



The Township of Hamilton

Jeffrey S. Martin
Mayor

DECK REQUIREMENTS

PRIOR APPROVALS

1) PRIOR to submitting plans to the Construction Office, a detailed plot plan (to scale) must show the location of the deck, setbacks on front, rear and side yards. The plot plan must also be approved by the Land Use Office. Flood Plan relief must be checked and approved by the Engineering Department. Any approved resolutions or waivers must accompany your plot plan and construction drawings of the deck.

DECK REQUIREMENTS

- 1) Please submit approved plot plan with signatures from Land Use and Engineering.
- 2) Two (2) sets of construction drawings are required. All drawings should indicate address and owner's signature or sealed architect's drawings.
- 3) If the job is contracted, the contractor must be licensed through the State of New Jersey and must provide a copy of their home improvement license. You may go to the website <https://newjersey.mylicense.com/verification/> to confirm the contractor is licensed.
- 4) A sketch of the deck showing the following must be submitted:
 - a) Top and Side Elevation: Must be detailed with the sizes of materials, guardrails, grippable handrails and footings.
 - b) Footing Detail: Indicate on floor plan all footings locations (including stair footing locations). All footings must extend a minimum of 36" below grade.
 - c) Guardrail and Handrail Detail: Indicate of floor plan height or rails, sizes and types of material and spindle spacing.

SECTION R506 CONCRETE FLOORS (ON GROUND)

R506.1 General. Concrete slab-on-ground floors shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section or ACI 332. Floors shall be a minimum 3½ inches (89 mm) thick (for expansive soils, see Section R403.1.8). The specified compressive strength of concrete shall be as set forth in Section R402.2.

R506.2 Site preparation. The area within the foundation walls shall have all vegetation, top soil and foreign material removed.

R506.2.1 Fill. Fill material shall be free of vegetation and foreign material. The fill shall be compacted to ensure uniform support of the slab, and except where *approved*, the fill depths shall not exceed 24 inches (610 mm) for clean sand or gravel and 8 inches (203 mm) for earth.

R506.2.2 Base. A 4-inch-thick (102 mm) base course consisting of clean graded sand, gravel, crushed stone, crushed concrete or crushed blast-furnace slag passing a 2-inch (51 mm) sieve shall be placed on the prepared subgrade where the slab is below *grade*.

Exception: A base course is not required where the concrete slab is installed on well-drained or sand-gravel mixture soils classified as Group I according to the United Soil Classification System in accordance with Table R406.1.

R506.2.3 Vapor retarder. A 6-mil (0.006 inch; 152 µm) polyethylene or *approved* vapor retarder with joints lapped not less than 6 inches (152 mm) shall be placed between the concrete floor slab and the base course or the prepared subgrade where no base course exists.

Exception: The vapor retarder is not required for the following:

1. Garages, utility buildings and other unheated *accessory structures*.
2. For unheated storage rooms having an area of less than 70 square feet (6.5 m²) and carports.
3. Driveways, walks, patios and other flatwork not likely to be enclosed and heated at a later date.
4. Where *approved* by the *building official*, based on local site conditions.

SECTION R507 EXTERIOR DECKS

R507.1 Decks. Wood-framed decks shall be in accordance with this section or Section R301 for materials and conditions not prescribed herein. Where supported by attachment to an exterior wall, decks shall be positively anchored to the primary structure and designed for both vertical and lateral loads.

Such attachment shall not be accomplished by the use of toenails or nails subject to withdrawal. Where positive connection to the primary building structure cannot be verified during

inspection, decks shall be self-supporting. For decks with cantilevered framing members connections to exterior walls or other framing members shall be designed and constructed to resist uplift resulting from the full live load specified in Table R301.5 acting on the cantilevered portion of the deck.

R507.2 Deck ledger connection to band joist. Deck ledger connections to band joists shall be in accordance with this section, Tables R507.2 and R507.2.1, and Figures R507.2.1(1) and R507.2.1(2). For other grades, species, connection details and loading conditions, deck ledger connections shall be designed in accordance with Section R301.

R507.2.1 Ledger details. Deck ledgers installed in accordance with Section R507.2 shall be a minimum 2-inch by 8-inch (51 mm by 203 mm) nominal, pressure-preservative-treated southern pine, incised pressure-preservative-treated Hem-fir, or *approved*, naturally durable, No. 2 grade or better lumber. Deck ledgers installed in accordance with Section R507.2 shall not support concentrated loads from beams or girders. Deck ledgers shall not be supported on stone or masonry veneer.

R507.2.2 Band joist details. Band joists attached by a ledger in accordance with Section R507.2 shall be a minimum 2-inch-nominal (51 mm), solid-sawn, spruce-pine-fir lumber or a minimum 1-inch by 9½-inch (25 mm × 241 mm) dimensional, Douglas fir, laminated veneer lumber. Band joists attached by a ledger in accordance with Section R507.2 shall be fully supported by a wall or sill plate below.

R507.2.3 Ledger to band joist fastener details. Fasteners used in deck ledger connections in accordance with Table R507.2 shall be hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel and shall be installed in accordance with Table R507.2.1 and Figures R507.2.1(1) and R507.2.1(2).

R507.2.4 Deck lateral load connection. Deleted.

R507.3 Plastic composite deck boards, stair treads, guards, or handrails. Plastic composite exterior deck boards, stair treads, guards and handrails shall comply with the requirements of ASTM D7032 and the requirements of Section 507.3.

R507.3.1 Labeling. Plastic composite deck boards and stair treads, or their packaging, shall bear a label that indicates compliance to ASTM D7032 and includes the allowable load and maximum allowable span determined in accordance with ASTM D7032. Plastic or composite handrails and guards, or their packaging, shall bear a label that indicates compliance to ASTM D7032 and includes the maximum allowable span determined in accordance with ASTM D7032.

R507.3.2 Flame spread index. Plastic composite deck boards, stair treads, guards, and handrails shall exhibit a flame spread index not exceeding 200 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723 with the test specimen remaining in place during the test.

Exception: Plastic composites determined to be non-combustible.

FLOORS

R507.3.3 Decay resistance. Plastic composite deck boards, stair treads, guards and handrails containing wood, cellulosic or other biodegradable materials shall be decay resistant in accordance with ASTM D7032.

R507.3.4 Termite resistance. Where required by Section 318, plastic composite deck boards, stair treads, guards and handrails containing wood, cellulosic or other biodegradable materials shall be termite resistant in accordance with ASTM D7032.

507.3.5 Installation of plastic composites. Plastic composite deck boards, stair treads, guards and handrails shall be installed in accordance with this code and the manufacturer's instructions.

**TABLE R507.2
DECK LEDGER CONNECTION TO BAND JOIST^{a, b}**
(Deck live load = 40 psf, deck dead load = 10 psf, snow load ≤ 40 psf)

CONNECTION DETAILS	JOIST SPAN						
	6' and less	6'1" to 8'	8'1" to 10'	10'1" to 12'	12'1" to 14'	14'1" to 16'	16'1" to 18'
	On-center spacing of fasteners						
1/2-inch diameter lag screw with 1/2-inch maximum sheathing ^{c, d}	30	23	18	15	13	11	10
1/2-inch diameter bolt with 1/2-inch maximum sheathing ^d	36	36	34	29	24	21	19
1/2-inch diameter bolt with 1-inch maximum sheathing ^e	36	36	29	24	21	18	16

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kPa.

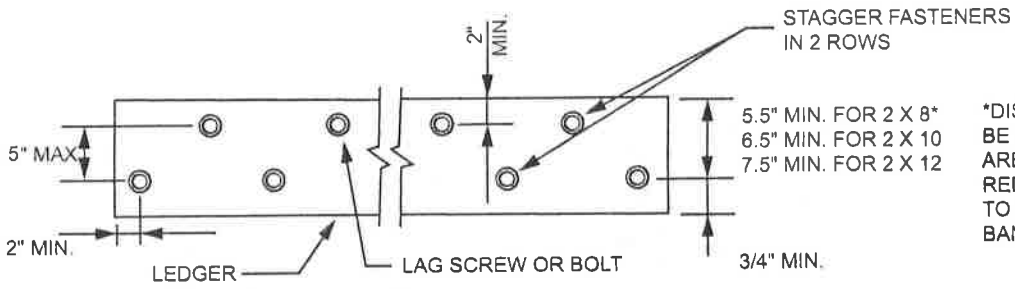
- a. Ledgers shall be flashed in accordance with Section R703.4 to prevent water from contacting the house band joist.
- b. Snow load shall not be assumed to act concurrently with live load.
- c. The tip of the lag screw shall fully extend beyond the inside face of the band joist.
- d. Sheathing shall be wood structural panel or solid sawn lumber.
- e. Sheathing shall be permitted to be wood structural panel, gypsum board, fiberboard, lumber or foam sheathing. Up to 1/2-inch thickness of stacked washers shall be permitted to substitute for up to 1/2 inch of allowable sheathing thickness where combined with wood structural panel or lumber sheathing.

**TABLE 507.2.1
PLACEMENT OF LAG SCREWS AND BOLTS IN DECK LEDGERS AND BAND JOISTS**

MINIMUM END AND EDGE DISTANCES AND SPACING BETWEEN ROWS				
	TOP EDGE	BOTTOM EDGE	ENDS	ROW SPACING
Ledger ^a	2 inches ^d	3/4 inch	2 inches ^b	1 5/8 inches ^b
Band Joist ^c	3/4 inch	2 inches	2 inches ^b	1 5/8 inches ^b

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

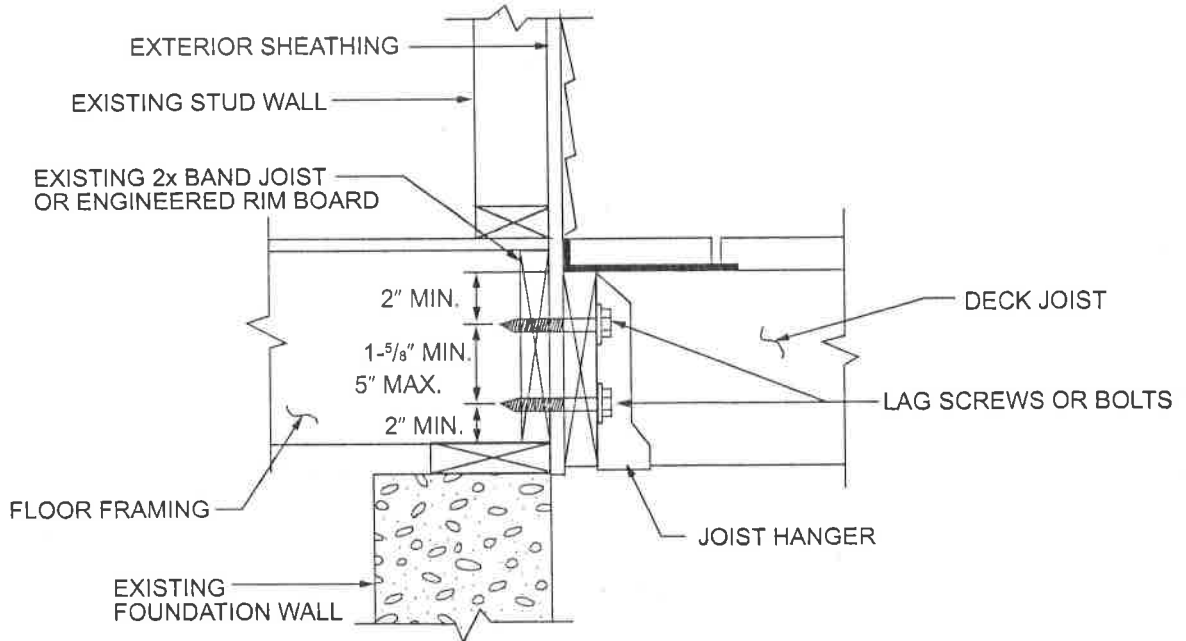
- a. Lag screws or bolts shall be staggered from the top to the bottom along the horizontal run of the deck ledger in accordance with Figure R507.2.1(1).
- b. Maximum 5 inches.
- c. For engineered rim joists, the manufacturer's recommendations shall govern.
- d. The minimum distance from bottom row of lag screws or bolts to the top edge of the ledger shall be in accordance with Figure R507.2.1(1).



*DISTANCE SHALL BE PERMITTED TO BE REDUCED TO 4.5" IF LAG SCREWS ARE USED OR BOLT SPACING IS REDUCED TO THAT OF LAG SCREWS TO ATTACH 2 X 8 LEDGERS TO 2 X 8 BAND JOISTS.

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

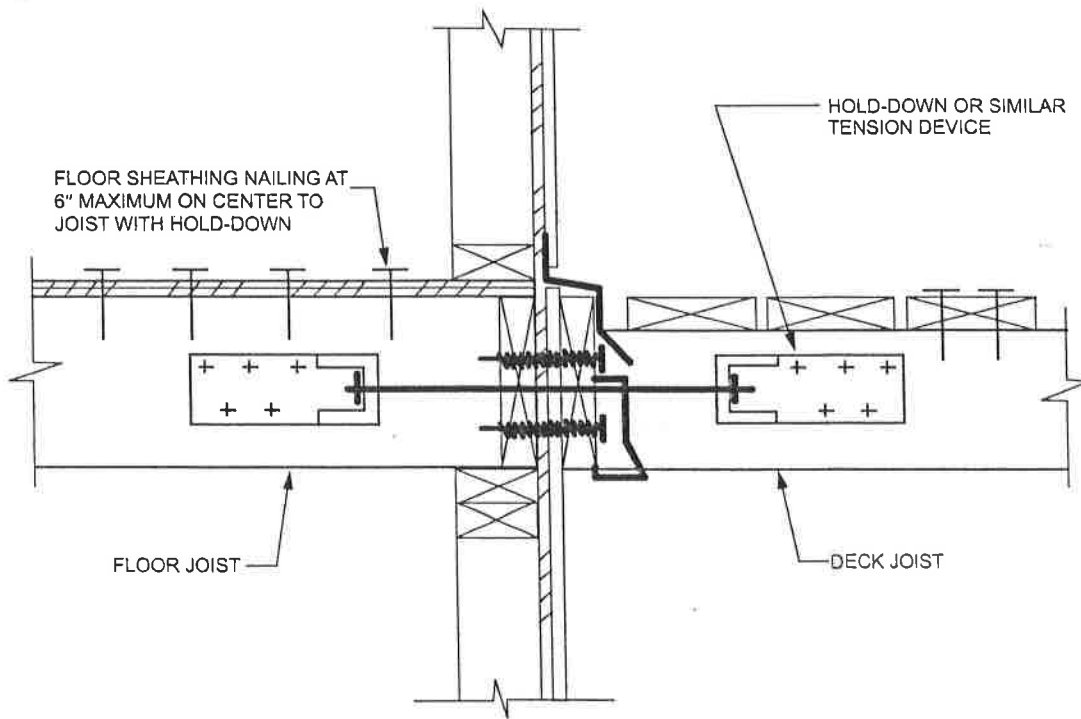
FIGURE R507.2.1(1)
PLACEMENT OF LAG SCREWS AND BOLTS IN LEDGERS



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

FIGURE R507.2.1(2)
PLACEMENT OF LAG SCREWS AND BOLTS IN BAND JOISTS

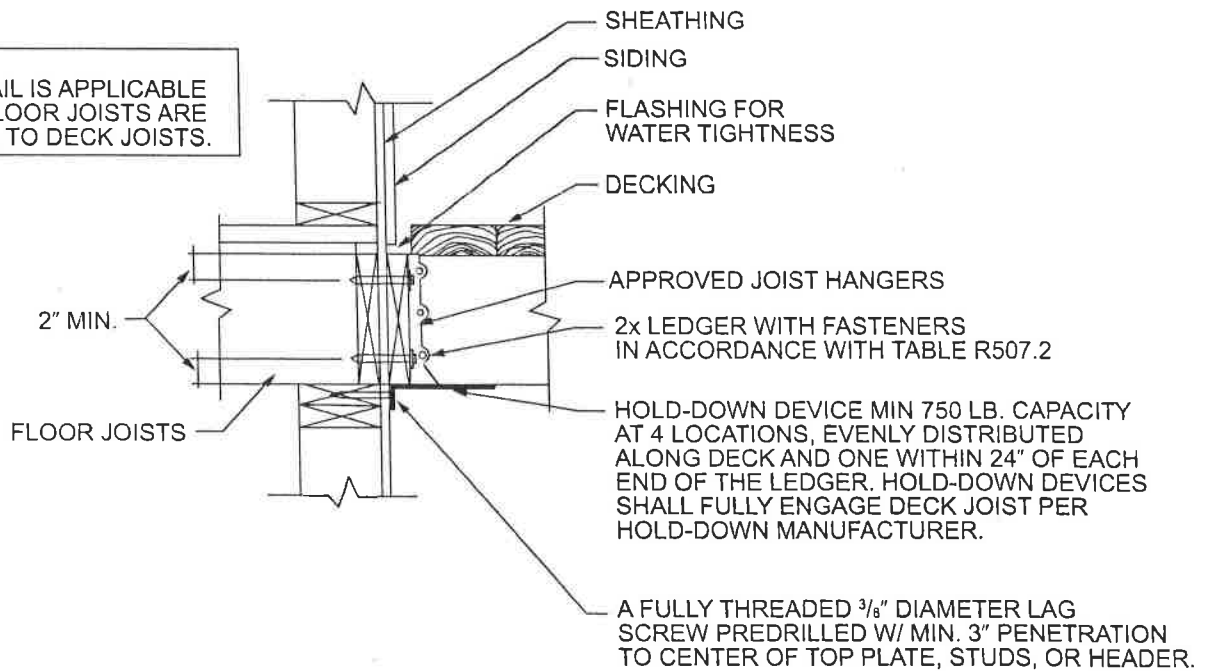
FLOORS



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

FIGURE 507.2.3(1)
DECK ATTACHMENT FOR LATERAL LOADS

NOTE:
THIS DETAIL IS APPLICABLE
WHERE FLOOR JOISTS ARE
PARALLEL TO DECK JOISTS.



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

FIGURE R507.2.3(2)
DECK ATTACHMENT FOR LATERAL LOADS

R507.4 Decking. Maximum allowable spacing for joists supporting decking shall be in accordance with Table R507.4. Wood decking shall be attached to each supporting member with not less than (2) 8d threaded nails or (2) No. 8 wood screws.

R507.5 Deck joists. Maximum allowable spans for wood deck joists, as shown in Figure R507.5, shall be in accordance with Table R507.5. Deck joists shall be permitted to cantilever not greater than one-fourth of the actual, adjacent joist span.

R507.5.1 Lateral restraint at supports. Joist ends and bearing locations shall be provided with lateral restraint to prevent rotation. Where lateral restraint is provided by joist hangers or blocking between joists, their depth shall equal not less than 60 percent of the joist depth. Where lateral restraint is provided by rim joists, they shall be secured to the end of each joist with not less than (3) 10d (3-inch × 0.128-inch) nails or (3) No. 10 × 3-inch (76 mm) long wood screws.

**TABLE R507.4
MAXIMUM JOIST SPACING**

MATERIAL TYPE AND NOMINAL SIZE	MAXIMUM ON-CENTER JOIST SPACING	
	Perpendicular to joist	Diagonal to joist ^a
1 1/4-inch-thick wood	16 inches	12 inches
2-inch-thick wood	24 inches	16 inches
Plastic composite	In accordance with Section R507.3	In accordance with Section R507.3

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 degree = 0.01745 rad.

a. Maximum angle of 45 degrees from perpendicular for wood deck boards

**TABLE R507.5
DECK JOIST SPANS FOR COMMON LUMBER SPECIES^f (ft. - In.)**

SPECIES ^a	SIZE	SPACING OF DECK JOISTS WITH NO CANTILEVER ^b (Inches)			SPACING OF DECK JOISTS WITH CANTILEVERS ^c (Inches)		
		12	16	24	12	16	24
Southern pine	2 × 6	9-11	9-0	7-7	6-8	6-8	6-8
	2 × 8	13-1	11-10	9-8	10-1	10-1	9-8
	2 × 10	16-2	14-0	11-5	14-6	14-0	11-5
	2 × 12	18-0	16-6	13-6	18-0	16-6	13-6
Douglas fir-larch ^d , hem-fir ^d , spruce-pine-fir ^d	2 × 6	9-6	8-8	7-2	6-3	6-3	6-3
	2 × 8	12-6	11-1	9-1	9-5	9-5	9-1
	2 × 10	15-8	13-7	11-1	13-7	13-7	11-1
	2 × 12	18-0	15-9	12-10	18-0	15-9	12-10
Redwood, western cedars, ponderosa pine ^e , red pine ^e	2 × 6	8-10	8-0	7-0	5-7	5-7	5-7
	2 × 8	11-8	10-7	8-8	8-6	8-6	8-6
	2 × 10	14-11	13-0	10-7	12-3	12-3	10-7
	2 × 12	17-5	15-1	12-4	16-5	15-1	12-4

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kPa, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

a. No. 2 grade with wet service factor.

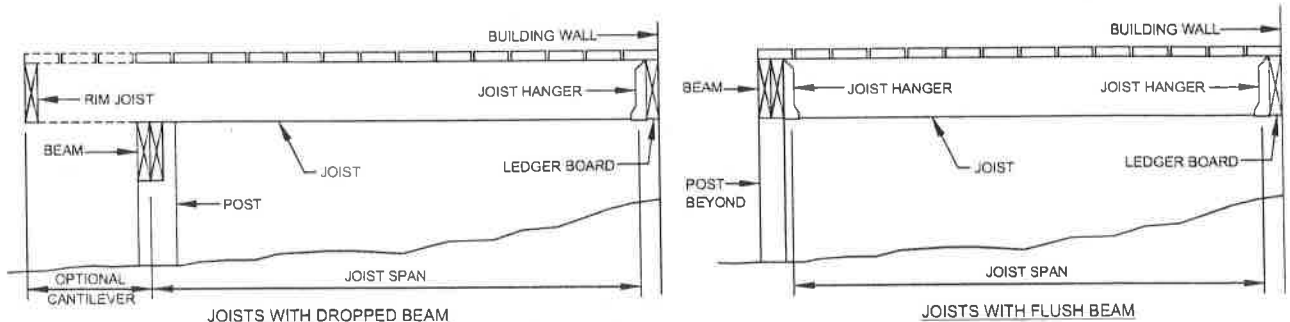
b. Ground snow load, live load = 40 psf, dead load = 10 psf, L/Δ = 360.

c. Ground snow load, live load = 40 psf, dead load = 10 psf, L/Δ = 360 at main span, L/Δ = 180 at cantilever with a 220-pound point load applied to end.

d. Includes incising factor.

e. Northern species with no incising factor

f. Cantilevered spans not exceeding the nominal depth of the joist are permitted.



**FIGURE R507.5
TYPICAL DECK JOIST SPANS**

FLOORS

R507.6 Deck Beams. Maximum allowable spans for wood deck beams, as shown in Figure R507.6, shall be in accordance with Table R507.6. Beam plies shall be fastened with two rows of 10d (3-inch x 0.128-inch) nails minimum at 16 inches (406 mm) on center along each edge. Beams shall be permitted to cantilever at each end up to one-fourth of the actual beam span. Splices of multispan beams shall be located at interior post locations.

R507.7 Deck joist and deck beam bearing. The ends of each joist and beam shall have not less than 1½ inches (38 mm) of bearing on wood or metal and not less than 3 inches (76 mm) on concrete or masonry for the entire width of the beam. Joist framing into the side of a ledger board or beam shall be supported by approved joist hangers. Joists bearing on a beam shall be connected to the beam to resist lateral displacement.

TABLE R507.6
DECK BEAM SPAN LENGTHS^{a, b} (ft. - in.)

SPECIES ^c	SIZE ^d	DECK JOIST SPAN LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO: (feet)						
		6	8	10	12	14	16	18
Southern pine	2 - 2 x 6	6-11	5-11	5-4	4-10	4-6	4-3	4-0
	2 - 2 x 8	8-9	7-7	6-9	6-2	5-9	5-4	5-0
	2 - 2 x 10	10-4	9-0	8-0	7-4	6-9	6-4	6-0
	2 - 2 x 12	12-2	10-7	9-5	8-7	8-0	7-6	7-0
	3 - 2 x 6	8-2	7-5	6-8	6-1	5-8	5-3	5-0
	3 - 2 x 8	10-10	9-6	8-6	7-9	7-2	6-8	6-4
	3 - 2 x 10	13-0	11-3	10-0	9-2	8-6	7-11	7-6
	3 - 2 x 12	15-3	13-3	11-10	10-9	10-0	9-4	8-10
Douglas fir-larch ^e , hem-fir ^e , spruce-pine-fir ^e , redwood, western cedars, ponderosa pine ^f , red pine ^f	3 x 6 or 2 - 2 x 6	5-5	4-8	4-2	3-10	3-6	3-1	2-9
	3 x 8 or 2 - 2 x 8	6-10	5-11	5-4	4-10	4-6	4-1	3-8
	3 x 10 or 2 - 2 x 10	8-4	7-3	6-6	5-11	5-6	5-1	4-8
	3 x 12 or 2 - 2 x 12	9-8	8-5	7-6	6-10	6-4	5-11	5-7
	4 x 6	6-5	5-6	4-11	4-6	4-2	3-11	3-8
	4 x 8	8-5	7-3	6-6	5-11	5-6	5-2	4-10
	4 x 10	9-11	8-7	7-8	7-0	6-6	6-1	5-8
	4 x 12	11-5	9-11	8-10	8-1	7-6	7-0	6-7
	3 - 2 x 6	7-4	6-8	6-0	5-6	5-1	4-9	4-6
	3 - 2 x 8	9-8	8-6	7-7	6-11	6-5	6-0	5-8
	3 - 2 x 10	12-0	10-5	9-4	8-6	7-10	7-4	6-11
	3 - 2 x 12	13-11	12-1	10-9	9-10	9-1	8-6	8-1

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kPa, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

- a. Ground snow load, live load = 40 psf, dead load = 10 psf, L/Δ = 360 at main span, L/Δ = 180 at cantilever with a 220-pound point load applied at the end.
- b. Beams supporting deck joists from one side only.
- c. No. 2 grade, wet service factor.
- d. Beam depth shall be greater than or equal to depth of joists with a flush beam condition.
- e. Includes incising factor.
- f. Northern species. Incising factor not included.

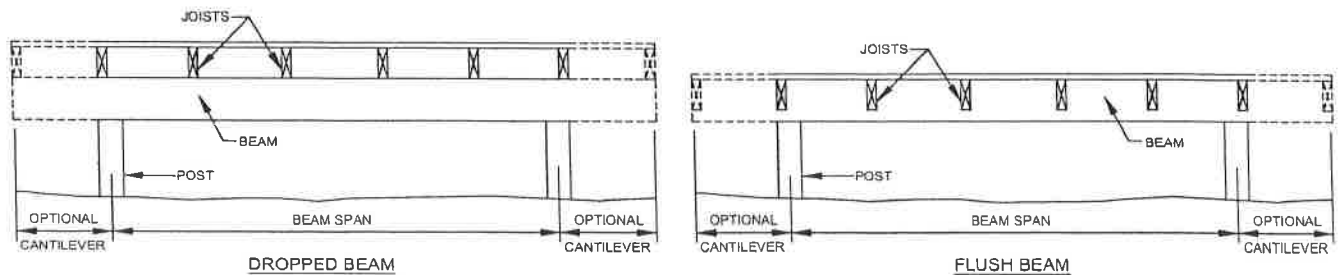


FIGURE R507.6
TYPICAL DECK BEAM SPANS

R507.7.1 Deck post to deck beam. Deck beams shall be attached to deck posts in accordance with Figure R507.7.1 or by other equivalent means capable to resist lateral displacement. Manufactured post-to-beam connectors shall be sized for the post and beam sizes. All bolts shall have washers under the head and nut.

Exception: Where deck beams bear directly on footings in accordance with Section R507.8.1.

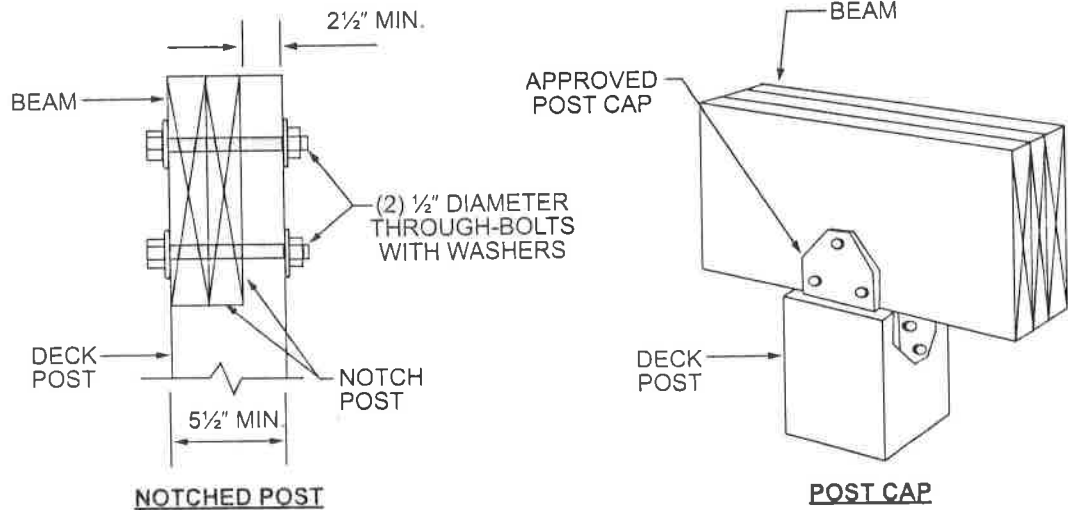
R507.8 Deck posts. For single-level wood-framed decks with beams sized in accordance with Table R507.6, deck post size shall be in accordance with Table R507.8.

**TABLE R507.8
DECK POST HEIGHT^a**

DECK POST SIZE	MAXIMUM HEIGHT ^a
4 × 4	8'
4 × 6	8'
6 × 6	14'

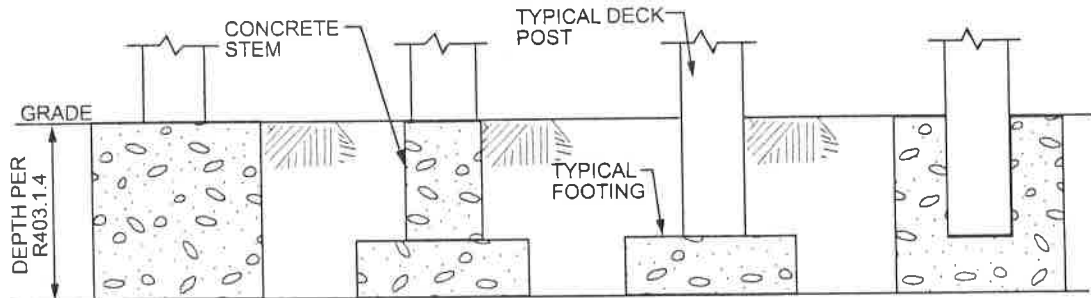
For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. Measured to the underside of the beam.



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

**FIGURE R507.7.1
DECK BEAM TO DECK POST**



**FIGURE R507.8.1
TYPICAL DECK POSTS TO DECK FOOTINGS**

R507.8.1 Deck post to deck footing. Posts shall bear on footings in accordance with Section R403 and Figure R507.8.1. Posts shall be restrained to prevent lateral displacement at the bottom support. Such lateral restraint shall be provided by manufactured connectors installed in accordance with Section R507 and the manufacturers' instructions or a minimum post embedment of 12 inches (305 mm) in surrounding soils or concrete piers.

LedgeLOK[®]

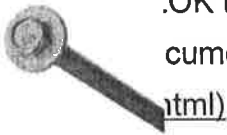
Structural Wood Screw

LedgeLOK is a code-compliant structural wood screw engineered to fasten a deck ledger board to the rim joist of a house with no predrilling. LedgeLOK replaces lag screws and through-bolts, has been coated with a proprietary three-step coating process that protects against corrosion (even in pressure treated wood) and is ACQ approved.

The built-in washer head eliminates the need for an additional washer, saving time and money.

The large hex-head allows for greater bit engagement, reducing cam-out
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.OK technical information and drawings, see the Technical Docs section below. For
documentation of all our structural wood screws, see our [Technical Resources page](#).



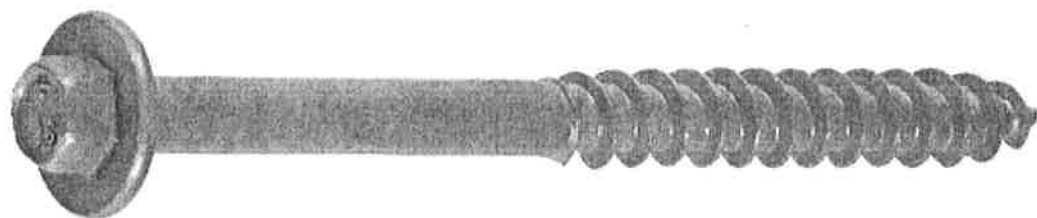
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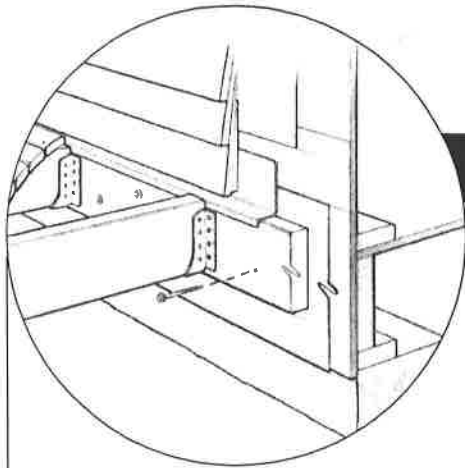


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DECK LEDGER TO RIM JOIST

CONNECTION DETAILS

The LedgerLOK Ledger Board Fastener has been designed specifically for attaching the deck ledger to a rim joist or band board of the house in a code compliant manner. When installed as instructed in this bulletin, the LedgerLOK can be used to replace the 1/2" Lag Screws called for in Table 502.2.2.1 of the 2009 International Residential Code (IRC) or Table 507.2 of the 2012 IRC.

In addition, the proprietary coating on this fastener exceeds the corrosion protection provided by code approved hot-dipped galvanized coatings.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

- Choose 3-5/8" or 5" LedgerLOK so that threads fully engage the rim material and fastener tip extends beyond the inside face of the rim joist.
- Use a high torque, 1/2" variable speed drill (18V if cordless).
- Follow the minimum spacing and fastening patterns from Figure 1 and Table 1.
- Install fasteners through the ledger and sheathing. Continue into the rim joist until the washer head is drawn firm and flush to the ledger board. Do not overdrive.

CORROSION STATEMENT

The proprietary galvanized and polymer coating applied to the LedgerLOK has been tested under the current ICC standard for evaluating corrosion resistance in treated lumber (AC257) and deemed suitable alternative to code-approved hot-dipped galvanized coatings when exposed to ground contact ACQ preservative treatment in wet-use conditions. A statement of this compliance can be found in the ICC Evaluation Report for LedgerLOK (ESR #1078), available online at icc-es.org or the FastenMaster website. For applications within 1,000 feet of saltwater, we recommend the use of a stainless steel fastener.

SPACING REQUIREMENTS

Fasteners should be staggered in a "V" pattern and spaced as follows:

- A. Minimum end distance = 3-3/4"
- B. Minimum edge distance = 1-3/4"
- C. On-center spacing = Per Table 1

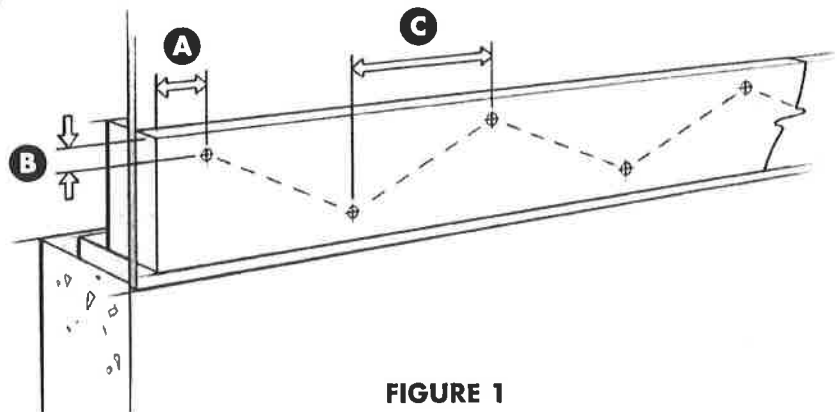


FIGURE 1



Effective July 1, 2014. Please reference our website to ensure that you are using the most up to date version.

153 BOWLES ROAD, AGAWAM, MA 01001

413-789-0252

800-518-3569

WWW.FASTENMASTER.COM

FASTENING PATTERN

Determine the proper spacing of LedgerLOK fasteners from Table 1 below based on:

- Live load requirement for your local code
- Ledger material being attached to the house
- Rim material that you are attaching to
- Joist span as measured from the ledger to the first supporting beam

TABLE 1: Fastening pattern for attachment of ledger to rim board using LedgerLOK

Live Load	Ledger Material	Rim Material	Spacing between fasteners (in inches) based on Joist Spans of:						
			6' or Less	Up to 8'	Up to 10'	Up to 12'	Up to 14'	Up to 16'	Up to 18'
40 psf	Doug. Fir or S. Pine	2x Lumber	24	18	14	12	10	9	8
		EW Rim	25	19	15	12	10	9	8
	Hem Fir	2x Lumber	20	15	12	10	8	7	6
		EW Rim	25	19	15	12	10	9	8
60 psf	Doug. Fir or S. Pine	2x Lumber	17	13	10	8	7	6	5
		EW Rim	18	13	10	9	7	6	6
	Hem Fir	2x Lumber	14	11	8	7	6	5	4
		EW Rim	18	13	10	9	7	6	6

LedgerLOK fastening patterns outlined in this table provide equal or better performance to lag screw patterns in the 2009 and 2012 IRC in accordance with IRC sections R104.11 and in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice. Design values used to create these patterns were derived from individual fastener testing under ICC Acceptance Criteria AC233 (ESR #1078) as well as full system testing directly comparing lag screw and LedgerLOK performance in ledger to rim connections using generally accepted industry standards used to generate the IRC fastener spacing tables for lag screws.

- **Ledger materials** must be a minimum of 2 x 8 nominal dimensional pressure-preservative-treated No. 2 lumber from any of the following species: Hem-Fir, SPF, Douglas Fir or Southern Pine.
- **Rim joist materials** must be either solid sawn 2x lumber or engineered wood specifically designated by the manufacturer as rim material. 2x lumber may be of any species greater than 0.42 specific gravity, including SPF, HF or DF. Engineered Wood (EW) Rim may be OSB, LSL or LVL material measuring 1" or greater in thickness.
- **Sheathing** of 15/32" or 7/16" OSB may separate the ledger and rim but must be attached per code. For additional materials between ledger and rim, please refer to the guidelines below.

Wet service conditions have been tested for and applied to the patterns above. **No further reductions for wet service need to be applied.**

The code-standard dead load for building materials of 10 pounds per square foot is assumed in all calculations above.

As required by IRC Section 502.2.2.2, the calculations and installation instructions found in this bulletin have been reviewed and found to be in accordance with accepted engineering practices. For a copy of the engineer stamped/sealed letter or further technical information to support this bulletin, please contact FastenMaster at 800-518-3569.

GENERAL FASTENING GUIDELINES

- The LedgerLOK is not designed for attachment to masonry/concrete or over stucco, siding, rigid foam insulation or brick veneer.
- Connections and joints shall be properly flashed to prevent water from contacting the rim joist.
- Where a positive connection to the rim joist cannot be verified through inspection, decks shall be self supporting.
- Ledgers should not be attached over cantilevered portions of the house where the rim is unsupported by a foundation.
- For ledgers being attached to open web floor trusses, consult "Attachment of Residential Deck Ledger to Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Floor System" published by the Structural Building Component Association for proper design methods. This Technical Note can be found at www.sbcindustry.com.
- Wood structural panel sheathing or gypsum board sheathing not exceeding 1" in thickness shall be permitted provided that the maximum distance between the inner face of the ledger board and the outer face of the rim joist is no greater than 1" and is properly fastened to the rim.
- Under the following conditions, the LedgerLOK may still be approved but a design professional should be consulted for proper spacing requirements:
 1. In areas where live load requirements exceed 60 psf or snow load requirements exceed 70 psf.
 2. For decks designed to carry increased dead loads (ex: hot tubs, stationary planters).
 3. Three-season or fully enclosed decks supporting an overhead roof.
- All local code requirements as well as guidelines set forth in this technical bulletin must be followed for patterns outlined above to be applicable.