



VULCRAFT

SEE
IMPORTANT
NOTICE
REGARDING
BRIDGING
ON PAGE 1.

STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

A Division of Nucor Corporation



NUCOR

VULCRAFT
2001



5 STEEL JOISTS
JOIST GIRDERS

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

VULCRAFT DESIGN NOTICE3

GENERAL INFORMATION6

 A. Joist Design Commentary

 1. Vibration

 2. Deflection

 3. How to Specify Concentrated & Other Non-Uniform Loads on Steel Joists

LOAD RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN8

K AND KCS SERIES9

 A. General Information

 B. K-U.S. Customary Load Tables

 C. KCS Load Tables (U.S. and Metric)

 D. K-Metric Load Tables

 E. K-Specifications

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS31

 A. VS Series and Loose Outriggers

 B. K-Details

 C. LH and DLH-Details

LH AND DLH SERIES43

 A. General Information

 B. LH-U.S. Customary Load Tables

 C. DLH-U.S. Customary Load Tables

 D. LH-Metric Load Tables

 E. DLH-Metric Load Tables

 F. LH and DLH Specifications

SLH SERIES63

 A. General Information

 B. SLH Details

 C. SLH-Load Tables

 D. SLH-Specifications

JOIST GIRDERS74

 A. General Information

 B. Joist Girder Details

 C. Bottom Chord Brace Tables

 D. Joist Girders in Moment Resistant Frames

 E. Joist Girder Weight Table-U.S. Customary

 F. Joist Girder Weight Table-Metric

 G. Joist Girder Specifications

FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS WITH STEEL JOIST AND JOIST GIRDERS103

ECONOMICAL JOIST GUIDE107

RECOMMENDED CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE119

PUBLICATIONS127

****IMPORTANT NOTICE****

BASED UPON FINDINGS OF INDUSTRY SPONSORED RESEARCH, THE STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE HAS DEVELOPED NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF ERECTION STABILITY BRIDGING. THE NEW SJI SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING TO BE INSTALLED FOR SOME K-SERIES AND LH-SERIES JOISTS BEFORE SLACKENING THE HOISTING LINES. THE JOIST SPANS REQUIRING THIS STABILITY BRIDGING ARE SHADED IN THE LOAD TABLES.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751 (c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.

*FRONT COVER PICTURE:
Brown & Root Employee Center
Houston, Texas
General Contractor: Brown & Root
Steel Fabricator: Palmer Steel Supplies, Inc.*

1995 REVISIONS

PAGE	SECTION	CHANGE
1		Added notice regarding bridging.
6	Vibration	Revised.
7	Concentrated Loads	Revised.
8	LRFD	Added.
9	K-Series	New bridging tables.
10-13	K-Series	Added shading and OSHA note for erection stability requirement.
14-17	KCS-Series	Change from CS-Series, added metric.
18-21	K-Series	Added metric load tables.
22-29	K-Series	Revised specifications to include metric and new bridging criteria.
31	Accessories & Details	Revised VS-Series.
35-36	Accessories & Details	New bridging requirements.
39	Accessories & Details	New top chord extension load table-metric.
40	Accessories & Details	Revised camber tables to include metric.
43	LH-DLH Series	New bridging tables.
44-46	LH-Series	Added shading and OSHA note for erection stability requirement.
47-48	DLH-Series	Added shading for erection stability requirement.
49-52	LH-Series	New metric tables.
53-54	DLH-Series	New metric tables.
55-62	LH-DLH Series	Revised specifications to include metric and new bridging criteria.
77	Joist Girders	Re-worded.
78	Joist Girders	Added detail "F".
80-88	Joist Girders	Enhanced weight tables and added stepped line to indicate when a 10 inch deep bearing should be used.
89-95	Joist Girders	New metric design example and metric weight tables.
96-102	Joist Girders	Revised specifications to include metric.
103-106	Fire Resistance Ratings	Revised stress limitations and revised some fire resistance ratings.
107-118	Economical Joist Guide	Added shading for erection stability requirements. Method of listing joists in order of economies has been revised.
119-126	Recommended Code of Standard Practice	Revised to include metric and new bridging criteria.

A WORD ABOUT QUALITY

In manufacturing steel joists, there can be no compromise on quality. Your business depends on it. Our reputation and success depends on it. As the largest manufacturer of steel joists in the United States, a lot of buildings and a lot of people depend on Vulcraft for consistently high standards of quality that are demonstrated in reliable performance.

In the manufacturing of steel joists and joist girders, Vulcraft uses high quality steel. Welding to exact specifications is the key to making structurally sound joists -and the most critical step in the entire process. This being the case, all Vulcraft welders are certified to American Welding Society standards. All welds are in accordance with the Steel Joist Institute's welding criteria and all Vulcraft joists are manufactured to meet the required design loads of the specifying professional.

To further insure the precision and quality of every weld, every Vulcraft quality assurance inspector is also certified to these same high standards. Furthermore Vulcraft's quality assurance supervisors report directly to the engineering manager. Vulcraft also employs an ongoing program of mechanical testing that includes full scale load tests at every facility.

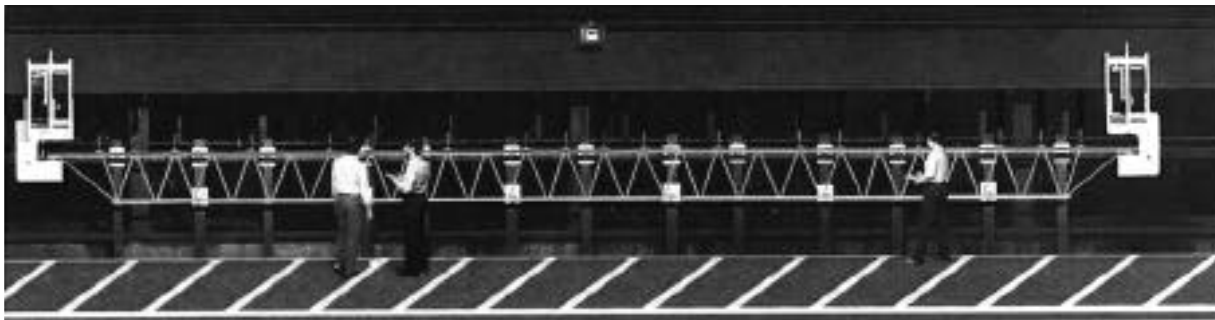
As the leading manufacturer of steel joists and joist girders in the United States, Vulcraft's reputation depends on successfully managed quality control programs. That's why quality is important at Vulcraft. You have our word on it.

NOTICE

Vulcraft, a Division of Nucor Corporation, has provided this catalog for use by engineers and architects in designing and using Vulcraft open web joists and open web girders. It includes all products available at the time of printing. Vulcraft reserves the right to change, revise or withdraw any Products or procedures without notice.

The information presented in this catalog has been prepared in accordance with recognized engineering principles and is for general information only. While it is believed to be accurate, this information should not be used or relied upon for any specific application without competent professional examination and verification of its accuracy, suitability and applicability by an engineer, architect or other licensed professional.

Vulcraft is a manufacturer of open web steel joists, joist girders, floor deck and roof deck. Vulcraft employs a staff of engineers for the design, manufacture and marketing of its products. Vulcraft does not accept the responsibility as the design professional of record for any structure. Vulcraft accepts the delegation of the engineering responsibility only for the products it manufactures, provided the application and applicable loading for these products are specified by the design professional of record. Vulcraft provides engineering for the design of its products and does not displace the need on any project for a design professional of record.



VULCRAFT

STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS, STEEL ROOF AND FLOOR DECK, COMPOSITE JOISTS

VULCRAFT OFFERS A WIDE RANGE OF
JOISTS, JOIST GIRDERS AND DECK PRODUCTS.
FOR MORE INFORMATION,
CONTACT A VULCRAFT SALES OFFICE

VULCRAFT MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS:

P.O. Box 637	Brigham City, UT 84302*	(435) 734-9433	Fax: (435) 732-5423
P.O. Box 100520	Florence, SC 29501	(843) 662-0381	Fax: (843) 662-3132
P.O. Box 680169	Fort Payne, AL 35968	(256) 845-2460	Fax: (256) 845-2823
P.O. Box 186	Grapeland, TX 75844	(936) 687-4665	Fax: (936) 687-4290
P.O. Box 59	Norfolk, NE 68702	(402) 644-8500	Fax: (402) 644-8528
P.O. Box 1000	St. Joe, IN 46785	(219) 337-1800	Fax: (219) 337-1801
P.O. Box 280	Chemung, NY 14825	(607) 529-9000	Fax: (607) 529-9001

*STEEL JOISTS, JOIST GRIDERS AND COMPOSITE JOISTS ONLY.

www.vulcraft.com



312 Elm Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

*Architect: Space Design International
Structural Engineer: Stanley D. Lindsey and Associates
Developer: Duke Construction Management
Steel Fabricators: Ferguson Steel
Steel Erector: Ben Hur Construction*



ALABAMA
P.O. Box 680169, Fort Payne, Alabama 35968 (256) 845-2460
Joists & Deck Fax: (256) 845-2823



INDIANA
P.O. Box 1000, St. Joe, Indiana 46785 (219) 337-1800
Joists & Deck Fax: (219) 337-1801



NEBRASKA
P.O. Box 59, Norfolk, Nebraska 68702 (402) 644-8500
Joists & Deck Fax: (402) 644-8528



SOUTH CAROLINA
P.O. Box 100520, Florence, South Carolina 29501 (843) 662-0381
Joists & Deck Fax: (843) 662-3132



TEXAS
P.O. Box 186, Grapeland, Texas 75844 (936) 687-4665
Joists & Deck Fax: (936) 687-4290



UTAH
P.O. Box 637, Brigham City, Utah 84302 (435) 734-9433
Joists Fax: (435) 723-5423

FLOOR VIBRATION

Floor vibration occurs, in varying degrees, in all types of building construction. Unlike steady state vibration, which can be isolated, vibration due to human impact is inconsistent in amplitude and frequency and therefore, more difficult to control.

The Steel Joist Institute has studied this phenomenon for many years. Laboratory research has been performed and numerous buildings, exhibiting both good and bad characteristics, were tested using seismic recording instruments. The findings have been published by the SJl in Technical Digest #5.

The vast majority of structures, including those utilizing steel joists, do not exhibit floor vibrations severe enough to be considered objectionable. However, human sensitivity to vibratory motion varies, and a satisfactory framing solution is dependent upon the sound judgement of qualified structural engineers.

The following observations are in keeping with the research data for vibrational characteristics not objectionable to normal human response, and are recommended only as a guide.

DEFINITIONS

Floor vibration is measured in terms of amplitude and frequency. These two factors are not objectionable to all people at the same level since human sensitivity varies.

Amplitude is defined as the magnitude or total distance traveled by each oscillation of the vibration.

Frequency is the term used to describe the speed of the oscillations and is expressed in cycles per second or Hz.

Acceleration results from combining amplitude and frequency and is the only vibration factor which humans can sense.

Damping is defined as the rate of decay of amplitude.

OPEN FLOOR AREAS are most subject to vibrational problems. Objections occur most often when a 2 1/2" thick slab of lightweight concrete is used on spans in the range of 28 feet. As the spans both increase and decrease from this length, the likelihood of objectionable vibration tends to taper off. Partitions, file cabinets, book stacks, heavy furnishings and even crowds of people provide additional damping and minimize complaints.

THICKER FLOOR SLABS are an economical solution to floor vibration, when open floor areas are required. Additional thickness increases floor system stiffness transverse to the joists, thus reducing the amplitude. A slight increase in frequency will be offset by the additional mass of the system, producing a reduction of objectionable vibration.

WIDER JOIST SPACINGS improve vibrational characteristics only when combined with thicker floor slabs. The resulting increase in joist size does not contribute

significantly to the composite section. When used with a thicker slab, greater resistance to vibration can be achieved, and, since fewer pieces must be installed, may be more economical.

PARTITIONS introduce damping and usually eliminate vibration problems. They will be effective either above or below a floor. Partitions below provide damping even though only attached to suspended ceilings and not in direct contact with joists.

SUPPORT FRAMING BEAMS sometimes greatly magnify floor vibration. If a floor vibration problem is judged to be imminent, one needs to calculate the natural frequency and amplitude for both the joist and supporting joist girders or beams. In this manner the resulting system amplitude and frequency can be determined from which the required system damping can be calculated. The damping provided in the system should be greater than the calculated required damping.

INCREASING JOIST STIFFNESS above that which is required by live load deflection is not a good solution. Increasing the stiffness of the steel joists themselves results in increasing the frequency and slightly decreasing the amplitude of the floor vibration.

BRIDGING of all standard types provide equal floor vibrational characteristics.

LONGER FLOOR SPANS have many advantages over shorter spans, both in construction cost and in vibrational response. Floor spans over 40 feet with a 2-1/2" thick concrete slab give a vibrational frequency in the 3-5 cycles per second range. A human can tolerate a larger amplitude at this reduced frequency without sensing it. Thus, there is minimal sensation of motion and the floor feels extremely stable.

ASSISTANCE can be given to architects and engineers on the subject of vibration and steel joist construction. Call the engineering manager at the nearest Vulcraft manufacturing facility.

PC based software to evaluate vibration of joist supported floor systems is available from the STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE, 3127 10th Ave. North Ext., Myrtle Beach, SC 29577, phone (843) 626-1995 and STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INC., 537 Wisteria Drive, Radford, VA 24141, Fax no. (703) 731-3330.

CONCLUSIONS:

Partitions eliminate vibration problems. When a floor area cannot have partitions, increasing the slab thickness is the most economical and effective way to prevent vibration objections. Steel joist and concrete slab open floor areas have generally not given objectionable vibration at spans less than 20 feet or greater than 40 feet even with only 2 1/2" slab. Due consideration should also be given to support framing beams as outlined above.

For more information refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest No. 5 "Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors."

DEFLECTION OF STEEL JOISTS

The deflection of a steel joist when loaded with a uniformly-distributed load depends upon the following factors:

w= uniformly-distributed load carried by the joist (plf)

L= (span of the joist - .33)(ft.)

E= modulus of elasticity of steel (29,000,000 psi)

I= 26.767 WLL (L3) (10⁻⁶) where WLL=red figure in load table

Tests have shown that deflection at mid-span may be determined with reasonable accuracy using the following formula:

$$\text{Deflection (inches)} = \frac{1.15 \times 5wL^4 (12^3)}{384EI}$$

$$\frac{25.88wL^4}{EI}$$

Example: Determine the approximate total load deflection of a 24K8 for the following conditions:

W=280 plf L=40.0 ft

W_{LL}= 161 plf E=29,000,000 psi

I=26.767(161) (40-.33)³ (10⁻⁶)= 269.0 in.⁴

$$\text{Deflection} = \frac{25.88(280)(40-.33)^4}{29,000,000(269)} = 2.30 \text{ in.}$$

HOW TO SPECIFY CONCENTRATED AND OTHER NON-UNIFORM LOADS ON STEEL JOISTS

K-SERIES

When working with K-series joists, the specifying professional has two means by which to handle concentrated loads. First, KCS joists may be chosen (see page 14). These new SJI joists are specifically designed to address the problems created by non-uniform loading and using KCS joists is the best alternative for a loading condition that cannot be located during the design phase.

Second, the design loads can be shown on the contract drawings. If this method is used all concentrated loads must be given and the magnitude of the loads must be given and any other non-uniform loading must include the location and magnitude. The best way to handle this is through a load diagram. The specifying professional must specifically instruct the joist manufacturer to provide special joists for these situations. These joists are to be labeled "SP" on the plan. A NOTE OF CAUTION IS DUE HERE. In no case should the required resisting moment or end reaction exceed the highest values tabulated for the KCS joists of the specified depth. Those values represent the practical upper limits for the respective joist depths.

The Steel Joist Institute has an example for each of these choices. They are reprinted in this catalog on page 14 for the KCS example and on page 124 for the special (SP) design example.

Whatever option is chosen, it is still possible the required shear and/or moment exceeds that which can be developed with a K-series joist. In the event this happens, the specifying professional can do one of two things:

- 1) Use double joists. Both joists would be KCS joists or "specials" (SP), but carrying half of the required loads.
- 2) Specifying a special (SP) LH-series joist. (NOTE: LH joists require deeper bearing seats.)

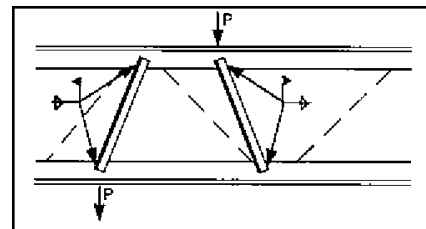
LH-SERIES

When it is necessary for LH-series joists to be specified to support concentrated loads, the specifying professional should provide the design requirements for these joists on the structural drawings. This must be done by giving both the uniform load and any non-uniform loads. If the non-uniform loads are concentrated the location and magnitude of each load must be provided. A load diagram of each joist should be provided. A specific note instructing the joist manufacturer to design a special (SP) joist should be given.

Regardless of whether K-series, KCS-series or LH-series joists are specified, it is important to note that even though sufficient shear and moment capacity are provided within the special joist, the localized bending of the chord members due to concentrated loading between panel points is not considered. The joist design generally presumes that all concentrated loads are to be applied at panel points. When this is not the case, the specifying professional must specify on the structural drawings of the contract documents one of the following methods:

- 1) A field installed member be located at all concentrated loads not occurring at panel points (see detail C1).
- 2) The magnitude and locations of all loads can be provided on the structural drawings and Vulcraft can shop install an additional web, thus eliminating the field labor.

The second alternative is the most economical.



DETAIL C1

VARYING UNIFORM LOADS ON STEEL JOISTS

The selection process of a joist for varying uniform loads such as drift loads or stepped uniform loads is essentially the same as that for concentrated loads. For K-series joists where the uniform load exceeds 550 pounds per lineal foot, the only options are: double joists or the use of special (SP) joists. Again a load diagram should be shown on the structural drawings.

LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN

The following method may be used to convert the Steel Joist Institute's Specifications for use in Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD)

Method:

$$WU = 1.65 W_{sji}, \text{ or } W_{sji} = WU / 1.65$$

Where, WU = ultimate joist capacity
 W_{sji} = SJI Load Table Load (black figure)

Load tables for LRFD can be obtained directly from the current SJI Load Tables by using the formula:

$$W_n = W_{sji} \times 0.9 \times 1.65$$

Where, W_n = nominal joist capacity
0.9 = Resistance Factor (ϕ)

“K” Series Example:

Given: $WU = 1.2 WD + 1.6 WL$

Problem: Select a joist from the current load tables for $W_{sji} = WU / 1.65 (\phi)$

$L = 40$ ft.
 $WD = 50$ plf
 $WL = 150$ plf
Use Roof Live load deflection $L/240$

$$WU = 1.2 \times 50 + 1.6 \times 150 = 300 \text{ plf}$$

$$W_{sji} = 300 / (1.65 \times 0.9) = 202 \text{ plf}$$

Select 22K6: W_{sji} @ 40 ft. span = 207 plf > 202 plf. O’K’

Deflection Live Load $L/240$

$$W_{sjiLL} = 1.5 \times 111 = 166 \text{ plf} > 150 \text{ plf O’K’}$$

The above procedure outlines the specification of a “K” Series Joist to support a uniform gravity load utilizing LRFD. When loads other than uniform gravity loads (such as wind uplift loads, concentrated loads, end moments or non-uniform loads) are a design consideration, the Specifying Professional shall clearly indicate on the structural drawings whether these loads are factored or unfactored. To remain consistent with established LRFD design procedures it is recommended that factored loads be specified.

The above procedure is also applicable to the LH/DLH Series Joists and Joist Girders.



ECONOMICAL

HIGH STRENGTH

DESIGN - Vulcraft K Series open web steel joists are designed in accordance with specifications of the Steel Joist Institute.

ACCESSORIES see page 32.

FOR TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS AND EXTENDED ENDS see page 37.

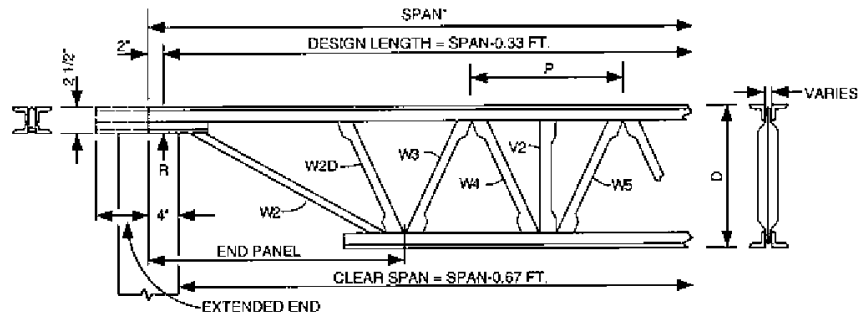
SJI SPANS TO 60'-0"

PAINT - Vulcraft joists receive a shop-coat of rust inhibitive primer whose performance characteristics conform to those of the Steel Joist Institute specifications 3.3.

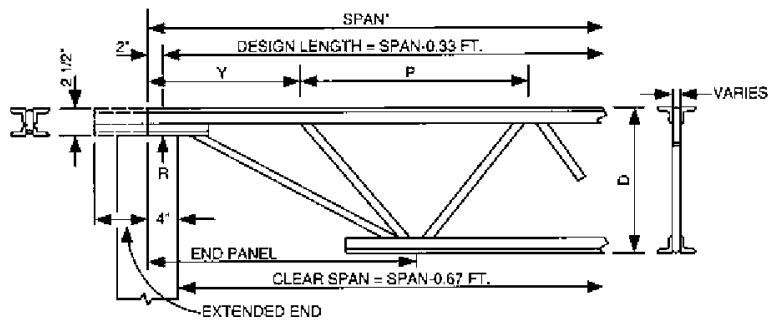
SPECIFICATIONS see page 22.

KCS SERIES JOIST see page 14.

ANGLE WEB



ROD WEB



* For Definition of Span, see page 30.
NOTE: Actual layout may vary from that shown.

MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR HORIZONTAL BRIDGING							
SECTION NUMBER**	BRIDGING MATERIAL SIZE						
	Round Rod	Equal Leg Angles					
	1/2" DIA (13mm) r = .13"	1 x 7/64 (25mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1-1/4 x 7/64 (32mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1-1/2 x 7/64 (38mm x 3mm) r = .30"	1-3/4 x 7/64 (45mm x 3mm) r = .35"	2x 1/8 (51mm x 3mm) r = .40"	2-1/2 x 5/32 (64mm x 4mm) r = .50"
1 thru 9	3'-3" (991mm)	5'-0" (1524mm)	6'-3" (1905mm)	7'-6" (2286mm)	8'-7" (2616mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	12'-6" (3810mm)
10	3'-0" (914mm)	4'-8" (1422mm)	6'-3" (1905mm)	7'-6" (2286mm)	8'-7" (2616mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	12'-6" (3810mm)
11 and 12	2'-7" (787mm)	4'-0" (1219mm)	5'-8" (1727mm)	7'-6" (2286mm)	8'-7" (2616mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	12'-6" (3810mm)

**SECTION NUMBER REFERS TO THE LAST DIGITS OF JOIST DESIGNATION, CONNECTION TO JOIST MUST RESIST 700 POUNDS (3114 N)

MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR DIAGONAL BRIDGING				
JOIST DEPTH	BRIDGING ANGLE SIZE-EQUAL LEG ANGLES			
	1 x 7/64 (25mm x 3mm) r = .20"	1 1/4 X 7/64 (32mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1 1/2 X 7/64 (38mm x 3mm) r = .30"	1 3/4 x 7/64 (45mm x 3mm) r = .35"
12	6'-6" (1981mm)	8'-3" (2514mm)	9'-11" (3022mm)	11'-7" (3530mm)
14	6'-6" (1981mm)	8'-3" (2514mm)	9'-11" (3022mm)	11'-7" (3530mm)
16	6'-6" (1981mm)	8'-2" (2489mm)	9'-10" (2997mm)	11'-6" (3505mm)
18	6'-6" (1981mm)	8'-2" (2489mm)	9'-10" (2997mm)	11'-6" (3505mm)
20	6'-5" (1955mm)	8'-2" (2489mm)	9'-10" (2997mm)	11'-6" (3505mm)
22	6'-4" (1930mm)	8'-1" (2463mm)	9'-10" (2997mm)	11'-6" (3505mm)
24	6'-4" (1930mm)	8'-1" (2463mm)	9'-9" (2971mm)	11'-5" (3479mm)
26	6'-3" (1905mm)	8'-0" (2438mm)	9'-9" (2971mm)	11'-5" (3479mm)
28	6'-2" (1879mm)	8'-0" (2438mm)	9'-8" (2946mm)	11'-5" (3479mm)
30	6'-2" (1879mm)	7'-11" (2413mm)	9'-8" (2946mm)	11'-4" (3454mm)

K-series--all sections numbers use A307 bolt 3/8" (9mm) diameter.
See page 27 for number of rows of bridging required.

BRIDGING FOR STANDING SEAM ROOF SYSTEMS:

Generally, standing seam roof systems will not adequately brace the top chords of the joists with standard SJI bridging. We therefore, recommend that when a standing seam roof system is specified, the design professional specifically state that the joist manufacturer is to check the bridging requirements and provide bridging as required to adequately brace the top chord against lateral movement under full loading conditions.

UPLIFT BRIDGING:

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design requirement, these forces must be indicated on the structural drawings in terms of net uplift in pounds per square foot or pounds per linear foot. When these loads are specified, they must be considered in the design of joists and bridging. As a minimum, a single line of bottom chord bridging must be provided near the first bottom chord panel point, at each end of the joist, whenever uplift is a design consideration.*

*See Section 5.11 of the specifications.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.

**STANDARD LOAD TABLE
OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES**

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30,000 psi

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 4, 1985; Revised to May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994

The black figures in the following table give the TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of K-Series Steel Joists. The weight of DEAD loads, including the joists, must be deducted to determine the LIVE load-carrying capacities of the joists. The load table may be used for parallel chord joists installed to a maximum slope of 1/2 inch per foot.

The figures shown in RED in this load table are the LIVE loads per linear foot of joist which will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the span. LIVE loads which will produce a deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the figures in RED by 1.5. In no case shall the TOTAL load capacity of the joists be exceeded.

The approximate joist weights per linear foot shown in these tables do not include accessories.

The approximate moment of inertia of the joist, in 4 inches is: $I_j = 26.767(W_{LL})(L^3)(10^{-6})$, where W_{LL} = RED figure in the Load Table and L = (Span - .33) in feet.

For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 5.5 in the Recommended Code of Standard Practice.

Where the joist span is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to the RED shaded area shown in the load table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span of the joist shall be installed as bolted diagonal bridging. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal bridging is completed installed.

JOIST DESIGNATION	8K1	10K1	12K1	12K3	12K5	14K1	14K3	14K4	14K6	16K2	16K3	16K4	16K5	16K6	16K7	16K9
DEPTH (IN.)	8	10	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
APPROX. WT. (lbs./ft.)	5.1	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.)																
8	550															
9	550															
10	550 480	550 550														
11	532 377 444	550 542 550														
12	288 377 225	455 479 363	550 550 510	550 550 510	550 550 510											
13	324 179 281	412 289 358	500 425 434	550 463 543	550 463 550	550 550 511	550 550 550	550 550 550	550 550 550							
14	145	234	344	428	434	475	507	507	507							
16	246 119	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	550 397	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 / OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30,000 psi

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.)	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.5	9.0	10.2	11.7	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.3	10.8	12.2	8.0	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.3	12.6	13.8
SPAN (ft.)																					
18	550	550	550	550	550	550	550														
19	514	550	550	550	550	550	550														
20	463	550	550	550	550	550	550	517	550	550	550	550	550	550							
21	420	506	550	550	550	550	550	468	550	550	550	550	550	550							
22	382	460	518	550	550	550	550	426	514	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
23	349	420	473	516	550	550	550	389	469	529	550	550	550	550	518	550	550	550	550	550	550
24	320	385	434	473	526	550	550	357	430	485	528	550	550	550	475	536	550	550	550	550	550
25	294	355	400	435	485	550	550	329	396	446	486	541	550	550	438	493	537	550	550	550	550
26	272	328	369	402	448	538	550	304	366	412	449	500	550	550	404	455	496	550	550	550	550
27	252	303	342	372	415	498	550	281	339	382	416	463	550	550	374	422	459	512	550	550	550
28	234	282	318	346	385	463	548	261	315	355	386	430	517	550	348	392	427	475	550	550	550
29	218	263	296	322	359	431	511	243	293	330	360	401	482	550	324	365	398	443	532	550	550
30	203	245	276	301	335	402	477	227	274	308	336	374	450	533	302	341	371	413	497	550	550
31	190	229	258	281	313	376	446	212	256	289	314	350	421	499	283	319	347	387	465	550	550
32	178	215	242	264	294	353	418	199	240	271	295	328	395	468	265	299	326	363	436	517	549
33	168	202	228	248	276	332	393	187	226	254	277	309	371	440	249	281	306	341	410	486	532
34	158	190	214	233	260	312	370	176	212	239	261	290	349	414	235	265	288	321	386	458	516
35	149	179	202	220	245	294	349	166	200	226	246	274	329	390	221	249	272	303	364	432	494
36	141	169	191	208	232	278	330	157	189	213	232	259	311	369	209	236	257	286	344	408	467
37	131	159	181	198	222	268	319	148	179	202	220	245	294	349	198	223	243	271	325	386	442
38	121	149	171	188	212	258	317	141	170	191	208	232	279	331	187	211	230	256	308	366	419
39	111	139	161	178	202	248	307	133	161	181	198	220	265	314	178	200	218	243	292	347	397
40	101	129	151	168	192	238	297	127	153	172	188	209	251	298	169	190	207	231	278	330	377
41	91	119	141	158	182	228	287	117	143	162	178	199	241	288	159	179	196	220	267	319	366
42	81	109	131	148	172	218	277	107	133	152	168	189	231	278	149	168	185	209	256	308	355
43	71	99	121	138	162	208	267	97	123	142	158	179	221	268	139	158	175	200	247	299	346
44	61	89	111	128	152	198	257	87	113	132	148	169	211	258	129	148	165	190	237	289	336
	51	79	101	118	142	188	247	77	103	122	138	159	201	248	119	138	155	180	227	279	326
	41	69	91	108	132	178	237	67	93	112	128	149	191	238	109	128	145	170	217	269	316
	31	59	81	98	122	168	227	57	83	102	118	139	181	228	99	118	135	160	207	259	306
	21	49	71	88	112	158	217	47	73	92	108	129	171	218	89	108	125	150	197	249	296
	11	39	61	78	102	142	207	37	63	82	98	119	161	208	79	98	115	140	187	239	286
	1	29	51	68	92	132	197	27	53	72	88	109	151	198	69	88	105	130	177	229	276

*IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOIST LINES.



STANDARD LOAD TABLE / OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30,000 psi

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.)	8.4	9.3	9.7	10.1	11.5	12.0	13.1	16.0	9.8	10.6	10.9	12.1	12.2	13.8	16.6
SPAN (ft.)															
24	520	550	550	550	550	550	550	550							
	516	544	544	544	544	544	544	544							
25	479	540	550	550	550	550	550	550							
	456	511	520	520	520	520	520	520							
26	442	499	543	550	550	550	550	550	542	550	550	550	550	550	550
	405	453	493	499	499	499	499	499	535	541	541	541	541	541	541
27	410	462	503	550	550	550	550	550	502	547	550	550	550	550	550
	361	404	439	479	479	479	479	479	477	519	522	522	522	522	522
28	381	429	467	521	550	550	550	550	466	508	550	550	550	550	550
	323	362	393	436	456	456	456	456	427	464	501	501	501	501	501
29	354	400	435	485	536	550	550	550	434	473	527	550	550	550	550
	290	325	354	392	429	436	436	436	384	417	463	479	479	479	479
30	331	373	406	453	500	544	550	550	405	441	492	544	550	550	550
	262	293	319	353	387	419	422	422	346	377	417	457	459	459	459
31	310	349	380	424	468	510	550	550	379	413	460	509	550	550	550
	237	266	289	320	350	379	410	410	314	341	378	413	444	444	444
32	290	327	357	397	439	478	549	549	356	387	432	477	519	549	549
	215	241	262	290	318	344	393	393	285	309	343	375	407	431	431
33	273	308	335	373	413	449	532	532	334	364	406	448	488	532	532
	196	220	239	265	289	313	368	368	259	282	312	342	370	404	404
34	257	290	315	351	388	423	502	516	315	343	382	422	459	516	516
	179	201	218	242	264	286	337	344	237	257	285	312	338	378	378
35	242	273	297	331	366	399	473	501	297	323	360	398	433	501	501
	164	184	200	221	242	262	308	324	217	236	261	286	310	356	356
36	229	258	281	313	346	377	447	487	280	305	340	376	409	486	487
	150	169	183	203	222	241	283	306	199	216	240	263	284	334	334
37	216	244	266	296	327	356	423	474	265	289	322	356	387	460	474
	138	155	169	187	205	222	260	290	183	199	221	242	262	308	315
38	205	231	252	281	310	338	401	461	251	274	305	337	367	436	461
	128	143	156	172	189	204	240	275	169	184	204	223	241	284	299
39	195	219	239	266	294	320	380	449	238	260	289	320	348	413	449
	118	132	144	159	174	189	222	261	156	170	188	206	223	262	283
* 40	185	208	227	253	280	304	361	438	227	247	275	304	331	393	438
	109	122	133	148	161	175	206	247	145	157	174	191	207	243	269
41	176	198	216	241	266	290	344	427	215	235	262	289	315	374	427
	101	114	124	137	150	162	191	235	134	146	162	177	192	225	256
42	168	189	206	229	253	276	327	417	205	224	249	275	300	356	417
	94	106	115	127	139	151	177	224	125	136	150	164	178	210	244
43	160	180	196	219	242	263	312	406	196	213	238	263	286	339	407
	88	98	107	118	130	140	165	213	116	126	140	153	166	195	232
44	153	172	187	209	231	251	298	387	187	204	227	251	273	324	398
	82	92	100	110	121	131	154	199	108	118	131	143	155	182	222
45	146	164	179	199	220	240	285	370	179	194	217	240	261	310	389
	76	86	93	103	113	122	144	185	101	110	122	133	145	170	212
46	139	157	171	191	211	230	272	354	171	186	207	229	250	296	380
	71	80	87	97	106	114	135	174	95	103	114	125	135	159	203
47	133	150	164	183	202	220	261	339	164	178	199	219	239	284	369
	67	75	82	90	99	107	126	163	89	96	107	117	127	149	192
48	128	144	157	175	194	211	250	325	157	171	190	210	229	272	353
	63	70	77	85	93	101	118	153	83	90	100	110	119	140	180
49									150	164	183	202	220	261	339
									78	85	94	103	112	131	169
50									144	157	175	194	211	250	325
									73	80	89	97	105	124	159
51									139	151	168	186	203	241	313
									69	75	83	91	99	116	150
52									133	145	162	179	195	231	301
									65	71	79	86	93	110	142

*IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOIST LINES.



STANDARD LOAD TABLE / OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30,000 psi

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.)	11.4	11.8	12.7	13.0	14.3	17.1	12.3	13.2	13.4	15.0	16.4	17.6
SPAN (ft.)												
28	548	550	550	550	550	550						
	541	543	543	543	543	543						
29	511	550	550	550	550	550						
	486	522	522	522	522	522						
30	477	531	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	439	486	500	500	500	500	543	543	543	543	543	543
31	446	497	550	550	550	550	534	550	550	550	550	550
	397	440	480	480	480	480	508	520	520	520	520	520
32	418	466	515	549	549	549	501	549	549	549	549	549
	397	440	438	463	463	463	461	500	500	500	500	500
33	393	438	484	527	532	532	471	520	532	532	532	532
	329	364	399	432	435	435	420	460	468	468	468	468
34	370	412	456	496	516	516	443	490	516	516	516	516
	300	333	364	395	410	410	384	420	441	441	441	441
35	349	389	430	468	501	501	418	462	501	501	501	501
	275	305	333	361	389	389	351	384	415	415	415	415
36	330	367	406	442	487	487	395	436	475	487	487	487
	352	280	306	332	366	366	323	353	383	392	392	392
37	312	348	384	418	474	474	373	413	449	474	474	474
	232	257	282	305	344	344	297	325	352	374	374	374
38	296	329	364	396	461	461	354	391	426	461	461	461
	214	237	260	282	325	325	274	300	325	353	353	353
39	280	313	346	376	447	449	336	371	404	449	449	449
	198	219	240	260	306	308	253	277	300	333	333	333
* 40	266	297	328	357	424	438	319	353	384	438	438	438
	183	203	222	241	284	291	234	256	278	315	315	315
41	253	283	312	340	404	427	303	335	365	427	427	427
	170	189	206	224	263	277	217	238	258	300	300	300
42	241	269	297	324	384	417	289	320	348	413	417	417
	158	175	192	208	245	264	202	221	240	282	284	284
43	230	257	284	309	367	407	276	305	332	394	407	407
	147	163	179	194	228	252	188	206	223	263	270	270
44	220	245	271	295	350	398	263	291	317	376	398	398
	137	152	167	181	212	240	176	192	208	245	258	258
45	210	234	259	282	334	389	251	278	303	359	389	389
	128	142	156	169	198	229	164	179	195	229	246	246
46	201	224	248	270	320	380	241	266	290	344	380	380
	120	133	146	158	186	219	153	168	182	214	236	236
47	192	214	237	258	306	372	230	255	277	329	372	372
	112	125	136	148	174	210	144	157	171	201	226	226
48	184	206	227	247	294	365	221	244	266	315	362	365
	105	117	128	139	163	201	135	148	160	188	215	216
49	177	197	218	237	282	357	212	234	255	303	347	357
	99	110	120	130	153	193	127	139	150	177	202	207
50	170	189	209	228	270	350	203	225	245	291	333	350
	93	103	113	123	144	185	119	130	141	166	190	199
51	163	182	201	219	260	338	195	216	235	279	320	343
	88	97	106	115	136	175	112	123	133	157	179	192
52	157	175	193	210	250	325	188	208	226	268	308	336
	83	92	100	109	128	165	106	116	126	148	169	184
53	151	168	186	203	240	313	181	200	218	258	296	330
	78	87	95	103	121	156	100	109	119	140	159	177
54	145	162	179	195	232	301	174	192	209	249	285	324
	74	82	89	97	114	147	94	103	112	132	150	170
55	140	156	173	188	223	290	168	185	202	240	275	312
	70	77	85	92	108	139	89	98	106	125	142	161
56	135	151	166	181	215	280	162	179	195	231	265	301
	66	73	80	87	102	132	84	92	100	118	135	153
57							156	173	188	223	256	290
							80	88	95	112	128	145
58							151	167	181	215	247	280
							76	83	90	106	121	137
59							146	161	175	208	239	271
							72	79	86	101	115	130
60							141	156	169	201	231	262
							69	75	81	96	109	124

* IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOIST LINES.



OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

KCS JOISTS

The KCS Joists:

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

KCS Joists are designed in accordance with the Standard Specifications for K-Series Joists.

Standard K-Series Joists are designed for simple span uniform load 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.

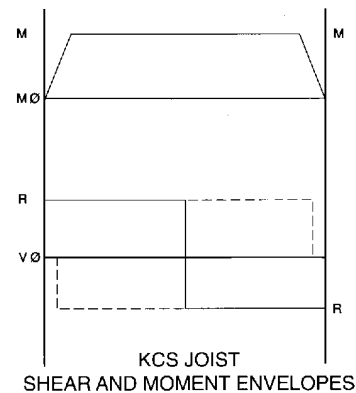
KCS Joist chords are designed for a flat positive moment envelope. The moment capacity is constant at all interior panels. The top chord end panel is designed for axial load based on the force in the first tension web, which is based on the specified shear. A uniform load of 550 plf (8020 N/m) is used to check end panel bending.

The web forces are determined based on a flat shear envelope. All webs are designed for a vertical shear equal to the specified shear capacity. Furthermore, all webs (except the first tension web which remains in tension under all simple span gravity loads) will be designed for 100% stress reversal.

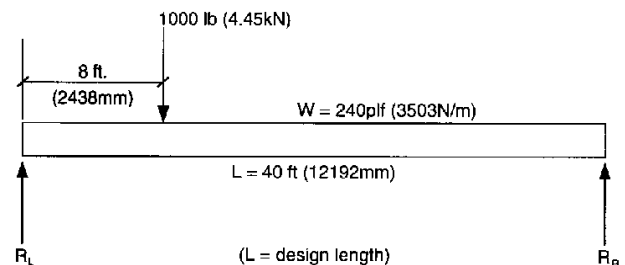
The KCS Joist load tables list the shear and moment capacity of each joist. The selection of a KCS Joist requires the specifying professional to calculate the maximum moment and shear imposed and select the appropriate KCS Joist. If a KCS Joist cannot be selected from the load table or if any uniform load exceeds 550 plf (8020 N/m) or if the maximum concentrated load exceeds the shear capacity of the joist, use double KCS Joists or select an LH-SERIES joist. For the LH-SERIES joist, supply a load diagram. When net uplift loads, end moments

or other external horizontal loads are a design consideration, these loads shall be provided to the joist manufacturer by the specifying professional.

As is the case with standard K, LH and DLH-SERIES Joists, chord bending due to concentrated loads must be addressed. In the case of concentrated loads, the specifying professional shall handle them in one of two ways: 1) specify on the structural drawings that an extra web must be field applied at all concentrated loads not occurring at joist panel points, or 2) provide exact locations of all concentrated loads for which the joist manufacturer shall provide necessary reinforcement. Please reference Chapter VI of SJI Technical Digest No. 9 HANDLING AND ERECTION of steel joists and joist girders (July, 1987).



EXAMPLE 1

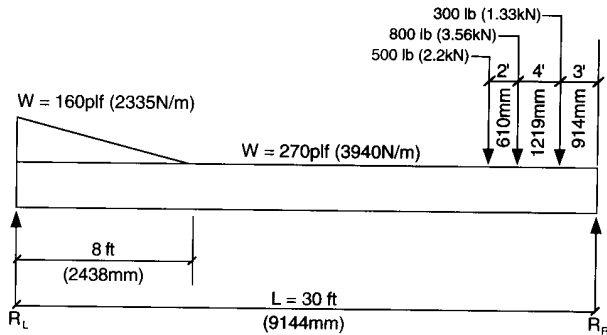


$M = 625 \text{ in-kip}$ ($70.6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$)
 $R_L = 5600 \text{ lbs.}$ (24.9 kN), $R_R = 5000 \text{ lbs.}$ (22.2 kN)
Select A 22KCS3, $M = 658 \text{ in-kip}$ ($74.3 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$)
 $R = 6600 \text{ lbs.}$ (29.3 kN)
Bridging section no. 9 for $L = 40 \text{ ft.}$ (12192 mm)
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.



KCS JOISTS

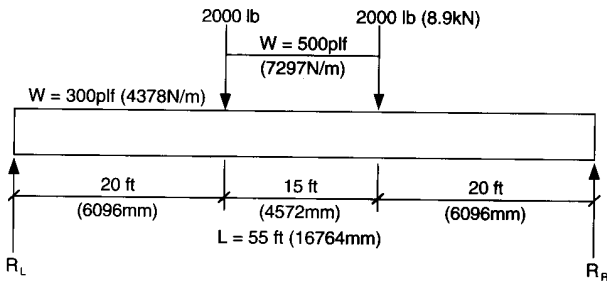
EXAMPLE 2



$M = 443$ in-kip (50.1 kN•m)
 $R_L = 5000$ lbs. (22.2 kN), $R_R = 5340$ lbs. (23.7 kN)
 Select a 22KCS2, $M = 488$ in-kip (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.

EXAMPLE 3



$M = 2910$ in-kip (328.8 kN•m)
 $R_L = R_R = 14000$ lbs. (62.3 kN)
 EXCEEDS CAPACITY OF 30KCS5 (MAXIMUM KCS JOIST) AND EXCEEDS MAX. UNIF. LOAD OF 550 plf (8020 kN).
 OPTION A: Use double joists each having a min. $M = 1455$ in-kip (164.4 kN•m) and $R = 7000$ lbs. (31.1 kN) and a uniform load of 400 plf (5838 N/m).
 Select two 28KCS5, $M = 1704$ in-kip (192.5 kN•m), $R = 9200$ lbs. (40.9 kN).
 Bridging section no. 12 for $L = 55$ ft. (16764 mm)
 Use 28K12 to determine bridging and stability requirements.

OPTION B: Select an LH-Series Joist. Calculate an equivalent uniform load based on the maximum moment or shear.

$$W_M = \frac{8M}{L^2} = 641 \text{ plf (9.35 kN/m)}$$

$$W_V = \frac{2R}{L} = 509 \text{ plf (7.43 kN/m)}$$

Use 641 plf (9.35 kN/m)

From the LH-Series Load Table select a 32LH13 - $W=690$ plf (10.06kN/m) for a 55 ft. (16764 mm) span. Specify a 32LH13SP and present a load diagram on the structural drawings with the following note:
JOIST MANUFACTURER SHALL DESIGN FOR THE LOADING SHOWN IN THE LOAD DIAGRAM.



KCS JOIST LOAD TABLE

(U.S. CUSTOMARY)

JOIST DESIGNATION	DEPTH (inches)	MOMENT CAPACITY* (inch-kips)	SHEAR CAPACITY* (lbs)	APPROX. WEIGHT** (lbs/ft)	GROSS MOMENT OF INERTIA (in ⁴)	BRIDG. TABLE SECT. NO.
10KCS1	10	172	2000	6.0	29	1
10KCS2	10	225	2500	7.5	37	1
10KCS3	10	296	3000	10.0	47	1
12KCS1	12	209	2400	6.0	43	3
12KCS2	12	274	3000	8.0	55	5
12KCS3	12	362	3500	10.0	71	5
14KCS1	14	247	2900	6.5	59	4
14KCS2	14	324	3400	8.0	77	6
14KCS3	14	428	3900	10.0	99	6
16KCS2	16	349	4000	8.5	99	6
16KCS3	16	470	4800	10.5	128	9
16KCS4	16	720	5300	14.5	192	9
16KCS5	16	934	5800	18.0	245	9
18KCS2	18	395	4700	9.0	127	6
18KCS3	18	532	5200	11.0	164	9
18KCS4	18	817	5700	15.0	247	10
18KCS5	18	1062	6200	18.5	316	10
20KCS2	20	442	5200	9.5	159	6
20KCS3	20	595	6000	11.5	205	9
20KCS4	20	914	7900	16.5	308	10
20KCS5	20	1191	8400	20.0	396	10
22KCS2	22	488	5900	10.0	194	6
22KCS3	22	658	6600	12.5	251	9
22KCS4	22	1012	7900	16.5	377	11
22KCS5	22	1319	8600	20.5	485	11
24KCS2	24	534	6300	10.0	232	6
24KCS3	24	720	7200	12.5	301	9
24KCS4	24	1108	8400	16.5	453	12
24KCS5	24	1448	8900	20.5	584	12
26KCS2	26	580	6600	10.0	274	6
26KCS3	26	783	7800	12.5	355	9
26KCS4	26	1206	8500	16.5	536	12
26KCS5	26	1576	9200	20.5	691	12
28KCS2	28	626	6900	10.5	320	6
28KCS3	28	846	8000	12.5	414	9
28KCS4	28	1303	8500	16.5	626	12
28KCS5	28	1704	9200	20.5	808	12
30KCS3	30	908	8000	13.0	478	9
30KCS4	30	1400	8500	16.5	722	12
30KCS5	30	1833	9200	21.0	934	12

*MAXIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD CAPACITY IS 550 PLF AND SINGLE CONCENTRATED LOAD CANNOT EXCEED SHEAR CAPACITY.
 **DOES NOT INCLUDE ACCESSORIES

****IMPORTANT NOTICE****

BASED UPON FINDINGS OF INDUSTRY SPONSORED RESEARCH, THE STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE HAS DEVELOPED NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF ERECTION STABILITY BRIDGING. THE NEW SJI SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING TO BE INSTALLED FOR SOME K-SERIES AND LH-SERIES JOISTS BEFORE SLACKENING THE HOISTING LINES. THE JOIST SPANS REQUIRING THIS STABILITY BRIDGING ARE SHADED IN THE LOAD TABLES.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.



KCS JOIST LOAD TABLE

(SYSTEME INTERNATIONAL)

JOIST DESIGNATION	DEPTH (mm)	MOMENT CAPACITY* (kN-m)	SHEAR CAPACITY* (kN)	APPROXIMATE WEIGHT**		GROSS MOMENT OF INERTIA (cm ⁴)	BRDG. TABLE SECT. NO.
				(kg/m)	(N/m)		
10KCS1	254	19.4	8.8	9	90	1200	1
10KCS2	254	25.4	11.1	11	110	1540	1
10KCS3	254	33.4	13.3	15	150	1950	1
12KCS1	304	23.6	10.6	9	90	1780	3
12KCS2	304	31.0	13.3	12	120	2280	5
12KCS3	304	40.9	15.5	15	150	2950	5
14KCS1	355	27.9	12.8	9	90	2450	4
14KCS2	355	36.6	15.1	12	120	3200	6
14KCS3	355	48.4	17.3	15	150	4120	6
16KCS2	406	39.4	17.7	12	120	4120	6
16KCS3	406	53.1	21.3	15	150	5320	9
16KCS4	406	81.3	23.5	21	210	7990	9
16KCS5	406	105.5	25.7	27	260	10190	9
18KCS2	457	44.6	20.9	13	130	5280	6
18KCS3	457	60.1	23.1	16	160	6820	9
18KCS4	457	92.3	25.3	22	220	10280	10
18KCS5	457	120.0	27.5	28	270	13150	10
20KCS2	508	49.9	23.1	14	140	6610	6
20KCS3	508	67.2	26.6	17	170	8530	9
20KCS4	508	103.3	35.1	24	240	12810	10
20KCS5	508	134.6	37.3	30	290	16480	10
22KCS2	558	55.1	26.2	15	150	8070	6
22KCS3	558	74.3	29.3	18	180	10440	9
22KCS4	558	114.3	35.1	24	240	15690	11
22KCS5	558	149.0	38.2	31	300	20180	11
24KCS2	609	60.3	28.0	15	150	9650	6
24KCS3	609	81.3	32.0	18	180	12520	9
24KCS4	609	125.2	37.3	24	240	18850	12
24KCS5	609	163.6	39.5	31	300	24300	12
26KCS2	660	65.5	29.3	15	150	11400	6
26KCS3	660	88.5	34.6	18	180	14770	9
26KCS4	660	136.3	37.8	24	240	22310	12
26KCS5	660	178.1	40.9	31	300	28760	12
28KCS2	711	70.7	30.6	15	150	13310	6
28KCS3	711	95.6	35.5	18	180	17230	9
28KCS4	711	147.2	37.8	24	240	26050	12
28KCS5	711	192.5	40.9	31	300	33630	12
30KCS3	762	102.6	35.5	19	190	19890	9
30KCS4	762	158.2	37.8	24	240	30050	12
30KCS5	762	207.1	40.9	32	310	38870	12

*MAXIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD CAPACITY IS 8020 NEWTONS/METER AND SINGLE CONCENTRATED LOAD CANNOT EXCEED SHEAR CAPACITY.
 **DOES NOT INCLUDE ACCESSORIES.

****IMPORTANT NOTICE****

BASED UPON FINDINGS OF INDUSTRY SPONSORED RESEARCH, THE STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE HAS DEVELOPED NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF ERECTION STABILITY BRIDGING. THE NEW SJI SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING TO BE INSTALLED FOR SOME K-SERIES AND LH-SERIES JOISTS BEFORE SLACKENING THE HOISTING LINES. THE JOIST SPANS REQUIRING THIS STABILITY BRIDGING ARE SHADED IN THE LOAD TABLES.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.



**METRIC LOAD TABLE
OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES**

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 207 MPa

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994

The black figures in the following table give the TOTAL safe uniformly distributed load-carrying capacities, in kiloNewtons per meter (kN/m) of K-Series Steel Joists. The weight (kN/m) of the DEAD loads, including the joists, must be deducted to determine the LIVE load-carrying capacities of the joists. The load table may be used for parallel chord joists installed to a maximum slope of 1:24.

The figures shown **RED** in this load table are the LIVE loads per linear meter of joist which will produce an approximate deflection of L/360 of the span. LIVE loads which produce a deflection of L/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the figures in **RED** by 1.5. In no case shall the TOTAL load capacity of the joists be exceeded.

The approximate weight of the joists, in kiloNewtons per meter (kN/m) shown in these tables do not include accessories.

The approximate moment of inertia of the joist, in mm⁴ is:

$$I_x = 2.6953 (W_{LL})(L^3)(10^{-5}), \text{ where } W_{LL} = \text{RED figure in the Load Table; } L = (\text{span}-102) \text{ in millimeters.}$$

For the proper handling of concentrated and/or varying loads, see Section 5.5 in the Recommended Code of Standard Practice.

Where the joist span is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to the **RED** shaded area shown in the load table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span of the joist shall be installed as bolted diagonal bridging. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed.

SAFE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD IN KILONEWTONS/METER

Joist Designation	8K1	10K1	12K1	12K3	12K5	14K1	14K3	14K4	14K6	16K2	16K3	16K4	16K5	16K6	16K7	16K9
Depth (mm)	203	254	305	305	305	356	356	356	356	406	406	406	406	406	406	406
Approx. Mass (kg/m)	7.6	7.4	7.4	8.5	10.6	7.7	8.9	10.0	11.5	8.2	9.4	10.4	11.2	12.1	12.8	14.9
Approx. Mass (kN/m)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15
Span (mm)																
2438	8.02 8.02															
2743	8.02 8.02															
3048	8.02 7.00	8.02 8.02														
3352	7.76 5.50	8.02 7.90														
3657	6.47 4.20	8.02 6.64	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02											
3962	5.50 3.28	6.99 5.29	8.02 7.44	8.02 7.44	8.02 7.44											
4267	4.72 2.61	6.01 4.21	7.29 6.20	8.02 6.75	8.02 6.75	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02							
4572	4.10 2.11	5.22 3.41	6.33 5.02	7.92 6.24	8.02 6.33	7.45 6.93	8.02 7.39	8.02 7.39	8.02 7.39							
4876	3.59 1.73	4.56 2.80	5.54 4.11	6.94 5.12	8.02 5.77	6.53 5.69	8.02 6.81	8.02 6.81	8.02 6.81	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02
5181		4.04 2.32	4.90 3.41	6.12 4.24	8.02 5.34	5.76 4.72	7.22 5.89	8.02 6.46	8.02 6.46	7.47 7.12	8.02 7.67	8.02 7.67	8.02 7.67	8.02 7.67	8.02 7.67	8.02 7.67
5486		3.59 1.95	4.36 2.87	5.45 3.57	7.39 4.62	5.13 3.96	6.43 4.94	7.73 5.79	8.02 5.95	6.65 5.96	7.41 6.65	8.02 7.15	8.02 7.15	8.02 7.15	8.02 7.15	8.02 7.15
5791		3.22 1.64	3.91 2.43	4.88 3.02	6.62 3.92	4.59 3.35	5.76 4.18	6.93 4.90	8.02 5.58	5.95 5.06	6.64 5.63	7.98 6.59	8.02 6.64	8.02 6.64	8.02 6.64	8.02 6.64
6096		2.90 1.41	3.51 2.07	4.40 2.58	5.96 3.35	4.14 2.87	5.19 3.59	6.24 4.18	7.66 5.06	5.37 4.33	5.98 4.81	7.19 5.63	8.02 6.21	8.02 6.21	8.02 6.21	8.02 6.21
6400			3.18 1.79	3.98 2.23	5.39 2.88	3.75 2.48	4.69 3.09	5.66 3.61	6.93 4.36	4.85 3.72	5.41 4.15	6.52 4.85	7.34 5.44	7.99 5.91	8.02 5.92	8.02 5.92
6705			2.90 1.54	3.63 1.92	4.91 2.51	3.41 2.14	4.27 2.68	5.15 3.13	6.30 3.77	4.42 3.23	4.91 3.60	5.92 4.21	6.68 4.71	7.26 5.12	8.02 5.61	8.02 5.61
7010			2.64 1.35	3.31 1.69	4.49 2.18	3.12 1.86	3.91 2.33	4.69 2.74	5.76 3.29	4.04 2.83	4.49 3.15	5.41 3.67	6.10 4.11	6.64 4.48	7.39 4.94	8.02 5.29
7315			2.42 1.18	3.03 1.47	4.11 1.92	2.86 1.64	3.57 2.05	4.30 2.40	5.28 2.90	3.70 2.48	4.13 2.75	4.96 3.22	5.60 3.61	6.10 3.92	6.78 4.34	8.02 5.04
7619						2.62 1.45	3.29 1.80	3.96 2.11	4.87 2.55	3.41 2.18	3.79 2.43	4.56 2.84	5.15 3.19	5.60 3.47	6.24 3.83	7.50 4.53
7924						2.42 1.28	3.05 1.60	3.66 1.88	4.49 2.27	3.15 1.94	3.50 2.15	4.21 2.52	4.75 2.83	5.18 3.07	5.76 3.40	6.91 4.02
8229						2.24 1.15	2.81 1.43	3.40 1.67	4.15 2.02	2.91 1.73	3.25 1.92	3.91 2.26	4.40 2.52	4.80 2.74	5.34 3.03	6.40 3.59
8534						2.08 1.02	2.62 1.28	3.15 1.50	3.86 1.80	2.71 1.54	3.02 1.72	3.63 2.01	4.10 2.26	4.46 2.45	4.96 2.71	5.95 3.21
8839										2.52 1.38	2.81 1.54	3.38 1.80	3.80 2.02	4.15 2.20	4.62 2.43	5.54 2.88
9144										2.34 1.25	2.62 1.40	3.15 1.63	3.56 1.83	3.88 1.99	4.31 2.20	5.18 2.59
9448										2.20 1.13	2.45 1.26	2.96 1.47	3.32 1.66	3.63 1.80	4.04 1.99	4.84 2.34
9753										2.07 1.03	2.30 1.15	2.77 1.34	3.12 1.50	3.40 1.63	3.77 1.80	4.53 2.14



**STANDARD LOAD TABLE IN METRIC UNITS/OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES
SAFE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD IN KILONEWTONS/METER**

Joist Designation	30K7	30K8	30K9	30K10	30K11	30K12
Depth (mm)	762	762	762	762	762	762
Approx Mass (kg/m)	18.3	19.6	19.9	22.3	24.4	26.2
Approx Mass (kN/m)	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26
Span (mm)						
9144	8.02 7.92	8.02 7.92	8.02 7.92	8.02 7.92	8.02 7.92	8.02 7.92
9448	7.79 7.41	8.02 7.58	8.02 7.58	8.02 7.58	8.02 7.58	8.02 7.58
9753	7.31 6.72	8.01 7.29	8.01 7.29	8.01 7.29	8.01 7.29	8.01 7.29
10058	6.87 6.12	7.58 6.71	7.76 6.82	7.76 6.82	7.76 6.82	7.76 6.82
10363	6.46 5.60	7.15 6.12	7.53 6.43	7.53 6.43	7.53 6.43	7.53 6.43
10668	6.10 5.12	6.74 5.60	7.31 6.05	7.31 6.05	7.31 6.05	7.31 6.05
10972	5.76 4.71	6.36 5.15	6.93 5.58	7.10 5.72	7.10 5.72	7.10 5.72
11277	5.44 4.33	6.02 4.74	6.55 5.13	6.91 5.45	6.91 5.45	6.91 5.45
11582	5.16 3.99	5.70 4.37	6.21 4.74	6.72 5.15	6.72 5.15	6.72 5.15
11887	4.90 3.69	5.41 4.04	5.89 4.37	6.55 4.85	6.55 4.85	6.55 4.85
* 12192	4.65 3.41	5.15 3.73	5.60 4.05	6.39 4.59	6.39 4.59	6.39 4.59
12496	4.42 3.16	4.88 3.47	5.32 3.76	6.23 4.37	6.23 4.37	6.23 4.37
12801	4.21 2.94	4.67 3.22	5.07 3.50	6.02 4.11	6.08 4.14	6.08 4.14
13106	4.02 2.74	4.45 3.00	4.84 3.25	5.74 3.83	5.93 3.94	5.93 3.94
13411	3.83 2.56	4.24 2.80	4.62 3.03	5.48 3.57	5.80 3.76	5.80 3.76
13716	3.66 2.39	4.05 2.61	4.42 2.84	5.23 3.34	5.67 3.59	5.67 3.59
14020	3.51 2.23	3.88 2.45	4.23 2.65	5.02 3.12	5.54 3.44	5.54 3.44
14325	3.35 2.10	3.72 2.29	4.04 2.49	4.80 2.93	5.42 3.29	5.42 3.29
14630	3.22 1.97	3.56 2.15	3.88 2.33	4.59 2.74	5.28 3.13	5.32 3.15
14935	3.09 1.85	3.41 2.02	3.72 2.18	4.42 2.58	5.06 2.94	5.21 3.02
15240	2.96 1.73	3.28 1.89	3.57 2.05	4.24 2.42	4.85 2.77	5.12 2.90
15544	2.84 1.63	3.15 1.79	3.42 1.94	4.07 2.29	4.67 2.61	5.00 2.80
15849	2.74 1.54	3.03 1.69	3.29 1.83	3.91 2.15	4.49 2.46	4.90 2.68
16154	2.64 1.45	2.91 1.59	3.18 1.73	3.76 2.04	4.31 2.32	4.81 2.58
16459	2.53 1.37	2.80 1.50	3.05 1.63	3.63 1.92	4.15 2.18	4.72 2.48
16764	2.45 1.29	2.69 1.43	2.94 1.54	3.50 1.82	4.01 2.07	4.55 2.34
17068	2.36 1.22	2.61 1.34	2.84 1.45	3.37 1.72	3.86 1.97	4.39 2.23
17373	2.27 1.16	2.52 1.28	2.74 1.38	3.25 1.63	3.73 1.86	4.23 2.11
17678	2.20 1.10	2.43 1.21	2.64 1.31	3.13 1.54	3.60 1.76	4.08 1.99
17983	2.13 1.05	2.34 1.15	2.55 1.25	3.03 1.47	3.48 1.67	3.95 1.89
18288	2.05 1.00	2.27 1.09	2.46 1.18	2.93 1.40	3.37 1.59	3.82 1.80



STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 4, 1985 - Revised to May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994

SECTION 1. SCOPE

These specifications cover the design, manufacture and use of Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series.

SECTION 2. DEFINITION

The term "Open Web Steel Joists K-Series," as used herein, refers to open web, parallel chord, load-carrying members suitable for the direct support of floors and roof decks in buildings, utilizing hot-rolled or cold-formed steel, including cold-formed steel whose yield strength* has been attained by cold working. K-Series Joists shall be designed in accordance with these specifications to support the uniformly distributed loads given in the Standard Load Tables for Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series, attached hereto.

The KCS Joist is a K-Series Joist which is provided to address the problem faced by specifying professionals when trying to select joists to support uniform plus concentrated loads or other non uniform loads.

The design of chord sections for K-Series Joists shall be based on a yield strength of 50 ksi (345 MPa). The design of web sections for K-Series Joists shall be based on a yield strength of either 36 ksi (250 MPa) or 50 ksi (345 MPa). Steel used for K-Series Joists chord or web sections shall have a minimum yield strength determined in accordance with one of the procedures specified in Section 3.2 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 - "Yield Strength," or paragraph 12 - "Yield Point," of ASTM Standard A370, "Mechanical Testing of Steel Products," or as specified in Section 3.2 of this Specification.

Standard Specifications and Load Tables. Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series. Copyright 1994.

Steel Joist Institute.

SECTION 3. MATERIALS

3.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of chord and web sections shall conform to one of the following ASTM Specifications of latest adoption:

Structural Steel, ASTM A36/A36M.

High-Strength, Low-Alloy Structural Steel, ASTM A242/A242M.

High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality ASTM A529/A529M, Grade 50.

Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet and Strip, Structural Quality, ASTM A570/A570M.

High-Strength, Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Steels of Structural Quality, ASTM A572/A572M, Grade 50.

High-Strength, Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 50 ksi (345 MPa) Minimum Yield Point to 4 inches (102mm) thick, ASTM A588/A588M.

Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High-Strength Low-Alloy, with Improved Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A606.

Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Columbium and/or Vanadium, ASTM A607, Grade 50.

Steel, Cold-Rolled Sheet, Carbon Structural, ASTM A611, Grade D.

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

The yield strength used as a basis for the design stresses prescribed in Section 4 shall be either 36 ksi (250 MPa) or 50 ksi (345 MPa). 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, test specimens and procedure 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 mm) for sheet and strip, or (b) 18 percent in 8 inches (203 mm) for plates, shapes and bars with adjustments for thickness for plates, shapes



and bars as prescribed in ASTM A36/A36M, A242/A242M, A529/A529M, A572/A572M, A588/A588M, whichever specification is applicable on the basis of design yield strength.

The number of tests shall be as prescribed in ASTM A6 for plates, shapes, and bars; and ASTM A570, A570M, A606, A607, and A611 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 Section 3.1.1 and 6.3 of the AISI Specifications for the Design of Cold Formed Steel Structural Members and shall indicate compliance with these provisions and with the following additional requirements:

- (a) The yield strength measured in the tests 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 6 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 a primer coat 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 15-68T, Type 1 (red oxide).
- (b) Federal Specification TT-P-636 (red oxide).
- (c) Or, shall be a shop paint which meets the minimum performance requirements of one of the above listed specifications.

SECTION 4. DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

4.1 METHOD

Joists shall be designed in accordance with these specifications as simply supported, uniformly loaded

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 of latest adoption:

- (a) American Institute of Steel Construction Specification for Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings (Allowable Stress Design), where the material used consists of plates, shapes or bars.
- (b) American Iron and Steel Institute Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members, for members which are formed from sheet or strip material.

4.2 UNIT STRESSES

Joists shall have their components so proportioned that the unit stresses in kips per square inch (Mega Pascal) shall not exceed the following, where F_y is the yield strength defined in Section 3.2:

- (a) Tension:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Chords} \\ F_y = 50 \text{ ksi (345 MPa)} \dots F_t = 30 \text{ ksi (207 MPa)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Webs} \\ F_y = 50 \text{ ksi (345 MPa)} \dots F_t = 30 \text{ ksi (207 MPa)} \\ F_y = 36 \text{ ksi (250 MPa)} \dots F_t = 22 \text{ ksi (152 MPa)} \end{array}$$

- (b) Compression

For members with l/r less than C_c :

$$F_a = \frac{\left[1 - \frac{(l/r)^2}{2C_c^2} \right] QF_y}{5 + \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{l/r}{C_c} \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{l/r}{C_c} \right)^3}$$

$$\text{where } C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi^2 E}{QF_y}} \text{ and}$$

where Q is a form factor equal to unity except when the width-thickness ratio of one or more elements of the profile exceeds the limits specified in the AISC Specifications, Section B5 (Allowable Stress Design) for hot-rolled sections, and in the AISI Specifications, Section 3, for cold formed sections.

For members with l/r greater than C_c :

$$F_a = \frac{12.2E}{23(l/r)^2}$$

In the above formulas, l is taken as the distance between panel points for the chord members and the unbraced length clear of attachments 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).



STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS / FOR OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, K-SERIES

(c) Bending:

For chords

$$F_y = 50 \text{ ksi (345 MPa)} \dots \dots F_b = 30 \text{ ksi (207 MPa)}$$

For web members other than solid rounds

$$F_y = 50 \text{ ksi (345 MPa)} \dots \dots F_b = 30 \text{ ksi (207 MPa)}$$

$$F_y = 36 \text{ ksi (250 MPa)} \dots \dots F_b = 22 \text{ ksi (152 MPa)}$$

For web members of solid round cross-section

$$F_y = 50 \text{ ksi (345 MPa)} \dots \dots F_b = 45 \text{ ksi (310 MPa)}$$

$$F_y = 36 \text{ ksi (250 MPa)} \dots \dots F_b = 32 \text{ ksi (221 MPa)}$$

For bearing plates

$$F_y = 50 \text{ ksi (345 MPa)} \dots \dots F_b = 37 \text{ ksi (255 MPa)}$$

$$F_y = 36 \text{ ksi (250 MPa)} \dots \dots F_b = 27 \text{ ksi (186 MPa)}$$

$$F_y = \text{Specified minimum yield strength}$$

$$F'_e = \frac{12\pi^2 E}{23 (l/r_x)^2}$$

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

$$Q = \text{Form factor as defined in Section 4.2(b).}$$

In order to insure lateral stability during erection, the radius of gyration of the top chord about its vertical axis shall be not less than $l/145$ where l 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.

4.3 MAXIMUM SLENDERNESS RATIOS

The slenderness ratio, l/r , where l is as used in Section 4.2 (b) 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

If moment-resistant weld groups are not used at the ends of a crimped, first primary compression web member, then $1.2 l/r_x$ must be used. Where r_x = member radius of gyration in the plane of the joist.

4.4 MEMBERS

(a) Chords

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

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

$$f_a + f_b \leq 0.6 F_y, \text{ at the panel point; and}$$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \left(1 - \frac{f_a}{F'_e}\right) QF_b < 1.0, \text{ at mid-panel;}$$

in which

$$C_m = 1 - 0.3f_a/F'_e \text{ for end panels}$$

$$C_m = 1 - 0.4f_a/F'_e \text{ for interior panels}$$

f_a = Computed axial unit compressive stress

f_b = Computed bending unit compressive stress at the point under consideration

F_a = Permissible axial unit compressive stress based on l/r as defined in Section 4.2 (b).

f_b = Permissible bending unit stress

(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% of the end reaction. Due consideration shall be given to the effect of eccentricity. The effect of combined axial compression and bending may 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 1/2 of 1.0 percent of the top chord axial force.

(c) Extended Ends

Extended top chords or full depth cantilever ends require the special attention of the specifying professional.

The magnitude and location of the design loads to be supported, the deflection requirements, and the proper bracing 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 approved method.

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 (2mm) 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 (25mm) of design weld length.
- g) Weld spatter that does not interfere with paint coverage is acceptable.

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

3) **Weld Inspection by Outside Agencies**
(See Section 5.12 of these specifications)
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

Joint connections shall be capable of withstanding forces due to an ultimate load equal to at least two times the design load shown in the applicable Standard Load Table.

(c) Splices

Splices may occur at any point in chord or web members. Members containing a butt weld splice shall develop an ultimate tensile force of at least 57 ksi (393 MPa) times the full design area of the chord or web. The term "member" shall be defined as all component parts comprising the chord or web, at the point of splice.

(d) Eccentricity

Members connected at a joint shall have their centroidal axes meet at a point if practical. Otherwise, due consideration shall be given to the effect of eccentricity. In no case shall eccentricity of any web member at a joint exceed 3/4 of the over-all dimension, measured in the plane of the web, of the largest member connected. 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 axes of the web members forming the joint. Ends of joists shall be proportioned to resist bending produced by eccentricity at the support.

4.6 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 or other independent agency, verify by tests that his design, in accordance with Sections 4.1 through 4.5 of this specification, will provide a minimum factor of safety of 1.65 on the theoretical design capacity 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 on full sections.

(c) Tests of Joints and Connections

Each manufacturer shall 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 may be reinforced for such tests.

(d) In-Plant Inspections

Each manufacturer shall verify his 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 guaranty of the quality of any specific joists or Joist Girders; this responsibility lies fully and solely with the individual manufacturer.

4.7 CAMBER

Camber is optional with the manufacturer but, when provided, recommended approximate camber is as follows:

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

In no case will joists be manufactured with negative camber.



SECTION 5. APPLICATION

5.1 USAGE

These specifications 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 if necessary to limit the unit stresses to those listed in Section 4.2.

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 is then no longer simply supported, and the system must be investigated for continuous frame action by the specifying engineer or architect.

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.

5.2 SPAN

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

5.3 END SUPPORTS**(a) Masonry and Concrete**

K-Series Joists supported by masonry or concrete are to 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 and be anchored to the steel bearing plate. The plate shall be located not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm) from the face of the wall and shall be not less than 6 inches (153 mm) wide perpendicular to the length of the joist. It is to be designed by the specifying professional in compliance with the allowable unit stresses in Section A5.1 (Allowable Stress Design) of the A.I.S.C. Specifications of latest adoption. The steel bearing plate shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

Where it is deemed necessary to bear less than 4 inches (102 mm) 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 engineer or architect. The joists must bear a minimum of 2 1/2 inches (64 mm) 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 K-Series Joists shall extend a distance of not less than 2 1/2 inches (64 mm) over the steel supports.

5.4 BRIDGING

Bridging is required and shall consist of one of the following types.

(a) Horizontal

Horizontal bridging shall consist of two continuous horizontal steel members, one attached to the top chord and the other attached to the bottom chord. Each attachment to the joists shall be made by welding or mechanical means and shall be capable of resisting a horizontal force of not less than 700 pounds (3114 N).

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 (millimeters) between attachments and r is the least radius of gyration of the bridging member. If the bridging member is a round bar, the diameter shall be at least 1/2 inch (13 mm). The bridging member shall be designed for a compressive force of 0.24 times the joist top chord area.

(b) Diagonal

Diagonal bridging shall consist of cross-bracing with 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. Connections to the chords of steel joists shall be made by positive mechanical means or by welding.

(c) Quantity

In no case shall the number of rows of bridging be less than shown in the bridging table. Spaces between rows shall be approximately uniform. See Section 5.11 for bridging required for uplift forces.



NUMBER OF ROWS OF BRIDGING**					
Refer to the K-Series Load Table and Specification Section 6. for required bolted diagonal bridging. Distances are Joist Span lengths - See "Definition of Span" page 30.					
Section No.*	1 Row	2 Rows	3 Rows	4 Rows	5 Rows
#1	Up thru 16'	Over 16' thru 24'	Over 24' thru 28'		
#2	Up thru 17'	Over 17' thru 25'	Over 25' thru 32'		
#3	Up thru 18'	Over 18' thru 28'	Over 28' thru 38'	Over 38' thru 40'	
#4	Up thru 19'	Over 19' thru 28'	Over 28' thru 38'	Over 38' thru 48'	
#5	Up thru 19'	Over 19' thru 29'	Over 29' thru 39'	Over 39' thru 50'	Over 50' thru 52'
#6	Up thru 19'	Over 19' thru 29'	Over 29' thru 39'	Over 39' thru 51'	Over 51' thru 56'
#7	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 33'	Over 33' thru 45'	Over 45' thru 58'	Over 58' thru 60'
#8	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 33'	Over 33' thru 45'	Over 45' thru 58'	Over 58' thru 60'
#9	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 33'	Over 33' thru 46'	Over 46' thru 59'	Over 59' thru 60'
#10	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 37'	Over 37' thru 51'	Over 51' thru 60'	
#11	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 38'	Over 38' thru 53'	Over 53' thru 60'	
#12	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 39'	Over 39' thru 53'	Over 53' thru 60'	

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

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

NUMBER OF ROWS OF BRIDGING**					
METRIC Refer to the K-Series Metric Load Table and Specification Section 6. for required bolted diagonal bridging. Distances are Joist Span lengths – See “Definition of Span” page 30.					
Section No.*	One Row	Two Rows	Three Rows	Four Rows	Five Rows
#1	Thru 4877mm	Over 4877mm thru 7315mm	Over 7315mm thru 8534mm		
#2	Thru 5182mm	Over 5182mm thru 7620mm	Over 7620mm thru 9754mm		
#3	Thru 5486mm	Over 5486mm thru 8534mm	Over 8534mm thru 11582mm	Over 11582mm thru 12192mm	
#4	Thru 5791mm	Over 5791mm thru 8534mm	Over 8534mm thru 11582mm	Over 11582mm thru 14630mm	
#5	Thru 5791mm	Over 5791mm thru 8839mm	Over 8839mm thru 11887mm	Over 11887mm thru 15240mm	Over 15240mm thru 15850mm
#6	Thru 5791mm	Over 5791mm thru 8839mm	Over 8839mm thru 11887mm	Over 11887mm thru 15545mm	Over 15545mm thru 17069mm
#7	Thru 6096mm	Over 6096mm thru 10058mm	Over 10058mm thru 13716mm	Over 13716mm thru 17678mm	Over 17678mm thru 18288mm
#8	Thru 6096mm	Over 6096mm thru 10058mm	Over 10058mm thru 13716mm	Over 13716mm thru 17678mm	Over 17678mm thru 18288mm
#9	Thru 6096mm	Over 6096mm thru 10058mm	Over 10058mm thru 14021mm	Over 14021mm thru 17983mm	Over 17983mm thru 18288mm
#10	Thru 6096mm	Over 6096mm thru 11278mm	Over 11278mm thru 15545mm	Over 15545mm thru 18288mm	
#11	Thru 6096mm	Over 6096mm thru 11582mm	Over 11582mm thru 16154mm	Over 16154mm thru 18288mm	
#12	Thru 6096mm	Over 6096mm thru 11887mm	Over 11887mm thru 16154mm	Over 16154mm thru 18288mm	

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

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

(d) Bottom Chord Bearing Joists

Where bottom chord bearing joists are utilized, there shall be a row of diagonal bridging near the support to provide lateral stability. This bridging shall be installed as the joists are set in place.

5.5 INSTALLATION OF BRIDGING

All bridging and bridging anchors shall be completely installed before construction loads are placed on the joists.



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

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

5.6 END ANCHORAGE

(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 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3 mm) fillet welds 1 inch (25 mm) long, or with two $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm) bolts, or with the combination of one $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm) bolt and one $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3 mm) fillet weld 1 inch (25 mm) long.

(b) Steel

Ends of K-Series Joists resting on steel supports shall be attached thereto with a minimum of two $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3 mm) fillet welds 1 inch (25 mm) long, or with two $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm) bolts, or with the combination of one $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm) bolt and one $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3 mm) fillet weld 1 inch (25 mm) long. In steel frames, where columns are not framed in at least two directions with structural steel members, joists at column lines shall be field bolted at the columns to provide lateral stability during construction.

(c) Uplift

Where uplift forces are a design consideration, roof joists shall be anchored to resist such forces.

5.7 JOIST SPACING

Joists shall be spaced so that the loading on each joist does not exceed the allowable load for the particular joist designation.

5.8 FLOOR AND ROOF DECKS

(a) Material

Floors and roof decks may 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 may 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

Each attachment for slab or deck to top chords of joists shall be capable of resisting a lateral force of not less than 300 pounds (1335 N). The spacing shall not exceed 36 inches (914 mm) along the top chord.

(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).

5.9 DEFLECTION

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

Floors: $\frac{1}{360}$ of span.

Roofs: $\frac{1}{360}$ of span where a plaster ceiling is attached or suspended.
 $\frac{1}{240}$ of span for all other cases.

The specifying professional shall give due 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

Unless a roof surface is provided with sufficient slope towards points of free drainage, or adequate individual drains to prevent the accumulation of rain water, the roof system shall be investigated to assure stability under ponding conditions in accordance with Section K2 of the AISC Specifications (Allowable Stress Design) of latest adoption.*

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".

5.11 UPLIFT

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design requirement, these forces must be indicated on the contract drawings in terms of net uplift in pounds per square foot (Pascals). When these forces are specified, they must be considered in the design of joists and/or bridging. A single line of bottom chord bridging must 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 insure 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 may 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.

SECTION 6.* ERECTION STABILITY AND HANDLING

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

During the construction period, the contractor shall provide means for adequate distribution of concentrated loads so that the carrying capacity of any joist is not exceeded.

a) Stability Requirements

- 1) One end of all joists shall be attached to its support in accordance with Section 5.6 - End Anchorage, *before allowing the weight of an erector on the joists*.

When bolted connections are used, the bolts must be snug tightened.

- 2) Where the joist span is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to the RED shaded area shown in the load table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span of the joist shall be installed as bolted diagonal bridging.

Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed.

- 3) No loads other than the weight of one erector are allowed on the joist until all bridging is completely installed and all joist ends are attached.
- 4) In the case of bottom chord bearing joists, the ends of the joist must be restrained laterally per Section 5.4(d) before releasing the hoisting cables.
- 5) 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) Field Welding

- 1) All field welding shall be performed in a workman-like manner to insure that the joists are not damaged by such welding.
- 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.

c) Handling

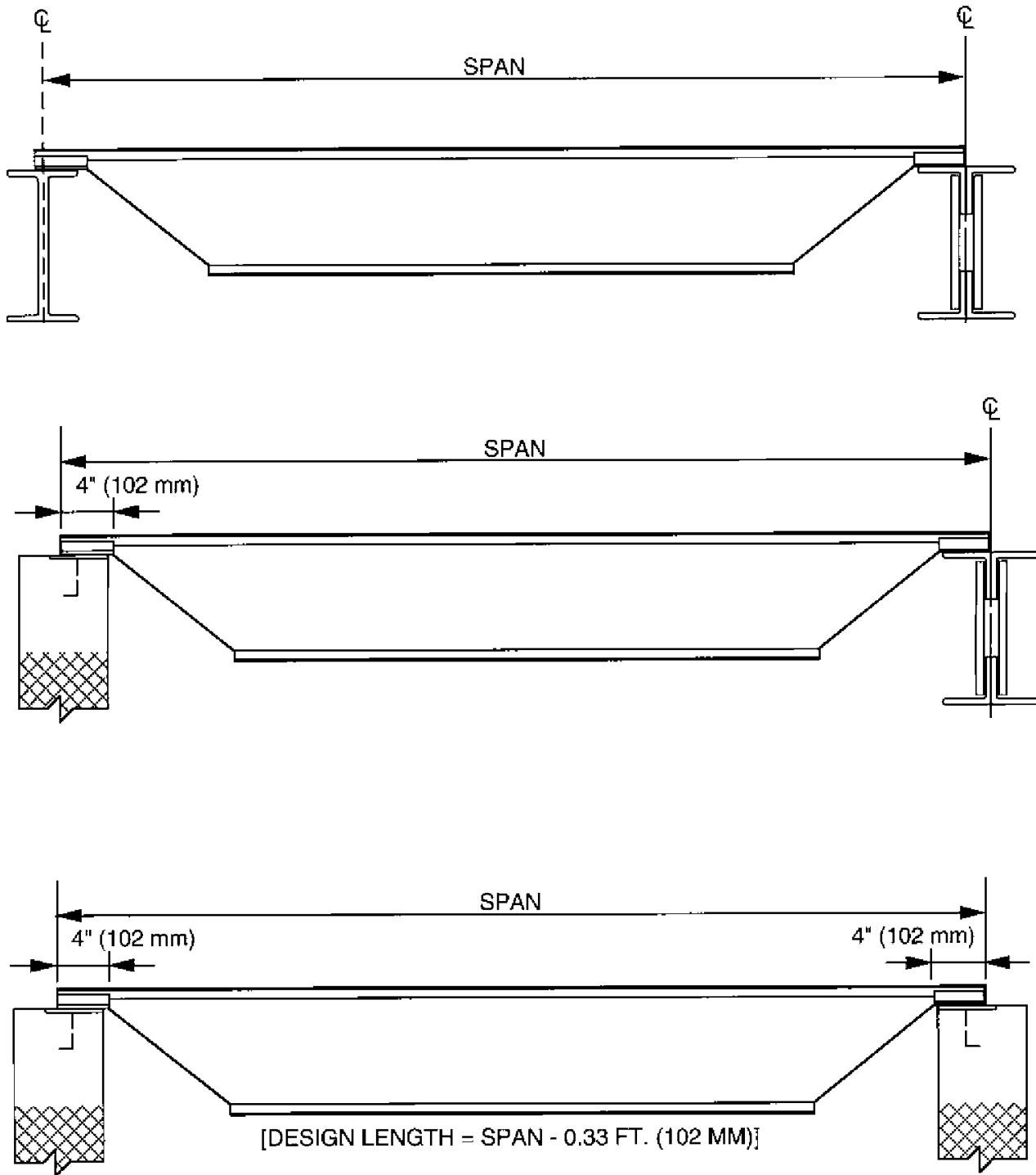
Care shall be exercised at all times to avoid damage to the joists and accessories through careless handling during unloading, storing and erecting.

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



DEFINITION OF SPAN

U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS
SYSTEME INTERNATIONAL








VS SERIES

VS SERIES are joist substitutes which are intended for use in very short spans (10ft or less) where open web steel joists are impractical. They are commonly specified to span over hallways and short spans in skewed bays.

FABRICATION

- Depth 2.5 in
- Maximum Length 10 ft
- Minimum Length 3 ft
- Contact your local Vulcraft Plant for sloped or pitched seat information.

STANDARD CONFIGURATION**

2.5VS1 Thru 2.5VS2	
2.5VS3 Thru 2.5VS5	 or 
2.5VS6 Thru 2.5VS7	 or 

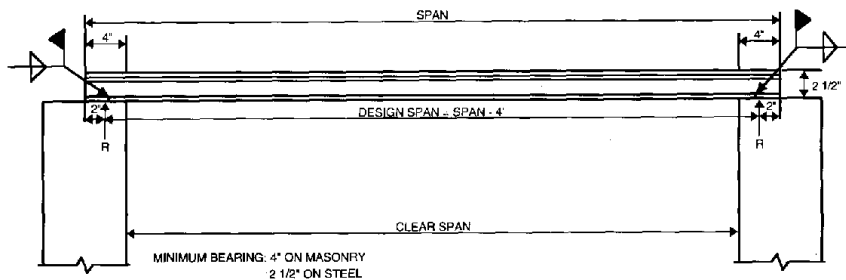
**Configuration may vary from that shown.

LOAD TABLE SPECIFICATIONS

Joist substitutes are fabricated from material conforming to the SJI specifications. $F_y = 50$ ksi; $F_b = 30$ ksi. Full lateral support to the compression flange is assumed to be provided by metal deck.

ERECTION STABILITY

Caution must be exercised 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 welded to the supports per SJI specs and the metal deck installed and attached to the top flange.

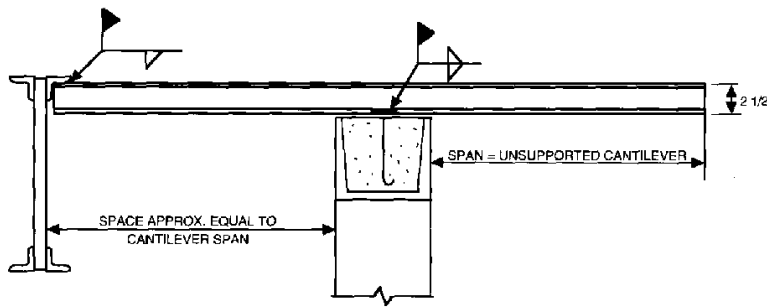


NOTE: VS SERIES NOT U.L. APPROVED.

VS SERIES SIMPLE SPAN LOAD TABLE

VS TYPE	2.5VS1	2.5VS2	2.5VS3	2.5VS4	2.5VS5	2.5VS6	2.5VS7
S IN^3	0.52	0.62	0.72	0.84	0.97	1.2	1.7
I IN^4	0.65	0.78	.089	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.1
WTlbs/ft	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.9	6.4	8.2
SPAN ft	ALLOWABLE UNIFORM LOAD (TOTAL/LIVE) PLF						
4	550						
5	459/296	550/338	550/380	550/465	550	550	550
6	311/165	374/189	436/212	519/260	550/283	550/354	550/496
7	225/102	270/116	315/131	375/160	435/174	540/218	550/305
8	170/67	204/76	238/86	284/105	329/114	408/143	550/200
9				222/73	257/79	320/99	435/139
10				178/52	207/57	257/71	350/100

The figures shown in red in this load table are the live loads per linear foot which will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the span. Live loads which will produce a deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the figures in red by 1.5. In no case shall the total load capacity of the joist substitute be exceeded.



OUTRIGGER DETAIL

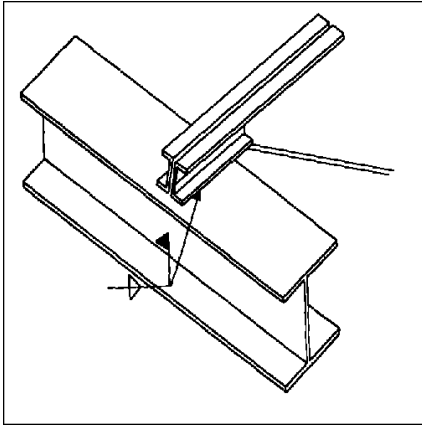
NOTE: VS SERIES NOT U.I. APPROVED.

LOAD TABLE FOR LOOSE OUTRIGGERS

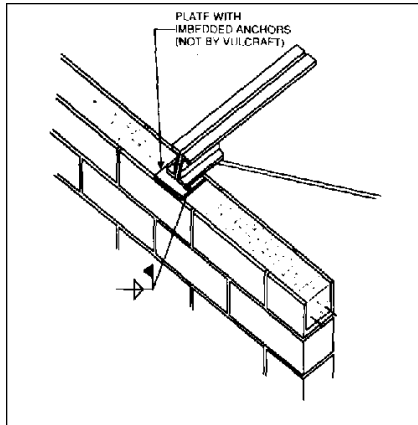
OUTRIGGER TYPE	TOTAL ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR UNSUPPORTED CANTILEVER PLF*										
	SPAN ft-in										
	2'-0	2'-6	3'-0	3'-6	4'-0	4'-6	5'-0	5'-6	6'-0	6'-6	
2.5VS1	550	416	289	212	163	128					
2.5VS2	550	499	346	254	195	154	125	103			
2.5VS3	550	550	402	295	226	179	145	120	100		
2.5VS4	550	550	465	341	261	207	167	138	116		
2.5VS5	550	550	537	395	302	239	193	160	134	114	
2.5VS6	550	550	550	493	377	298	241	199	168	143	
2.5VS7	550	550	550	550	517	409	331	274	230	196	

**Serviceability requirements must be checked by the specifying professional.

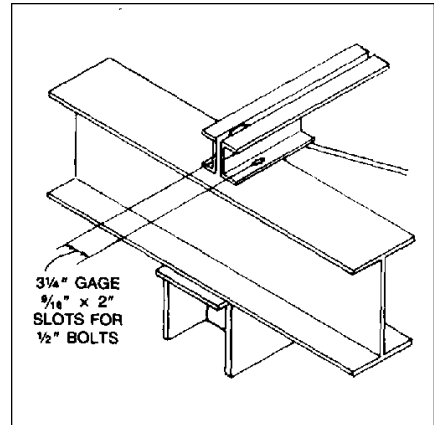
K SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS



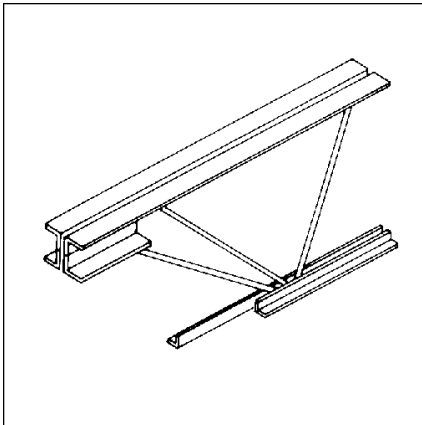
ANCHORAGE TO STEEL
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.3 (b) AND 5.6



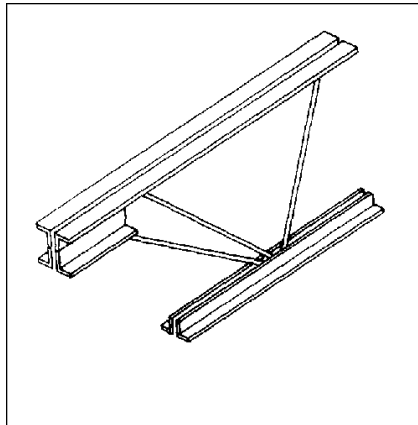
ANCHORAGE TO MASONRY
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.3 (a) AND 5.6



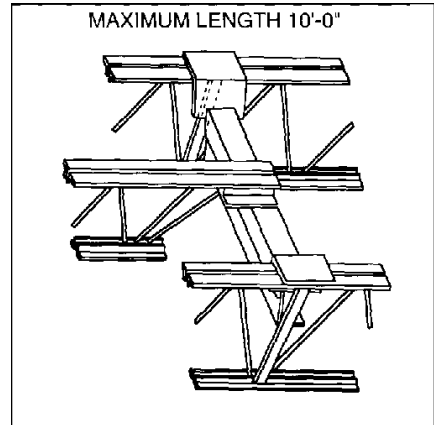
BOLTED CONNECTION*
TYPICALLY REQUIRED AT COLUMNS



CEILING EXTENSION



BOTTOM CHORD STRUT



HEADERS

Note: If header does not bear at a Joist Panel Point add extra web in field as shown.

MAXIMUM DUCT OPENING SIZES (K SERIES)*

JOIST DEPTH	ROUND	SQUARE	RECTANGLE
8 inches	5 inches	4x4 inches	3x8 inches
10 inches	6 inches	5x5 inches	3x8 inches
12 inches	7 inches	6x6 inches	4x9 inches
14 inches	8 inches	6x6 inches	5x9 inches
16 inches	9 inches	7 1/2x 7 1/2 inches	6X10 inches
18 inches	11 inches	8x8 inches	7x11 inches
20 inches	11 inches	9x9 inches	7x12 inches
22 inches	12 inches	9 1/2 x9 1/2 inches	8x12 inches
24 inches	13 inches	10x10 inches	8x13 inches
26 inches	15 1/2 inches	12x12 inches	9x18 inches
28 inches	16 inches	13x13 inches	9x18 inches
30 inches	17 inches	14x14 inches	10x18 inches

*FOR LH SERIES CONSULT WITH VULCRAFT

SPECIFYING PROFESSIONAL MUST INDICATE ON STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS SIZE AND LOCATION OF ANY DUCT THAT IS TO PASS THRU JOIST.

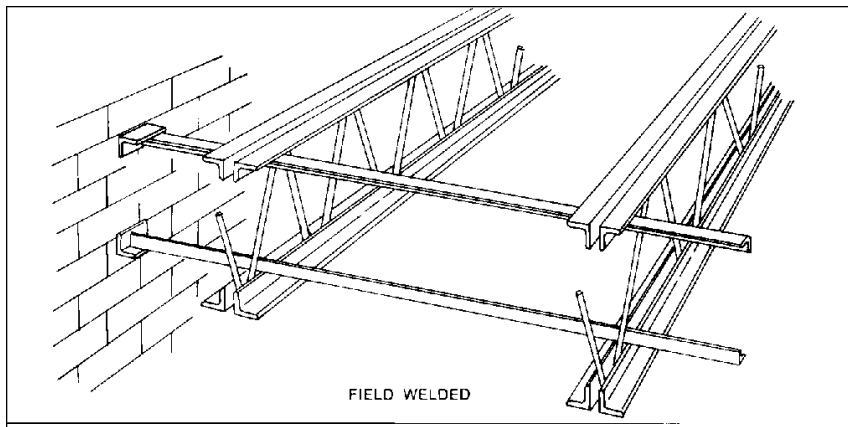
NOTE:

*The Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standards (OSHA), Paragraph 1910. 12 refers to Paragraph 1518.751 of "Construction Standards" which states:

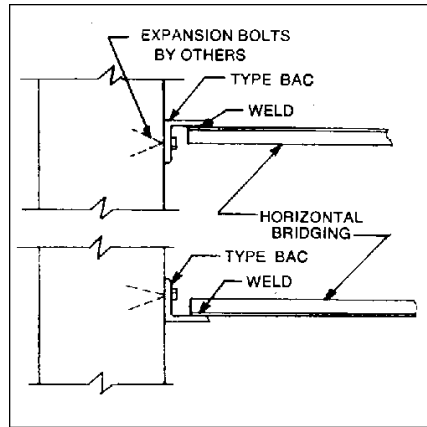
"In steel, where bar joists are utilized, and columns are not framed in at least two directions with structural steel members, a bar joist shall be field-bolted at columns to provide lateral stability during construction."

SEE SJI SPECIFICATION - SECTION 6. FOR HANDLING AND ERECTION OF K-SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS AND SJI TECHNICAL DIGEST NO. 9.

K SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

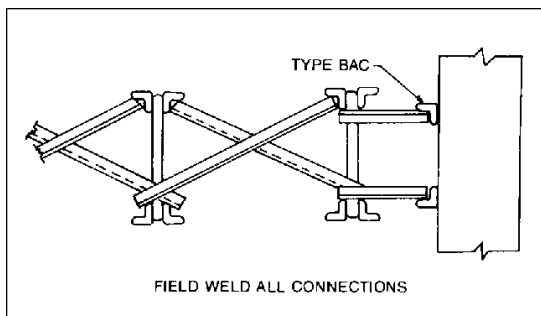


HORIZONTAL BRIDGING
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.5 AND 6.

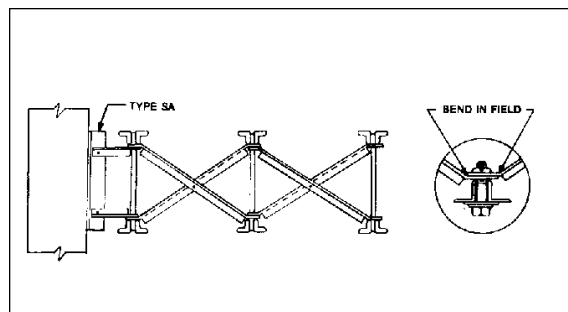


BRIDGING ANCHORS
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.5 AND 6.

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

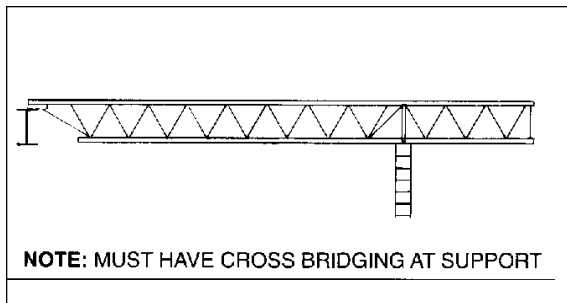


WELDED CROSS BRIDGING
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.5 AND 6.
HORIZONTAL BRIDGING SHALL BE USED IN SPACE ADJACENT TO THE WALL TO ALLOW FOR PROPER DEFLECTION OF THE JOIST NEAREST THE WALL.

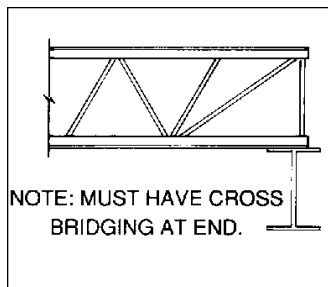


BOLTED CROSS BRIDGING
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.5 AND 6.
USE ONLY FOR ROW NEAREST THE MIDSPAN OF THE JOIST WHEN FOUR OR FIVE ROWS OF BRIDGING ARE REQUIRED. SEE K SERIES SPECIFICATIOIS SECTION 5.4 9 (c) AND SECTION 6.0. CROSS BRIDGING IS MORE EXPENSIVE TO INSTALL AND HAS NO ADVANTAGE OVER HORIZONTAL BRIDGING IN TRANSFERRING LOADS OR REDUCING VIBRATION.

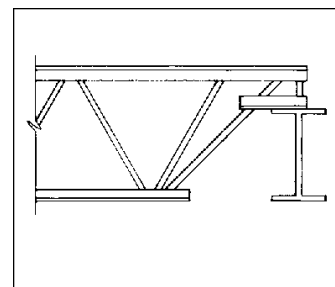
NOTE: IN LIEU OF ABOVE BOLTED CONNECTION JOISTS MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH A CLIP ANGLE FOR BOLTING BRIDGING.



FULL DEPTH CANTILEVER END
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.4 (d) AND 5.5 FOR BRIDGING REQUIREMENTS.



SQUARE END
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION 5.4 (d) AND 5.5 FOR BRIDGING REQUIREMENTS.



DEEP BEARINGS
CONFIGURATION MAY VARY

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

K SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

SLOPED SEAT REQUIREMENTS FOR SLOPES 3/8:12 AND GREATER

LOW END

HIGH END

NO TCX		NO TCX		Slope Rate	High End Recommended Seat Depth
	A		C		
	B		D	1/2:12	3 1/4"
				1:12	3 1/2"
				1 1/2:12	3 3/4"
				2:12	3 7/8"
				2 1/2:12	4"
				3:12	4 1/4"
				3 1/2:12	4 3/8"
				4:12	4 5/8"
				4 1/2:12	5"
				5 1/2:12	5 1/4"
				6:12	5 1/2"
				6:12 & OVER	CONTACT VULCRAFT

NOTES:

- (1) Depths shown are the minimums required for fabrication of sloped bearing seats. Depths may vary depending on actual bearing conditions.
- (2) Contact Vulcraft when required seat slope is greater than 6" in 12".
- (3) Clearance must be checked at outer edge of support as shown in detail B. Increase bearing depth as required to permit passage of 2 1/2" deep extension.
- (4) If extension depth greater than 2 1/2" is required (see details B and D) increase bearing depths accordingly.
- (5) If slope is 1/4:12 or less sloped seats are not required.



BARTLE HALL CONVENTION CENTER

Kansas City, Missouri

Architect-Engineer: HNTB Corp.
 General Contractor: Watson General Contractors, Inc.
 Steel Fabricator: Havens Steel, Inc.
 Steel Erector: Danny's Construction Co., Inc.

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

BRIDGING REQUIREMENTS FOR K-SERIES JOISTS

Number of Rows of Bridging***
Distances are Span Lengths
(see "Definition of Span" on page 30.)

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS
INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER
TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN A PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.

Section Numbers*	ERECTION STABILITY SPANS (SJI Spec. Section 6)		1 Row	2 Rows	3 Rows	4 Rows	5 Rows
	Depth	Span Less Than**					
1	8 10 12 14	17' 21' 23' 27'	Up thru 16'	Over 16' thru 24'	Over 24' thru 28'		
2	16	29'	Up thru 17'	Over 17' thru 25'	Over 25' thru 32'		
3	12 14 16 18 20	25' 29' 30' 31' 32'	Up thru 18'	Over 18' thru 28'	Over 28' thru 38'	Over 38' thru 40'	
4	14 16 18 20 22 24	29' 32' 32' 34' 34' 36'	Up thru 19'	Over 19' thru 28'	Over 28' thru 38'	Over 38' thru 48'	
5	12 16 18 20 22 24 26	25' 32' 33' 34' 35' 38' 38'	Up thru 19'	Over 19' thru 29'	Over 29' thru 39'	Over 39' thru 50'	Over 50' thru 52'
6	14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28	29' 33' 35' 36' 36' 39' 39' 40'	Up thru 19'	Over 19' thru 29'	Over 29' thru 39'	Over 39' thru 51'	Over 51' thru 56'
7	16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30	33' 37' 39' 40' 43' 43' 43' 44'	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 33'	Over 33' thru 45'	Over 45' thru 58'	Over 58' thru 60'
8	24 26 28 30	43' 44' 44' 45'	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 33'	Over 33' thru 45'	Over 45' thru 58'	Over 58' thru 60'
9	16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30	33' 37' 39' 40' 44' 44' 45' 45'	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 33'	Over 33' thru 46'	Over 46' thru 59'	Over 59' thru 60'
10	18 20 22 24 26 28 30	37' 41' 45' 49' 49' 49' 50'	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 37'	Over 37' thru 51'	Over 51' thru 60'	
11	22 30	45' 52'	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 38'	Over 38' thru 53'	Over 53' thru 60'	
12	24 26 28 30	49' 53' 53' 54'	Up thru 20'	Over 20' thru 39'	Over 39' thru 53'	Over 53' thru 60'	

* Last digit(s) of joist designation.

** For spans EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDING that shown above, one of the required rows, nearest mid-span, must be bolted diagonal type. Bolted diagonal bridging shall be installed and connected BEFORE releasing the hoisting lines. Refer to Specification Section 6 for handling and erection requirements.

*** See SJI Specifications 5.11 for uplift requirement, page 29.

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

K-Series Joist						
Maximum Joist Spacing for Horizontal Bridging						
*Bridging Material Size						
Equal Leg Angles						
Section Numbers**	1x7/64 r = .20"	1-1/4x7/64 r = .25"	1-1/2x7/64 r = .30"	1-3/4x7/64 r = .35"	2x1/8 r = .40"	2-1/2x5/32 r = .50"
1 thru 9	5"-0"	6"-3"	7"-6"	8"-7"	10"-0"	12"-6"
10	4"-8"	6"-3"	7"-6"	8"-7"	10"-0"	12"-6"
11 & 12	4"-0"	5"-8"	7"-6"	8"-7"	10"-0"	12"-6"

* Connection to Joist must resist 700 pounds.
** Refer to last digit(s) of Joist Designation.

K, LH & DLH Series Joist					
Maximum Joist Spacing for Diagonal Bridging					
Bridging Angle Size					
Joist Depth	1x7/64 r = .20"	1-1/4x7/64 r = .25"	1-1/2x7/64 r = .30"	1-3/4x7/64 r = .35"	2x1/8 r = .40"
12	6"-6"	8"-3"	9"-11"	11"-7"	
14	6"-6"	8"-3"	9"-11"	11"-7"	
16	6"-6"	8"-2"	9"-10"	11"-6"	
18	6"-6"	8"-2"	9"-10"	11"-6"	
20	6"-5"	8"-2"	9"-10"	11"-6"	
22	6"-4"	8"-1"	9"-10"	11"-6"	
24	6"-4"	8"-1"	9"-9"	11"-5"	
26	6"-3"	8"-0"	9"-9"	11"-5"	
28	6"-2"	8"-0"	9"-8"	11"-5"	
30	6"-2"	7"-11"	9"-8"	11"-4"	
32	6"-1"	7"-10"	9"-7"	11"-4"	13"-0"
36		7"-9"	9"-6"	11"-3"	12"-11"
40		7"-7"	9"-5"	11"-2"	12"-10"
44		7"-5"	9"-3"	11"-0"	12"-9"
48		7"-3"	9"-2"	10"-11"	12"-8"
52			9"-0"	10"-9"	12"-7"
56			8"-10"	10"-8"	12"-5"
60			8"-7"	10"-6"	12"-4"
64			8"-5"	10"-4"	12"-2"
68			8"-2"	10"-2"	12"-0"
72			8"-0"	10"-0"	11"-10"

LH-Series Joist*						
Maximum Joist Spacing for Horizontal Bridging						
Bridging Angle Size						
Section Numbers**	1x7/64 r = .20"	1-1/4x7/64 r = .25"	1-1/2x7/64 r = .30"	1-3/4x7/64 r = .35"	2x1/8 r = .40"	2-1/2x5/32 r = .50"
02,03,04	4"-7"	6"-3"	7"-6"	8"-9"	10"-0"	12"-4"
05,06	4"-1"	5"-9"	7"-6"	8"-9"	10"-0"	12"-4"
07,08	3"-9"	5"-1"	6"-8"	8"-6"	10"-0"	12"-4"
09,10		4"-6"	6"-0"	7"-8"	10"-0"	12"-4"
11,12		4"-1"	5"-5"	6"-10"	8"-11"	12"-4"
13,14		3"-9"	4"-11"	6"-3"	8"-2"	12"-4"
15,16			4"-3"	5"-5"	7"-1"	11"-0"
17			4"-0"	5"-1"	6"-8"	10"-5"

* Connection to Joist must resist 700 pounds.
** Refer to last digit(s) of Joist Designation.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN A PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.

Bridging Requirements for LH-Series and DLH-Series Joists***		
Erection Stability Spans (SJI Spec. Section 105)		
Depth	Section Number	Spans less than **
18	02	33"
	03 thru 09	37"
20	02	33"
	03	38"
	04 thru 10	41"
24	03	35"
	04	39"
	05	40"
	06	45"
	07 thru 11	49"
28	05	42"
	06	46"
	07 thru 08 09 thru 13	54" 57"
32	06 thru 07 08	47" 55"
	09 thru 15	60"
36	07 thru 08 09	47" 57"
	10 thru 15	60"
40	08 thru 16	47"
44	09 thru 17	52"
48	10 thru 17	56"

* Last two digits of joist designation.
** NOTE: Erection Stability Span = Clear span + 8". (See SJI Specifications Section 104.2) For spans EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDING that shown, one of the required rows, nearest mid-span, must be bolted diagonal type. For spans through 60 feet, the bolted diagonal bridging must be installed 60 BEFORE releasing the hoisting lines. FOR SPANS OVER 60 FEET, ALL BRIDGING ROWS MUST BE BOLTED DIAGONAL TYPE. Spans over 60 feet through 100 feet require two rows of bolted diagonal bridging to be installed, at one-third points, BEFORE releasing the hoisting lines. Spans over 100 feet require ALL rows of bolted diagonal bridging to be installed BEFORE releasing the hoisting lines.
*** All DLH-Series JOISTS REQUIRE ALL BRIDGING ROWS TO BE BOLTED DIAGONALTYPE.

Bridging Spacing		
LH-DLH Sect. Number*	Minimum Bolt Diameter**	Max. Spacing of Bridging Lines
02,03,04	3/8"	11"-0"
05,06	3/8"	12"-0"
07,08	3/8"	13"-0"
09,10	3/8"	14"-0"
11,12	3/8"	16"-0"
13,14	1/2"	16"-0"
15,16,17	1/2"	21"-0"
18,19	5/8"	26"-0"

* Last two digits of joist designation.

** Size required due to requirements as indicated for bolted diagonal bridging connections per SJI Specifications Section 104.5(e). Minimum A307 Bolt required for connection.

K SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS
TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS AND EXTENDED ENDS

Joint extensions are commonly furnished to support a variety of overhang conditions. The 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 2 1/2" (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.

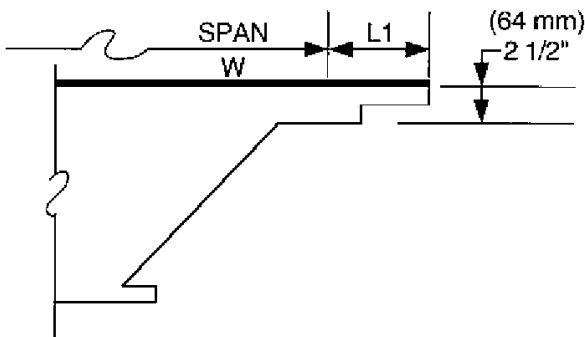
The following load tables for K-Series TOP CHORD EXTENSIONS and EXTENDED ENDS have been developed as an aid to the specifying professional. The black number in the tables is the maximum allowable uniform load in pounds per linear foot (Newton/Meter). The red number is the uniform load which will produce an approximate deflection of L1/240, where L1 is the length of the extension. The load tables are applicable for uniform loads only. If there

are concentrated loads and/or non-uniform loads, a loading diagram must be provided by the specifying professional on the structural drawings. In cases where it is not possible to meet specific job requirements with a 2-1/2" (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. If the loading diagram for any condition is not shown, the joist manufacturer will design the extension to support the uniform load indicated in the K-Series Joist Load Table for the span of the joist.

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

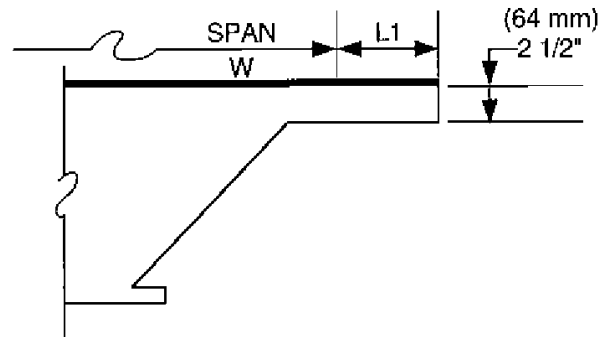
It should be noted that an "R" TYPE extension must be specified when building details dictate a 2-1/2" (64 mm) depth at the end of the extension. In the absence of specific instructions, the joist manufacturer may provide either type.

TOP CHORD EXTENSION



TOP CHORD EXTENSION - "S" TYPE
 (only top chord angles extended)

EXTENDED ROD



EXTENDED END - "R" TYPE
 (standard 2 1/2" (64 mm) end depth extended)

- W = Uniform Load
- L1 = Length of Extension beyond standard bearing
- SPAN = See page 30 for definition of Span



ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

K SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (S TYPE)											
TYPE	S in3	I in4	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					
			550	363	127	58					
S2	0.115	0.138	550	422	207	122					
			550	422	200	91					
S3	0.139	0.159	550	510	250	148					
			550	510	230	104					
S4	0.160	0.172	550	550	288	170	112				
			550	550	249	113	60				
S5	0.176	0.188	550	550	316	187	123				
			550	550	272	124	66				
S6	0.192	0.204	550	550	345	204	135				
			550	550	295	134	72				
S7	0.241	0.306	550	550	433	256	169	120			
			550	550	433	201	108	64			
S8	0.266	0.332	550	550	478	283	187	132			
			550	550	478	219	117	70			
S9	0.288	0.358	550	550	518	306	202	143	107		
			550	550	518	236	126	75	48		
S10	0.380	0.544	550	550	550	404	267	189	141	109	
			550	550	550	359	192	115	74	50	
S11	0.438	0.622	550	550	550	466	307	218	162	126	100
			550	550	550	410	220	131	84	57	41
S12	0.494	0.696	550	550	550	526	347	246	183	142	113
			550	550	550	459	246	147	94	64	45

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (R TYPE)														
TYPE	S (in3)	I (in4)	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	17
			550	550	550	550	396	236	152	103	73	54	41	32
R2	0.839	1.157	550	550	550	550	550	418	312	241	192	157	130	110
			550	550	550	550	409	244	157	107	76	56	42	33
R3	0.998	1.299	550	550	550	550	550	497	371	287	229	186	155	131
			550	550	550	550	459	271	176	120	85	63	47	37
R4	1.147	1.433	550	550	550	550	550	550	426	330	263	214	178	150
			550	550	550	550	507	302	195	132	94	69	52	41
R5	1.249	1.561	550	550	550	550	550	550	464	359	286	233	194	164
			550	550	550	550	550	329	212	144	103	75	57	44
R6	1.352	1.690	550	550	550	550	550	550	502	389	310	253	210	177
			550	550	550	550	550	357	230	156	111	82	62	48
R7	1.422	1.802	550	550	550	550	550	550	528	409	326	266	221	186
			550	550	550	550	550	380	245	167	119	87	66	51
R8	1.558	1.948	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	448	357	291	242	204
			550	550	550	550	550	411	265	180	128	94	71	55
R9	1.673	2.091	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	481	384	313	260	219
			550	550	550	550	550	442	284	194	138	101	77	59
R10	1.931	2.414	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	443	361	300	253
			550	550	550	550	550	510	328	224	159	117	89	69
R11	2.183	2.729	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	501	408	339	287
			550	550	550	550	550	550	371	253	180	132	100	78
R12	2.413	3.016	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	451	375	317
			550	550	550	550	550	550	410	279	199	146	111	86



ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (S TYPE)											
kiloNewtons per Meter (kN/m)											
TYPE	S	I	LENGTH (L1) In Millimeters								
			152	305	457	610	762	914	1067	1219	1372
	mm3	mm4									
S1	1622	36628	8.02 8.02	5.29 5.42	2.59 1.85	1.53 .84					
S2	1884	57340	8.02 8.02	6.15 8.02	3.02 2.91	1.78 1.32					
S3	2278	66181	8.02 8.02	7.44 8.02	3.64 3.35	2.15 1.51					
S4	2622	71592	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	4.20 3.63	2.48 1.64	1.63 .87				
S5	2884	78251	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	4.61 3.96	2.72 1.80	1.79 .96				
S6	3146	84911	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	5.03 4.30	2.97 1.95	1.97 1.05				
S7	3949	127367	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	6.31 6.46	3.73 2.93	2.46 1.57	1.75 .93			
S8	4359	138188	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	6.97 7.01	4.13 3.19	2.72 1.70	1.92 1.02			
S9	4719	149010	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	7.55 7.57	4.46 3.44	2.94 1.83	2.08 1.09	1.56 .70		
S10	6227	226430	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	5.89 5.23	3.89 2.80	2.75 1.67	2.05 1.07	1.59 .72	
S11	7177	258895	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	6.80 5.98	4.48 3.21	3.18 1.91	2.36 1.22	1.83 .83	1.45 .59
S12	8095	289697	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	7.67 6.69	5.06 3.59	3.59 2.14	2.67 1.37	2.07 .93	1.64 .65

TOP CHORD EXTENSION LOAD TABLE (R TYPE)														
kiloNewtons per Meter (kN/m)														
TYPE	S	I	LENGTH (L1) IN MILLIMETERS											
			152	305	457	610	762	914	1,067	1,219	1,372	1,524	1,676	1,829
	mm3	mm4												
R1	14666	465762	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 5.77	6.50 3.44	4.84 2.21	3.75 1.50	2.99 1.06	2.43 0.78	2.02 0.59	1.70 0.46
R2	13748	481579	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 5.96	6.10 3.56	4.55 2.29	3.51 1.56	2.80 1.10	2.29 0.81	1.89 0.61	1.60 0.48
R3	16354	540684	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 6.69	7.23 3.99	5.41 2.56	4.18 1.75	3.34 1.24	2.71 0.91	2.26 0.68	1.91 0.53
R4	18796	596459	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 7.39	8.02 4.40	6.24 2.84	4.81 1.92	3.83 1.37	3.12 1.00	2.59 0.75	2.18 0.59
R5	20467	649763	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 4.80	6.77 3.09	5.23 2.10	4.17 1.50	3.40 1.09	2.83 0.83	2.39 0.64
R6	22155	703430	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 5.21	7.32 3.35	5.67 2.27	4.52 1.61	3.69 1.19	3.06 0.90	2.58 0.70
R7	23300	750048	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 5.54	7.70 3.57	5.96 2.43	4.75 1.73	3.88 1.26	3.22 0.96	2.71 0.74
R8	25531	810818	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 5.99	8.02 3.86	6.53 2.62	5.21 1.86	4.24 1.37	3.53 1.03	2.97 0.80
R9	27415	870339	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 6.45	8.02 4.14	7.01 2.83	5.60 2.01	4.56 1.47	3.79 1.12	3.19 0.86
R10	31643	1004782	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 7.44	8.02 4.78	8.02 3.26	6.46 2.32	5.26 1.70	4.37 1.29	3.69 1.00
R11	35773	1135894	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 5.41	8.02 3.69	7.31 2.62	5.95 1.92	4.94 1.45	4.18 1.13
R12	39542	1255353	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 8.02	8.02 5.98	8.02 4.07	8.02 2.90	6.58 2.13	5.47 1.61	4.62 1.25



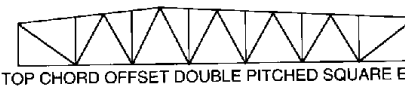
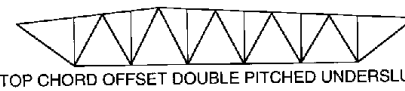
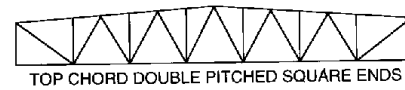
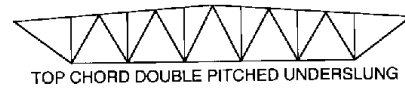
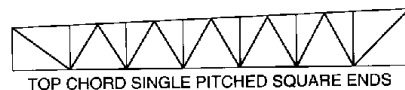
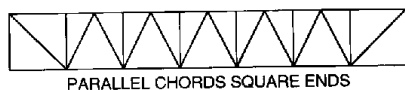
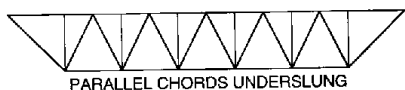
LH & DLH SERIES LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS

STANDARD TYPES

Longspan steel joists can be furnished with either underslung or square ends, with parallel chords or with single or double pitched top chords to provide sufficient slope for roof drainage.

The Longspan joist designation is determined by its nominal depth at the center of the span, except for offset double pitched joists, where the depth should be given at the ridge. A part of the designation should be either the section number or the total design load over the design live load (TL/LL given in plf).

All pitched joists will be cambered in addition to the pitch unless specified otherwise.



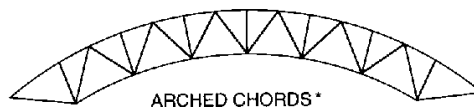
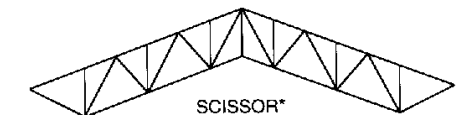
CAMBER

Non-Standard Types: The design professional shall provide on the structural drawings the amount of camber desired as a percent of live load and as a percent of dead load.

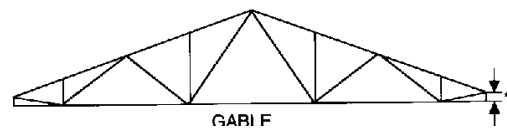
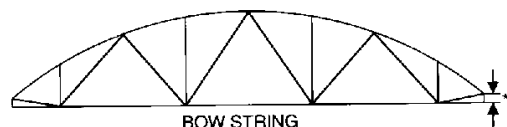
Standard Types: The camber listed in the table will be fabricated into the joists unless the design professional specifically states otherwise on the structural drawings.

NON-STANDARD TYPES

The following joists can also be supplied by Vulcraft, however, **THE DISTRICT SALES OFFICE OR MANUFACTURING FACILITY NEAREST YOU SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR ANY LIMITATIONS IN DEPTH OR LENGTH.**



*Horizontal forces due to deflections of these types need to be considered by the design professional.



**Contact Vulcraft for minimum depth at ends.

CAMBER FOR STANDARD TYPES

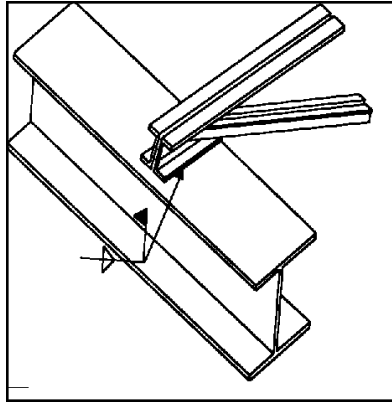
LH & DLH series joists shall have camber in accordance with the following table:***

Top Chord Length	Approx. 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)
110"-0" (33528 mm)	5" (127 mm)
120"-0" (36576 mm)	6" (152 mm)
130"-0" (39621 mm)	7" (178 mm)
140"-0" (42672 mm)	8" (203 mm)
144"-0" (43890 mm)	8 1/2" (216 mm)

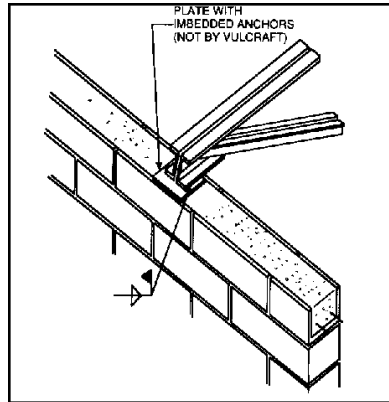
*** NOTE: If full camber is not desired near walls or other structural members please note on the structural drawings.

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

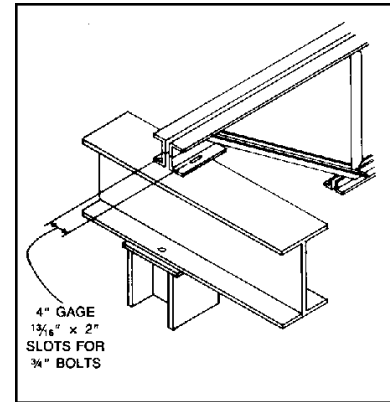
LH & DLH SERIES LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS



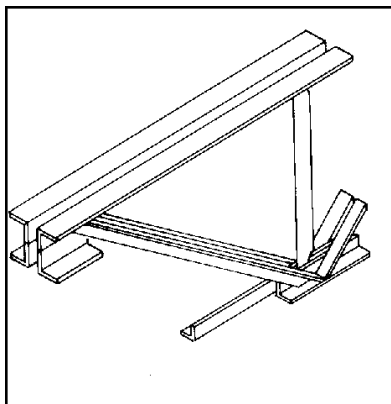
ANCHORAGE TO STEEL
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION
104.4 (b) AND 104.7 (b)



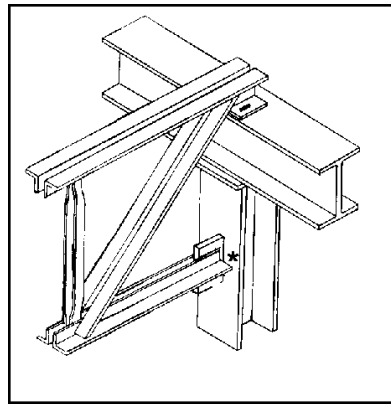
ANCHORAGE TO MASONRY
SEE SJI SPECIFICATION
104.4 (a) AND 104.7 (a)



BOLTED CONNECTION
See Note (c)
Typically required at columns

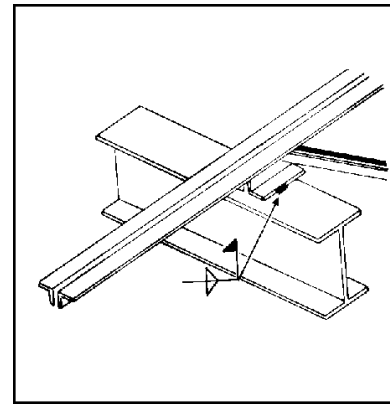


CEILING EXTENSION



BOTTOM CHORD EXTENSION

*If bottom chord extension is to be bolted or welded the specifying professional must provide axial loads on structural drawings.



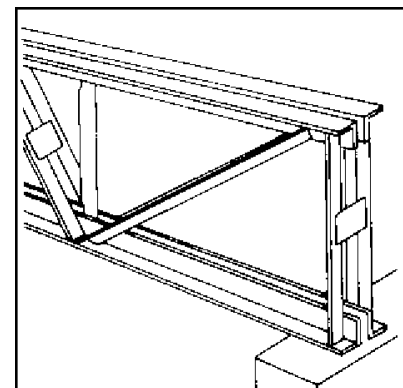
TOP CHORD EXTENSION
See Note (a)

- (a) Extended top chords or full depth cantilever ends require the special attention of the specifying professional.

The magnitude and location of the design loads to be supported, the deflection requirements, and the proper bracing shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

- (b) See SJI Specification - Section 105 for Handling and Erection of LH and DLH joists.
- (c) The Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standards (OSHA), Paragraph 1910.12 refers to Paragraph 1518.751 of "Construction Standards" which states:
"In steel framing, where bar joists are utilized, and columns are not framed in at least two directions with structural steel members, a bar joist shall be field-bolted at columns to provide lateral stability during construction."

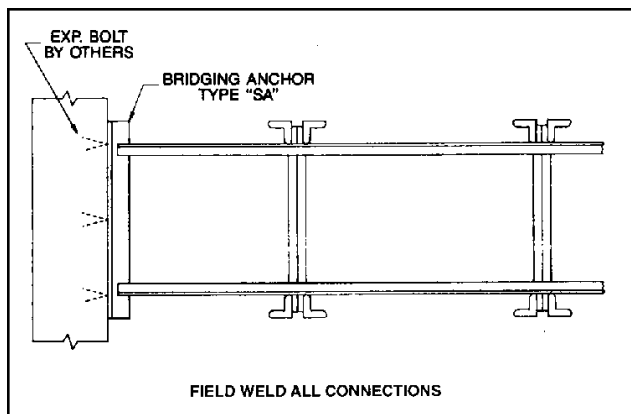
NOTE: Configurations may vary from that shown.



SQUARE END
See SJI Specification 104.5 (f).
Cross bridging required at end of bottom bearing joist.

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS

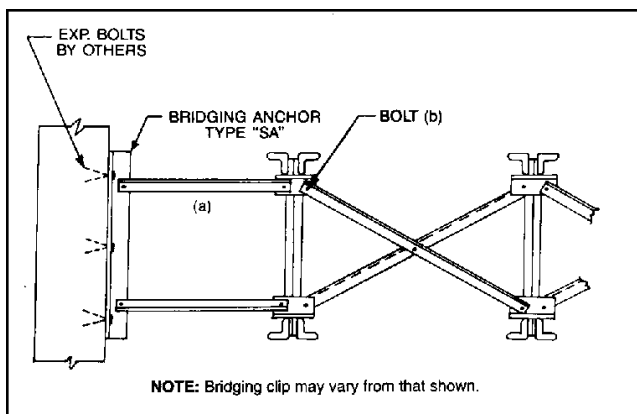
LH & DLH SERIES LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS



HORIZONTAL BRIDGING

For the proper use of horizontal bridging refer to sections 104.5(a) and 105.

NOTE: Do not weld bridging to web members. Do not hang any mechanical, electrical, etc. from bridging.



CROSS BRIDGING

(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 spacing table on page 121.

LH & DLH SERIES OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS SLOPED SEAT REQUIREMENTS

LOW END	HIGH END		
<p style="text-align: center;">A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p>	SLOPE RATE	HIGH END MINIMUM **SEAT DEPTH
		1/4:12	5 1/2"
		3/8:12	5 1/2"
		1/2:12	5 3/4"
		1:12	6"
		1 1/2:12	6 1/4"
		2:12	6 1/2"
		2 1/2:12	6 3/4"
		3:12	7"
		3 1/2:12	7 1/4"
		4:12	7 1/2"
		4 1/2:12	7 3/4"
		5:12	8"
		6:12	CONTACT VULCRAFT
		& OVER	CONTACT VULCRAFT

* 7 1/2 at 18 and 19 chord section numbers. Consult Vulcraft for information when TCX's are present.

** Add 2 1/2 to seat depths at 18 and 19 chord section numbers.

NOTES:

- (1) Depths shown are the minimums required for fabrication of sloped bearing seats.
- (2) Contact Vulcraft when required seat slope is greater than 6" in 12".
- (3) Clearance must be checked at outer edge of support as shown in detail B. Increase bearing depth as required to permit passage of 5" deep extension.
- (4) If extension depth greater than 5" is required (see detail B and D) increase bearing depths accordingly.

VULCRAFT LH & DLH SERIES / GENERAL INFORMATION

HIGH STRENGTH

ECONOMICAL

DESIGN – Vulcraft LH & DLH Series long span steel joists are designed in accordance with the specifications of the Steel Joist Institute.

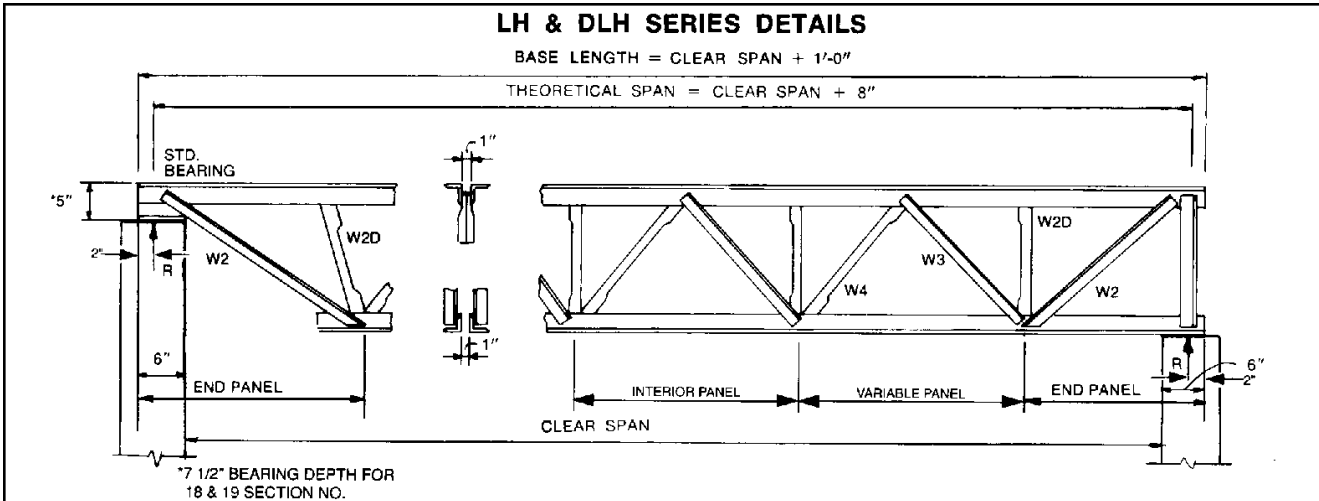
ACCESSORIES see page 41.

ROOF SPANS TO 144'-0"

FLOOR SPANS TO 120'-0"

PAINT – Vulcraft joists receive a shop-coat of rust inhibitive primer whose performance characteristics conform to those of the Steel Joist Institute specification 102.4.

SPECIFICATIONS see page 55.



MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR DIAGONAL BRIDGING					
BRIDGING ANGLE SIZE-EQUALLEG ANGLES					
JOIST DEPTH	1x7/64 (25mm x 3mm) r = .20"	1-1/4x7/64 (32mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1-1/2x7/64 (38mm x 3mm) r = .30"	1-3/4x7/64 (45mm x 3mm) r = .35"	2x1/8 (51mm x 3mm) r = .40"
32	6'-1" (1854mm)	7'-10" (2387mm)	9'-7" (2921mm)	11'-4" (3454mm)	13'-0" (3962mm)
36		7'-9" (2362mm)	9'-6" (2895 mm)	11'-3" (3429mm)	12'-11" (3973mm)
40		7'-7" (2311mm)	9'-5" (2870 mm)	11'-2" (3403mm)	12'-10" (3911mm)
44		7'-5" (2260mm)	9'-3" (2819 mm)	11'-0" (3352mm)	12'-9" (3886mm)
48		7'-3" (2209mm)	9'-2" (2794 mm)	10'-11" (3327mm)	12'-8" (3860mm)
52			9'-0" (2743 mm)	10'-9" (3276mm)	12'-7" (3835mm)
56			8'-10" (2692 mm)	10'-8" (3251mm)	12'-5" (3784mm)
60			8'-7" (2616 mm)	10'-6" (3200mm)	12'-4" (3759mm)
64			8'-5" (2565 mm)	10'-4" (3149mm)	12'-2" (3708mm)
68			8'-2" (2489 mm)	10'-2" (3098mm)	12'-0" (3657mm)
72			8'-0" (2438 mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	11'-10" (3606mm)

SECTION NUMBER*	MAX. SPACING OF LINES OF BRIDGING	HORIZONTAL BRACING FORCE	
		lbs.	(N)
02, 03, 04	11'-0" (3352mm)	400	(1779)
05 - 06	12'-0" (3657mm)	500	(2224)
07 - 08	13'-0" (3962mm)	650	(2891)
09 - 10	14'-0" (4267mm)	800	(3558)
11 - 12	16'-0" (4876mm)	1000	(4448)
13 - 14	16'-0" (4876mm)	1200	(5337)
15 - 16	21'-0" (6400mm)	1600	(7117)
17	21'-0" (6400mm)	1800	(8006)
18 - 19	26'-0" (7924mm)	2000	(8896)

NUMBER OF LINES OF BRIDGING BASED ON CLEAR SPAN.
*LAST TWO DIGITS OF JOIST DESIGNATION.

MIN. A307 BOLTREQ'D FOR CONNECTION		
SERIES	SECTION NUMBER*	A307 BOLT DIAMETER
LH/DLH	2 - 12	3/8" (9mm)
LH/DLH	13 - 17	1/2" (12mm)
DLH	18 & 19	5/8" (15mm)

*LAST TWO DIGITS OF JOIST DESIGNATION.

MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR HORIZONTAL BRIDGING						
SPANS OVER 60' REQUIRE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING						
BRIDGING ANGLE SIZE-EQUALLEG ANGLES						
SECTION NUMBER*	1x7/64 (25mm x 3mm) r = .20"	1-1/4x7/64 (32mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1-1/2x7/64 (38mm x 3mm) r = .30"	1-3/4x7/64 (45mm x 3mm) r = .35"	2x1/8 (51mm x 3mm) r = .40"	2-1/2x5/32 (64mm x 4mm) r = .50"
02, 03, 04	4'-7" (1397mm)	6'-3" (1905mm)	7'-6" (2286mm)	8'-9" (2667mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	12'-4" (3759mm)
05 - 06	4'-1" (1245mm)	5'-9" (1753mm)	7'-6" (2286mm)	8'-9" (2667mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	12'-4" (3759mm)
07 - 08	3'-9" (1143mm)	5'-1" (1549mm)	6'-8" (2032mm)	8'-6" (2590mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	12'-4" (3759mm)
09 - 10		4'-6" (1372mm)	6'-0" (1829mm)	7'-8" (2337mm)	10'-0" (3048mm)	12'-4" (3759mm)
11 - 12		4'-1" (1245mm)	5'-5" (1651mm)	6'-10" (2083mm)	8'-11" (2118mm)	12'-4" (3759mm)
13 - 14		3'-9" (1143mm)	4'-11" (1499mm)	6'-3" (1905mm)	8'-2" (2489mm)	12'-4" (3759mm)
15 - 16			4'-3" (1295mm)	5'-5" (1651mm)	7'-1" (2159mm)	11'-0" (3353mm)
17			4'-0" (1219mm)	5'-1" (1549mm)	6'-8" (2032mm)	10'-5" (3175mm)

*REFER TO THE LASTDIGITS OF JOIST DESIGNATION CONNECTION TO JOIST MUSTRESIST FORCES LISTED IN TABLE 104.5.1.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.

NOTES: 1. Special designed LH and DLH can be supplied in longer lengths. See SLH Series Page 63.

2. Additional bridging may be required when joists support standing seam roof decks. The specifying professional should require that the joist manufacturer check the system and provide bridging as required to adequately brace the joists against lateral movement. For bridging requirements due to uplift pressures refer to sect. 104.12.

**STANDARD LOAD TABLE
LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES**

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30 ksi

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 25, 1983; Revised to May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994

The black figures in the following table give the TOTAL safe uniformly-distributed load-carrying capacities in pounds per linear foot, of LH Series joists. The weight of DEAD loads, including the joists, must in all cases be deducted to determine the LIVE load-carrying capacities of the joists. The approximate DEAD load of the joists may be determined from the weights per linear foot shown in the tables.

The RED figures in this load table are the LIVE loads per linear foot of joist which will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the span. LIVE loads which will produce a deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the RED figures by 1.5. In no case shall the TOTAL load capacity of the joists be exceeded.

This load table applies to joists with either parallel chords or standard pitched top chords. When top chords are pitched, the carrying capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at the center of the span. Standard top chord pitch is 1/8 inch per foot. If pitch exceeds this standard, the load table does not apply. This load table may be used for parallel chord joists installed to a maximum slope of 1/2 inch per foot.

Where the joist span is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to 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 intersection. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this row of bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed.

Where the joist span is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to the BLUE SHADED area of the load table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersection. Hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed.

The approximate moment of inertia of the joist, in inches⁴ is: $I_j = 26.767(W_{LL})(L^3)(10^{-6})$, where W_{LL} = RED figure in the Load Table, and L = (clear span + .67) in feet.

When holes are required in top or bottom chords, the carrying capacities must be reduced in proportion to the reduction of chord areas.

The top chords are considered as being stayed laterally by floor slab or roof deck.

The approximate joist weights per linear foot shown in these tables do not include accessories.

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt. in Lbs. per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth in Inches	SAFELOAD* in Lbs. Between	CLEAR SPAN IN FEET															
				21-24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
18LH02	10	18	12000	468	442	418	391	367	345	324	306	289	273	259	245				
				313	284	259	234	212	193	175	160	147	135	124	114				
18LH03	11	18	13300	521	493	467	438	409	382	359	337	317	299	283	267				
				348	317	289	262	236	213	194	177	161	148	136	124				
18LH04	12	18	15500	604	571	535	500	469	440	413	388	365	344	325	308				
				403	367	329	296	266	242	219	200	182	167	153	141				
18LH05	15	18	17500	684	648	614	581	543	508	476	448	421	397	375	355				
				454	414	378	345	311	282	256	233	212	195	179	164				
18LH06	15	18	20700	809	749	696	648	605	566	531	499	470	443	418	396				
				526	469	419	377	3740	307	280	254	323	212	195	180				
18LH07	17	18	21500	840	809	780	726	678	635	595	559	526	496	469	444				
				553	513	476	428	386	349	317	288	264	241	222	204				
18LH08	19	18	22400	876	843	812	784	758	717	680	641	604	571	540	512				
				577	534	496	462	427	387	351	320	292	267	246	226				
18LH09	21	18	24000	936	901	868	838	810	783	759	713	671	633	598	566				
				616	571	527	491	458	418	380	346	316	289	266	245				**
			22-24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
20LH02	10	20	11300	442	437	431	410	388	365	344	325	307	291	275	262	249	237	225	215
				306	303	298	274	250	228	208	190	174	160	147	136	126	117	108	101
20LH03	11	20	12000	469	463	458	452	434	414	395	372	352	333	316	299	283	269	255	243
				337	333	317	302	280	258	238	218	200	184	169	156	143	133	123	114
20LH04	12	20	14700	574	566	558	528	496	467	440	416	393	372	353	335	318	303	289	275
				428	406	386	352	320	291	265	243	223	205	189	174	161	149	139	129
20LH05	14	20	15800	616	609	602	595	571	544	513	484	458	434	411	390	371	353	336	321
				459	437	416	395	366	337	308	281	258	238	219	202	187	173	161	150
20LH06	15	20	21100	822	791	763	723	679	635	596	560	527	497	469	444	421	399	379	361
				606	561	521	477	427	386	351	320	292	267	246	226	209	192	178	165
20LH07	17	20	22500	878	845	814	786	760	711	667	627	590	556	526	497	471	447	425	404
				647	599	556	518	484	438	398	362	331	303	278	256	236	218	202	187
20LH08	19	20	23200	908	873	842	813	785	760	722	687	654	621	588	558	530	503	479	457
				669	619	575	536	500	468	428	395	365	336	309	285	262	242	225	209
20LH09	21	20	25400	990	953	918	886	856	828	802	778	755	712	673	636	603	572	544	517
				729	675	626	581	542	507	475	437	399	366	336	309	285	264	244	227
20LH10	23	20	27400	1068	1028	991	956	924	894	865	839	814	791	748	707	670	636	604	575
				786	724	673	626	585	545	510	479	448	411	377	346	320	296	274	254



STANDARD LOAD TABLE/LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30 ksi

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt. in Lbs. per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth in Inches	SAFELOAD* in Lbs. Between		CLEAR SPAN IN FEET															
					47-59	60-64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
			40LH08	16	40	16600	16600	254	247	241	234	228	222	217	211	206	201	196	192	187
40LH09	21	40	21800	21800	332	323	315	306	298	291	283	276	269	263	256	250	244	239	233	228
40LH10	21	40	24000	24000	367	357	347	338	329	321	313	305	297	290	283	276	269	262	255	249
40LH11	22	40	26200	26200	399	388	378	368	358	349	340	332	323	315	308	300	293	286	279	273
40LH12	25	40	31900	31900	486	472	459	447	435	424	413	402	392	382	373	364	355	346	338	330
40LH13	30	40	37600	37600	573	557	542	528	514	500	487	475	463	451	440	429	419	409	399	390
40LH14	35	40	43000	43000	656	638	620	603	587	571	556	542	528	515	502	490	478	466	455	444
40LH15	36	40	48100	48100	734	712	691	671	652	633	616	599	583	567	552	538	524	511	498	486
40LH16	42	40	53000	53000	808	796	784	772	761	751	730	710	691	673	655	638	622	606	591	576
			52-59	60-72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
44LH09	19	44	20000	20000	272	265	259	253	247	242	236	231	226	221	216	211	207	202	198	194
44LH10	21	44	22100	22100	300	293	286	279	272	266	260	254	249	243	238	233	228	223	218	214
44LH11	22	44	23900	23900	325	317	310	302	295	289	282	276	269	264	258	252	247	242	236	232
44LH12	25	44	29600	29600	402	393	383	374	365	356	347	339	331	323	315	308	300	293	287	280
44LH13	30	44	35100	35100	477	466	454	444	433	423	413	404	395	386	377	369	361	353	346	338
44LH14	31	44	40400	40400	549	534	520	506	493	481	469	457	446	436	425	415	406	396	387	379
44LH15	36	44	47000	47000	639	623	608	593	579	565	551	537	524	512	500	488	476	466	455	445
44LH16	42	44	54200	54200	737	719	701	684	668	652	637	622	608	594	580	568	555	543	531	520
44LH17	47	44	58200	58200	790	780	769	759	750	732	715	699	683	667	652	638	624	610	597	584
			56-59	60-80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
48LH10	21	48	20000	20000	246	241	236	231	226	221	217	212	208	204	200	196	192	188	185	181
48LH11	22	48	21700	21700	266	260	255	249	244	239	234	229	225	220	216	212	208	204	200	196
48LH12	25	48	27400	27400	336	329	322	315	308	301	295	289	283	277	272	266	261	256	251	246
48LH13	29	48	32800	32800	402	393	384	376	368	360	353	345	338	332	325	318	312	306	300	294
48LH14	32	48	38700	38700	475	464	454	444	434	425	416	407	399	390	383	375	367	360	353	346
48LH15	36	48	44500	44500	545	533	521	510	499	488	478	468	458	448	439	430	422	413	405	397
48LH16	42	48	51300	51300	629	615	601	588	576	563	551	540	528	518	507	497	487	477	468	459
48LH17	47	48	57600	57600	706	690	675	660	646	632	619	606	593	581	569	558	547	536	525	515

* The safe uniform load for the clear spans shown in the Safe Load Column is equal to (Safe Load)/(Clear span + 0.67). (The added 0.67 feet (8 inches) is required to obtain the proper length on which the Load Tables were developed).

In no case shall the safe uniform load, for clear spans less than the minimum clear span shown in the Safe Load Column, exceed the uniform load calculated for the minimum clear span listed in the Safe Load Column.

To solve for *live* loads for clear spans shown in the Safe Load Column (or lesser clear spans), multiply the live

load of the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table + 0.67 feet)² and divide by (the actual clear span + 0.67 feet)². The live load shall *not* exceed the safe uniform load.

**IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.75(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.



**STANDARD LOAD TABLE
DEEP LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH-SERIES**

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30,000 psi

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 25, 1983; Revised to May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994

The black figures in the following table give the TOTAL safe uniformly-distributed load-carrying capacities in pounds per linear foot, of DLH-Series joists. The weight of DEAD loads, including the joists, must in all cases be deducted to determine the LIVE load-carrying capacities of the joists. The approximate DEAD load of the joists may be determined from the weights per linear foot shown in the tables. All loads shown are for roof construction only.

The RED figures in this load table are the LIVE loads per linear foot of joist which will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the span. LIVE loads which will produce a deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the RED figures by 1.5. In no case shall the TOTAL load capacity of the joist be exceeded.

This load table applies to joists with either parallel chords or standard pitched top chords. When top chords are pitched, the carrying capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at center of the span. Standard top chord pitch is 1/8 inch per foot. If pitch exceeds this standard, the load table does not apply. This load table may be used for parallel chord joists installed to a maximum slope of 1/2 inch per foot.

All rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at the chords and intersections.

Where the span of the joist is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to the BLUE SHADED area of the load table hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed.

Where the span of the joist is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to the GRAY SHADED area of the load table hoisting cables shall not be released until all rows of bridging are completely installed.

The approximate moment of inertia of the joist, in inches⁴ $I_j = 26.767(W_{LL}(L^3)(10^{-6})$, where W_{LL} = RED figure in the Load Table, and L = (clear span + .67) in feet.

When holes are required in top or bottom chords, the carrying capacities must be reduced in proportion to the reduction of chord areas.

The top chords are considered as being stayed laterally by the roof deck.

The approximate joist weights per linear foot shown in these tables do not include accessories.

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt. in Lbs. per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth in Inches	SAFELOAD* in Lbs. Between	CLEAR SPAN IN FEET															
				61-88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
52DLH10	25	52	26700	298	291	285	279	273	267	261	256	251	246	241	236	231	227	223	218
				171	165	159	154	150	1475	140	136	132	128	124	120	116	114	110	107
52DLH11	26	52	29300	327	320	313	306	299	293	287	281	275	270	264	259	254	249	244	240
				187	181	174	169	164	158	153	149	144	140	135	132	128	124	120	117
52DLH12	29	52	32700	365	357	349	342	334	327	320	314	307	301	295	289	284	278	273	268
				204	197	191	185	179	173	168	163	158	153	149	144	140	135	132	128
52DLH13	34	52	39700	443	433	424	414	406	397	389	381	373	366	358	351	344	338	331	325
				247	239	231	224	216	209	203	197	191	185	180	174	170	164	159	155
52DLH14	39	52	45400	507	497	486	476	466	457	447	438	430	421	413	405	397	390	382	375
				276	266	258	249	242	234	227	220	213	207	201	194	189	184	178	173
52DLH15	42	52	51000	569	557	545	533	522	511	500	490	480	470	461	451	443	434	426	418
				311	301	291	282	272	264	256	247	240	233	226	219	213	207	201	195
52DLH16	45	52	55000	614	601	588	575	563	551	540	528	518	507	497	487	478	468	459	451
				346	335	324	314	304	294	285	276	267	260	252	245	237	230	224	217
52DLH17	52	52	63300	706	691	676	661	647	634	620	608	595	583	572	560	549	539	528	518
				395	381	369	357	346	335	324	315	304	296	286	279	270	263	255	247
				66-96															
				97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
56DLH11	26	56	28100	288	283	277	272	267	262	257	253	248	244	239	235	231	227	223	219
				169	163	158	153	149	145	140	136	133	129	125	122	118	115	113	110
56DLH12	30	56	32300	331	324	318	312	306	300	295	289	284	278	273	268	263	259	254	249
				184	178	173	168	163	158	153	150	145	141	137	133	130	126	123	119
56DLH13	34	56	39100	401	394	386	379	372	365	358	351	344	338	331	325	319	314	308	303
				223	216	209	204	197	191	186	181	175	171	166	161	157	152	149	145
56DLH14	39	56	44200	453	444	435	427	419	411	403	396	388	381	375	368	361	355	349	343
				249	242	234	228	221	214	209	202	196	190	186	181	175	171	167	162
56DLH15	42	56	50500	518	508	498	488	478	469	460	451	443	434	426	419	411	403	396	389
				281	272	264	256	248	242	234	228	221	215	209	204	198	192	188	182
56DLH16	46	56	54500	559	548	537	526	516	506	496	487	478	469	460	452	444	436	428	420
				313	304	294	285	277	269	262	254	247	240	233	227	221	214	209	204
56DLH17	51	56	62800	643	630	618	605	594	582	571	560	549	539	529	520	510	501	492	483
				356	345	335	325	316	306	298	289	281	273	266	258	251	245	238	231



STANDARD LOAD TABLE/DEEP LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH SERIES

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30 ksi

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt. in Lbs. per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth in Inches	SAFELOAD* in Lbs. Between		CLEAR SPAN IN FEET															
			70-99	100-104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
			75-99	100-112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
60DLH12	29	60	31100	31100	295 168	289 163	284 158	279 154	274 150	270 146	265 142	261 138	256 134	252 131	248 128	244 124	240 121	236 118	232 115	228 113
60DLH13	35	60	37800	37800	358 203	351 197	345 191	339 187	333 181	327 176	322 171	316 167	311 163	306 158	301 154	296 151	291 147	286 143	282 139	277 135
60DLH14	40	60	42000	42000	398 216	391 210	383 205	376 199	370 193	363 189	356 183	350 178	344 173	338 170	332 165	327 161	321 156	316 152	310 149	305 145
60DLH15	43	60	49300	49300	467 255	458 248	450 242	442 235	434 228	427 223	419 216	412 210	405 205	398 200	392 194	385 190	379 185	373 180	367 175	361 171
60DLH16	46	60	54200	54200	513 285	504 277	494 269	485 262	476 255	468 247	460 241	451 235	444 228	436 223	428 217	421 211	414 206	407 201	400 196	393 190
60DLH17	52	60	62300	62300	590 324	579 315	569 306	558 298	548 290	538 283	529 275	519 267	510 261	501 254	493 247	484 241	476 235	468 228	460 223	453 217
60DLH18	59	60	71900	71900	681 366	668 357	656 346	644 337	632 327	621 319	610 310	599 303	589 294	578 286	568 279	559 272	549 266	540 259	531 252	522 246
64DLH12	31	64	30000	30000	264 153	259 150	255 146	251 142	247 138	243 135	239 132	235 129	231 125	228 122	224 119	221 116	218 114	214 111	211 109	208 106
64DLH13	34	64	36400	36400	321 186	315 181	310 176	305 171	300 168	295 163	291 159	286 155	281 152	277 148	273 144	269 141	264 137	260 134	257 131	253 128
64DLH14	40	64	41700	41700	367 199	360 193	354 189	349 184	343 179	337 174	332 171	326 166	321 162	316 158	311 154	306 151	301 147	296 143	292 140	287 136
64DLH15	43	64	47800	47800	421 234	414 228	407 223	400 217	394 211	387 206	381 201	375 196	369 191	363 187	358 182	352 177	347 173	341 170	336 165	331 161
64DLH16	46	64	53800	53800	474 262	466 254	458 248	450 242	443 235	435 229	428 224	421 218	414 213	407 208	401 203	394 198	388 193	382 189	376 184	370 180
64DLH17	52	64	62000	62000	546 298	536 290	527 283	518 275	509 268	501 262	492 255	484 248	476 243	468 237	461 231	454 226	446 220	439 215	432 210	426 205
64DLH18	59	64	71600	71600	630 337	619 328	608 320	598 311	587 304	578 296	568 288	559 282	549 274	540 267	532 261	523 255	515 249	507 243	499 237	491 232
68DLH13	37	68	35000	35000	288 171	284 168	279 164	275 159	271 155	267 152	263 149	259 145	255 142	252 138	248 135	244 133	241 130	237 127	234 124	231 121
68DLH14	40	68	40300	40300	332 184	327 179	322 175	317 171	312 167	308 163	303 159	299 155	294 152	290 148	286 145	281 141	277 138	273 135	269 133	266 130
68DLH15	40	68	45200	45200	372 206	365 201	360 196	354 191	348 187	343 182	337 178	332 174	327 170	322 166	317 162	312 158	308 155	303 152	299 149	294 145
68DLH16	49	68	53600	53600	441 242	433 236	427 230	420 225	413 219	407 214	400 209	394 204	388 199	382 195	376 190	371 186	365 182	360 178	354 174	349 171
68DLH17	55	68	60400	60400	497 275	489 268	481 262	474 256	467 249	460 244	453 238	446 232	439 228	433 222	427 217	420 212	414 208	408 203	397 198	397 194
68DLH18	61	68	69900	69900	575 311	566 304	557 297	549 289	540 283	532 276	524 269	516 263	508 257	501 251	493 246	486 240	479 234	472 228	465 223	459 219
68DLH19	67	68	80500	80500	662 353	651 344	641 336	631 328	621 320	611 313	601 305	592 298	583 291	574 285	565 278	557 272	548 266	540 260	532 254	525 248
72DLH14	41	72	39200	39200	303 171	298 167	294 163	290 159	285 155	281 152	277 149	274 146	270 143	266 139	262 136	259 133	255 131	252 128	248 128	245 129
72DLH15	44	72	44900	44900	347 191	342 187	336 183	331 178	326 174	322 171	317 167	312 163	308 160	303 156	299 152	295 150	291 147	286 143	282 140	279 137
72DLH16	50	72	51900	51900	401 225	395 219	390 214	384 209	378 205	373 200	368 196	363 191	358 188	353 183	348 179	343 175	338 171	334 169	329 165	325 161
72DLH17	56	72	58400	58400	451 256	445 250	438 245	432 239	426 233	420 228	414 224	408 218	402 213	397 209	391 205	386 200	381 196	376 191	371 188	366 184
72DLH18	59	72	68400	68400	528 289	520 283	512 276	505 270	497 265	490 258	483 252	479 247	470 242	463 236	457 231	450 227	444 222	438 217	432 212	426 209
72DLH19	70	72	80200	80200	619 328	609 321	600 313	590 306	582 300	573 293	565 286	557 280	549 274	541 268	533 263	526 257	518 251	511 247	504 241	497 236

*The safe uniform load for the clear spans shown in the Safe Load Column is equal to (Safe Load)/(Clear span + 0.67). (The added 0.67 feet (8 inches) is required to obtain the proper length on which the Load Tables were developed).

In no case shall the safe uniform load, for clear spans less than the minimum clear span shown in the Safe Load Column, exceed the uniform load calculated for the minimum clear span listed in the Safe Load Column.

To solve for *live* loads for clear spans shown in the Safe Load Column (or lesser clear spans), multiply the live load of the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table + 0.67 feet)² and divide by (the actual clear span + 0.67 feet)². The live load shall not exceed the safe uniform load.



Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994

The black figures in the following table give the TOTAL safe uniformly-distributed load-carrying capacities, in kilonewton per meter, of LH-Series Joists. The weight (kn/m) of DEAD loads, including the joists, must in all cases be deducted to determine the LIVE load-carrying capacities of the joists. The approximate DEAD load of the joists may be determined from the weights per linear foot shown in the tables.

The RED figures in this load table are the LIVE loads (kiloNewtons per meter) of joist which will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the span. LIVE loads which will produce a deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the RED figures by 1.5. In no case shall the TOTAL load capacity of the joists be exceeded.

This load table applies to joists with either parallel chords or standard pitched top chords. When top chords are pitched, the carrying capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at the center of the span. Standard top chord pitch is 1:96. If pitch exceeds this standard, the load table does not apply. This load table may be used for parallel chord joists installed to a maximum slope of 1:24.

Where the joist span is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to 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 intersection. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this row of bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed.

Where the joist span is equal to or greater than the span corresponding to the BLUE SHADED area of the load table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersection. Hoisting cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed.

When holes are required in top or bottom chords, the carrying capacities must be reduced in proportion to reduction of chord areas.

The top chords are considered as being stayed laterally by floor slab or roof deck.

The approximate joist weights (kg/m) and mass (kN/m) shown in these tables do not include accessories.

The approximate moment of inertia of the joist, in(mm⁴) is:

$I_j = 2.6953 (W_{LL})(L^3)(10^{-5})$, where W_{LL} = RED figure in the Load Table; L = (Span + 204) in millimeters.

**** IMPORTANT NOTICE ****

BASED UPON FINDINGS OF INDUSTRY SPONSORED RESEARCH, THE STEEL JOIST INSTITUTE HAS DEVELOPED NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF ERECTION STABILITY BRIDGING. THE NEW SJI SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING TO BE INSTALLED FOR SOME K-SERIES AND LH-SERIES JOISTS BEFORE SLACKENING THE HOISTING LINES. THE JOIST SPANS REQUIRING THIS STABILITY BRIDGING ARE SHADED IN THE LOAD TABLES.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926 (c)2 TO MEAN ALL FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.



**STANDARD LOAD TABLE IN METRIC UNITS/OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES
SAFE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD IN KILONEWTONS/METER**

Joist Designation	Approx. Mass (kN / m)	Approx. Mass (kg / m)	Depth (mm)	SAFE LOAD* In kN Between	CLEAR SPAN (mm)																
					6400-7315	7619	7924	8229	8534	8839	9144	9448	9753	10058	10363	10668	10972				
18LH02	0.15	15	457	53.3	6.82 4.56	6.45 4.14	6.10 3.77	5.70 3.41	5.35 3.09	5.03 2.81	4.72 2.55	4.46 2.33	4.21 2.14	3.98 1.97	3.77 1.80	3.57 1.66					
18LH03	0.16	16	457	59.1	7.60 5.07	7.19 4.62	6.81 4.21	6.39 3.82	5.96 3.44	5.57 3.10	5.23 2.83	4.91 2.58	4.62 2.34	4.36 2.15	4.13 1.98	3.89 1.80					
18LH04	0.18	18	457	68.9	8.81 5.88	8.33 5.35	7.80 4.80	7.29 4.31	6.84 3.88	6.42 3.53	6.02 3.19	5.66 2.91	5.32 2.65	5.02 2.43	4.74 2.23	4.49 2.05					
18LH05	0.22	22	457	77.8	9.98 6.62	9.45 6.04	8.96 5.51	8.47 5.03	7.92 4.53	7.41 4.11	6.94 3.73	6.53 3.40	6.14 3.09	5.79 2.84	5.47 2.61	5.18 2.39					
18LH06	0.22	22	457	92.0	11.80 7.67	10.93 6.84	10.15 6.11	9.45 5.50	8.82 4.96	8.26 4.48	7.74 4.08	7.28 3.70	6.85 3.38	6.46 3.09	6.10 2.84	5.77 2.62					
18LH07	0.25	25	457	95.6	12.25 8.07	11.8 7.48	11.38 6.94	10.59 6.24	9.89 5.63	9.26 5.09	8.68 4.62	8.15 4.20	7.67 3.85	7.23 3.51	6.84 3.23	6.47 2.97					
18LH08	0.28	28	457	99.6	12.78 8.42	12.3 7.79	11.85 7.23	11.44 6.23	11.06 6.23	10.46 5.64	9.92 5.12	9.35 4.67	8.81 4.26	8.33 3.89	7.88 3.59	7.47 3.29					
18LH09	0.31	31	457	106.7	13.65 8.98	13.14 8.33	12.66 7.69	12.22 7.16	11.82 6.68	11.42 6.10	11.07 5.54	10.4 5.04	9.79 4.61	9.23 4.21	8.72 3.88	8.26 3.57					
																				**	
					6705-7315	7619	7924	8229	8534	8839	9144	9448	9753	10058	10363	10668	10972	11277	11582	11887	12192
20LH02	0.15	15	508	50.2	6.45 4.46	6.37 4.42	6.28 4.34	5.98 3.99	5.66 3.64	5.32 3.32	5.02 3.03	4.74 2.77	4.48 2.53	4.24 2.33	4.01 2.14	3.82 1.98	3.63 1.83	3.45 1.70	3.28 1.57	3.13 1.47	
20LH03	0.16	16	508	53.3	6.84 4.91	6.75 4.85	6.68 4.62	6.59 4.40	6.33 4.08	6.04 3.76	5.76 3.47	5.42 3.18	5.13 2.91	4.85 2.68	4.61 2.46	4.36 2.27	4.13 2.08	3.92 1.94	3.72 1.79	3.54 1.66	
20LH04	0.18	18	508	65.3	8.37 6.24	8.26 5.92	8.14 5.63	7.70 5.13	7.23 4.67	6.81 4.24	6.42 3.86	6.07 3.54	5.73 3.25	5.42 2.99	5.15 2.75	4.88 2.53	4.64 2.34	4.42 2.17	4.21 2.02	4.01 1.88	
20LH05	0.20	21	508	70.2	8.98 6.69	8.88 6.37	8.78 6.07	8.68 5.76	8.33 5.34	7.93 4.91	7.48 4.49	7.06 4.10	6.68 3.76	6.33 3.47	5.99 3.19	5.69 2.94	5.41 2.72	5.15 2.52	4.90 2.34	4.68 2.18	
20LH06	0.22	22	508	93.8	11.99 8.84	11.54 8.18	11.13 7.60	10.55 6.96	9.90 6.23	9.26 5.63	8.69 5.12	8.17 4.67	7.69 4.26	7.25 3.89	6.84 3.59	6.47 3.29	6.14 3.05	5.82 2.80	5.53 2.59	5.26 2.40	
20LH07	0.25	25	508	100.0	12.81 9.44	12.33 8.74	11.87 8.11	11.47 7.55	11.09 7.06	10.37 6.39	9.73 5.80	9.15 5.28	8.61 4.83	8.11 4.42	7.67 4.05	7.25 3.73	6.87 3.44	6.52 3.18	6.20 2.94	5.89 2.72	
20LH08	0.28	28	508	103.1	13.25 9.76	12.74 9.03	12.28 8.39	11.86 7.82	11.45 7.29	11.09 6.82	10.53 6.24	10.02 5.76	9.54 5.32	9.06 4.90	8.58 4.50	8.14 4.15	7.73 3.82	7.34 3.53	6.99 3.28	6.66 3.05	
20LH09	0.31	31	508	112.9	14.44 10.63	13.9 9.85	13.39 9.13	12.93 8.47	12.49 7.90	12.08 7.39	11.7 6.93	11.35 6.37	11.01 5.82	10.39 5.34	9.82 4.90	9.28 4.50	8.80 4.15	8.34 3.85	7.93 3.56	7.54 3.31	
20LH10	0.34	34	508	121.8	15.58 11.47	15.00 10.56	14.46 9.82	13.95 9.13	13.48 8.53	13.04 7.95	12.62 7.44	12.24 6.99	11.87 6.53	11.54 5.99	10.91 5.50	10.31 5.04	9.77 4.67	9.28 4.31	8.81 3.99	8.39 3.70	
					8534-9753	10058	10363	10668	10972	11277	11582	11887	12192	12496	12801	13106	13411	13715	14020	14325	14630
24LH03	0.16	16	610	51.1	4.99 3.42	4.94 3.29	4.90 3.18	4.71 2.97	4.48 2.74	4.27 2.55	4.07 2.36	3.89 2.21	3.72 2.05	3.56 1.92	3.41 1.80	3.26 1.69	3.13 1.59	3.02 1.48	2.90 1.40	2.78 1.31	
24LH04	0.18	18	610	62.7	6.11 4.20	5.80 3.86	5.53 3.59	5.25 3.31	5.00 3.06	4.77 2.84	4.55 2.65	4.34 2.46	4.15 2.30	3.98 2.15	3.82 2.01	3.66 1.89	3.51 1.78	3.37 1.66	3.23 1.56	3.12 1.47	
24LH05	0.19	19	610	67.1	6.55 4.49	6.50 4.33	6.42 4.15	6.11 3.85	5.82 3.56	5.54 3.29	5.29 3.06	5.06 2.86	4.83 2.65	4.62 2.49	4.43 2.33	4.24 2.18	4.08 2.05	3.92 1.92	3.76 1.80	3.61 1.70	
24LH06	0.23	24	610	90.2	8.81 5.99	8.44 5.57	8.09 5.19	7.73 4.83	7.35 4.46	7.00 4.14	6.66 3.83	6.37 3.57	6.08 3.32	5.82 3.07	5.56 2.87	5.31 2.68	5.07 2.51	4.87 2.34	4.67 2.21	4.48 2.07	
24LH07	0.25	25	610	99.1	9.70 6.59	9.31 6.14	8.94 5.73	8.58 5.35	8.24 5.00	7.89 4.67	7.53 4.33	7.16 4.02	6.82 3.75	6.50 3.48	6.21 3.25	5.93 3.03	5.67 2.84	5.44 2.65	5.21 2.49	5.00 2.34	
24LH08	0.26	27	610	105.8	10.31 7.00	9.88 6.52	9.47 6.07	9.07 5.66	8.71 5.28	8.34 4.93	7.95 4.58	7.58 4.26	7.25 3.96	6.93 3.70	6.64 3.47	6.34 3.23	6.08 3.03	5.83 2.86	5.60 2.68	5.38 2.52	
24LH09	0.31	31	610	124.5	12.14 8.20	11.79 7.73	11.45 7.31	11.14 6.71	10.66 6.18	10.15 5.73	9.67 5.29	9.22 4.91	8.78 4.56	8.37 4.26	7.99 3.96	7.64 3.70	7.31 3.47	7.00 3.25	6.71 3.05	6.43 2.86	
24LH10	0.34	34	610	131.6	12.87 8.69	12.49 8.15	12.14 7.70	11.80 7.29	11.49 6.91	11.2 6.40	10.75 5.92	10.24 5.51	9.74 5.12	9.29 4.75	8.87 4.43	8.49 4.15	8.11 3.88	7.77 3.63	7.45 3.41	7.15 3.21	
24LH11	0.36	37	610	138.7	13.52 9.10	13.13 8.58	12.76 8.09	12.41 7.66	12.09 7.26	11.77 6.88	11.48 6.55	11.20 6.10	10.71 5.66	10.23 5.26	9.79 4.91	9.36 4.59	8.98 4.29	8.61 4.02	8.27 3.77	7.93 3.54	

**** IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.**



**STANDARD LOAD TABLE IN METRIC UNITS/OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES
SAFE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD IN KILOWEIGHTS/METER**

Joist Designation	Approx. Mass (kN / m)	Approx. Mass (kg / m)	Depth (mm)	SAFE LOAD* In kN Between **	CLEAR SPAN (mm)															
					12496	12801	13106	13411	13715	14020	14325	14630	14935	15239	15544	15849	16154	16459	16764	17068
28LH05	0.19	19	711	62.2	4.91	4.71	4.52	4.33	4.17	4.01	3.86	3.72	3.57	3.45	3.32	3.21	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.81
28LH06	0.23	24	711	82.7	6.53	6.26	6.01	5.76	5.53	5.31	5.10	4.91	4.72	4.56	4.39	4.24	4.10	3.95	3.82	3.69
28LH07	0.25	25	711	93.4	7.36	7.06	6.77	6.49	6.23	5.98	5.74	5.53	5.32	5.13	4.94	4.77	4.61	4.45	4.30	4.15
28LH08	0.26	27	711	100.0	7.88	7.54	7.23	6.93	6.65	6.39	6.12	5.88	5.64	5.41	5.21	5.02	4.83	4.65	4.49	4.33
28LH09	0.31	31	711	123.2	9.73	9.32	8.93	8.55	8.21	7.88	7.57	7.28	7.01	6.75	6.50	6.27	6.05	5.85	5.64	5.45
28LH10	0.34	34	711	134.7	10.63	10.27	9.90	9.50	9.12	8.75	8.40	8.08	7.77	7.48	7.22	6.96	6.71	6.47	6.26	6.05
28LH11	0.36	37	711	144.5	11.38	11.12	10.74	10.37	9.95	9.55	9.17	8.82	8.49	8.18	7.88	7.60	7.32	7.07	6.82	6.61
28LH12	0.39	40	711	158.8	12.50	12.21	11.93	11.67	11.41	11.17	10.75	10.34	9.95	9.57	9.22	8.88	8.56	8.26	7.96	7.69
28LH13	0.44	45	711	165.4	13.06	12.75	12.46	12.18	11.90	11.66	11.41	11.17	10.96	10.53	10.12	9.74	9.38	9.04	8.72	8.42
32LH06	0.20	21	813	74.2	4.93	4.75	4.59	4.43	4.29	4.14	4.01	3.88	3.75	3.63	3.53	3.41	3.31	3.21	3.12	3.03
32LH07	0.23	24	813	83.6	5.53	5.34	5.15	4.97	4.8	4.64	4.49	4.34	4.2	4.07	3.95	3.82	3.7	3.6	3.50	3.40
32LH08	0.25	25	813	90.7	5.99	5.79	5.58	5.38	5.21	5.03	4.85	4.69	4.55	4.40	4.27	4.14	4.01	3.89	3.77	3.67
32LH09	0.31	31	813	113.8	7.53	7.26	7.00	6.75	6.52	6.30	6.10	5.89	5.70	5.53	5.35	5.19	5.03	4.88	4.74	4.59
32LH10	0.31	31	813	125.8	8.33	8.02	7.74	7.47	7.22	6.97	6.74	6.49	6.27	6.07	5.86	5.67	5.48	5.31	5.15	4.99
32LH11	0.35	36	813	137.8	9.12	8.78	8.46	8.17	7.89	7.61	7.36	7.12	6.90	6.68	6.46	6.26	6.07	5.88	5.69	5.51
32LH12	0.39	40	813	161.9	10.71	10.39	10.04	9.69	9.35	9.03	8.72	8.43	8.15	7.89	7.64	7.41	7.18	6.96	6.75	6.55
32LH13	0.44	45	813	180.5	11.92	11.68	11.45	11.25	10.82	10.43	10.06	9.71	9.38	9.06	8.75	8.47	8.20	7.93	7.69	7.45
32LH14	0.48	49	813	185.9	12.30	12.05	11.82	11.60	11.38	11.17	10.77	10.4	10.04	9.70	9.38	9.07	8.78	8.50	8.23	7.98
32LH15	0.51	52	813	192.1	12.69	12.44	12.21	11.98	11.74	11.54	11.32	11.13	10.94	10.58	10.23	9.89	9.57	9.26	8.98	8.71
36LH07	0.23	24	914	74.7	4.26	4.13	3.99	3.88	3.76	3.66	3.56	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.18	3.09	3.02	2.93	2.86	2.78
36LH08	0.26	27	914	82.2	4.68	4.53	4.40	4.27	4.14	4.02	3.91	3.79	3.69	3.59	3.48	3.40	3.31	3.22	3.13	3.05
36LH09	0.31	31	914	105.4	5.99	5.80	5.63	5.45	5.29	5.13	4.99	4.85	4.71	4.58	4.46	4.33	4.21	4.11	4.01	3.89
36LH10	0.31	31	914	116.0	6.62	6.42	6.21	6.02	5.85	5.67	5.51	5.35	5.21	5.06	4.93	4.78	4.67	4.53	4.42	4.30
36LH11	0.34	34	914	126.7	7.22	7.00	6.78	6.58	6.39	6.20	6.01	5.85	5.67	5.51	5.37	5.22	5.07	4.94	4.81	4.69
36LH12	0.36	37	914	151.6	8.65	8.39	8.12	7.88	7.63	7.41	7.19	6.97	6.77	6.56	6.37	6.18	6.01	5.83	5.67	5.51
36LH13	0.44	45	914	178.3	10.17	9.85	9.54	9.25	8.97	8.69	8.44	8.20	7.96	7.74	7.53	7.32	7.12	6.93	6.75	6.58
36LH14	0.53	54	914	196.6	11.20	11.01	10.63	10.3	9.96	9.64	9.35	9.06	8.78	8.52	8.27	8.04	7.80	7.58	7.36	7.18
36LH15	0.53	54	914	207.2	11.80	11.6	11.39	11.22	10.85	10.52	10.18	9.88	9.57	9.29	9.01	8.75	8.50	8.27	8.04	7.82

**** IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.**



STANDARD LOAD TABLE IN METRIC UNITS/OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES SAFE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD IN KILONEWTONS/METER

Joist Designation	Approx. Mass (kN / m)	Approx. Mass (kg / m)	Depth (mm)	SAFE LOAD* In kN Between		CLEAR SPAN (mm)																
				14326-17983	18288-19507	19812	20116	20421	20726	21031	21336	21640	21945	22250	22555	22860	23164	23469	23774	24079	24384	
40LH08	0.23	24	1016	73.8	73.8	3.70	3.60	3.51	3.41	3.32	3.23	3.16	3.07	3.00	2.93	2.86	2.80	2.72	2.67	2.59	2.53	
40LH09	0.31	31	1016	96.9	96.9	4.84	4.71	4.59	4.46	4.34	4.24	4.13	4.02	3.92	3.83	3.73	3.64	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.32	
40LH10	0.31	31	1016	106.7	106.7	5.35	5.21	5.06	4.93	4.80	4.68	4.56	4.45	4.33	4.23	4.13	4.02	3.92	3.82	3.72	3.63	
40LH11	0.32	33	1016	116.5	116.5	5.82	5.66	5.51	5.37	5.22	5.09	4.96	4.84	4.71	4.59	4.49	4.37	4.27	4.17	4.07	3.98	
40LH12	0.36	37	1016	141.8	141.8	7.09	6.88	6.69	6.52	6.34	6.18	6.02	5.86	5.72	5.57	5.44	5.31	5.18	5.04	4.93	4.81	
40LH13	0.44	45	1016	167.2	167.2	8.36	8.12	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.29	7.10	6.93	6.75	6.58	6.42	6.26	6.11	5.96	5.82	5.69	
40LH14	0.51	52	1016	191.2	191.2	9.57	9.31	9.04	8.80	8.56	8.33	8.11	7.90	7.70	7.51	7.32	7.15	6.97	6.80	6.64	6.47	
40LH15	0.53	54	1016	213.9	213.9	10.71	10.39	10.08	9.79	9.51	9.23	8.98	8.74	8.50	8.27	8.05	7.85	7.64	7.45	7.26	7.09	
40LH16	0.61	63	1016	235.7	235.7	11.79	11.61	11.44	11.26	11.10	10.96	10.65	10.36	10.08	9.82	9.55	9.31	9.07	8.84	8.62	8.40	
44LH09	0.28	28	1118	88.9	88.9	3.96	3.86	3.77	3.69	3.60	3.53	3.44	3.37	3.29	3.22	3.15	3.07	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.83	
44LH10	0.31	31	1118	98.3	98.3	4.37	4.27	4.17	4.07	3.96	3.88	3.79	3.7	3.63	3.54	3.47	3.40	3.32	3.25	3.18	3.12	
44LH11	0.32	33	1118	106.3	106.3	4.74	4.62	4.52	4.40	4.30	4.21	4.11	4.02	3.92	3.85	3.76	3.67	3.60	3.53	3.44	3.38	
44LH12	0.36	37	1118	131.6	131.6	5.86	5.73	5.58	5.45	5.32	5.19	5.06	4.94	4.83	4.71	4.59	4.49	4.37	4.27	4.18	4.08	
44LH13	0.44	45	1118	156.1	156.1	6.96	6.80	6.62	6.47	6.31	6.17	6.02	5.89	5.76	5.63	5.50	5.38	5.26	5.15	5.04	4.93	
44LH14	0.45	46	1118	179.7	179.7	8.01	7.79	7.58	7.38	7.19	7.01	6.84	6.66	6.50	6.36	6.20	6.05	5.92	5.77	5.64	5.53	
44LH15	0.53	54	1118	209.0	209.0	9.32	9.09	8.87	8.65	8.44	8.24	8.04	7.83	7.64	7.47	7.29	7.12	6.94	6.80	6.64	6.49	
44LH16	0.61	63	1118	241.0	241.0	10.75	10.49	10.23	9.98	9.74	9.51	9.29	9.07	8.87	8.66	8.46	8.28	8.09	7.92	7.74	7.58	
44LH17	0.69	70	1118	258.8	258.8	11.52	11.38	11.22	11.07	10.94	10.68	10.43	10.20	9.96	9.73	9.51	9.31	9.10	8.90	8.71	8.52	
48LH10	0.31	31	1219	88.9	88.9	3.59	3.51	3.44	3.37	3.29	3.22	3.16	3.09	3.03	2.97	2.91	2.86	2.80	2.74	2.69	2.64	
48LH11	0.32	33	1219	96.5	96.5	3.88	3.79	3.72	3.63	3.56	3.48	3.41	3.34	3.28	3.21	3.15	3.09	3.03	2.97	2.91	2.86	
48LH12	0.36	37	1219	121.8	121.8	4.90	4.80	4.69	4.59	4.49	4.39	4.30	4.21	4.13	4.04	3.96	3.88	3.80	3.73	3.66	3.59	
48LH13	0.42	43	1219	145.9	145.9	5.86	5.73	5.60	5.48	5.37	5.25	5.15	5.03	4.93	4.84	4.74	4.64	4.55	4.46	4.37	4.29	
48LH14	0.47	48	1219	172.1	172.1	6.93	6.77	6.62	6.47	6.33	6.20	6.07	5.93	5.82	5.69	5.58	5.47	5.35	5.25	5.15	5.04	
48LH15	0.53	54	1219	197.9	197.9	7.95	7.77	7.60	7.44	7.28	7.12	6.97	6.82	6.68	6.53	6.40	6.27	6.15	6.02	5.91	5.79	
48LH16	0.61	63	1219	228.1	228.1	9.17	8.97	8.77	8.58	8.40	8.21	8.04	7.88	7.70	7.55	7.39	7.25	7.10	6.96	6.82	6.69	
48LH17	0.69	70	1219	256.2	256.2	10.30	10.06	9.85	9.63	9.42	9.22	9.03	8.84	8.65	8.47	8.30	8.14	7.98	7.82	7.66	7.51	

*The safe uniform load for the clear spans shown in the Safe Load column is equal to (Safe Load)/(Clear span + 204). (The added 0.67 feet (204 millimeters) is required to obtain the proper length on which the Load Tables were developed).

In no case shall the safe uniform load, for clear spans less than the minimum clear span shown in the Safe Load column, exceed the uniform load calculated for the minimum clear span listed in the Safe Load column.

To solve for *live* loads for clear spans shown in the Safe Load column (or lesser clear spans), multiply the live load of the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table + 204 mm)² and divide by (the actual clear span + 204mm)². The live load shall not exceed the safe uniform load.



STANDARD LOAD TABLES IN METRIC UNITS/LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH-SERIES
SAFE UNIFORM DISTRIBUTED LOAD IN KILONEWTONS/METER

Joist Designation	Approx. Mass (kN / m)	Approx. Mass (kg / m)	Depth (mm)	SAFE LOAD* In kN Between		CLEAR SPAN (mm)															
				21336-30175	30480-31699	32003	32308	32613	32918	33223	33528	33832	34137	34442	34747	35052	35356	35661	35966	36271	36576
60DLH12	0.42	43	1524	138.3	138.3	4.30	4.21	4.14	4.07	3.99	3.94	3.86	3.80	3.73	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.50	3.44	3.38	3.32
60DLH13	0.51	52	1524	168.1	168.1	5.22	5.12	5.03	4.94	4.85	4.77	4.69	4.61	4.53	4.46	4.39	4.31	4.24	4.17	4.11	4.04
60DLH14	0.58	60	1524	186.8	186.8	5.80	5.70	5.58	5.48	5.39	5.29	5.19	5.10	5.02	4.93	4.84	4.77	4.68	4.61	4.52	4.45
60DLH15	0.63	64	1524	219.2	219.2	6.81	6.68	6.56	6.45	6.33	6.23	6.11	6.01	5.91	5.80	5.72	5.61	5.53	5.44	5.35	5.26
60DLH16	0.67	68	1524	241.0	241.0	7.48	7.35	7.20	7.07	6.94	6.82	6.71	6.58	6.47	6.36	6.24	6.14	6.04	5.93	5.83	5.73
60DLH17	0.76	77	1524	277.1	277.1	8.61	8.44	8.3	8.14	7.99	7.85	7.72	7.57	7.44	7.31	7.19	7.06	6.94	6.82	6.71	6.61
60DLH18	0.86	88	1524	319.8	319.8	9.93	9.74	9.57	9.39	9.22	9.06	8.9	8.74	8.59	8.43	8.28	8.15	8.01	7.88	7.74	7.61
64DLH12	0.45	46	1626	133.4	133.4	3.85	3.77	3.72	3.66	3.6	3.54	3.48	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.03
64DLH13	0.50	51	1626	161.9	161.9	4.68	4.59	4.52	4.45	4.37	4.3	4.24	4.17	4.10	4.04	3.98	3.92	3.85	3.79	3.75	3.69
64DLH14	0.58	60	1626	185.4	185.4	5.35	5.25	5.16	5.09	5.00	4.91	4.84	4.75	4.68	4.61	4.53	4.46	4.39	4.31	4.26	4.18
64DLH15	0.63	64	1626	212.6	212.6	6.14	6.04	5.93	5.83	5.74	5.64	5.56	5.47	5.38	5.29	5.22	5.13	5.06	4.97	4.90	4.83
64DLH16	0.67	68	1626	239.3	239.3	6.91	6.8	6.68	6.56	6.46	6.34	6.24	6.14	6.04	5.93	5.85	5.74	5.66	5.57	5.48	5.39
64DLH17	0.76	77	1626	275.7	275.7	7.96	7.82	7.69	7.55	7.42	7.31	7.18	7.06	6.94	6.82	6.72	6.62	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.21
64DLH18	0.86	88	1626	318.4	318.4	9.19	9.03	8.87	8.72	8.56	8.43	8.28	8.15	8.01	7.88	7.76	7.63	7.51	7.39	7.28	7.16
68DLH13	0.54	55	1727	155.6	155.6	4.20	4.14	4.07	4.01	3.95	3.89	3.83	3.77	3.72	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.51	3.45	3.41	3.37
68DLH14	0.58	60	1727	179.2	179.2	4.84	4.77	4.69	4.62	4.55	4.49	4.42	4.36	4.29	4.23	4.17	4.10	4.04	3.98	3.92	3.88
68DLH15	0.64	65	1727	201.0	201.0	5.42	5.32	5.25	5.16	5.07	5.00	4.91	4.84	4.77	4.69	4.62	4.55	4.49	4.42	4.36	4.29
68DLH16	0.72	73	1727	238.4	238.4	6.43	6.31	6.23	6.12	6.02	5.93	5.83	5.74	5.66	5.57	5.48	5.41	5.32	5.25	5.16	5.09
68DLH17	0.80	82	1727	268.6	268.6	7.25	7.13	7.01	6.91	6.81	6.71	6.61	6.50	6.40	6.31	6.23	6.12	6.04	5.95	5.88	5.79
68DLH18	0.89	91	1727	310.9	310.9	8.39	8.26	8.12	8.01	7.88	7.76	7.64	7.53	7.41	7.31	7.19	7.09	6.99	6.88	6.78	6.69
68DLH19	0.98	100	1727	358.0	358.0	9.66	9.50	9.35	9.20	9.06	8.91	8.77	8.63	8.50	8.37	8.24	8.12	7.99	7.88	7.76	7.66
72DLH14	0.60	61	1829	174.3	174.3	4.42	4.34	4.29	4.23	4.15	4.10	4.04	3.99	3.94	3.88	3.82	3.77	3.72	3.67	3.61	3.57
72DLH15	0.64	65	1829	199.7	199.7	5.06	4.99	4.90	4.83	4.75	4.69	4.62	4.55	4.49	4.42	4.36	4.30	4.24	4.17	4.11	4.07
72DLH16	0.73	74	1829	230.8	230.8	5.85	5.76	5.69	5.60	5.51	5.44	5.37	5.29	5.22	5.15	5.07	5.00	4.93	4.87	4.80	4.74
72DLH17	0.82	83	1829	259.7	259.7	6.58	6.49	6.39	6.30	6.21	6.12	6.04	5.95	5.86	5.79	5.70	5.63	5.56	5.48	5.41	5.34
72DLH18	0.86	88	1829	304.2	304.2	7.70	7.58	7.47	7.36	7.25	7.15	7.04	6.99	6.85	6.75	6.66	6.56	6.47	6.39	6.30	6.21
72DLH19	1.02	104	1829	356.7	356.7	9.03	8.88	8.75	8.62	8.49	8.36	8.24	8.12	8.01	7.89	7.77	7.67	7.55	7.45	7.35	7.25

The safe uniform load for the clear spans shown in the Safe Load column is equal to (Safe Load)/(Clear span + 204) (The added 0.67 feet (204 millimeters) is required to obtain the proper length on which the Load Tables were developed).

In no case shall the safe uniform load, for clear spans less than the minimum clear span shown in the Safe Load column, exceed the uniform load calculated for the minimum clear span listed in the Safe Load column.

To solve for *live* loads for clear spans shown in the Safe Load column (or lesser clear spans), multiply the live load of the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table by (the shortest clear span shown in the Load Table + 204 mm)² and divide by (the actual clear span + 204mm)². The live load shall *not* exceed the safe uniform load.



STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

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

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute February 15, 1978 - Revised to May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994

SECTION 100. SCOPE

These specifications cover the design, manufacture and use of Longspan Steel Joists **LH-Series**, and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, **DLH-Series**.

SECTION 101. DEFINITION

The term "Longspan Steel Joists **LH-Series** and Deep Longspan Joists **DLH-Series**," as used herein, refers to open web, load-carrying members utilizing hotrolled or cold-formed steel, including cold-formed steel whose yield strength* has been attained by cold working. **LH-Series** are suitable for the direct support of floors and roof decks in buildings, and **DLH-Series** are suitable for the direct support of roof decks in buildings.

The design of **LH-** and **DLH-Series** joist chord or web sections shall be based on a yield strength of at least 36 ksi (250 MPa), but not greater than 50 ksi (345 MPa). Steel used for **LH-** and **DLH-Series** joist chord or web sections shall have a minimum yield strength determined in accordance with one of the procedures specified in Section 102.2, which is equal to the yield strength assumed in the design. **LH-** and **DLH-Series** joists shall be designed in accordance with these specifications to support the loads given in the attached Standard Load Tables for **LH-** and **DLH Series** joists.

*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 - "Yield Strength," or paragraph 12 - "Yield Point," of ASTM Standard A370, "Mechanical Testing of Steel Products," or as specified in Section 102.2 of this Specification.

Standard Specifications and Load Tables. Longspan Steel Joists **LH-Series** and Deep Longspan Steel Joists **DLH-Series**. Copyright 1994. Steel Joist Institute.

SECTION 102. MATERIALS

102.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of chord and web sections shall conform to one of the following ASTM Specifications of latest adoption:

- Structural Steel, ASTM A36/A36M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, ASTM A242/A242M.
- High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality ASTM A529/A529M, Grade 50.

- Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet and Strip, Structural Quality ASTM A570/A570M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Steel of Structural Quality ASTM A572/A572M, Grades 42, 45, and 50.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 50 ksi (345 MPa) Minimum Yield Point to 4 inches (102 mm) thick, ASTM A588/A588M.
- Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, with Improved Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A606.
- Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Columbium and/or Vanadium, ASTM A607. Grades 45 and 50.
- Steel, Cold-Rolled Sheet, Carbon Structural, ASTM A611. Grade D.

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

The yield strength used as a basis for the design stresses prescribed in Section 103 shall be at least 36 ksi (250 MPa), but shall not be greater than 50 ksi (345 MPa). 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, test specimens and procedure 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 procedure 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 mm) for sheet and strip or (b) 18 percent in 8 inches (203 mm) for plates, shapes and bars with adjustments for thickness for plates, shapes and bars as prescribed in ASTM A36/A36M, A242/A242M, A529/A529M, A572/A572M,



and A588/A588M, whichever specification is applicable on the basis of design yield strength.

The number of tests shall be as prescribed in ASTM A6 for plates, shapes, and bars; and ASTM A570/A570M, A606, A607, and A611 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 Section 3.1.1 and 6.3 of the AISI Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members, and shall indicate compliance with these provisions and with the following additional requirements:

1. The yield strength measured in the tests equal or exceed the design yield strength.
2. Where tension tests are made for acceptance and control purposes the tensile strength shall be at least 6 percent greater than the yield strength of the section.
3. 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 specimen shall be not greater than 20 times its least radius
4. If any test specimen fails to pass the requirements of subparagraphs 1, 2 or 3 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 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 or A5.5, E70XX
AWS A5.17, F7X, EXXX flux electrode combination
AWS A5.18, E70S-X or E70U-1
AWS A5.20, E70T-X

- (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, F6X-EXXX flux electrode combination
AWS A5.20, E60T-X

or any of those listed in Section 102.3(a)

Other welding methods, providing equivalent strength as demonstrated by tests, may be used.

102.4 PAINT

The standard shop paint is a primer coat 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 15-68T, Type I (red oxide)
- (b) Federal Specification TT-P-636 (red oxide)
- (c) Or, shall be a shop paint which meets the minimum performance requirements of one of the above listed specifications.

SECTION 103. DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

103.1 METHOD

Joists shall be designed in accordance with these specifications as simply supported uniformly loaded 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 of latest adoption:

- (a) American Institute of Steel Construction Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel, for Buildings (Allowable Stress Design), where the material used consists of plates, shapes or bars.
- (b) American Iron and Steel Institute Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members, for members which are cold-formed from sheet or strip material.

103.2 UNIT STRESSES

Joists shall have their components so proportioned that the unit stresses in kips per square inch (Mega Pascals) shall not exceed the following where F_y is the yield strength defined in Section 102.2:

- (a) Tension:
All members $F_t = 0.6F_y$

- (b) Compression:
For all members with K/l less than C_c :

$$F_a = \frac{\left[1 - \frac{(K/l)^2}{2C_c^2}\right] QF_y}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \left[\frac{K/l}{C_c}\right] - \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{K/l}{C_c}\right]^3}$$

$$\text{where } C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi^2 E}{QF_y}} \text{ and}$$



where Q is a form factor equal to unity except when the width-thickness ratio of one or more elements of the profile exceeds the limits specified in the AISC Specification, Section B5 (Allowable Stress Design) for hot-rolled sections and in the AISI Specification, Section 3., for cold-formed sections; and where K is a length factor used to determine the effective slenderness ratio as shown in Table 103.3.1.

For members with Kl/r greater than C_c :

$$F_a = \frac{12 \cdot 2E}{23(Kl/r)^2}$$

In the above formulas Kl/r is the appropriate effective slenderness ratio as determined from Section 103.3, and "E" is equal to 29,000 ksi (200,000 MPa).

(c) Bending:

- For chords, and for web members other than solid rounds $F_b = 0.6 F_y$
- For web members of solid round cross section $F_b = 0.9 F_y$
- For bearing plates $F_b = 0.75 F_y$

(d) Weld Stresses:

- Shear at throat of fillet welds:
 - Made with E70 series electrodes or F7X-EXXX flux-electrode combinations . . . 21 ksi (145 MPa)
 - Made with E60 series electrodes or F6X-EXXX flux-electrode combinations . . . 18 ksi (124 MPa)

Tension or compression on groove or butt welds shall be the same as those specified for the connected material.

TABLE 103.3.1 MAXIMUM AND EFFECTIVE SLENDERNESS RATIOS

I TOP CHORD INTERIOR PANEL				
A.	The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0l_g/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 90.			
B.	<i>The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F_a"</i>			
	1. With fillers or ties	$0.75l/r_x$	$1.0l/r_y$	$1.0l_g/r_z$
	2. Without fillers or ties		$0.75l/r_z$	
	3. Single component members	$0.75l/r_x$	$1.0l/r_y$	
C.	<i>The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F'_e"</i>			
	1. With fillers or ties	$0.75l/r_x$		
	2. Without fillers or ties	$0.75l/r_x$		
	3. Single component members	$0.75l/r_x$		
II TOP CHORD END PANEL				
A.	The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0l_g/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 120.			
B.	<i>The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F_a"</i>			
	1. With fillers or ties	$1.0l/r_x$	$1.0l/r_y$	$1.0l_g/r_z$
	2. Without fillers or ties		$1.0l/r_z$	
	3. Single component members	$1.0l/r_x$	$1.0l/r_y$	
C.	<i>The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F'_e"</i>			
	1. With fillers or ties	$1.0l/r_x$		
	2. Without fillers or ties	$1.0l/r_x$		
	3. Single component members	$1.0l/r_x$		
III TENSION MEMBERS - CHORDS AND WEBS				
A.	The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0l_g/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 240.			
IV COMPRESSIONS WEB MEMBERS				
A.	The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0l_g/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 200.			
B.	<i>The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F_a"</i>			
	1. With fillers or ties	$0.75l/r_x$	$1.0l/r_y$	$1.0l_g/r_z$
	2. Without fillers or ties		$1.0l/r_z$	
	3. Single component members	$0.75l/r_x^*$	$1.0l/r_y$	

*If moment-resistant weld groups are not used at the ends of a crimped, first primary compression web member, then $1.2l/r_x$ must be used.



103.3 MAXIMUM SLENDERNESS RATIOS

The slenderness ratios, l/r and l_0/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, Kl/r^* , to be used in calculating the allowable stresses F_a 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 are defined as follows:

l = length center-to-center of panel points, except $l=36"$ for

calculating l/r_y of top chord member.

l_s = maximum length center-to-center between panel point and tiller (tie), or between adjacent fillers (ties).

r_x = member radius of gyration in the plane of the joist.

r_y = member radius of gyration out of the plane of the joist.

r_z = least radius of gyration of a member component.

*See AISC Specification Section C2.1 and P.N. Chod and T.V. Galambos, Compression Chords Without Fillers in Longspan Steel Joists, Research Report No. 36, June 1975 Structural Division, Civil Engineering Department, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

103.4 MEMBERS

(a) Chords

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

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

$f_a + f_b \leq 0.6 F_y$, at the panel point; and

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \left(1 - \frac{f_a}{F'_e}\right) QF_b \leq 1.0, \text{ at mid-panel;}$$

in which

$C_m = 1 - 0.3 f_b/F'_e$ for end panels

$C_m = 1 - 0.4 f_b/F'_e$ for interior panels

f_a = Computed axial unit compressive stress

f_b = Computed bending unit compressive stress at the point under consideration

F_a = Permissible axial unit compressive stress based on Kl/r .

F_b = Permissible bending unit stress; $0.6F_y$

$$F'_e = \frac{12 E}{23(Kl/r_x)^2}$$

r_x = Radius of gyration about the axis of bending

Q = Form factor as defined in Section 103.2(b).

The radius of gyration of the top chord about its vertical axis shall be not less than $l/170$ where l 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 or roof deck provided the requirements of Section 104.9 (e) of these specifications are met.

(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 shear 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 1/2 of 1.0 percent of the top chord axial force.

(c) Depth

Joists may have either parallel chords or a top chord slope of 1/8 inch per foot (1:96). The depth, for the purpose of design, in all cases shall be the depth at mid-span.

(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 may 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.

(e) Extended Ends

Extended top chords or full depth cantilever ends require the special attention of the specifying professional. The magnitude and location of the design loads to be supported, the deflection requirements, and the proper bracing shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

103.5 CONNECTIONS

(a) Methods

Joint connections and splices shall be made by attaching the members to one another by arc or resistance welding or other approved method.

(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 layers of weld metal and between weld metal 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) Welding Program.

Manufacturers shall have a program for establishing weld procedures and operator qualification and for weld sampling and testing.

3) Weld inspection by Outside Agencies (See Section 104.13 of these specifications).

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

Joint connections shall develop the maximum force due to any of the design loads, but not less than 50 percent of the allowable strength of the member in tension or compression, whichever force is the controlling factor in the selection of the member.

(c) Shop Splices

Shop splices may 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 allowable member strength. Members containing a butt weld splice shall develop an ultimate tensile force of at least 57 ksi (393 MPa) times the full design area of the chord or web. The term "member" shall be defined as all component parts, comprising the chord or web, at the point of splice.

(d) 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 allowable member strength.

103.6 CAMBER

Joists shall have approximate cambers in accordance with the following:

<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)
110'-0" (33528 mm)	5" (127 mm)
120'-0" (36576 mm)	6" (152 mm)
130'-0" (39621 mm)	7" (178 mm)
140'-0" (42672 mm)	8" (203 mm)
144'-0" (43890 mm)	8 1/2" (216 mm)

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.

(b) In-Plant Inspections

Each manufacturer shall verify his ability to manufacture LH-Series 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 guaranty of the quality of any specific joists; this responsibility lies fully and solely with the individual manufacturer.

SECTION 104. APPLICATION

104.1 USAGE

These specifications shall apply to any type of structure where floor and roof decks 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 if necessary to limit the unit stresses to those listed in Section 103.2.

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 is then no longer simply supported and the system must be investigated for continuous frame action by the specifying professional.

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.



104.2 SPAN

The clear span of a joist shall not exceed 24 times its depth. The term "Span" as used herein is defined as the clearspan plus 8 inches (203 mm).

104.3 DEPTH

The nominal depth of sloping chord joists shall be the depth at mid-span. The standard slope of the top chord shall be 1/8 inch per foot (1:96).

104.4 END SUPPORTS**(a) Masonry and Concrete**

LH- & DLH-Series Joists supported by masonry or concrete are to bear on steel bearing plates and shall be designed as steel bearing. 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 bearing plate and the masonry or concrete. The ends of LH- & DLH-Series Joists shall extend a distance of not less than 6 inches (152 mm) 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 mm) from the face of the wall and shall be not less than 9 inches (229 mm) wide perpendicular to the length of the joist. It is to be designed by the specifying professional in compliance with the allowable unit stresses in Section A5.1 (Allowable Stress Design) of the A.I.S.C. Specifications of latest adoption. The steel bearing plate shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

Where it is deemed necessary to bear less than 6 inches (152 mm) 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 joists must bear a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) 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 engineer or architect in the design of the steel support.

The ends of LH- or DLH-Series joists shall extend a distance of not less than 4 inches (102 mm) over the steel supports. Where it is deemed necessary to butt opposite joists over a narrow steel support with bearing less than that noted above, special ends must be specified, and such ends shall have positive attachments to the support, either by bolting or welding.

104.5 BRIDGING**(a) Horizontal**

Horizontal bridging lines shall consist of two continuous horizontal steel members, one attached to the top chord and the other attached

to the bottom chord. 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. The bridging member shall be designed for a compressive force of 0.24 times the joist top chord area.

(b) Diagonal

Diagonal bridging lines shall consist of crossbracing with 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 chords of the joists.

(c) Bridging Lines

For spans up through 60 feet (18288 mm), welded horizontal bridging may be used 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.

(d) Spacing

The maximum spacing of lines of bridging shall not exceed the values in Table 104.5.1. See Section 104.12 for bridging required for uplift forces.

TABLE 104.5.1

LH-DLH *Section Number	Max. Spac. of Lines of Bridging	Horizontal Bracing Force	
		lbs	(N)
02, 03, 04	11'-0" (3352 mm)	400	(1779)
05, 06	12'-0" (3657 mm)	500	(2224)
07, 08	13'-0" (3962 mm)	650	(2891)
09, 10	14'-0" (4267 mm)	800	(3558)
11, 12	16'-0" (4876 mm)	1000	(4448)
13, 14	16'-0" (4876 mm)	1200	(5337)
15, 16	21'-0" (6400 mm)	1600	(7117)
17	21'-0" (6400 mm)	1800	(8006)
18, 19	26'-0" (7924 mm)	2000	(8896)

Number of lines of bridging is based on joist clear span dimensions. *Last two digits of joist designation shown in load table.

(e) Connections:

Connections to the chords of the steel joists shall be made by positive mechanical means or by welding, and capable of resisting a horizontal force not less than that specified in Table 104.5.1.

(f) Bottom Chord Bearing Joists

Where bottom chord bearing joists are utilized, there shall be a row of diagonal bridging near the



support to provide lateral stability. This bridging shall be installed as the joists are set in place.

104.6 INSTALLATION OF BRIDGING

All bridging and bridging anchors shall be completely installed before construction loads are placed on the joists. 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 plans.

The ends of all bridging lines terminating at walls or beams shall be anchored to resist the force shown in Table 104.5.1.

104.7 END ANCHORAGE

(a) Masonry and Concrete

Ends of LH- or DLH-Series Joists resting on steel bearing plates on masonry or structural concrete shall be attached thereto 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.

(b) Steel

Ends of LH- or DLH-Series Joists resting on steel supports shall be attached thereto 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. In steel frames, where columns are not framed in at least two directions with structural steel members, joists at column lines shall be field bolted at the columns to provide lateral stability during construction.

(c) Uplift

Where uplift forces are a design consideration, roof joists shall be anchored to resist such forces.

104.8 JOIST SPACING

Joists shall be spaced so that the loading on each joist does not exceed the allowable load given for the particular designation and clearspan in the Load Table.

104.9 FLOOR AND ROOF DECKS

(a) Material

Floors and roof decks may consist of cast-in-place or precast 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 structural slabs may be ribbed metal lath, corrugated steel sheets, paper-back 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 top chord shall not exceed 36 inches (914 mm). Such attachments of the slab or deck to the top chords of joists shall be capable of resisting the following forces:

TABLE 104.9.1	
*Section Number	Equivalent 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)

*Last two digits of joist designation shown in Load Table.

(f) Wood Nailers

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

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 due 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

Unless a roof surface is provided with sufficient slope toward points of free drainage or adequate individual drains to prevent the accumulation of rain water, the roof system shall be investigated to assure stability under ponding conditions in accordance with Section K2 (Allowable Stress Design) of the AISC Specifications.* 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."

104.12 UPLIFT

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design



requirement, these forces must be indicated on the contract drawings in terms of net uplift in pounds per square foot (Pascals). When these forces are specified, they must be considered in the design of joists and/or bridging. A single line of bottom chord bridging must 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 insure 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 may reserve the right to do so in his "Invitation to Bid" or the accompanying "Job Specifications." Arrangements shall be made with the manufacturing shop by the purchaser's inspectors at purchaser's expense.

SECTION 105.* ERECTION STABILITY AND HANDLING

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

During the construction period, the contractor shall provide means for adequate distribution of concentrated loads so that the carrying capacity of any joist is not exceeded.

A. Stability Requirements

- Where the joist span does not exceed the erection stability span (as indicated by the shaded areas of the load table) one end of all joists shall be attached to its support in accordance with Section 104.7 - End Anchorage, or the joist shall be stabilized by the hoisting cable(s) **before allowing the weight of an erector on the joists.**

When bolted connections are used the bolts must be snug tightened.

- A maximum weight of two erectors shall be allowed on any unbridged joist if: 1) the joist is stabilized by the hoisting cable(s), or 2) one end of the joist is attached to its support in the manner prescribed in Section 104.7 - End Anchorage and the bolted diagonal bridging required for erection stability is completely installed.

Where the span of the joist exceeds the erection stability span as indicated by the shaded area of the load table, hoisting cables shall not be released until the following conditions are met.

- One line of bolted diagonal bridging** is completely installed near the mid span for joist spans included in the **RED shaded area** of the load table.
 - Two lines of bolted diagonal bridging** nearest the third points of the span are completely installed for spans of over 60 feet (18288 mm) through 100 feet (30480 mm) as indicated by the **BLUE shaded area** in the LH and DLH Series Joist Load Tables.
 - All lines of bolted diagonal bridging** are completely installed for spans over 100 feet (30480 mm) as indicated by the **Gray shaded area** in the DLH Load Table.
- No loads other than the weight of the erector are allowed on the joist until all bridging is completely installed and all joist ends are attached.
 - In the case of bottom chord bearing joists, the ends of the joist must be restrained laterally per Section 104.5 (f) before releasing the hoisting cables.
 - After the joist is straightened and plumbed, and all bridging is completely installed and anchored, the ends of the joist shall be fully connected to the supports in accordance with Section 104.7 - End Anchorage.

B. Field Welding

- All field welding shall be performed in a workman-like manner to insure that the joists are not damaged by such welding.
- 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.

C. Handling

Particular attention should be paid to the erection of Longspan and Deep Longspan Steel Joists. Care shall be exercised at all times to avoid damage to the joists and accessories through careless handling during unloading, storing and erecting.

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, 2(a), (b), or (c) must be anchored to prevent lateral movement.

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



HIGH STRENGTH STEEL

ECONOMICAL

DESIGN - Vulcraft SLH Series long span steel joists are designed in accordance with the specifications included in this section.

ACCESSORIES see page 64.

PAINT - Vulcraft SLH Series joists receive a shop-coat of rust inhibitive primer that conforms to specification 202.4.

SPECIFICATIONS - see page 68.

TABLE 1

SLH- SERIES BRIDGING SPACING		
JOIST SECTION NUMBER*	MINIMUM BOLT DIAMETER	MAXIMUM SPACING OF BRIDGING LINES
SLH 15-18	5/8" dia A325	21'-0"
SLH 19-20	5/8" dia A325	26'-0"
SLH 21-22	5/8" dia A325	30'-0"
SLH 23-25	3/4" dia A325	30'-0"

*LAST TWO DIGITS OF JOIST DESIGNATION SHOWN IN LOAD TABLE.

TABLE 2

SLH-SERIES BEARING DATA				
JOIST SECTION NUMBER*	BEARING DEPTH	MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH	BEARING SEAT FILLET WELD (1)	BEARING SEAT BOLTS FOR ERECTION (1)
SLH 15-18	5"	4"	2-1/4" x 2"	2-3/4" dia A325
SLH 19-25	7 1/2"	6"	2-1/4" x 4"	2-3/4" dia A325

(1) BEARING SEATS MUST BE WELDED IN ADDITION TO BEING BOLTED.

TABLE 3

JOIST DEPTH	HORIZONTAL PLUS DIAGONAL BRIDGING*		MIN. JOIST SPACE FOR DIAGONAL ONLY BRIDGING	DIAGONAL ONLY BRIDGING			
	.66 X DEPTH*	HORIZONTAL AND DIAGONAL ANGLE SIZE		MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR DIAGONAL BRIDGING SIZE			
				2" x 2" x 1/8"	2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 3/16"	3" x 3" x 3/16"	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1/4"
80"	4'-4"	1 3/4" x 1 3/4" x 1/8"	4'-5"	9'-11"	15'-1"	18'-8"	22'-1"
88"	4'-9"	1 3/4" x 1 3/4" x 1/8"	4'-10"	7'-3"	14'-9"	18'-5"	21'-11"
96"	5'-3"	2" x 2" x 1/8"	5'-4"		14'-5"	18'-2"	21'-8"
104"	5'-8"	2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 3/16"	5'-9"		14'-0"	17'-10"	21'-5"
112"	6'-1"	2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 3/16"	6'-2"		11'-11"	17'-6"	21'-1"
120"	6'-7"	2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 3/16"	6'-8"			17'-0"	20'-10"

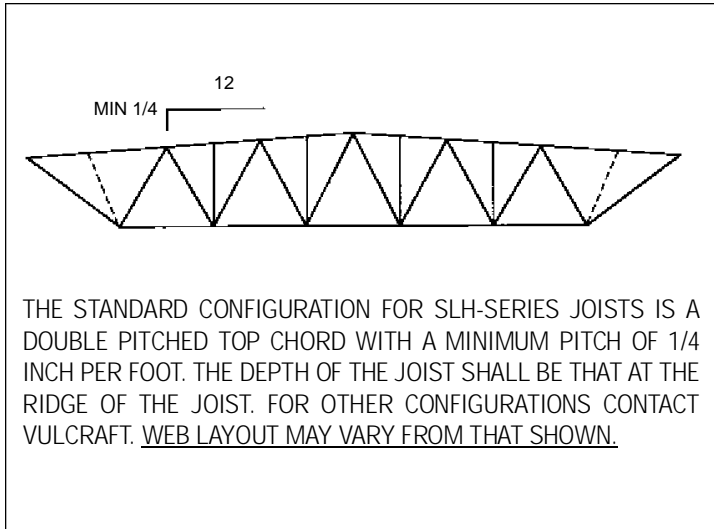
***NOTE: WHEN THE JOIST SPACING IS LESS THAN 0.66 x JOIST DEPTH, BOLTED HORIZONTAL BRIDGING SHALL BE USED IN ADDITION TO THE DIAGONAL BRIDGING.**

NOTES: 1. For lengths and depths greater than those shown in the load tables contact Vulcraft.

2. Additional bridging may be required when joists support a standing seam roof. The specifying professional should require the joist manufacturer to check the system and provide bridging as required to adequately brace the joists against lateral movement. For bridging requirements due to uplift loading refer to specification section 204.13.

VULCRAFT SLH / GENERAL INFORMATION

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS SLH SERIES LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS.

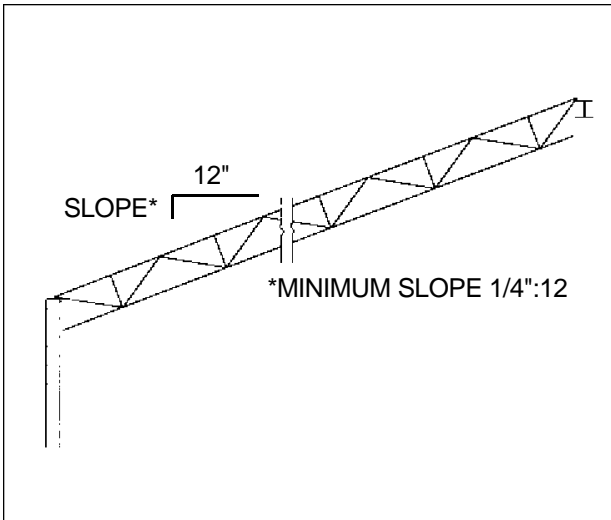


SLH-SERIES CAMBER*		
TOP CHORD LENGTH	DOUBLE PITCH JOISTS**	PARALLEL CHORD JOISTS
111'-0"	3 1/4"	5 1/4"
120'-0"	3 1/2"	6"
130'-0"	3 7/8"	7"
140'-0"	4 1/8"	8"
150'-0"	4 3/8"	8 3/4"
160'-0"	4 3/4"	9 1/2"
180'-0"	5 1/4"	10 1/2"
200'-0"	5 7/8"	11 3/4"
220'-0"	6 1/2"	13"
240'-0"	7"	14"

**JOISTS WITH TOP CHORD PITCH OF 1/4" PER FOOT OR GREATER.

*For walls or other structural members near SLH-Series Joists provisions need to be made to match top chord elevation.

Specifying professional must provide camber requirements as a percentage of live load and dead load if camber is different from that shown.

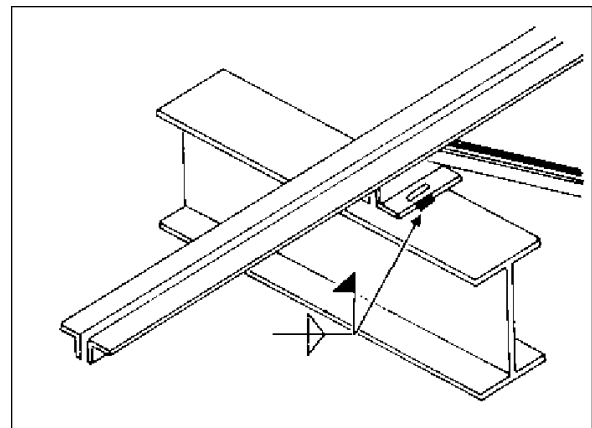


PARALLEL CHORD JOISTS
SEE SPECIFICATION 203.4 (c)

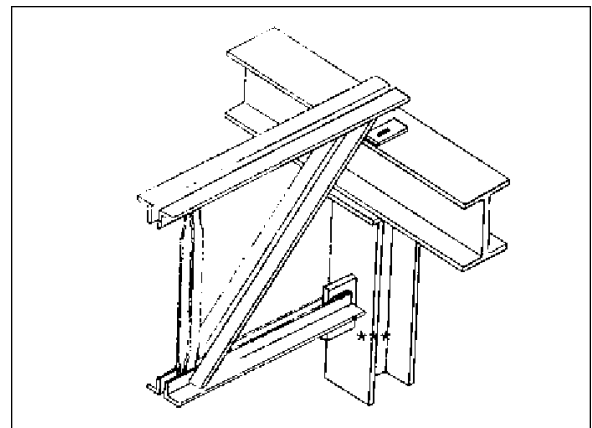
(a) Extend top chords require the special attention of the specifying engineer.

The magnitude and location of the design loads to be supported, the deflection requirements, and the proper bracing shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

NOTE:
FOR ANY CONCENTRATED LOADS SUCH AS BASKETBALL GOALS, CURTAINS, SCORE BOARDS, HVAC UNITS, ETC. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE SPECIFYING ENGINEER PROVIDE THE MAGNITUDE AND LOCATION OF ALL LOADS ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.



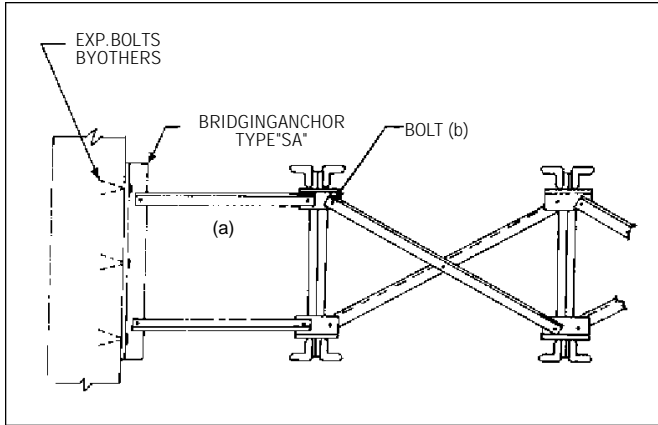
TOP CHORD EXTENSION (a)
SEE TABLE 204.8.1



BOTTOM CHORD STRUT
(SEE SPECIFICATION 204.1)

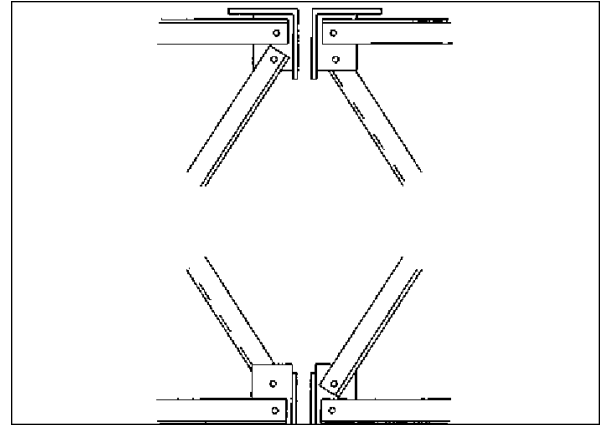
*** If bottom chord is to be bolted or welded the specifying professional must provide axial loads on structural drawings.

ACCESSORIES AND DETAILS
SLH SERIES LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS



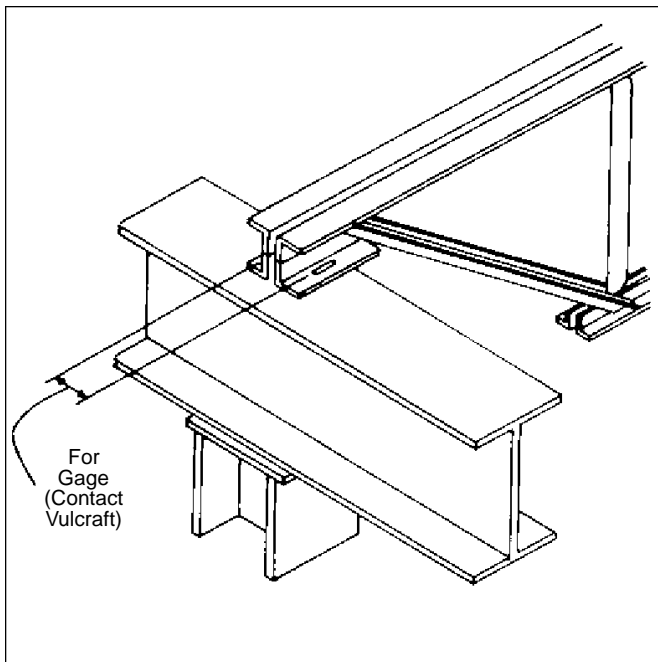
CROSS BRIDGING

HORIZONTAL BRIDGING IS TO BE USED IN THE SPACE ADJACENT TO THE WALL TO ALLOW FOR PROPER DEFLECTION OF THE JOIST NEAREST THE WALL. SEE TABLES 1 AND 3 PAGE 63.



BOLTED, HORIZONTAL PLUS DIAGONAL, BRIDGING

SEE TABLE 3, PAGE 63 AND SPECIFICATION 204.6.
NOTE: CLIP CONFIGURATION MAY VARY FROM THAT SHOWN.
NOTE: DO NOT HANG ANY MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, ETC. FROM BRIDGING.

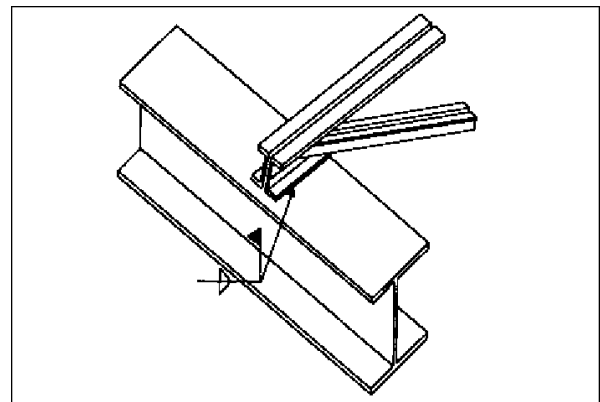


BOLTED CONNECTION (b)

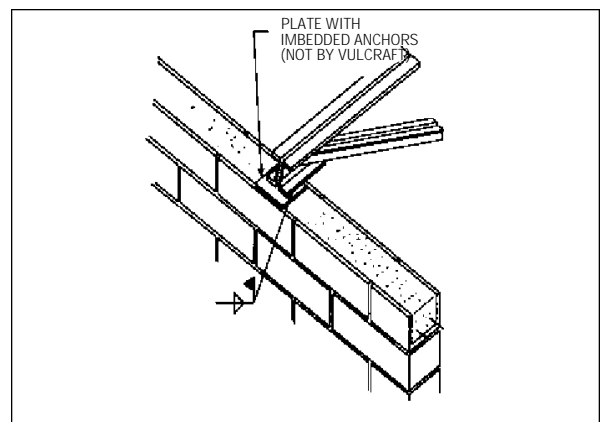
SEE TABLE 2, PAGE 63.
TYPICALLY USED AT COLUMNS

The Occupation Safety and Health Administration Standards (OSHA), Paragraph 1910.12 refers to Paragraph 1518.751 of "Construction Standards" which states:

"In steel framing, where bar joists are utilized, and columns are not framed in at least two directions with structural steel members, a bar joist shall be field-bolted at columns to provide lateral stability during construction."



ANCHORAGE TO STEEL
SEE TABLE 2, PAGE 63.



ANCHORAGE TO MASONRY
SEE SPECIFICATION 204.5 (a)
SEE TABLE 2, PAGE 63.

VULCRAFT LOAD TABLE SUPER LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, SLH-SERIES

JANUARY 1, 1991

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30,000 psi

The black figures in the following table give the TOTAL safe uniformly-distributed load-carrying capacities, in pounds per linear foot, of SLH-Series Joists. The weight of DEAD loads, including the joists, must in all cases be deducted to determine the LIVE load-carrying capacities of the joists. The approximate DEAD load of the joists may be determined from the weights per linear foot shown in the tables. All loads shown are for roof construction only.

The red figures in this table are the LIVE loads per linear foot of joist which will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the span. LIVE loads which will produce a deflection of 1/240 of the span may be obtained by multiplying the red figures by 1.5. In no case shall the TOTAL load capacity of the joists be exceeded.

This load table applies to joists with either parallel chords or standard pitched top chords. When top chords are pitched, the design capacities are determined by the nominal depth of the joists at the center of the span. Standard top chord pitch is 1/4 inch per foot. If pitch exceeds this standard, the load table does not apply. This load table may be used for parallel chord joists installed to a maximum slope of 1/2 inch per foot.

When holes are required in top or bottom chords, the carrying capacities must be reduced in proportion to reduction of chord areas.

The top chords are considered as being stayed laterally by the roof deck.

The approximate joist weights per linear foot shown in these table do not include accessories.

When erecting SLH joists, hoisting cables shall not be released until all rows of bridging are completely installed.

*The safe load for the clear spans shown in the shaded section is equal to (Safe Load) / (Clear Span + 0.67). [The added 0.67 feet (8 inches) is required to obtain the proper length on which the Load Tables were developed.]
In no case shall the safe uniform load, for clear spans less than the minimum clear span shown in the shaded area, exceed the uniform load calculated for the minimum clear span listed in the shaded area.

To solve for live loads for clear spans shown in the shaded area (or lesser clear spans), multiply the live load of the shortest clear span shown in the Load tables by (the shortest clear span shown in the Load table + 0.67 feet)² and divide by (the actual clear span + .067 feet)². The live load shall not exceed the safe uniform load.

**For spans between those listed use a linear interpolation.

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt. In Lbs. per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth In Inches	Safe Load In Lbs. Between	CLEAR SPAN IN FEET**																
				80-110	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	155	160
80SLH15	40	80	52,000	466	442	421	401	383	366	350	335	321	307	295	283	272	261	244	228	
				321	296	275	255	236	220	205	192	179	167	157	147	139	130	118	107	
80SLH16	46	80	62,500	560	535	509	485	461	439	419	400	383	366	350	336	322	309	289	271	
				375	347	321	297	276	257	240	224	209	196	184	172	162	152	138	126	
80SLH17	53	80	72,200	647	617	587	559	533	510	487	466	446	427	410	393	378	363	340	319	
				451	416	386	358	332	309	288	269	252	235	221	207	195	183	166	151	
80SLH18	60	80	81,600	731	696	662	631	602	575	550	526	504	482	463	444	427	410	384	361	
				516	477	441	409	380	354	330	308	288	270	253	237	223	210	190	173	
80SLH19	67	80	95,200	853	812	773	736	701	670	640	612	585	560	537	516	495	476	445	418	
				578	533	493	458	425	396	369	344	322	301	283	266	250	235	213	193	
80SLH20	75	80	107,000	964	921	882	845	807	771	736	704	674	645	618	594	570	547	513	481	
				646	596	552	512	475	443	412	385	360	337	316	297	279	263	238	216	
				88-119	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	155	160	165	170	175
88SLH16	46	88	62,000	514	490	467	447	428	410	394	378	363	349	335	314	295	278	262	248	
				361	336	313	291	272	254	238	223	210	197	186	168	153	140	127	117	
88SLH17	51	88	70,100	581	553	526	502	479	458	439	420	403	386	371	347	326	306	288	271	
				404	375	349	325	304	284	266	249	234	220	207	187	170	156	143	130	
88SLH18	58	88	80,400	667	635	605	577	551	527	504	483	463	444	426	399	374	352	331	312	
				460	427	397	370	346	323	303	284	267	250	236	214	195	177	162	149	
88SLH19	65	88	93,000	771	734	699	666	636	608	582	557	534	513	492	461	432	406	382	360	
				521	484	450	420	392	367	343	322	302	284	267	243	221	201	184	169	
88SLH20	76	88	107,000	889	854	821	789	755	723	694	665	639	614	590	553	520	489	461	435	
				623	579	539	502	469	438	410	385	361	340	320	290	264	241	220	202	
88SLH21	89	88	132,000	1099	1045	996	950	907	867	829	794	762	731	702	657	616	579	544	513	
				724	673	626	584	545	509	477	447	420	395	372	337	307	280	256	235	

VULCRAFT LOAD TABLE SUPER LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, SLH-SERIES

Based on a Maximum Allowable Tensile Stress of 30,000 psi

Joist Designation	Approx. Wt. In Lbs. per Linear Ft. (Joists Only)	Depth In Inches	Safe Load In Lbs. Between	CLEAR SPAN IN FEET**																
				129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	
96SLH17	52	96	70,000	540	517	496	474	456	438	421	405	380	357	335	316	298	281	266	252	
				389	363	339	318	298	280	263	247	224	204	186	170	156	143	132	122	
96SLH18	58	96	78,800	608	583	559	535	513	493	475	457	430	405	381	360	340	322	305	289	
				443	413	386	362	340	319	300	282	256	232	212	194	178	163	150	139	
96SLH19	66	96	94,200	727	697	667	638	611	585	561	539	505	474	445	419	396	373	353	334	
				502	469	438	410	385	361	340	320	290	264	241	220	202	186	171	158	
96SLH20	74	96	106,000	824	789	754	722	691	662	635	610	571	536	504	475	448	423	400	378	
				569	531	496	465	436	409	385	362	329	299	272	249	229	210	193	178	
96SLH21	90	96	133,000	1027	982	940	900	864	829	797	766	719	675	635	598	564	533	504	477	
				698	652	610	571	535	503	473	445	404	367	335	306	281	258	238	220	
96SLH22	102	96	149,000	1150	1108	1067	1028	991	957	921	886	832	782	736	694	656	620	587	556	
				811	757	708	663	622	584	549	517	469	426	389	355	326	300	276	255	
				104-137	138	141	144	147	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205
104SLH18	59	104	76,800	554	532	512	489	472	444	418	396	374	354	335	318	302	287	273	260	
				426	400	375	353	332	301	274	250	229	209	192	177	164	152	140	130	
104SLH19	67	104	93,400	674	647	622	598	574	539	507	479	452	427	404	383	364	346	325	312	
				484	453	426	401	377	342	311	284	260	238	218	201	186	172	160	148	
104SLH20	75	104	105,000	764	738	714	688	661	621	583	548	516	487	460	435	413	391	371	353	
				548	513	483	453	427	387	352	321	293	269	247	228	210	195	181	167	
104SLH21	90	104	132,000	956	917	881	847	813	763	718	677	639	604	571	541	514	488	464	441	
				673	632	593	558	525	476	433	395	361	331	301	280	259	240	222	206	
104SLH22	104	104	148,000	1071	1034	999	966	934	883	830	783	738	698	660	626	594	564	536	511	
				783	734	689	648	610	553	503	459	420	385	353	326	301	278	258	240	
104SLH23	109	104	163,000	1181	1141	1096	1052	1009	945	887	834	785	741	700	662	628	595	565	537	
				819	768	721	678	638	578	526	480	439	403	370	341	315	291	270	250	
				112-146	147	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220
112LSH19	67	112	91,900	623	600	564	530	500	472	446	424	402	382	362	345	329	314	300	286	
				466	439	398	362	330	302	276	255	234	216	200	186	172	160	149	140	
112SLH20	76	112	104,000	710	688	649	610	575	543	514	488	463	440	417	398	379	361	345	330	
				528	497	450	410	374	342	313	288	266	245	227	210	195	181	169	158	
112SLH21	91	112	131,000	891	858	805	757	713	673	637	603	572	543	516	491	468	446	426	407	
				650	612	555	504	460	421	386	355	327	301	279	259	240	224	208	195	
112SLH22	104	112	147,000	999	967	918	871	824	778	736	697	661	628	596	568	541	516	492	470	
				755	711	644	586	535	489	449	412	380	350	324	301	279	260	242	226	
112SLH23	110	112	162,000	1102	1067	1012	959	901	848	800	756	716	679	644	612	582	554	528	504	
				790	744	674	613	560	512	469	431	397	367	340	315	292	272	253	236	
112SLH24	131	112	192,000	1304	1263	1199	1139	1074	1014	959	909	862	819	778	741	706	673	642	613	
				957	901	817	743	678	620	569	523	481	444	411	381	354	329	307	287	
				102-164	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	230	235	240	
120SLH20	77	120	98,900	597	564	532	505	479	456	434	414	395	376	359	344	329	315	302	290	
				430	393	361	332	306	282	261	242	225	209	195	182	170	159	149	140	
120SLH21	92	120	123,000	748	706	667	632	599	570	542	516	492	469	448	428	410	392	376	360	
				530	485	444	409	376	347	321	298	277	258	240	224	209	196	184	173	
120SLH22	104	120	141,000	855	815	770	729	692	658	626	596	568	542	517	495	473	453	434	416	
				616	564	516	475	438	404	374	347	322	300	279	261	244	228	214	201	
120SLH23	111	120	156,000	943	898	848	804	763	725	690	657	626	596	569	543	519	496	475	455	
				644	590	541	497	458	423	391	363	336	313	292	272	255	238	224	210	
120SLH24	132	120	185,000	1117	1062	1003	950	902	858	816	777	741	706	675	645	617	591	566	543	
				781	715	655	603	555	512	474	440	408	380	354	330	309	289	271	255	
120SLH25	152	120	212,000	1284	1218	1152	1092	1036	984	936	891	850	811	775	741	709	678	650	623	
				915	837	768	706	650	600	555	515	478	445	415	387	362	339	318	298	

**SECTION 200.
SCOPE**

These specifications cover the design, manufacture and use of Super Longspan Steel Joists SLH Series.

**SECTION 201.
DEFINITION**

The term "Super Longspan Steel Joists SLH Series" as used herein, refers to open web, load-carrying members utilizing hot-rolled steel. SLH series are suitable for the direct support of roof decks in buildings.

The design for SLH Series joist chord or web sections shall be based on a yield strength of at least 36,000 psi, but not greater than 50,000 psi. Steel used for SLH Series joist chord or web sections shall have a minimum yield strength determined in accordance with one of the procedures specified in Section 202.2, which is equal to the yield strength assumed in the design. SLH Series joists shall be designed in accordance with these specifications to support the loads given in the attached Standard Load Tables for SLH Series joists.

**SECTION 202.
MATERIALS**

202.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of chord and web sections shall conform to one of the following ASTM Specifications of latest adoption:

- Structural Steel, ASTM A36/A36M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, ASTM A242/A242M.
- High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality ASTM A529/A529M. Grade 50.
- Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheets and Strip, Structural Quality ASTMA570/A570M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Steel of Structural Quality ASTM A572/A572M. Grades 42,45, and 50.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 50,000 psi Minimum Yield Point to 4 inches thick, ASTM A588/A588M.
- Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, with Improved Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A606.
- Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Columbium and/or Vanadium, ASTM A607. Grades 45 and 50.
- Steel, Cold-Rolled Sheet, Carbon Structural ASTM A611, Grade.

*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 "Yield Strength," or paragraph 12 "Yield Point," or ASTM A370, "Mechanical Testing of Steel Products," or as specified in Section 202.2 of this Specification, 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 fabrication is weldable and is proved by tests performed by the producer or fabricator to have the properties specified in Section 202.2.

202.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

The yield strength used as a basis for the design stresses prescribed in Section 203 shall be at least 36,000 psi, but shall not be greater than 50,000 psi. 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.

In the case of material, the mechanical properties of which conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, test specimens and procedure 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 procedure 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 for sheet and strip or (b) 18 percent in 8 inches for plates, shapes and bars with adjustments for thickness for plates, shapes, and bars as prescribed in ASTM A36/A36M, A242/A242M, A529/A529M, A572/A572M, and A588/A588M whichever specification is applicable on the basis of design yield strength. The number of tests shall be as prescribed in ASTM A6 for plates, shapes, and bars; and ASTM A570/A570M, A606, AND A607 for the sheet and strip.

202.3 WELDING ELECTRODES

The following electrodes shall be used for arc welding:

- (a) For connected members both having a specified minimum yield strength greater than 36,000 psi
- AWS A5.1 or A5.5, E70XX
 - AWS A5.17, F7X, EXXX flux electrode combination
 - AWS A5.18, E70S-X or E70U-1
 - AWS A5.20, E70T-X

- (b) For connected members both having a specified minimum yield strength of 36,000 psi or one having a specified minimum yield strength of 36,000 psi and the other having a specified minimum yield strength greater than 36,000 psi

- AWS A5.1, E60XX
 - AWS A5.17, F6X-EXXX flux electrode combination
 - AWS A5.20, E600T-X
- or any of those listed in Section 202.3 (a)

Other welding methods, providing equivalent strength as demonstrated by tests, may be used.

202.4 PAINT

The Standard shop paint is a **primer coat** 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. The Standard shop paint shall conform to one of the following:

- (a) Steel Structures Painting Council Specification 15-68T, Type 1 (red oxide).
- (b) Federal Specification TT-P-636 (red oxide).
- (c) Or, shall be a shop paint which meets the minimum performance requirements of one of the above listed specifications.

**SECTION 203.
DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE**

203.1 METHOD

Joists shall be designed in accordance with these

SPECIFICATIONS FOR VULCRAFT SUPER LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS SLH-SERIES

specifications as simply supported uniformly loaded trusses supporting a 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 American Institute of Steel Construction Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings, latest adoption, where the material used consists of plates, shapes or bars.

203.2 UNIT STRESSES

Joists shall have their components so proportioned that the unit stresses in pounds per square inch shall not exceed the following, where F_y is the yield strength defined in Section 202.2:

- (a) Tension: All members $F_t = 0.6 F_y$
 (b) Compression: For all members with Kl/r less than C_c :

$$F_a = \frac{\left[1 - \frac{(Kl/r)^2}{2C_c^2} \right] QF_y}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{Kl/r}{C_c} \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{Kl/r}{C_c} \right)^3}$$

where $C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi^2 E}{Q F_y}}$ and

where Q is a form factor equal to unity except when the width-thickness ratio of one or more elements of the profile exceeds the limits specified in the AISC Specifications, Section B5 (Allowable Stress Design), and where K is a length factor used to determine the effective slenderness ratio as shown in Table 203.3.1.

For members with Kl/r greater than C_c :

$$F_a = \frac{12 E}{23 (Kl/r)^2}$$

l = Length center-to-center of panel points, except $l = 36"$ for calculating l/r_y of top chord member
 l_x = Maximum length center-to-center between panel point and filler (tie), or between adjacent fillers (ties).

In the previous formulas Kl/r is the appropriate effective slenderness ratio as determined from Section 203.3, and "E" is equal to 29,000,000 psi.

- c) Bending:
 For chords, and for web members other than solid rounds $F_b = 0.6 F_y$
 For web members of solid round cross section $F_b = 0.9 F_y$
 For bearing plates $F_b = 0.75 F_y$
- d) Weld Stresses:
 Shear at throat of fillet welds:
 Made with E70 series electrodes or F7X-EXXX flux-electrode combinations 21,000 psi
 Made with E60 series electrodes or F6X-XXX flux-electrode combination 18,000 psi
 Tension or compression on groove or butt welds shall be the same as those specified for the connected material.

203.3 MAXIMUM SLENDERNESS RATIOS

The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0 I_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed the values given in Table 203.3.1, Parts A.

The effective slenderness ratio, Kl/r^* , to be used in calculating the allowable stresses F_a and F_e , is the largest value as determined from Table 203.3.1, Parts B and C.

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

*See AISC Specification Section C2.1 and P.N. Chod and T.V. Galambos, Compression Chords Without Fillers in Longspan Steel Joists, Research Report No. 36, June 1975 Structural Division, Civil Engineering Department, Washington University, St. Louis, MO.

- r_x = Member radius of gyration in the plane of the joist.
 r_y = Member radius of gyration out of plane of the joist.
 r_z = Least radius of gyration of a member component.

TABLE 203.3.1 MAXIMUM AND EFFECTIVE SLENDERNESS RATIOS

I. TOP CHORD INTERIOR PANEL			
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0 I_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 90.			
B. The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F _a "			
1. With fillers or ties	$0.75 l/r_x$	$1.0 l/r_y$	$1.0 I_s/r_z$
2. Without fillers or ties	$0.75 l/r_z$		
3. Single component members	$0.75 l/r_x$	$1.0 l/r_y$	
C. The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F _e "			
1. With fillers or ties	$0.75 l/r_x$		
2. Without fillers or ties	$0.75 l/r_x$		
3. Single component members	$0.75 l/r_x$		
II. TOP CHORD END PANEL			
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0 I_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 120.			
B. The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F _a "			
1. With fillers or ties	$1.0 l/r_x$	$1.0 l/r_y$	$1.0 I_s/r_z$
2. Without fillers or ties	$1.0 l/r_z$		
3. Single component members	$1.0 l/r_x$	$1.0 l/r_y$	
C. The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F _e "			
1. With fillers or ties	$1.0 l/r_x$		
2. Without fillers or ties	$1.0 l/r_x$		
3. Single component members	$1.0 l/r_x$		
III. TENSION MEMBERS - CHORDS AND WEBS			
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0 I_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 240.			
IV. COMPRESSION WEB MEMBERS			
A. The slenderness ratios, $1.0l/r$ and $1.0 I_s/r$, of members as a whole or any component part shall not exceed 200.			
B. The effective slenderness ratio to determine "F _a "			
1. With fillers or ties	$0.75 l/r_x$	$1.0 l/r_y$	$1.0 I_s/r_z$
2. Without fillers or ties	$1.0 l/r_z$		
3. Single component members	$0.75 l/r_x$	$1.0 l/r_y$	

203.4 MEMBERS

(a) Chords

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

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

$f_a + f_b \leq 0.6F_y$, at the panel point; and

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{C_m f_b}{\left(1 - \frac{f_a}{F'_e}\right) Q F_b} \leq 1.0, \text{ at mid-panel;}$$

$C_m = 1 - 0.3f_a/F'_e$ for end panels

$C_m = 1 - 0.4f_a/F'_e$ for interior panels

f_a = Computed axial unit compressive stress

f_b = Computed bending unit compressive stress at point under consideration

F_a = Permissible axial unit compressive stress based on $K l/r$

F_b = Permissible bending unit stress; $0.6F_y$

$$F'_e = \frac{12\pi^2 E}{23 (K l/r_x)^2}$$

r_x = Radius of gyration about the axis of bending

Q = Form factor as defined in Section 203.2 (b)

The radius of gyration of the top chord about its vertical axis shall be not less than $l/170$ where l is the spacing in inches between lines of bridging as specified in Section 204.6.

The top chord shall be considered as stayed laterally by the roof deck provided the requirements of Section 204.10 (d) of these specifications are met.

(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 shear shall not be 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 1 1/2 percent of the top chord axial force.

(c) Depth

Joists can have either a top chord pitch of 1/4 inch per foot or parallel chords. The depth, for the purpose of design, in all cases shall be the depth at mid-span. Parallel chord joists must be installed with a minimum slope of 1/4 inch per foot.

(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 may 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.

(e) Extended Ends

Extended top chords or full depth cantilever ends require the special attention of the specifying engineer or architect.

The magnitude and location of the design loads to be supported, the deflection requirements, and the proper bracing shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

203.5 CONNECTIONS

(a) Method

Joint connections and splices shall be made by attaching the members to one another by arc or resistance welding or other approved method.

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 layers of weld metal and between weld metal 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 for welds oriented parallel to the principal stress.

(f) The sum of surface (piping) porosity diameters shall not exceed 1/16 inch in any 1 inch of design weld length.

(g) Weld spatter that does not interfere with paint coverage is acceptable.

2) Welding Program

Manufacturers shall have a program for establishing weld procedures and operator qualification and for weld sampling and testing.

3) Weld inspection by Outside Agencies (See Section 204.14 of these specifications).

The agency shall arrange for visual inspection to determine that welds meet the acceptance standards of Section 203.5 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

Joint connections shall develop the maximum force due to any of the design loads, but not less than 50 percent of the allowable strength of the member in tension or compression, whichever force is the controlling factor in the selection of the member.

(c) Shop Splices

Shop splices may 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 allowable member strength. Members containing a butt weld splice shall develop an ultimate tensile force of at least 57,000 psi times the full design area of the

chord or web. The term "member" shall be defined as all component parts, comprising the chord or web, at the point of splice.

- (d) **Field Splices**
Field splices shall be bolted connections designed by the manufacturer. Splices shall be designed for the member shear and moment forces, but not less than 50 percent of the allowable member strength.
- (e) **Bridging Clips**
Where double angles, separated by a nominal gap, are used as chord members, the two angles must be tied together with a filler or tie at all bridging clip locations. These fillers and their connections must be capable of developing the bridging forces indicated by Section 204.6 (d).

203.6 CAMBER

Joists shall have approximate cambers in accordance with the following:

Top Chord Length	Double Pitch Joists*	Parallel Chord Joists
111'-0"	3 1/4"	5 1/4"
120'-0"	3 1/2"	6"
130'-0"	3 7/8"	7"
140'-0"	4 1/8"	8"
150'-0"	4 3/8"	8 3/4"
160'-0"	4 3/4"	9 1/2"
180'-0"	5 1/4"	10 1/2"
200'-0"	5 7/8"	11 3/4"
220'-0"	6 1/2"	13"
240'-0"	7"	14"

* Pitched 1 1/4 in 12" or greater

203.7 SHOP PAINTING

Joists and accessories shall receive one shop coat of protective paint as specified in Section 202.4.

203.8 VERIFICATION OF DESIGN

Design data on SLH series joists will be supplied to the specifying engineer upon request.

**SECTION 204.
APPLICATION**

204.1 USAGE

These specifications shall apply to any type of structure where roof decks are to be supported directly by steel joists installed as herein specified. Where joists are used other than on simple spans under uniformly distributed loading, as prescribed in Section 203.1, they shall be investigated and modified if necessary to limit the unit stresses to those listed in Section 203.2.

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 is

then no longer simply supported and the system must be investigated for continuous frame action by the specifying professional.

204.2 SPAN

The clear span of joists shall not exceed 24 times their nominal depth.

204.3 DEPTH

The nominal depth of pitched chord joists shall be the depth at mid-span. The standard pitch of the top chord shall be 1/4 inch per foot.

204.4 PITCH

The standard configuration for SLH Series Joists is a double pitched top chord with a pitch of 1/4 inch per foot. The double pitched design was selected for economy and positive roof drainage.

204.5 END SUPPORTS

- (a) **Masonry and Concrete**

SLH Series Joists supported by masonry or concrete are to bear on steel bearing plates, and shall be designed as steel bearing. Due consideration of the end reactions and all other vertical and lateral forces shall be taken by the specifying engineer or architect in the design of the steel bearing plate and the masonry or concrete. The ends of SLH Series Joists shall extend over the masonry or concrete support not less than the distance shown in Table 204.5.1. The plate shall be located not more than 1/2 inch from the face of the wall and shall be not less than 9 inches wide perpendicular to the length of the joist. It is to be designed by the specifying engineer or architect in compliance with the allowable unit stresses in Section A5.1 (Allowable Stress Design) of the AISC Specifications, of latest adoption. The steel bearing plate 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 engineer or architect in the design of the steel support. The end of SLH Series Joists shall extend over the steel support a distance not less than that shown in Table 204.5.1.

Joist Section Number	Minimum Bearing Length*
SLH 15-18	4"
SLH 19-25	6"

*Excluding extension

204.6 BRIDGING

- (a) **Horizontal**

Horizontal bridging lines shall consist of two continuous horizontal steel members, one attached to the top chord and the other attached to the bottom chord. The l/r ratio of the bridging member shall not

exceed 300, where l is the distance in inches 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 l/r ratio of not more than 200, where l is the distance in inches 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 between connections at the point of intersection of the bracing members and the connections to the chords of the joists.
- (c) Bridging Lines
Bolted diagonal bridging shall be used except when the joist spacing is less than $.66 \times$ joist depth, then bolted horizontal bridging shall be used in addition to diagonal bridging.
- (d) Spacing
The maximum spacing of lines of bridging shall not exceed the values in Table 204.6.1. 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. See Section 204.13 for bridging required for uplift forces.

TABLE 204.6.1

Joist-Section Number*	Max. Spac. Of Lines Of Bridging	Horizontal Bracing Force**
15 to 17	21'-0"	2,700 lbs
18	21'-0"	3,400 lbs
19	26'-0"	3,400 lbs
20	26'-0"	3,700 lbs
21	30'-0"	4,200 lbs
22	30'-0"	5,000 lbs
23	30'-0"	5,500 lbs
24	30'-0"	6,300 lbs
25	30'-0"	7,100 lbs

The number of lines of bridging is based on the joists clear span dimensions.

* Last two digits of designation shown in load table.

** Each connection to the chord shall resist one-half of this force.

- (e) Connections
Connections to the chords of the steel joists and bridging anchors shall be made by positive mechanical means and capable of resisting a horizontal force not less than that specified in Table 204.6.1.

- (f) Bottom Chord Bearing Joists
It is not recommended that SLH-Series joists be used in bottom chord bearing configuration.

204.7 INSTALLATION OF BRIDGING

All bridging and bridging anchors shall be completely installed before construction loads are placed on the joists. 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 plans.

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

204.8 END ANCHORAGE

- (a) Masonry and Concrete
Ends of SLH Series Joists resting on steel bearing plates on masonry or structural concrete shall be attached thereto as shown Table 204.8.1.
- (b) Steel
Ends of SLH Series Joists resting on steel supports shall be attached thereto as shown in Table 204.8.1. In steel frames, where columns are not framed in at least two directions with structural steel members, joists at column lines shall be field bolted at the columns to provide lateral stability during construction.

TABLE 204.8.1 END ANCHORAGE

Joist Section No.*	Fillet Weld	Bearing Seat Bolts For Erection
SLH 15-18	2 - 1/4" x 2"	2 - 3/4" A325
SLH 19-25	2 - 1/4" x 4"	2 - 3/4" A325

*Last two digits of designation shown in load table.

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

204.9 JOIST SPACING

Joists shall be spaced so that the loading on each joist does not exceed the allowable load given for the particular designation and span in the Load Table.

204.10 ROOF DECKS

- (a) Material
Decks may consist of cast-in-place or precast 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 not be less than 2 inches thick.
- (c) Bearing
Slabs or decks shall bear uniformly along the top chords of the joist.

(d) Attachments

The spacing of attachments along the top chord shall not exceed 36 inches. Such attachments of the slab or deck to the top chords of joists shall be capable of resisting the following forces:

TABLE 204.10.1

Joist Section Number*	Equivalent Force Required
15 - 16 incl.	300 lbs./ft.
17 - 19 incl.	300 lbs./ft.
20 - 21 incl.	300 lbs./ft.
22 - 24 incl.	420 lbs./ft.
25	520 lbs./ft.

*Last two digits of designation shown in load table.

(e) Wood Nailers

It is not recommended that SLH-Series joists be used in conjunction with wood nailers.

204.11 DEFLECTION

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

Roofs

1/360 of span where plaster ceiling is attached or suspended.

1/240 of span for all other cases.

The specifying engineer or architect shall give due consideration to the effects of deflection in selection of joists.

204.12 PONDING

Unless a roof surface is provided with sufficient slope toward points of free drainage or adequate individual drains to prevent the accumulation of rain water, the roof system shall be investigated to assure stability under ponding conditions in accordance with Section K2 (Allowable Stress Design) of the AISC Specifications.*

A top chord pitch of 1/4" or more per foot is recommended to minimize ponding.

The ponding investigation shall be performed by the specifying engineer or architect.

* For further information, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest #3, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads".

204.13 UPLIFT

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design requirement, these forces must be indicated on the structural drawings in terms of net uplift in pounds per square foot. When these forces are specified, they must be considered in the design of joists and bridging. A single line of bottom chord bridging must be provided near the first bottom chord panel points, whenever uplift due to wind forces is a design consideration.**

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

204.14 INSPECTION

Joists shall be inspected by the manufacturer before shipment to insure 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 may reserve the right to do so in the "Invitation to Bid" or the accompanying "Job Specifications". Arrangements shall be made with the manufacturer for such inspection of the joists at the manufacturing facility by the purchaser's inspectors at purchaser's expense.

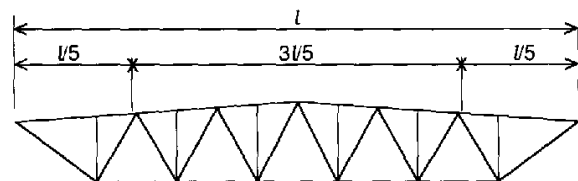
SECTION 205.
HANDLING AND ERECTION*

Particular attention should be paid to the erection of Super Longspan Steel Joists.

Care shall be exercised at all times to avoid damage through careless handling during unloading, storing, and erecting. Dropping of joists shall not be permitted.

Each joist shall be adequately braced laterally before any loads are applied. If lateral support is provided by bridging, the bridging lines must be anchored to prevent lateral movement.

Hoisting cables attached at a panel point approximately 1/5 of the span from each end will minimize erection stresses in the steel joist. **The angle of the hoisting cables from the vertical shall not exceed 30 degrees.** Two cranes are recommended for spans greater than 150 feet.



Hoisting cables shall not be released until all bridging lines are installed. For ease of alignment, anchorage of joist ends in accordance with Section 204.8 should follow the installation of bridging. During the construction period, the contractor shall provide means for the adequate distribution of concentrated loads so the carrying capacity of any joist is not exceeded.

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

VULCRAFT JOIST GIRDERS

WHAT ARE JOIST GIRDERS?

Joist girders are primary framing members. The design is simple span, supporting equally spaced concentrated loads from open web steel joists. These concentrated loads are considered to act at the panel points of the joist girder.

Joist girders are designed to allow for the efficient use of steel in longer spans for primary framing members.

The following weight tables list joist girders from 20" to 96" deep and spans up to 100 feet. (For depths and lengths not listed contact Vulcraft.) The depth designation is determined by the nominal depth at the center of the span, except for offset double pitched girders, where the depth is determined at the ridge.

The standard configuration of a joist girder is parallel chord with underslung ends and bottom chord extensions. (Joist girders can be furnished in other configurations, see below.) The standard depth of bearing for joist girders is 7 1/2 inches at the end of the bearing seat.

The standard method of connecting girders to columns is two 3/4" diameter A325 bolts. A loose connection of the lower chord to the column or other support is required during erection in order to stabilize the lower chord laterally and to help brace the joist girder against overturning. **CAUTION: IF A RIGID CONNECTION OF THE BOTTOM CHORD IS TO BE MADE TO COLUMN OR OTHER SUPPORT, IT IS TO 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.

Joist girders along the perimeter, with joists coming in from one side only, and those with unbalanced loads must be designed such that the reactions pass through the center of the joist girder.

The weight tables list the approximate weight per linear foot for a joist girder supporting the panel point loads given by the specifying engineer. **NOTE: THE WEIGHT OF THE JOIST GIRDER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE PANEL POINT LOAD. (SEE THE EXAMPLE ON PAGE 79).**

For calculating the approximate deflection or checking ponding the following formula may be used in determining the approximate moment of inertia of the joist girder. $I_{JG} = 0.027 NPLd$

Where N = number of joist spaces, P = panel point load in kips, L = joist girder length in feet and d = effective depth of the joist girder in inches. Contact Vulcraft if a more exact joist girder moment of inertia must be known.

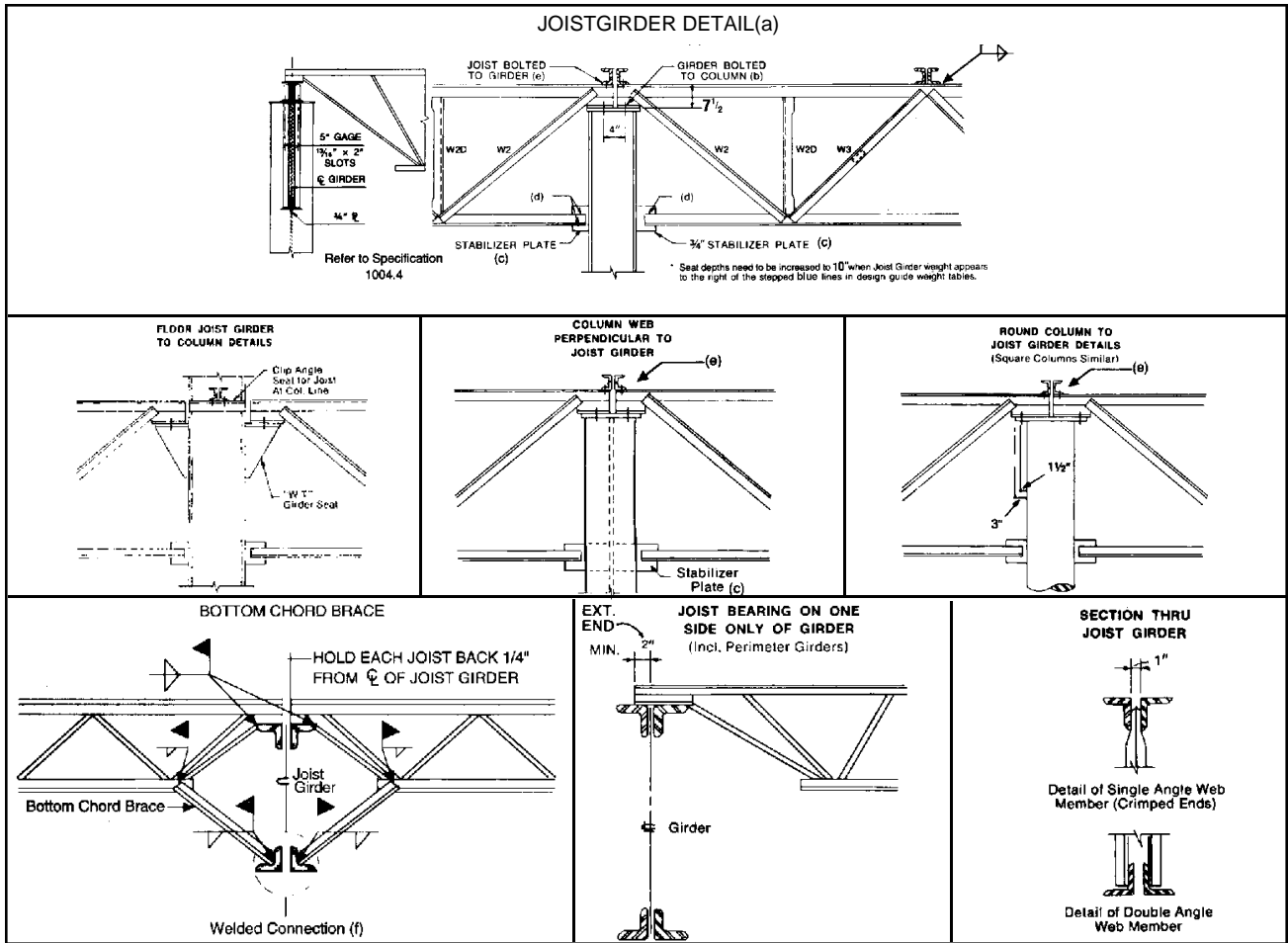
*Increase seat depth to 10" if weight of joist girder appears to the right of the stepped blue lines in the weight tables.

OTHER CONFIGURATIONS AVAILABLE ARE:

- DOUBLE PITCH TC, UNDERSLUNG
- SINGLE PITCH TC, UNDERSLUNG
- OFFSET DOUBLE PITCH TC, UNDERSLUNG

SEE PAGE 79 FOR DESIGN EXAMPLE

NOTE: JOIST GIRDER WEB CONFIGURATION MAY VARY FROM THAT SHOWN. IF EXACT CONFIGURATION IS REQUIRED CONTACT VULCRAFT.



SEE PAGE 78 FOR MOMENT CONNECTION DETAILS

JOIST GIRDER NOTES

- (a) All Joist Girder dimensions shown are subject to change when required by the physical size of large Joist Girders. If changes are necessary Vulcraft will so note on the placing plans,
- (b) The standard connection for Joist Girders to columns is 13/16 inch slots for 3/4 inch bolts in girder bearings. **The girder erection bolts are by others.** If the specifying professional wishes to use the Joist Girder bearing to transmit horizontal loads, the required amount of weld to connect the Joist Girder seat to the column should be specified. For additional information see the section of this catalog "JOIST GIRDERS IN MOMENT RESISTIVE FRAMES." (page 78)
- (c) Stabilizer plates between bottom chord angles stabilize the bottom chord laterally and brace the Joist Girder against overturning during erection. (Refer to 1004.4)
- (d) Joist Girder bottom chord struts do not require welding to the stabilizer plate unless required by design to transmit horizontal forces. When welding is required, the amount of weld should be specified by the specifying professional. **UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, BOTTOM CHORD STRUTS SHOULD NOT BE WELDED.**
- (e) Joists are connected to the girder by welding except that the joists at (or nearest) the column shall be bolted (O.S.H.A. Sec. 1910.12 Construction Standards Sec 1518.751).
- (f) The l/r_y of the bottom chord of the Joist Girder cannot exceed 240. For STANDARD Joist Girders, the specifying engineer can use the "Joist Girder Bottom Chord Brace Chart" in conjunction with the "Design Guide Weight Table/Joist Girders, G Series" to select the correct number of bottom chord braces. Joist Girders which must resist uplift, end moments, or axial bottom chord forces may require additional braces.

JOIST GIRDER NOTES

If fixed end moments or uplift are present, the specifying professional should also specify bottom chord braces to be designed and furnished by the joist girder manufacturer. If any additional braces are required due to

the compression load in the bottom chord, Vulcraft will indicate their location on the erection drawings. Bottom chord braces may be either welded or bolted to the girder, but are typically welded to the joist.

JOIST GIRDER BOTTOM CHORD BRACE CHART*			
SPAN IN FEET			
JOIST GIRDER WEIGHT/FT	NO BC BRACES	ONE BC BRACE @ CENTERLINE	TWO BC BRACES @ 1/3 POINTS
0-22	0' to 24'	>24' to 49'	>49' to 73'
23-31	0' to 28'	>28' to 57'	>57' to 85'
31-45	0' to 32'	>32' to 65'	>65' to 97'
46-66	0' to 36'	>36' to 73'	>73' to 110'
67-87	0' to 41'	>41' to 82'	>82' to 123'
88-135	0' to 49'	>49' to 98'	>98' to 147'
136-173	0' to 57'	>57' to 114'	>114' to 171'

* The bottom chords must be restrained in accordance with Section 1004.5 of The SJI Specifications.

ECONOMY TIPS

- Designate Joist Girder with exact load required, such as 60G8N11.2K.
- If Joist Girder depth is limited below the optimum depth as shown in the weight tables, use the maximum depth permitted by the building system: such as 53G8N12K (odd depths can be designed and furnished).
- The Joist Girder designations shown in the weight guide are typical types included only as a guide. The specifying professional is encouraged to specify the exact depth, span and loading that best suits the building.
- A Joist Girder depth in inches approximately equal to the span in feet is often a good combination for economy.
- The specifying professional is urged to investigate several combinations of bay sizes and joist spaces to find the most economical combination.
- The following table illustrates the economy possible using this system.

Table G-1 ROOF SYSTEM WEIGHT FOR RECOMMENDED BAY SIZES							
BAY SIZE		Weight of joists* + Girders** = Total (PSF)***				Joist Space (Ft.)	Girder Depth (In.)
Joist Span	Girder Span	Design Load (PSF)					
		35 (PSF)	40 (PSF)	45 (PSF)	50 (PSF)		
40'	40'	1.69 + .75 = 2.44	1.78 + .83 = 2.61	1.90 + .90 = 2.80	2.07 + 1.03 = 3.10	6.67	48
40'	50'	1.73 + .95 = 2.68	1.90 + 1.08 = 2.98	2.02 + 1.18 = 3.20	2.13 + 1.28 = 3.41	6.25	60
40'	60'	1.69 + 1.13 = 2.82	1.78 + 1.30 = 3.08	1.90 + 1.40 = 3.30	2.07 + 1.53 = 3.60	6.67	72
45'	40'	1.89 + .71 = 2.60	2.04 + .80 = 2.84	2.14 + .89 = 3.03	2.41 + .96 = 3.37	6.67	48
45'	50'	1.98 + .96 = 2.94	2.11 + 1.09 = 3.20	2.22 + 1.16 = 3.38	2.40 + 1.29 = 3.69	6.25	60
45'	60'	1.89 + 1.16 = 3.05	2.04 + 1.24 = 3.28	2.14 + 1.38 = 3.52	2.41 + 1.49 = 3.90	6.67	72
50'	40'	2.19 + .72 = 2.91	2.28 + .80 = 3.08	2.53 + .86 = 3.39	2.80 + 1.06 = 3.86	6.67	48
50'	50'	2.21 + .92 = 3.13	2.43 + 1.00 = 3.43	2.61 + 1.12 = 3.73	2.70 + 1.20 = 3.90	6.25	60
50'	60'	2.19 + 1.12 = 3.31	2.28 + 1.22 = 3.50	2.53 + 1.34 = 3.87	2.80 + 1.50 = 4.30	6.67	72

* Weight of joists in pounds per square foot.

** Weight of the joist girders in pounds per square foot.

*** Total weight of joists and joist girders in pounds per square foot.

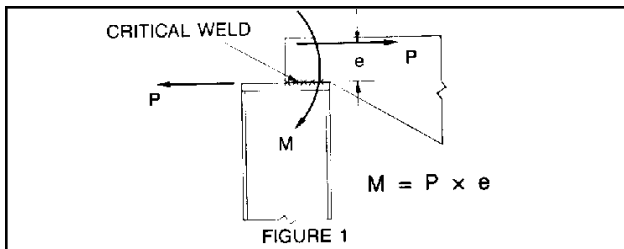
The larger bay sizes become more economical as the column heights increase and in localities with high erection labor costs. Larger bays speed construction by reducing the number of pieces and therefore the number of crane lifts. Encasing the columns for fire proofing or decoration also makes the larger bays more attractive.

JOIST GIRDERS IN MOMENT RESISTANT FRAMES

When a Joist Girder is used as a component of a moment resistive frame, both the design wind moment and any continuity (usually live load) moment must be specified for each end of each affected Joist Girder. Provided this information, Vulcraft will design the Joist Girder as a simply supported truss for full gravity loading. The "fixed end" moments are then applied to the Joist Girder. Using the appropriate combinations of the gravity loads, the wind moments, and/or the continuity moments, the critical member stresses are identified and the Joist Girder members are sized accordingly.

A one-third increase in allowable stresses is permitted in all load combinations involving wind. (Vulcraft does not design the Joist Girder for any dead load moments unless specifically instructed to do so on the structural drawings.) For this reason it is very important that on the structural drawings the specifying professional specify that all dead loads be applied to the Joist Girders before the bottom chord struts are welded to the stabilizer plates.

One of the most important considerations of using a Joist Girder in a moment resistive frame is the connection of the Joist Girder to the column. As with a beam connection, special provisions must be made to develop the required moment capacity. As can be readily seen in Figure 1, the use of a standard Joist Girder seat results in an eccentric moment due to the depth of the seat. This moment must be resisted by the weld group connecting the Joist Girder seat to the cap plate of the column.



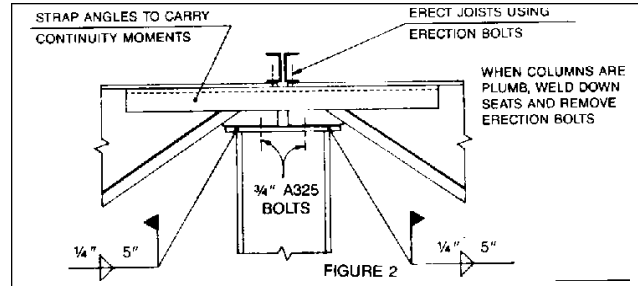
Vulcraft has conducted an extensive testing program to determine the maximum capacity of this connection. Table 1 gives the maximum capacity of a Joist Girder with a six inch deep bearing seat sitting atop the support. To achieve these strengths, both A325 erection bolts must be installed and tightened "snug tight" (ref. AISC for definition) in the Joist Girder seat. In addition, the Joist Girder seats must be welded to the support with a minimum of two 1/4" fillet welds 5 inches long. The bottom chord extensions of the Joist Girder must be welded to the column stabilizer plate as required.

Table 1

MAXIMUM AXIAL LOAD CAPACITY FOR 6" DEEP JOIST GIRDER SEATS	
JOIST GIRDER WGT PER FOOT	
0-30	8 Kips
30.1 * Up	16 Kips

The capacities in Table 1 can be increased by one-third for all load cases involving wind.

If the axial load due only to the wind moment does not exceed the values in Table 1 (after increasing them by one-third), a strap angle connecting the Joist Girders together as shown in Figure 2 can be used to resist the continuity moments. By tying the Joist Girder ends together, the Joist Girder-to-cap plate connection need only resist the wind loads, **the strap angles do not transfer wind moments**. The design of such a strap angle to resist the continuity moments is the responsibility of the specifying professional.



When the end moments on the Joist Girders are too large for the seat to resist, it is necessary to utilize a moment plate as shown in Details A-F. The use of this simple moment plate virtually eliminates all eccentricity problems.

By using the equations and Table 2 below, the specifying professional can determine the minimum Joist Girder top chord width for most Joist Girders. If the end moments are very large, the Joist Girder loads and/or spacings vary, or other special conditions exist, a more exact analysis is required. Once the Joist Girder top chord width is known, the specifying professional can easily size the moment plate and its weld requirements to complete the connection detail.

EQUATION 1 (ODD NO. OF JOIST SPACES)

$$A = \frac{.028P}{D} (N^2S - .67N + .67 - S)$$

EQUATION 2 (EVEN NO. OF JOIST SPACES)

$$A = \frac{.028P}{D} (N^2S - .67N + .67)$$

Where:

P = Panel point load (kips)

N = No. of joist spaces

S = Joist spacing (ft.)

D = Joist Girder depth (in.)

Table 2*

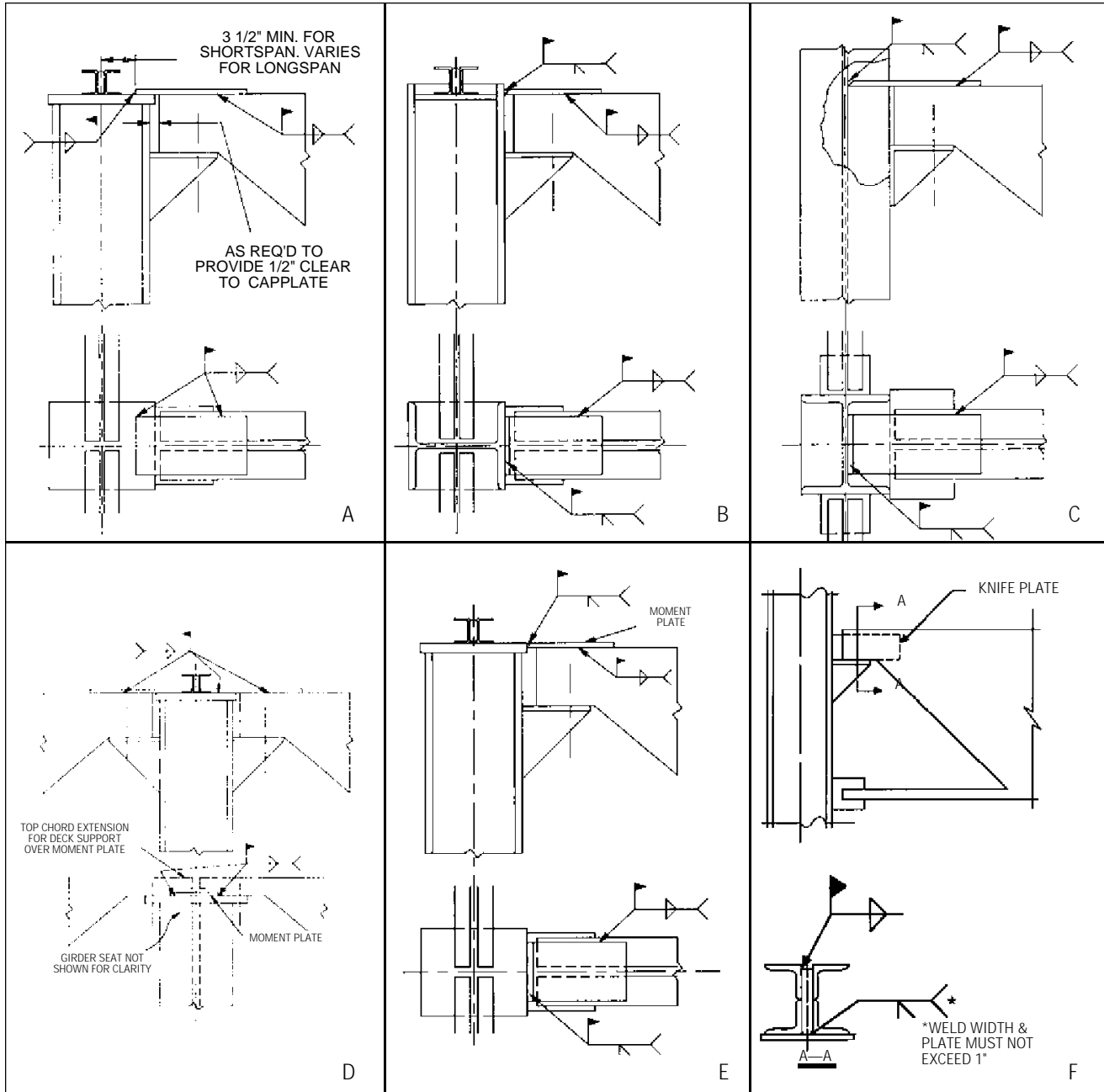
A	Minimum Top Chord Width
0.95 - 1.19	6"
1.20 - 1.78	7"
1.79 - 2.48	8"
2.49 - 3.75	9"
3.76 - 4.76	11"
4.78 - 8.44	13"
Greater than 8.44	Consult Vulcraft

Please note that this chart is to be used only for designing moment plates. It is not intended for use as a general detailing aid.

*The bearing seat width may be larger than the top chord width. Contact Vulcraft if seat width is needed for determining column plate sizes.

MOMENT CONNECTION DETAILS

Presented below are six suggested detailed for a moment resistive connection involving roof Joist Girders. Similar details should be utilized for longspan joists with end moments. In all cases, the bottom chord is to be connected to the column with a vertical stabilizer plate which is to be sized to carry the required load and obtain required weld (use 6 x 6 x 3/4 plate minimum for Joist Girders).

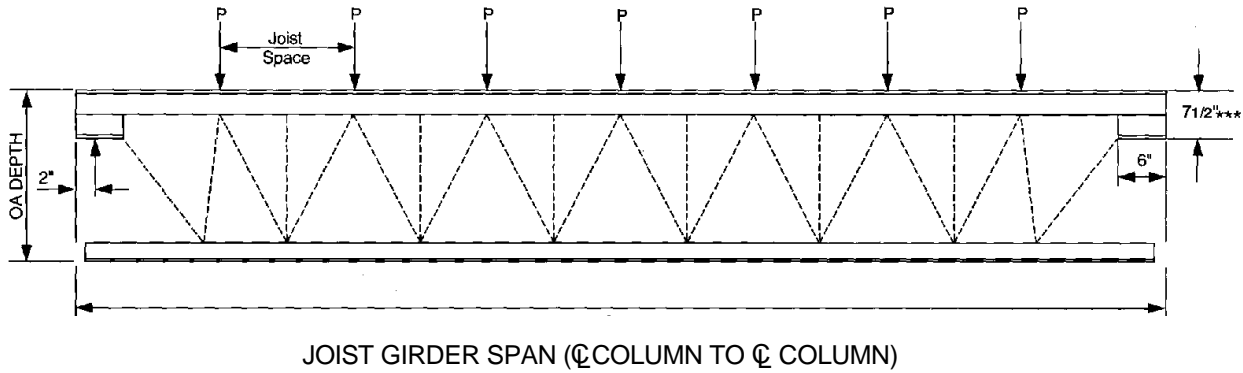


NOTES :

- (1) Connections type B & C would also be recommended for floor girder details.
- (2) Where a backer bar is required for groove welds, additional clearance must be provided when determining girder hold back dimension.
- (3) Similar details would apply at other types of columns.
- (4) Additional stiffener plates as required not shown for clarity.
- (5) In all details, moment plate design and material is not by Vulcraft.

HOW TO SPECIFY VULCRAFT JOIST GIRDERS

For a given joist girder span, the designer first determines the number of joist spaces, Then the panel point loads are calculated and a depth is selected. The following tables gives the Joist Girder weight per linear foot for various depths and loads.



STANDARD DESIGNATION

48G**	8N	8.8K
Depth in Inches	Number of Joist Spaces	Kip Load on Each Panel Point (One Kip = 1000 lbs.)

Example: Given : 50'-0 x 40'-0 bay Joists spaced on 6'-3 centers

Live Load = 20 psf
 Dead Load = 15 psf *
 Total Load = 35 psf

Note: Web configuration may vary from that shown. Contact Vulcraft if exact layout must be known.

* Includes the approximate Joist Girder weight in panel point loads.
 ** See page 74 for other Girder Types.
 *** Increase to 10" if to the right of the stepped blue lines in the weight tables.

1. Determine number of actual joist spaces (N).
 In this example, N = 8

2. Joist Selection

- a) Span = 40'-0
- b) T.L. = 6.25 x 35 = 219 plf
- c) from K-Series load tables select a 22K7 (T.L. = 231 > 219; L.L. = 185 > 125) 123 x 1.5 = 185 (l/240 limit applies since ceiling is not plastered)

3. Joist Girder Selection

- a) compute the concentrated load at top chord panel points P = 219 x 40 = 8,760 lbs. = 8.8 kips (use 9K for depth selection) Live load deflection rarely governs in Joist Girder selection because of their depth.
- b) Select girder depth
 The 50'-0 span 8 panel Joist Girder table on page 85 indicates that the rule of about one

inch of depth for each foot of span is a good compromise of limited depth and economy. Therefore select depth of 48 inches.

- c) the Joist Girder will then be designated 48G8N8.8K
- d) the Joist Girder table shows the weight for a 48G8N9K is 40 pounds per lineal foot
- e) total weight of this Joist Girder system per square foot is:
 Joists 9.7 plf/6.25 = 1.55
 Girder 40 plf/40 = 1.00
 2.55 psf

4. For rectangular bays check economy with joists and girders spanning the opposite way
 Joists (26K10) 13.8 plf/6.67 = 2.07
 Girder (40G6N12K) 47 plf/50 = .94
 3.01 psf

- NOTES:
- 1. When it is required to have joists bear only at vertical web members to gain space for duct work, the Joist Girder should be labeled as a "VG" in lieu of a "G".
 - 2. The following tables serve as a design guide only. Odd size joist girder lengths, depths, kip loadings, and panel lengths are available.

DESIGN GUIDE WEIGHT TABLE FOR JOIST GIRDERS U. S. CUSTOMARY

Based on an allowable tensile stress of 30ksi

Girder Span (ft)	Joist Spacing (ft)	Girder Depth (in)	Joist Girder Weight – Pounds Per Linear Foot																						
			Load on Each Panel Point																						
			4K	5K	6K	7K	8K	9K	10K	11K	12K	14K	16K	18K	20K	25K	30K	35K	40K	50K	60K	70K	80K	100K	
20	2N@ 10.00	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	3N@ 6.67	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	4N@ 5.00	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
22	2N@ 11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	3N@ 7.33	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	4N@ 5.5	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
24	2N@ 12.00	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	3N@ 8.00	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	4N@ 6.00	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
26	2N@ 13.00	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	3N@ 8.67	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
	4N@ 6.5	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
		20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
Bearing Depth			7 1/2 in.																	10 in.					

Joist Girder weights to the right of the heavy blue line have 10 inch bearing depths. Check with Vulcraft for material availability.



DESIGN GUIDE WEIGHT TABLE FOR JOIST GIRDERS
U. S. CUSTOMARY

Based on an allowable tensile stress of 30ksi

Girder Span (ft)	Joist Spaces (ft)	Girder Depth (in)	Joist Girder Weight - Pounds Per Linear Foot																					
			Load on Each Panel Point																					
			4K	5K	6K	7K	8K	9K	10K	11K	12K	14K	16K	18K	20K	25K	30K	35K	40K	50K	60K	70K	80K	100K
60	5N@ 12.00	48	21	23	26	28	31	34	37	42	43	50	55	62	66	85	96	111	125	153	189	218	252	
		54	21	21	24	27	30	32	35	38	42	44	51	56	62	75	88	106	112	144	168	204	221	281
		60	21	22	23	26	28	30	33	35	38	44	46	51	57	68	86	95	108	128	158	182	208	256
		66	22	22	23	25	28	29	33	34	36	40	46	47	53	65	78	91	97	117	139	162	188	228
		72	22	23	23	24	27	29	31	34	35	38	44	47	52	62	72	81	93	113	135	164	177	217
	6N@ 10.00	48	21	23	26	31	34	38	40	46	47	58	66	70	77	100	114	131	152	188	227	262		
		54	19	23	25	29	32	35	38	41	45	53	59	67	71	92	106	117	119	169	204	229	269	
		60	19	22	26	28	31	34	36	39	42	48	55	61	68	81	95	110	134	160	181	209	242	
		66	20	22	25	27	30	32	34	67	41	47	50	58	62	77	96	106	112	140	175	198	216	278
		72	20	21	24	27	29	32	33	35	38	43	50	52	60	72	84	99	114	142	166	188	206	266
	8N@ 7.50	48	24	28	32	38	41	48	54	55	62	70	78	92	101	121	152	176	192	241				
		54	23	26	31	35	39	43	47	55	56	64	72	81	94	109	134	158	180	221	268			
		60	23	26	29	32	38	41	44	49	52	59	66	76	83	106	120	149	163	199	239	290		
		66	29	31	34	36	40	46	48	50	56	64	72	76	82	101	116	142	165	191	230	280	313	
		72	30	31	33	34	38	43	47	49	51	59	69	74	83	102	118	126	147	190	228	255	191	
	10N@ 6.00	48	30	36	43	50	58	65	66	75	78	92	106	116	132	157	193	229	265					
		54	29	34	40	46	51	59	60	68	76	88	95	107	144	147	180	205	232	296				
		60	27	33	38	41	47	53	61	61	70	79	90	97	110	136	162	183	210	272				
		66	27	32	36	40	46	49	55	62	64	75	81	97	99	120	143	165	190	254	296			
		72	27	32	35	39	43	48	53	58	61	73	77	86	100	116	137	169	191	225	283			
	12N@ 5.00	48	35	41	49	55	63	71	79	92	93	107	116	142	156	191	229	266						
		54	33	39	46	50	57	65	73	80	81	104	109	118	135	172	197	238	274					
		60	32	37	41	50	56	59	67	74	79	96	107	112	121	163	187	219	247	316				
		66	31	36	40	47	53	60	61	68	76	85	99	110	115	145	177	201	228	288				
72		30	35	40	44	52	54	63	64	75	80	89	104	114	130	160	194	219	273	319				
15N@ 4.00	48	39	49	62	70	78	92	101	106	110	132	155	167	189	228	289								
	54	37	47	56	64	73	81	94	95	105	118	135	158	171	208	254	298							
	60	35	42	51	59	68	76	83	88	98	112	122	141	164	197	229	276	307						
	66	36	44	54	57	65	73	80	88	94	113	118	130	158	193	221	261	294						
	72	36	43	49	57	67	75	77	84	91	107	121	126	143	178	219	240	283						
65	6N@ 10.83	54	22	25	28	31	34	38	43	45	47	55	66	69	75	92	107	132	152	177	207	250	288	
		60	22	24	26	31	32	36	38	42	46	53	60	67	71	92	107	116	133	169	195	231	262	
		66	22	24	26	29	31	34	36	40	43	49	54	61	68	80	96	110	119	159	184	209	236	
		72	23	24	26	29	30	33	35	39	43	47	50	56	63	75	92	107	113	141	166	196	218	276
	8N@ 8.13	54	24	28	33	38	42	47	52	55	63	70	78	92	101	116	143	166	192	229	284			
		60	23	26	32	36	39	43	48	50	57	65	72	80	94	109	135	158	180	210	259			
		66	32	34	41	43	44	48	53	55	61	68	73	81	93	114	133	151	167	212	246	296		
		72	32	34	34	42	45	47	49	54	57	69	74	82	83	106	121	143	167	194	241	277		
	10N@ 6.50	54	31	37	44	50	56	63	67	75	76	92	107	113	127	156	182	220	243					
		60	30	35	41	46	52	58	64	68	77	88	95	109	115	136	180	196	222	283				
		66	28	34	39	44	47	54	61	65	70	82	91	98	112	132	163	184	210	263				
		72	28	34	37	41	47	50	56	63	63	72	81	94	100	120	143	168	193	247	295			
	11N@ 5.91	54	32	39	45	52	59	66	71	77	87	101	107	126	133	176	205	230	264					
		60	32	36	45	48	54	61	69	73	78	94	108	110	118	160	181	208	243					
		66	30	36	41	46	50	56	62	70	71	83	97	111	113	141	166	200	215	287				
		72	29	34	39	43	50	55	60	65	73	81	93	100	114	167	166	187	214	257				
	13N@ 5.00	54	36	42	50	57	65	72	80	92	102	108	123	144	158	192	229	269						
		60	34	40	49	57	61	70	74	81	94	105	111	125	148	182	209	252	286					
		66	33	38	45	52	60	67	72	75	83	99	109	116	129	167	199	234	263					
		72	32	38	43	51	55	62	70	77	78	88	110	116	120	158	182	210	253	309				
Bearing Depth			7 1/2 in.										10 in.											

Joist Girder weights to the right of the heavy blue line have 10 inch bearing depths. Check with Vulcraft for material availability.

DESIGN GUIDE WEIGHT TABLE FOR JOIST GIRDERS U. S. CUSTOMARY

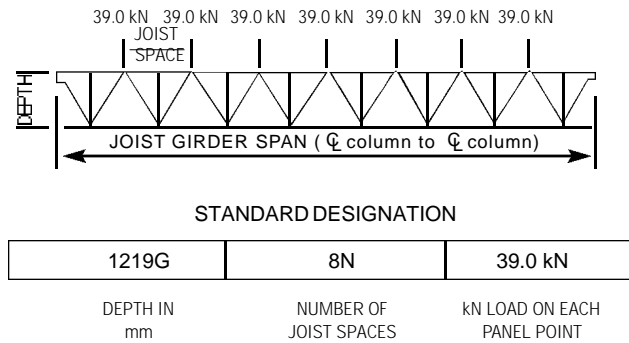
Based on an allowable tensile stress of 30ksi

Girder Span (ft)	Joist Spaces (ft)	Girder Depth (in)	Joist Girder Weight – Pounds Per Linear Foot																						
			Load on Each Panel Point																						
			4K	5K	6K	7K	8K	9K	10K	11K	12K	14K	16K	18K	20K	25K	30K	35K	40K	50K	60K	70K	80K	100K	
100	10N@ 10.00	84	56	57	58	62	64	72	76	88	90	103	118	129	142	172	200	225	257						
		96	58	58	59	61	64	67	70	78	88	94	106	120	131	152	180	204	228						
		108	58	60	60	61	63	68	70	73	77	93	96	111	111	139	170	188	209	258					
	120	60	60	62	64	66	67	68	71	74	85	99	108	113	139	157	188	201	242	289					
	12N@ 8.33	84	50	54	58	66	70	75	89	92	101	112	129	138	159	187	221	257							
		96	50	54	57	61	68	70	80	84	96	106	116	123	137	179	205	228							
		108	52	54	58	62	65	72	74	79	89	101	110	121	128	164	193	221	246	299					
	120	54	57	60	62	66	69	77	79	86	92	107	117	126	151	178	206	239	283						
	16N@ 6.25	84	55	60	71	76	83	96	110	112	119	139	161	184	199	235	288								
		96	56	60	67	75	79	88	102	105	119	128	145	168	191	218	265	301							
		108	58	63	67	72	81	87	93	106	111	125	136	157	180	204	251	292	304						
	120	60	65	68	74	79	90	93	98	110	117	134	147	166	208	248	275								
	17N@ 5.88	84	57	65	73	82	92	98	112	114	123	151	164	187	203	250									
		96	60	65	72	81	89	103	110	123	123	145	177	179	198	256	285								
		108	64	67	72	76	86	96	108	113	123	135	158	172	182	231	264	308	330						
	120	67	68	73	80	85	90	99	112	119	133	143	167	178	214	250	281								
	20N@ 5.00	84	67	77	87	105	115	122	132	148	159	193	208	226	246										
		96	67	73	82	95	111	120	126	135	152	177	199	211	227	279									
		108	66	72	79	91	101	116	125	130	131	162	184	197	207	267	316								
	120	71	75	82	88	96	106	120	123	136	149	170	193	205	246	289	332								
	Bearing Depth		7 1/2 in.										10 in.												

Joist Girder weights to the right of the heavy blue line have 10 inch bearing depths. Check with Vulcraft for material availability.

METRIC JOIST GIRDERS

Joist Girder design example using Metric Units:



Given 15.24 m x 12.19m bay. Joists spaced on 1.905m centers.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Live Load} &= .958 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \text{Dead Load} &= .718 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ Includes approximate} \\ \text{Total Load} &= \underline{1.676 \text{ kN/m}^2} \text{ Joist Girder Weight.} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: Web configuration may vary from that shown. Contact Joist Girder manufacturer if exact layout must be known.

1. Determine number of actual joist spaces (N)
In this example N = 8
2. Compute the total load:
T. L. = 1.905 m x 1.676 kN/m² = 3.193 kN/m
3. Joist Girder Selection (Interior):
 - (a) Compute the concentrated load at top chord panel points P = 3.193 kN/m x 12.19 m = 38.92 kN (use 39.0 kN).
 - (b) Select Joist Girder depth:
Refer to the Joist Girder Design Guide Weight Table for the 15240mm span, 8 panel, 40.0kN Joist Girder. The rule of about one millimeter of depth for each 12 millimeters of span is a good compromise of limited depth and economy. Therefore, select a depth of 1219mm from the table.
 - (c) The Joist Girder will be designated 1219G8N39.0 kN.
 - (d) The Joist Girder table shows the weight for a 1219G8N40K as 64 kg/m. To convert mass multiply 64 x .0098 = .627 kN/m. The designer should verify that the weight is not greater than the weight assumed in the dead load above.

(e) Check live load deflection:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Live load} &= .958 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 12.19 \text{ m} = 11.68 \text{ kN/m} \\ \text{Approximate Joist Girder moment of inertia:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{JG} &= 0.3296NPLd \text{ where } d = \text{effective depth} \\ &= 0.3296 \times 8 \times 39.0 \times 15240 \times 1219 \\ &= \mathbf{1910 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4} \end{aligned}$$

Allowable deflection
for plaster ceilings = L/360 = 15240/360 = 42.33 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deflection} &= 1.15 \left[\frac{5wL^4}{384EI} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1.15 \times 5 \times 11.68 \times (15.24 \times 1000)^4}{384 (200,000) 1910 \times 10^6} \\ &= 24.70 \text{ mm} < 42.33 \text{ mm O'K'} \end{aligned}$$

1. The purpose of the Design Guide Weight Table for Joist Girders is to assist the specifying professional in their 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 must 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.

JOIST GIRDERS DESIGN GUIDE WEIGHT TABLE FOR JOIST GIRDERS

Based on Allowable Tensile Stress of 207 MPa
Joist Girder Weight – kilogram/meter (kg/m).

Span (mm)	No. Of Joist Spaces	Depth (mm)	Panel Point Loads																
			18 kN	22 kN	27 kN	31 kN	36 kN	40 kN	44 kN	49 kN	53 kN	58 kN	62 kN	67 kN	71 kN	76 kN	80 kN	85 kN	89 kN
6096	3N@ 2033	508	19	19	21	24	25	30	33	34	37	40	43	45	46	51	54	58	60
		610	19	21	21	21	22	25	28	31	33	36	37	37	43	43	45	48	49
		711	19	21	21	21	22	25	25	25	31	33	34	36	36	39	40	45	46
	4N@ 1524	508	21	21	22	25	27	31	34	36	39	42	46	49	51	55	57	61	64
		610	21	22	22	22	24	27	30	33	34	37	40	42	48	48	48	51	52
		711	21	22	22	22	24	27	27	27	33	34	37	39	39	42	43	48	49
6705	4N@ 1676	508	25	25	25	27	30	34	36	40	42	45	49	51	58	60	64	68	68
		610	25	25	25	25	27	28	31	34	36	40	43	43	49	51	51	60	60
		711	25	25	25	25	25	27	28	30	31	36	37	40	42	43	45	51	52
7315	4N@ 1828	508	22	22	25	28	33	36	39	43	48	51	54	55	61	67	68	73	76
		610	22	22	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	45	46	49	51	55	57	60	64
		711	22	22	22	24	25	27	31	36	36	39	42	43	46	49	51	52	55
	5N@ 1463	813	22	22	22	24	24	28	28	33	33	37	37	40	43	45	46	46	51
		508	25	27	27	34	39	42	43	49	58	58	63	67	73	77	77	83	89
		610	25	25	27	28	30	36	39	43	45	51	51	60	60	64	70	70	74
7620	4N@ 1904	711	25	25	27	28	31	36	37	42	43	46	51	52	57	61	61	67	
		813	27	27	27	27	27	28	30	33	37	39	43	46	48	49	55	55	64
		508	24	24	27	30	33	37	40	46	48	52	55	58	63	65	68	71	77
	5N@ 1524	610	22	22	25	25	30	33	36	39	40	45	48	51	52	57	60	63	67
		711	22	22	22	24	27	30	33	34	39	42	42	46	49	51	52	55	58
		813	22	22	24	24	25	28	30	33	36	37	40	42	43	46	49	51	52
7924	4N@ 1981	508	24	24	28	33	36	39	43	48	49	55	58	63	65	70	74	77	79
		610	22	22	24	28	31	33	37	40	45	48	49	52	57	60	61	64	67
		711	22	22	22	25	27	30	34	36	40	42	45	49	49	52	54	57	60
	5N@ 1584	813	22	22	24	24	25	27	30	34	36	39	40	42	46	49	51	52	54
		508	28	28	31	37	42	46	54	58	63	64	71	74	82	86	91	97	101
		610	24	24	28	33	39	40	46	48	52	57	61	63	68	71	74	79	83
8534	4N@ 2133	711	22	22	25	25	30	33	36	40	40	45	49	49	54	55	58	63	67
		813	22	22	22	25	27	30	33	36	37	40	42	46	49	51	51	55	60
		914	24	24	24	24	27	28	30	33	36	37	40	42	43	43	46	49	51
	5N@ 1706	508	30	30	36	40	45	54	58	63	65	71	77	82	88	92	97	100	104
		610	27	27	31	34	39	43	48	54	55	61	63	68	73	79	83	86	89
		711	25	25	28	31	34	39	43	46	49	55	55	60	64	67	70	73	76
6N@ 1428	813	24	24	25	28	33	36	40	42	45	49	51	57	57	61	65	68	71	
	914	24	24	24	28	30	34	37	40	42	46	49	49	54	57	61	63	64	
	508	30	34	39	43	52	57	65	70	76	82	86	95	101	109	113	98	110	
9144	5N@ 1828	610	27	28	33	37	42	46	51	55	58	63	67	71	77	82	86	91	85
		711	25	25	28	33	39	42	46	48	54	55	60	64	68	71	74	80	85
		813	25	25	25	31	33	37	42	45	48	51	55	57	61	64	67	71	76
	6N@ 1524	914	24	24	27	30	33	34	40	42	46	49	49	52	58	60	63	65	68
		1016	24	24	25	27	30	36	36	40	43	45	46	51	52	57	61	63	65
		610	25	30	34	42	48	52	57	61	67	76	77	86	88	97	89	91	86
9753	6N@ 1950	711	25	27	30	36	40	45	51	58	58	64	68	73	79	83	89	91	86
		813	25	27	28	31	37	42	43	49	52	60	60	65	71	74	80	82	86
		914	27	27	28	30	36	39	43	45	48	52	57	63	64	68	73	73	82
	6N@ 1624	1016	27	27	28	30	31	37	40	45	48	49	54	57	64	65	67	70	74
		610	30	30	36	37	45	49	54	58	63	67	71	77	82	88	94	100	104
		711	27	27	31	36	39	45	46	54	55	60	64	68	73	76	80	85	89
10363	5N@ 2072	813	25	25	30	31	39	42	46	51	54	55	63	64	70	73	74	80	85
		914	25	25	28	31	36	39	43	46	48	52	57	60	64	67	71	74	77
		1016	24	24	27	30	34	39	40	43	48	49	52	57	58	61	65	70	73

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR JOIST GIRDERS

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute November 4, 1985 – Revised to May 2, 1994 – Effective September 1, 1994

SECTION 1000. SCOPE

These specifications cover the design, manufacture and use of Joist Girders.

SECTION 1001. 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.

The design of Joist Girder chord or web sections shall be based on a yield strength of at least 36 ksi (250 MPa) but not greater than 50 ksi (345 MPa) Steel used for Joist Girder chord or web sections shall have a minimum yield strength determined in accordance with one of the procedures specified in Section 1002.2, which is equal to the yield strength assumed in the design. Joist Girders shall be designed in accordance with these specifications to support panel point loadings.

* 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 - “Yield Strength”, or paragraph 12 - “Yield Point”, of ASTM A370, “Mechanical Testing of Steel Products”, or as specified in Section 1002.2 of this Specification.

SECTION 1002. MATERIALS

1002.1 STEEL

The steel used in the manufacture of chord and web sections shall conform to one of the following ASTM Specifications of latest adoption:

- Structural Steel, ASTM A36/A36M.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel, ASTM A242/A242M.

Standards Specifications and Weight Tables
for Joist Girders

Copyright 1994 Steel Joist Institute

- High-Strength Carbon-Manganese Steel of Structural Quality, ASTM A529/A529M, Grade 50.
- Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheets and Strip, Structural Quality, ASTM A570/A570M.
- High-Strength Low-Allow Columbium-Vanadium Steel of Structural Quality, ASTM A572/A572M Grades 42, 45, and 50.
- High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 50 ksi (345 MPa) Minimum Yield Point to 4 inches (102 mm) thick, ASTM A588/A588M.
- Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High- Strength, Low-Alloy, with Improved Corrosion Resistance, ASTM A606.
- Steel Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Columbium and/ or Vanadium, ASTM A607, Grades 45 and 50.
- Steel, Cold-Rolled Sheet, Carbon Structural, ASTM A611, Grade D.

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

The yield strength used as a basis for the design stresses prescribed in Section 1003 shall be at least 36 ksi (250 MPa) but shall be not greater than 50 ksi (345 MPa). 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 properties of which conform to the requirements of one of the listed specifications, test specimens and procedure 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 procedure 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 mm) for sheet and strip or (b) 18 percent in 8 inches (203 mm) for plates, shapes and bars with adjustments for thickness for plates, shapes and bars as prescribed in ASTM A36/A36M, A242/A242M, A529/A529M, A572/A572M, and A588/A588M, whichever specification is applicable on the basis of design yield strength.

The number of tests shall be the same as prescribed in ASTM A6 for plates, shapes and bars; and ASTM A570, A570M, A606, A607, and A611 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 Sections 3.1.1 and 6.3 of the AISI Specifications for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members, and shall indicate compliance with these provisions and with the following additional requirements:

1. The yield strength measured in the tests shall equal or exceed the design yield strength.
2. Where tension tests are made for acceptance and control purposes, the tensile strength shall be at least 6 percent greater than the yield strength of the section.
3. 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 specimen shall not be greater than 20 times its least radius of gyration.
4. If any test specimen fails to pass the requirements of subparagraph 1, 2, or 3 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 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 or A5.5, E70XX
AWS A5.17 F7X EXXX flux electrode combination
AWS A5.18, E70S-X or E70U-1
AWS A5.20, E70T-X

- 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, F6X-EXXX flux electrode combination

AWS A5.20, E60T-X

or any of those listed in Section 1002.3(a).

Other welding methods, providing equivalent strength as demonstrated by tests, may be used.

1002.4 PAINT

The standard shop paint is a primer coat 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 15-68T, Type 1 (red oxide).
- b) Federal Specification TT-P-636 (red oxide).
- c) Or, shall be a shop paint which meets the minimum performance requirements of one of the above listed specifications.

SECTION 1003. DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

1003.1 METHOD

Joist Girders shall be designed in accordance with these specifications as simply supported primary members. All loads will be applied through steel joists, and will be equal in magnitude and evenly spaced along joist girder top chord. Where any applicable design feature is not specifically covered herein, the design shall be in accordance with the following specifications of latest adoption:

- a) American Institute of Steel Construction Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings (Allowable Stress Design), where the material used consists of plates, shapes or bars.
- b) American Iron and Steel Institute Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members, for members which are cold-formed from sheet or strip material.

1003.2 UNIT STRESSES

Joist Girders shall have their components so proportioned that the unit stresses in kips per square inch (Mega Pascals) shall not exceed the following, where F_y is the yield strength defined in Section 1002.2:

a) Tension:
All Members $F_t = 0.6F_y$

b) Compression:
For Members with l/r less than C_c :

$$F_a = \left[\frac{1 - (l/r)^2}{2C_c^2} \right] QF_y$$

$$\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{l/r}{C_c} \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{l/r}{C_c} \right)^3$$

where $C_c = \frac{\sqrt{2 E}}{QF_y}$ and

where Q is a form factor equal to unity except when the width-thickness ratio of one or more elements of the profile exceeds the limits specified in the AISC Specification, Section B5 (Allowable Stress Design), for hot-rolled sections and in the AISI Specification, Section 3., for cold-formed sections. For members with l/r greater than C_c :

$$F_a = \frac{12 E}{23 (l/r)^2}$$

In the above formula l is the length center-to-center of panel points, and r is the corresponding least radius of gyration of the member or any component thereof, both in inches (millimeters) and E is equal to 29,000 ksi (200,000 MPa).

c) Bending:
For chords, and for web members other than solid rounds $F_b = 0.6F_y$
For web members of solid round cross section $F_b = 0.9F_y$
For outstanding legs of top chord angles at points of loading $F_b = 0.75F_y$
For bearing plates $F_b = 0.75F_y$

d) Weld Stresses:
Shear at throat of fillet welds:
Made with E70 series electrodes or F7X-EXXX flux-electrode combinations21 ksi (145 MPa)
Made with E60 series electrodes or F6X-EXXX flux-electrode combinations 18 ksi (124 MPa)

Tension or compression on groove or butt welds shall be the same as those specified for the connected material.

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

If moment-resistant weld groups are not used at the ends of a crimped, first primary compression web member, then $1.2 l/r_x$ must be used. Where r_x = member radius of gyration in the plane of the joist.

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 be not less than $l/240$ where l is the distance between lines of bracing.

The top chord shall be designed as an axially loaded compression member. The radius of gyration of the top chord about the vertical axis shall be not less than $Span/575$.

The top chord shall be considered as stayed laterally by the steel joists provided positive attachment is made.

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 2 percent of the top chord axial force.

Tension members shall be designed to resist, in compression, at least 25 percent of their axial force.

c) Fillers and Ties
Chord and web members in compression, composed of two components, shall have fillers, ties or welds spaced so that the l/r ratio for each component shall not exceed the l/r ratio of the whole member.



Chord and web members in tension, composed of two components, shall have fillers, ties or welds spaced so that the l/r ratio of each component shall not exceed 240. The least r shall be used in computing the l/r ratio of a component.

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 centroid of chord members may 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.

e) Extended Ends

Extended top chords or full depth cantilever ends require the special attention of the specifying professional.

The magnitude and location of the design loads to be supported, the deflection requirements, and the proper bracing shall be clearly indicated on the structural drawings.

1003.5 CONNECTIONS

a) Methods

Joint connections and splices shall be made by attaching the members to one another by arc or resistance welding or other approved method.

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 removed.
- (c) Thorough fusion shall exist between layers of weld metal and between weld metal 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. Welding Program

Manufacturers shall have a program for establishing weld procedures and operator qualification, and for weld sampling and testing.

3. Weld inspection by Outside Agencies (See Section 1004.10 of these specifications).

The agency shall arrange for visual inspection to determine that welds meet the acceptance standards of Section 1003.5.1) above. Ultrasonic, X-Ray, and magnetic particle testing are inappropriate for joists due to the configurations of the components and welds.

b) Strength

Joint connections shall develop the maximum force due to any of the design loads, but not less than 50 percent of the allowable strength of the member in tension or compression, whichever force is the controlling factor in the selection of the member.

c) Shop Splices

Shop splices may 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 allowable member strength. Members containing a butt weld splice shall develop an ultimate tensile force of at least 57 ksi (393 MPa) times the full design area of the chord or web. The term "member" shall be defined as all component parts, comprising the chord or web, at the point of splice.

d) 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 allowable member strength.

1003.6 CAMBER

Joist Girders shall have approximate cambers in accordance with the following:



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)

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.

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 In-Plant Inspections are not a guaranty of the quality of any specific Joist Girders; this responsibility lies fully and solely with the individual manufacturer.

SECTION 1004. APPLICATION

1004.1 USAGE

These specifications 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 if 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 loadings, 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 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.

1004.2 SPAN

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

1004.3 DEPTH

The nominal depth of sloping chord Joist Girders shall be the depth at mid-span.

1004.4 END SUPPORTS

a) Masonry and Concrete

Joist Girders supported by masonry or concrete are to 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 the Joist Girders shall extend a distance of not less than 6 inches (152 mm) 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 mm) from the face of the wall and shall be not less than 9 inches (229 mm) wide perpendicular to the length of the girder. It is to be designed by the specifying professional in compliance with the allowable unit stresses in Section A5.1 (Allowable Stress Design) of the A.I.S.C. Specifications of latest adoption. The steel bearing plate shall be furnished by other than the joist manufacturer.

Where it is deemed necessary to bear less than 6 inches (152 mm) 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 must bear a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) 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 mm) 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 must be met:

- a) The ends of the bottom chord are restrained from lateral movement to brace the girder from overturning.
- 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 END ANCHORAGE

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6mm) fillet welds 2 inches (51 mm) long, or with two $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) bolts.

b) Steel

Ends of Joist Girders resting on steel supports shall be attached thereto with a minimum of two $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) fillet welds 2 inches (51 mm) long, or with two $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) bolts. In steel frames, Joist Girders at column lines shall be field bolted to the columns to provide lateral stability during construction.

c) Uplift

Where uplift forces are a design consideration, roof Joist Girders shall be anchored to resist such forces.

1004.7 DEFLECTION

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

Floors: $\frac{1}{360}$ of span.

Roofs: $\frac{1}{360}$ of span where a plaster ceiling is attached or suspended.

$\frac{1}{240}$ of span for all other cases

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

* For further reference, refer to Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest No 5, "Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors" and Computer Vibration program.

1004.8 PONDING

Unless a roof surface is provided with sufficient slope toward points of free drainage or adequate individual

drains to prevent the accumulation of rain water, the roof system shall be investigated to assure stability under ponding conditions in accordance with Section K2 (Allowable Stress Design) of the AISC Specifications.*

The ponding investigation shall be performed by the specifying professional.

* For further reference, refer to the Steel Joist Institute Technical Digest #3, "Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads".

1004.9 UPLIFT

Where uplift forces due to wind are a design requirement, these forces must be indicated on the contract drawings in terms of net uplift in pounds per square foot (Pascals). When these forces are specified, they must be considered in the design of the Joist Girders and/or bracing. If the ends of the bottom chord are not strutted, bracing must 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 insure compliance of materials and workmanship with the requirements of these specifications. If the purchaser wishes an inspection of the Joist Girders by someone other than the manufacturer's own inspectors, he may 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 Joist Girders at the manufacturing shop by the purchaser's inspectors at purchaser's expense.

<p>SECTION 1005.* HANDLING AND ERECTION</p>

Particular attention should 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.

During the construction period, the contractor shall provide means for the adequate distribution of concentrated loads so that the carrying capacity of any

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS / FOR JOIST GIRDERS

Joist Girder is not exceeded.

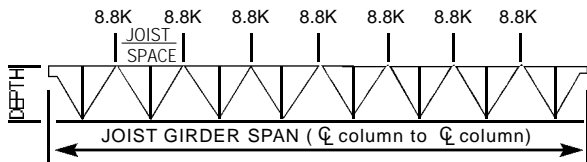
Field welding shall not damage the Joist Girder. The total length of weld at any one cross-section on cold-formed members whose yield strength has been attained by cold working and whose as-formed strength is used in the design, shall not exceed 50 percent of the overall developed width of the cold-formed section.

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

**SECTION 1006.
How To Specify Joist Girders**

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 following tables give the Joist Girder weight per linear foot (Kilograms/Meter) for various depths and loads.

Example using English units:



STANDARD DESIGNATION

48G	8N	8.8K
DEPTH IN INCHES	NUMBER OF JOIST SPACES	KIP LOAD ON EACH PANEL POINT

Given 50'-0" x 40'-0" bay. Joists spaced on 6'-3" centers
 Live Load = 20 psf
 Dead Load = 15 psf (includes the approximate Joist Girder weight)
 Total Load = 35 psf

NOTE: Web configuration may vary from that shown. Contact Joist Girder 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 = 6.25 x 35 psf = 218.75 plf
3. Joist Girder Section: (Interior)
 - a) Compute the concentrated load at top chord panel points $P = 218.75 \times 40 = 8,750 \text{ lbs} = 8.8 \text{ kips}$ (use 9K for depth selection).

b) Select Joist Girder depth:

Refer to the Joist Girder Design Guide Weight Table for the 50'-0" span, 8 panel, 9.0K 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 48 inches.

c) The Joist Girder will then be designated 48G8N8.8K.

d) The Joist Girder table shows the weight for a 48G8N9K as 43 pounds per linear foot. The designer should verify that the weight is not greater than the weight assumed in the dead load above.

e) Check live load deflection:

Live load = 20 psf x 40 ft. = 800 plf
 Approximate Joist Girder moment of inertia = 0.027 NPLD = 0.027 x 8 x 9 x 50 x 48 = 4666in⁴

Allowable deflection for plastered ceilings = $L/360 = \frac{50 \times 12}{360} = 1.67 \text{ in.}$

$$\text{Deflection} = 1.15 \left[\frac{5wL^4}{384EI} \right] = \frac{1.15 \times 5 (0.800/12) (50 \times 12)^4}{384 \times 29,000 \times 4666} = 0.96 \text{ in} < 1.67 \text{ in.}, \text{ O'K'}$$

Live load deflection rarely governs because of the relatively small span-depth ratios of Joist Girders.

1. The purpose of the Design Guide Weight Table for Joist Girders 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 must 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.



FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS WITH STEEL JOISTS

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 deep. This practice was advantageous in that it established the minimum acceptable joists at the shallow and lightweight end of the joist load tables.

The specified minimum size joist as listed in Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.) Fire Resistance Designs is the joist which combines the required minimum depth and minimum weight per foot. Joists, of the same series, which meet, or exceed the specified minimums may be used provided the accessories are compatible. The dimension from the bottom chord of joists to the ceiling, whether given or calculated, is a minimum.

K-Series Joists, LH Series Joists and Joist Girders specified in floor- or roof-ceiling assemblies, shall be designed and manufactured in accordance with the Steel Joist Institute's Specifications adopted November 4, 1985 revised November 12, 1991.

Many of U.L.'s Fire Rated Assemblies now specifically list K-Series Joists. When a K-Series Joist is specified in a particular U.L. assembly the K-Series Joist shall have its design stress limited only if the assembly specifically limits the design stress of the K-Series Joist.

K-Series Joists may be substituted for S-, J-, and/or H-Series Joists specified in U.L. floor-, or roof-ceiling designs as follows:

Floor-Ceiling Assemblies:

K-Series Steel Joists of equal or greater depth and weight per foot may be substituted for any S-, J-, and/or H-Series Joist in any floor-ceiling design, which employs a structural concrete floor and suspended membrane ceiling.

Roof-Ceiling Assemblies:

K-Series Steel Joists of equal or greater depth and weight per foot may be substituted for any S-, J-, and/or H-Series Joists in any roof-ceiling design with the following restrictions:

- a) Minimum Nominal Depth = 10 inches (254mm)
- b) Maximum Tensile Stress = 26 KSI (179 MPa)

Any stress limitation specified in a U.L. floor or roof fire rated assembly containing S, J and/or H Series Joists shall remain applicable when a K-Series Joist is substituted. Also, certain U.L. assembly designs contain restrictions regarding minimum allowable joist member sizes, areas of

steel, and/or bridging material sizes. These restrictions remain applicable when a K-Series Joist is substituted and it is the responsibility of the specifying professional to list all such restrictions on the contract drawings.

The following procedure may be used to substitute the proper K-Series Joist for any S-, J-, and/or H-Series Joist listed in a U.L. design assembly.

1. Determine the uniform load per foot the joist is required to support.
2. Select a design from the U.L. "Fire Resistance Directory" that matches the building construction and has the required fire rating.
3. a) Floor Assemblies:
Adjust the design load per foot calculated in step #1 for any required reduction in stress level by multiplying the load by a factor of 30 ksi (207 MPa) divided by the specified stress level, i.e. [30/24 (207/165), 30/22 (207/152). etc.].
- b) Roof Assemblies:
Adjust the design load per foot calculated in step #1 by multiplying by the factor of 30/26 (207/179), or a greater factor if the particular assembly design requires a lesser stress level.
4. Enter the K-Series Economy Table and select the proper joist for the calculated load requirement.
5. Insure that the K-Series Joist selected has a depth and load table weight per foot equal to, or greater than, the S-, J- and/or H-Series joist listed in the U.L. Design. Joists used in roof assemblies must have a minimum depth of 10 inches (254mm).

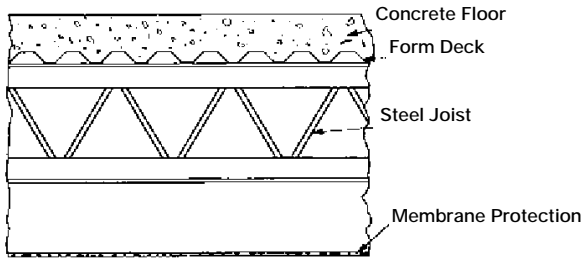
So that the proper K-Series Joist can be selected for U.L. Designs not presently containing a K-Series designation the weights of various S-, J-, and H-Series Joists used in the U.L. Fire Resistance Designs are listed below:

Joist Designation	Load Table Weight lbs./ft.	Joist Designation	Load Table Weight lbs./ft.
8S2	4.0	14J5	7.3
10S3	5.0	14J7	9.7
8J2	4.2	8H2	4.2
10J2	4.2	8H3	5.0
10J3	4.8	10H2	4.2
10J4	6.0	10H3	5.0
12J2	4.5	10H4	6.1
12J3	5.1	12H4	6.2
12J4	6.0	12H5	7.1
12J5	7.0		
12J6	8.1		



FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS WITH STEEL JOISTS

FLOOR-CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITH MEMBRANE PROTECTION

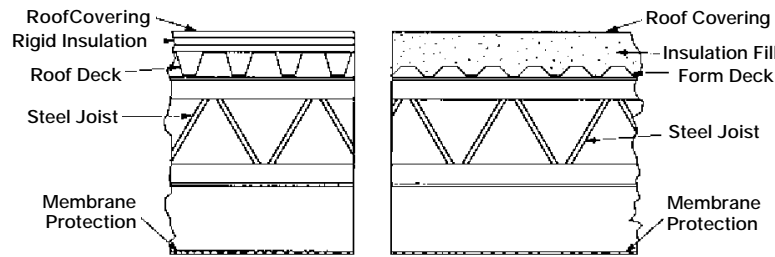


Restrained Assembly Rating	Type of Protection System	Concrete		Minimum Joist Size See Note #3 & #4	Maximum Joist Spacing See Note #2	Primary Support Member Min. Depth & Wt. See Note #3	U.L. Design Number	
		Thickness Above Deck	Type					
1 Hr.	Exposed Grid	2 1/2"	NW	10K1	72"	20g @14.0 plf. Min. Area Top & Bottom Chord 1.12 Sq. Inch	G256	
		2 1/2"	NW	12K1,18LH02	Unrestricted	—	D216	
1 1/2 Hr.	Exposed Grid	2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G228	
		2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G229	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20g @13.0 plf.	G243	
	Gypsum Brd.	2"	NW	12K1	48"	—	G502	
1 1/2 Hr.	Cementitious	2 1/2"	LW NW	16K6 Min. 3/4" dia. web	Unrestricted	20G @20.0 plf.	G701	
		2 1/2"	LW NW	16K6 Min. 3/4" dia. web	Unrestricted	20G @20.0 plf.	G801	
2 Hr.	Concealed Grid	2 1/4"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G023	
		2 1/2"	NW	8K1,10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G031	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G036	
	Exposed Grid	2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	W6x12	G213	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	W8x31	G227	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G228	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G243	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	—	G256	
		2 1/2"	NW	12K1,18LH02	Unrestricted	—	D216	
	Gypsum Board	2"	NW	10K1	48"	—	G505	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @14.0 plf. Min. Area Top & Bottom Chord 1.12 Sq. inch	G514	
		2 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G253	
		2 1/2"	LW NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G529	
	Cementitious	2 1/2"	NW	12K1	Unrestricted	20G @20.0 plf.	D502	
		2 1/2"	LW NW	16K6 Min. 3/4" dia. web	Unrestricted	20G @20.0 plf.	D701	
		2 1/2"	LW NW	16K6 Min. 3/4" dia. web	Unrestricted	20G @20.0 plf.	D801	
	3 Hr.	Concealed Grid	3 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G033
			3 1/4"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G036
Exposed Grid		3 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	W6x12	G213	
		3 1/4"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G229	
		3 1/2"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @14.0 plf. Min. Area Top & Bottom Chord 1.12 Sq. inch	G256	
		3 1/2"	NW	12K1, 18LH02	Unrestricted	—	D216	
Gypsum Board		3"	NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G523	
		2 3/4"	LW, NW	10K1	48"	20G @13.0 plf.	G529	



FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS WITH STEEL JOISTS

ROOF-CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITH MEMBRANE PROTECTION

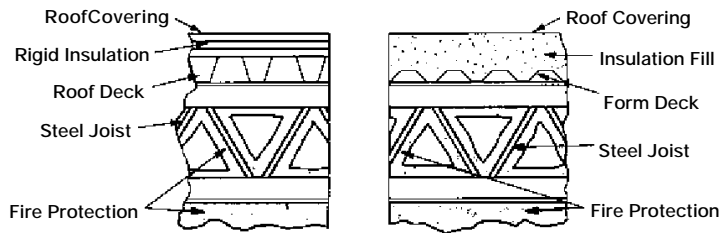


Restrained Assembly Rating	Type of Protection System	Built Up Roof		Minimum Joist Size See Note #3 & #4	Maximum Joist Spacing See Note #3	Primary Support Member Min. Depth & Wt. Number	U.L. Design
		Type of Insulation	Metal Deck Min. Size				
1 Hr.	Exposed Grid	Rigid Insulation	26 Ga.	10K1	48"	20G @20.00 plf.	P211
			22 Ga. 28 Ga.	12K3 12K3	72" 48"	20G @13.0 plf. or W8x18	P214
			26 Ga. 24,22 Ga.	12K1 12K1	60" 72"	—	P224
			26,24,22 Ga.	12K1	72"	20G @13.0 plf.	P225
			24 Ga.	12K3	48"	—	P227
			26 Ga.	12K3	72"	20G @13.0 plf.	P230
			26 Ga.	12K5 or 14K4	48"	W6x12	P250
			22 Ga.	10K1	48"	W6x12	P254
		Insulating Fill	26,22Ga.	12K1	72"	20G @14.0 plf.	P231
			28 Ga.	10K1	72"	20G @13.0 plf.	P246
			28,26 Ga.	12K1	72"	20G @13.0 plf.	P251
			28 Ga.	10K1	72"	W8x15	P255
			28,26 GA.	12K1	72"	20g @13.0 plf.	P261
			Gypsum	Insulating Fill	26 Ga. 24 Ga.	12K3 12K3	48" 60"
1 1/2 Hr.	Exposed Grid	Rigid Insulation	26,24,22GA.	12K1	72"	20G @13.0 plf.	P225
			24 Ga.	12K3	48"	—	P227
			26 Ga.	12K5, 14K4	48"	W6x12	P250
		Insulating Fill	26,22 Ga.	12K1	72"	20G @14.0 plf.	P231
			28,26 Ga.	12K1	72"	20G @13.0 plf.	P251
			Metal Lathe	Rigid Insulation	22 Ga.	12K5 14K3	72"
2 Hr.	Exposed Grid	Insulating Fill	18,16 Ga.	12K1	72"	20G @13.0 plf.	P251
		Rigid Insulation	24 Ga.	10K1	72"	W6x12	P237
	Metal Lathe	Rigid Insulation	22 Ga.	12K5,14K3	72"	—	P404
	Gypsum Board	Rigid Insulation	22 Ga.	10K1	48"	—	P514
3 Hr.	Metal Lathe	Insulating Fill	28,22 Ga.	10K1	48"	—	P405



FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS WITH STEEL JOISTS

ROOF-CEILING ASSEMBLIES WITH DIRECT APPLIED PROTECTION



Restrained Assembly Rating	Type of Protection System	Built Up Roof		Minimum Joist Size See Note #3 & #4	Maximum Joist Spacing See Note #5	Primary Support Member Min. Depth & Wt.	U.L. Design Number
		Type of Insulation	Metal Deck Min. Size				
1 Hr. 1 1/2 Hr. 2 Hr.	Cementitious	Rigid Insulation	22 Ga.	14K4 or LH	Unrestricted	20G @13.0 plf.	P701
			22 Ga.	14K4	Unrestricted	20G @13.0 plf.	P711
	Sprayed Fiber	Rigid Insulation	22 Ga.	16K6	Unrestricted	–	P801
			22 Ga.	10K1	Unrestricted	20G @13.0 plf.	P815
			22 Ga.	12K3	Unrestricted	–	P816
			22 Ga.	12K3	Unrestricted	20G @13.0 plf.	P817
			22 Ga.	12K1	Unrestricted	20G @13.0 plf.	P818
			22 Ga.	14K4	96"	20G @13.0 plf.	P902
	Cementitious and Sprayed Fiber	Insulating Fill	24 Ga.	12K5, 14K3	96"	–	P907
			28 Ga.	12K5, 14K3	96"	–	P920
			24 Ga.	12K5	96"	20G @13.0 plf.	P921
			24 Ga.	12K3	96"	–	P922
			22 Ga.	12K3	96"	20G @13.0 plf.	P923
			22 Ga.	12K3	96"	20G @13.0 plf.	P923

NOTES:

- The **UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY FIRE RESISTANCE DIRECTORY** lists hundreds of assemblies and their fire ratings. As a convenience a selected number of assemblies are listed on 3 preceding pages. This listing is intended as a guide only and the *specifying professional* must refer to the U.L. Directory for complete design information.
- The maximum joist spacing shown for Floor-Ceiling Assemblies may be increased from the spacing listed in the U.L. 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 U.L. Design Assemblies stipulate minimum size materials for Steel Joist and Joist Girder components, and/or bridging. It is the responsibility of the *specifying professional* to show all special requirements on the Structural Drawings.
- Some *U.L. Fire Assembly Designs* stipulate an allowable maximum joist design stress level less than the 30 ksi (207MPa) used in the K-Series Joist Specifications.

It is the *responsibility of the specifying professional* to apply the proper stress level reductions (if required) when selecting Joists and/or Joist Girders.

To adjust the stress level of K-Series Joists or Joist Girders multiply the design load by the required factor [30/26 (207/179), 30/24 (207/165), 30/22 (207/1520)], and then using this increased load select a Joist or Joist Girder from the load and/or weight tables.
- Some U.L. Roof-Ceiling Design assemblies using direct applied protection limit the spacing of the joists for certain types and gages of metal decking – refer to the U.L. Directory for this information.



ECONOMICAL JOIST GUIDE

Combined K, VS, LH & DLH Series Load Table

The following table is an economy guide with the Joists listed in sequence of increasing relative cost. That is, the most economical joist for given length is listed first. The economies were based on production costs and do not include bridging requirements or erection costs.

HOW TO USE THE ECONOMICAL JOIST GUIDE: The specifying professional simply turns to the length required and proceeds down the allowable loads column until the first joist type in the list that will carry the required load is found. (However, additional bridging due to erection stability requirements should be taken into consideration.) This will then be the most economical joist type for the combination of length and required load. The approximate weight per foot of the joist is listed to the right of the live load.

EXAMPLE: Given 40'-0" length and a required load of 300 plf. On page 110 of the table under 40', it is found that a 30K7 at 40'-" will carry 319 plf TL. (page 110)

The figures shown in red are the live loads per lineal foot of joist which will produce an approximate deflection of 1/360 of the length. If a deflection limitation of 1/240 is required multiply the figures in red by 1.5. In no case shall the total load capacity of the joist be exceeded.

NOTE: Length as used in the economical joist guide means: clear span + 8" for K Series and clear span + 12" for LH and DLH Series joists.




You will note that the tables have been shaded to match the load tables. This shading indicates when bolted cross bridging needs to be installed per the Steel Joist Institute specification for a particular joist series.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR JOIST SPECIFIERS AND ERECTORS TO KNOW THAT OSHA IS INTERPRETING 29CFR-1926.751(c)2 TO MEAN ALL JOIST FORTY (40) FEET (12192MM) AND LONGER TO REQUIRE A ROW OF BOLTED BRIDGING TO BE IN PLACE BEFORE SLACKENING OF HOISTING LINES.

Where the joist span is in the **RED SHADED** area of the table, the row of bridging nearest the mid span shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersection. Hoisting cables shall not be released until this row of bolted diagonal bridging is completely installed.

Where the joist span is in the **BLUE SHADED** area of the table, all rows of bridging shall be diagonal bridging with bolted connections at chords and intersection. Hoist cables shall not be released until the two rows of bridging nearest the third points are completely installed.

Where the joist span is in the **GRAY SHADED** area of the table hoisting cables shall not be released until all rows of bridging are completely installed.

SHADING LEGEND	
	RED
	BLUE
	GRAY

ECONOMICAL JOIST GUIDE
Combined K, VS, LH & DLH Series Load Table

Joist Type	Allowable Loads (PLF)		Joist Weight (lbs./ft.)	Joist Type	Allowable Loads (PLF)		Joist Weight (lbs./ft.)	Joist Type	Allowable Loads (PLF)		Joist Weight (lbs./ft.)	Joist Type	Allowable Loads (PLF)		Joist Weight (lbs./ft.)
	Total	Live			Total	Live			Total	Live			Total	Live	
116' LENGTH (Cont.)				119' LENGTH (Cont.)				123' LENGTH (Cont.)				127' LENGTH (Cont.)			
64DLH12	255	146	29	64DLH15	387	206	43	64DLH13	277	148	34	72DLH15	354	188	41
60DLH13	301	154	34	60DLH16	407	201	46	68DLH13	284	168	35	64DLH16	382	189	46
64DLH13	310	176	34	72DLH16	437	252	45	64DLH14	316	158	37	72DLH16	410	221	47
60DLH14	332	165	37	68DLH16	452	254	46	68DLH14	327	179	38	64DLH17	439	215	52
64DLH14	354	189	37	72DLH17	492	287	49	68DLH15	365	201	42	72DLH17	461	252	53
68DLH15	391	228	39	64DLH17	501	262	52	72DLH15	366	200	41	64DLH18	507	243	59
60DLH15	392	194	43	68DLH17	509	289	53	72DLH16	423	236	45	68DLH18	532	276	60
64DLH15	407	223	43	60DLH18	540	259	59	68DLH16	433	236	49	72DLH18	540	284	59
60DLH16	428	217	46	64DLH18	578	296	59	64DLH17	468	237	52	72DLH19	633	323	67
68DLH16	463	268	46	68DLH18	589	327	60	68DLH17	489	268	53	128' LENGTH			
60DLH17	493	247	52	72DLH19	676	368	67	64DLH18	540	267	59				
72DLH17	505	302	50	68DLH19	678	371	67	68DLH18	566	304	60				
64DLH17	527	283	52	120' LENGTH				124' LENGTH							
60DLH18	568	279	59												
64DLH18	608	320	59	60DLH12	232	115	29	64DLH12	224	119	29				
68DLH19	696	391	66	64DLH12	239	132	29	68DLH13	273	144	34				
117' LENGTH				60DLH13	282	139	34	64DLH13	291	159	34				
				64DLH13	291	159	34	68DLH13	279	164	35				
				60DLH14	310	149	37	64DLH14	311	154	37				
				64DLH14	332	171	37	68DLH14	322	175	38				
				60DLH15	349	184	37	64DLH15	360	196	42				
				68DLH15	375	211	38	72DLH15	363	197	41				
				68DLH15	378	213	40	64DLH16	401	203	46				
				64DLH15	381	201	43	72DLH16	420	232	47				
				60DLH16	400	196	46	68DLH16	427	230	49				
				72DLH16	434	248	45	64DLH17	461	231	52				
				68DLH16	448	250	46	68DLH17	481	262	53				
				72DLH17	488	282	49	64DLH18	532	261	59				
				64DLH17	492	255	52	68DLH18	557	297	60				
				68DLH17	505	284	53	72DLH19	649	339	68				
				60DLH18	531	252	59	125' LENGTH							
				64DLH18	568	288	59								
				68DLH18	584	321	60								
				68DLH19	673	365	67								
				121' LENGTH				126' LENGTH							
				64DLH12	235	129	29	64DLH12	221	116	29				
				64DLH13	286	155	34	64DLH13	269	141	34				
				64DLH14	326	166	37	64DLH14	306	151	37				
				68DLH14	334	187	38	68DLH14	317	171	38				
				72DLH15	372	207	40	68DLH15	354	191	41				
				68DLH15	375	209	40	72DLH15	360	194	41				
				72DLH16	430	244	45	64DLH16	394	198	46				
				68DLH16	444	246	49	72DLH16	416	229	47				
				72DLH17	484	278	49	68DLH16	420	225	49				
				68DLH17	501	280	53	64DLH17	454	226	52				
				64DLH18	559	282	59	68DLH17	474	256	53				
				68DLH18	579	316	60	64DLH18	523	255	59				
				68DLH19	667	359	67	68DLH18	549	289	60				
				122' LENGTH				127' LENGTH							
				64DLH12	231	125	29	64DLH12	218	114	29				
				64DLH13	281	152	34	64DLH13	264	131	34				
				68DLH13	288	171	35	64DLH14	301	147	37				
				64DLH14	321	162	37	68DLH14	312	167	38				
				68DLH14	332	185	38	72DLH15	357	191	41				
				72DLH15	369	204	40	64DLH16	388	193	46				
				68DLH15	372	206	42	72DLH16	413	225	47				
				72DLH16	427	240	45	64DLH17	446	220	52				
				68DLH16	441	242	49	68DLH17	467	249	53				
				64DLH17	476	243	52	64DLH18	515	249	59				
				68DLH17	497	275	53	68DLH18	540	283	60				
				64DLH18	549	274	59	72DLH18	544	289	59				
				68DLH18	575	311	60	72DLH19	638	328	67				
				72DLH19	659	350	67	129' LENGTH							
				68DLH19	662	353	67								
				123' LENGTH				130' LENGTH							
				64DLH12	228	122	29	64DLH12	214	111	29				
								64DLH13	260	134	34				
								64DLH14	296	143	37				
								68DLH14	308	163	38				
								72DLH14	309	168	37				
								68DLH15	343	182	41				
119' LENGTH															
60DLH12	236	118	29												
64DLH12	243	135	29												
60DLH13	286	143	34												
64DLH13	295	163	34												
60DLH14	316	152	37												
64DLH14	337	174	37												
68DLH14	340	193	38												
72DLH15	378	214	38												
68DLH15	381	217	40												

ECONOMICAL JOIST GUIDE
Combined K, VS, LH & DLH Series Load Table

Joist Type	Allowable Loads (PLF)		Joist Weight (lbs./ft.)	Joist Type	Allowable Loads (PLF)		Joist Weight (lbs./ft.)	Joist Type	Allowable Loads (PLF)		Joist Weight (lbs./ft.)
	Total	Live			Total	Live			Total	Live	
132' LENGTH				136' LENGTH (Cont.)				144' LENGTH (Cont.)			
68DLH13	248	135	35	72DLH18	483	252	59	72DLH 18	432	212	59
68DLH14	286	145	38	68DLH19	532	254	67	72DLH19	504	241	70
72DLH14	294	163	38	72DLH19	565	286	70				
68DLH15	317	162	41	137' LENGTH							
72DLH15	336	183	43	72DLH14	274	146	38				
68DLH16	376	190	49	72DLH15	312	163	41				
72DLH16	390	214	49	72DLH16	363	191	49				
68DLH17	427	217	53	72DLH17	408	218	53				
72DLH17	438	245	56	72DLH18	479	247	59				
68DLH18	493	246	59	72DLH19	557	280	70				
72DLH18	512	276	59	138' LENGTH							
68DLH19	565	278	67	72DLH14	270	143	38				
72DLH19	600	313	70	72DLH15	308	160	42				
133' LENGTH				72DLH16	358	188	49				
68DLH13	244	133	35	72DLH17	402	213	53				
68DLH14	281	141	38	72DLH18	470	242	59				
72DLH14	290	159	38	72DLH19	549	274	70				
68DLH15	312	158	41	139' LENGTH (Cont.)							
72DLH15	331	178	41	72DLH14	266	139	38				
68DLH16	371	186	49	72DLH15	303	156	41				
72DLH16	384	209	49	72DLH16	353	183	49				
68DLH17	420	212	53	72DLH17	397	209	53				
72DLH17	432	239	56	72DLH18	463	236	59				
68DLH18	486	240	59	72DLH19	541	274	70				
72DLH18	505	270	59	140' LENGTH							
68DLH19	557	272	67	72DLH14	262	136	38				
72DLH19	591	306	70	72DLH15	299	152	41				
134' LENGTH				72DLH16	348	179	49				
68DLH13	241	130	35	72DLH17	391	205	53				
68DLH14	277	138	38	72DLH18	457	231	59				
72DLH14	285	155	38	72DLH19	533	263	70				
68DLH15	308	155	41	141' LENGTH							
72DLH15	326	174	41	72DLH14	259	133	38				
68DLH16	365	182	49	72DLH15	295	150	42				
72DLH16	378	205	49	72DLH16	343	175	49				
68DLH17	426	233	53	72DLH17	386	200	53				
68DLH18	479	234	60	72DLH18	450	227	59				
72DLH18	497	265	59	72DLH19	526	257	70				
68DLH19	548	266	67	142' LENGTH							
72DLH19	582	300	70	72DLH14	255	131	38				
135' LENGTH				72DLH15	291	147	42				
68DLH13	237	127	35	72DLH16	338	171	49				
68DLH14	273	135	38	72DLH17	381	196	53				
72DLH14	281	152	38	72DLH18	444	222	59				
68DLH15	303	152	42	72DLH19	518	251	70				
72DLH15	322	171	42	143' LENGTH							
68DLH16	360	178	49	72DLH14	252	128	38				
72DLH16	373	200	49	72DLH15	286	143	41				
68DLH17	408	203	53	72DLH16	334	169	49				
72DLH17	420	228	53	72DLH17	376	191	53				
68DLH18	472	230	60	72DLH18	438	217	59				
72DLH18	490	258	59	72DLH19	511	247	70				
68DLH19	540	260	67	144' LENGTH							
72DLH19	573	293	70	72DLH14	248	125	38				
136' LENGTH				72DLH15	282	140	41				
68DLH13	234	124	35	72DLH16	329	165	49				
68DLH14	269	133	38	72DLH17	371	188	53				
72DLH14	277	149	38								
68DLH15	299	148	41								
72DLH15	317	167	42								
68DLH16	354	174	49								
72DLH16	368	196	49								
68DLH17	403	198	53								
72DLH17	414	224	56								
68DLH18	465	225	60								

RECOMMENDED CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Adopted by the Steel Joist Institute April 7, 1931 - Revised to May 2, 1994 - Effective September 1, 1994.

SECTION 1. GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

The practices and customs set forth herein are in accordance with good engineering practice, tend to insure 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 DEFINITION

The term Seller as used herein is defined as a company engaged in the manufacture and distribution of steel joists, Joist Girders and accessories. The term Material as used herein is defined as steel joists, Joist Girders and accessories.

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 applicable Steel Joist Institute specifications and table 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 applicable Steel Joist Institute Specifications of latest adoption, and this code. 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 TEST FOR K-SERIES STEEL JOIST CONSTRUCTION

When job tests on a structure are required, joists shall have bridging and top deck applied as used. In addition to the full dead load, the test panel shall sustain for one hour a test load of 1.65 times the design live load. After this test load has been removed for a minimum of 30 minutes, the remaining deflection shall not exceed 20% of the deflection caused by the test load. The weight of the test panel itself shall constitute the dead load of the construction and shall include the weight of the joists, bridging, top deck, slab, ceiling materials, etc. The design live load shall be the live load specified and in no case shall it be more than the published joist capacity less the dead load. The cost of such tests shall be borne by the purchaser.

SECTION 2. JOISTS AND ACCESSORIES

2.1 STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

Steel joists and Joist Girders shall carry the designations and meet the requirements of the applicable Steel Joist Institute Specification and Table of latest adoption.

K-Series joists are furnished with parallel chords only, and with minimum standard end bearing depth of 2 1/2 inches (64 mm).

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 standard end bearing depth of 5 inches (127 mm) for LH-Series. DLH-Series are furnished with standard end bearing depths of 5 inches (127 mm) for section numbers thru 17 and 7 1/2 inches (191 mm) for section numbers 18 and 19. The standard pitch is 1/8 inch in 12 inches (1:96). The nominal depth of a pitched Longspan Joist is taken at the center of the span

Joist Girders are furnished either underslung or square ended with top chords either parallel, pitched one way or pitched two ways. Under-slung types are furnished with a standard end bearing depth of 6 inches (152 mm) for Joist Girders weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal foot (89 kg/m), and 7 1/2 inches (191 mm) for Joist Girders weighing 60 pounds per lineal foot (89 kg/m) or more.



RECOMMENDED CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

The standard pitch is 1/8 inch in 12 inches (1:96). The nominal depth of a pitched Joist Girder is taken at the center of the span.

Because Longspan and Deep Long Span Joists may have exceptionally high end reactions, it is recommended that the supporting structure be designed to provide a minimum unit bearing pressure of 750 pounds per square inch (5171 Kilo Pascal).

2.2 SLOPED END BEARINGS

Where steel joists or Joist Girders are sloped, beveled ends or sloped shoes may be provided where the slope exceeds 1/4 inch in 12 inches (1:48). For Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series, bearing ends will not be beveled for slopes of 1/4 inch or less in 12 inches (1:48).

2.3 EXTENDED ENDS

Steel joist extended ends shall be in accordance with Manufacturer's Standard and shall meet the requirements of the Steel Joist Institute specification of latest adoption.

2.4 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.

TABLE 2.5.1a
K - SERIES JOIST
MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR HORIZONTAL BRIDGING

SECTION NUMBER*	**BRIDGING MATERIAL SIZE						
	Round Rod	Equal leg Angles					
	1/2" round (13mm) r = .13"	1 x 7/64 (25mm x 3mm) r = .20"	1-1/4 x 7/64 (32mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1-1/2 x 7/64 (38mm x 3mm) r = .30"	1-3/4 x 7/64 (45mm x 3mm) r = .35"	2 x 1/8 (51mm x 3mm) r = .40"	2-1/2 x 5/32 (64mm x 4mm) r = .50"
1 thru 9	3'- 3" (991mm)	5'- 0" (1524mm)	6'- 3" (1905mm)	7'- 6" (2286mm)	8'- 7" (2616mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	12'- 6" (3810mm)
10	3'- 0" (914mm)	4'- 8" (1422mm)	6'- 3" (1905mm)	7'- 6" (2286mm)	8'- 7" (2616mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	12'- 6" (3810mm)
11 and 12	2'- 7" (787mm)	4'- 0" (1219mm)	5'- 8" (1727mm)	7'- 6" (2286mm)	8'- 7" (2616mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	12'- 6" (3810mm)

* Refer to last digit(s) of Joist Designation
** Connection to Joist must resist 700 pounds (3114 N)

TABLE 2.5.1b
LH SERIES JOISTS
MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR HORIZONTAL BRIDGING
SPANS OVER 60' REQUIRE BOLTED DIAGONAL BRIDGING

Section Number*	**BRIDGING ANGLE SIZE - (EQUAL LEG ANGLE)					
	1 x 7/64 (25mm x 3mm) r = .20"	1-1/4 x 7/64 (32mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1-1/2 x 7/64 (38mm x 3mm) r = .30"	1-3/4 x 7/64 (45mm x 3mm) r = .35"	2 x 1/8 (52mm x 3mm) r = .40"	2-1/2 x 5/32 (64mm x 4mm) r = .50"
02, 03, 04	4'- 7" (1397mm)	6'- 3" (1905mm)	7'- 6" (2286mm)	8'- 9" (2667mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	12'- 4" (3759mm)
05 - 06	4'- 1" (1245mm)	5'- 9" (1753mm)	7'- 6" (2286mm)	8'- 9" (2667mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	12'- 4" (3759mm)
07 - 08	3'- 9" (1143mm)	5'- 1" (1549mm)	6'- 8" (2032mm)	8'- 6" (2590mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	12'- 4" (3759mm)
09 - 10		4'- 6" (1372mm)	6'- 0" (1829mm)	7'- 8" (2337mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	12'- 4" (3759mm)
11 - 12		4'- 1" (1245mm)	5'- 5" (1651mm)	6'- 10" (2083mm)	8'- 11" (2118mm)	12'- 4" (3759mm)
13 - 14		3'- 9" (1143mm)	4'- 1" (1245mm)	6'- 3" (1905mm)	8'- 2" (2489mm)	12'- 4" (3759mm)
15 - 16			4'- 3" (1295mm)	5'- 5" (1651mm)	7'- 1" (2159mm)	11'- 0" (3353mm)
17			4'- 0" (1219mm)	5'- 1" (1549mm)	6'- 8" (2032mm)	10'- 5" (3175mm)

* Refer to last two digits of Joist Designation
** Connection to Joist must resist force listed in Table 104.5.1



RECOMMENDED CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

2.5 BRIDGING AND BRIDGING ANCHORS

- (a) Bridging standard with the manufacturer and complying with the applicable Steel Joist Institute specification 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 the K- and LH-Series Joists horizontal bridging is recommended for spans up to and including 60 feet (18288 mm) except where Code or OSHA requirements for *erection stability* and/or the Steel Joist Institute Specifications require bolted diagonal bridging.

LH- and DLH-Series Joists exceeding 60 feet (18288 mm) in length shall have bolted diagonal bridging for all rows.

Refer to Section #5 in the K-Series Specifications and Section #105 in the LH/DLH- Specifications for Erection Stability requirements.

The l/r ratio for horizontal bridging shall not exceed 300. The material sizes shown in TABLES 2.5.1a and 2.5.1b meet the criteria (page 120).

Horizontal bridging shall consist of two continuous steel members, one of which is attached to the top chord and the other attached to the bottom chord.

- (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 applicable Steel Joist Institute standards and specifications of latest adoption.

Diagonal bridging, when used, shall have an l/r ratio not exceeding 200.

When the bridging members are connected at their point of intersection, the following table will meet the above specification.

TABLE 2.5.2
K, LH & DLH SERIES JOISTS
MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING FOR DIAGONAL BRIDGING

JOIST DEPTH	BRIDGING ANGLE SIZE - (EQUAL LEG ANGLES)				
	1 X 7/64 (25mm x 3mm) r = .20"	1-1/4 x 7/64 (32mm x 3mm) r = .25"	1-1/2 x 7/64 (38mm x 3mm) r = .30"	1-3/4 x 7/64 (45mm x 3mm) r = .35"	2x1/8 (51mm x 3mm) r = .40"
12	6'- 6" (1981mm)	8'- 3" (2514mm)	9'- 11" (3022mm)	11'- 7" (3530mm)	
14	6'- 6" (1981mm)	8'- 3" (2514mm)	9'- 11" (3022mm)	11'- 7" (3530mm)	
16	6'- 6" (1981mm)	8'- 2" (2489mm)	9'- 10" (2997mm)	11'- 6" (3505mm)	
18	6'- 6" (1981mm)	8'- 2" (2489mm)	9'- 10" (2997mm)	11'- 6" (3505mm)	
20	6'- 5" (1955mm)	8'- 2" (2489mm)	9'- 10" (2997mm)	11'- 6" (3505mm)	
22	6'- 4" (1930mm)	8'- 1" (2463mm)	9'- 10" (2997mm)	11'- 6" (3505mm)	
24	6'- 4" (1930mm)	8'- 1" (2463mm)	9'- 9" (2971mm)	11'- 5" (3479mm)	
26	6'- 3" (1905mm)	8'- 0" (2438mm)	9'- 9" (2971mm)	11'- 5" (3479mm)	
28	6'- 2" (1879mm)	8'- 0" (2438mm)	9'- 8" (2946mm)	11'- 5" (3479mm)	
30	6'- 2" (1879mm)	7'- 11" (2413mm)	9'- 8" (2946mm)	11'- 4" (3454mm)	
32	6'- 1" (1854mm)	7'- 10" (2387mm)	9'- 7" (2921mm)	11'- 4" (3454mm)	13'- 0" (3962mm)
36		7'- 9" (2362mm)	9'- 6" (2895mm)	11'- 3" (3429mm)	12'- 11" (3973mm)
40		7'- 7" (2311mm)	9'- 5" (2870mm)	11'- 2" (3403mm)	12'- 10" (3911mm)
44		7'- 5" (2260mm)	9'- 3" (2819mm)	11'- 0" (3352mm)	12'- 9" (3886mm)
48		7'- 3" (2209mm)	9'- 2" (2794mm)	10'- 11" (3327mm)	12'- 8" (3860mm)
52			9'- 0" (2743mm)	10'- 9" (3276mm)	12'- 7" (3835mm)
56			8 - 10" (2692mm)	10'- 8" (3251mm)	12'- 5" (3784mm)
60			8'- 7" (2616mm)	10'- 6" (3200mm)	12'- 4" (3759mm)
64			8'- 5" (2565mm)	10'- 4" (3149mm)	12'- 2" (3708mm)
68			8'- 2" (2489mm)	10'- 2" (3098mm)	12'- 0" (3657mm)
72			8'- 0" (2438mm)	10'- 0" (3048mm)	11'-10" (3606mm)

MINIMUM A307 BOLT REQUIRED FOR CONNECTION

SERIES	*SECTION NUMBER	A307 BOLT DIAMETER
K	ALL	3/8" (9mm)
LH/DLH	2 - 12	3/8" (9mm)
LH/DLH	13 - 17	1/2" (12mm)
DLH	18 & 19	5/8" (15mm)

* Refer to last digit(s) of joist designation



2.6 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**.

2.7 BOTTOM CHORD LATERAL BRACING FOR JOIST GIRDERS

Bottom chord lateral bracing may be furnished to prevent lateral movement of the bottom chord of the Joist Girder and to prevent the ratio of chord length to radius of gyration from exceeding that specified. The lateral bracing shall be that which is standard with the manufacturer, and shall be of sufficient strength to properly resist any lateral force exerted by 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 applicable Steel Joist Institute specification of latest adoption.

3.2 PAINT

The shop coat of paint, when specified, shall comply with the applicable Steel Joist Institute specification of latest adoption.

SECTION 4. INSPECTION

All joist and Joist Girder inspections shall be made in accordance with the provision for inspection in the applicable Steel Joist Institute specification of latest adoption.

SECTION 5. ESTIMATING

5.1 PLANS FORBIDDING

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]).

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.

Location and magnitude of concentrated loads as defined in Section 5.5.

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 5.3 through 5.5.

Steel Joists

Joist Girders

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.

- (b) The following items shall not be included in the estimate but may be quoted and identified 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 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.

5.3 JOIST LOCATION AND SPACING

The maximum joist spacing shall be in accordance with the requirements of the applicable SJI specification and load table 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. Longspan Steel Joists and Deep Longspan Steel Joists are provided with camber. These joists 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. Therefore, it is recommended that this joist be located one full space away from these members.

Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series, should be no closer than 6 inches (152 mm) to these supporting walls or members. Where partitions occur parallel to joists, there shall be at least one typical 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. Where such partitions extend less than one-third (1/3) of the span from the support, special spacing or additional joists shall not be required provided the loads do not exceed those in Section 5.5. When partitions occur normal to the joists, they shall be treated as concentrated loads, and joists shall be investigated as indicated in Section 5.5.

5.4 ACCESSORIES

Joist accessories standard with the manufacturer shall comply with applicable Steel Joist Institute specifications of latest adoption and shall be in accordance with Section 2 of this Code.

5.5 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 lineal foot" (Newtons per Meter) of joist. The Steel Joist Institute Weight Tables 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 (Kilo Newton) per panel point on the Joist Girder. When Joist Girders are required to support unequal panel point loads or other special loads, a load diagram should be provided on the structural drawings.

Loads such as Bulb "T"s, purlins, partitions, heavy pipes, monorail or tramrail type carrier, etc., running normal to the length of the joist, or a mechanical unit mounted on the joist, are concentrated loads. Where concentrated loads occur, the joist must be selected to carry the full combination of uniform load plus concentrated load. The magnitude and location of these concentrated loads shall be shown on the structural drawings when, in the opinion of the specifying professional, they may require special consideration by the manufacturer. Such joists shall be labeled "Special" on the structural drawings.

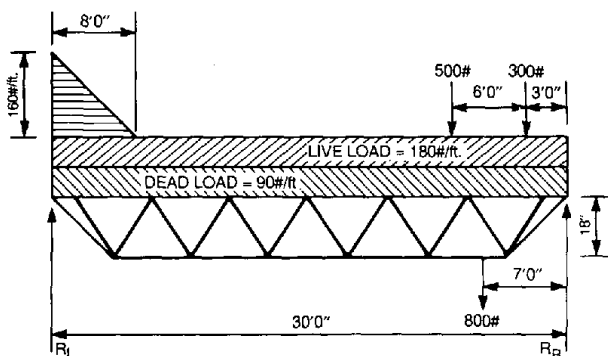
When Steel Joists are subjected to concentrated and/or varying loads, the specifying professional shall use the following procedure which will allow the:

1. Estimator to price the joists.
 2. Joist manufacturer to design the joists properly.
 3. Owner to obtain the most economical joists.
- A. Sketch the joist(s) on the structural drawings showing all loads to be supported.
 - B. Determine the maximum moment in the joist and derive the uniform load that will produce that moment.
 - C. Determine the maximum end reaction and derive the uniform load that will produce that reaction.
 - D. Determine the maximum end reaction and derive the uniform load that will produce that reaction.
 - E. Place the designation under the sketch with the following note: "Joist supplier to design joist to support loads as shown above."



RECOMMENDED CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS

ESTIMATING JOIST SIZE FOR SPECIAL LOADINGS EXAMPLE: U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS



18K9 SP

(See Method of Joist Selection Below)

Joist supplier to design joist to support loads as shown above.

$$\text{Total Load} = \frac{160}{2} (8) + (180 + 90)30 + 500 + 800 + 300 = 10,300 \text{ lbs.}$$

$$R_L = \frac{160(8)}{2} + \left[\frac{30-8}{30} \right] \frac{(180+90)(30)}{2} + 500 \left[\frac{9}{30} \right] + 800 \left[\frac{7}{30} \right] + 300 \left[\frac{3}{30} \right] =$$

$$R_L = 5000 \text{ lbs.}$$

$$R_R = \frac{5340 \text{ lbs} W_{e1}(L)}{2}, W_{e1} = \frac{2(5340)}{30} = 356 \text{ lbs/ft.}$$

$$\text{Assume } R_R = \frac{5340}{2}, W_{e1} = \frac{2(5340)}{30} = 356 \text{ lbs/ft.}$$

Point of Max. Mom. = Point of Zero Shear(V) = L_1
(dist. from rt. end of Jst.)

$$V = \text{Zero} = 5340 - (300 + 500 + 800) - (180 + 90)(L_1)$$

$$L_1 = 13.85 \text{ ft.}$$

$$M @ L_1 = 5340(13.85) - 300(10.85) -$$

$$800(6.86) - 500(4.85) - \frac{(180+90)(13.85)^2}{2}$$

$$M = 36,903 \text{ ft. lbs.}$$

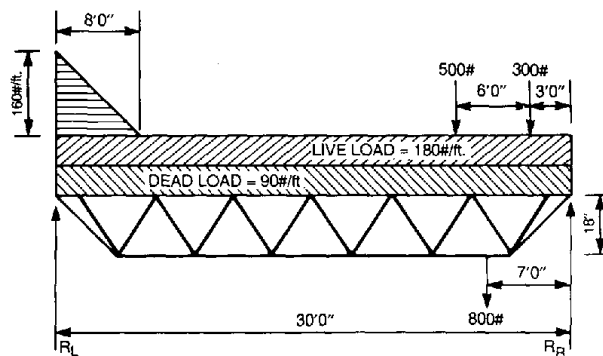
$$\text{Assume } M = \frac{W_{e2}(L)^2}{8}, W_{e2} = \frac{8(36,903)}{(30)^2} = 328 \text{ lbs/ft.}$$

Using $W_{e1} = 356 \text{ lb/ft.}$ @ SPAN = 30',
and $D = 18''$

Select 18K9 for total load (402) and live load (229) and call it: 18K9SP

The specifying professional shall compare the equivalent uniform loads W_{e1} , & W_{e2} to the uniform loads tabulated in the K-Series Load Table. Loads in excess of the load table loads indicate that the specifying professional shall consider using additional joists to reduce the loading, or use the LH-Series Joist and make provisions for 5" deep bearing seats.

EXAMPLE: METRIC



18K9 SP

(See Method of Joist Selection Below)

Joist supplier to design joist to support loads as shown above.

$$\text{Total Load} = \left[\frac{2.34}{2} \right] (2.44) + (2.63 + 1.31)9.14 + 2.22 + 3.56 + 1.33 =$$

$$\text{Total Load} = 2.86 + 36.01 + 2.22 + 3.56$$

$$+ 1.33 = 45.98 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_L = \frac{2.34(2.44)}{2} \times \frac{9.14 - (2.44/3)}{9.14} + \frac{(2.63 + 1.31)9.14}{2}$$

$$+ 2.22 \left[\frac{2.74}{9.14} \right] + 3.56 \left[\frac{2.13}{9.14} \right] + 1.33 \left[\frac{.91}{9.14} \right] =$$

$$R_L = (2.86 \times .91) + 18.01 + .67 + .83 + .13 = 22.24 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_R = 45.98 - 22.24 = 23.74 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Assume } R_R = \frac{W_{e1}(L)}{2}, W_{e1} = \frac{2(23.75)}{9.14} = 5.20 \text{ kN/m}$$

Point of Max. Mom. = Zero Shear(V) = L_1 (dist. from right end of joist)

$$V = \text{Zero} = 23.75 - (1.31 + 2.22 + 3.56) - (2.63 + 1.31)(L_1)$$

$$L_1 = 4.23 \text{ m}$$

$$M @ L_1 = 23.75(4.23) - 1.33(3.32) -$$

$$2.22(1.49) - 3.56(2.10) - \frac{(2.63 + 1.31)(4.23)^2}{2} =$$

$$\text{Moment @ } L_1 = 50.01 \text{ kN-m}$$

$$\text{Assume } M = \frac{W_{e2}(L)^2}{8}, W_{e2} = \frac{8(50.01)}{(9.14)^2} = 4.79 \text{ N/m}$$

Using $W_{e1} = 5.20 \text{ kN/m}$ @ SPAN 9.14 m,
and $D = 457 \text{ mm}$

Select 18K9 for total load (5.86 kN/m) and live load of (3.34 kN/m) and call it: 18K9SP

The specifying professional shall compare the equivalent uniform loads W_{e1} & W_{e2} to the uniform loads tabulated in the K-Series Load Table. Loads in excess of the load table loads indicate that the specifying professional shall consider using additional joists to reduce the loading, or use the LH-Series Joist and make provisions for 127 mm deep bearing seats.



Due consideration by the specifying professional shall be given to live loads due to:

1. Ponded rain water.
2. Excessive accumulation of snow in the vicinity of obstructions such as penthouses, signs, parapets, adjacent buildings, etc.
3. Wind uplift.
4. End moments at the joist end supports due to live and/or wind/seismic loads shall be shown on the structural drawings by the specifying professional.

For moment resisting joists framing near the end 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 top chord and the column. Preferably, avoid resolving joist end moment forces through the joist bearing seat connection.

The structural drawings shall specify that all moment resisting joists shall have all dead loads applied to the joist before the bottom chord struts are welded to the column connection.

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 design loads, as determined by the specifying professional, shall not be less than that specified in the applicable building codes.

SECTION 6. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
--

6.1 PLANS FURNISHED BY BUYER

The Buyer shall furnish the Seller plans and specifications showing all Material requirements, the layout of walls, columns, beams, girders and other supports, as well as floor and roof openings and partitions correctly dimensioned. 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., shall be indicated. The elevation of finished floors and roofs and bearings shall be shown.

6.2 PLANS FURNISHED BY SELLER

The Seller shall furnish the Buyer with detailed plans and

lists showing the number, type, locations, spacing, anchorage and mark of all Material as may be required for proper installation. All Material shall be identified with its mark which also appears on the bill of material. The type of shop paint, when required, shall be indicated on the drawings.

6.3 DISCREPANCIES

The specifying professional's bid plans and specifications will 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.

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 his 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 his 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 Architect) either prior to or after approval of detailed plans, or when any Material is required and was not shown on 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.



**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 applicable Steel Joist Institute specification of latest adoption in the handling and erection of Material.

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 in the case of inaccurate finish dimensions of field construction work.

* For thorough coverage of this topic, refer to SJI Technical Digest #9, "Handling and Erection of 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 must 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 finally upon all questions, both of law and fact, and their findings shall be conclusive.



PUBLICATIONS

Vulcraft (Refer to back cover for address and telephone number of division nearest you)

STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS 1995

VULCRAFT COMPOSITE AND NONCOMPOSITE FLOOR JOISTS 1996

DESIGNING WITH JOIST, JOIST GIRDERS AND STEEL DECK

James Fisher, Ph.D., P.E., Michael West, P.E., AIA, Julius P. Van de Pas, P.E.

(A 289 page book provided to engineers and architects for help in designing with steel joists, joist girders and steel deck)

STEEL DECK INSTITUTE - P.O. Box 25, Fox River Grove, IL60021-0025 (847) 462-1930 Fax (847) 462-940 • www.sdi.org

DESIGN MANUAL FOR COMPOSITE DECKS, FORM DECKS, ROOF DECKS AND CELLULAR METAL FLOOR DECK WITH ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION. NO. 30

DIAPHRAGM DESIGN MANUAL - (THIRD EDITION). NO. DDMO3

MANUAL OF CONSTRUCTION WITH STEEL DECK NO. MOC2

LRFD DESIGN MANUAL for Composite Beams and Girders with Steel Deck. No. LRFD1

COMPOSITE DECK DESIGN HANDBOOK. NO. CDD2

STANDARD PRACTICE DETAILS. NO. SPD1

BINDER FILE

DECK DAMAGE & PENETRATIONS

METAL DECK & CONCRETE QUANTITIES

A RATIONAL APPROACH TO STEELDECK CORROSION PROTECTION

BRAND NEW FLOOR DESIGN SOFTWARE *LRFD_{SOFT}*

Steel Joist Institute - 3127 10th Ave. North Ext., Myrtle Beach, SC 29577-6760

(843) 626-1995 Fax: 843-626-5565

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, LOAD TABLES AND WEIGHT TABLES FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS
40th Edition (1994)

SIXTY-YEAR MANUAL. (1992)

TECHNICAL DIGEST #3 - Ponding (1971)

TECHNICAL DIGEST #5 - Vibration (1988)

TECHNICAL DIGEST #6 - Uplift Loading (1998)

TECHNICAL DIGEST #8 - Welding of Open Web Steel Joist (1983)

TECHNICAL DIGEST #9 - Handling and Erection (1987)

TECHNICAL DIGEST #11 - Design of Joist - Girder Frames (1999)

NEW LRFD GUIDE (2000)

COMPUTER VIBRATION PROGRAM Ver1.2 (Used in Conjunction with Technical Digest #5)

SJI VIDEO - Introduction to Steel Joists

NOTES



A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of 30 thin grey lines spaced evenly down the page.



VULCRAFT

P.O. Box 680169
Fort Payne, AL 35968
7205 Gault Avenue
N. Fort Payne, AL 35968
(256) 845-2460
Fax: (256) 845-2823

VULCRAFT

P.O. Box 59
Norfolk, Nebraska 68702
1601 West Omaha Avenue 68701
Norfolk, Nebraska
(402) 644-8500
Fax: (402) 644-8528

VULCRAFT

P.O. Box 186
Grapeland, TX 75844
North Main Street Extension
Grapeland, TX 75844
(936) 687-4665
Fax: (936) 687-4290

VULCRAFT

P.O. Box 1000
St. Joe, IN 46785
6610 Contry Road 60
St. Joe, IN 46785
(219) 337-1800
Fax: (219) 337-1801

VULCRAFT

P.O. Box 280
Chemung, NY 14825
5362 Rail Road Street,
Chemung, NY 14825
(607) 529-9000
Fax: (607) 529-9001

VULCRAFT

P.O. Box 100520
Florence, SC 29501
1501 West Darlington Street
Florence, SC 29501
(843) 662-0381
Fax: (843) 662-3132

VULCRAFT

P.O. Box 637
Brigham City, UT 84302
1875 West Highway 13 South
Brigham City, UT 84302
(435) 734-9433
Fax: (435) 732-5423

VULCRAFT

A Division of Nucor Corporation

www.vulcraft.com