

FLOORLOAD TABLE

Floor—100% (PLF)

Depth	TJI®	Joist Clear Span																	
		8'		10'		12'		14'		16'		18'		20'		22'		24'	
		Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load	Live Load L/480	Total Load
9½"	110	*	190	140	152	85	127	56	99	38	76								
	210	*	210	161	169	99	141	65	119	45	90								
	230	*	236	175	190	108	158	71	133	49	99								
11¼"	110	*	190	*	152	*	127	92	109	63	95	45	76						
	210	*	210	*	169	*	141	106	121	74	106	53	92						
	230	*	236	*	190	*	158	116	136	80	119	58	102	43	83				
	360	*	241	*	193	*	162	136	139	95	121	69	108	51	97	39	78		
	560	*	294	*	236	*	197	*	169	138	148	101	132	76	119	58	108	45	91
14"	110	*	190	*	152	*	127	*	109	91	95	66	85						
	210	*	210	*	169	*	141	*	121	*	106	76	94	57	85				
	230	*	236	*	190	*	158	*	136	115	119	83	106	62	95	47	81		
	360	*	241	*	193	*	162	*	139	*	121	98	108	73	97	56	88	44	81
	560	*	294	*	236	*	197	*	169	*	148	*	132	107	119	83	108	65	99
16"	210	*	210	*	169	*	141	*	121	*	106	*	94	76	85	58	77		
	230	*	236	*	190	*	158	*	136	*	119	*	106	83	95	64	87	50	78
	360	*	241	*	193	*	162	*	139	*	121	*	108	*	97	75	88	59	81
	560	*	294	*	236	*	197	*	169	*	148	*	132	*	119	*	108	86	99

* Indicates that **Total Load** value controls.

How to Use This Table

1. Calculate actual total and live load in pounds per linear foot (plf).
2. Select appropriate **Joist Clear Span**.
3. Scan down the column to find a TJI® joist that meets or exceeds actual total and live loads.

PSF to PLF Conversions

O.C. Spacing	Load in Pounds Per Square Foot (PSF)									
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	
12"	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	
16"	27	34	40	47	54	60	67	74	80	
19.2"	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	
24"	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	

General Notes

- Table is based on:
 - Minimum bearing length of 1¼" end and 3½" intermediate, without web stiffeners
 - Uniform loads.
 - More restrictive of simple or continuous span
 - No composite action provided by sheathing.
- Total Load** values are limited to deflection of L/240.
- Live Load** is based on joist deflection of L/480.
- If a live load deflection limit of L/360 is desired, multiply value in **Live Load** column by 1.33. The resulting live load must not exceed the **Total Load** shown.
- Table does not account for concentrated loads. Use Weyerhaeuser software when this condition applies.



DO NOT walk on joists until braced.
INJURY MAY RESULT.



DO NOT stack building materials on unbraced joists. Stack only over beams or walls.



DO NOT walk on joists that are lying flat.

WARNING

Joists are unstable until braced laterally

Bracing Includes:

- Blocking
- Hangers
- Rim Board
- Sheathing
- Rim Joist
- Strut Lines

WARNING NOTES: Lack of proper bracing during construction can result in serious accidents. Observe the following guidelines:

1. All blocking, hangers, rim boards, and rim joists at the end supports of the TJI® joists must be completely installed and properly nailed.
2. Lateral strength, like a braced end wall or an existing deck, must be established at the ends of the bay. This can also be accomplished by a temporary or permanent deck (sheathing) fastened to the first 4 feet of joists at the end of the bay.
3. Safety bracing of 1x4 (minimum) must be nailed to a braced end wall or sheathed area (as in note 2) and to each joist. Without this bracing, buckling sideways or rollover is highly probable under light construction loads—such as a worker or one layer of unnailed sheathing.
4. Sheathing must be completely attached to each TJI® joist before additional loads can be placed on the system.
5. Ends of cantilevers require safety bracing on both the top and bottom flanges.
6. The flanges must remain straight within a tolerance of ½" from true alignment.