABLES FOR 2.5 INCH SIMPLE SPAN JOIST SUBSTITUTES, K-SERIES			
Based on a Maximum Yield Strength of 50 ksi			
Designation	2.5K1	2.5K2	2.5K3
Span (ft-in)	Pounds per Linear Foot		
4'-0"	550	550	550
	550	550	550
5'-0"	550	550	550
	326	452	550
6'-0"	386	536	550
	182	253	354
7'-0"	279	387	540
	112	155	218
8'-0"	211	293	408
	73	102	143
9'-0"	0	229	320
	0	71	99
10'-0"	0	0	257
	0	0	71



JOIST SUBSTITUTES, OUTRIGGERS LOAD TABLES

Joist substitutes may be used in an outrigger condition where the member is overhanging one support as illustrated below where a portion is the back span and the remainder is the cantilever span or outrigger. Joist substitutes used in this configuration are 2.5 inch (64 mm) deep sections.



The Joist Outriggers Load Tables list uniform loads based on **LRFD** and **ASD** methods of design and are shown in U.S. Customary

The **BLACK** figures in the **LRFD** Load Table gives the TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity in pounds per linear foot, of 2.5 Inch Joist Outriggers. The **BLACK** figures in the **ASD** Load Table gives the TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity in pounds per linear foot, of 2.5 Inch Joist Outriggers.

Serviceability requirements must be checked by the specifying professional. When calculating the actual live load deflection at the end of the cantilever it is necessary to consider the length of the back span.

Minimum section properties shall be provided for the particular 2.5K type specified even at shorter spans where the developed load capacity may exceed 550 plf (**ASD**) or 825 plf (**LRFD**).



LRFD

LOAD TABLES FOR 2.5 INCH JOIST OUTRIGGERS, K-SERIES									
OUTRIGGER TYPE	TOTAL ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR UNSUPPORTED CANTILEVER PLF								
	SPAN ft-in								
	2'-0"	2'-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"
2.5K1	825	744	516	379	291	229	186	153	129
2.5K2	825	825	717	526	403	318	258	213	179
2.5K3	825	825	825	735	562	444	360	297	250

ASD

LOAD TABLES FOR 2.5 INCH JOIST OUTRIGGERS, K-SERIES									
OUTRIGGER TYPE	TOTAL ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR UNSUPPORTED CANTILEVER PLF								
	SPAN ft-in								
	2'-0"	2'-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"
2.5K1	550	496	344	253	194	153	124	102	86
2.5K2	550	550	478	351	269	212	172	142	119
2.5K3	550	550	550	490	375	296	240	198	167



Notes:



STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES AND DEEP LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH-SERIES

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 10, 2006
Revised to May 18, 2010, Effective December 31, 2010

SECTION 100.

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

100.1 SCOPE

The *Standard Specification for Longspan Steel Joists, LH-Series and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, DLH-Series*, hereafter referred to as the Specification, covers the design, manufacture, application, and erection stability and handling of Longspan Steel Joists **LH-Series**, and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series** in buildings or other structures, where other structures are defined as those structures designed, manufactured, and erected in a manner similar to buildings.. **LH-** and **DLH-Series** joists shall be designed using Allowable Stress Design (ASD) or Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) in accordance with this Specification. Steel joists shall be erected in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, Code of Federal Regulations 29CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection. The erection of **LH-** and **DLH-Series** joists 144 ft. (43.9 m) or less is governed by Section 1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists and joists over this length by Section 1926.756 Beams and Columns.

This Specification includes Sections 100 through 105.

100.2 DEFINITION

The term "Longspan Steel Joists **LH-Series** and Deep Longspan Steel Joists **DLH-Series**", as used herein, refers to open web, load-carrying members utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel, including cold-formed steel whose yield strength has been attained by cold working, suitable for the direct support of floors and roof slabs or decks. The **LH-Series** joists have been standardized in depths from 18 inches (457 mm) through 48 inches (1219 mm), for spans up through 96 feet (29260 mm). The **DLH-Series** joists have been standardized in depths from 52 inches (1321 mm) through 120 inches (3048 mm), for spans up through 240 feet (73150 mm).

The **LH-** and **DLH-Series** standard joist designations are determined by their nominal depth at the center of the span, followed by the letters **LH** or **DLH** as appropriate, and then by the chord size designation assigned. The chord size designations range from 02 to 25. Therefore, as a performance based specification, the **LH-** and **DLH-Series** standard joist designations listed in the following Standard Load Tables shall support the uniformly distributed loads as provided in the appropriate tables:

Standard LRFD Load Table Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series** – U.S. Customary Units
Standard ASD Load Table Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series** – U.S. Customary Units
Standard LRFD Load Table Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series** – U.S. Customary Units
Standard ASD Load Table Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series** – U.S. Customary Units



American National Standard SJI-LH/DLH-2010

And the following Standard Load Tables published electronically at www.steeljoist.org/loadtables

Standard LRFD Load Table Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series** – S.I. Units
Standard ASD Load Table Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series** – S.I. Units
Standard LRFD Load Table Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series** – S.I. Units
Standard ASD Load Table Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series** – S.I. Units

An alternate method of specifying a standard **LH-Series** joist is to provide the designation in a “load/load” sequence. The format used is ddLHtl/ll where:

dd is the nominal depth of the joist in inches (mm)

tl is the total uniformly distributed load applied to the joist top chord, plf (kN/m)

ll is the uniform live load for which the deflection shall be checked and limited as required by the Specification, plf (kN/m)

The load/load **LH-Series** joists can be specified in depths from 14 inches (356 mm) through 120 inches (3048 mm) and spans from 14 feet (4267 mm) up through 240 feet (73152 mm). The maximum uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity of 2400 plf (35.03 kN/m) in ASD and 3600 plf (52.54 kN/m) in LRFD has been established for this alternate **LH-Series** format. The maximum capacity for any given load/load **LH-Series** joist is a function of span, depth and chord size.

Six standard types of **LH-** and **DLH-Series** joists are designed and manufactured. These types are underslung (top chord bearing) or square-ended (bottom chord bearing), with parallel chords or with single or double pitched top chords. A pitch of the joist top chord up to 1/2 inch per foot (1:24) is allowed. The standard joist designation depth shall be the depth at mid-span.

100.3 STRUCTURAL DESIGN DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The design drawings and specifications shall meet the requirements in the *Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders*, except for deviations specifically identified in the design drawings and/or specifications.

SECTION 101. REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS, CODES AND STANDARDS

101.1 REFERENCES

American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. (AISC)

ANSI/AISC 360-10 *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*

American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI)

ANSI/AISI S100-2007 *North American Specification for Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*

ANSI/AISI S100-07/S1-09 , *Supplement No. 1 to the North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*, 2007 Edition

ANSI/AISI S100-07/S2-10 , *Supplement No. 2 to the North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*, 2007 Edition



American Society of Testing and Materials, ASTM International (ASTM)

- ASTM A6/A6M-09, Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling
- ASTM A36/A36M-08, Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
- ASTM A242/242M-04 (2009), Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel
- ASTM A307-07b, Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
- ASTM A325/325M-09, Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi [830 MPa] Minimum Tensile Strength
- ASTM A370-09ae1, Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products
- ASTM A500/A500M-07, Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes
- ASTM A529/A529M-05, Standard Specification for High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality
- ASTM A572/A572M-07, Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel
- ASTM A588/A588M-05, Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, up to 50 ksi [345 MPa] Minimum Yield Point, with Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance
- ASTM A606/A606M-09, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance
- ASTM A992/A992M-06a, Standard Specification for Structural Steel Shapes
- ASTM A1008/A1008M-09, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable
- ASTM A1011/A1011M-09a, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra-High Strength

American Welding Society (AWS)

- AWS A5.1/A5.1M-2004, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding
- AWS A5.5/A5.5M:2006, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding
- AWS A5.17/A5.17M-97:R2007, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding
- AWS A5.18/A5.18M:2005, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding
- AWS A5.20/A5.20M:2005, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding
- AWS A5.23/A5.23M:2007, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding
- AWS A5.28/A5.28M:2005, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding
- AWS A5.29/A5.29M:2005, Specification for Low Alloy Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding

101.2 OTHER REFERENCES

The following references are non-ANSI Standard documents and as such, are provided solely as sources of commentary or additional information related to topics in this Specification:

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)

SEI/ASCE 7-10 *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*

Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C.



Steel Joist Institute (SJI)

SJI-COSP-2010, *Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 3 (2007), *Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads*

Technical Digest No. 5 (1988), *Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors*

Technical Digest No. 6 (2011), *Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads*

Technical Digest No. 8 (2008), *Welding of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 9 (2008), *Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 10 (2003), *Design of Fire Resistive Assemblies with Steel Joists*

Technical Digest No. 11 (2007), *Design of Lateral Load Resisting Frames Using Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 12 (2007), *Evaluation and Modification of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Steel Structures Painting Council (SSPC) (2000), *Steel Structures Painting Manual, Volume 2, Systems and Specifications*, Paint Specification No. 15, Steel Joist Shop Primer, May 1, 1999, Pittsburgh, PA.

SECTION 102. MATERIALS

102.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of **LH-** and **DLH-**Series joists shall conform to one of the following ASTM Specifications:

- Carbon Structural Steel, ASTM A36/A36M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, ASTM A242/A242M.
- Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes, ASTM A500/A500M.
- High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality, ASTM A529/A529M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel, ASTM A572/A572M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel up to 50 ksi [345 MPa] Minimum Yield Point with Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A588/A588M.
- Steel, Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A606/A606M.
- Structural Steel Shapes, ASTM A992/A992M.
- Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable, ASTM A1008/A1008M.
- Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra High Strength, ASTM A1011/A1011M.

or shall be of suitable quality ordered or produced to other than the listed specifications, provided that such material in the state used for final assembly and manufacture is weldable and is proved by tests performed by the producer or manufacturer to have the properties specified in Section 102.2.



102.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Steel used for **LH-** and **DLH-**Series joists shall have a minimum yield strength determined in accordance with one of the procedures specified in this section, which is equal to the yield strength* assumed in the design.

*The term "Yield Strength" as used herein shall designate the yield level of a material as determined by the applicable method outlined in paragraph 13.1 "Yield Point", and in paragraph 13.2 "Yield Strength", of ASTM A370, *Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products*, or as specified in paragraph 102.2 of this specification.

Evidence that the steel furnished meets or exceeds the design yield strength shall, if requested, be provided in the form of an affidavit or by witnessed or certified test reports.

For material used without consideration of increase in yield strength resulting from cold forming, the specimens shall be taken from as-rolled material. In the case of material, the mechanical properties of which conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, the test specimens and procedures shall conform to those of such specifications and to ASTM A370.

In the case of material, the mechanical properties of which do not conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, the test specimens and procedures shall conform to the applicable requirements of ASTM A370, and the specimens shall exhibit a yield strength equal to or exceeding the design yield strength and an elongation of not less than (a) 20 percent in 2 inches (51 millimeters) for sheet and strip, or (b) 18 percent in 8 inches (203 millimeters) for plates, shapes and bars with adjustments for thickness for plates, shapes and bars as prescribed in ASTM A36/A36M, A242/A242M, A500/A500M, A529/A529M, A572/A572M, A588/A588M, A992/A992M whichever specification is applicable, on the basis of design yield strength.

The number of tests shall be as prescribed in ASTM A6/A6M for plates, shapes, and bars; and ASTM A606/A606M, A1008/A1008M and A1011/A1011M for sheet and strip.

If as-formed strength is utilized, the test reports shall show the results of tests performed on full section specimens in accordance with the provisions of the AISI North American Specifications for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members. They shall also indicate compliance with these provisions and with the following additional requirements:

- a) The yield strength calculated from the test data shall equal or exceed the design yield strength.
- b) Where tension tests are made for acceptance and control purposes, the tensile strength shall be at least 8 percent greater than the yield strength of the section.
- c) Where compression tests are used for acceptance and control purposes, the specimen shall withstand a gross shortening of 2 percent of its original length without cracking. The length of the specimen shall be not greater than 20 times the least radius of gyration.
- d) If any test specimen fails to pass the requirements of the subparagraphs (a), (b), or (c) above, as applicable, two retests shall be made of specimens from the same lot. Failure of one of the retest specimens to meet such requirements shall be the cause for rejection of the lot represented by the specimens.

102.3 WELDING ELECTRODES

The following electrodes shall be used for arc welding:

- a) For connected members both having a specified minimum yield strength greater than 36 ksi (250 MPa).
 - AWS A5.1: E70XX
 - AWS A5.5: E70XX-X
 - AWS A5.17: F7XX–EXXX, F7XX–ECXXX flux electrode combination
 - AWS A5.18: ER70S-X, E70C-XC, E70C-XM



American National Standard SJI-LH/DLH-2010

AWS A5.20: E7XT-X, E7XT-XM
AWS A5.23: F7XX-EXXX-XX, F7XX-ECXXX-XX
AWS A5.28: ER70S-XXX, E70C-XXX
AWS A5.29: E7XTX-X, E7XTX-XM

- b) For connected members both having a specified minimum yield strength of 36 ksi (250 MPa) or one having a specified minimum yield strength of 36 ksi (250 MPa), and the other having a specified minimum yield strength greater than 36 ksi (250 MPa).

AWS A5.1: E60XX
AWS A5.17: F6XX-EXXX, F6XX-ECXXX flux electrode combination
AWS A5.20: E6XT-X, E6XT-XM
AWS A5.29: E6XTX-X, E6XTX-XM
or any of those listed in Section 102.3(a).

Other welding methods, providing equivalent strength as demonstrated by tests, shall be permitted to be used.

102.4 PAINT

The standard shop paint is intended to protect the steel for only a short period of exposure in ordinary atmospheric conditions and shall be considered an impermanent and provisional coating.

When specified, the standard shop paint shall conform to one of the following:

- a) Steel Structures Painting Council Specification, SSPC No. 15.
- b) Or, shall be a shop paint which meets the minimum performance requirements of the above listed specification.

SECTION 103.

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

103.1 METHOD

Joists shall be designed in accordance with this specification as simply-supported trusses supporting a floor or roof deck so constructed as to brace the top chord of the joists against lateral buckling. Where any applicable design feature is not specifically covered herein, the design shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

- a) Where the steel used consists of hot-rolled shapes, bars or plates, use the American Institute of Steel Construction, *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*.
- b) For members which are cold-formed from sheet or strip steel, use the American Iron and Steel Institute, *North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*.

Design Basis:

Steel joist designs shall be in accordance with the provisions in this Standard Specification using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) or Allowable Strength Design (ASD) as specified by the **specifying professional** for the project.

Loads, Forces and Load Combinations:

The loads and forces used for the steel joist design shall be calculated by the **specifying professional** in accordance with the applicable building code and specified and provided on the contract drawings.



The load combinations shall be specified by the **specifying professional** on the contract drawings in accordance with the applicable building code or, in the absence of a building code, the load combinations shall be those stipulated in SEI/ASCE 7. For LRFD designs, the load combinations in SEI/ASCE 7, Section 2.3 apply. For ASD designs, the load combinations in SEI/ASCE 7, Section 2.4 apply.

103.2 DESIGN AND ALLOWABLE STRESSES

Design Using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD)

Joists shall have their components so proportioned that the required stresses, f_u , shall not exceed ϕF_n where:

- f_u = required stress ksi (MPa)
- F_n = nominal stress ksi (MPa)
- ϕ = resistance factor
- ϕF_n = design stress

Design Using Allowable Strength Design (ASD)

Joists shall have their components so proportioned that the required stresses, f , shall not exceed F_n / Ω where:

- f = required stress ksi (MPa)
- F_n = nominal stress ksi (MPa)
- Ω = safety factor
- F_n / Ω = allowable stress

Stresses:

For Chords: The calculation of design or allowable stress shall be based on a yield strength, F_y , of the material used in manufacturing equal to 50 ksi (345 MPa).

For all other joist elements: The calculation of design or allowable stress shall be based on a yield strength, F_y , of the material used in manufacturing, but shall not be less than 36 ksi (250 MPa) or greater than 50 ksi (345 MPa).

Note: Yield strengths greater than 50 ksi shall not be used for the design of any joist members.

(a) Tension: $\phi_t = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_t = 1.67$ (ASD)

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_y \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{103.2-1}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_y \text{ (ASD)} \tag{103.2-2}$$

(b) Compression: $\phi_c = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_c = 1.67$ (ASD)

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_{cr} \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{103.2-3}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_{cr} \text{ (ASD)} \tag{103.2-4}$$

For members with $k\ell/r \leq 4.71\sqrt{E/QF_y}$

$$F_{cr} = Q \left[0.658 \left(\frac{QF_y}{F_e} \right) \right] F_y \tag{103.2-5}$$



For members with $k\ell/r > 4.71\sqrt{E/QF_y}$

$$F_{cr} = 0.877F_e \quad (103.2-6)$$

Where F_e = Elastic buckling stress determined in accordance with Equation 103.2-7

$$F_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(k\ell/r\right)^2} \quad (103.2-7)$$

In the above equations, ℓ is taken as the distance in inches (millimeters) between panel points for the chord members and the appropriate length for a compression or tension web member, and r is the corresponding least radius of gyration of the member or any component thereof. E is equal to 29,000 ksi (200,000 MPa).

For hot-rolled sections and cold formed angles, Q is the full reduction factor for slender compression members as defined in the AISC *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*, except that when the first primary compression web member is a crimped-end angle member, whether hot-rolled or cold formed:

$$Q = [5.25/(w/t)] + t \leq 1.0 \quad (103.2-8)$$

Where: w = angle leg length, inches
 t = angle leg thickness, inches

or,

$$Q = [5.25/(w/t)] + (t/25.4) \leq 1.0 \quad (103.2-9)$$

Where: w = angle leg length, millimeters
 t = angle leg thickness, millimeters

For all other cold-formed sections the method of calculating the nominal compression strength is given in the AISI, *North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*.

(c) Bending: $\phi_b = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_b = 1.67$ (ASD)

Bending calculations are to be based on using the elastic section modulus.

For chords and web members other than solid rounds: $F_n = F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 0.9F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (103.2-10)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.6F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (103.2-11)$$

For web members of solid round cross section: $F_n = 1.6 F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 1.45F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (103.2-12)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.95F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (103.2-13)$$



For bearing plates used in joist seats: $F_n = 1.5 F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 1.35F_y \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{103.2-14}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.90F_y \text{ (ASD)} \tag{103.2-15}$$

(d) Weld Strength:

Shear at throat of fillet welds, flare bevel groove welds, partial joint penetration groove welds, and plug/slot welds:

$$\text{Nominal Shear Stress} = F_{nw} = 0.6F_{\text{exx}} \tag{103.2-16}$$

LRFD: $\phi_w = 0.75$

$$\text{Design Shear Strength} = \phi R_n = \phi_w F_{nw} A = 0.45F_{\text{exx}} A_w \tag{103.2-17}$$

ASD: $\Omega_w = 2.0$

$$\text{Allowable Shear Strength} = R_n/\Omega_w = F_{nw}A/\Omega_w = 0.3F_{\text{exx}} A_w \tag{103.2-18}$$

Made with E70 series electrodes or F7XX-EXXX flux-electrode combinations $F_{\text{exx}} = 70$ ksi (483 MPa)

Made with E60 series electrodes or F6XX-EXXX flux-electrode combinations $F_{\text{exx}} = 60$ ksi (414 MPa)

A_w = effective throat area, where:

For fillet welds, A_w = effective throat area, (other design methods demonstrated to provide sufficient strength by testing shall be permitted to be used);

For flare bevel groove welds, the effective weld area is based on a weld throat width, T, where:

$$T \text{ (inches)} = 0.12D + 0.11 \tag{103.2-19}$$

Where: D = web diameter, inches

or,

$$T \text{ (mm)} = 0.12D + 2.8 \tag{103.2-20}$$

Where: D = web diameter, mm

For plug/slot welds, A_w = cross-sectional area of the hole or slot in the plane of the faying surface provided that the hole or slot meets the requirements of the American Institute of Steel Construction *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings* (and as described in SJI Technical Digest No. 8, "Welding of Open-Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders").

Strength of resistance welds and complete-joint-penetration groove or butt welds in tension or compression (only when the stress is normal to the weld axis) is equal to the base metal strength:

$$\phi_t = \phi_c = 0.90 \text{ (LRFD)} \quad \Omega_t = \Omega_c = 1.67 \text{ (ASD)}$$

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9 F_y \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{103.2-21}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6 F_y \text{ (ASD)} \tag{103.2-22}$$



103.3 MAXIMUM SLENDERNESS RATIOS

The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$ of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed the values given in Table 103.3-1, Parts A.

The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$ to be used in calculating the nominal stresses, F_{cr} and F'_e , is the largest value as determined from Table 103.3-1, Parts B and C.

In compression members when fillers or ties are used, they shall be spaced so that the ℓ_s/r_z ratio of each component does not exceed the governing ℓ/r ratio of the member as a whole. The terms used in Table 103.3-1 are defined as follows:

- ℓ = length center-to-center of panel points, except $\ell = 36$ inches (914 millimeters) for calculating ℓ/r_y of top chord member, in. (mm).
- ℓ_s = maximum length center-to-center between panel point and filler (tie), or between adjacent fillers (ties), in. (mm).
- r_x = member radius of gyration in the plane of the joist, in. (mm).
- r_y = member radius of gyration out of the plane of the joist, in. (mm).
- r_z = least radius of gyration of a member component, in. (mm).

Compression web members are those web members subject to compressive axial loads under gravity loading.

Tension web members are those web members subject to tension axial loads under gravity loading, and which may be subject to compressive axial loads under alternate loading conditions, such as net uplift.

For top chords, the end panel(s) are the panels between the bearing seat and the first primary interior panel point comprised of at least two intersecting web members.



**TABLE 103.3-1
MAXIMUM AND EFFECTIVE SLENDERNESS RATIOS**

Description		$k\ell/r_x$	$k\ell/r_y$	$k\ell/r_z$	$k\ell_s/r_z$			
I TOP CHORD INTERIOR PANELS								
	A.	The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 90.						
	B.	The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:						
	1.	With fillers or ties	0.75	0.94	---	1.0		
	2.	Without fillers or ties	---	---	0.75	---		
3.	Single component members	0.75	0.94	---	---			
C.	For bending, the effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F'_e where k is:				0.75	---	---	---
II TOP CHORD END PANELS, ALL BOTTOM CHORD PANELS								
	A.	The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 120 for Top Chords, or 240 for Bottom Chords.						
	B.	The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:						
	1.	With fillers or ties	1.0	0.94	---	1.0		
	2.	Without fillers or ties	---	---	1.0	---		
3.	Single component members	1.0	0.94	---	---			
C.	For bending, the effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F'_e where k is:				1.0	---	---	---
III TENSION WEB MEMBERS								
	A.	The slenderness ratios, $1.0\ell/r$ and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 240.						
	B.	For end web members subject to compression, the effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:						
	1.	With fillers or ties	0.75	1.0	---	1.0		
	2.	Without fillers or ties	---	---	1.0	---		
3.	Single component members	0.75	0.8	---	---			
IV COMPRESSION WEB MEMBERS								
	A.	The slenderness ratios, 1.0 and $1.0\ell_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 200.						
	B.	The effective slenderness ratio, $k\ell/r$, to determine F_{cr} where k is:						
	1.	With fillers or ties	0.75	1.0	---	1.0		
	2.	Without fillers or ties	---	---	1.0	---		
3.	Single component members	0.75	1.0	---	---			



103.4 MEMBERS

(a) Chords

The bottom chord shall be designed as an axially loaded tension member.

The radius of gyration of the top chord about its vertical axis shall not be less than:

$$r_y \geq \ell_{br} / \left(124 + 0.67 d_j + 28 \frac{d_j}{L} \right), \text{ in.} \quad (103.4-1a)$$

$$r_y \geq \ell_{br} / \left(124 + 0.026 d_j + 0.34 \frac{d_j}{L} \right), \text{ mm} \quad (103.4-1b)$$

or,

$$r_y \geq \ell_{br} / 170 \quad (103.4-2)$$

Where:

d_j is the steel joist depth, in. (mm)

L is the joist span length, ft. (m)

r_y is the out-of-plane radius of gyration of the top chord, in. (mm)

ℓ_{br} is the spacing in inches (millimeters) between lines of bridging as specified in Section 104.5(d).

The top chord shall be considered as stayed laterally by the floor slab or roof deck provided the requirements of Section 104.9(e) of this specification are met.

The top chord shall be designed as a continuous member subject to combined axial and bending stresses and shall be so proportioned that:

For **LRFD**:

at the panel point:

$$f_{au} + f_{bu} \leq 0.9F_y \quad (103.4-3)$$

at the mid panel:

for, $\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F_{cr}} \geq 0.2,$

$$\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F_{cr}} + \frac{8}{9} \left[\frac{C_m f_{bu}}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F'_e} \right) \right] Q \phi_b F_y} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (103.4-4)$$



for, $\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F_{cr}} < 0.2,$

$$\left(\frac{f_{au}}{2\phi_c F_{cr}} \right) + \left[\frac{C_m f_{bu}}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f_{au}}{\phi_c F'_e} \right) \right] Q \phi_b F_y} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (103.4-5)$$

- f_{au} = P_u/A = Required compressive stress, ksi (MPa)
- P_u = Required axial strength using LRFD load combinations, kips (N)
- f_{bu} = M_u/S = Required bending stress at the location under consideration, ksi (MPa)
- M_u = Required flexural strength using LRFD load combinations, kip-in. (N-mm)
- S = Elastic Section Modulus, in.³ (mm³)
- F_{cr} = Nominal axial compressive stress in ksi (MPa) based on ℓ/r as defined in Section 103.2(b),
- C_m = $1 - 0.3 f_{au}/\phi F'_e$ for end panels
- C_m = $1 - 0.4 f_{au}/\phi F'_e$ for interior panels
- F_y = Specified minimum yield strength, ksi (MPa)
- $F'_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{(K\ell/r_x)^2}$, ksi (MPa)

Where ℓ is the panel length, in inches (millimeters), as defined in Section 103.2(b) and r_x is the radius of gyration about the axis of bending.

- Q = Form factor defined in Section 103.2(b)
- A = Area of the top chord, in.² (mm²)

For **ASD**:

at the panel point:

$$f_a + f_b \leq 0.6F_y \quad (103.4-6)$$

at the mid panel:

for, $\frac{f_a}{F_a} \geq 0.2,$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{8}{9} \left[\frac{C_m f_b}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{1.67f_a}{F'_e} \right) \right] Q F_b} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (103.4-7)$$



for $\frac{f_a}{F_a} < 0.2$,

$$\left(\frac{f_a}{2F_a}\right) + \left[\frac{C_m f_b}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{1.67f_a}{F'_e}\right)\right] Q F_b} \right] \leq 1.0 \quad (103.4-8)$$

- f_a = P/A required compressive stress, ksi (MPa)
- P = Required axial strength using ASD load combinations, kips (N)
- f_b = M/S = required bending stress at the location under consideration, ksi (MPa)
- M = Required flexural strength using ASD load combinations, k-in. (N-mm)
- F_a = Allowable axial compressive stress based on ℓ/r as defined in Section 103.2(b), ksi (MPa)
- F_b = Allowable bending stress; $0.6F_y$, ksi (MPa)
- C_m = $1 - 0.50 f_a/F'_e$ for end panels
- C_m = $1 - 0.67 f_a/F'_e$ for interior panels

The top chord and bottom chord shall be designed such that at each joint:

$$f_{vmod} \leq \phi_v f_n \quad (\text{LRFD, } \phi = 1.00) \quad (103.4-9)$$

$$f_{vmod} \leq f_n / \Omega_v \quad (\text{ASD, } \Omega = 1.50) \quad (103.4-10)$$

- f_n = nominal shear stress = $0.6F_y$, ksi (MPa)
- f_t = axial stress = P/A, ksi (MPa)
- f_v = shear stress = V/bt, ksi (MPa)
- f_{vmod} = modified shear stress = $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(f_t^2 + 4f_v^2)^{1/2}$
- b = length of vertical part(s) of cross section, in. (mm)
- t = thickness of vertical part(s) of cross section, in. (mm)

It shall not be necessary to design the top chord and bottom chord for the modified shear stress when a round bar web member is continuous through a joint. The minimum required shear of Section 103.4(b) 25 percent of the end reaction) shall not be required when evaluating Equation 103.4-9 or 103.4-10.

(b) Web

The vertical shears to be used in the design of the web members shall be determined from full uniform loading, but such vertical shears shall be not less than 25 percent of the end reaction.

Interior vertical web members used in modified Warren type web systems shall be designed to resist the gravity loads supported by the member plus an additional axial load of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1.0 percent of the top chord axial force.

(c) Joist Extensions

Joist extensions are defined as one of three types, top chord extensions (TCX), extended ends, or full depth cantilevers.



Design criteria for joist extensions shall be specified using one of the following methods:

- (1) A joist extension shall be designed for the load from the Standard Load Tables based on the design length and designation of the specified joist. In the absence of other design information, the joist manufacturer shall design the joist extension for this loading as a default.
- (2) A loading diagram shall be provided for the joist extension. The diagram shall include the magnitude and location of the loads to be supported, as well as the appropriate load combinations.

Any deflection requirements or limits due to the accompanying loads and load combinations on the joist extension shall be provided by the **specifying professional**, regardless of the method used to specify the extension. Unless otherwise specified, the joist manufacturer shall check the extension for the specified deflection limit under uniform live load acting simultaneously on both the joist base span and the extension.

The joist manufacturer shall consider the effects of joist extension loading on the base span of the joist. This includes carrying the design bending moment due to the loading on the extension into the top chord end panel(s), and the effect on the overall joist chord and web axial forces.

Bracing of joist extensions shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

103.5 CONNECTIONS

(a) Methods

Joist connections and splices shall be made by attaching the members to one another by arc or resistance welding or other accredited methods.

(1) Welded Connections

- a) Selected welds shall be inspected visually by the manufacturer. Prior to this inspection, weld slag shall be removed.
- b) Cracks are not acceptable and shall be repaired.
- c) Thorough fusion shall exist between weld and base metal for the required design length of the weld; such fusion shall be verified by visual inspection.
- d) Unfilled weld craters shall not be included in the design length of the weld.
- e) Undercut shall not exceed 1/16 inch (2 mm) for welds oriented parallel to the principal stress.
- f) The sum of surface (piping) porosity diameters shall not exceed 1/16 inch (2 mm) in any 1 inch (25 mm) of design weld length.
- g) Weld spatter that does not interfere with paint coverage is acceptable.

(2) Welded Connections for Crimped-End Angle Web Members

The connection of each end of a crimped angle web member to each side of the chord shall consist of a weld group made of more than a single line of weld. The design weld length shall include, at minimum, an end return of two times the nominal weld size.

(3) Welding Program

Manufacturers shall have a program for establishing weld procedures and operator qualification, and for weld sampling and testing. (See Technical Digest 8 - Welding of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders.)

(4) Weld Inspection by Outside Agencies (See Section 104.13 of this specification)

The agency shall arrange for visual inspection to determine that welds meet the acceptance standards of Section 103.5(a)(1) above. Ultrasonic, X-ray, and magnetic particle testing are inappropriate for joists due to the configurations of the components and welds.



(b) Strength

- (1) Joint Connections – Joint connections shall develop the maximum force due to any of the design loads, but not less than 50 percent of the strength of the member in tension or compression, whichever force is the controlling factor in the selection of the member.
- (2) Shop Splices – Shop splices shall be permitted to occur at any point in chord or web members. Splices shall be designed for the member force, but not less than 50 percent of the member strength. All component parts comprising the cross section of the chord or web member (including reinforcing plates, rods, etc.) at the point of the splice, shall develop an ultimate tensile force of at least 1.2 times the product of the yield strength and the full design area of the chord or web. The “full design area” is the minimum required area such that the required stress will be less than the design (LRFD) or allowable (ASD) stress.

(c) Field Splices

Field Splices shall be designed by the manufacturer and shall be either bolted or welded. Splices shall be designed for the member force, but not less than 50 percent of the member strength.

(d) Eccentricity

Members connected at a joint shall have their center of gravity lines meet at a point, if practical. Eccentricity on either side of the neutral axis of chord members shall be permitted to be neglected when it does not exceed the distance between the neutral axis and the back of the chord. Otherwise, provision shall be made for the stresses due to eccentricity. Ends of joists shall be proportioned to resist bending produced by eccentricity at the support.

In those cases where a single angle compression member is attached to the outside of the stem of a tee or double angle chord, due consideration shall be given to eccentricity.

103.6 CAMBER

Joists shall have approximate camber in accordance with the following:

TABLE 103.6-1

<u>Top Chord Length</u>		<u>Approximate Camber</u>	
20'-0"	(6096 mm)	1/4"	(6 mm)
30'-0"	(9144 mm)	3/8"	(10 mm)
40'-0"	(12192 mm)	5/8"	(16 mm)
50'-0"	(15240 mm)	1"	(25 mm)
60'-0"	(18288 mm)	1 1/2"	(38 mm)
70'-0"	(21336 mm)	2"	(51 mm)
80'-0"	(24384 mm)	2 3/4"	(70 mm)
90'-0"	(27432 mm)	3 1/2"	(89 mm)
100'-0"	(30480 mm)	4 1/4"	(108 mm)

For joist lengths exceeding 100'-0" a camber equal to Span/300 shall be used. The **specifying professional** shall give consideration to coordinating joist camber with adjacent framing.



103.7 VERIFICATION OF DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

(a) Design Calculations

Companies manufacturing any **LH-** or **DLH-**Series Joists shall submit design data to the Steel Joist Institute (or an independent agency approved by the Steel Joist Institute) for verification of compliance with the SJI Specifications. Design data shall be submitted in detail and in the format specified by the Institute.

(b) In-Plant Inspections

Each manufacturer shall verify his ability to manufacture **LH-** and **DLH-**Series Joists through periodic In-Plant Inspections. Inspections shall be performed by an independent agency approved by the Steel Joist Institute. The frequency, manner of inspection, and manner of reporting shall be determined by the Steel Joist Institute. The plant inspections are not a guarantee of the quality of any specific joists; this responsibility lies fully and solely with the individual manufacturer.

SECTION 104. **APPLICATION**

104.1 USAGE

This specification shall apply to any type of structure where floors and roofs are to be supported directly by steel joists installed as hereinafter specified. Where joists are used other than on simple spans under uniformly distributed loading as prescribed in Section 103.1, they shall be investigated and modified when necessary to limit the required stresses to those listed in Section 103.2.

When a rigid connection of the bottom chord is to be made to a column or other structural support, the joist is then no longer simply supported, and the system shall be investigated for continuous frame action by the **specifying professional**. The magnitude and location of all loads and forces shall be provided on the structural drawings. The **specifying professional** shall design the supporting structure, including the design of columns, connections, and moment plates*. This design shall account for the stresses caused by lateral forces and the stresses due to connecting the bottom chord to the column or other structural support.

The designed detail of a rigid type connection and moment plates shall be shown on the structural drawings by the **specifying professional**. The moment plates shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest No. 11, "Design of Lateral Load Resisting Frames Using Steel Joists and Joist Girders"

104.2 SPAN

The span of a longspan or deep longspan joist shall not exceed 24 times its depth.

104.3 DEPTH

Joists shall have either parallel chords or a top chord pitch of up to 1/2 inch per foot (1:24). The joist designation depth shall be the depth at mid-span.



104.4 END SUPPORTS

(a) Masonry and Concrete

A **LH-** or **DLH-**Series Joist end supported by masonry or concrete shall bear on steel bearing plates and shall be designed as steel bearing. Due consideration of the end reactions and all other vertical or lateral forces shall be taken by the **specifying professional** in the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete. The ends of **LH-** and **DLH-**Series Joists shall extend a distance of not less than 6 inches (152 mm) over the masonry or concrete support unless it is deemed necessary to bear less than 6 inches (152 mm) over the support. Special consideration shall then be given to the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete by the **specifying professional**. **LH-** and **DLH-**Series Joists shall be anchored to the steel bearing plate and shall bear a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) on the plate.

The steel bearing plate shall be located not more than 1/2 inch (13 mm) from the face of the wall, otherwise special consideration shall be given to the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete by the **specifying professional**. When the **specifying professional** requires the joist reaction to occur at or near the centerline of the wall or other support, then a note shall be placed on the contract drawings specifying this requirement and the specified bearing seat depth shall be increased accordingly. If the joist reaction is to occur more than 4 inches (102 mm) from the face of the wall or other support, the required bearing seat depth shall be the minimum seat depth plus a dimension at least equal to the distance the joist reaction is to occur beyond 4 inches (102 mm).

The steel bearing plate shall not be less than 9 inches (229 mm) wide perpendicular to the length of the joist. The plate is to be designed by the **specifying professional** and shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

(b) Steel

Due consideration of the end reactions and all other vertical and lateral forces shall be taken by the **specifying professional** in the design of the steel support. The ends of **LH-** and **DLH-**Series Joists shall extend a distance over the steel supports not less than that shown in Table 104.4-1.

TABLE 104.4-1

JOIST SECTION NUMBER*	MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH
02 to 06 incl	2 ½" (64 mm)
07 to 17 incl	4" (102 mm)
18 to 25 incl	6" (152 mm)
*Last two digits of joist designation shown in Load Table.	

Where deemed necessary to butt opposite joists over a narrow steel support with bearing less than that noted above, special ends shall be specified, and such ends shall have positive attachment to the support, either by bolting or welding.

104.5 BRIDGING

Top and bottom chord bridging is required and shall consist of one or both of the following types:

(a) Horizontal

Horizontal bridging lines shall consist of continuous horizontal steel members. The l/r ratio of the bridging member shall not exceed 300, where l is the distance in inches (millimeters) between attachments and r is the least radius of gyration of the bridging member.



(b) Diagonal

Diagonal bridging lines shall consist of cross-bracing with a ℓ/r ratio of not more than 200, where ℓ is the distance in inches (millimeters) between connections and r is the least radius of gyration of the bracing member. Where cross-bracing members are connected at their point of intersection, the ℓ distance shall be taken as the distance in inches (millimeters) between connections at the point of intersection of the bridging members and the connections to the chords of the joists.

(c) Bridging Lines

For spans up through 60 feet (18288 mm), welded horizontal bridging shall be permitted except where the row of bridging nearest the center is required to be bolted diagonal bridging as indicated by the **Red shaded area** in the Load Table.

For spans over 60 feet (18288 mm) bolted diagonal bridging shall be used as indicated by the **Blue and Gray shaded areas** of the Load Table. When the joist spacing is less than 0.70 x joist depth, bolted horizontal bridging shall be used in addition to bolted diagonal bridging.

(d) Quantity and Spacing

Bridging shall be properly spaced and anchored to support the decking and the employees prior to the attachment of the deck to the top chord. The maximum spacing of lines of bridging, ℓ_{brmax} shall be the lesser of,

$$\ell_{brmax} = \left(124 + 0.67 d_j + 28 \frac{d_j}{L} \right) r_y, \text{ in.} \tag{104.5-1a}$$

$$\ell_{brmax} = \left(124 + 0.026 d_j + 0.34 \frac{d_j}{L} \right) r_y, \text{ mm} \tag{104.5-1b}$$

or,

$$\ell_{brmax} = 170 r_y \tag{104.5-2}$$

Where:

d_j is the steel joist depth, in. (mm)

L is the joist span length, ft. (m)

r_y is the out-of-plane radius of gyration of the top chord, in. (mm)

The number of rows of top chord bridging shall not be less than as shown in Bridging Table 104.5-1 and the spacing shall meet the requirements of Equations 104.5-1 and 104.5-2. The number of rows of bottom chord bridging, including bridging required per Section 104.12, shall not be less than the number of top chord rows. Rows of bottom chord bridging are permitted to be spaced independently of rows of top chord bridging. The spacing of rows of bottom chord bridging shall meet the slenderness requirement of Section 103.4(a) and any specified strength requirements. For joist Section Number 21 and greater, bridging shall be installed near a bottom chord panel point or an extra web member shall be furnished to brace the bottom chord for the vertical component of the bridging force equal to the horizontal bracing force.



(e) Sizing of Bridging

Horizontal and diagonal bridging shall be capable of resisting the nominal unfactored horizontal compressive force, P_{br} given in Equation 104.5-3.

$$P_{br} = 0.0025 n A_t F_{construction}, \text{ lbs (N)} \quad (104.5-3)$$

Where:

$n = 8$ for horizontal bridging

$n = 2$ for diagonal bridging

A_t = cross sectional area of joist top chord, in.² (mm²)

$F_{construction}$ = assumed ultimate stress in top chord to resist construction loads

$$F_{construction} = \left(\frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{0.9 \ell_{brmax}}{r_y} \right)^2} \right) \geq 12.2 \text{ ksi} \quad (104.5-4a)$$

$$F_{construction} = \left(\frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{0.9 \ell_{brmax}}{r_y} \right)^2} \right) \geq 84.1 \text{ MPa} \quad (104.5-4b)$$

Where:

E = Modulus of Elasticity of steel = 29,000 ksi (200,000 MPa)

and $\frac{\ell_{brmax}}{r_y}$ is determined from Equations 104.5-1a, 104.5-1b or 104.5-2

The bridging nominal horizontal unfactored compressive forces, P_{br} , are summarized in Table 104.5-1.

TABLE 104.5-1

JOIST SECTION NUMBER*	MAXIMUM SPACING OF LINES OF TOP CHORD BRIDGING	NOMINAL HORIZONTAL BRACING FORCE**	
		lbs	(N)
02 to 03 incl	10'-0" (3048 mm)	400	(1779)
04 to 05 incl	11'-0" (3353 mm)	550	(2447)
06 to 08 incl	13'-0" (3962 mm) up to 39'-0" (11.89 m), then 15'-0" (4572 mm)	750	(3336)
09	13'-0" (3962 mm) up to 39'-0" (11.89 m), then 16'-0" (4877 mm)	850	(3781)
10	14'-0" (4267 mm) up to 42'-0" (12.80 m), then 18'-0" (5486 mm)	900	(4003)
11	15'-0" (4572 mm) up to 45'-0" (13.72 m), then 18'-0" (5486 mm)	950	(4226)
12	17'-0" (5182 mm) up to 51'-0" (15.54 m), then 18'-6" (5639 mm)	1100	(4893)
13	18'-0" (5486 mm) up to 54'-0" (16.46 m), then 21'-0" (6400 mm)	1200	(5338)
14	19'-0" (5791 mm) up to 57'-0" (17.37 m), then 21'-6" (6553 mm)	1300	(5783)
15	21'-0" (6400 mm) up to 63'-0" (19.20 m), then 24'-6" (7468 mm)	1450	(6450)
16 to 17 incl	22'-0" (6706 mm) up to 66'-0" (20.12 m), then 25'-0" (7620 mm)	1850	(8229)
18 to 20 incl	26'-0" (7924 mm)	2000	(8896)
21 to 22 incl	30'-0" (9144 mm)	2500	(11120)
23 to 24 incl	30'-0" (9144 mm)	3100	(13789)
25	30'-0" (9144 mm)	3500	(15569)

Number of lines of bridging is based on joist span dimensions.
 *Last two digits of joist designation shown in load table.
 **Nominal bracing force is unfactored and shown value is for horizontal bridging only. For horizontal bracing force for X bridging divide value shown by 4.

(f) Connections

Connections to the joist chords shall be made by welding or mechanical means and shall be capable of resisting the nominal (unfactored) horizontal force, P_{br} , of Equation 104.5-3.

(g) Bottom Chord Bearing Joists

Where bottom chord bearing joists are utilized, a row of diagonal bridging shall be provided near the support(s). This bridging shall be installed and anchored before the hoisting cable(s) is released.

104.6 INSTALLATION OF BRIDGING

Bridging shall support the top and bottom chords against lateral movement during the construction period and shall hold the steel joists in the approximate position as shown on the joist placement plans.

The ends of all bridging lines terminating at walls or beams shall be anchored thereto.

104.7 BEARING SEAT ATTACHMENTS

(a) Masonry and Concrete

Ends of LH- and DLH-Series Joists resting on steel bearing plates on masonry or structural concrete shall be attached thereto, as shown in Table 104.7-1, with a minimum of two fillet welds, or with two bolts, or the equivalent.



(b) Steel

Ends of **LH-** and **DLH-**Series Joists resting on steel supports shall be attached thereto, as shown in Table 104.7-1, with two fillet welds, or with two 3/4 inch (19 mm) bolts, or the equivalent. When **LH-** and **DLH-**Series Joists are used to provide lateral stability to the supporting member, the final connection shall be made by welding or as designated by the **specifying professional**.

TABLE 104.7-1

JOIST SECTION NUMBER*	FILLET WELD	BEARING SEAT BOLTS FOR ERECTION
02 to 06 incl.	2– 3/16" x 2" (5 x 51 mm)	2– 3/4" (19 mm) A307
07 to 17 incl	2– 1/4" x 2" (6 x 51 mm)	2– 3/4" (19 mm) A307
18 to 25 incl	2– 1/4" x 4" (6 x 102 mm)	2– 3/4" (19 mm) A325
*Last two digits of joist designation shown in load table.		

(c) Uplift

Where uplift forces are a design consideration, roof joists shall be anchored to resist such forces (Refer to Section 104.12 Uplift).

104.8 JOIST SPACING

Joists shall be spaced so that the loading on each joist does not exceed the design load (LRFD or ASD) for the particular joist designation and span as shown in the applicable load tables.

104.9 FLOOR AND ROOF DECKS

(a) Material

Floor and roof decks shall be permitted to consist of cast-in-place or pre-cast concrete or gypsum, formed steel, wood, or other suitable material capable of supporting the required load at the specified joist spacing.

(b) Thickness

Cast-in-place slabs shall be not less than 2 inches (51 millimeters) thick.

(c) Centering

Centering for cast-in-place slabs shall be permitted to be ribbed metal lath, corrugated steel sheets, paper-backed welded wire fabric, removable centering or any other suitable material capable of supporting the slab at the designated joist spacing.

Centering shall not cause lateral displacement or damage to the top chord of joists during installation or removal of the centering or placing of the concrete.



(d) Bearing

Slabs or decks shall bear uniformly along the top chords of the joists.

(e) Attachments

The spacing of attachments along the joist top chord shall not exceed 36 inches (914 millimeters). Such attachments of the slab or deck to the top chords of joists shall be capable of resisting the forces given in Table 104.9-1.

TABLE 104.9-1

JOIST SECTION NUMBER*	NOMINAL FORCE REQUIRED**
02 to 04 incl.	120 lbs/ft. (1.75 kN/m)
05 to 09 incl.	150 lbs/ft. (2.19 kN/m)
10 to 17 incl.	200 lbs/ft. (2.92 kN/m)
18 and 19	250 lbs/ft. (3.65 kN/m)
20 and 21	300 lbs/ft. (4.38 kN/m)
22 to 24 incl.	420 lbs/ft. (6.13 kN/m)
25	520 lbs/ft. (7.59 kN/m)
*Last two digits of joist designation shown in Load Table.	
**Nominal bracing force is unfactored.	

(f) Wood Nailers

Where wood nailers are used, such nailers in conjunction with deck or slab shall be firmly attached to the top chords of the joists in conformance with Section 104.9(e).

(g) Joist With Standing Seam Roofing or Laterally Unbraced Top Chords

When the roof systems do not provide lateral stability for the joists in accordance with Section 104.9(e), i.e. as may be the case with standing seam roofs or skylights and openings, sufficient stability shall be provided to brace the joists laterally under the full design load. The compression chord shall resist the chord axial design force in the plane of the joist (i.e., x-x axis buckling) and out of the plane of the joist (i.e., y-y axis buckling). In any case where the attachment requirement of Section 104.9(e) is not achieved, out-of-plane strength shall be achieved by adjusting the bridging spacing and/or increasing the compression chord area and the y-axis radius of gyration. The effective slenderness ratio in the y-direction equals $0.94 L/r_y$; where L is the bridging spacing in inches (millimeters). The maximum bridging spacing shall not exceed that specified in Section 104.5(d).

Horizontal bridging members attached to the compression chords and their anchorages shall be designed for a compressive axial force of $0.001nP + 0.004P \sqrt{n} \geq 0.0025nP$, where n is the number of joists between end anchors and P is the chord design force in kips (Newtons). The attachment force between the horizontal bridging member and the compression chord shall be 0.01P. Horizontal bridging attached to the tension chords shall be proportioned so that the slenderness ratio between attachments does not exceed 300. Diagonal bridging shall be proportioned so that the slenderness ratio between attachments does not exceed 200.



104.10 DEFLECTION

The deflection due to the design live load shall not exceed the following:

Floors: 1/360 of span.

Roofs: 1/360 of span where a plaster ceiling is attached or suspended.
1/240 of span for all other cases.

The **specifying professional** shall give consideration to the effects of deflection and vibration* in the selection of joists.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 5, "Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors" and the Institute's Computer Vibration Program.

104.11 PONDING

The ponding investigation shall be performed by the **specifying professional**.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 3, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads" and the AISC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings.

104.12 UPLIFT

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design requirement, these forces shall be indicated on the contract drawings in terms of NET uplift in pounds per square foot (Pascals). The contract documents shall indicate if the net uplift is based upon LRFD or ASD. When these forces are specified, they shall be considered in the design of joists and/or bridging. A single line of **bottom chord** bridging shall be provided near the first bottom chord panel points whenever uplift due to wind forces is a design consideration.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 6, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads."

104.13 INSPECTION

Joists shall be inspected by the manufacturer before shipment to verify compliance of materials and workmanship with the requirements of these specifications. If the purchaser wishes an inspection of the steel joists by someone other than the manufacturer's own inspectors, they shall be permitted to reserve the right to do so in their "Invitation to Bid" or the accompanying "Job Specifications".

Arrangements shall be made with the manufacturer for such inspection of the joists at the manufacturing shop by the purchaser's inspectors at purchaser's expense.

104.14 PARALLEL CHORD SLOPED JOISTS

The span of a parallel chord sloped joist shall be defined by the length along the slope. Minimum depth, load-carrying capacity, and bridging requirements shall be determined by the sloped definition of span. The Load Table capacity shall be the component normal to the joist.



SECTION 105.
**ERECTION STABILITY
AND HANDLING***

When it is necessary for the erector to climb on the joists, extreme caution shall be exercised since unbridged joists exhibit some degree of instability under the erector's weight.

(a) Stability Requirements

- 1) Before an employee is allowed on the steel joist: BOTH ends of joists at columns (or joists designated as column joists) shall be attached to its supports. For all other joists a minimum of one end shall be attached before the employee is allowed on the joist. The attachment shall be in accordance with Section 104.7 – End Anchorage.

When a bolted seat connection is used for erection purposes, as a minimum, the bolts shall be snug tightened. The snug tight condition is defined as the tightness that exists when all plies of a joint are in firm contact. This shall be attained by a few impacts of an impact wrench or the full effort of an employee using an ordinary spud wrench.

- 2) On steel joists that do not require erection bridging as shown by the unshaded area of the Load Tables, only one employee shall be allowed on the steel joist unless all bridging is installed and anchored.
- 3) Where the span of the steel joist is within the Red shaded area of the Load Table, the following shall apply:
 - a) The row of bridging nearest the mid span of the steel joist shall be bolted diagonal erection bridging; and
 - b) Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal erection bridging is installed and anchored, unless an alternate method of stabilizing the joist has been provided; and
 - c) No more than one employee shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.
- 4) Where the span of the steel joist is within the Blue shaded area of the Load Table, the following shall apply:
 - a) All rows of bridging shall be bolted diagonal bridging; and
 - b) Hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bolted diagonal erection bridging nearest the third points of the steel joist are installed and anchored; and
 - c) No more than two employees shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.
- 5) Where the span of the steel joist is in the Gray shaded area of the Load Table, the following shall apply:
 - a) All rows of bridging shall be bolted diagonal bridging; and
 - b) Hoisting cables shall not be released until all bridging is installed and anchored; and
 - c) No more than two employees shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.
- 6) When permanent bridging terminus points cannot be used during erection, additional temporary bridging terminus points are required to provide lateral stability.
- 7) In the case of bottom chord bearing joists, the ends of the joist shall be restrained laterally per Section 104.5(g) before releasing the hoisting cables.
- 8) After the joist is straightened and plumbed, and all bridging is completely installed and anchored, the ends of the joists shall be fully connected to the supports in accordance with Section 104.7 - End Anchorage.



(b) Landing and Placing Loads

- 1) Except as stated in paragraph 105(b)(3) of this section, no "construction loads"⁽¹⁾ shall be allowed on the steel joists until all bridging is installed and anchored, and all joist bearing ends are attached.
- 2) During the construction period, loads placed on the steel joists shall be distributed so as not to exceed the capacity of the steel joists.
- 3) The weight of a bundle of joist bridging shall not exceed a total of 1000 pounds (454 kilograms). The bundle of joist bridging shall be placed on a minimum of 3 steel joists that are secured at one end. The edge of the bridging bundle shall be positioned within 1 foot (0.30 m) of the secured end.
- 4) No bundle of deck shall be placed on steel joists until all bridging has been installed and anchored and all joist bearing ends attached, unless the following conditions are met:
 - a) The contractor has first determined from a "qualified person"⁽²⁾ and documented in a site-specific erection plan that the structure or portion of the structure is capable of supporting the load;
 - b) The bundle of decking is placed on a minimum of 3 steel joists;
 - c) The joists supporting the bundle of decking are attached at both ends;
 - d) At least one row of bridging is installed and anchored;
 - e) The total weight of the decking does not exceed 4000 pounds (1816 kilograms); and
 - f) The edge of the bundle of decking shall be placed within 1 foot (0.30 meters) of the bearing surface of the joist end.
- 5) The edge of the construction load shall be placed within 1 foot (0.30 meters) of the bearing surface of the joist end.

(c) Field Welding

- 1) All field welding shall be performed in accordance with the contract documents. Field welding shall not damage the joists.
- 2) On cold-formed members whose yield strength has been attained by cold working, and whose as-formed strength is used in the design, the total length of weld at any one point shall not exceed 50 percent of the overall developed width of the cold-formed section.

(d) Handling

Particular attention shall be considered for the handling and erection of **LH-** and **DLH-**Series steel joists. Care shall be exercised at all times to avoid damage to the joists and accessories. Hoisting cables shall be attached at panel point locations and those locations shall be selected to minimize erection stresses.

Each joist shall be adequately braced laterally before any loads are applied. If lateral support is provided by bridging, the bridging lines as defined in Section 105(a), paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall be anchored to prevent lateral movement.



(e) Fall Arrest Systems

Steel joists shall not be used as anchorage points for a fall arrest system unless written direction to do so is obtained from a “qualified person”⁽²⁾.

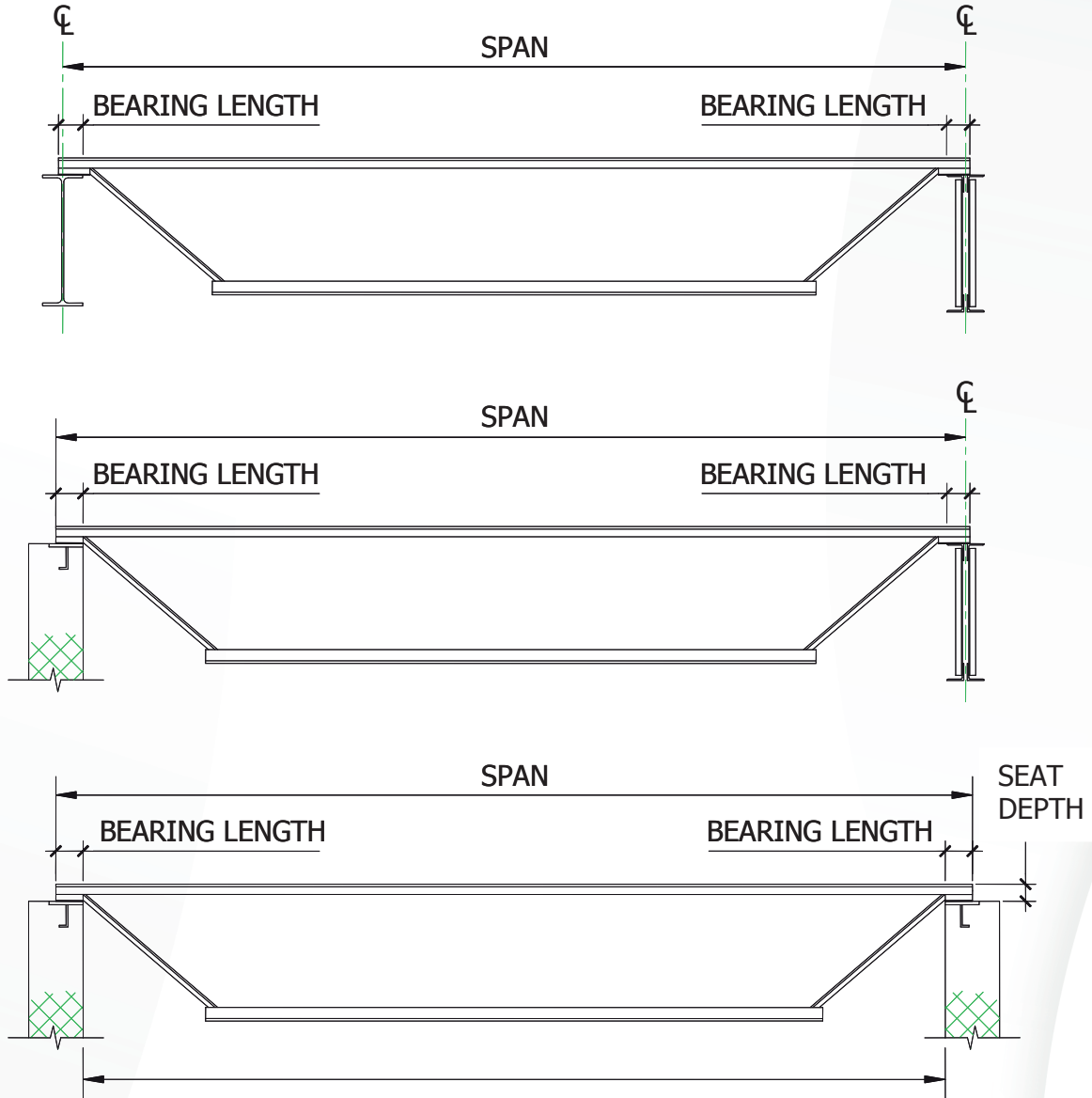
*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 9, "Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders."

- ⁽¹⁾ See Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C. for definition of “construction load”.
- ⁽²⁾ See Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C. for definition of “qualified person”.



DEFINITION OF SPAN

(U. S. Customary Units)



NOTES:

- 1) **DESIGN LENGTH = SPAN - 0.33 FT**
- 2) **BEARING LENGTH FOR STEEL SUPPORTS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN SHOWN IN TABLE 104.4-1; FOR MASONRY AND CONCRETE NOT LESS THAN 6 INCHES**
- 3) **PARALLEL CHORD JOISTS INSTALLED TO A SLOPE GREATER THAN 1/2 INCH PER FOOT SHALL USE SPAN DEFINED BY THE LENGTH ALONG THE SLOPE.**

STANDARD LRFD LOAD TABLE

LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 1, 2000
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The **BLACK** figures in the Load Table give the TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **LRFD LH-Series** Steel Joists.

The approximate joist weights, in pounds per linear foot, given in the Load Table may be added to the other building weights to determine the unfactored DEAD load. In all cases the factored DEAD load, including the joist self-weight, must be deducted from the TOTAL load to determine the factored LIVE load. The approximate joist weights do not include accessories.

The **RED** figures in the Load Table represent the unfactored, uniform load, in pounds per linear foot, which will produce an approximate joist deflection of 1/360 of the span. This load can be linearly prorated to obtain the unfactored, uniform load for supplementary deflection criteria (i.e. an unfactored uniform load which will produce a joist deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the **RED** figures by 360/240). In no case shall the prorated, unfactored load exceed the unfactored TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist as given in the Standard **ASD** Load Table for Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series**.

The Load Table applies to joists with either parallel chords or pitched top chords. Joists can have a top chord pitch up to 1/2 inch per foot. If the pitch exceeds this limit, the Load Table does not apply. When top chords are pitched, the load-carrying capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at the center of the span. Sloped parallel-chord joists shall use span as defined by the length along the slope.

Where the joist span is in the **RED SHADED** area of the Load Table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this row of bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed. The **RED SHADED** area extends up through 60'-0".

Where the joist span is in the **BLUE SHADED** area of the Load Table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed. The **BLUE SHADED** area starts after 60'-0" and extends up through 100'-0".

The approximate gross moment of inertia (not adjusted for shear deformation), in inches⁴, of a standard joist listed in the Load Table may be determined as follows:

$$I_j = 26.767(W)(L^3)(10^{-6}), \text{ where } W = \text{RED figure in the Load Table, and}$$
$$L = (\text{span} - 0.33) \text{ in feet.}$$

Loads for span increments not explicitly given in the Load Table may be determined using linear interpolation between the load values given in adjacent span columns.

*The safe factored uniform load for the spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column is equal to (SAFE LOAD) / (span). The TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity, for spans less than those shown in the SAFE LOAD Column are given in the MAX LOAD Column.

To solve for an unfactored RED figure for spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column (or lesser spans), multiply the unfactored RED figure of the shortest span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest span shown in the Load Table – 0.33 feet)² and divide by (the actual span – 0.33 feet)². In no case shall the calculated unfactored load exceed the unfactored TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist as determined from the Standard **ASD** Load Table for Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series**.



LRFD

STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt in Lbs. Per Linear Ft. (Joists only)	Depth in inches	Max Load (plf) < 22	SAFE LOAD* in Lbs. Between	SPAN IN FEET														
					22-25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
18LH02	10	18	829	18240	702 313	663 284	627 259	586 234	550 212	517 193	486 175	459 160	433 147	409 135	388 124				
18LH03	11	18	919	20220	781 348	739 317	700 289	657 262	613 236	573 213	538 194	505 177	475 161	448 148	424 136				
18LH04	12	18	1070	23550	906 403	856 367	802 329	750 296	703 266	660 242	619 219	582 200	547 182	516 167	487 153				
18LH05	15	18	1210	26610	1026 454	972 414	921 378	871 345	814 311	762 282	714 256	672 233	631 212	595 195	562 179				
18LH06	15	18	1430	31470	1213 526	1123 469	1044 419	972 377	907 340	849 307	796 280	748 254	705 232	664 212	627 195				
18LH07	17	18	1485	32670	1260 553	1213 513	1170 476	1089 428	1017 386	952 349	892 317	838 288	789 264	744 241	703 222				
18LH08	19	18	1548	34050	1314 577	1264 534	1218 496	1176 462	1137 427	1075 387	1020 351	961 320	906 292	856 267	810 246				
18LH09	21	18	1658	36480	1404 616	1351 571	1302 527	1257 491	1215 458	1174 418	1138 380	1069 346	1006 316	949 289	897 266				
			< 23	23-25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
20LH02	10	20	747	17190	663 306	655 303	646 298	615 274	582 250	547 228	516 208	487 190	460 174	436 160	412 147	393 136	373 126	355 117	337 108
20LH03	11	20	793	18240	703 337	694 333	687 317	678 302	651 280	621 258	592 238	558 218	528 200	499 184	474 169	448 156	424 143	403 133	382 123
20LH04	12	20	972	22350	861 428	849 406	837 386	792 352	744 320	700 291	660 265	624 243	589 223	558 205	529 189	502 174	477 161	454 149	433 139
20LH05	14	20	1045	24030	924 459	913 437	903 416	892 395	856 366	816 337	769 308	726 281	687 258	651 238	616 219	585 202	556 187	529 173	504 161
20LH06	15	20	1394	32070	1233 606	1186 561	1144 521	1084 477	1018 427	952 386	894 351	840 320	790 292	745 267	703 246	666 226	631 209	598 192	568 178
20LH07	17	20	1487	34200	1317 647	1267 599	1221 556	1179 518	1140 484	1066 438	1000 398	940 362	885 331	834 303	789 278	745 256	706 236	670 218	637 202
20LH08	19	20	1534	35280	1362 669	1309 619	1263 575	1219 536	1177 500	1140 468	1083 428	1030 395	981 365	931 336	882 309	837 285	795 262	754 242	718 225
20LH09	21	20	1679	38610	1485 729	1429 675	1377 626	1329 581	1284 542	1242 507	1203 475	1167 437	1132 399	1068 366	1009 336	954 309	904 285	858 264	816 244
20LH10	23	20	1810	41640	1602 786	1542 724	1486 673	1434 626	1386 585	1341 545	1297 510	1258 479	1221 448	1186 411	1122 377	1060 346	1005 320	954 296	906 274



LRFD

STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown in Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt in Lbs. Per Linear Ft. (Joists only)	Depth in inches	Max Load (plf) < 29	SAFELOAD* in Lbs. Between	SPAN IN FEET																		
					29-33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48			
24LH03	11	24	601	17430	513	508	504	484	460	439	418	400	382	366	351	336	322	310	298				
24LH04	12	24	737	21360	628	597	568	540	514	490	468	447	427	409	393	376	361	346	333				
24LH05	13	24	789	22890	673	669	660	628	598	570	544	520	496	475	456	436	420	403	387				
24LH06	16	24	1061	30780	906	868	832	795	756	720	685	655	625	598	571	546	522	501	480				
24LH07	17	24	1166	33810	997	957	919	882	847	811	774	736	702	669	639	610	583	559	535				
24LH08	18	24	1243	36060	1060	1015	973	933	895	858	817	780	745	712	682	652	625	600	576				
24LH09	21	24	1464	42450	1248	1212	1177	1146	1096	1044	994	948	903	861	822	786	751	720	690				
24LH10	23	24	1547	44850	1323	1284	1248	1213	1182	1152	1105	1053	1002	955	912	873	834	799	766				
24LH11	25	24	1630	47280	1390	1350	1312	1276	1243	1210	1180	1152	1101	1051	1006	963	924	885	850				
			< 34	34-41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
28LH05	13	28	623	21180	505	484	465	445	429	412	397	382	367	355	342	330	319	309	298				
28LH06	16	28	828	28140	672	643	618	592	568	546	525	505	486	469	451	436	421	406	393				
28LH07	17	28	934	31770	757	726	696	667	640	615	591	568	547	528	508	490	474	457	442				
28LH08	18	28	1001	34020	810	775	744	712	684	657	630	604	580	556	535	516	496	478	462				
28LH09	21	28	1232	41880	1000	958	918	879	844	810	778	748	721	694	669	645	622	601	580				
28LH10	23	28	1347	45810	1093	1056	1018	976	937	900	864	831	799	769	742	715	690	666	643				
28LH11	25	28	1445	49140	1170	1143	1104	1066	1023	982	943	907	873	841	810	781	753	727	702				
28LH12	27	28	1587	53970	1285	1255	1227	1200	1173	1149	1105	1063	1023	984	948	913	880	849	819				
28LH13	30	28	1654	56250	1342	1311	1281	1252	1224	1198	1173	1149	1126	1083	1041	1002	964	930	897				
			< 39	39-46	47-49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64			
32LH06	14	32	647	25230	507	489	472	456	441	426	412	399	385	373	363	351	340	330	321				
32LH07	16	32	728	28380	568	549	529	511	493	477	462	447	432	418	406	393	381	370	360				
32LH08	17	32	790	30810	616	595	574	553	535	517	499	483	468	453	439	426	412	400	388				
32LH09	21	32	992	38670	774	747	720	694	670	648	627	606	586	568	550	534	517	502	487				
32LH10	21	32	1096	42750	856	825	796	768	742	717	693	667	645	624	603	583	564	546	529				
32LH11	24	32	1201	46830	937	903	870	840	811	783	757	732	709	687	664	643	624	604	585				
32LH12	27	32	1409	54960	1101	1068	1032	996	961	928	897	867	838	811	786	762	738	715	694				
32LH13	30	32	1572	61320	1225	1201	1177	1156	1113	1072	1035	999	964	931	900	871	843	816	790				
32LH14	33	32	1618	63120	1264	1239	1215	1192	1170	1149	1107	1069	1032	997	964	933	903	874	846				
32LH15	35	32	1673	65250	1305	1279	1255	1231	1207	1186	1164	1144	1125	1087	1051	1017	984	952	924				
			< 43	43-46	47-56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72		
36LH07	16	36	590	25350	438	424	411	399	387	376	366	355	345	336	327	318	310	301	294				
36LH08	18	36	649	27900	481	466	453	439	426	414	402	390	379	369	358	349	340	331	322				
36LH09	21	36	832	35760	616	597	579	561	544	528	513	499	484	471	459	445	433	423	412				
36LH10	21	36	916	39390	681	660	639	619	601	583	567	550	535	520	507	492	480	466	454				
36LH11	23	36	1000	42990	742	720	697	676	657	637	618	601	583	567	552	537	522	508	495				
36LH12	25	36	1197	51450	889	862	835	810	784	762	739	717	696	675	655	636	618	600	583				
36LH13	30	36	1407	60510	1045	1012	981	951	922	894	868	843	819	796	774	753	732	712	694				
36LH14	36	36	1551	66690	1152	1132	1093	1059	1024	991	961	931	903	876	850	826	802	780	757				
36LH15	36	36	1635	70320	1213	1192	1171	1153	1116	1081	1047	1015	984	955	927	900	874	850	826				



LRFD

STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES
Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt in Lbs. Per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth in inches	Max Load (plf) < 48	SAFELOAD* in Lbs. Between		SPAN IN FEET														
				48-59	60-65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
				40LH08	16	40	521	25020	25020	381	370	361	351	342	333	325	316	309	301	294	288	280	274	267
40LH09	21	40	685	32880	32880	498	484	472	459	447	436	424	414	403	394	384	375	366	358	349
40LH10	21	40	754	36180	36180	550	535	520	507	493	481	469	457	445	435	424	414	403	393	382
40LH11	22	40	823	39510	39510	598	582	567	552	537	523	510	498	484	472	462	450	439	429	418
40LH12	25	40	1002	48090	48090	729	708	688	670	652	636	619	603	588	573	559	546	532	519	507
40LH13	30	40	1181	56700	56700	859	835	813	792	771	750	730	712	694	676	660	643	628	613	598
40LH14	35	40	1351	64830	64830	984	957	930	904	880	856	834	813	792	772	753	735	717	699	682
40LH15	36	40	1511	72510	72510	1101	1068	1036	1006	978	949	924	898	874	850	828	807	786	766	747
40LH16	42	40	1665	79920	79920	1212	1194	1176	1158	1141	1126	1095	1065	1036	1009	982	957	933	909	886
			< 53	53-59	60-73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
44LH09	19	44	569	30150	30150	408	397	388	379	370	363	354	346	339	331	324	316	310	303	297
44LH10	21	44	628	33300	33300	450	439	429	418	408	399	390	381	373	364	357	349	342	334	327
44LH11	22	44	679	36000	36000	487	475	465	453	442	433	423	414	403	396	387	378	370	363	354
44LH12	25	44	842	44610	44610	603	589	574	561	547	534	520	508	496	484	472	462	450	439	430
44LH13	30	44	998	52890	52890	715	699	681	666	649	634	619	606	592	579	565	553	541	529	519
44LH14	31	44	1148	60870	60870	823	801	780	759	739	721	703	685	669	654	637	622	609	594	580
44LH15	36	44	1336	70830	70830	958	934	912	889	868	847	826	805	786	768	750	732	714	699	682
44LH16	42	44	1541	81660	81660	1105	1078	1051	1026	1002	978	955	933	912	891	870	852	832	814	796
44LH17	47	44	1655	87690	87690	1185	1170	1153	1138	1125	1098	1072	1048	1024	1000	978	957	936	915	895
			< 57	57-59	60-81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
48LH10	21	48	528	30120	30120	369	361	354	346	339	331	325	318	312	306	300	294	288	282	277
48LH11	22	48	573	32670	32670	399	390	382	373	366	358	351	343	337	330	324	318	312	306	300
48LH12	25	48	724	41250	41250	504	493	483	472	462	451	442	433	424	415	408	399	391	384	376
48LH13	29	48	867	49410	49410	603	589	576	564	552	540	529	517	507	498	487	477	468	459	450
48LH14	32	48	1023	58290	58290	712	696	681	666	651	637	624	610	598	585	574	562	550	540	529
48LH15	36	48	1176	67020	67020	817	799	781	765	748	732	717	702	687	672	658	645	633	619	607
48LH16	42	48	1355	77250	77250	943	922	901	882	864	844	826	810	792	777	760	745	730	715	702
48LH17	47	48	1522	86760	86760	1059	1035	1012	990	969	948	928	909	889	871	853	837	820	804	787



STANDARD ASD LOAD TABLE

LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 25, 1983
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The **BLACK** figures in the Load Table give the TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **ASD LH-Series Steel Joists**.

The approximate joist weights, in pounds per linear foot, given in the Load Table may be added to the other building weights to determine the DEAD load. In all cases the DEAD load, including the joist self-weight, must be deducted from the TOTAL load to determine the LIVE load. The approximate joist weights do not include accessories.

The **RED** figures in the Load Table represent the uniform load, in pounds per linear foot, which will produce an approximate joist deflection of 1/360 of the span. This load can be linearly prorated to obtain the uniform load for supplementary deflection criteria (i.e. a uniform load that will produce a joist deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the **RED** figures by 360/240). In no case shall the prorated load exceed the TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist.

The Load Table applies to joists with either parallel chords or pitched top chords. Joists can have a top chord pitch up to 1/2 inch per foot. If the pitch exceeds this limit, the Load Table does not apply. When top chords are pitched, the load-carrying capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at the center of the span. Sloped parallel-chord joists shall use span as defined by the length along the slope.

Where the joist span is in the **RED SHADED** area of the Load Table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this row of bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed. The **RED SHADED** area extends up through 60'-0".

Where the joist span is in the **BLUE SHADED** area of the Load Table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed. The **BLUE SHADED** area starts after 60'-0" and extends up through 100'-0".

The approximate gross moment of inertia (not adjusted for shear deformation), in inches⁴, of a standard joist listed in the Load Table may be determined as follows:

$$I_j = 26.767(W)(L^3)(10^{-6}), \text{ where } W = \text{RED figure in the Load Table, and}$$
$$L = (\text{span} - 0.33) \text{ in feet.}$$

Loads for span increments not explicitly given in the Load Table may be determined using linear interpolation between the load values given in adjacent span columns.

*The safe uniform load for the spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column is equal to (SAFE LOAD) / (span). The TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity, for spans less than those shown in the SAFE LOAD Column are given in the MAX LOAD Column.

To solve for a **RED** figure for spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column (or lesser spans), multiply the **RED** figure of the shortest span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest span shown in the Load Table – 0.33 feet)² and divide by (the actual span – 0.33 feet)². In no case shall the calculated load exceed the TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist.





STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt in Lbs. Per Linear Ft. (Joists only)	Depth in inches	Max Load (plf) < 22	SAFE LOAD* in Lbs. Between	SPAN IN FEET															
					22-25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
18LH02	10	18	553	12160	468 313	442 284	418 259	391 234	367 212	345 193	324 175	306 160	289 147	273 135	259 124					
18LH03	11	18	613	13480	521 348	493 317	467 289	438 262	409 236	382 213	359 194	337 177	317 161	299 148	283 136					
18LH04	12	18	714	15700	604 403	571 367	535 329	500 296	469 266	440 242	413 219	388 200	365 182	344 167	325 153					
18LH05	15	18	806	17740	684 454	648 414	614 378	581 345	543 311	508 282	476 256	448 233	421 212	397 195	375 179					
18LH06	15	18	954	20980	809 526	749 469	696 419	648 377	605 340	566 307	531 280	499 254	470 232	443 212	418 195					
18LH07	17	18	990	21780	840 553	809 513	780 476	726 428	678 386	635 349	595 317	559 288	526 264	496 241	469 222					
18LH08	19	18	1032	22700	876 577	843 534	812 496	784 462	758 427	717 387	680 351	641 320	604 292	571 267	540 246					
18LH09	21	18	1105	24320	936 616	901 571	868 527	838 491	810 458	783 418	759 380	713 346	671 316	633 289	598 266					
			< 23	23-25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
20LH02	10	20	498	11460	442 306	437 303	431 298	410 274	388 250	365 228	344 208	325 190	307 174	291 160	275 147	262 136	249 126	237 117	225 108	
20LH03	11	20	529	12160	469 337	463 333	458 317	452 302	434 280	414 258	395 238	372 218	352 200	333 184	316 169	299 156	283 143	269 133	255 123	
20LH04	12	20	648	14900	574 428	566 406	558 386	528 352	496 320	467 291	440 265	416 243	393 223	372 205	353 189	335 174	318 161	303 149	289 139	
20LH05	14	20	697	16020	616 459	609 437	602 416	595 395	571 366	544 337	513 308	484 281	458 258	434 238	411 219	390 202	371 187	353 173	336 161	
20LH06	15	20	930	21380	822 606	791 561	763 521	723 477	679 427	635 386	596 351	560 320	527 292	497 267	469 246	444 226	421 209	399 192	379 178	
20LH07	17	20	991	22800	878 647	845 599	814 556	786 518	760 484	711 438	667 398	627 362	590 331	556 303	526 278	497 256	471 236	447 218	425 202	
20LH08	19	20	1023	23520	908 669	873 619	842 575	813 536	785 500	760 468	722 428	687 395	654 365	621 336	588 309	558 285	530 262	503 242	479 225	
20LH09	21	20	1119	25740	990 729	953 675	918 626	886 581	856 542	828 507	802 475	778 437	755 399	712 366	673 336	636 309	603 285	572 264	544 244	
20LH10	23	20	1207	27760	1068 786	1028 724	991 673	956 626	924 585	894 545	865 510	839 479	814 448	791 411	748 377	707 346	670 320	636 296	604 274	





STANDARD LOAD TABLE FOR LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES
Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown In Pounds Per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt in Lbs. Per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth in inches	Max Load (plf) < 48	SAFELOAD* in Lbs. Between		SPAN IN FEET															
				48-59	60-65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
				40LH08	16	40	348	16680	16680	254	247	241	234	228	222	217	211	206	201	196	192	187	183	178
40LH09	21	40	457	21920	21920	332	323	315	306	298	291	283	276	269	263	256	250	244	239	233	
40LH10	21	40	503	24120	24120	367	357	347	338	329	321	313	305	297	290	283	276	269	262	255	
40LH11	22	40	549	26340	26340	399	388	378	368	358	349	340	332	323	315	308	300	293	286	279	
40LH12	25	40	668	32060	32060	486	472	459	447	435	424	413	402	392	382	373	364	355	346	338	
40LH13	30	40	788	37800	37800	573	557	542	528	514	500	487	475	463	451	440	429	419	409	399	
40LH14	35	40	900	43220	43220	656	638	620	603	587	571	556	542	528	515	502	490	478	466	455	
40LH15	36	40	1007	48340	48340	734	712	691	671	652	633	616	599	583	567	552	538	524	511	498	
40LH16	42	40	1110	53280	53280	808	796	784	772	761	751	730	710	691	673	655	638	622	606	591	
				< 53	53-59	60-73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
44LH09	19	44	379	20100	20100	272	265	259	253	247	242	236	231	226	221	216	211	207	202	198	
44LH10	21	44	419	22200	22200	300	293	286	279	272	266	260	254	249	243	238	233	228	223	218	
44LH11	22	44	453	24000	24000	325	317	310	302	295	289	282	276	269	264	258	252	247	242	236	
44LH12	25	44	561	29740	29740	402	393	383	374	365	356	347	339	331	323	315	308	300	293	287	
44LH13	30	44	665	35260	35260	477	466	454	444	433	423	413	404	395	386	377	369	361	353	346	
44LH14	31	44	766	40580	40580	549	534	520	506	493	481	469	457	446	436	425	415	406	396	387	
44LH15	36	44	891	47220	47220	639	623	608	593	579	565	551	537	524	512	500	488	476	466	455	
44LH16	42	44	1027	54440	54440	737	719	701	684	668	652	637	622	608	594	580	568	555	543	531	
44LH17	47	44	1103	58460	58460	790	780	769	759	750	732	715	699	683	667	652	638	624	610	597	
				< 57	57-59	60-81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
48LH10	21	48	352	20080	20080	246	241	236	231	226	221	217	212	208	204	200	196	192	188	185	
48LH11	22	48	382	21780	21780	266	260	255	249	244	239	234	229	225	220	216	212	208	204	200	
48LH12	25	48	482	27500	27500	336	329	322	315	308	301	295	289	283	277	272	266	261	256	251	
48LH13	29	48	578	32940	32940	402	393	384	376	368	360	353	345	338	332	325	318	312	306	300	
48LH14	32	48	682	38860	38860	475	464	454	444	434	425	416	407	399	390	383	375	367	360	353	
48LH15	36	48	784	44680	44680	545	533	521	510	499	488	478	468	458	448	439	430	422	413	405	
48LH16	42	48	904	51500	51500	629	615	601	588	576	563	551	540	528	518	507	497	487	477	468	
48LH17	47	48	1015	57840	57840	706	690	675	660	646	632	619	606	593	581	569	558	547	536	525	



STANDARD LRFD LOAD TABLE

DEEP LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Spans up to and including 144 ft. adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 1, 2000
Spans greater than 144 ft. up to and including 240 ft. adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 18, 2010
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December, 31, 2010

The **BLACK** figures in the Load Table give the TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **LRFD DLH-Series** Steel Joists.

The approximate joist weights, in pounds per linear foot, given in the Load Table may be added to the other building weights to determine the unfactored DEAD load. In all cases the factored DEAD load, including the joist self-weight, must be deducted from the TOTAL load to determine the factored LIVE load. The approximate joist weights do not include accessories.

The **RED** figures in the Load Table represent the unfactored, uniform load, in pounds per linear foot, which will produce an approximate joist deflection of 1/360 of the span. This load can be linearly prorated to obtain the unfactored, uniform load for supplementary deflection criteria (i.e. the unfactored uniform load which will produce a joist deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the **RED** figures by 360/240). In no case shall the prorated, unfactored load exceed the unfactored TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist as given in the Standard **ASD** Load Table for Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series**.

The Load Table applies to joists with either parallel chords or pitched top chords. Joists can have a top chord pitch up to 1/2 inch per foot. If the pitch exceeds this limit, the Load Table does not apply. When top chords are pitched, the load-carrying capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at the center of the span. Sloped parallel-chord joists shall use span as defined by the length along the slope.

Where the joist span is in the **BLUE SHADED** area of the Load Table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed. The **BLUE SHADED** area starts after 60'-0" and extends up through 100'-0".

Where the joist span is in the **GRAY SHADED** area of the Load Table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until all rows of bridging are completely installed. The **GRAY SHADED** area starts after 100'-0" and extends up through 240'-0".

The approximate gross moment of inertia (not adjusted for shear deformation), in inches⁴, of a standard joist listed in the Load Table may be determined as follows:

$$I_j = 26.767(W)(L^3)(10^{-6}), \text{ where } W = \text{RED figure in the Load Table, and} \\ L = (\text{span} - 0.33) \text{ in feet.}$$

Loads for span increments not explicitly given in the Load Table may be determined using linear interpolation between the load values given in adjacent span columns.

*The safe factored uniform load for the spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column is equal to (SAFE LOAD) / (span). The TOTAL safe factored uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity, for spans less than those shown in the SAFE LOAD Column are given in the MAX LOAD Column.

To solve for an unfactored **RED** figure for spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column (or lesser spans), multiply the unfactored **RED** figure of the shortest span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest span shown in the Load Table - 0.33 feet)² and divide by (the actual span - 0.33 feet)². In no case shall the calculated unfactored load exceed the unfactored TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist as determined from the Standard **ASD** Load Table for Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series**.



Notes:



STANDARD ASD LOAD TABLE

DEEP LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH-SERIES

Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Spans up to and including 144 ft. adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 25, 1983
Spans greater than 144 ft. up to and including 240 ft. adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 18, 2010
Revised to May 18, 2010 – Effective December 31, 2010

The **BLACK** figures in the Load Table give the TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of **ASD DLH-Series** Steel Joists.

The approximate joist weights, in pounds per linear foot, given in the Load Table may be added to the other building weights to determine the DEAD load. In all cases the DEAD load, including the joist self-weight, must be deducted from the TOTAL load to determine the LIVE load. The approximate joist weights do not include accessories.

The **RED** figures in the Load Table represent the uniform load, in pounds per linear foot, which will produce an approximate joist deflection of 1/360 of the span. This load can be linearly prorated to obtain the uniform load for supplementary deflection criteria (i.e. a uniform load which will produce a joist deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the **RED** figures by 360/240). In no case shall the prorated load exceed the TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist.

The Load Table applies to joists with either parallel chords or pitched top chords. Joists can have a top chord pitch up to 1/2 inch per foot. If the pitch exceeds this limit, the Load Table does not apply. When top chords are pitched, the load-carrying capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at the center of the span. Sloped parallel-chord joists shall use span as defined by the length along the slope.

Where the joist span is in the **BLUE SHADED** area of the Load Table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed. The **BLUE SHADED** area starts after 60'-0" and extends up through 100'-0".

Where the joist span is in the **GRAY SHADED** area of the Load Table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersections. Hoisting cables shall not be released until all rows of bridging are completely installed. The **GRAY SHADED** area starts after 100'-0" and extends up through 240'-0".

The approximate gross moment of inertia (not adjusted for shear deformation), in inches⁴, of a standard joist listed in the Load Table may be determined as follows:

$$I_j = 26.767(W)(L^3)(10^{-6}), \text{ where } W = \text{RED figure in the Load Table, and}$$
$$L = (\text{span} - 0.33) \text{ in feet.}$$

Loads for span increments not explicitly given in the Load Table may be determined using linear interpolation between the load values given in adjacent span columns.

*The safe uniform load for the spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column is equal to (SAFE LOAD) / (span). The TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity, for spans less than those shown in the SAFE LOAD Column are given in the MAX LOAD Column.

To solve for a **RED** figure for spans shown in the SAFE LOAD Column (or lesser spans), multiply the **RED** figure of the shortest span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest span shown in the Load Table - 0.33 feet)² and divide by (the actual span - 0.33 feet)². In no case shall the calculated load exceed the TOTAL load-carrying capacity of the joist.





STANDARD LOAD TABLE LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH-SERIES
 Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength - Loads Shown in Pounds per Linear Foot (plf)

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt in Lbs. Per Linear Ft (Joists only)	Depth in inches	Max Load plf	SAFE LOAD* in Lbs.																		
				SPAN IN FEET																		
				< 81	81-99	100-111	112	115	118	121	124	127	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	155	160
80DLH15	40	80	644	52160	52160	466	442	421	401	383	366	350	335	321	307	295	283	272	261	247	231	
80DLH16	46	80	774	62680	62680	560	535	509	485	461	439	419	400	383	366	350	336	322	309	293	275	
80DLH17	53	80	894	72420	72420	647	617	587	559	533	510	487	466	446	427	410	393	378	363	345	323	
80DLH18	60	80	1010	81840	81840	731	696	662	631	602	575	550	526	504	482	463	444	427	410	389	366	
80DLH19	67	80	1179	95480	95480	853	812	773	736	701	670	640	612	585	560	537	516	495	476	451	423	
80DLH20	75	80	1325	107320	107320	964	921	882	845	807	771	736	704	674	645	618	594	570	547	520	487	
				< 89	89-99	100-120	121	124	127	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	155	160	165	170	175
88DLH16	46	88	699	62180	62180	514	490	467	447	428	410	394	378	363	349	335	318	299	281	265	251	
88DLH17	51	88	790	70300	70300	581	553	526	502	479	458	439	420	403	386	371	352	330	310	292	274	
88DLH18	58	88	906	80620	80620	667	635	605	577	551	527	504	483	463	444	426	404	379	356	335	316	
88DLH19	65	88	1048	93260	93260	771	734	699	666	636	608	582	557	534	513	492	467	438	411	387	364	
88DLH20	76	88	1206	107300	107300	889	854	821	789	755	723	694	665	639	614	590	560	527	495	467	440	
88DLH21	89	88	1487	132340	132340	1099	1045	996	950	907	867	829	794	762	731	702	666	624	586	551	519	
				< 97	97-99	100-129	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190
96DLH17	52	96	724	70180	70180	540	517	496	474	456	438	421	405	385	362	339	320	302	284	269	255	
96DLH18	58	96	814	79000	79000	608	583	559	535	513	493	475	457	435	410	386	364	344	326	308	292	
96DLH19	66	96	974	94440	94440	727	697	667	638	611	585	561	539	512	480	451	424	401	378	357	338	
96DLH20	74	96	1096	106280	106280	824	789	754	722	691	662	635	610	579	543	510	481	453	428	405	382	
96DLH21	90	96	1375	133340	133340	1027	982	940	900	864	829	797	766	728	684	643	605	571	539	510	482	
96DLH22	102	96	1540	149380	149380	1150	1108	1067	1028	991	957	921	886	843	792	745	702	664	627	594	562	
				< 105	105-138	139	142	145	148	151	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	
104DLH18	59	104	733	76980		554	532	512	489	472	450	423	400	378	358	339	321	305	290	276	263	
104DLH19	67	104	892	93620		674	647	622	598	574	546	513	485	457	432	409	387	368	350	332	315	
104DLH20	75	104	1002	105260		764	738	714	688	661	629	591	555	522	493	465	440	417	395	375	357	
104DLH21	90	104	1260	132320		956	917	881	843	817	773	727	685	647	611	578	547	519	493	469	446	
104DLH22	104	104	1413	148360		1071	1034	999	966	934	893	841	792	747	706	668	633	600	570	542	519	
104DLH23	109	104	1556	163400		1181	1141	1096	1052	1009	956	899	845	795	750	708	670	635	602	571	543	
				< 113	113-147	148	151	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	
112DLH19	67	112	815	92100		623	600	571	537	506	478	451	428	406	386	366	348	332	317	303	289	
112DLH20	76	112	922	104240		710	688	657	618	582	549	520	493	468	445	422	402	383	365	348	333	
112DLH21	91	112	1162	131300		891	858	816	767	722	681	644	610	578	549	521	496	473	450	430	411	
112DLH22	104	112	1304	147340		999	967	928	880	833	787	744	705	668	635	602	574	546	521	497	474	
112DLH23	110	112	1437	162360		1102	1067	1023	970	913	859	810	765	724	686	651	618	588	560	533	509	
112DLH24	131	112	1703	192440		1304	1263	1212	1151	1087	1026	970	919	871	828	786	748	713	680	648	619	
				< 121	121-165	166	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	
120DLH20	77	120	819	99100		597	571	538	510	484	461	438	418	399	380	362	347	332	318	305	292	
120DLH21	92	120	1019	123240		748	714	675	639	606	576	548	521	497	474	452	432	414	396	379	363	
120DLH22	104	120	1168	141280		855	823	779	737	699	665	632	602	574	547	522	499	477	457	438	420	
120DLH23	111	120	1292	156320		943	907	858	813	771	733	697	664	632	602	574	548	524	501	479	459	
120DLH24	132	120	1532	185380		1117	1073	1015	961	912	867	824	785	748	713	681	651	623	596	571	548	
120DLH25	152	120	1756	212420		1284	1231	1165	1104	1047	994	946	900	858	819	782	748	715	684	656	628	



STANDARD WEIGHT TABLES FOR LOAD/LOAD LH-SERIES JOISTS

Based on 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength
Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute December 31, 2010

The joists presented in the following tables are based on the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications for Longspan Steel Joist LH-Series and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, DLH-Series adopted February 15, 1978 – revised December 31, 2010 and all the requirements contained therein shall be followed.

The weight tables apply only to joists with parallel chords. The joist top chords are considered as being laterally supported by the deck and/or slab in accordance with the aforementioned specifications.

The top row of figures provides the total uniform design load in pounds per linear foot applied to the joist for LRFD or ASD loading. The row labeled “wt.” is the approximate weight of the joist in pounds per linear foot. “w360” is the uniform load in pounds per linear foot that will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the span. Where the w360 load is equal to the Total Load, the actual w360 load is greater than the Total Load. The row “Ix” provides the approximate Moment of Inertia for the joist. “P_{brg}” is the nominal horizontal force in pounds to be used to determine the required bridging angle size.

These weight tables are intended to be a tool to assist in the preliminary design and estimate for joists used in floors and roofs with high capacity loading requirements. All of the values are approximate and intended as a guide for the **specifying professional**. The joist manufacturer will design for the specific loads of the designation at the required span, and the values for self weight, moment of inertia, and w360 load may vary from the tabulated values – the tabulated values are not design minimums or maximums. Load/Load joist designations are not limited to only the combinations of load, depth, and span as shown in these tables. Interpolation can be used for approximate values when needed between the columns and rows of the table.

Consult with a joist manufacturer for information regarding web openings for duct passage through the joists; the table given in the Accessories and Details Section of the catalog does not apply to these joists. Unless noted in the following, all joists require one (1) row of horizontal erection bridging and shall have a 5 inch minimum bearing seat depth (height). Joists to the right of the heavy black line require a 7½ inch minimum bearing seat depth (height).

Joists in the red shaded areas require one (1) row of bolted-cross, erection bridging and one (1) row of horizontal erection bridging.

Joists in the blue shaded areas require a minimum two (2) rows of horizontal erection bridging.

Joists in the green shaded areas require a 7½ inch minimum bearing seat depth (height) and two (2) rows of horizontal erection bridging.

Example

Joist Geometry

- 1) Joist Depth 26”
- 2) Joist Span 32’-0”
- 3) Joist Spacing 10’-0”

Design Loads (ASD)

- 1) Dead Load 80 psf or 800 plf
- 2) Live Load 100 psf or 1000 plf (No LL reduction is assumed)
- 3) Total Load 1800 plf

For this example the joist designation will be 26LH1800/1000.

Entering the weight tables for a joist span of 32’-0”, joist depth of 26”, and a total load of 1800 plf (ASD), the joist will have the following approximate design values:

- Wt = 31.8 plf
- w360 = 1606 plf
- Ix = 1271 in⁴

One (1) row of horizontal erection bridging designed for a bridging force P_{brg} = 1178 pounds.
Minimum required bearing seat depth = 5”.



STANDARD WEIGHT TABLE FOR LOAD/LOAD LH-SERIES JOISTS																						
Based on a 50 ksi Maximum Yield Strength																						
Joist Span (ft)	Joist Depth (in)	Total Uniformly Distributed Joist Load in Pounds per Linear Foot																				
		LRFD	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800	1950	2100	2250	2400	2550	2700	2850	3000	3150	3300	3450	3600
		ASD	600	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400
60	30	Wt.	24.4	29.7	36.4	40.0	46.2	49.6	52.6	58.6	66.1	73.6	79.7	80.0	89.7	97.8	98.7	98.9	108.3	116	116.9	117.3
		w360	270	329	376	426	492	522	555	603	681	739	810	810	881	954	982	982	1061	1157	1157	1157
		Ix	1357	1653	1988	2215	2557	2711	2886	3133	3542	3821	4157	4157	4582	5104	5104	5104	5522	6016	6016	6016
		Pbrg	995	1170	1599	1599	1852	2097	2097	2341	2656	3215	3215	3215	3215	3975	3975	3975	3975	4717	4717	4717
	32	Wt.	23.1	27.8	31.4	37.5	40.6	46.6	49.9	55.8	62.7	66.4	73.9	80.0	80.3	81.6	90.8	99.0	99.3	99.6	116.3	117.2
		w360	294	338	381	448	489	565	599	663	736	784	847	922	922	964	1067	1132	1132	1161	1336	1336
		Ix	1480	1756	1979	2328	2544	2937	3115	3453	3826	4076	4402	4793	4793	4893	5400	5887	5887	5887	6942	6942
		Pbrg	863	1124	1229	1535	1535	1778	2013	2248	2550	3087	3087	3087	3145	3816	3816	3816	3816	4529	4529	
	36	Wt.	21.6	24.7	29.8	35.4	37.7	43.8	44.2	50.1	55.9	56.5	63.1	66.9	73.9	80.1	80.4	81.5	90.9	98.8	99.0	100.0
		w360	339	396	484	522	579	660	690	770	845	855	949	1012	1094	1208	1193	1224	1315	1425	1466	1466
		Ix	1705	1991	2432	2786	2992	3504	3504	4005	4447	4447	4936	5259	5687	6202	6202	6325	6839	7624	7624	7624
		Pbrg	797	883	1038	1418	1418	1643	1643	1860	2077	2077	2356	2356	2852	2852	2907	3527	3527	3527		
	40	Wt.	19.7	23.8	28.1	31.6	37.1	38.1	44.1	44.6	50.5	51.1	56.6	59.8	63.9	67.0	74.5	80.3	81.4	82.3	91.1	91.7
		w360	383	465	634	694	682	724	826	843	963	963	1071	1121	1190	1268	1374	1517	1499	1537	1653	1664
		Ix	1926	2338	2807	3169	3659	3739	4381	4381	5009	5009	5568	5829	6187	6594	7139	7795	7795	7943	8598	8771
		Pbrg	703	871	1024	1120	1399	1399	1620	1620	1834	1834	2048	2048	2323	2323	2812	2812	2812	2866	3477	3477
	44	Wt.	20.2	25.1	27.1	30.6	32.6	36.3	40.7	44.3	47.9	53.3	53.8	56.9	57.3	63.6	64.2	74.4	74.7	75.7	81.3	90.7
		w360	441	536	610	685	744	815	910	1030	1070	1212	1212	1311	1311	1458	1458	1693	1685	1693	1841	1994
		Ix	2352	2874	3239	3623	3941	4251	4755	5356	5656	6378	6378	6815	6815	7582	7582	8757	8757	8757	9572	10560
		Pbrg	786	1024	1024	1177	1177	1399	1620	1620	1834	2048	2048	2048	2048	2323	2323	2812	2812	2812	2812	3477
	48	Wt.	18.3	21.4	26.3	27.8	30.6	36.5	37.0	41.6	45.0	48.3	49.0	55.1	55.2	61.9	63.3	64.7	72.7	75.8	76.0	76.4
		w360	457	559	578	738	812	942	978	1091	1237	1285	1339	1456	1483	1639	1666	1754	1891	2038	2028	2036
		Ix	2374	2948	3640	3881	4271	5099	5099	5704	6429	6790	6790	7663	7663	8666	8666	9119	9832	10541	10541	
		Pbrg	641	786	1024	1024	1120	1399	1399	1620	1620	1834	1834	2048	2048	2323	2323	2323	2812	2812	2812	
52	Wt.	21.0	24.3	27.3	29.1	33.5	37.9	39.9	44.5	48.6	51.0	51.5	52.4	58.6	58.9	68.5	70.1	71.5	72.7	72.8	75.8	
	w360	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2241	2400	
	Ix	3000	3648	4202	4517	5157	5796	6389	7072	7508	8339	8339	8339	9559	9559	11009	11009	11650	11650	11650	12493	
	Pbrg	871	1024	1120	1177	1399	1620	1620	1834	2048	2048	2048	2048	2323	2323	2812	2812	2812	2812	2812		
56	Wt.	20.0	24.6	26.0	28.1	30.6	35.2	37.2	40.7	45.3	46.2	51.8	52.9	53.2	56.0	60.1	61.7	71.8	72.1	73.4	73.8	
	w360	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
	Ix	3230	4038	4473	4898	5636	6409	7028	7453	8251	8472	9738	9738	9738	10589	11164	11164	12866	12866	13624	13624	
	Pbrg	786	1024	1024	1120	1177	1399	1399	1620	1834	1834	2048	2048	2048	2048	2323	2323	2812	2812	2812		
60	Wt.	22.7	26.2	29.9	34.4	35.6	39.7	44.8	45.7	46.3	51.7	52.4	61.6	62.8	63.1	66.0	66.1	77.2	78.6	80.7	81.1	
	w360	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	
	Ix	3813	4593	5373	6331	6756	7573	8347	9285	9285	10267	10267	12535	12535	12535	13780	13780	14797	14797	16061	16061	
	Pbrg	1024	1177	1399	1620	1620	1834	2048	2048	2048	2323	2323	2812	2812	2812	2812	2812	3477	3477	3477		



Notes:



STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR JOIST GIRDERS

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 4, 1985
Revised to May 18, 2010, Effective December 31, 2010

SECTION 1000.

SCOPE AND DEFINITION

1000.1 SCOPE

The *Standard Specification for Joist Girders*, hereafter referred to as the Specification, covers the design, manufacture, application, and handling and erection of Joist Girders in buildings or other structures, where other structures are defined as those structures designed, manufactured, and erected in a manner similar to buildings. Joist Girders shall be designed using Allowable Stress Design (ASD) or Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) in accordance with this Specification. Joist Girders shall be erected in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, Code of Federal Regulations 29CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection, Section 1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists.

This Specification includes Sections 1000 through 1005.

1000.2 DEFINITION

The term "Joist Girders", as used herein, refers to open web, load-carrying members utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel, including cold-formed steel whose yield strength has been attained by cold working. Joist Girders are open web steel trusses used as primary framing members. They are designed as simple spans supporting concentrated loads for a floor or roof system. These concentrated loads are normally considered to act at the top chord panel points of the Joist Girders. Joist Girders have been standardized in depths from 20 inches (508 mm) through 120 inches (3048 mm), for spans from 20 feet (6096 mm) through 120 feet (36576 mm).

The Joist Girder standard designation in ASD is determined by its nominal depth in inches (mm), the letter "G", followed by the number of joist spaces, the letter "N", and finally the load in kips (kN) at each panel point, and the letter "K". The Joist Girder standard designation in LRFD is determined by its nominal depth in inches (mm), the letter "G", followed by the number of joist spaces, the letter "N", and finally the factored load in kips (kN) at each panel point, and the letter "F". Joist Girders shall be designed in accordance with these specifications to support the loads defined by the **specifying professional**.

Joist Girders are designed and manufactured as either simple framing members with underslung ends and bottom chord extensions or as part of an ordinary steel moment frame (OMF). When used as part of an OMF the **specifying professional** shall be responsible for carrying out all the required frame analyses (i.e. first-order and second-order), provide all the required load information and stiffness data to the joist manufacturer, and indicate the type of Joist Girder to column connections that are being designed on the contract documents.

A pitch of the Joist Girder top chord up to 1/2 inch per foot (1:24) is allowed. The standard Joist Girder designation depth shall be the depth at mid-span.



1000.3 STRUCTURAL DESIGN DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The design drawings and specifications shall meet the requirements in the *Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders*, except for deviations specifically identified in the design drawings and/or specifications.

SECTION 1001.

REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS, CODES AND STANDARDS

1001.1 REFERENCES

American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. (AISC)

ANSI/AISC 360-10 *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*

American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI)

ANSI/AISI S100-2007 *North American Specification for Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*

ANSI/AISI S100-07/S1-09, *Supplement No. 1 to the North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*, 2007 Edition

ANSI/AISI S100-07/S2-10, *Supplement No. 2 to the North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*, 2007 Edition

American Society of Testing and Materials, ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM A6/A6M-09, Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling

ASTM A36/A36M-08, Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A242/242M-04 (2009), Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel

ASTM A307-07b, Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength

ASTM A325/325M-09, Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi [830 MPa] Minimum Tensile Strength

ASTM A370-09ae1, Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

ASTM A500/A500M-07, Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes

ASTM A529/A529M-05, Standard Specification for High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality

ASTM A572/A572M-07, Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel

ASTM A588/A588M-05, Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, up to 50 ksi [345 MPa] Minimum Yield Point, with Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance

ASTM A606/A606M-09, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance

ASTM A992/A992M-06a, Standard Specification for Structural Steel Shapes



American National Standard SJI-JG-2010

ASTM A1008/A1008M-09, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable

ASTM A1011/A1011M-09a, Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra-High Strength

American Welding Society (AWS)

AWS A5.1/A5.1M-2004, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

AWS A5.5/A5.5M:2006, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

AWS A5.17/A5.17M-97:R2007, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding

AWS A5.18/A5.18M:2005, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding

AWS A5.20/A5.20M:2005, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding

AWS A5.23/A5.23M:2007, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding

AWS A5.28/A5.28M:2005, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding

AWS A5.29/A5.29M:2005, Specification for Low Alloy Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding

1001.2 OTHER REFERENCES

The following references are non-ANSI approved documents and as such, are provided solely as sources of commentary or additional information related to topics in this Specification:

Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C.

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)

SEI/ASCE 7-10 *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*

Steel Joist Institute (SJI)

SJI-COSP-2010, *Code of Standard Practice for Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 3 (2007), *Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads*

Technical Digest No. 5 (1988), *Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors*

Technical Digest No. 6 (2011), *Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads*

Technical Digest No. 8 (2008), *Welding of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 9 (2008), *Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 10 (2003), *Design of Fire Resistive Assemblies with Steel Joists*

Technical Digest No. 11 (2007), *Design of Lateral Load Resisting Frames Using Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Technical Digest No. 12 (2007), *Evaluation and Modification of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders*

Steel Structures Painting Council (SSPC) (2000), *Steel Structures Painting Manual, Volume 2, Systems and Specifications*, Paint Specification No. 15, Steel Joist Shop Primer, May 1, 1999, Pittsburgh, PA.



SECTION 1002.
MATERIALS

1002.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of Joist Girders shall conform to one of the following ASTM Specifications:

- Carbon Structural Steel, ASTM A36/A36M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, ASTM A242/A242M.
- Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes, ASTM A500/A500M.
- High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality, ASTM A529/A529M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel, ASTM A572/A572M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel up to 50 ksi [345 MPa] Minimum Yield Point with Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A588/A588M.
- Steel, Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A606/A606M.
- Structural Steel Shapes, ASTM A992/A992M.
- Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable, ASTM A1008/A1008M.
- Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra High Strength, ASTM A1011/A1011M.

or shall be of suitable quality ordered or produced to other than the listed specifications, provided that such material in the state used for final assembly and manufacture is weldable and is proved by tests performed by the producer or manufacturer to have the properties specified in Section 1002.2.

1002.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Steel used for Joist Girders shall have a minimum yield strength determined in accordance with one of the procedures specified in this section, which is equal to the yield strength* assumed in the design.

*The term "Yield Strength" as used herein shall designate the yield level of a material as determined by the applicable method outlined in paragraph 13.1 "Yield Point", and in paragraph 13.2 "Yield Strength", of ASTM A370, *Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products*, or as specified in paragraph 1002.2 of this specification.

Evidence that the steel furnished meets or exceeds the design yield strength shall, if requested, be provided in the form of an affidavit or by witnessed or certified test reports.

For material used without consideration of increase in yield strength resulting from cold forming, the specimens shall be taken from as-rolled material. In the case of material, the mechanical properties of which conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, the test specimens and procedures shall conform to those of such specifications and to ASTM A370.



In the case of material, the mechanical properties of which do not conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, the test specimens and procedures shall conform to the applicable requirements of ASTM A370, and the specimens shall exhibit a yield strength equal to or exceeding the design yield strength and an elongation of not less than (a) 20 percent in 2 inches (51 millimeters) for sheet and strip, or (b) 18 percent in 8 inches (203 millimeters) for plates, shapes and bars with adjustments for thickness for plates, shapes and bars as prescribed in ASTM A36/A36M, A242/A242M, A500/A500M, A529/A529M, A572/A572M, A588/A588M, A992/A992M whichever specification is applicable, on the basis of design yield strength.

The number of tests shall be as prescribed in ASTM A6/A6M for plates, shapes, and bars; and ASTM A606/A606M, A1008/A1008M and A1011/A1011M for sheet and strip.

If as-formed strength is utilized, the test reports shall show the results of tests performed on full section specimens in accordance with the provisions of the AISI North American Specifications for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members. They shall also indicate compliance with these provisions and with the following additional requirements:

- a) The yield strength calculated from the test data shall equal or exceed the design yield strength.
- b) Where tension tests are made for acceptance and control purposes, the tensile strength shall be at least 8 percent greater than the yield strength of the section.
- c) Where compression tests are used for acceptance and control purposes, the specimen shall withstand a gross shortening of 2 percent of its original length without cracking. The length of the specimen shall be not greater than 20 times the least radius of gyration.
- d) If any test specimen fails to pass the requirements of the subparagraphs (a), (b), or (c) above, as applicable, two retests shall be made of specimens from the same lot. Failure of one of the retest specimens to meet such requirements shall be the cause for rejection of the lot represented by the specimens.

1002.3 WELDING ELECTRODES

The following electrodes shall be used for arc welding:

- a) For connected members both having a specified minimum yield strength greater than 36 ksi (250 MPa).
 - AWS A5.1: E70XX
 - AWS A5.5: E70XX-X
 - AWS A5.17: F7XX–EXXX, F7XX–ECXXX flux electrode combination
 - AWS A5.18: ER70S-X, E70C-XC, E70C-XM
 - AWS A5.20: E7XT-X, E7XT-XM
 - AWS A5.23: F7XX–EXXX-XX, F7XX–ECXXX-XX
 - AWS A5.28: ER70S-XXX, E70C-XXX
 - AWS A5.29: E7XTX-X, E7XTX-XM
- b) For connected members both having a specified minimum yield strength of 36 ksi (250 MPa) or one having a specified minimum yield strength of 36 ksi (250 MPa), and the other having a specified minimum yield strength greater than 36 ksi (250 MPa).
 - AWS A5.1: E60XX
 - AWS A5.17: F6XX–EXXX, F6XX–ECXXX flux electrode combination
 - AWS A5.20: E6XT-X, E6XT-XM
 - AWS A5.29: E6XTX-X, E6XTX-XM
 - or any of those listed in Section 102.3(a).

Other welding methods, providing equivalent strength as demonstrated by tests, shall be permitted to be used.



1002.4 PAINT

The standard shop paint is intended to protect the steel for only a short period of exposure in ordinary atmospheric conditions and shall be considered an impermanent and provisional coating.

When specified, the standard shop paint shall conform to one of the following:

- a) Steel Structures Painting Council Specification, SSPC No. 15.
- b) Or, shall be a shop paint which meets the minimum performance requirements of the above listed specification.

SECTION 1003.

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

1003.1 METHOD

Joist Girders shall be designed in accordance with these specifications as simply-supported primary load-carrying members. All loads shall be applied through steel joists, and placed along the Joist Girder top chord. Where any applicable design feature is not specifically covered herein, the design shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

- a) Where the steel used consists of hot-rolled shapes, bars or plates use the American Institute of Steel Construction, *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*.
- b) For members which are cold-formed from sheet or strip steel, use the American Iron and Steel Institute, *North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*.

Design Basis:

Joist Girder designs shall be in accordance with the provisions in this Standard Specification using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) or Allowable Strength Design (ASD) as specified by the **specifying professional** for the project.

Loads, Forces and Load Combinations:

The loads and forces used for the Joist Girder design shall be calculated by the **specifying professional** in accordance with the applicable building code and specified and provided on the contract drawings.

The load combinations shall be specified by the **specifying professional** on the contract drawings in accordance with the applicable building code or, in the absence of a building code, the load combinations shall be those stipulated in SEI/ASCE 7. For LRFD designs, the load combinations in SEI/ASCE 7, Section 2.3 apply. For ASD designs, the load combinations in SEI/ASCE 7, Section 2.4 apply.

1003.2 DESIGN AND ALLOWABLE STRESSES

Design Using Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD)

Joist Girders shall have their components so proportioned that the required stresses, f_u , shall not exceed ϕF_n where

f_u	= required stress	ksi (MPa)
F_n	= nominal stress	ksi (MPa)
ϕ	= resistance factor	
ϕF_n	= design stress	



Design Using Allowable Strength Design (ASD)

Joist Girders shall have their components so proportioned that the required stresses, f , shall not exceed F_n / Ω where

- f = required stress ksi (MPa)
- F_n = nominal stress ksi (MPa)
- Ω = safety factor
- F_n / Ω = allowable stress

Stresses:

For Chords: The calculation of design or allowable stress shall be based on a yield strength, F_y , of the material used in manufacturing equal to 50 ksi (345 MPa).

For all other Joist Girder elements: The calculation of design or allowable stress shall be based on a yield strength, F_y , of the material used in manufacturing, but shall not be less than 36 ksi (250 MPa) or greater than 50 ksi (345 MPa).

Note: Yield strengths greater than 50 ksi shall not be used for the design of any Joist Girder members.

(a) Tension: $\phi_t = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_t = 1.67$ (ASD)

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_y \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{1003.2-1}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_y \text{ (ASD)} \tag{1003.2-2}$$

(b) Compression: $\phi_c = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_c = 1.67$ (ASD)

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_{cr} \text{ (LRFD)} \tag{1003.2-3}$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_{cr} \text{ (ASD)} \tag{1003.2-4}$$

For members with

$$\ell/r \leq 4.71 \sqrt{E/QF_y}$$

$$F_{cr} = Q \left[0.658 \left(\frac{QF_y}{F_e} \right) \right] F_y \tag{1003.2-5}$$

For members with

$$\ell/r > 4.71 \sqrt{E/QF_y}$$

$$F_{cr} = 0.877F_e \tag{1003.2-6}$$

Where F_e = Elastic buckling stress determined in accordance with Equation 1003.2-7

$$F_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{\ell}{r} \right)^2} \tag{1003.2-7}$$

In the above equations, ℓ is taken as the distance in inches (millimeters) between panel points for the chord members and the appropriate length for web members, and r is the corresponding least radius of gyration of the member or any component thereof. E is equal to 29,000 ksi (200,000 MPa).



For hot-rolled sections and cold formed angles, Q is the full reduction factor for slender compression members as defined in the AISC *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*, except that when the first primary compression web member is a crimped-end angle member, whether hot-rolled or cold formed.

$$Q = [5.25/(w/t)] + t \leq 1.0 \quad (1003.2-8)$$

Where: w = angle leg length, inches
 t = angle leg thickness, inches

or,

$$Q = [5.25/(w/t)] + (t/25.4) \leq 1.0 \quad (1003.2-9)$$

Where: w = angle leg length, millimeters
 t = angle leg thickness, millimeters

For all other cold-formed sections the method of calculating the nominal compression strength is given in the AISI, *North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*.

(c) Bending: $\phi_b = 0.90$ (LRFD), $\Omega_b = 1.67$ (ASD)

Bending calculations are to be based on using the elastic section modulus.

For chords and web members other than solid rounds: $F_n = F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 0.9F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (1003.2-10)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.6F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (1003.2-11)$$

For web members of solid round cross section: $F_n = 1.6 F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 1.45F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (1003.2-12)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.95F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (1003.2-13)$$

For bearing plates used in Joist Girder seats: $F_n = 1.5 F_y$

$$\text{Design Stress} = \phi_b F_n = 1.35F_y \quad (\text{LRFD}) \quad (1003.2-14)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = F_n/\Omega_b = 0.90F_y \quad (\text{ASD}) \quad (1003.2-15)$$



(d) Weld Strength:

Shear at throat of fillet welds, flare bevel groove welds, partial joint penetration groove welds, and plug/slot welds:

$$\text{Nominal Shear Stress} = F_{nw} = 0.6F_{exx} \quad (1003.2-16)$$

LRFD: $\phi_w = 0.75$

$$\text{Design Shear Strength} = \phi R_n = \phi_w F_{nw} A = 0.45F_{exx} A_w \quad (1003.2-17)$$

ASD: $\Omega_w = 2.0$

$$\text{Allowable Shear Strength} = R_n/\Omega_w = F_{nw} A/\Omega_w = 0.3F_{exx} A_w \quad (1003.2-18)$$

Made with E70 series electrodes or F7XX-EXXX flux-electrode combinations $F_{exx} = 70$ ksi (483 MPa)

Made with E60 series electrodes or F6XX-EXXX flux-electrode combinations $F_{exx} = 60$ ksi (414 MPa)

A_w = effective throat area, where:

For fillet welds, A_w = effective throat area, (other design methods demonstrated to provide sufficient strength by testing may be used);

For flare bevel groove welds, the effective weld area is based on a weld throat width, T, where

$$T \text{ (inches)} = 0.12D + 0.11 \quad (1003.2-19)$$

Where D = web diameter, inches

or,

$$T \text{ (mm)} = 0.12D + 2.8 \quad (1003.2-20)$$

Where D = web diameter, mm

For plug/slot welds, A_w = cross-sectional area of the hole or slot in the plane of the faying surface provided that the hole or slot meets the requirements of the American Institute of Steel Construction *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings* (and as described in SJI Technical Digest No. 8, "Welding of Open-Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders").

Strength of resistance welds and complete-joint-penetration groove or butt welds in tension or compression (only when the stress is normal to the weld axis) is equal to the base metal strength:

$$\phi_t = \phi_c = 0.90 \text{ (LRFD)} \quad \Omega_t = \Omega_c = 1.67 \text{ (ASD)}$$

$$\text{Design Stress} = 0.9F_y \text{ (LRFD)} \quad (1003.2-21)$$

$$\text{Allowable Stress} = 0.6F_y \text{ (ASD)} \quad (1003.2-22)$$

1003.3 MAXIMUM SLENDERNESS RATIOS

The slenderness ratio ℓ/r , where ℓ is the length center-to-center of support points and r is the corresponding least radius of gyration, shall not exceed the following:

Top chord interior panels.....	90
Top chord end panels.....	120
Compression members other than top chord	200
Tension members.....	240



1003.4 MEMBERS

(a) Chords

The bottom chord shall be designed as an axially loaded tension member. The radius of gyration of the bottom chord about its vertical axis shall not be less than $\ell/240$ where ℓ is the distance between lines of bracing.

The top chord shall be designed as an axial loaded compression member. The radius of gyration of the top chord about the vertical axis shall not be less than $\text{Span}/575$.

The top chord shall be considered as stayed laterally by the steel joists provided positive attachment is made. The outstanding part of the top chord member shall be designed such that the allowable reaction from a single joist is the lesser of:

$$\phi P_p \text{ and } \phi P_p (1.6 - f_{au}/\phi Q F_y) \quad (\text{LRFD, } \phi = 0.9) \quad (1003.4-1)$$

$$0.6 P_p \text{ and } 0.6 P_p (1.6 - f_a/\Omega Q F_y) \quad (\text{ASD, } \Omega = 0.6) \quad (1003.4-2)$$

Where:

- F_y = Specified minimum yield strength, ksi (MPa)
- P_p = Plastic failure mode = $[(t^2 F_y)/[2(b-k)]] [g + 5.66(b-k)]$
- Q = Form factor defined in Section 1003.2(b)
- b = width of the outstanding part of the top chord member, in. (mm)
- f_{au} = P_u/A = Required compressive stress, ksi (MPa)
- f_a = P/A = Required compressive stress, ksi (MPa)
- g = width of bearing seat, in. (mm)
- k = value from angle properties or similar dimension for other members
- t = thickness of the outstanding part of the top chord member, in. (mm)

The top chord and bottom chord shall be designed such that at each joint:

$$f_{vmod} \leq \phi_v f_n \quad (\text{LRFD, } \phi = 1.00) \quad (1003.4-3)$$

$$f_{vmod} \leq f_n/\Omega_v \quad (\text{ASD, } \Omega = 1.50) \quad (1003.4-4)$$

Where:

- f_n = nominal shear stress = $0.6 F_y$, ksi (MPa)
- f_t = axial stress = P/A , ksi (MPa)
- f_v = shear stress = V/bt , ksi (MPa)
- f_{vmod} = modified shear stress = $(\frac{1}{2})(f_t^2 + 4f_v^2)^{1/2}$
- b = length of vertical part(s) of cross section, in. (mm)
- t = thickness of vertical part(s) of cross section, in. (mm)

It is not necessary to design the top chord and bottom chord for the modified shear stress when a round bar web member is continuous through a joint. The minimum required shear of 25 percent of the end reaction is not required when evaluating Equation 1003.4-3 or 1003.4-4.



(b) Web

The vertical shears to be used in the design of the web members shall be determined from full loading, but such vertical shear shall be not less than 25 percent of the end reaction.

Interior vertical web members used in modified Warren type web systems that do not support the direct loads through steel joists shall be designed to resist an axial load of 2 percent of the top chord axial force.

Tension members shall be designed to resist at least 25 percent of their axial force in compression.

(c) Joist Girder Extensions

Joist Girder extensions are defined as one of three types, top chord extensions (TCX), extended ends, or full depth cantilevers.

Joist Girder extensions shall be designed based on the following:

- (1) A loading diagram shall be provided for the Joist Girder extension. The diagram shall include the magnitude and location of the loads to be supported, as well as the appropriate load combinations.

Any deflection requirements or limits due to the accompanying loads and load combinations on the Joist Girder extension shall be provided by the **specifying professional**. Unless otherwise specified, the joist manufacturer shall check the extension for the specified deflection limit under live load acting simultaneously on both the Joist Girder base span and the extension.

The joist manufacturer shall consider the effects of Joist Girder extension loading on the base span of the Joist Girder. This includes carrying the design bending moment due to the loading on the extension into the top chord end panel(s), and the effect on the overall Joist Girder chord and web axial forces.

Bracing of Joist Girder extensions shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

(d) Fillers and Ties

In compression members composed of two components, (when fillers, ties or welds are used) they shall be spaced so the ℓ/r ratio for each component does not exceed the ℓ/r ratio of the member as a whole. In tension members composed of two components (when fillers, ties or welds are used), they shall be spaced so that the ℓ/r ratio of each component does not exceed 240. The least radius of gyration shall be used in computing the ℓ/r ratio of a component.

1003.5 CONNECTIONS

(a) Methods

Joist connections and splices shall be made by attaching the members to one another by arc or resistance welding or other accredited methods.

(1) Welded Connections

- a) Selected welds shall be inspected visually by the manufacturer. Prior to this inspection, weld slag shall be removed.
- b) Cracks are not acceptable and shall be repaired.
- c) Thorough fusion shall exist between weld and base metal for the required design length of the weld; such fusion shall be verified by visual inspection.
- d) Unfilled weld craters shall not be included in the design length of the weld.
- e) Undercut shall not exceed 1/16 inch (2 mm) for welds oriented parallel to the principal stress.



- f) The sum of surface (piping) porosity diameters shall not exceed 1/16 inch (2 mm) in any 1 inch (25 mm) of design weld length.
- g) Weld spatter that does not interfere with paint coverage is acceptable.

(2) Welded Connections for Crimped-End Angle Web Members

The connection of each end of a crimped angle web member to each side of the chord shall consist of a weld group made of more than a single line of weld. The design weld length shall include, at minimum, an end return of two times the nominal weld size.

(3) Welding Program

Manufacturers shall have a program for establishing weld procedures and operator qualification, and weld sampling and testing. (See Technical Digest 8, "Welding of Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders").

(4) Weld Inspection by Outside Agencies (See Section 1004.10 of this specification).

The agency shall arrange for visual inspection to determine that welds meet the acceptance standards of Section 1003.5(a)(1). Ultrasonic, X-Ray, and magnetic particle testing are inappropriate for joists due to the configurations of the components and welds.

(b) Strength

- (1) Joint Connections - Joint connections shall develop the maximum force due to any of the design loads, but not less than 50 percent of the strength of the member in tension or compression, whichever force is the controlling factor in the selection of the member.
- (2) Shop Splices – Shop splices shall be permitted to occur at any point in chord or web members. Splices shall be designed for the member force, but not less than 50 percent of the member strength. All component parts comprising the cross section of the chord or web member (including reinforcing plates, rods, etc.) at the point of the splice, shall develop an ultimate tensile force of at least 1.2 times the product of the yield strength and the full design area of the chord or web. The "full design area" is the minimum required area such that the required stress shall be less than the design (LRFD) or allowable (ASD) stress.

(c) Field Splices

Field Splices shall be designed by the manufacturer and may be either bolted or welded. Splices shall be designed for the member force, but not less than 50 percent of the member strength.

(d) Eccentricity

Members connected at a joint shall have their center of gravity lines meet at a point, if practical. Eccentricity on either side of the neutral axis of chord members shall be permitted to be neglected when it does not exceed the distance between the centroid and the back of the chord. Otherwise, provision shall be made for the stresses due to eccentricity. Ends of Joist Girders shall be proportioned to resist bending produced by eccentricity at the support.

In those cases where a single angle compression member is attached to the outside of the stem of a tee or double angle chord, due consideration shall be given to eccentricity.



1003.6 CAMBER

Joist Girders shall have approximate cambers in accordance with the following:

TABLE 1003.6-1

Top Chord Length		Approximate Camber	
20'-0"	(6096 mm)	1/4"	(6 mm)
30'-0"	(9144 mm)	3/8"	(10 mm)
40'-0"	(12192 mm)	5/8"	(16 mm)
50'-0"	(15240 mm)	1"	(25 mm)
60'-0"	(18288 mm)	1 1/2"	(38 mm)
70'-0"	(21336 mm)	2"	(51 mm)
80'-0"	(24384 mm)	2 3/4"	(70 mm)
90'-0"	(27432 mm)	3 1/2"	(89 mm)
100'-0"	(30480 mm)	4 1/4"	(108 mm)

For Joist Girder lengths exceeding 100'-0" a camber equal to Span/300 shall be used.

The **specifying professional** shall give consideration to coordinating Joist Girder camber with adjacent framing.

1003.7 VERIFICATION OF DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

(a) Design Calculations

Companies manufacturing Joist Girders shall submit design data to the Steel Joist Institute (or an independent agency approved by the Steel Joist Institute) for verification of compliance with the SJI Specifications. Design data shall be submitted in detail and in the format specified by the Institute.

(b) In-Plant Inspections

Each manufacturer shall verify his ability to manufacture Joist Girders through periodic In-Plant Inspections. Inspections shall be performed by an independent agency approved by the Steel Joist Institute. The frequency, manner of inspection, and manner of reporting shall be determined by the Steel Joist Institute. The plant inspections are not a guarantee of the quality of any specific joists; this responsibility lies fully and solely with the individual manufacturer.



SECTION 1004.
APPLICATION

1004.1 USAGE

This specification shall apply to any type of structure where steel joists are to be supported directly by Joist Girders installed as hereinafter specified. Where Joist Girders are used other than on simple spans under equal concentrated gravity loading, as prescribed in Section 1003.1, they shall be investigated and modified when necessary to limit the unit stresses to those listed in Section 1003.2. The magnitude and location of all loads and forces, other than equal concentrated gravity loading, shall be provided on the structural drawings. The **specifying professional** shall design the supporting structure, including the design of columns, connections, and moment plates*. This design shall account for the stresses caused by lateral forces and the stresses due to connecting the bottom chord to the column or other structural support.

The designed detail of a rigid type connection and moment plates shall be shown on the structural drawings by the **specifying professional**. The moment plates shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 11, "Design of Lateral Load Resisting Frames Using Steel Joists and Joist Girders."

1004.2 SPAN

The span of a Joist Girder shall not exceed 24 times its depth.

1004.3 DEPTH

Joist Girders may have either parallel chords or a top chord pitch of up to 1/2 inch per foot (1:24). The nominal depth of a Joist Girder shall be the depth at mid-span.

1004.4 END SUPPORTS

(a) Masonry and Concrete

A Joist Girder end supported by masonry or concrete shall bear on steel bearing plates and shall be designed as steel bearing. Due consideration of the end reactions and all other vertical or lateral forces shall be taken by the **specifying professional** in the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete. The ends of Joist Girders shall extend a distance of not less than 6 inches (152 millimeters) over the masonry or concrete support and be anchored to the steel bearing plate. The plate shall be located not more than 1/2 inch (13 millimeters) from the face of the wall and shall be not less than 9 inches (229 millimeters) wide perpendicular to the length of the girder. The plate is to be designed by the **specifying professional** and shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

Where it is deemed necessary to bear less than 6 inches (152 millimeters) over the masonry or concrete support, special consideration is to be given to the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete by the **specifying professional**. The girders shall bear a minimum of 4 inches (102 millimeters) on the steel bearing plate.

(b) Steel

Due consideration of the end reactions and all other vertical and lateral forces shall be taken by the **specifying professional** in the design of the steel support. The ends of Joist Girders shall extend a distance of not less than 4 inches (102 millimeters) over the steel supports and shall have positive attachment to the support, either by bolting or welding.



1004.5 BRACING

Joist Girders shall be proportioned such that they can be erected without bridging (See Section 1004.9 for bracing required for uplift forces). Therefore, the following requirements shall be met:

- a) The ends of the bottom chord are restrained from lateral movement to brace the girder from overturning. For Joist Girders at columns in steel frames, restraint shall be provided by a stabilizer plate on the column.
- b) No other loads shall be placed on the Joist Girder until the steel joists bearing on the girder are in place and welded to the girder.

1004.6 BEARING SEAT ATTACHMENTS

(a) Masonry and Concrete

Ends of Joist Girders resting on steel bearing plates on masonry or structural concrete shall be attached thereto with a minimum of two 1/4 inch (6 millimeters) fillet welds 2 inches (51 millimeters) long, or with two 3/4 inch (19 millimeters) ASTM - A307 bolts (minimum), or the equivalent.

(b) Steel

Ends of Joist Girders resting on steel supports shall be attached thereto with a minimum of two 1/4 inch (6 millimeters) fillet welds 2 inches (51 millimeters) long, or with two 3/4 inch (19 millimeters) ASTM - A307 bolts, or the equivalent. In steel frames, bearing seats for Joist Girders shall be fabricated to allow for field bolting.

(c) Uplift

Where uplift forces are a design consideration, roof Joist Girders shall be anchored to resist such forces (Refer to Section 1004.9).

1004.7 DEFLECTION

The deflections due to the design live load shall not exceed the following:

Floors: 1/360 of span.

Roofs: 1/360 of span where a plaster ceiling is attached or suspended.
1/240 of span for all other cases.

The **specifying professional** shall give consideration to the effects of deflection and vibration* in the selection of Joist Girders.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 5, "Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors" and the Institute's Computer Vibration Program.

1004.8 PONDING

The ponding investigation shall be performed by the **specifying professional**.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 3, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads" and AISC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings.



1004.9 UPLIFT

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design requirement, these forces shall be indicated on the contract drawings in terms of NET uplift in pounds per square foot (Pascals). The contract drawings shall indicate if the net uplift is based on ASD or LRFD. When these forces are specified, they shall be considered in the design of Joist Girders and/or bracing. If the ends of the bottom chord are not strutted, bracing shall be provided near the first bottom chord panel points whenever uplift due to wind forces is a design consideration.

*For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest 6, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads."

1004.10 INSPECTION

Joist Girders shall be inspected by the manufacturer before shipment to verify compliance of materials and workmanship with the requirements of this specification. If the purchaser wishes an inspection of the Joist Girders by someone other than the manufacturer's own inspectors, they may reserve the right to do so in their "Invitation to Bid" or the accompanying "Job Specifications". Arrangements shall be made with the manufacturer for such inspection of the Joist Girders at the manufacturing shop by the purchaser's inspectors at purchaser's expense.

SECTION 1005. **HANDLING AND ERECTION***

Particular attention shall be paid to the erection of Joist Girders.

Care shall be exercised at all times to avoid damage through careless handling during unloading, storing and erecting. Dropping of Joist Girders shall not be permitted.

In steel framing, where Joist Girders are utilized at column lines, the Joist Girder shall be field-bolted at the column. Before hoisting cables are released and before an employee is allowed on the Joist Girder the following conditions shall be met:

- a) The seat at each end of the Joist Girder is attached in accordance with Section 1004.6.

When a bolted seat connection is used for erection purposes, as a minimum, the bolts shall be snug tightened. The snug tight condition is defined as the tightness that exists when all plies of a joint are in firm contact. This shall be attained by a few impacts of an impact wrench or the full effort of an employee using an ordinary spud wrench.

- b) Where stabilizer plates are required the Joist Girder bottom chord shall engage the stabilizer plate.

During the construction period, the contractor shall provide means for the adequate distribution of loads so that the carrying capacity of any Joist Girder is not exceeded.

Joist Girders shall not be used as anchorage points for a fall arrest system unless written direction to do so is obtained from a "qualified person".⁽¹⁾

Field welding shall not damage the Joist Girder. The total length of weld at any one cross-section on cold formed members whose yield strength has been attained by cold working and whose as-formed strength is used in the design, shall not exceed 50 percent of the overall developed width of the cold-formed section.

*For a thorough coverage of this topic, refer to SJI Technical Digest 9, "Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders."

⁽¹⁾ See Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C. for definition of "qualified person".



LRFD

GIRDER SPAN (ft.)	JOIST SPACES (ft.)	GIRDER DEPTH (in.)	JOIST GIRDER WEIGHT – POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT																	
			FACTORED LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT – KIPS																	
			6.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	21.0	24.0	27.0	30.0	36.0	42.0	48.0	54.0	60.0	66.0	72.0	78.0	84.0
35	4N@ 8.75	28	16	19	23	27	31	36	41	46	52	60	74	79	94	100	111	117	137	138
		32	15	18	21	24	28	33	37	39	45	53	60	73	80	92	100	106	112	127
		36	15	16	20	23	27	30	33	37	41	561	55	62	74	83	94	97	107	113
	5N@ 7.00	40	15	16	17	21	26	27	30	37	38	46	52	61	64	75	90	95	96	108
		28	15	20	26	32	37	43	52	57	59	73	86	100	109	126	136			
		32	15	18	24	29	34	37	45	50	53	66	75	88	100	102	112	128	138	
	6N@ 5.83	36	16	17	23	27	29	35	40	46	48	62	68	77	90	100	104	115	131	133
		40	16	17	22	25	27	33	37	43	47	56	63	70	80	95	102	107	115	125
		28	17	24	30	37	44	52	58	65	73	93	103	115	134					
	7N@ 5.00	32	16	21	27	33	38	46	53	57	65	79	96	100	117	139	140			
		36	16	20	25	31	36	41	48	54	58	70	81	99	102	113	121	142	144	
		40	16	20	24	28	34	38	44	49	55	64	77	84	101	104	115	123	145	146
8N@ 4.38	28	19	27	34	43	52	59	66	74	86	101	115	135							
	32	17	24	30	39	47	53	61	67	75	97	103	118	137						
	36	17	23	28	35	42	48	55	62	69	82	99	105	120	141	144				
38	4N@ 9.50	40	17	22	27	32	39	44	50	55	63	73	86	102	107	118	133	147		
		28	21	30	39	48	59	69	78	94	98	115	136							
		32	20	27	36	42	53	61	69	79	88	101	118	138						
	5N@ 7.60	36	19	26	32	39	48	55	62	71	77	99	109	121	141					
		40	18	24	30	37	44	54	60	65	73	86	102	113	127	147	149			
		28	16	21	26	31	36	41	48	55	62	71	82	99	102	109	121	143	142	
	6N@ 6.33	44	17	20	24	29	33	38	44	49	55	64	77	84	102	104	115	123	145	147
		32	20	29	38	47	56	64	74	86	95	105	135							
		36	19	28	35	42	50	57	65	76	81	101	113	138	140					
	8N@ 4.75	40	19	26	32	40	48	55	62	67	78	100	103	121	142	144				
		44	20	24	30	39	47	51	57	64	71	86	102	113	127	147	149			
		28	20	28	38	47	56	64	74	86	95	105	135							
40	4N@ 10.00	32	17	20	23	29	37	40	47	50	56	64	73	86	103	114	126	128	149	151
		36	17	19	22	29	31	37	40	44	51	57	65	74	87	103	104	125	127	128
		40	17	18	22	25	29	33	37	40	47	52	62	73	77	87	96	104	117	127
	5N@ 8.00	44	16	17	20	24	29	31	36	38	41	49	59	66	74	78	84	96	106	106
		48	17	17	20	24	25	30	32	37	39	48	53	59	67	78	78	85	99	106
		32	15	21	26	32	38	43	52	55	62	73	86	101	109	124	134			
	6N@ 6.67	36	16	20	24	30	34	39	45	53	55	66	74	88	102	102	112	128	138	
		40	16	20	24	27	32	37	41	46	51	62	68	77	90	100	105	115	130	142
		44	17	20	23	29	32	37	41	49	50	58	70	82	84	99	116	118	130	141
	7N@ 5.71	48	17	20	23	26	31	34	40	41	50	57	68	75	85	95	100	119	120	132
		32	18	26	33	43	52	58	66	74	86	101	115	135						
		36	17	24	31	39	47	53	61	67	75	97	103	117	136					
8N@ 5.00	40	17	24	29	35	43	49	55	62	69	82	99	105	119	140					
	44	20	22	28	33	39	48	55	59	64	78	92	102	111	122	143				
	48	20	23	28	36	41	48	54	61	66	80	86	108	122	134	136	164	167		
10N@ 4.00	32	21	29	38	48	58	67	78	94	96	115	135								
	36	19	27	36	46	53	60	68	80	88	102	118	137							
	40	19	25	34	39	49	58	65	72	82	99	109	120	141						
	44	21	27	33	39	47	56	63	70	75	93	103	120	136	147					
	48	20	25	32	42	47	55	62	69	80	90	104	122	136	155	170				
	32	29	39	51	64	79	92	112	123	125	149									
	36	25	36	45	56	66	75	82	96	115	129	152								
	40	24	36	45	56	66	75	82	96	115	129	152								
	44	23	32	41	51	60	71	82	84	99	119	143	161							
	48	23	32	41	52	58	68	76	85	94	121	134	152							



LRFD

GIRDER SPAN (ft.)	JOIST SPACES (ft.)	GIRDER DEPTH (in.)	JOIST GIRDER WEIGHT – POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT																		
			FACTORED LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT – KIPS																		
			6.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	21.0	24.0	27.0	30.0	36.0	42.0	48.0	54.0	60.0	66.0	72.0	78.0	84.0	
48	5N@ 9.60	36	19	26	31	37	45	52	59	66	71	87	111	113	135	136					
		40	19	23	29	35	41	46	52	59	68	77	92	112	114	136					
		44	19	22	27	32	37	44	48	54	61	69	80	93	113	116	126	139	150		
		48	19	21	25	30	36	40	48	48	55	69	78	90	96	115	116	128	140	142	
		52	20	21	25	29	33	39	42	50	54	62	71	82	92	99	117	118	130	141	
	6N@ 8.00	56	20	21	24	29	33	38	40	46	50	59	71	79	85	100	100	119	120	133	
		36	20	28	35	42	51	62	70	78	83	100	122	134	147						
		40	19	25	33	39	47	56	64	71	79	93	112	124	137	148					
		44	19	24	31	36	45	50	57	65	73	81	102	115	127	138	151				
		48	19	23	30	35	40	48	52	59	67	78	95	105	116	129	141	160			
	8N@ 6.00	52	20	23	27	32	38	46	51	59	60	75	83	97	107	130	131	144	162		
		56	20	22	27	31	37	42	48	54	61	69	80	91	107	120	132	134	153	165	
		36	30	36	45	56	64	78	91	100	122	134									
		40	28	33	42	51	59	70	80	92	101	124	148								
		44	27	32	39	49	55	65	74	82	95	114	127	150							
9N@ 5.33	48	26	30	37	47	53	60	68	76	84	105	129	131	154							
	52	26	30	36	44	51	59	65	71	80	99	119	132	146	164						
	56	25	28	36	43	49	57	63	69	78	90	109	123	136	155						
	36	35	44	55	70	79	91	99	121	122	146										
	40	34	42	52	63	74	88	93	101	113	136										
12N@ 4.00	44	33	39	50	59	69	83	91	94	103	126	150									
	48	33	37	46	56	66	76	85	94	97	118	130									
	52	31	36	46	54	63	72	80	95	101	108	132	152								
	56	31	35	44	53	62	69	80	89	98	103	123	137	165							
	36	35	52	71	84	100	123	135	148												
50	5N@ 10.00	40	18	23	30	38	44	47	56	60	68	79	93	113	124	136	138				
		44	17	22	29	34	40	46	51	56	61	76	89	94	113	126	137	139			
		48	19	22	28	31	38	42	48	55	61	69	78	94	96	115	127	139	141		
		52	20	22	25	31	35	40	45	49	55	62	74	82	96	116	117	129	141	142	
		56	20	22	25	30	32	40	43	50	51	63	71	83	92	99	117	119	131	142	
	6N@ 8.33	60	20	20	24	30	33	36	42	46	51	58	65	76	86	96	101	120	121	133	
		40	20	28	34	42	48	56	64	71	80	100	112	124	147						
		44	19	24	31	38	47	50	57	65	73	85	102	124	127	149					
		48	19	23	30	37	40	49	57	65	67	82	95	115	127	129	151				
		52	20	23	30	36	40	46	52	59	67	75	84	105	117	129	131	153	162		
	8N@ 6.25	56	20	23	26	33	39	42	51	54	60	72	84	98	107	120	132	144	163	164	
		60	21	23	27	33	38	43	49	53	61	70	80	87	102	110	123	134	154	165	
		40	22	31	39	51	59	67	78	86	96	110	135								
		44	21	29	37	47	53	61	70	80	96	103	118	139							
		48	21	27	35	42	51	58	69	76	81	99	114	130	142						
9N@ 5.56	52	21	25	33	40	49	55	63	70	78	99	107	121	141							
	56	24	29	36	42	47	56	64	68	78	94	108	118	137	148						
	60	24	27	35	40	47	55	61	69	74	83	103	110	123	139	149					
	40	24	34	44	55	66	74	86	96	104	134										
	44	23	32	40	53	61	69	80	88	98	113	138									
10N@ 5.00	48	24	32	42	52	58	69	77	90	99	111	133									
	52	24	31	40	47	58	66	74	79	92	106	126	143								
	56	24	30	38	46	55	60	68	77	89	102	116	135								
	60	24	32	38	49	53	61	70	75	83	97	111	125	141							
	40	26	38	49	60	74	87	96	104	116	136										
12N@ 4.17	44	25	36	47	60	68	84	96	102	112	140										
	48	24	34	46	54	65	76	89	99	103	130										
	52	24	34	45	52	62	70	79	91	100	114	134									
	56	23	32	41	48	60	70	76	87	93	107	134	146								
	60	24	31	40	49	57	66	73	81	94	109	119	138								



LRFD

GIRDER SPAN (ft.)	JOIST SPACES (ft.)	GIRDER DEPTH (in.)	JOIST GIRDER WEIGHT – POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT																	
			FACTORED LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT – KIPS																	
			6.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	12.0	13.5	15.0	16.5	18.0	19.5	21.0	24.0	27.0	30.0	33.0	36.0	39.0	42.0
65	6N@ 10.83	52	22	28	30	33	39	41	45	49	54	58	61	69	78	83	95	97	115	116
		56	21	25	29	33	35	40	42	48	49	55	58	63	70	80	84	97	97	117
		60	23	24	29	32	34	39	41	44	50	50	56	64	71	76	82	92	98	99
		66	22	24	26	31	33	35	40	42	45	51	51	58	65	73	78	83	87	100
	8N@ 8.12	72	24	25	27	31	32	35	37	42	43	47	49	54	60	68	76	80	87	89
		52	25	31	38	40	44	51	58	62	66	74	74	83	97	115	127	129	141	153
		56	24	30	34	39	43	50	52	59	63	68	74	83	97	105	118	129	131	143
		60	23	28	33	39	41	47	51	53	60	68	69	77	85	99	108	119	130	133
	9N@ 7.22	66	24	28	33	35	42	44	49	52	56	63	63	75	80	89	101	110	122	124
		72	38	39	39	39	42	45	47	52	56	58	65	73	78	89	92	104	113	125
		52	30	32	38	44	49	58	62	67	74	79	83	97	116	128	129	142	153	
		56	26	32	39	42	48	53	59	68	68	76	81	98	106	118	130	142	144	155
	10N@ 6.50	60	25	32	38	40	47	51	58	60	69	70	78	86	100	109	120	132	145	146
		66	28	32	37	41	44	50	53	60	64	71	72	81	89	103	112	124	136	138
		72	29	30	35	38	44	46	52	57	62	66	71	79	91	91	108	115	127	140
		52	31	36	41	49	58	62	67	75	82	89	97	116	128	131	154	155		
	11N@ 5.91	56	31	36	40	46	52	60	68	69	77	85	91	107	119	132	144			
		60	32	38	44	49	55	63	70	74	79	86	92	109	122	134	147			
		66	30	37	42	46	54	57	64	72	73	81	90	104	113	125	139	147	164	
		72	30	36	41	47	51	57	62	67	77	77	88	93	110	118	131	144	156	173
	13N@ 5.00	52	37	45	55	64	72	79	89	98	106	117	130	142						
		56	37	43	53	61	69	77	86	91	99	108	120	133	146					
		60	35	41	50	58	64	71	77	85	93	100	108	131	134	158				
		66	34	41	49	53	62	70	75	80	87	93	102	122	134	137	161			
70	7N@ 10.00	72	34	41	46	53	58	64	72	78	85	90	113	127	138	141	170			
		56	24	25	30	35	39	43	46	51	56	57	64	71	83	88	102	102	110	121
		60	23	26	30	33	37	43	44	50	52	57	61	66	73	85	90	102	105	111
		66	24	27	30	32	35	39	44	46	51	53	58	67	73	75	87	93	104	106
	9N@ 7.78	72	24	25	29	32	34	38	42	46	47	53	54	60	69	76	78	89	94	102
		78	25	26	28	31	34	37	40	43	47	49	50	58	63	71	78	83	90	96
		84	24	27	29	31	35	37	39	42	44	49	51	57	65	69	72	80	85	94
		56	26	31	37	40	45	53	56	62	67	72	75	88	102	110	122	128		
	10N@ 7.00	60	25	30	35	39	45	47	54	61	65	70	73	89	99	105	114	129	131	
		66	31	34	38	43	48	51	56	63	67	70	74	86	92	106	112	122	127	
		72	32	33	37	43	45	51	56	58	64	67	69	77	89	100	108	114	124	131
		78	32	34	36	39	45	48	53	59	60	66	66	76	87	93	102	110	116	118
	11N@ 6.36	84	33	34	35	38	45	47	50	55	59	63	67	72	81	94	95	103	113	118
		56	27	34	38	45	53	57	60	68	75	80	88	100	106	118	137			
		60	30	36	41	48	55	60	65	69	71	84	88	102	109	122	130			
		66	29	35	42	44	51	55	62	66	70	73	85	91	105	109	123	132		
	12N@ 5.83	72	30	34	38	43	47	52	59	63	66	69	78	88	94	106	112	127	133	
		78	30	33	37	40	46	51	55	61	65	71	71	79	94	96	108	115	130	137
		84	31	33	36	40	47	49	55	57	63	70	72	80	92	98	109	112	121	133
		56	32	41	45	51	60	64	71	83	87	89	102	108	127	138				
	14N@ 5.00	60	30	39	44	50	57	65	66	73	85	89	90	104	114	129				
		66	31	38	43	46	53	59	67	67	76	86	88	105	106	117	132			
		72	32	37	42	48	55	57	62	70	70	78	82	94	108	109	119	136	148	
		78	29	35	40	47	50	55	61	65	73	72	80	92	98	110	118	124	140	141



LRFD

GIRDER SPAN (ft.)	JOIST SPACES (ft.)	GIRDER DEPTH (in.)	GIRDER WEIGHT – POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT																	
			FACTORED LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT – KIPS																	
			6.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	12.0	13.5	15.0	16.5	18.0	19.5	21.0	24.0	27.0	30.0	33.0	36.0	39.0	42.0
75	8N@ 9.38	56	29	33	40	43	49	55	61	65	73	79	82	95	115	116	128	140	152	
		60	26	32	38	42	48	51	58	63	70	75	80	92	97	116	118	130	142	153
		66	27	32	35	41	44	51	53	60	64	69	72	82	98	99	118	120	132	144
		72	26	32	34	41	43	46	52	58	61	66	71	79	87	100	101	121	122	134
		78	27	29	34	37	43	45	54	61	64	69	77	81	89	103	105	123	123	125
	10N@ 7.50	60	32	39	42	50	59	67	69	76	83	89	98	117	129	131	154			
		66	32	37	42	49	55	62	69	70	78	86	87	100	119	132	134			
		72	30	36	42	45	54	57	63	72	73	81	86	101	111	123	136	138		
		78	31	35	39	46	48	56	63	66	74	75	82	91	105	114	127	139	152	156
		84	31	36	39	45	49	55	59	65	69	77	78	94	95	110	128	131	143	
	12N@ 6.25	60	38	43	51	59	68	76	84	90	98	106	118	131	144					
		66	35	42	50	55	62	70	79	87	90	100	110	122	135	148				
		72	36	41	46	54	63	65	73	81	90	91	104	124	126	141	154			
		78	35	42	47	54	61	68	76	88	86	90	98	105	126	139	152	163		
		84	34	39	46	52	56	64	70	78	79	90	92	106	126	139	141	164	171	
	14N@ 5.36	66	41	48	56	63	72	80	89	102	111	122	125	137						
		72	41	46	52	61	70	75	84	95	101	110	121	134	148					
		78	37	44	53	61	68	76	80	89	98	103	107	125	139	151				
		84	38	44	52	57	64	71	79	86	92	100	108	127	130	153	171			
		90	37	42	50	58	66	73	77	87	94	94	110	119	142	144	173	176		
15N@ 5.00	66	41	52	60	69	77	85	98	106	118	120	132	146							
	72	42	52	59	67	74	84	87	99	110	121	123	146	160						
	78	41	47	54	65	73	77	88	91	104	112	124	139	152	169					
	84	39	46	55	63	67	76	86	92	93	109	116	131	143	171	174				
	90	38	46	52	60	69	74	81	90	95	103	118	133	145	146	177				
80	8N@ 10.00	60	28	31	37	42	45	51	56	63	64	72	75	88	97	103	112	127	137	
		66	30	31	35	38	45	47	52	57	62	65	70	77	90	103	105	113	129	131
		72	29	32	33	38	41	46	48	53	59	63	68	76	87	92	106	108	116	126
		78	30	31	33	37	41	42	47	53	56	60	64	73	81	88	94	109	111	118
		84	30	32	35	37	39	43	48	52	56	59	63	71	79	83	96	98	112	114
	10N@ 8.00	60	31	35	41	47	53	60	68	75	76	88	97	103	112	129	139			
		66	31	35	39	46	52	55	62	70	75	78	90	100	107	115	132	142		
		72	33	37	43	50	55	62	63	70	74	83	87	97	106	120	127			
		78	32	36	42	46	51	56	63	68	71	76	86	90	100	112	122	130		
		84	33	37	42	45	51	57	61	65	70	77	78	91	100	109	115	125	131	
	12N@ 6.67	60	34	36	40	44	49	53	60	65	68	72	77	87	92	102	111	118	132	136
		66	36	44	50	57	65	70	73	86	90	103	103	115	130					
		72	34	42	47	54	59	67	72	77	86	92	101	107	125	133				
		78	33	39	46	53	60	65	69	79	80	88	94	108	114	129	136			
		84	34	38	47	49	56	63	70	72	79	83	92	99	111	121	138	140		
	14N@ 5.71	60	36	39	44	50	56	59	66	72	74	82	86	101	113	116	125	143	149	
		66	39	47	57	64	73	77	89	98	103	109	113	129						
		72	38	46	54	59	67	76	79	91	101	106	106	125	143					
		78	36	43	50	58	66	70	78	90	95	96	109	118	136	149				
		84	36	42	50	56	64	71	74	80	92	98	99	112	124	143				
16N@ 5.00	60	36	39	44	50	56	59	66	72	74	82	86	101	113	116	125	146	152		
	66	42	53	62	70	78	90	101	105	113	129	130								
	72	41	50	57	69	76	81	93	102	109	116	118	145							
	78	41	49	58	66	73	83	91	96	104	112	120	137	149						
	84	39	45	54	61	69	76	84	97	100	109	115	126	143						





GIRDER SPAN (ft.)	JOIST SPACES (ft.)	GIRDER DEPTH (in.)	JOIST GIRDER WEIGHT – POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT																	
			LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT – KIPS																	
			4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
28	3N@ 9.33	24	18	18	19	22	24	27	29	36	39	43	53	62	70	71	78	85	89	98
		28	18	18	19	20	22	25	26	28	31	39	43	46	55	61	66	76	83	86
	4N@ 7.00	24	15	16	20	24	27	32	38	40	48	55	62	71	82	95	104	106	120	135
		28	15	15	18	21	25	28	32	36	39	49	56	64	71	79	96	97	106	107
	5N@ 5.60	24	15	18	24	29	34	39	46	52	58	66	78	96	102	111	126	136		
		28	15	17	21	26	30	35	39	46	50	61	68	77	90	99	107	114	130	142
	6N@ 4.67	24	16	21	28	35	41	49	55	63	70	79	96	106	134	137				
28		15	20	24	30	36	42	50	54	58	71	82	99	107	118	138	142			
30	3N@ 10.00	24	18	18	21	24	27	31	35	38	40	48	58	66	71	80	92	98	117	119
		28	18	18	19	22	25	27	30	35	37	42	49	56	63	70	79	82	93	99
	4N@ 7.50	24	16	18	23	29	33	37	42	49	53	64	76	85	101	104	126	127	149	150
		28	15	16	21	25	30	33	37	42	45	53	61	73	81	86	103	104	126	128
	5N@ 6.00	24	15	19	25	30	37	43	51	55	58	73	86	96	109	125	134	128	138	
		28	15	17	23	27	32	37	44	47	53	61	75	88	97	102	112	128	138	
	6N@ 5.00	24	16	24	29	37	45	52	58	66	73	94	104	116	134					
28		16	20	27	32	38	44	50	57	65	75	97	99	107	137	140				
32	3N@ 10.67	24	18	19	21	26	27	34	38	40	42	54	61	70	75	84	88	102	102	113
		28	16	17	18	24	26	28	31	34	37	43	55	60	69	70	76	85	89	93
	4N@ 8.00	24	18	19	23	26	32	37	40	47	55	61	72	86	94	103	114	133	134	
		28	15	18	20	24	28	32	37	40	45	55	62	70	78	94	96	105	121	135
	5N@ 6.40	24	15	20	27	33	39	44	51	57	65	77	93	100	123	133				
		28	15	18	24	28	34	39	46	52	58	66	74	96	101	110	126	137		
	6N@ 5.33	24	17	24	31	39	47	55	61	69	76	94	103	133	134					
28		16	20	25	30	36	42	50	54	58	71	82	99	103	118	139	142			
8N@ 4.00	24	22	32	40	54	61	72	86	93	103	133									
	28	18	25	32	39	50	58	65	71	81	99	109	137	141						





GIRDER SPAN (ft.)	JOIST SPACES (ft.)	GIRDER DEPTH (in.)	JOIST GIRDER WEIGHT – POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT																		
			LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT – KIPS																		
			4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	
35	4N@ 8.75	28	16	19	23	27	31	36	41	46	52	60	74	79	94	100	111	117	137	138	
		32	15	18	21	24	28	33	37	39	45	53	60	73	80	92	100	106	112	127	
		36	15	16	20	23	27	30	33	37	41	561	55	62	74	83	94	97	107	113	
	5N@ 7.00	40	15	16	17	21	26	27	30	37	38	46	52	61	64	75	90	95	96	108	
		28	15	20	26	32	37	43	52	57	59	73	86	100	109	126	136				
		32	15	18	24	29	34	37	45	50	53	66	75	88	100	102	112	128	138		
	6N@ 5.83	36	16	17	23	27	29	35	40	46	48	62	68	77	90	100	104	115	131	133	
		40	16	17	22	25	27	33	37	43	47	56	63	70	80	95	102	107	115	125	
		28	17	24	30	37	44	52	58	65	73	93	103	115	134						
	7N@ 5.00	32	16	21	27	33	38	46	53	57	65	79	96	100	117	139	140				
		36	16	20	25	31	36	41	48	54	58	70	81	99	102	113	121	142	144		
		40	16	20	24	28	34	38	44	49	55	64	77	84	101	104	115	123	145	146	
	8N@ 4.38	28	19	27	34	43	52	59	66	74	86	101	115	135							
		32	17	24	30	39	47	53	61	67	75	97	103	118	137						
		36	17	23	28	35	42	48	55	62	69	82	99	105	120	141	144				
38	4N@ 9.50	40	17	22	27	32	39	44	50	55	63	73	86	102	107	118	133	147			
		28	21	30	39	48	59	69	78	94	98	115	136								
		32	20	27	36	42	53	61	69	79	88	101	118	138							
	5N@ 7.60	36	19	26	32	39	48	55	62	71	77	99	109	121	141						
		40	18	24	30	37	44	54	60	65	73	86	102	113	127	147	149				
		32	15	20	25	31	36	42	46	52	59	70	86	96	101	111	126	137			
	6N@ 6.33	36	16	20	24	28	33	38	45	47	53	64	74	89	98	103	112	129	138		
		40	16	20	23	26	31	35	40	46	48	59	70	78	91	101	105	113	117	134	
		44	17	20	22	25	30	33	39	41	48	56	63	75	80	93	102	107	111	118	
	8N@ 4.75	32	17	24	30	35	41	49	55	62	70	86	98	105	125	136					
		36	16	21	27	33	39	47	50	57	61	75	89	100	107	118	141	142			
		40	16	21	25	31	36	40	48	55	59	71	82	99	102	109	121	143	142		
	40	4N@ 10.00	44	17	20	24	29	33	38	44	49	55	64	77	84	102	104	115	123	145	147
			32	20	29	38	47	56	64	74	86	95	105	135							
			36	19	28	35	42	50	57	65	76	81	101	113	138	140					
5N@ 8.00		40	19	26	32	40	48	55	62	67	78	100	103	121	142	144					
		44	20	24	30	39	47	51	57	64	71	86	102	113	127	147	149				
		32	15	21	26	32	38	43	52	55	62	73	86	101	109	124	134	128	138		
6N@ 6.67		36	16	20	24	30	34	39	45	53	55	66	74	88	102	102	112	128	138		
		40	16	20	24	27	32	37	41	46	51	62	68	77	90	100	105	115	130	142	
		44	17	20	23	29	32	37	41	49	50	58	70	82	84	99	116	118	130	141	
7N@ 5.71		48	17	20	24	26	31	34	40	41	50	57	68	75	85	95	100	119	120	132	
		32	16	24	30	38	44	52	58	65	72	93	100	115	133						
		36	17	22	27	34	39	47	53	60	67	79	97	102	117	137	141				
8N@ 5.00		40	16	21	26	30	36	43	48	54	62	71	82	99	103	114	130	142			
		44	17	21	24	28	36	40	47	51	55	66	78	91	102	107	116	134	142	146	
		48	17	21	24	31	36	42	46	53	57	69	79	86	100	109	132	133	135	164	
10N@ 4.00	32	18	26	33	43	52	58	66	74	86	101	115	135								
	36	17	24	31	39	47	53	61	67	75	97	103	117	136							
	40	17	24	29	35	43	49	55	62	69	82	99	105	119	140						
10N@ 4.00	44	20	22	28	33	39	48	55	59	64	78	92	102	111	122	143					
	48	20	23	28	36	41	48	54	61	66	80	86	108	122	134	136	164	167			
	32	21	29	38	48	58	67	78	94	96	115	135									
10N@ 4.00	36	19	27	36	46	53	60	68	80	88	102	118	137								
	40	19	25	34	39	49	58	65	72	82	99	109	120	141							
	44	21	27	33	39	47	56	63	70	75	93	103	120	136	147						
10N@ 4.00	48	20	25	32	42	47	55	62	69	80	90	104	122	136	155	170					
	32	29	39	51	64	79	92	112	123	125	149										
	36	25	36	47	60	69	81	94	103	125	150										
10N@ 4.00	40	24	36	45	56	66	75	82	96	115	129	152									
	44	23	32	41	51	60	71	82	84	99	119	143	161								
	48	23	32	41	52	58	68	76	85	94	121	134	152								



GIRDER SPAN (ft.)	JOIST SPACES (ft.)	GIRDER DEPTH (in.)	JOIST GIRDER WEIGHT – POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT																	
			LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT – KIPS																	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
75	8N@ 9.38	56	29	33	40	43	49	55	61	65	73	79	82	95	115	116	128	140	152	
		60	26	32	38	42	48	51	58	63	70	75	80	92	97	116	118	130	142	153
		66	27	32	35	41	44	51	53	60	64	69	72	82	98	99	118	120	132	144
		72	26	32	34	41	43	46	52	58	61	66	71	79	87	100	101	121	122	134
	78	27	29	34	37	43	45	54	54	61	64	69	77	81	89	103	105	123	125	
	10N@ 7.50	60	32	39	42	50	59	67	69	76	83	89	98	117	129	131	154			
		66	32	37	42	49	55	62	69	70	78	86	87	100	119	132	134			
		72	30	36	42	45	54	57	63	72	73	81	86	101	111	123	136	138		
		78	31	35	39	46	48	56	63	66	74	75	82	91	105	114	127	139	152	
	84	31	36	39	45	49	55	59	65	69	77	78	84	95	110	128	131	143	156	
	12N@ 6.25	60	38	43	51	59	68	76	84	90	98	106	118	131	144					
		66	35	42	50	55	62	70	79	87	90	100	110	122	135	148				
		72	36	41	46	54	63	65	73	81	90	91	104	124	126	141	154			
		78	35	42	47	54	61	68	76	78	86	90	98	105	126	139	152	163		
	84	34	39	46	52	56	64	70	78	79	90	92	106	126	139	141	164	171		
	14N@ 5.36	66	41	48	56	63	72	80	89	102	111	122	125	137						
		72	41	46	52	61	70	75	84	95	101	110	121	134	148					
		78	37	44	53	61	68	76	80	89	98	103	107	125	139	151				
		84	38	44	52	57	64	71	79	86	92	100	108	127	130	153	171			
	90	37	42	50	58	66	73	77	87	94	94	110	119	142	144	173	176			
15N@ 5.00	66	41	52	60	69	77	85	98	106	118	120	132	146							
	72	42	52	59	67	74	84	87	99	110	121	123	146	160						
	78	41	47	54	65	73	77	88	91	104	112	124	139	152	169					
	84	39	46	55	63	67	76	86	92	93	109	116	131	143	171	174				
90	38	46	52	60	69	74	81	90	95	103	118	133	145	146	177					
80	8N@ 10.00	60	28	31	37	42	45	51	56	63	64	72	75	88	97	103	112	127	137	
		66	30	31	35	38	45	47	52	57	62	65	70	77	90	103	105	113	129	131
		72	29	32	33	38	41	46	48	53	59	63	68	76	87	92	106	108	116	126
		78	30	31	33	37	41	42	47	53	56	60	64	73	81	88	94	109	111	118
	84	30	32	35	37	39	43	48	52	56	59	63	71	79	83	96	98	112	114	
	90	53	54	56	56	57	57	58	60	63	67	70	79	79	90	95	103	105	118	118
	10N@ 8.00	60	31	35	41	47	53	60	68	75	76	88	97	103	112	129	139			
		66	31	35	39	46	52	55	62	70	75	78	90	100	107	115	132	142		
		72	33	37	43	50	55	62	63	70	74	83	87	97	106	120	127			
		78	32	36	42	46	51	56	63	68	71	76	86	90	100	112	122	130		
	84	33	37	42	45	51	57	61	65	70	77	78	91	100	109	115	125	131		
	90	34	36	40	44	49	53	60	65	68	72	77	87	92	102	111	118	132	136	
	12N@ 6.67	66	36	44	50	57	65	70	73	86	90	103	103	115	130					
		72	34	42	47	54	59	67	72	77	86	92	101	107	125	133				
		78	33	39	46	53	60	65	69	79	80	88	94	108	114	129	136			
		84	34	38	47	49	56	63	70	72	79	83	92	99	111	121	138	140		
	90	36	39	44	50	56	59	66	72	74	82	86	101	113	116	125	143	149		
	96	34	37	43	50	54	60	68	71	75	79	85	98	104	117	120	130	147	156	
	14N@ 5.71	66	39	47	57	64	73	77	89	98	103	109	113	129						
		72	38	46	54	59	67	76	79	91	101	106	106	125	143					
78		36	43	50	58	66	70	78	90	95	96	109	118	136	149					
84		36	42	50	56	64	71	74	80	92	98	99	112	124	143					
90	36	41	48	53	61	68	74	82	86	95	100	115	121	136	146					
96	37	40	47	53	61	67	74	79	84	88	100	108	118	127	145	152				
16N@ 5.00	66	42	53	62	70	78	90	101	105	113	129	130								
	72	41	50	57	69	76	81	93	102	109	116	118	145							
	78	41	49	58	66	73	83	91	96	104	112	120	137	149						
	84	39	45	54	61	69	76	84	97	100	109	115	126	143						
90	39	46	54	62	70	74	80	86	101	102	114	119	144	155						
96	40	46	55	58	68	73	81	88	94	106	110	121	133	155	164					



Notes:



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute April 7, 1931
Revised to May 18, 2010 - Effective December 31, 2010

SECTION 1 GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

The practices and customs set forth herein are in accordance with good engineering practice, tend to ensure safety in steel joist and Joist Girder construction, and are standard within the industry. There shall be no conflict between this code and any legal building regulation. This code shall only supplement and amplify such laws. Unless specific provisions to the contrary are made in a contract for the purchase of steel joists or Joist Girders, this code is understood to govern the interpretation of such a contract.

1.2 APPLICATION

This Code of Standard Practice is to govern as a standard unless otherwise covered in the architects' and engineers' plans and specifications.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

Add-Load. A single vertical concentrated load which occurs at any one panel point along the joist chord. This load is in addition to any other gravity loads specified.

Bend-Check Load. A vertical concentrated load used to design the joist chord for the additional bending stresses resulting from this load being applied at any location between the joist panel points. This load shall already be accounted for in the specified joist designation load, uniform load, or Add-load and is used only for the additional bending check in the chord and does not contribute to the overall axial forces within the joist. An ideal use of this is for incidental loads which have already been accounted for in the design loading but may induce additional bending stress due to this load occurring at any location along the chord.

Buyer. The entity that has agreed to purchase material from the manufacturer and has also agreed to the terms of sale.

Erector. The entity that is responsible for the safe and proper erection of the materials in accordance with all applicable codes and regulations.

Material. Steel joists, Joist Girders and accessories as provided by the seller.

Owner. The entity that is identified as such in the contract documents.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Placement Plans. Drawings that are prepared depicting the interpretation of the contract documents requirements for the material to be supplied by the seller. These floor or roof plans are approved by the specifying professional, buyer, or owner for conformance with the design requirements. The seller uses the information contained on these drawings for final material design. A unique piece mark number is typically shown for the individual placement of the steel joists, Joist Girders and accessories along with sections that describe the end bearing conditions and minimum attachment required so that material is placed in the proper location in the field.

Seller. A company certified by the Steel Joist Institute engaged in the manufacture and distribution of steel joists, Joist Girders and accessories.

Specifying Professional. The licensed professional who is responsible for sealing the building contract documents, which indicates that he or she has performed or supervised the analysis, design and document preparation for the structure and has knowledge of the load-carrying structural system.

Structural Drawings. The graphic or pictorial portions of the contract documents showing the design, location and dimensions of the work. These documents generally include plans, elevations, sections, details, connections, all loads, schedules, diagrams and notes.

1.4 DESIGN

In the absence of ordinances or specifications to the contrary, all designs prepared by the **specifying professional** shall be in accordance with the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption.

1.5 RESPONSIBILITY FOR DESIGN AND ERECTION

When material requirements are specified, the seller shall assume no responsibility other than to furnish the items listed in Section 5.2(a). When material requirements are not specified, the seller shall furnish the items listed in Section 5.2(a) in accordance with Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption, and this code. Pertinent design information shall be provided to the seller as stipulated in Section 6.1. The seller shall identify material by showing size and type. In no case shall the seller assume any responsibility for the erection of the item furnished.

1.6 PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR K-SERIES STEEL JOIST CONSTRUCTION

When a performance test on a joist is required, the following criteria shall be used:

- a) The performance test load shall be the maximum factored uniformly distributed downward design load for the selected joist.
 - (1) For a **K-Series** joist, this is the TOTAL safe factored **K** uniformly distributed load-carrying capacity tabulated in the Standard LRFD Load Table for the specific joist size and span.
 - (2) For a **K-Series** joist with factored loading conditions other than found in the Standard LRFD Load Table, this is the LRFD Load Combination resulting in the highest uniformly distributed downward factored design load.
 - (3) For a **K-Series** joist with loading conditions other than found in the Standard ASD Load Table, this is the ASD Load Combination resulting in the highest uniformly distributed downward design load multiplied times 1.50.
- b) Joist self-weight and the weight of all test materials shall be included in the calculation of applied performance test loading as appropriate for the joist during testing.
- c) Loading shall be uniformly distributed across the full length of the joist top chord, and the load application shall maintain uniform distribution throughout the test. At any stage during the application of the test loading, the test load shall not be distributed in such a manner as to result in any joist component being subjected to a higher proportion of force than intended by the joist design.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

- d) If tested as a panel assembly, the joists shall be tested in pairs with deck, deck attachments, and bridging installed per the approved joist and deck placement plans. All bottom chord horizontal bridging rows shall be terminated by bracing back to the top chord of the adjacent joist or by a lateral restraint system which does not inhibit the vertical deflection of the test joist.
- e) If tested singly, in a load test machine apparatus, the joist chords shall be braced to prevent lateral movement, without inhibiting vertical displacement. The joist top chord shall have lateral braces located at equal spacing of no more than 36 inches (914 mm) on center. The joist bottom chord shall have lateral braces located, at minimum, per the bottom chord bridging locations shown on the approved joist placement plan.
- f) The performance test loading shall be applied at a rate of no greater than 25 plf per minute and shall be sustained for no less than 15 minutes. After the maximum test load has been removed for a minimum of 10 minutes, the remaining vertical displacement at midspan shall not exceed 20% of the vertical midspan deflection sustained under the full performance test load.
- g) All costs associated with such testing shall be borne by the purchaser.
- h) Joists that have been designed and manufactured and have satisfied the above performance test criteria shall be considered to satisfy the intent of the **K-Series** Standard Specification, and shall be considered safe for use in construction. No further proof of strength of individual joist components or connections is required.

SECTION 2 **JOISTS, JOIST GIRDERS, AND ACCESSORIES**

2.1 STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Steel joists and Joist Girders shall carry the designations and meet the requirements of the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption.

K-Series joists are furnished with parallel chords only and with a standard end bearing depth of 2 1/2 inches (64 mm). Joist bearing seat depths greater than 2 1/2 inches (64 mm) are available when requirements warrant deeper bearing seats. Conditions where a bearing seat depth of more than 2-1/2 inches (64 mm) may be required include:

- Sloped joists;
- Mixing **K-Series** and **LH-Series** products at a common interior support;
- Masonry supports with a steel bearing plate more than 1/2 inch (13 mm) from the face of the wall.

LH- and **DLH-Series** joists are furnished either underslung or square ended, with top chords either parallel, pitched one way or pitched two ways.

Underslung types are furnished with minimum end bearing depths as shown in Table 2-1. A standard maximum joist bearing seat width (perpendicular to the joist length) is provided. This width shall be permitted to vary based on the joist design and manufacturer. For sloped joist bearing seats refer to the sloped seat requirements tables in the Accessories and Details section of this catalog.

Because **LH-** and **DLH-Series** joists may have exceptionally large end reactions, it is recommended that the supporting structure be designed to provide a nominal minimum unit bearing pressure of 750 pounds per square inch (5171 kilo Pascals).

It is not recommended that a **DLH-Series** joist that exceeds 72 inches (1829 mm) deep and has a span greater than 80 feet (24384 mm) be used in a bottom bearing configuration.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

TABLE 2-1

STANDARD END BEARING SEAT DEPTH AND STANDARD MAXIMUM SEAT WIDTH			
JOIST SERIES	SECTION NUMBER*	MINIMUM BEARING DEPTH	MAXIMUM SEAT WIDTH**
K	ALL	2 ½" (64 mm)	6" (152 mm)
LH/DLH	2 to 17, incl.	5" (127 mm)	8" (229 mm)
DLH	18 to 20, incl.	7 ½" (191 mm)	12" (305 mm)
DLH	21 to 25, incl.	7 ½" (191 mm)	13" (330 mm)
*REFER TO LAST DIGIT(S) OF JOIST DESIGNATION			
**THE SEAT WIDTH MAY VARY BASED ON DESIGN			

Joist Girders are furnished either underslung or square ended with top chords either parallel, pitched one way or pitched two ways. Underslung types are furnished with a standard end bearing depth of 7 1/2 inches (191 mm). Joist Girders shall be permitted to have either parallel chords or a top chord pitch of up to 1/2 inch per foot (1:24). The nominal depth of a pitched Joist Girder is taken at the center of the span.

Joist Girder bearing seat widths vary depending on the Joist Girder size and shall be permitted to be up to 13" (330 mm) wide. The supporting structural member shall be made wide enough to accommodate the seat widths.

2.2 JOIST LOCATION AND SPACING

The maximum joist spacing shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption.

Where sidewalls, wall beams or tie beams are capable of supporting the floor slab or roof deck, the first adjacent joists may be placed one full space from these members. Joists are provided with camber and may have a significant difference in elevation with respect to the adjacent structure because of this camber. This difference in elevation should be given consideration when locating the first joist adjacent to a side wall, wall beam or tie beam.

Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**, should be placed no closer than 6 inches (152 mm) to supporting walls or members. Where partitions occur parallel to joists, there shall be at least one joist provided under each such partition, and more than one such joist shall be provided if necessary to safely support the weight of such partition and the adjacent floor, less the live load, on a strip of floor one foot (305 mm) in width. When partitions occur perpendicular to the joists, they shall be treated as concentrated loads, and joists shall be investigated as indicated in Section 6.1.

SPECIFYING DESIGN LOADS

Neither the Steel Joist Institute nor the joist manufacturer establishes the loading requirements for which structures are designed.

The specifying professional shall provide the nominal loads and load combinations as stipulated by the applicable code under which the structure is designed and shall provide the design basis (ASD or LRFD).

The specifying professional shall calculate and provide the magnitude and location of ALL JOIST and JOIST GIRDER LOADS. This includes all special loads (drift loads, mechanical units, net uplift, axial loads, moments, structural bracing loads, or other applied loads) which are to be incorporated into the joist or Joist Girder design. For Joist Girders, reactions from supported members shall be clearly denoted as point loads on the Joist Girder. When necessary to clearly convey the information, a Load Diagram or Load Schedule shall be provided.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

The specifying professional shall give due consideration to the following loads and load effects:

1. Ponded rain water.
2. Accumulation of snow in the vicinity of obstructions such as penthouses, signs, parapets, adjacent buildings, etc.
3. Wind.
4. Type and magnitude of end moments and/or axial forces at the joist and Joist Girder end supports shall be shown on the structural drawings. For moment resisting joists or Joist Girders framing at or near the top of a column, due consideration shall be given to extend the column length to allow a plate type connection between the top of the joist or Joist Girder top chord and the column.

Avoid transferring joist or Joist Girder end moments and axial forces through the bearing seat connection.

A note shall be provided on the structural drawings stating that all moment resisting joists shall have all dead loads applied to the joist before the bottom chord struts are welded to the supporting connection whenever the moments provided do not include dead load.

The top and bottom chord moment connection details shall be designed by the specifying professional. The joist designer shall furnish the specifying professional with the joist detail information if requested.

The nominal loads, as determined by the specifying professional, shall not be less than that specified in the applicable building codes.

Where concentrated loads occur, the magnitude and location of these concentrated loads shall be shown on the structural drawings when, in the opinion of the specifying professional, they shall require consideration by the joist manufacturer. For nominal concentrated loads, which have been accounted for in the specified uniform design loads, a "strut" to transfer the load to a panel point on the opposite chord shall not be required provided that the sum of the concentrated loads within a chord panel does not exceed 100 pounds and the attachments are concentric to the chord.

(a) Specifying Joist Design Loads

The Steel Joist Institute Load Tables are based on uniform loading conditions and are valid for use in selecting joist sizes for gravity loads that can be expressed in terms of "pounds per linear foot" (kiloNewtons per meter) of joist.

The specifying professional shall use one of the five options described below that allows:

- The estimator to price the joists.
- The joist manufacturer to design the joists properly.
- The owner to obtain the most economical joists.

Option 1: Select a joist designation from the Standard Load Table (or specify a joist type using a uniform load in the designation) which has been determined to be adequate for all design loads. The shear and moment envelope resulting from the selected uniform load shall meet the actual shear and moment requirements. Thus, this option alone may not be adequate if large concentrated loads need to be designed for.

Option 2: Select a joist designation from the Standard Load Table (or specify a joist type using a uniform load in the designation) and also provide the load and location of any additional loads on the structural plan with a note "Joist manufacturer shall design joists for additional loads at locations shown." This option works well for a few added loads per joist with known magnitude and locations.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Option 3: For additional point loads with exact locations not known along the joist or for incidental loads, any one, or both, of the following can be specified on the structural plan in addition to option 1 or 2 above:

- a) “**Design for a () lb. concentrated load located at any one panel point along the joist**”. This is referred to as an “Add-Load”.
- b) “**Design for additional bending stresses resulting from a () lb. concentrated load located at any location along () chord**”. This is referred to as a “Bend-Check” and can be specified on top chord, bottom chord, or both top and bottom chords. This can be used when the concentrated load is already accounted for in the joist designation, uniform load, or specified Add-Load yet this specified amount of load shall be permitted to also be located at any location between panel points. The additional bending stresses as a result of this load are then designed for. A Bend-Check load shall not exceed (Add-Load + 400 lbs.) A Bend-Check load can be specified by itself without an Add-Load.
- c) Both (a) and (b) above can be specified with equal concentrated loads for each; or simply denote “**Design joist for a () lb. concentrated load at any location along the () chord.**”

Example uses:

- Specifying professional selects a standard joist capable of carrying a 500 lb. RTU. However, the location and exact frame size is not yet known but the frame load shall result in two- 250 lbs. point loads at least 5'-0" apart. **Specify a 250 lb. Bend-Check**
- Standard joist specified but not selected for 500 lb. RTU load, location not known. **Specify a 500 lb. Add-Load and 250 lb. Bend-check.**
- Standard SJI joist selected to carry collateral load of 3 psf. Specifying professional wants bending from 150 lb. incidental loads to also be designed for. **Specify a 150 lb. Bend-Check.**

Option 4: Select a KCS joist using moment and end reaction without specifying added loads or diagrams. This option works well for concentrated loads for which exact locations are not known or for multiple loading.

- a) Determine the maximum moment.
- b) Determine the maximum end reaction (shear).
- c) Select the required KCS joist that provides the required moment and end reaction (shear). Note that the top chord end panel is designed for axial load based on the force in the first tension web, which is based on the specified end reaction. A uniform load of 825 plf (12030 N/m) LRFD or 550 plf (8020 N/m) ASD is used to check end panel bending. If the end panel loading exceeds this, reduce the joist spacing or go to Option 5.
- d) Specify on the structural drawings that an extra web shall be field applied at all concentrated loads not occurring at panel points.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

OPTION 4 - ASD EXAMPLE 1:	OPTION 4 - LRFD EXAMPLE 1:
U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)	U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)
<p>$M = 625 \text{ k-in. (70.6 kN-m)}$ $R_L = 5600 \text{ lbs (24.9 kN)}, R_R = 5000 \text{ lbs (22.2 kN)}$ Select a 22KCS3, $M = 658 \text{ k-in. (74.3 kN-m)}$ $R = 6600 \text{ lbs (29.3 kN)}$ Bridging section no. 9 for $L = 40 \text{ ft. (12192 mm)}$ Use 22K9 to determine bridging and stability requirements. Since a standard KCS Joist can be selected from the load table a load diagram is not required.</p>	<p>$M = 938 \text{ k-in. (105.9 kN-m)}$ $R_L = 8400 \text{ lbs (37.37 kN)}, R_R = 7500 \text{ lbs (33.36 kN)}$ Select a 22KCS3, $M = 987 \text{ k-in. (111.5 kN-m)}$ $R = 9900 \text{ lbs (44.0 kN)}$ Bridging section no. 9 for $L = 40 \text{ ft. (12192 mm)}$ Use 22K9 to determine bridging and stability requirements. Since a standard KCS Joist can be selected from the load table a load diagram is not required.</p>

CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

OPTION 4 - ASD EXAMPLE 2:	OPTION 4 - LRFD EXAMPLE 2:
U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)	U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)
<p>M = 443 k-in. (50.1 kN-m) $R_L = 5000$ lbs (22.24 kN), $R_R = 5340$ lbs (23.75 kN) Select a 22KCS2, M = 488 k-in. (55.1 kN-m) $R = 5900$ lbs (26.2 kN) Bridging section no. 6 for L = 30 ft. (9144 mm) Use 22K6 to determine bridging and stability requirements. Since the maximum uniform load of 430 plf [6275 N/m] (270 plf (3940 N/m) + 160 plf (2335 N/m)) does not exceed the maximum KCS Joist uniform load of 550 plf (8020 N/m) and a standard KCS Joist can be selected from the load table, a load diagram is not required.</p>	<p>M = 664 k-in. (75.03 kN-m) $R_L = 7500$ lbs (33.36 kN), $R_R = 8010$ lbs (35.63 kN) Select a 22KCS2, M = 732 k-in. (82.64 kN-m) $R = 8850$ lbs (39.3 kN) Bridging section no. 6 for L = 30 ft. (9144mm) Use 22K6 to determine bridging and stability requirements. Since the maximum factored uniform load of 645 plf (9413 N/m) (405 plf (5911 N/m) + 240 plf (3503 N/m)) does not exceed the maximum KCS Joist uniform load of 825 plf (12030 N/m) and a standard KCS Joist can be selected from the load table, a load diagram is not required.</p>



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

OPTION 4 - ASD EXAMPLE 3:	OPTION 4 - LRFD EXAMPLE 3:
U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)	U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)
<p>M = 2910 k-in. (328.8 kN-m) $R_L = R_R = 14000$ lbs (62.28 kN) EXCEEDS CAPACITY OF 30KCS5 (MAXIMUM KCS JOIST) AND EXCEEDS MAXIMUM UNIFORM LOAD OF 550 plf (8027 N/m).</p> <p>OPTION A: Use double joists each having a minimum moment capacity, M = 1455 k-in. (164.4 kN-m) and shear capacity, R = 7000 lbs (31.14 kN) and a uniform load of 400 plf (5838 N/m).</p> <p>Select two 28KCS5, M = 1704 k-in. (192.5 kN-m), R = 9200 lbs (40.9 kN).</p> <p>Bridging section no. 12 for L = 55 ft. (16764 mm). Use 28K12 to determine bridging and stability requirements.</p> <p>OPTION B: Select a LH-Series Joist. See OPTION 5.</p>	<p>M = 4365 k-in. (493.2 kN-m) $R_L = R_R = 21000$ lbs (93.41 kN) EXCEEDS CAPACITY OF 30KCS5 (MAXIMUM KCS JOIST) AND EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FACTORED UNIFORM LOAD OF 825 plf (12040 N/m).</p> <p>OPTION A: Use double joists each having a minimum moment capacity, M = 2183 k-in. (246.65 kN-m) and shear capacity, R = 10500 lbs (46.71 kN) and a uniform load of 600 plf (8756 N/m).</p> <p>Select two 28KCS5, M = 2556 k-in. (288.7 kN-m), R = 13800 lbs (61.3 kN).</p> <p>Bridging section no. 12 for L = 55 ft. (16764 mm) Use 28K12 to determine bridging and stability requirements.</p> <p>OPTION B: Select a LH-Series Joist. See OPTION 5.</p>

Option 5: Specify a SPECIAL joist designation when the joist includes more complex loading or for conditions which need consideration of multiple potentially controlling load combinations.

- a) Provide a load diagram and/or enough information on the drawings to clearly define ALL loads.
- b) If the loading criteria are too complex to adequately communicate on the drawings or with a simple load diagram, then the specifying professional shall provide a load schedule along with the appropriate load combinations. Regardless of where the loads are shown, unfactored design loads broken down by load categories shall be provided in order to design the joists correctly with applicable load combinations.

Place the designation (e.g. 28K SP or 28LH SP) with the following note: "Joist manufacturer to design joist to support loads as shown."



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

OPTION 5 - ASD EXAMPLE: U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)	OPTION 5 - LRFD EXAMPLE: U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS AND (METRIC UNITS)
Load diagram per ASCE 7 2.4.1(3), D + S	Unfactored Load diagram per ASCE 7 2.3.2(3), 1.2D+1.6S
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">32LH SP Joist manufacturer to design joist to support loads as shown above.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">32LH SP Joist manufacturer to design joist to support unfactored loads as shown above.</p>
PLEASE NOTE THE LOAD COMBINATIONS SHOWN ARE FOR REFERENCE EXAMPLES ONLY.	

CAUTION FOR OPTIONS 1 thru 5 ABOVE:

1. If a K-Series joist is being specified, the specifying professional shall compare the equivalent uniform loads derived from the maximum moment and shear to the uniform loads tabulated in the **K-Series Load Table**. An equivalent unfactored uniform load in excess of 550 plf (8020 N/m) or a maximum unfactored end reaction exceeding 9200 lbs. (40.9 kN) indicates that the specifying professional shall use additional joists to reduce the loading or use an **LH-Series** joist and make provisions for 5 inch (127 mm) deep bearing seats.
2. If the joist has not been designed for localized accumulation of loads which results in a point or concentrated load, this load attachment shall be made at top or bottom chord panel points. Therefore, specify on the structural drawings, "Where concentrated loads do not occur at panel points, an extra web shall be field applied from the point of attachment to a panel point on the opposite chord".

(b) Specifying Joist Girder Design Loads

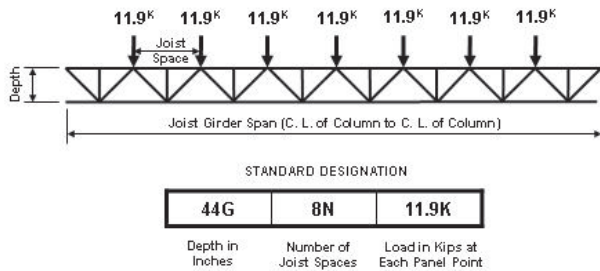
The Steel Joist Institute's Design Guide ASD or LRFD Weight Tables for Joist Girders are based on uniformly spaced panel point loading conditions and are valid for use in selecting Joist Girder sizes for gravity conditions that can be expressed in kips (kiloNewtons) per panel point on the Joist Girder. Note that anything other than point loads shall be shown unfactored or in a schedule. For a given Joist Girder span, the specifying professional first determines the number of joist spaces. Then the panel point loads are calculated and a depth is selected. The information provided in the tables gives the Joist Girder weight in pounds per linear foot (kiloNewtons per meter) for various depths and loads.

1. The purpose of the Joist Girder Design Guide Weight Table is to assist the specifying professional in the selection of a roof or floor support system.
2. It is not necessary to use only the depths, spans, or loads shown in the tables.
3. Holes in chord elements present special problems which shall be considered by both the specifying professional and the Joist Girder Manufacturer. The sizes and locations of such holes shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.
4. Live load deflection rarely governs because of the relatively small span to depth ratios of Joist Girders. However, it is recommended that a breakdown of the point loads, by load category (i.e. TL/LL), be provided so specified deflection requirements and load combinations can be properly accounted for in design.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Example using *Allowable Strength Design (ASD)* and U. S. Customary units:

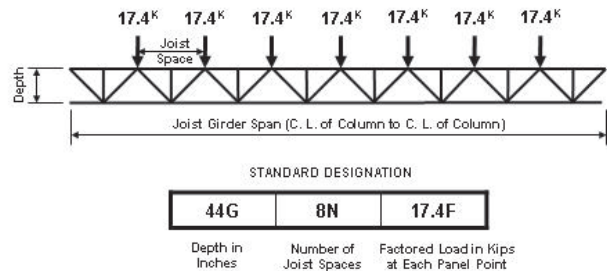


Given 42'-0" x 50'-0" bay. Joists spaced on 5'-3" centers
 Live Load = 30 psf
 Dead Load = 15 psf
 (includes the approximate Joist Girder weight)
 Total Load = 45 psf

Note: Web configuration may vary from that shown. Contact joist manufacturer if exact layout must be known.

1. Determine number of actual joist spaces (N).
In this example, N = 8.
2. Compute total load:
Total load = 5.25 x 45 psf = 236.25 plf
3. Joist Girder Section: (Interior)
 - a) Compute the factored concentrated load at top chord panel points
 $P = 236.25 \times 50 = 11,813 \text{ lbs} = 11.9 \text{ kips}$
 (use 12K for depth selection).
 - b) Select Joist Girder depth:
 Refer to the ASD Joist Girder Design Guide Weight Table for the 42'-0" span, 8 panel, 12.0K Joist Girder. The rule of about one inch of depth for each foot of span is a good compromise of limited depth and economy. Therefore, select a depth of 44 inches.
 - c) The Joist Girder shall then be designated 44G8N11.9K.
 - d) The ASD Joist Girder Design Guide Weight Table shows the weight for a 44G8N12K as 49 pounds per linear foot. The designer should verify that the weight is not greater than the weight assumed in the Dead Load above.

Example using *Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD)* and U. S. Customary units:



Given 42'-0" x 50'-0" bay. Joists spaced on 5'-3" centers
 Live Load = 30 psf x 1.6
 Dead Load = 15 psf x 1.2
 (includes the approximate Joist Girder weight)
 Total Load = 66 psf (factored)

Note: Web configuration may vary from that shown. Contact joist manufacturer if exact layout must be known.

1. Determine number of actual joist spaces (N).
In this example, N = 8.
2. Compute total factored load:
Total load = 5.25 x 66 psf = 346.50 plf
3. Joist Girder Section: (Interior)
 - a) Compute the factored concentrated load at top chord panel points
 $P = 346.5 \times 50 = 17,325 \text{ lbs} = 17.4 \text{ kips}$
 (use 18K for depth selection).
 - b) Select Joist Girder depth:
 Refer to the LRFD Joist Girder Design Guide Weight Table for the 42'-0" span, 8 panel, 18.0K Joist Girder. The rule of about one inch of depth for each foot of span is a good compromise of limited depth and economy. Therefore, select a depth of 44 inches.
 - c) The Joist Girder shall then be designated 44G8N17.4F. Note that the letter "F" is included at the end of the designation to clearly indicate that this is a factored load.
 - d) The LRFD Joist Girder Design Guide Weight Table shows the weight for a 44G8N18.0F as 49 pounds per linear foot. The designer should verify that the weight is not greater than the weight assumed in the Dead Load above.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

<p>e) Check live load deflection:</p> <p>Live load = 30 psf x 50 ft. = 1500 plf</p> <p>Approximate Joist Girder moment of inertia = 0.027 NPLd</p> <p>= 0.027 x 8 x 11.9 x 42 x 44 = 4750 in.⁴</p> <p>Allowable deflection for plastered ceilings</p> <p>= L/360 = $\frac{42(12)}{360} = 1.40$ in.</p> <p>$\Delta = 1.15 \left[\frac{5wL^4}{384EI} \right] = \frac{1.15(5)(1.500/12)[(42)(12)]^4}{384(29000)(4750)}$</p> <p>= 0.88 in. <1.40 in., Okay</p>	<p>e) Check live load deflection:</p> <p>Live load = 30 psf x 50 ft. = 1500 plf</p> <p>Approximate Joist Girder moment of inertia = 0.018 NPLd</p> <p>= 0.018 x 8 x 17.4 x 42 x 44 = 4630 in.⁴</p> <p>Allowable deflection for plastered ceilings</p> <p>= L/360 = $\frac{42(12)}{360} = 1.40$ in.</p> <p>$\Delta = 1.15 \left[\frac{5wL^4}{384EI} \right] = \frac{1.15(5)(1.500/12)[(42)(12)]^4}{384(29000)(4630)}$</p> <p>= 0.90 in. <1.40 in., Okay</p>
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(c) **Load Schedule Example**

LOAD SCHEDULE (All Loads are to be shown as unfactored)

MARK	DESIGNATION (⁽¹⁾) (TL/LL) Joists: (plf) Girders: (kips)	LOADING (⁽²⁾)		W WIND		ADD-LOAD ⁽⁶⁾	BEND-CHECK ⁽⁷⁾		REMARKS
		DL ⁽³⁾ (plf)	LL ⁽⁴⁾ or L _r /S/R (plf)	DOWN WARD (plf)	NET ⁽⁵⁾ UPLIFT (plf)	TL/LL (kips)	D TC (kips)	D BC (kips)	
J1	18KSP	120	185		180	1.0/0.6		0.3	Axial Loads Wind Moments Drift Loads, see diagram
J2	24K7SP	85	155						
J3	28LHSP	110	355	95	175	0.5			
G1	36G5N6.5K/3.5K				360				End Moments

- (1) Joist designation loads include all uniform gravity loads. **Provide both Total and Live loads.**
- (2) Loading values are not required if designation loading values are correct for deflection and load combinations.
- (3) When standard SJI designations are used, the design Dead Load is required for load combinations with Wind or Seismic.
- (4) The Floor or Roof Live load, Snow, or Rain load.
- (5) When Net Uplift is specified for simple loading, it shall already take into account possible reduced Dead Loading present in order to create the largest Net uplift load combination. For more complex loading or when the Dead Load varies greatly for use in load combinations below, **Gross** uplift should be specified with the minimum and maximum Dead Loading values clearly defined. If the uplift cannot be assigned in pounds per lineal foot, a diagram can be shown for joist loading using pounds per square foot.
- (6) A concentrated load applied at any panel point on both the top chord and bottom chord.
- (7) Chord members shall be designed for additional bending stresses created by this concentrated Total load.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

MARK	DESIGNATION ⁽¹⁾ (TL/LL) Joists: (p/f) Girders: (kips)	MIN. I (in. ^{*4})	AXIAL			END MOMENTS								TRANSFER DETAILS @ GRIDS	
			W WIND (kips)	E SEISMIC (kips)	E _m (kips)	LIVE LOAD CONTINUITY MOMENTS (k-ft.)		LATERAL MOMENTS (k-ft.)							
								W WIND		E		E _m			
						LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT		
J1	18KSP		W=18.0	E=21.8											9/S8 @ 4
J2	24K7SP					40	40	35	35						
G1	36G5N6.5K/3.5K	985				75	95	55	60						11/S8 @ B,C

When lateral moments are specified, continuity moments **shall** also be specified. A Load Schedule which shows a complete breakdown of all loads by Load Category may be required.

When special loads as shown in the tables above are specified, the load combinations to be used for joist and Joist Girder design **shall** be provided. Two examples showing how to list load combinations are shown below:

ASD example- Basic Load Combinations	LRFD example - Basic Load Combinations
1. D	1. 1.4D
2. D + L	2. 1.2D + 1.6L + 0.5(L _r or S or R)
3. D + (L _r or S or R)	3. 1.2D + 1.6(L _r or S or R) + (1.0L or 0.8W)
4. D + 0.75L + 0.75(L _r or S or R)	4. 1.2D + 1.6W + 1.0L + 0.5(L _r or S or R)
5. D + (W or 0.7E)	5. 1.2D + 1.0E + 1.0L + 0.2S
6. D + 0.75(W or 0.7E) + 0.75L + 0.75(L _r or S or R)	6. 0.9D + 1.6W
7. 0.6D + W	7. 0.9D + 1.0E
8. 0.6D + 0.7E	
Special Seismic Load Combinations	Special Seismic Load Combinations
9. D + 0.7E _m	8. 1.2D + 1.0L + E _m
10. D + 0.525E _m + 0.75L + 0.75(L _r or S or R)	9. 0.9D + E _m
11. 0.6D + 0.7E _m	

2.4 SLOPED END BEARINGS

Where steel joists or Joist Girders are sloped, beveled ends or sloped end bearings may be provided where the slope exceeds 1/4 inch in 12 inches (1:48). When sloped end bearings are required, the seat depths shall be adjusted to maintain the standard height at the shallow end of the sloped bearing. For Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series, bearing ends shall be permitted to not be beveled for slopes of 1/4 inch or less in 12 inches (1:48).

2.5 JOIST AND JOIST GIRDER EXTENSIONS

Steel joist and Joist Girder extensions shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption.

The magnitude and location of the loads to be supported, deflection requirements, and proper bracing of joist or Joist Girder Top Chord Extensions (S Type), Extended Ends (R Type) or full depth cantilever ends shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

2.6 CEILING EXTENSIONS

Ceiling extensions shall be furnished to support ceilings which are to be attached to the bottom of the joists. They are not furnished for the support of suspended ceilings. The ceiling extension shall be either an extended bottom chord element or a loose unit, whichever is standard with the manufacturer, and shall be of sufficient strength to properly support the ceiling.

2.7 BRIDGING AND BRIDGING ANCHORS

(a) Bridging standard with the manufacturer and complying with the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption shall be used for bridging all joists furnished by the manufacturer. Positive anchorage shall be provided at the ends of each bridging row at both top and bottom chords.

(b) For **K-** and **LH-Series** joists horizontal bridging is recommended for spans up to and including 60 feet (18288 mm) except where the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables require bolted diagonal bridging for erection stability.

LH- and **DLH-Series** joists exceeding 60 feet (18288 mm) in length shall have bolted diagonal bridging for all rows.

Refer to Section 6 in the **K-Series** Standard Specification and Section 105 in the **LH/DLH-Series** Standard Specification for erection stability requirements.

Refer to Appendix B for OSHA steel joist erection stability requirements.

Horizontal bridging shall consist of continuous horizontal steel members designed per the applicable **K-Series** Standard Specification Section 5 or Section 104 in the **LH/DLH-Series** Standard Specification. The material sizes shown in Tables 2.7-1a and 2.7-1b meet the criteria. Alternately, or for "load/load" designation joists, Table 2.7-1c provides the maximum horizontal bridging force, P_{br} , for various combinations of joist spacing and bridging angle size.

(c) Diagonal cross bridging consisting of angles or other shapes connected to the top and bottom chords of **K-**, **LH-**, and **DLH-Series** joists shall be used when required by the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption.

Diagonal bridging, when used, shall be designed per the applicable **K-Series** Standard Specification Section 5 or Section 104 in the **LH/DLH-Series** Standard Specification.

When the bridging members are connected at their point of intersection, the material sizes listed in Table 2.7-2 and Table 2.7-3 shall meet the above specifications.

For **LH/DLH-Series** joists, where the joist spacing is less than 70 percent of the joist depth, bolted horizontal bridging shall be provided in addition to the diagonal bridging, as shown in Table 2.7-3.

(d) When bolted diagonal erection bridging is required, the following shall apply:

1. The bridging shall be indicated on the joist placement plan.
2. The joist placement plan shall be the exclusive indicator for the proper placement of this bridging.
3. Shop installed bridging clips, or functional equivalents, shall be provided where the bridging bolts to the steel joist.
4. When two pieces of bridging are attached to the steel joist by a common bolt, the nut that secures the first piece of bridging shall not be removed from the bolt for the attachment of the second piece.
5. Bridging attachments shall not protrude above the top chord of the steel joists.
6. See Table 2.7-4 for bolt sizes that meet the connection requirements of the **K-Series** Standard Specification Section 5 and the **LH/DLH-Series** Standard Specification Section 104.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

TABLE 2.7-1a

K-SERIES JOISTS MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR HORIZONTAL BRIDGING							
JOIST SECTION NUMBER*	Bridging Force P_{br}	BRIDGING MATERIAL SIZE**					
		Equal Leg Angles					
		1 x 7/64 (25 x 3 mm) $r = 0.20''$ (5.08 mm)	1-1/4 x 7/64 (32 x 3 mm) $r = 0.25''$ (6.35 mm)	1-1/2 x 7/64 (38 x 3 mm) $r = 0.30''$ (7.62 mm)	1-3/4 x 7/64 (45 x 3 mm) $r = 0.35''$ (8.89 mm)	2 x 1/8 (52 x 3 mm) $r = 0.40''$ (10.16 mm)	2-1/2 x 5/32 (64 x 4 mm) $r = 0.50''$ (12.70 mm)
lbs (N)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	
1 to 8, incl.	340 (1512)	5'- 0" (1524)	6'- 3" (1905)	7'- 6" (2286)	8'- 7" (2616)	10'- 0" (3048)	12'- 6" (3810)
9 to 10, incl.	450 (2002)	4'- 4" (1321)	6'- 1" (1854)	7'- 6" (2286)	8'- 7" (2616)	10'- 0" (3048)	12'- 6" (3810)
11 to 12, incl	560 (2491)	3'- 11" (1194)	5'- 6" (1676)	7'- 3" (2210)	8'- 7" (2616)	10'- 0" (3048)	12'- 6" (3810)

*Refer to last digit(s) of Joist Designation

**Connection to joist shall resist a nominal unfactored 700 pound force (3114 N)



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

TABLE 2.7-1b

LH-SERIES JOISTS							
MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR HORIZONTAL BRIDGING							
SPANS OVER 60 ft. (18.3 m) REQUIRE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING							
Joist Section Number*	Force P_{br} lbs (N)	BRIDGING MATERIAL SIZE**					
		Equal Leg Angles					
		1 x 7/64 (25 x 3 mm) r = 0.20" (5.08 mm)	1-1/4 x 7/64 (32 x 3 mm) r = 0.25" (6.35 mm)	1-1/2 x 7/64 (38 x 3 mm) r = 0.30" (7.62 mm)	1-3/4 x 7/64 (45 x 3 mm) r = 0.35" (8.89 mm)	2 x 1/8 (52 x 3 mm) r = 0.40" (10.16 mm)	2-1/2 x 5/32 (64 x 4 mm) r = 0.50" (12.70 mm)
		ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)
02 to 03, incl.	400 (1779)	4'-7" (1397)	6'-3" (1905)	7'-6" (2286)	8'-9" (2667)	10'-0" (3048)	12'-6" (3810)
04 to 05, incl.	550 (2447)	3'-11" (1194)	5'-6" (1676)	7'-4" (2235)	8'-9" (2667)	10'-0" (3048)	12'-6" (3810)
06 to 08, incl.	750 (3336)		4'-9" (1448)	6'-3" (1905)	7'-11" (2413)	10'-0" (3048)	12'-6" (3810)
09	850 (3781)		4'-5" (1346)	5'-10" (1778)	7'-5" (2261)	9'-9" (2972)	12'-6" (3810)
10	900 (4003)		4'-4" (1321)	5'-8" (1727)	7'-3" (2210)	9'-5" (2870)	12'-6" (3810)
11	950 (4226)		4'-2" (1270)	5'-7" (1702)	7'-0" (2134)	9'-2" (2794)	12'-6" (3810)
12	1100 (4893)		3'-11" (1194)	5'-2" (1575)	6'-8" (2032)	8'-6" (2591)	12'-6" (3810)
13	1200 (5338)		3'-9" (1143)	4'-11" (1499)	6'-3" (1905)	8'-2" (2489)	12'-6" (3810)
14	1300 (5783)			4'-9" (1448)	6'-0" (1829)	7'-10" (2388)	12'-4" (3759)
15	1450 (6450)			4'-6" (1372)	5'-8" (1727)	7'-5" (2261)	11'-8" (3556)
16 to 17, incl.	1850 (8229)			4'-0" (1219)	5'-0" (1524)	6'-7" (2007)	10'-4" (3150)
18 to 20, incl.	2000 (8896)			3'-10" (1168)	4'-10" (1473)	6'-4" (1930)	9'-11" (3023)
21 to 22, incl.	2500 (11120)				4'-4" (1321)	5'-8" (1727)	8'-10" (2692)
23 to 24, incl.	3100 (13789)				3'-10" (1168)	5'-1" (1549)	7'-11" (2413)
25	3500 (15569)					4'-9" (1448)	7'-6" (2286)

* Refer to last two digit(s) of Joist Designation

** Connection to joist shall resist force listed in Table 104.5-1



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

TABLE 2.7-1c

MAXIMUM BRIDGING FORCE (P_{br}) FOR HORIZONTAL BRIDGING (lbs)							
JOIST SPACING (ft.-in.)	BRIDGING ANGLE SIZE (EQUAL LEG ANGLE)						
	1 x 7/64 r = 0.20"	1¼ x 7/64 r = 0.25"	1½ x 7/64 r = 0.30"	1¾ x 7/64 r = 0.35"	2 x 1/8 r = 0.40"	2½ x 5/32 r = 0.50"	3 x 3/16 r = 0.60"
2'-0"	2150	3960	5600				
2'-6"	1370	2730	4410	5910			
3'-0"	950	1890	3290	4850			
3'-6"	700	1390	2420	3840	6180		
4'-0"	530	1060	1850	2960	5030		
4'-6"	420	840	1460	2340	4000		
5'-0"	340	680	1180	1890	3240		
5'-6"	-	560	980	1560	2670		
6'-0"	-	470	820	1310	2250	5490	
6'-6"	-	-	700	1120	1910	4680	
7'-0"	-	-	600	960	1650	4030	
7'-6"	-	-	520	840	1440	3510	
8'-0"	-	-	-	740	1260	3090	
8'-6"	-	-	-	650	1120	2740	5680
9'-0"	-	-	-	-	1000	2440	5060
9'-6"	-	-	-	-	890	2190	4540
10'-0"	-	-	-	-	810	1970	4100
10'-6"	-	-	-	-	-	1790	3720
11'-0"	-	-	-	-	-	1630	3390
11'-6"	-	-	-	-	-	1490	3100
12'-0"	-	-	-	-	-	1370	2850



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

TABLE 2.7-2

K, LH, and DLH SERIES JOISTS MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR DIAGONAL BRIDGING								
JOIST DEPTH	BRIDGING ANGLE SIZE – (EQUAL LEG ANGLE)							
	1 x 7/64 (25 x 3 mm) r = 0.20" (5.08 mm)	1-1/4 x 7/64 (32 x 3 mm) r = 0.25" (6.35 mm)	1-1/2 x 7/64 (38 x 3 mm) r = 0.30" (7.62 mm)	1-3/4 x 7/64 (45 x 3 mm) r = 0.35" (8.89 mm)	2 x 1/8 (50 x 3 mm) r = 0.40" (10.16 mm)	2 1/2 x 5/32 (64x 4 mm) r=0.50" (12.70 mm)	3 x 3/16 (76 x 5 mm) r = 0.60" (15.24 mm)	3 1/2 x 1/4 (89 x 6 mm) r = 0.70" (17.78 mm)
	in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)
12" (305)	6'-7" (2007)	8'-3" (2514)	9'-11"(3022)	11'-7" (3530)	13'-3"(4038)	16'-7"(5055)	19'-11"(6070)	23'-3"(7086)
14" (356)	6'-6" (1981)	8'-3" (2514)	9'-11"(3022)	11'-7" (3530)	13'-3"(4038)	16'-7"(5055)	19'-11"(6070)	23'-3"(7086)
16" (406)	6'-6" (1981)	8'-2" (2489)	9'-10"(2997)	11'-7" (3530)	13'-3"(4038)	16'-7"(5055)	19'-11"(6070)	23'-3"(7086)
18" (457)	6'-6" (1981)	8'-2" (2489)	9'-10"(2997)	11'-6" (3505)	13'-3"(4038)	16'-7"(5055)	19'-11"(6070)	23'-3"(7086)
20" (508)	6'-5" (1955)	8'-2" (2489)	9'-10"(2997)	11'-6" (3505)	13'-2"(4013)	16'-7"(5055)	19'-11"(6070)	23'-3"(7086)
22" (559)	6'-4" (1930)	8'-1" (2463)	9'-10"(2997)	11'-6" (3505)	13'-2"(4013)	16'-6"(5029)	19'-11"(6070)	23'-3"(7086)
24" (610)	6'-4" (1930)	8'-1" (2463)	9'-9" (2971)	11'-5" (3479)	13'-2"(4013)	16'-6"(5029)	19'-10"(6045)	23'-3"(7086)
26" (660)	6'-3" (1905)	8'-0" (2438)	9'-9" (2971)	11'-5" (3479)	13'-1"(3987)	16'-6"(5029)	19'-10"(6045)	23'-2"(7061)
28" (711)	6'-3" (1905)	8'-0" (2438)	9'-8" (2946)	11'-5" (3479)	13'-1"(3987)	16'-6"(5029)	19'-10"(6045)	23'-2"(7061)
30" (762)	6'-2" (1879)	7'-11 (2413)	9'-8" (2946)	11'-4" (3454)	13'-1"(3987)	16'-5"(5004)	19'-10"(6045)	23'-2"(7061)
32" (813)	6'-1" (1854)	7'-10"(2387)	9'-7" (2921)	11'-4" (3454)	13'-0" (3962)	16'-5"(5004)	19'-9"(6020)	23'-2"(7061)
36" (914)	5'-11"(1803)	7'-9" (2362)	9'-6" (2895)	11'-3" (3429)	12'-11"(3973)	16'-4"(4979)	19'-9"(6020)	23'-1"(7035)
40" (1016)	5'-9"(1753)	7'-7" (2311)	9'-5" (2870)	11'-2" (3403)	12'-10"(3911)	16'-4"(4979)	19'-8"(5994)	23'-1"(7035)
44" (1118)	5'-6"(1676)	7'-5" (2260)	9'-3" (2819)	11'-0" (3352)	12'-9" (3886)	16'-3"(4953)	19'-7"(5969)	23'-0"(7010)
48" (1219)	5'-4"(1626)	7'-3" (2209)	9'-2" (2794)	10'-11"(3327)	12'-8" (3860)	16'-2"(4928)	19'-7"(5969)	22'-11"(6985)
52" (1321)	5'-0"(1524)	7'-1"(2159)	9'-0" (2743)	10'-10" (3302)	12'-7" (3835)	16'-1"(4902)	19'-6"(5943)	22'-11"(6985)
56" (1422)	4'-9"(1448)	6'-10"(2083)	8'-10"(2692)	10'-8" (3251)	12'-5" (3784)	16'-0"(4877)	19'-5"(5918)	22'-10"(6960)
60" (1524)	4'-4"(1321)	6'-8"(2032)	8'-7" (2616)	10'-6" (3200)	12'-4" (3759)	15'-10"(4826)	19'-4"(5893)	22'-9"(6935)
64" (1626)	**	6'-4"(1931)	8'-5" (2565)	10'-4" (3149)	12'-2" (3708)	15'-9" (4801)	19'-3"(5867)	22'-8"(6909)
68" (1727)	**	6'-1"(1854)	8'-2" (2489)	10'-2" (3098)	12'-0" (3657)	15'-8" (4775)	19'-2"(5842)	22'-7"(6884)
72" (1829)	**	5'-9"(1753)	8'-0" (2438)	10'-0" (3048)	11'-10"(3606)	15'-6" (4724)	19'-1" (5816)	22'-6" (6858)
80" (2032)	**	5'-0"(1524)	7'-5"(2260)	9'-6" (2895)	11'-6" (3505)	15'-3" (4648)	18'-10"(5740)	22'-4" (6807)
88" (2235)	**	**	6'-9"(2058)	9'-0" (2743)	11'-1" (3378)	14'-11"(4546)	18'-7" (5664)	22'-1" (6731)
96" (2438)	**	**	6'-0"(1829)	8'-5" (2565)	10'-8"(3251)	14'-7" (4445)	18'-4" (5588)	21'-11"(6680)
104" (2642)	**	**	**	7'-9" (2362)	10'-1"(3073)	14'-2" (4318)	18'-0" (5486)	21'-8" (6604)
112" (2845)	**	**	**	7'-0" (2134)	9'-6"(2895)	13'-9" (4191)	17'-8" (5385)	21'-4" (6503)
120" (3048)	**	**	**	**	8'-9"(2667)	13'-4"(4064)	17'-3" (5258)	21'-1" (6426)

****INTERPOLATION BELOW THE MINIMUM VALUES SHOWN IS NOT ALLOWED.
SEE TABLE 2.7-3 FOR MINIMUM JOIST SPACE FOR DIAGONAL ONLY BRIDGING.**



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

TABLE 2.7-3

LH AND DLH SERIES JOISTS HORIZONTAL PLUS DIAGONAL BRIDGING REQUIREMENTS		
JOIST DEPTH	MINIMUM JOIST SPACE FOR DIAGONAL ONLY BRIDGING (0.70 x DEPTH)*	HORIZONTAL AND DIAGONAL MINIMUM ANGLE SIZE REQUIRED FOR JOIST SPACING < (0.70 X DEPTH) AND JOIST SPANS > 60'-0" (18.3 m)
in. (mm)	ft.-in. (mm)	in. (mm)
52" (1321)	3'- 0" (914)	1" x 1" x 7/64" (25 x 3)
56" (1422)	3'- 3" (990)	1" x 1" x 7/64" (25 x 3)
60" (1524)	3'- 6" (1066)	1" x 1" x 7/64" (25 x 3)
64" (1626)	3'- 8" (1117)	1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 7/64" (32 x 3)
68" (1727)	3'-11" (1193)	1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 7/64" (32 x 3)
72" (1829)	4'- 2" (1270)	1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 7/64" (32 x 3)
80" (2032)	4'- 8" (1422)	1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 7/64" (32 x 3)
88" (2235)	5'- 1" (1549)	1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 7/64" (38 x 3)
96" (2438)	5'- 7" (1702)	1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 7/64" (38 x 3)
104" (2642)	6'- 0" (1829)	1 3/4" x 1 3/4" x 7/64" (44 x 3)
112" (2845)	6'- 6" (1981)	1 3/4" x 1 3/4" x 7/64" (44 x 3)
120" (3048)	7'- 0" (2134)	2" x 2" x 1/8" (51 x 3)

*NOTE: WHEN THE JOIST SPACING IS LESS THAN 0.70 x JOIST DEPTH,
BOLTED HORIZONTAL BRIDGING SHALL BE USED IN ADDITION TO DIAGONAL BRIDGING.

TABLE 2.7-4

BOLT SIZES WHICH MEET BOLTED BRIDGING CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS		
JOIST SERIES	SECTION NUMBER*	BOLT DIAMETER
K	ALL	3/8" (10 mm) A307
LH/DLH	2 – 12	3/8" (10 mm) A307
LH/DLH	13 – 17	1/2" (13 mm) A307
DLH	18 – 20	5/8" (16 mm) A307
DLH	21 – 22	5/8" (16 mm) A325
DLH	23 – 25	3/4" (19 mm) A325

*REFER TO LAST DIGIT(S) OF JOIST DESIGNATION
NOTE: WASHERS SHALL BE USED WITH SLOTTED OR OVERSIZED HOLES. BOLTS SHALL BE TIGHTENED TO A MINIMUM SNUG TIGHT CONDITION.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

2.8 HEADERS

Headers for Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series** as outlined and defined in Section 5.2(a) shall be furnished by the seller. Such headers shall be any type standard with the manufacturer. Conditions involving headers shall be investigated and, if necessary, provisions made to provide a safe condition. Headers are not provided for Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series**, and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series**.

2.9 BOTTOM CHORD LATERAL BRACING FOR JOIST GIRDERS

Bottom chord lateral bracing shall be permitted to be furnished to prevent lateral movement of the bottom chord of the Joist Girder and to prevent the ratio of chord length to chord radius of gyration from exceeding that specified in the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption. The lateral bracing shall be that which is standard with the manufacturer, and shall be sufficient to properly brace the bottom chord of the Joist Girder.

SECTION 3 MATERIALS

3.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of joists and Joist Girders shall comply with the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption.

3.2 PAINT

- (a) Standard Shop Paint - The shop coat of paint, when specified, shall comply with the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption.
- (b) Disclaimer - The typical shop applied paint that is used to coat steel joists and Joist Girders is a dip applied, air dried paint. The paint is intended to be an impermanent and provisional coating which shall protect the steel for only a short period of exposure in ordinary atmospheric conditions.

Since most steel joists and Joist Girders are painted using a standard dip coating, the coating shall be permitted to not be uniform and shall be permitted to include drips, runs, and sags. Compatibility of any coating including fire protective coatings applied over the standard shop paint shall be the responsibility of the specifier and/or painting contractor.

The shop applied paint may require field touch-up/repair as a result of, but not limited to, the following:

1. Abrasions from: Bundling, banding, loading and unloading, chains, dunnage during shipping, cables and chains during erection, bridging, installation, and other handling at the jobsite.
NOTE: Rusting should be expected at any abrasion.
2. Dirt.
3. Diesel smoke.
4. Road salt.
5. Weather conditions during storage.

The joist manufacturer shall not be responsible for the condition of the paint if it is not properly protected after delivery.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

SECTION 4 **INSPECTION**

Inspections shall be made in accordance with the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables Section 5.12 for **K-Series**, Section 104.13 for **LH-** and **DLH-Series**, and Section 1004.10 for Joist Girders.

SECTION 5 **ESTIMATING**

5.1 PLANS FOR BIDDING

Plans to serve as the basis for bids shall show the character of the work with sufficient clarity to permit making an accurate estimate and shall show the following:

- Designation and location of materials [see Section 5.2(a)], including any special design or configuration requirements.
- Locations and elevations of all steel and concrete supporting members and bearing walls.
- Location and length of joist extended ends.
- Location and size of all openings in floors and roofs.
- Location of all partitions.
- Loads and their locations as defined in Section 6.1.
- Construction and thickness of floor slabs, roof deck, ceilings and partitions.
- Joists or Joist Girders requiring extended bottom chords.
- Paint, if other than manufacturer's standard.

5.2 SCOPE OF ESTIMATE

(a) Unless otherwise specified, the following items shall be included in the estimate, and requirements shall be determined as outlined in Section 6.1.

- Steel Joists.
- Joist Girders.
- Joist Substitutes.
- Joist Extended Ends.
- Ceiling Extensions.
- Extended bottom chord used as strut.
- Bridging and bridging anchors.
- Joist Girder bottom chord bracing.
- Headers which are defined as members supported by and carrying Open Web Steel Joists, **K-Series**.
- One shop coat of paint, when specified, shall be in accordance with Section 3.2.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

(b) The following items shall not be included in the estimate but shall be permitted to be quoted and identified by the joist manufacturer as separate items:

Headers for Longspan Steel Joists, **LH-Series**.

Headers for Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series**.

Reinforcement in slabs over joists.

Centering material, decking, and attachments.

Miscellaneous framing between joists for openings at ducts, dumbwaiters, ventilators, skylights, etc.

Loose individual or continuous bearing plates and bolts or anchors for such plates.

Erection bolts for joist and Joist Girder end anchorage.

Horizontal bracing in the plane of the top and bottom chords from joist to joist or joist to structural framing and walls.

Wood nailers.

Moment plates.

Special joist configuration or bridging layouts for ductwork or sprinkler systems.

Shear Studs.

SECTION 6

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

6.1 PLANS FURNISHED BY BUYER

The buyer shall furnish the seller plans and specifications as prepared by the **specifying professional** showing all material requirements and steel joist and/or steel Joist Girder designations, the layout of walls, columns, beams, girders and other supports, as well as floor and roof openings and partitions correctly dimensioned. The elevation of finished floors, roofs, and bearings shall be shown with due consideration taken for the effects of dead load deflections.

(a) Loads

The **specifying professional** shall clearly provide all design loads as described in Section 2.3 This includes the live loads to be used, the wind uplift if any, the weights of partitions and the location and amount of any special loads, such as monorails, fans, blowers, tanks, etc.

(b) Connections

Minimum End Anchorage for simple span gravity loading shall be in accordance with Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications; Section 5.6 for **K-Series**, Section 104.4 for **LH-** and **DLH-Series**, and Section 1004.6 for Joist Girders. The end anchorage of a steel joist or Joist Girder is the connection of the joist or Joist Girder bearing seat to the support of the joist or Joist Girder.

The adequacy of the end anchorage connection (bolted or welded) between the joist or Joist Girder bearing seat and the supporting structure is the responsibility of the **specifying professional**. The contract documents shall clearly illustrate the end anchorage connection.

When the end anchorage is welded, it is recommended that the **specifying professional** consider a smaller fillet weld thickness in conjunction with a longer weld length.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

The **specifying professional** is responsible for bridging termination connections. The contract documents shall clearly illustrate these termination connections.

The joist manufacturer is responsible for the design of the bearing seats of joists or Joist Girders for the loads designated by the **specifying professional** in the contract documents.

(c) Special Considerations

The **specifying professional** shall indicate on the construction documents special considerations including:

- a) Profiles for non-standard joist and Joist Girder configurations (Standard joist and Joist Girder configurations are as indicated in the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption).
- b) Oversized or other non-standard web openings
- c) Extended Ends
- d) Deflection criteria for live and total loads for non-SJI standard joists
- e) Non-SJI standard bridging

6.2 PLANS FURNISHED BY SELLER

The seller shall furnish the buyer with steel joist placement plans to show the material as specified on the construction documents and are to be utilized for field installation in accordance with specific project requirements as stated in Section 6.1. Steel placement plans shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Listing of all applicable loads as stated in Section 6.1 and used in the design of the steel joists and Joist Girders as specified in the construction documents.
2. Profiles for non-standard joist and Joist Girder configurations (standard joist and Joist Girder configurations are as indicated in the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption).
3. Connection requirements for:
 - a) Joist supports
 - b) Joist Girder supports
 - c) Field splices
 - d) Bridging attachments
4. Deflection criteria for live load and total loads for non-SJI standard joists.
5. Size, location, and connections for all bridging
6. Joist headers

All material shall be identified with its mark which also appears on the bill of material. The shop paint shall be as noted on the joist placement plans. **Steel joist placement plans do not require the seal and signature of the joist manufacturer's registered design professional.**

6.3 DISCREPANCIES

The **specifying professional's** bid plans and specifications shall be assumed to be correct in the absence of written notice from the buyer to the contrary. When plans are furnished by the buyer which do not agree with the Architect's bid plans, such detailed plans shall be considered as a written notice of change of plans. However, it shall be the buyer's responsibility to advise the seller of those changes which affect the joists or Joist Girders.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

6.4 APPROVAL

When joist placement plans are furnished by the seller, prints thereof are submitted to the buyer and owner for examination and approval. The seller allows a maximum of fourteen (14) calendar days in their schedule for the return of placement plans noted with the owner's and customer's approval, or approval subject to corrections as noted. The seller makes the corrections, furnishes corrected prints for field use to the owner/customer and is released by the owner/customer to start joist manufacture.

Approval by the owner/customer of the placement plans, sections, notes and joist schedule prepared by the seller indicates that the seller has correctly interpreted the contract requirements, and is released by the owner/customer to start joist manufacture. This approval constitutes the owner's/customer's acceptance of all responsibility for the design adequacy of any detail configuration of joist support conditions shown by the seller as part of the preparation of these placement plans.

Approval does not relieve the seller of the responsibility for accuracy of detail dimensions on the plans, nor the general fit-up of joists to be placed in the field.

6.5 CHANGES

When any changes in plans are made by the buyer (or the buyer's representative) either prior to or after approval of detailed plans, or when any material is required and was not shown on the plans used as the basis of the bid, the cost of such changes and/or extra material shall be paid by the buyer at a price to be agreed upon between buyer and seller.

6.6 CALCULATIONS

The seller shall design the steel joists and/or steel Joist Girders in accordance with the current Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables to support the load requirements of Section 6.1. The **specifying professional** may require submission of the steel joist and Joist Girder calculations as prepared by a registered design professional responsible for the product design. If requested by the **specifying professional**, the steel joist manufacturer shall submit design calculations with a cover letter bearing the seal and signature of the joist manufacturer's registered design professional. In addition to standard calculations under this seal and signature, submittal of the following shall be included:

1. Non-SJI standard bridging details (e.g. for cantilevered conditions, net uplift, etc.)
2. Connection details for:
 - a) Non-SJI standard connections (e.g. flush framed or framed connections)
 - b) Field splices
 - c) Joist headers

SECTION 7 **HANDLING AND ERECTION***

The buyer and/or erector shall check all materials on arrival at job site and promptly report to seller any discrepancies and/or damages. The buyer and/or erector shall comply with the requirements of the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption in the handling and erection of material. To comply with these requirements, the Steel Joist Institute's Technical Digest 9, "Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders," shall also be followed.



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

When joists cannot be delivered as a single piece, they shall be permitted to be delivered in several pieces therefore requiring the pieces to be spliced together in the field. The manufacturer's instructions SHALL be followed to ensure matching pieces are joined, proper bolts are used, and any required bolt tensioning is incorporated.

All joists shall be handled by methods which avoid damage to any part of the joist. For long LH-Series joists, DLH-Series joists, or Joist Girders this may require the use of spreader bars, multiple hoisting cables, or multiple cranes as necessary to safely handle the joist. Hoisting cables shall be attached at panel points and shall be at panel point locations selected to minimize erection stresses.

The current OSHA SAFETY STANDARDS FOR STEEL ERECTION, 29 CFR PART 1926, SUBPART R- STEEL ERECTION, refers to certain joists at or near columns to be designed with sufficient strength to allow one employee to release the hoisting cable without the need for erection bridging. **This STANDARD shall not be interpreted that any joist at or near a column line is safe to support an employee without bridging installed.** Many limitations exist that prevent these joists from being designed to safely allow an employee on an un-bridged joist. Because of these limitations these joists shall be erected by incorporating erection methods ensuring joist stability and either:

- 1) Installing bridging or otherwise stabilizing the joist prior to releasing the hoisting cable, or
- 2) Releasing the hoisting cable without having a worker on the joist.

A steel joist or Joist Girder shall not be placed on any support structure unless such structure is stabilized. When steel joists or Joist Girders are landed on a structure, they shall be secured to prevent unintentional displacement prior to installation.

A bridging terminus point shall be established before joist bridging is installed.

Steel joist and Joist Girders shall not be used as anchorage points for a fall arrest system unless written directions to do so is obtained from a "qualified person"⁽¹⁾.

The buyer and/or erector shall check all materials on arrival at job site and promptly report to seller any discrepancies and/or damages. The buyer and/or erector shall comply with the requirements of the Steel Joist Institute Standard Specifications Load Tables & Weight Tables of latest adoption in the handling and erection of material.

No modification that affects the strength of a steel joist or Joist Girder shall be made without the written approval of the project engineer of record.

The seller shall not be responsible for the condition of paint finish on material if it is not properly protected after delivery.

The seller shall not be responsible for improper fit of material due to inaccurate construction work.

*For thorough coverage of this topic, refer to SJI Technical Digest 9, "Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders."

¹⁾ See Federal Register, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (2001), 29 CFR Part 1926 Safety Standards for Steel Erection; Final Rule, §1926.757 Open Web Steel Joists - January 18, 2001, Washington, D.C. for definition of "qualified person".



CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

SECTION 8 **BUSINESS RELATIONS**

8.1 PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS

All proposals for furnishing material shall be made on a Sales Contract Form. After acceptance by the buyer, these proposals shall be approved or executed by a qualified official of the seller. Upon such approval the proposal becomes a contract.

8.2 ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSALS

All proposals are intended for prompt acceptance and are subject to change without notice.

8.3 BILLING

Contracts on a lump sum basis are to be billed proportionately as shipments are made.

8.4 PAYMENT

Payments shall be made in full on each invoice without retention.

8.5 ARBITRATION

All business controversies which cannot be settled by direct negotiations between buyer and seller shall be submitted to arbitration. Both parties shall sign a submission to arbitration and if possible agree upon an arbitrator. If they are unable to agree, each shall appoint an arbitrator and these two shall appoint a third arbitrator. The expenses of the arbitration shall be divided equally between the parties, unless otherwise provided for in the agreements to submit to arbitration. The arbitrators shall pass final judgment upon all questions; both of law and fact, and their findings shall be conclusive.



GLOSSARY

Accessories. Structural components related to the design, fabrication and erection of *joists* and *Joist Girders* including, but not limited to sloped *end bearings*, *extended ends*, *ceiling extensions*, *bridging* and bridging anchors, *headers* and bottom chord lateral bracing for *Joist Girders*.

ASD (Allowable Strength Design). Method of proportioning structural components such that the *allowable strength* equals or exceeds the *required strength* of the component under the action of the *ASD load combinations*.

ASD Load Combination. *Load combination* in the *applicable building code* intended for *allowable strength design* (allowable stress design).

Allowable Strength*. *Nominal strength* divided by the *safety factor*, R_n/ϕ .

Applicable Building Code. Building code under which the structure is designed.

Available Strength*. *Design strength* or *allowable strength* as appropriate.

Bay. The distance between the main structural frames or walls of a building.

Bearing. The distance that the bearing shoe or seat of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* extends over its masonry, concrete or steel support.

Bearing Plate. The steel plate used for a *joist* or *Joist Girder* to bear on when it is supported by masonry or concrete supports. The plate is designed by the *Specifying Professional* to carry the *joist* reaction to the supporting structure.

Bottom Chord Extension (BCX). The two angle extended part of a *joist* bottom chord from the first bottom chord panel point towards the end of the joist.

Bridging. In general, a member connected to a joist to brace it from lateral movement. See also Diagonal Bridging and Horizontal Bridging

Buckling. *Limit state* of sudden change in the geometry of a structure or any of its elements under a critical loading condition.

Buckling Strength. *Nominal strength* for *buckling* or *instability limit states*.

Buyer. The entity that has agreed to purchase *material* from the manufacturer and has also agreed to the terms of sale.



Camber. An upward curvature of the chords of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* induced during shop fabrication. Note, this is in addition to the pitch of the top chord.

Ceiling Extension. A *bottom chord extension* except that only one angle of the *joist* bottom chord is extended from the first bottom chord panel point towards the end of the *joist*.

Chords. The top and bottom members of a *joist* or *Joist Girder*. When a chord is comprised of two angles there is usually a gap between the members.

Clear Span. The actual clear distance or opening between supports for a *joist*, that is the distance between walls or the distance between the edges of flanges of beams.

Cold-Formed Steel Structural Member. Shape manufactured by press-braking blanks sheared from sheets, cut lengths of coils or plates, or by roll forming cold- or hot-rolled coils or sheets; both forming operations being performed at ambient room temperature, that is, without manifest addition of heat such as would be required for hot forming.

Collateral Load. All additional dead loads other than the weight of the building, such as sprinklers, pipes, ceilings, and mechanical or electrical components.

Connection. Combination of structural elements and *joints* used to transmit forces between two or more members. See also Splice.

Deck. A floor or roof covering made out of gage metal attached by welding or mechanical means to *joists*, beams, *purlins*, or other structural members and can be galvanized, painted, or unpainted.

Design Load. Applied *load* determined in accordance with either *LRFD load combinations* or *ASD load combinations*, whichever is applicable.

Design Strength*. *Resistance factor* multiplied by the *nominal strength*, ϕR_n .

Diagonal Bridging. Two angles or other structural shapes connected from the top chord of one *joist* to the bottom chord of the next *joist* to form an 'X' shape. These members are almost always connected at their point of intersection.

Diaphragm. Roof, floor or other membrane or bracing system that transfers in-plane forces to the lateral force resisting system.

Effective Length. Length of an otherwise identical column with the same strength when analyzed with pin-ended boundary conditions.

Elastic Analysis. *Structural analysis* based on the assumption that the structure returns to its original geometry on removal of the *load*.

End Diagonal or Web. The first web member on either end of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* which begins at the top chord at the seat and ends at the first bottom chord panel point.

Erector. The entity that is responsible for the safe and proper erection of the *materials* in accordance with all applicable codes and regulations.

Extended End. The extended part of a *joist* top chord with the seat angles also being extended from the end of the *joist* extension back into the *joist* and maintaining the standard end *bearing* depth over the entire length of the extension.



Factored Load. Product of a *load factor* and the *nominal load*.

Filler. A rod, plate or angle welded between a two angle web member or between a top or bottom chord panel to tie them together, usually located at the middle of the member.

Flexural Buckling. Buckling mode in which a compression member deflects laterally without twist or change in cross-sectional shape.

Flexural-Torsional Buckling. Buckling mode in which a compression member bends and twists simultaneously without change in cross-sectional shape.

Girt. Horizontal structural member that supports wall panels and is primarily subjected to bending under horizontal loads, such as wind load.

Gravity Load. *Load*, such as that produced by dead and live loads, acting in the downward direction.

Header. A structural member located between two *joists* or between a joist and a wall which carries another joist or joists. It is usually made up of an angle, channel, or beam with saddle angle connections on each end for bearing.

Horizontal Bridging. A continuous angle or other structural shape connected to the top and bottom chord of a joist.

Inelastic Analysis. *Structural analysis* that takes into account inelastic material behavior, including plastic analysis.

Instability. *Limit state* reached in the loading of a *structural component*, frame or structure in which a slight disturbance in the *loads* or geometry produces large displacements.

Joint. Area where two or more ends, surfaces or edges are attached. Categorized by type of fastener or weld used and the method of force transfer.

Joist. A structural load-carrying member with an open web system which supports floors and roofs utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel and is designed as a simple span member. Currently, the SJI has the following joist designations: **K-Series** including **KCS**, **LH-Series** and **DLH-Series**, and **CJ-Series**.

Joist Girder. A primary structural load-carrying member with an open web system designed as a simple span supporting equally spaced concentrated loads of a floor or roof system acting at the panel points of the member and utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel.

Joist Substitute. A structural member who's intended use is for very short spans (10 feet or less) where open web steel joists are impractical. They are usually used for short spans in skewed bays, over corridors or for outriggers. It can be made up of two or four angles to form channel sections or box sections.

Lateral Buckling. Buckling mode of a flexural member involving deflection normal to the plane of bending.

Lateral-Torsional Buckling. Buckling mode of a flexural member involving deflection normal to the plane of bending occurring simultaneously with twist about the shear center of the cross section.



Limit State. Condition in which a structure or component becomes unfit for service and is judged either to be no longer useful for its intended function (*serviceability limit state*) or to have reached its ultimate load-carrying capacity (*strength limit state*).

Load. Force or other action that results from the weight of building materials, occupants and their possessions, environmental effects, differential movement, or restrained dimensional changes.

Load Effect. Forces, stresses, and deformations produced in a *structural component* by the applied *loads*.

Load Factor. Factor that accounts for deviations of the *nominal load* from the actual *load*, for uncertainties in the analysis that transforms the *load* into a *load effect*, and for the probability that more than one extreme *load* will occur simultaneously.

Local Buckling.** *Limit state of buckling of a compression element within a cross section.*

LRFD (Load and Resistance Factor Design). Method of proportioning *structural components* such that the *design strength* equals or exceeds the *required strength* of the component under the action of the *LRFD load combinations*.

LRFD Load Combination. *Load combination in the applicable building code intended for strength design (Load and Resistance Factor Design).*

Material. *Joists, Joist Girders and accessories as provided by the Seller.*

Nailers. Strips of lumber attached to the top chord of a *joist* so plywood or other flooring can be nailed directly to the *joist*.

Nominal Load. Magnitude of the *load* specified by the *applicable building code*.

Nominal Strength*. Strength of a structure or component (without the *resistance factor* or *safety factor* applied) to resist the *load effects*, as determined in accordance with these *Standard Specifications*.

Owner. The entity that is identified as such in the Contract Documents.

Permanent Load. *Load in which variations over time are rare or of small magnitude. All other loads are variable loads.*

Placement Plans. Drawings that are prepared depicting the interpretation of the Contract Documents requirements for the *material* to be supplied by the *Seller*. These floor and/or roof plans are approved by the *Specifying Professional, Buyer or Owner* for conformance with the design requirements. The *Seller* uses the information contained on these drawings for final material design. A unique piece mark number is typically shown for the individual placement of *joists, Joist Girders and accessories* along with sections that describe the *end bearing* conditions and minimum attachment required so that *material* is placed in the proper location in the field.

Ponding. Retention of water at low or irregular areas on a roof due solely to the deflection of flat roof framing.

Purlin. Horizontal structural member that supports roof deck and is primarily subjected to bending under vertical loads such as dead, snow or wind loads.

Quality Assurance. System of shop and field activities and controls implemented by the *owner* or his/her designated representative to provide confidence to the *owner* and the building authority that quality requirements are implemented.



Quality Control. System of shop and field controls implemented by the *seller* and *erector* to ensure that contract and company fabrication and erection requirements are met.

Required Strength*. Forces, stress, and deformations produced in a *structural component*, determined by either *structural analysis*, for the *LRFD* or *ASD load combinations*, as appropriate, or as specified by these *Standard Specifications*.

Resistance Factor, ϕ . Factor that accounts for unavoidable deviations of the *nominal strength* from the actual strength and for the manner and consequences of failure.

Safety Factor, ϕ . Factor that accounts for deviations of the actual strength from the *nominal strength*, deviations of the actual *load* from the *nominal load*, uncertainties in the analysis that transforms the *load* into a *load effect* and for the manner and consequences of failure.

Seller. A company certified by the Joist Institute engaged in the manufacture and distribution of *joists*, *Joist Girders* and *accessories*.

Service Load. *Load* under which serviceability limit states are evaluated.

Serviceability Limit State. Limiting condition affecting the ability of a structure to preserve its appearance, maintainability, durability, or the comfort of its occupants or function of machinery, under normal usage.

Slenderness Ratio. The ratio of the effective length of a column to the radius of gyration of the column about the same axis of bending.

Span. The centerline-to-centerline distance between structural steel supports such as a beam, column or *Joist Girder* or the *clear span* distance plus four inches onto a masonry or concrete wall.

Specified Minimum Yield Stress. Lower limit of *yield stress* specified for a material as defined by ASTM.

Specifying Professional. The licensed professional who is responsible for sealing the building Contract Documents, which indicates that he or she has performed or supervised the analysis, design and document preparation for the structure and has knowledge of the load-carrying structural system.

Splice. *Connection* between two structural members joined at their ends by either bolting or welding to form a single, longer member.

Stability. Condition reached in the loading of a *structural component*, frame or structure in which a slight disturbance in the *loads* or geometry does not produce large displacements.

Stabilizer Plate. A steel plate at a column or wall inserted between the end of a bottom *chord* of a *joist* or *Joist Girder*.

Standard Specifications. Documents developed and maintained by the Steel Joist Institute for the design and manufacture of open web steel joists and Joist Girders. The term "SJI Standard Specifications" encompass by reference the following:

ANSI/SJI-**K**-2010 Standard Specification for Open Web Steel Joists, **K**-Series;
ANSI/SJI-**LH/DLH**-2010 Standard Specifications for Longspan Steel Joists, **LH**-
Series and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH**-Series; ANSI/SJI-**JG**-2010
Standard Specifications for Joist Girders and ANSI/**CJ**-2010 Standard
Specifications for Composite Steel Joists.



Strength Limit State. Limiting condition affecting the safety of the structure, in which the ultimate load-carrying capacity is reached.

Structural Analysis. Determination of *load effects* on members and connections based on principles of structural mechanics.

Structural Drawings. The graphic or pictorial portions of the Contract Documents showing the design, location and dimensions of the work. These documents generally include plans, elevations, sections, details, connections, all loads, schedules, diagrams and notes.

Tagged End. The end of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* where an identification or piece mark is shown by a metal tag. The member must be erected with this tagged end in the same position as the tagged end noted on the *placement plan*.

Tensile Strength (of material). Maximum tensile stress that a material is capable of sustaining as defined by ASTM.

Tie Joist. A *joist* that is bolted at a column.

Top Chord Extension (TCX). The extended part of a *joist* top chord. This type of extension only has the two top chord angles extended past the joist seat.

Torsional Buckling. *Buckling* mode in which a compression member twists about its shear center axis.

Unbraced Length. Distance between braced points of a member, measured between the centers of gravity of the bracing members.

Variable Load. *Load* not classified as *permanent load*.

Webs. The vertical or diagonal members joined at the top and bottom *chords* of a *joist* or *Joist Girder* to form triangular patterns.

Yield Point. First stress in a material at which an increase in strain occurs without an increase in stress as defined by ASTM.

Yield Strength. Stress at which a material exhibits a specified limiting deviation from the proportionality of stress to strain as defined by ASTM.

Yield Stress. Generic term to denote either *yield point* or *yield strength*, as appropriate for the material.

NOTES:

* These terms are usually qualified by the type of *load effect*, e.g., nominal tensile strength, available compressive strength, design flexural strength.

**Term usually qualified by the type of component, e.g. local web buckling, local flange buckling, etc.



APPENDIX A - FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS WITH STEEL JOISTS

The Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.) Fire Resistance Directory lists hundreds of assemblies and their fire resistance ratings. The Specifying Professional can choose between numerous Floor-Ceiling and Roof-Ceiling assemblies that include steel joists and Joist Girders.

As a convenience, a selected number of assemblies are listed on the following pages. In addition, the Steel Joist Institute's Technical Digest #10 "Design of Fire Resistive Assemblies with Steel Joists" has a complete listing of steel joist assemblies and additional information about fire ratings. However, the listing that follows and the Technical Digest are intended as a guide only, and the Specifying Professional must refer to the current U.L. Fire Resistance Directory for complete design requirements.

Hundreds of fire tests on steel joist-supported assemblies have been conducted at nationally recognized testing laboratories in accordance with ASTM Standard E119, ANSI A2.1/UL 263, and NFPA 251. Because of practical loading restrictions and limitations of furnace dimensions, the vast majority of these tests were run using lightweight joists – normally from 8 inches to 14 inches (203 mm to 356 mm) deep. This practice was advantageous in that it established the *minimum* acceptable joists at the shallow and lightweight end of the joist load tables. This also resulted in a specified minimum joist designation being listed in the U.L. Fire Resistance Assembly, which is the joist that combines the required minimum depth and minimum weight per foot. Joists of the same series which equal or exceed the specified minimum joist depth and joist weight per foot may be used provided the accessories are compatible. The dimension from the bottom chord of the joists to the ceiling, whether given or calculated, is a minimum.

Where a U.L. Fire Resistance Assembly is being utilized, the Specifying Professional shall indicate the assembly number being used on the structural contract drawings. In addition, the Specifying Professional shall consider the following, as applicable:

- Joist designations specified on the structural contract drawings shall not be less than the minimum size for that assembly. The assembly may also require a minimum bridging size that may be larger than required by the SJI Specifications for the particular designation and joist spacing.
- Some assemblies stipulate minimum size materials or minimum cross sectional areas for individual joist and Joist Girder components. It is the responsibility of the Specifying Professional to show all special requirements on the contract drawings.
- Note that the maximum joist spacing shown for Floor-Ceiling Assemblies may be increased from the spacing listed in the U.L. Fire Resistance Directory to a maximum of 48 inches on center, provided the floor slab meets the structural requirements and the spacing of hanger wires supporting the ceiling is not increased.



- Some assemblies stipulate an allowable maximum joist design stress level less than the 30 ksi (207 MPa) used in the joist and Joist Girder specifications. It is the responsibility of the Specifying Professional to apply the proper stress level reductions (when applicable) when selecting joists and/or Joist Girders. This is accomplished by prorating the joist and/or Joist Girder capacities. To adjust the stress level of joists or Joist Girders, multiply the design load by the ratio of the joist design stress to the required maximum [e.g. 30/26 (207/179), 30/24 (207/165), 30/22 (207/152)], and then using this increased load, select a joist or Joist Girder from the load and/or weight tables.
- Some U.L. Roof-Ceiling Assemblies using direct applied protection limit the spacing of the joists for certain types and gages of metal decking – refer to the U.L. Fire Resistance Directory for this information.
- Where fire protective materials are to be applied directly to the steel joists or Joist Girders, it is often desired to have the joist furnished as unpainted. The Specifying Professional should indicate on the structural contract drawings if the joists or Joist Girders are to be painted or not.
- Certain older U.L. fire rated assemblies may refer to joist series that predate the K-series joists. Where one of these assemblies is selected, refer to the U.L. Fire Resistance Directory for special provisions for substituting a K-Series joist in lieu of an S-, J-, and/or H-Series joist.



ROOF – CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITH MEMBRANE PROTECTION

Restrained Assembly Rating	Protection Material	Minimum Joist Size	Built Up Roof		Maximum Joist Spacing (in.)	Minimum Primary Support Member	UL Design Number		
			Deck Material Description	Insulation					
1 Hr.	Exposed Grid	12K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	84	W8 x 17	P201		
		10K1	26 MSG Min.		48	W6 x 12	P202		
		10K1	26 MSG Min.		48	20G@13plf	P211		
		12K3	28 MSG Min.		72	20G@13plf W8 x 17	P214		
		12K1	26 MSG Min.		72	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P225		
		12K3	24 MSG Min.	Building Units	48	NS	P227		
		12K3	26 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P230		
		12K1	26 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	48	20G@14plf* W8 x 15	P231		
		12K3	24 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	72	W8 x 15	P235		
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	20G@13plf W8 x 15	P246		
		12K5	26 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	48	W6 x 12	P250		
		12K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P251		
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	W6 x 12	P254		
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	W8 x 15	P255		
		10K1	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	NS	P259		
		12K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P261		
		12K1	26 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	W8 x 15	P264		
		10K1	Metal Roof Deck Panels	Batts and Blankets	60	NS	P265		
		10K1	26 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	48	W6 x 16	P267		
		10K1	Metal Roof Deck Panels	Batts and Blankets	60	NS	P268		
				12K1	26 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	20G@14plf* W8 x 15	P269
			Fiber Board	10K1	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	W6 x 16	P301
				10K1	22 MSG Min.		48	NS	P302
		10K1		22 MSG Min.	NS		W6 x 16	P303	
		Gypsum Board	12K3	26 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	60	W8 x 24	P509	
			12K3	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	20G@13plf	P510	



						W8 x 13	
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	20G@13plf	P514
		10K1	20 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	48	NS	P519
1 1/2 Hr.	Exposed Grid	12K1	26 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P225
		12K3	24 MSG Min.	Building Units	48	NS	P227
		12K3	26 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	48	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P230
		12K1	26 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	48	20G@14plf* W8 x 24	P231
		12K5	26 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	48	W6 x 12	P250
		12K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P251
		10K1	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	NS	P259
		10K1	Metal Roof Deck Panels	Batts and Blankets	60	NS	P265
		10K1	20 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	48	NS	P266
		10K1	Metal Roof Deck Panels	Batts and Blankets	60	NS	P268
		12K1	26 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	20G@14plf* W8 x 24	P269
	Fiber Board	10K1	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	W6 x 16	P301
	Metal Lath	12K5	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	NS	P404
	Gypsum Board	12K3	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	20G@13plf W8 x 13	P510
2 Hr.	Exposed Grid	10K1	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	W6 x 12	P237
		12K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	72	20G@13plf W6 x 12	P251
		10K1	20 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	48	NS	P266
	Fiber Board	10K1	24 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	W6 x 16	P301
	Metal Lath	12K5	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	NS	P404
	Gypsum Board	10K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	72	20G@13plf	P514
			20 MSG Min.		48	NS	P519
		14K1	26 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	66	NS	P520
3 Hr.	Metal Lath	10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	48	NS	P405

*Special Area Requirements



ROOF – CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITH SPRAY APPLIED FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIALS

Restrained Assembly Rating	Protection Material	Minimum Joist Size	Built Up Roof		Maximum Joist Spacing (in.)	Minimum Primary Support Member	UL Design Number
			Deck Material Description	Insulation			
1 Hr.	SAFRM	10K1	22 MSG Min.	Building Units	NS	NS	P822
		12K3	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	W8 x 20	P824
1 Hr. and 1-1/2 Hr.	SAFRM	12K5	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	96	W6 x 16	P919
1-1/2 Hr. and 2 Hr.	SAFRM	10K1	22 MSG Min.	Building Units	NS	W6 x 16	P728
1 Hr., 1-1/2 Hr. and 2 Hr.	SAFRM	14K4	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P701
		14K4	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P711
		12K3	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P717
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 28	P725
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P726
		14K4	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P734
		14K4	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P736
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P739
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	W6 x 16	P740
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P743
		12K3	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P801
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P815
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	W6 x 16	P816
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P819
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P825
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P827
		12K1	22 MSG Min.	Fiber Board	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 20	P828
10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P902		



		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	W8 x 10	P907
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P908
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	W8 x 10	P920
		12K5	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P921
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	W6 x 16	P922
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P923
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P925
		12K5	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	W8 x 10	P926
		14K4	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P927
		12K5	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P928
		12K3	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	20G@13plf W8 x 10	P929
		10K1	28 MSG Min.	Insulating Concrete	NS	W6 x 16	P936
2 Hr.	SAFRM	12K3	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P718
		12K3	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P720
		12K3	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P729
1 Hr., 1-1/2 Hr. 2 Hr. and 3 Hr.	SAFRM	10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	20G@13plf W6 x 16	P719
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P722
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P723
		10K1	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W8 x 28	P732
		10K1*,16K2	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P733
		10K1*	22 MSG Min.	Foamed Plastic	NS	W6 x 16	P826

* Special Area Requirements



FLOOR – CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITH MEMBRANE PROTECTION

Restrained Assembly Rating	Protection Material	Minimum Joist Size	Concrete		Maximum Joist Spacing (in.)	Minimum Primary Support Member	UL Design Number	
			Minimum Thickness (in.)	Type				
1 Hr.	Acoustical	12K1, 18LH02	2.5	LW, NW	NL	20G@13plf W8 x 15	D216 D219	
	Exposed Grid	10K1	2.5	NW	48*	20G@14plf W6 x 12	G205	
		10K1	2.0		72	W6 x 12	G208	
		10K1	2.5		48*	20G@14plf W6 x 12	G256	
	Gypsum Board	10K1	2.5	NW	48	W8 x 24	G548	
1 1/2 Hr.	Acoustical	12K1, 18LH02	2.5	LW, NW	NL	20G@13plf W8 x 15	D216 D219	
	Gypsum Board			NW		20G@20plf W8 x 28	D502	
	Exposed Grid	10K1	2.5	NW	24 (48)	20G@13plf W6 x 12	G203	
		10K1	2.5		48*	20G@14plf W6 x 12	G205	
		10K1	2.0		72	W6 x 12	G208	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	W6 x 12	G213	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 31	G228	
		10K1	2.0		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 24	G229	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W6 x 12	G243	
	Gypsum Board	12K1	2.0	NW	24 (48)	NS	G502	
	2 Hr.	Acoustical	12K1, 18LH02	2.5	LW, NW	NL	20G@13plf W8 x 15	D216 D219
		Gypsum Board			NW		20G@20plf W8 x 28	D502
		Concealed Grid	10K1	2.25	NW	24 (48)	W6 x 25	G023
8K1			2.5	24 (48)		20G@13plf W8 x 20	G031	
10K1				30 (48)		20G@13plf W10 x 21	G036	
Exposed Grid		10K1	2.5	NW	24 (48)	20G@13plf W6 x 12	G203	
		10K1	2.5		48*	20G@14plf W6 x 12	G205	
		10K1	2.5		72	W6 x 12	G208	



		10K1	2.5		24 (48)		G213	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	W8 x 31	G227	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 31	G228	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 24	G229	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W6 x 12	G243	
		10K1	2.5		48*	20G@14plf W6 x 12	G256	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 31	G268	
	Gypsum Board	10K1	2.0	NW	24 (48)	NS	G505	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G14plf W8 x 31	G514	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W10 x 21	G523	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 24	G529	
		10K1	2.5		24 (48)	20G@13plf W10 x 21	G547	
	3 Hr.	Acoustical	12K1, 18LH02	3.25	LW, NW	NL	20G@13plf W8 x 15	D216 D219
		Concealed Grid	10K1	3.5	NW	24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 20	G033
			10K1	3.25		30 (48)	20G@13plf W10 x 21	G036
Exposed Grid		10K1	3.5	NW	48*	20G@14plf W6 x 12	G205	
		10K1	3.5		24 (48)	W6 x 12	G213	
		10K1	3.25		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 24	G229	
		10K1	3.5		48*	W6 x 12	G256	
		10K1 (22 ksi max.)	2.63		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 31	G268	
Gypsum Board		10K1	3.0	NW	24 (48)	20G@13plf W10 x 21	G523	
		10K1	2.75		24 (48)	20G@13plf W8 x 24	G529	
		10K1	3.0		24 (48)	20G@13plf W10 x 21	G547	



FLOOR – CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITH SPRAY APPLIED FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIALS

Restrained Assembly Rating	Protection Material	Minimum Joist Size	Concrete		Maximum Joist Spacing	Minimum Primary Support Member	UL Design Number
			Minimum Thickness (in.)	Type			
1 Hr.	SAFRM	NS	2.5	LW, NW	NL	W8 x 28	D759
		10K1	2.5				D779
		10K1	2.5				D780
		NS	3.25	LW			D782
		10K1*	2.5	LW			D925
			3.5	NW			
		16K6*	NS	LW, NW	42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G701
		16K6	3.0	LW	50.5	NS	G702
			3.75	NW			
		16K6*	2.5	LW, NW	42	NS	G705
		16K6	3.0	LW	50.5	NS	G706
			3.75	NW			
		16K6*	2.5	LW, NW	42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G708
		NS	2.5		42	W8 x 28	G709
		16K6*	2.5		42	20g@20plf W8 x 24	G801
		12K1	3.0	LW	50.5	NS	G802
3.75	NW						
1 1/2 Hr.	SAFRM	NS	2.5	LW, NW	NL	W8 x 28	D759
		10K1	2.5				D779
		10K1	2.5				D780
		NS	3.25	LW			D782
		10K1*	3.0	LW			D925
			4.0	NW			
		16K6*	2.5	LW, NW	42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G701
		16K6	3.5	LW	50.5	NS	G702
			4.5	NW			
		16K6*	2.5	LW, NW	42	NS	G705
		16K6	3.5	LW	50.5	NS	G706
			4.5	NW			
		16K6*	2.5	LW, NW	42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G708
		NS	2.5		42	W8 x 28	G709
		16K6*	2.5		42	20G@20plf W8 x 24	G801
		12K5	3.5	LW	50.5	NS	G802
4.5	NW						



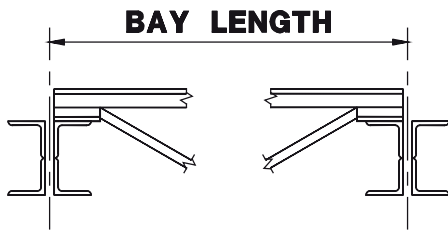
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		10K1	2.5				D780		
		NS	3.25	LW			D782		
		10K1*	3.25	LW			D925		
			4.5	NW					
		16K6*	2.5	LW, NW			42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G701
		16K6	4.0	LW			50.5	NS	G702
			5.25	NW					
		16K6*	2.5	LW,NW			42	NS	G705
		16K6	4.0	LW			50.5	NS	G706
			5.25	NW					
		16K6*	2.5	LW, NW			42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G708
		NS	2.5				42	W8 x 28	G709
16K6*	2.5	42	20G@20plf W8 x 24		G801				
12K5	4.0	LW	50.5	NS	G802				
	5.25	NW							
3 Hr.	SAFRM	NS	2.5	LW, NW	NL	W8 x 28	D759		
		10K1	2.5				D779		
		10K1	2.5				D780		
		NS	3.25	LW			D782		
		10K1*	4.19	LW			D925		
			5.25	NW					
		16K6*	NS	LW, NW			42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G701
		16K6*	2.75				42	NS	G705
		16K6*	2.75				42	20G@20plf W8 x 28	G708
		NS	2.75				42	W8 x 28	G709
		16K6*	2.75				42	20G@20plf W8 x 24	G801
4 Hr.	SAFRM	10K1	2.5		LW, NW	NL	W8 x 28	D779	
		NS	3.25		LW			D782	

* Special Area Requirements

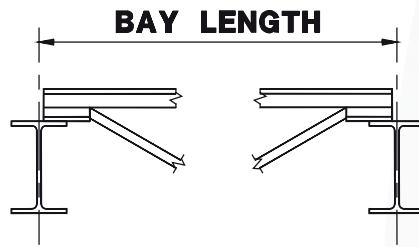


**APPENDIX B – OSHA ERECTION STANDARDS
AND BRIDGING ILLUSTRATIONS**

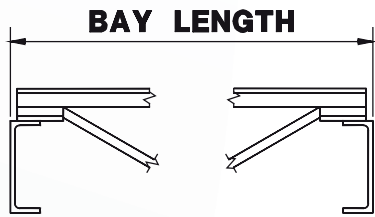
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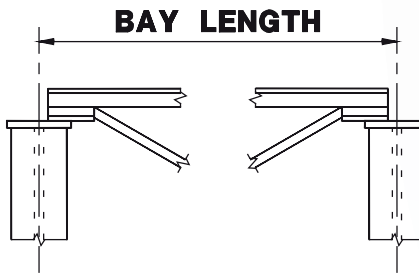
JOIST GIRDERS



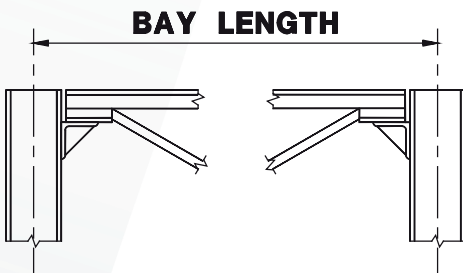
STEEL BEAM



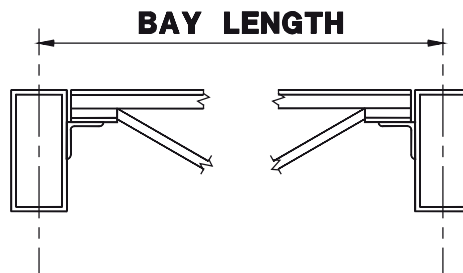
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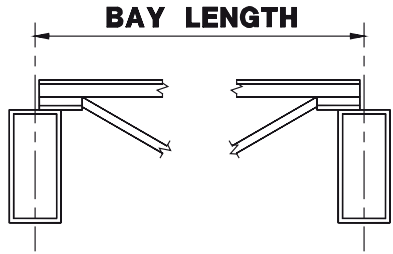
STEEL COLUMN



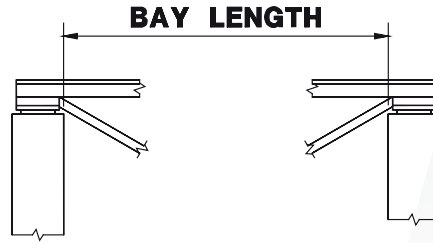
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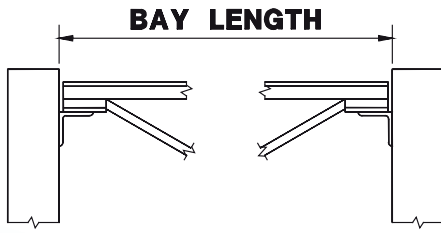
STEEL TUBE



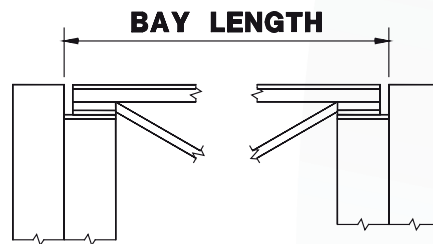
STEEL TUBE



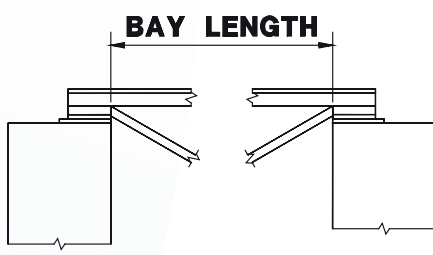
MASONRY OR TILT-UP



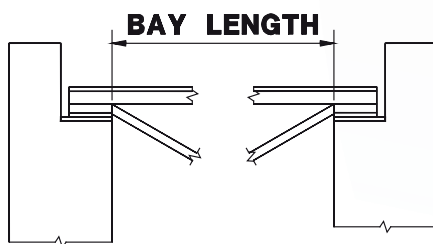
MASONRY OR TILT-UP



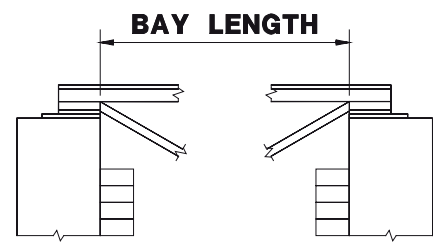
MASONRY WITH PILASTER



MASONRY OR TILT-UP



MASONRY OR TILT-UP



MASONRY WITH FACE BRICK

OSHA STEEL ERECTION STANDARD

PARTS §1926.751 and §1926.757

OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

§ 1926.751 Definitions.

Anchored bridging means that the steel joist bridging is connected to a bridging terminus point.

Bolted diagonal bridging means diagonal bridging that is bolted to a steel joist or joists.

Bridging clip means a device that is attached to the steel joist to allow the bolting of the bridging to the steel joist.

Bridging terminus point means a wall, a beam, tandem joists (with all bridging installed and a horizontal truss in the plane of the top chord) or other element at an end or intermediate point(s) of a line of bridging that provides an anchor point for the steel joist bridging.

Column means a load-carrying vertical member that is part of the primary skeletal framing system. Columns do not include posts.

Constructibility means the ability to erect structural steel members in accordance with subpart R without having to alter the over-all structural design.

Construction load (for joist erection) means any load other than the weight of the employee(s), the joists and the bridging bundle.

Erection bridging means the bolted diagonal bridging that is required to be installed prior to releasing the hoisting cables from the steel joists.

Personal fall arrest system means a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. A personal fall arrest system consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combination of these. The use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited.

Project structural engineer means the registered, licensed professional responsible for the design of structural steel framing and whose seal appears on the structural contract documents.

Qualified person (also defined in § 1926.32) means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Steel joist means an open web, secondary load-carrying member of 144 feet (43.9 m) or less, designed by the manufacturer, used for the support of floors and roofs. This does not include structural steel trusses or cold-formed joists.

Steel joist girder means an open web, primary load-carrying member, designed by the manufacturer, used for the support of floors and roofs. This does not include structural steel trusses.

Structural steel means a steel member, or a member made of a substitute material (such as, but not limited to, fiberglass, aluminum or composite members). These members include, but are not limited to, steel joists, joist girders, purlins, columns, beams, trusses, splices, seats, metal decking, girts, and all bridging, and cold formed metal framing which is integrated with the structural steel framing of a building.



§ 1926.757 Open web steel joists.

(a) *General.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, where steel joists are used and columns are not framed in at least two directions with solid web structural steel members, a steel joist shall be field-bolted at the column to provide lateral stability to the column during erection. For the installation of this joist:

(i) A vertical stabilizer plate shall be provided on each column for steel joists. The plate shall be a minimum of 6 inch by 6 inch (152 mm by 152 mm) and shall extend at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the bottom chord of the joist with a $13/16$ inch (21 mm) hole to provide an attachment point for guying or plumbing cables.

(ii) The bottom chords of steel joists at columns shall be stabilized to prevent rotation during erection.

(iii) Hoisting cables shall not be released until the seat at each end of the steel joist is field-bolted, and each end of the bottom chord is restrained by the column stabilizer plate.

(2) Where constructibility does not allow a steel joist to be installed at the column:

(i) an alternate means of stabilizing joists shall be installed on both sides near the column and shall:

(A) provide stability equivalent to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(B) be designed by a qualified person;

(C) be shop installed; and

(D) be included in the erection drawings.

(ii) hoisting cables shall not be released until the seat at each end of the steel joist is field-bolted and the joist is stabilized.

(3) Where steel joists at or near columns span 60 feet (18.3 m) or less, the joist shall be designed with sufficient strength to allow one employee to release the hoisting cable without the need for erection bridging.

(4) Where steel joists at or near columns span more than 60 feet (18.3 m), the joists shall be set in tandem with all bridging installed unless an alternative method of erection, which provides equivalent stability to the steel joist, is designed by a qualified person and is included in the site-specific erection plan.

(5) A steel joist or steel joist girder shall not be placed on any support structure unless such structure is stabilized.

(6) When steel joist(s) are landed on a structure, they shall be secured to prevent unintentional displacement prior to installation.

(7) No modification that affects the strength of a steel joist or steel joist girder shall be made without the approval of the project structural engineer of record.

(8) *Field-bolted joists.* (i) Except for steel joists that have been pre-assembled into panels, connections of individual steel joists to steel structures in bays of 40 feet (12.2 m) or more shall be fabricated to allow for field bolting during erection.

(ii) These connections shall be field-bolted unless constructibility does not allow.

(9) Steel joists and steel joist girders shall not be used as anchorage points for a fall arrest system unless written approval to do so is obtained from a qualified person.

(10) A bridging terminus point shall be established before bridging is installed. (See Appendix C to this subpart.)

(b) *Attachment of steel joists and steel joist girders.* (1) Each end of “K” series steel joists shall be attached to the support structure with a minimum of two $1/8$ -inch (3 mm) fillet welds 1 inch (25 mm) long or with two $1/2$ -inch (13 mm) bolts, or the equivalent.

(2) Each end of “LH” and “DLH” series steel joists and steel joist girders shall be attached to the support structure with a minimum of two $1/4$ -inch (6 mm) fillet welds 2 inches (51 mm) long, or with two $3/4$ -inch (19 mm) bolts, or the equivalent.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, each steel joist shall be attached to the support structure, at least at one end on both sides of the seat, immediately upon placement in the final erection position and before additional joists are placed.

(4) Panels that have been pre-assembled from steel joists with bridging shall be attached to the structure at each corner before the hoisting cables are released.



(c) *Erection of steel joists.* (1) Both sides of the seat of one end of each steel joist that requires bridging under Tables A and B shall be attached to the support structure before hoisting cables are released.

(2) For joists over 60 feet, both ends of the joist shall be attached as specified in paragraph (b) of this section and the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section met before the hoisting cables are released.

(3) On steel joists that do not require erection bridging under Tables A and B, only one employee shall be allowed on the joist until all bridging is installed and anchored.

► NOTE: TABLES “A” & “B” HAVE BEEN EDITED TO CONFORM WITH STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING REQUIREMENTS. EDITED ITEMS ARE SHOWN WITH A STRIKE THROUGH NOTATION.

► **TABLE A.**—ERECTION BRIDGING FOR SHORT SPAN JOISTS

Joist	Span	Joist	Span
8L1 8K1.....	NM	22K11	40-0 NM
10K1	NM	24K4	36-0
12K1	23-0	24K5	38-0
12K3	NM	24K6	39-0
12K5	NM	24K7	43-0
14K1	27-0	24K8	43-0
14K3	NM	24K9	44-0
14K4	NM	24K10	NM
14K6	NM	24K12	NM
16K2	29-0	26K5	38-0
16K3	30-0	26K6	39-0
16K4	32-0	26K7	43-0
16K5	32-0	26K8	44-0
16K6	NM	26K9	45-0 44-0
16K7	NM	26K10	49-0
16K9	NM	26K12	NM
18K3	31-0	28K6	40-0
18K4	32-0	28K7	43-0
18K5	33-0	28K8	44-0
18K6	35-0	28K9	45-0
18K7	NM	28K10	49-0
18K9	NM	28K12	53-0
18K10	NM	30K7	44-0
20K3	32-0	30K8	45-0
20K4	34-0	30K9	45-0
20K5	34-0	30K10	50-0
20K6	36-0	30K11	52-0
20K7	39-0	30K12	54-0
20K9	39-0		
20K10	NM		
22K4	34-0		
22K5	35-0		
22K6	36-0		
22K7	40-0		
22K9	40-0		
22K10	40-0 NM		

NM = diagonal bolted bridging not mandatory for joists under 40 feet.



▶ **TABLE A.**—ERECTION BRIDGING FOR SHORT SPAN JOISTS-[Continued]

Joist	Span
10KCS1	NM
10KCS2	NM
10KCS3	NM
12KCS1	NM
12KCS2	NM
12KCS3	NM
14KCS1	NM
14KCS2	NM
14KCS3	NM
16KCS2	NM
16KCS3	NM
16KCS4	NM
16KCS5	NM
18KCS2	35-0
18KCS3	NM
18KCS4	NM
18KCS5	NM
20KCS2	36-0
20KCS3	39-0
20KCS4	NM
20KCS5	NM
22KCS2	36-0
22KCS3	40-0
22KCS4	NM
22KCS5	NM
24KCS2	39-0
24KCS3	44-0
24KCS4	NM
24KCS5	NM
26KCS2	39-0
26KCS3	44-0
26KCS4	NM
26KCS5	NM
28KCS2	40-0
28KCS3	45-0
28KCS4	53-0
28KCS5	53-0
30KCS3	45-0
30KCS4	54-0
30KCS5	54-0

NM = diagonal bolted bridging not mandatory for joists under 40 feet.

▶ **TABLE B.**—ERECTION BRIDGING FOR LONG SPAN JOISTS

Joist	Span
18LH02	33-0
18LH03	NM.
18LH04	NM.
18LH05	NM.
18LH06	NM.
18LH07	NM.
18LH08	NM.
18LH09	NM.
20LH02	33-0
20LH03	38-0
20LH04	NM.
20LH05	NM.
20LH06	NM.
20LH07	NM.
20LH08	NM.
20LH09	NM.
20LH10	NM.
24LH03	35-0
24LH04	39-0
24LH05	40-0
24LH06	45-0
24LH07	NM.
24LH08	NM.
24LH09	NM.
24LH10	NM.
24LH11	NM.
28LH05	42-0
28LH06	42-0 46-0
28LH07	NM. 54-0
28LH08	NM. 54-0
28LH09	NM.
28LH10	NM.
28LH11	NM.
28LH12	NM.
28LH13	NM.
32LH06	47-0 through 60-0
32LH07	47-0 through 60-0
32LH08	55-0 through 60-0
32LH09	NM through 60-0
32LH10	NM through 60-0
32LH11	NM through 60-0
32LH12	NM through 60-0
32LH13	NM through 60-0
32LH14	NM through 60-0
32LH15	NM through 60-0
36LH07	47-0 through 60-0
36LH08	47-0 through 60-0
36LH09	57-0 through 60-0
36LH10	NM through 60-0
36LH11	NM through 60-0
36LH12	NM through 60-0
36LH13	NM through 60-0
36LH14	NM through 60-0
36LH15	NM through 60-0

NM = diagonal bolted bridging not mandatory for joists under 40 feet.



(4) Employees shall not be allowed on steel joists where the span of the steel joist is equal to or greater than the span shown in Tables A and B except in accordance with § 1926.757(d).

(5) When permanent bridging terminus points cannot be used during erection, additional temporary bridging terminus points are required to provide stability. (See appendix C of this subpart.)

(d) Erection bridging. (1) Where the span of the steel joist is equal to or greater than the span shown in Tables A and B, the following shall apply:

(i) A row of bolted diagonal erection bridging shall be installed near the midspan of the steel joist;

(ii) Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal erection bridging is installed and anchored; and

(iii) No more than one employee shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.

(2) Where the span of the steel joist is over 60 feet (18.3 m) through 100 feet (30.5 m), the following shall apply:

(i) All rows of bridging shall be bolted diagonal bridging;

(ii) Two rows of bolted diagonal erection bridging shall be installed near the third points of the steel joist;

(iii) Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal erection bridging is installed and anchored; and

(iv) No more than two employees shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.

(3) Where the span of the steel joist is over 100 feet (30.5 m) through 144 feet (43.9 m), the following shall apply:

(i) All rows of bridging shall be bolted diagonal bridging;

(ii) Hoisting cables shall not be released until all bridging is installed and anchored; and

(iii) No more than two employees shall be allowed on these spans until all bridging is installed and anchored.

(4) For steel members spanning over 144 feet (43.9 m), the erection methods used shall be in accordance with § 1926.756.

(5) Where any steel joist specified in paragraphs (c)(2) and (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3) of this section is a bottom chord bearing joist, a row of bolted diagonal bridging shall be provided near the support(s). This bridging shall be installed and anchored before the hoisting cable(s) is released.

(6) When bolted diagonal erection bridging is required by this section, the following shall apply:

(i) The bridging shall be indicated on the erection drawing;

(ii) The erection drawing shall be the exclusive indicator of the proper placement of this bridging;

(iii) Shop-installed bridging clips, or functional equivalents, shall be used where the bridging bolts to the steel joists;

(iv) When two pieces of bridging are attached to the steel joist by a common bolt, the nut that secures the first piece of bridging shall not be removed from the bolt for the attachment of the second; and

(v) Bridging attachments shall not protrude above the top chord of the steel joist.

(e) Landing and placing loads. (1)

During the construction period, the employer placing a load on steel joists shall ensure that the load is distributed so as not to exceed the carrying capacity of any steel joist.

(2) Except for paragraph (e)(4) of this section, no construction loads are allowed on the steel joists until all bridging is installed and anchored and all joist-bearing ends are attached.

(3) The weight of a bundle of joist bridging shall not exceed a total of 1,000 pounds (454 kg). A bundle of joist bridging shall be placed on a minimum of three steel joists that are secured at one end. The edge of the bridging bundle shall be positioned within 1 foot (.30 m) of the secured end.

(4) No bundle of decking may be placed on steel joists until all bridging has been installed and anchored and all joist bearing ends attached, unless all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The employer has first determined from a qualified person and documented in a site-specific erection plan that the structure or portion of the structure is capable of supporting the load;

(ii) The bundle of decking is placed on a minimum of three steel joists;

(iii) The joists supporting the bundle of decking are attached at both ends;

(iv) At least one row of bridging is installed and anchored;

(v) The total weight of the bundle of decking does not exceed 4,000 pounds (1816 kg); and

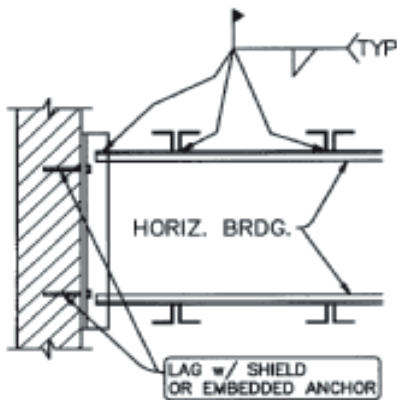
(vi) Placement of the bundle of decking shall be in accordance with paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(5) The edge of the construction load shall be placed within 1 foot (.30 m) of the bearing surface of the joist end.

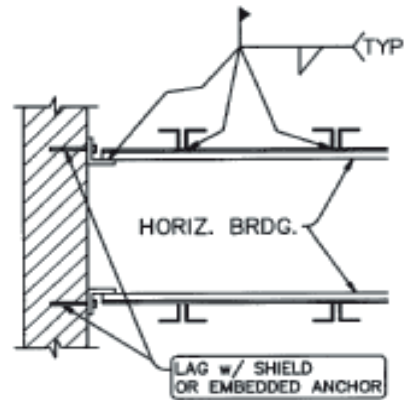


**ILLUSTRATIONS OF OSHA BRIDGING
TERMINUS POINTS (NON-MANDATORY)**

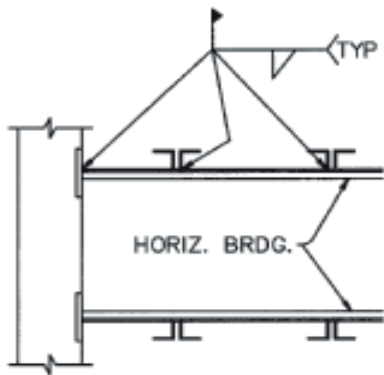
Guidelines for Complying with OSHA Steel Erection Standard, Paragraph §1926.757(a)(10) and §1926.757(c)(5).



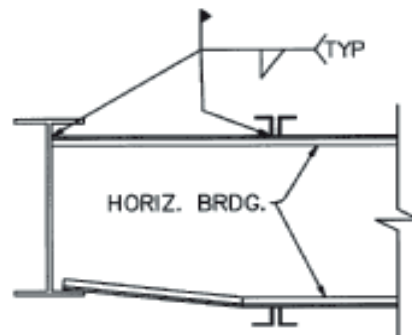
HORIZONTAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT WALL



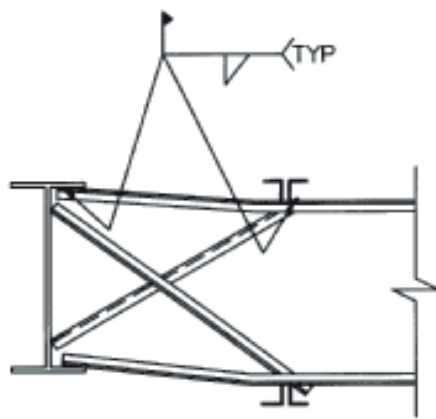
HORIZONTAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT WALL



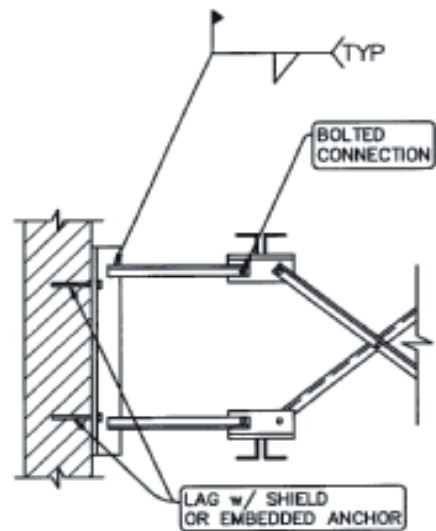
HORIZONTAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT PANEL WALL



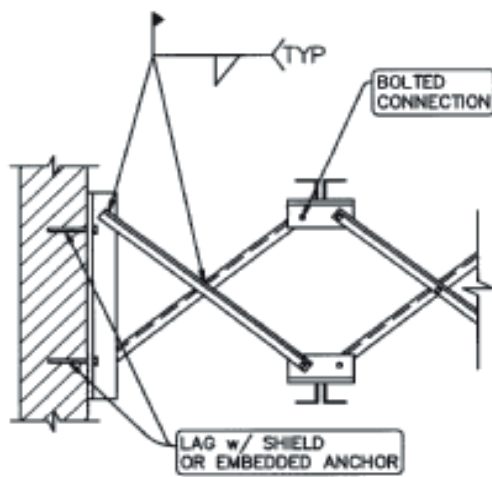
HORIZONTAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT
STRUCTURAL SHAPE



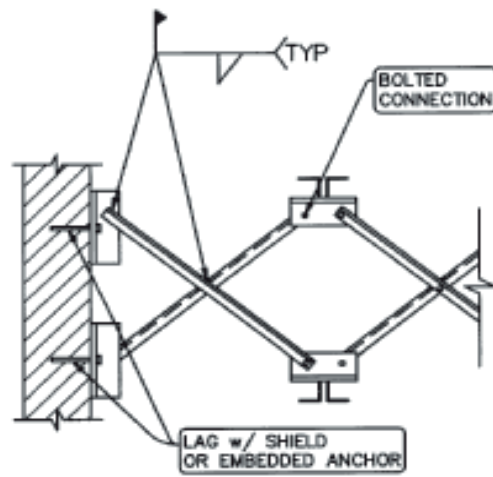
HORIZONTAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT STRUCTURAL
SHAPE WITH OPTIONAL
"X-BRIDGING"



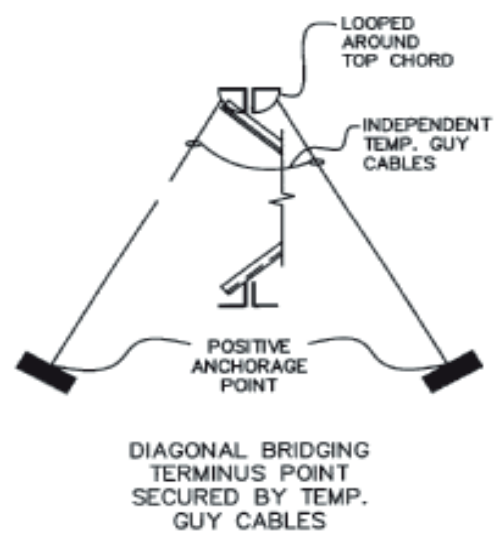
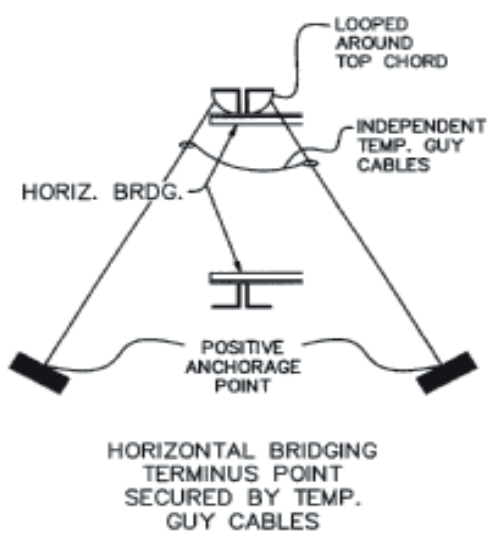
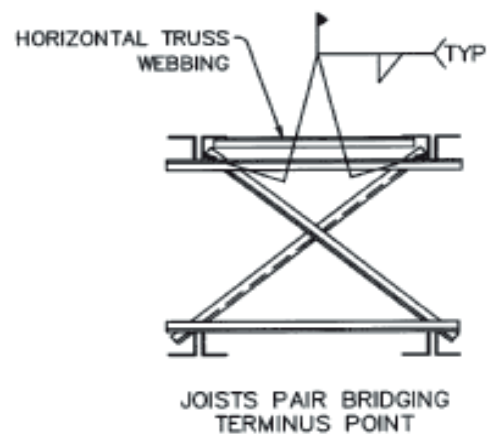
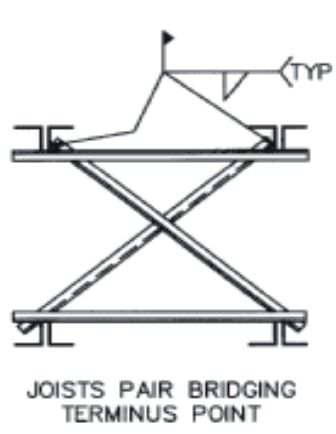
BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT WALL




BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT WALL




BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING
TERMINUS AT WALL





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