

Beam Design - Decking

2. Design Loads

1. Beam Data

300 lbs Single Point Load Live Load: Load Type: Support: Simple Beam Dead Load: 200 lbs Sawn Lumber Beam Type: Selfweight: 4.1 lbs Southern Pine Dist. Selfweight: 2.14 plf Species: SP No.2 Grade: Total Weight: 4.6 lbs

2 x 6 Size: Design Span (L): 1.92 ft. 1.67 ft. Clear Span: 2.17 ft. Total Span: Bearing (lb): 3 in. 1 Quantity (N):

3. Design Options

Orientation:

Incised Lumber:

Rep. Members:

4. Design Assumptions and Notes

Code Standard: IBC 2015, NDS 2015 Lateral Support: braced Defl. Limits: 180|120 Bending Stress: Parallel to Grain Load Duration: Notes: 1.15 Exposure: dry $T \le 100$ °F Temperature:

5. Adjustment Factors

Factor	Description	Fb	Ft	$F_{\mathbf{v}}$	Fc	Fc⊥	E/E _{min}
C_{D}	Load Duration Factor	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	-	-
CM	Wet Service Factor	1 ^b	1	1	1 ^c	1	1
Ct	Temperature Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1
C_{L}	Beam Stability Factor	1	-	-	-	-	-
CF	Size Factor	1	1	-	1	-	-
Cfu	Flat Use Factor	1.15 ^d	_	-	-	_	_
Ci	Incising Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cr	Repetitive Member Factor	1	-	-	-	-	-

- a) Adjustment factors per AWC NDS 2015 and NDS 2015 Supplement.
- b) When $(F_b)(C_F) \le 1,150$ psi, $C_M = 1.0$.

Horizontal

No

No

- c) When $(F_c)(C_F) \le 750 \text{ psi}$, $C_M = 1.0$.
- d) Only applies when sawn lumber or glulam beams are loaded in bending about the y-y axis.

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6. Beam Calculations

Determine reference design values, sectional properties and self weight of beam:

$$A = b \times d$$

$$S_x = \frac{bd^2}{6}, \ S_y = \frac{b^2d}{6}$$

$$I_x = \frac{bd^3}{12}, \ I_y = \frac{b^3d}{12}$$

where:

b = Breadth of rectangular beam in bending (in.)

d = Depth of rectangular beam in bending (in.)

A = Cross sectional area of beam (in.²)

 S_X = Section modulus about the X-X axis (in.³)

 S_y = Section modulus about the Y-Y axis (in.³)

 I_X = Moment of inertia about the X-X axis (in.⁴)

 $I_y = Moment of inertia about the Y-Y axis (in.⁴)$

b = 1.500 in.

d = 5.500 in.

$$A = 1.500 \times 5.500 = 8.25 \text{ in.}^2$$

$$S_x = (1.500)(5.500)^2/6 = 7.56 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$S_V = (1.500)^2 (5.500)/6 = 2.06 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$I_x = (1.500)(5.500)^3/12 = 20.80 \text{ in.}^4$$

$$I_v = (1.500)^3 (5.500)/12 = 1.55 \text{ in.}^4$$

Reference Design Values from Table 4B NDS Supplement (Reference Design Values for Visually Graded Southern Pine Dimension Lumber, 2" - 4" thick). Values per March 2013 Addendum

Species & Grade	Fb	Ft	$F_{\mathbf{v}}$	Fc⊥	Fc	Е	Emin	G
SP No.2	1000	600	175	565	1400	1400000	510000	0.55

The following formula shall be used to determine the density of wood (lbs/ft³. (NDS Supplement Sec. 3.1.3)

$$\rho_w = 62.4 \left[\frac{G}{1 + G(0.009)(m.c)} \right] \left[1 + \frac{m.c.}{100} \right]$$

where:

 $\rho_{\rm w}$ = Density of wood (lbs/ft³

G = Specific gravity of wood (dimensionless)

m.c. = Moisture content of wood (percentile)

G = 0.55

m.c. = 19 % (Max. moisture content at dry service conditions)

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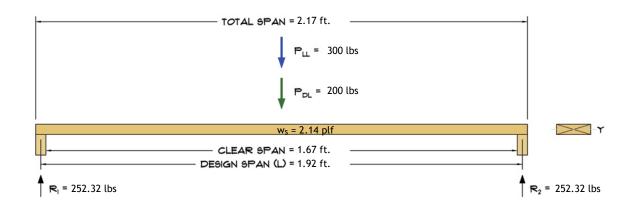
$$\rho_w = 62.4 \left[\frac{0.55}{1 + 0.55(0.009)(19)} \right] \left[1 + \frac{19}{100} \right] = 37.33 \text{ lbs/ft}^3$$

 $\begin{aligned} & Volume_{total} = N[A \ x \ (L + l_b)] = 1 \ x \ [8.25 \ x \ (23.00 + 3)] \ x \ (12 \ in./ft.)^3 = 0.12 \ ft^3 \\ & Volume_{span} = N[A \ x \ L] = 1 \ x \ [8.25 \ x \ 23.00] \ x \ (12 \ in./ft.)^3 = 0.11 \ ft^3 \end{aligned}$

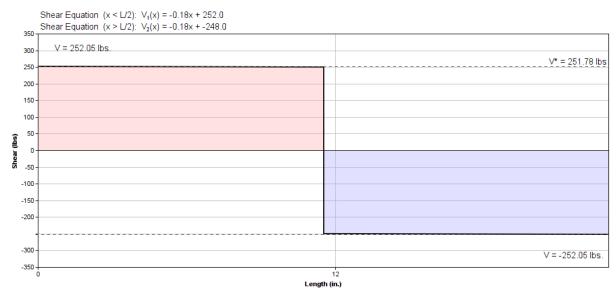
Total Weight (W_T) = ρ_W x Volume_{total} = 37.33 x 0.12 = 4.6 lbs Self Weight (W_S) = ρ_W x Volume_{span} = 37.33 x 0.11 = 4.1 lbs

Distributed Self Weight (w_s) =
$$\frac{W_S}{L} = \frac{4.1}{1.92}$$
 = 2.14 plf

Load, Shear and Moment Diagrams:

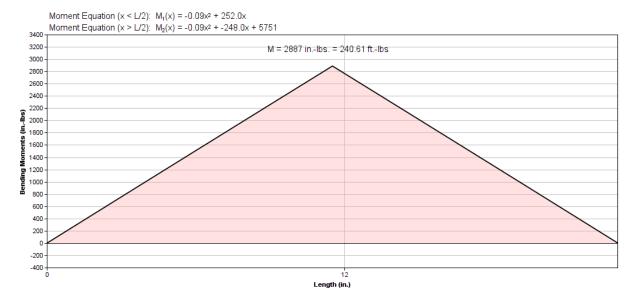


Beam - Shear Diagram



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Beam - Moment Diagram



1.) Bending:

Members subject to bending stresses shall be proportioned so that the actual bending stress or moment shall not exceed the adjusted bending design value:

$$f_b \le F_{b'}$$
 (NDS Sec. 3.3.1)

where:

$$f_b = M / S$$

$$F_{b'} = F_{b}(C_{D})(C_{M})(C_{t})(C_{L})(C_{F})(C_{fu})(C_{i})(C_{r})$$

The depth of the beam does not exceed its breadth. Laterial stability is not a consideration:

 C_L = Beam Stability Factor = 1.0

$$F_{by'} = (1000)(1.15)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1.15)(1)(1) = 1322.5 \ psi$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{N \times S_y} = \frac{2887}{1 \times 2.06} = 1399.9 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_b = 1399.9 \text{ psi} > F_{by'} = 1322.5 \text{ psi (CSI} = 1.06)$$
 ? **NG**

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2.) Shear:

Members subject to shear stresses shall be proportioned so that the actual shear stress parallel to grain or shear force at any cross section of the bending member shall not exceed the adjusted shear design value:

$$f_v \le F_{v'}$$
 (NDS Sec. 3.4.1)

where:

$$\mathbf{f_v} = \frac{3V}{2A}$$

$$F_{v'} = F_{v}(C_D)(C_M)(C_t)(C_i)$$

$$F_{vy'} = (175)(1.15)(1)(1)(1) = 201.25 \text{ psi}$$

Shear Reduction: For beams supported by full bearing on one surface and loads applied to the opposite surface, uniformly distributed loads within a distance, d, from supports equal to the depth of the bending member shall be pemitted to be ignored. For beams supported by full bearing on one surface and loads applied to the opposite surface, concentrated loads within a distance equal to the depth of the bending member from supports shall be permitted to be multiplied by x/d where x is the distance from the beam support face to the load. See NDS 2015, Figure 3C.

$$\mathbf{f_{v}}^* = \frac{3V^*}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(251.78)}{2(1 \times 8.25)} = 45.78 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_v$$
* = 45.78 psi < F_{vv} ' = 201.25 psi (CSI = 0.23) ? **OK**

No Reduction in Shear (conservative):

$$f_v = \frac{3V}{2(N \times A)} = \frac{3(252.05)}{2(1 \times 8.25)} = 45.83 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_v = 45.83 \text{ psi} < F_{vy'} = 201.25 \text{ psi} \text{ (CSI} = 0.23) ? OK}$$

3.) Deflection:

Bending deflections calculated per standard method of engineering mechanics for live load and total load:

LL Allowable: L/180 TL Allowable: L/120

$$E_y' = E_y(C_M)(C_t)(C_i) = 1400000(1)(1)(1) = 1400000 \text{ psi}$$

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$$\Delta_{\rm LL} = \frac{P_{LL}L^3}{48E_y'(N\times I_y)} = \frac{(300)(1.917)^3}{48(1400000)(1\times 1.55)}\times \left(12\frac{in.}{ft.}\right)^3 = \textbf{0.04 in.}$$

$$(L/d)_{LL} = 23.00 / 0.04 = 655$$

$$\Delta_{LL} = 0.04 \text{ in} = L/655 < L/180$$
 ? **OK**

$$\Delta_{TL} = \\ \\ = \left[\frac{5(2.14)(1.917)^4}{384(1400000)(1\times1.55)} + \frac{(500)(1.917)^3}{48(1400000)(1\times1.55)} \right] \\ \times \left(12 \frac{in.}{ft.} \right)^3 = 0.06 \text{ in.}$$

$$(L/d)_{TL} = 23.00 / 0.06 = 391$$

$$\Delta_{TL} = 0.06 \text{ in} = L/391 < L/120$$
 ? **OK**

4.) Bearing:

Members subject to bearing stresses perpendicular to the grain shall be proportioned so that the actual compressive stress perpendicular to grain shall be based on the net bearing area and shall not exceed the adjusted compression design value perpendicular to grain:

$$f_{c\perp} \leq F_{c\perp}$$
' (NDS Sec. 3.10.2)

where:

$$f_{c\perp} = \frac{R}{A_b}$$

$$F_{c\perp}' = F_{c\perp}(C_M)(C_t)(C_i)$$

$$F_{c+v}' = (565)(1)(1)(1) = 565.00 \text{ psi}$$

$$A_b = d \times l_b = 5.5 \times 3 = 16.50 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\mathbf{f_{c}}_{\perp} = \frac{R}{N \times A_b} = \frac{252.32}{1 \times 16.50} = 15.3 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_{c\perp} = 15.3 \text{ psi} < F_{c\perp v}' = 565.00 \text{ psi} \text{ (CSI} = 0.03) ? OK$$

*Disclaimer: The calculations produced herein are for initial design and estimating purposes only. The calculations and drawings presented do not constitute a fully engineered design. All of the potential load cases required to fully design an actual structure may not be provided by this calculator. For the design of an actual structure, a registered and licensed professional should be consulted as per IRC 2012 Sec. R802.10.2 and designed according to the minimum requirements of ASCE 7-10. The beam calculations provided by this online tool are for educational and illustrative purposes only. Medeek Design assumes no liability or loss for any designs presented and does not guarantee fitness for use.

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