

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Structure

The Legislature, by s. 35.93 and ch. 227, Stats., directed the publication of the rules of executive agencies having rule-making authority in a loose-leaf, continual revision system known as the Wisconsin Administrative Code. The Code is kept current by means of new and replacement pages. The pages are issued monthly, together with notices of hearings, notices of proposed rules, emergency rules, instructions for insertion of new material, and other information relating to administrative rules. This service is called the Wisconsin Administrative Register, and comes to the subscriber near the middle and at the end of each month. Code pages are issued to subscribers only with the end of the month Register. The editing and publishing of the Register and Code is done by the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Suite 800, 131 W. Wilson St., Madison, Wisconsin, 53703. (608-266-7275).

Availability

The complete code and the upkeep service are distributed to the county law libraries; to the libraries of the University of Wisconsin Law School and Marquette University Law School; to the State Historical Society; to the Legislative Reference Bureau and to the State Law Library, and to certain designated public libraries throughout the state.

The sale and distribution of the Register, Code and of its parts is handled by Department of Administration, Document Sales, P.O. Box 7840, Madison, Wisconsin 53707. (608-266-3358 information) (1-800-362-7253 or 608 264-9419 charge card orders).

Table of Contents

Each code with more than one chapter will have a table of chapters. After the title of each chapter will be the page numbers on which the chapter begins. Each chapter will have a table of sections.

History Notes

Each page of the code as it was originally filed and printed pursuant to the 1955 legislation, had a date line "1-2-56". A rule which is revised or created subsequent to the original printing date is followed by a history note indicating the date and number of the Register in which it was published and the date on which the revision or creation of the rule became effective. Additions to a section's history note will be shown in **bold face** when those affected code sections are first released. The absence of a history note at the end of a section indicates that the rule has remained unchanged since the original printing in 1956. The date line at the bottom of the page indicates the month in which the page was released, but does not necessarily mean a substantive change has occurred on that page. Some common abbreviations used in the history notes are: cr. - created, am. - amend, r. - repeal, recr. - recreate, renum. - renumber, eff. - effective and emerg. - emergency.

In some instances an *entire* chapter has been repealed and recreated or renumbered subsequent to the original printing date. When this occurs a note has been placed at the beginning of the chapter after the table of sections to contain this information. A separate history note appears after each section indicating the date when the revision or creation became effective.

Index

The index for the complete Wisconsin Administrative Code will be found in the last volume of the complete set. It will be recompiled, reprinted and distributed at least 3 times a year. Some codes have a separate index prepared by the agency involved. See the Uniform Dwelling Code (chs. ILHR 20-25) and the Building and Heating Code (chs. ILHR 50-64) as examples.

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Chapter ILHR 20

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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Subchapter I — Purpose and Scope

ILHR 20.01 Purpose. The purpose of this code is to establish uniform statewide construction standards and inspection procedures for one- and 2-family dwellings and manufactured dwellings in accordance with the requirements of ss. 101.60 and 101.70, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 20.02 Scope. The provisions of chs. ILHR 20 to 25 shall apply to the construction and inspection procedures used for all new one- and 2-family dwellings, manufactured buildings for dwellings and newly constructed community-based residential facilities providing care, treatment and services for 3 to 8 unrelated adults.

(1) **MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.** (a) A municipality may not adopt an ordinance on any subject falling within the scope of this code including establishing restrictions on the occupancy of dwellings for any reason other than noncompliance with the provisions of this code as set forth in s. ILHR 20.10 (1) (c). This code does not apply to occupancy requirements occurring after the first occupancy for residential purposes following the final inspection required under s. ILHR 20.10 (1) (b) 4.

(b) This code shall not be construed to affect local requirements relating to land use, zoning, fire districts, side, front and rear setback requirements, property line requirements or other similar requirements. This code shall not affect the right of municipalities to establish safety regulations for the protection of the public from hazards at the job site.

(c) Any municipality may, by ordinance, require permits and fees for any construction, additions, alterations or repairs not within the scope of this code.

(d) Any municipality may, by ordinance, adopt the provisions of chs. ILHR 20 to 25 to apply to any additions or alterations to existing dwellings.

(2) **LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY.** The department or the municipality having jurisdiction shall not assume legal responsibility for the design or construction of dwellings.

(3) **RETROACTIVITY.** The provisions of this code are not retroactive, except as specified in s. ILHR 21.09.

(4) **INNOVATIVE DWELLINGS.** No part of this code is intended to prohibit or discourage the construction of innovative dwellings such as a dwelling built below ground, a geodesic dome, a concrete house, a fiber-glass house or any other nonconventional structure.

(5) **LANDSCAPING.** Except for construction erosion control, the scope of this code does not extend to driveways, sidewalks, landscaping and other similar features not having an impact on the dwelling structure.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) (intro.), cr. (1) (d), r. and recr. (6), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; r. (6), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (3), Register, April, 1990, No. 412, eff. 5-1-90; am. (5), Register, September, 1992, No. 441, eff. 12-1-92; am. (1) (a), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 20.03 Effective date. The effective date of ch. ILHR 22 is December 1, 1978. The effective date of chs. ILHR 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25 is June 1, 1980.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; correction made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 4, Stats., Register, January, 1989, No. 397.

ILHR 20.04 Applications. (1) **NEW DWELLINGS.** This code applies to all dwellings, dwelling units and foundations for dwelling units, for which the building permit application was made or construction commenced on or after the effective date of this code.

(2) **ADDITIONS OR ALTERATIONS.** Additions or alterations to dwellings covered by this code shall comply with all

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provisions of this code, including the soil erosion provisions, at the time of permit application for addition or alteration.

(3) **RECREATIONAL DWELLINGS.** Recreational dwellings, the initial construction of which was commenced on or after the effective date of this code, shall comply with all structural requirements of this code. The installation of any permanent heating, air conditioning, electrical or plumbing systems shall not be required; however, if such systems are installed, those systems shall comply with the provisions of this code. Any addition or alteration to such recreational dwelling or system therein shall comply with the provisions of the code at the time the permit for the addition or alteration is issued.

(4) **BED AND BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENTS.** The third floor of bed and breakfast establishments, as defined under s. 50.50 (1), Stats., when used for other than storage, shall comply with the provisions of this code.

(5) **CHANGE OF USE.** A building previously used for another purpose, such as a barn or garage, shall comply with this code upon conversion to residential use.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; cr. (3), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (1), r. and recr. (3), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr. (1), renum. (2) and (3) to be (3) and (4), cr. (2) and (5), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 20.05 Exemptions. (1) **EXISTING DWELLINGS.** The provisions of this code shall not apply to dwellings and dwelling units, the construction of which was commenced prior to the effective date of this code, or to additions or alterations to such dwellings.

Note: The provisions of chs. ILHR 20 to 25 may be adopted by a municipality to apply to any additions or alterations to existing dwellings.

(2) **MULTIFAMILY DWELLINGS.** The provisions of this code shall not apply to residences occupied by 3 or more families living independently or occupied by 2 such families and used also for business purposes.

(3) **REPAIRS.** The provisions of this code do not apply to repairs or maintenance to dwellings or dwelling units, or to the repair of electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems installed therein.

(4) **MOVING OF DWELLINGS.** The status of a dwelling, new or existing, shall not be affected by the moving of the dwelling.

(5) **ACCESSORY BUILDINGS.** With the exception of s. ILHR 21.08 (5), the provisions of this code do not apply to detached garages or to any accessory buildings detached from the dwelling.

(6) **FARM BUILDINGS.** The provisions of this code do not apply to the buildings used exclusively for farm operations.

(7) **INDIAN RESERVATIONS.** The provisions of this code do not apply to dwellings located on Indian reservation land held in trust by the United States.

(8) **RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOMES.** The provisions of this code shall not apply to recreational vehicles or manufactured (mobile) homes, but shall apply to the onsite construction of additions to recreational vehicles and manufactured homes if the recrea-

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tional vehicle or manufactured home was produced after June 1, 1980.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (5), r. (9), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (8), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (3), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

Subchapter II — Jurisdiction

ILHR 20.06 Procedure for municipalities exercising jurisdiction. (1) **MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION.** Pursuant to ss. 101.65 and 101.76, Stats., cities, villages, towns and counties may exercise jurisdiction over the construction and inspection of new dwellings. Municipalities intending to exercise jurisdiction shall adopt the Uniform Dwelling Code in its entirety. No additional standards within the scope of this code shall be adopted by the municipality unless specific approval has been granted by the department pursuant to s. ILHR 20.20. No such municipality shall exercise jurisdiction except in accordance with the following procedure.

(a) *Intent to exercise jurisdiction.* Municipalities intending to exercise jurisdiction shall notify the department, in writing, at least 30 days prior to the date upon which the municipality intends to exercise jurisdiction under this code. The notification of intent shall include a statement by the municipality as to which of the following methods will be used for enforcement:

1. Individual municipal enforcement;
2. Joint municipal enforcement;
3. Contract with certified inspector or independent inspection agency;
4. Contract with another municipality;
5. Contract with the department.

(b) *Submission of ordinances.* Municipalities intending to exercise jurisdiction shall submit all ordinances adopting the uniform dwelling code to the department at the same time as the notice of intent. The department shall review and make a determination regarding municipal intent to exercise jurisdiction over new dwellings within 15 business days of receipt of the municipal ordinances adopting the uniform dwelling code. A municipality may appeal a determination by the department that an ordinance does not comply with the code. Any appeal shall follow the procedure set out in s. ILHR 20.21 (2).

(c) *Passage of ordinances.* A certified copy of all adopted ordinances and subsequent amendments thereto shall be filed with the department within 30 days after adoption.

Note: A copy of a model ordinance for adoption is available from the department.

(2) **COUNTY JURISDICTION.** A county ordinance shall apply in any city, village or town which has not enacted ordinances pursuant to this section. No county ordinance may apply until after 30 business days after the effective date of this code unless a municipality within the county informs the department of its intent to have this code administered and enforced by the county. This section shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit any municipality from enacting and administering this code at any

time after the effective date of this code. The department shall review and make a determination regarding county jurisdiction over new buildings within 15 business days of receipt of the county ordinances adopting the uniform dwelling code.

Note: Section 101.651 (3m) and (3s), Stats., allows counties to adopt just the provisions of this code relating to construction site erosion control.

Note: Section 101.651 (3m) and (3s), Stats., state that counties with a uniform dwelling code erosion control ordinance enforcement program shall enforce the erosion control ordinance provisions on a county-wide basis in all townships which have not adopted the Uniform Dwelling Code and may do so in cities and villages which have not adopted the Uniform Dwelling Code.

(3) DEPARTMENTAL JURISDICTION. Pursuant to ss. 101.63 and 101.73, Stats., the department will administer and enforce this code in any municipality which has not adopted, or is not covered by, an ordinance adopted in accordance with this section.

Note: Every 3 years the department will perform performance audits of the erosion control programs of the municipalities administering the program and issue a written determination on whether the municipality complies with the erosion control ordinances and the erosion control standards.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) (b) and (2), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

Subchapter III — Definitions

ILHR 20.07 Definitions. In chs. ILHR 20 to 25:

(1) "Accessory building" means a detached building, not used as a dwelling unit but is incidental to that of the main building and which is located on the same lot. Accessory building does not mean farm building.

(2) "Addition" means new construction performed on a dwelling which increases the outside dimensions of the dwelling.

(3) "Allowable stress" means the specified maximum permissible stress of a material expressed in load per unit area.

(4) "Alteration" means an enhancement, upgrading or substantial change or modification other than an addition or repair to a dwelling or to electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems within a dwelling.

(4m) "Annual fuel utilization efficiency" or "AFUE" means the efficiency rating of the heating plant model determined on average usage conditions as set out in the U.S. department of energy test procedures.

Note: The higher the AFUE rating, the higher the heating plant efficiency will be.

(5) "Approved" means an approval by the department or its authorized representative. (Approval is not to be construed as an assumption of any legal responsibility for the design or construction of the dwelling or building component.)

(6) "Attic" means a space under the roof and above the ceiling of the topmost part of a dwelling.

(7) A "balcony" is a landing or porch projecting from the wall of a building.

(8) "Basement" means that portion of a dwelling below the first floor or groundfloor with its entire floor below grade.

(8m) "Best management practices" is defined in s. 101.653, Stats., and means practices, techniques or measures that the department determines to be effective means of preventing or reducing pollutants of surface water generated from construction sites.

(9) "Building component" means any subsystem, subassembly or other system designed for use in or as part of a structure, which may include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing and fire protection systems and other systems affecting health and safety.

(10) "Building system" means plans, specifications and documentation for a system of manufactured building or for a type or a system of building components, which may include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing and variations which are submitted as part of the building system.

(11) "Ceiling height" means the clear vertical distance from the finished floor to the finished ceiling.

(12) "Certified inspector" means a person certified by the department to engage in the administration and enforcement of this code.

(13) A "chimney" is one or more vertical, or nearly so, passageways or flues for the purpose of conveying flue gases to the atmosphere.

(14) "Chimney connector". Same as smoke pipe.

(15) "Closed construction" means any building, building component, assembly or system manufactured in such a manner that it cannot be inspected before installation at the building site without disassembly, damage or destruction.

(16) "Code" means chs. ILHR 20 to 25, the Wisconsin uniform dwelling code.

(17) "Coefficient of performance (COP)" means the ratio of the rate of net heat removal or net heat output to the rate of total energy input, expressed in consistent units and under designated rating conditions.

(19) "Compliance assurance program" means the detailed system documentation and methods of assuring that manufactured dwellings and dwelling components are manufactured, stored, transported, assembled, handled and installed in accordance with this code.

(20) "Cooling load" is the rate at which heat must be removed from the space to maintain a selected indoor air temperature during periods of design outdoor weather conditions.

(21) "Dead load" means the vertical load due to all permanent structural and nonstructural components of the building such as joists, rafters, sheathing, finishes and construction assemblies such as walls, partitions, floors, ceilings and roofs, and systems.

(21m) "Deck" means an unenclosed exterior structure, attached or adjacent to the exterior wall of a building, which has a floor, but no roof.

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(22) "Degree day" means a unit of temperature and time which may be used to determine heating requirements for buildings. A degree day accrues for every degree the mean outdoor temperature for a 24 hour period falls below 65°F.

Note: For example, if, on December 15, the low temperature was + 30° F and the high temperature was + 50° F, the mean temperature would equal $(30° + 50°) \div 2 = 40°$; therefore, $65° - 40° = 25$ degree days.

(23) "Department" means the department of industry, labor and human relations.

(24) "Detached building" means any building which is not physically connected to the dwelling.

(25) "Dwelling" means any building, the initial construction of which is commenced on or after the effective date of this code, which contains one or 2 dwelling units.

(26) "Dwelling contractor" means any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of performing erosion control or construction work such as framing, roofing, siding, insulating, masonry or window replacement work covered under this code and who takes out a building permit. "Dwelling contractor" does not include the owner of an existing dwelling, an owner who will reside in a new dwelling or a person, firm or corporation engaging exclusively in electrical, plumbing, or heating, ventilating and air conditioning work.

(27) "Dwelling unit" means a structure, or that part of a structure, which is used or intended to be used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person or by 2 or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others.

(27m) "Electrically heated" means provided with permanently installed electrical space heating equipment which has an input capacity of 3 kilowatts or more to meet all or part of the space heating requirements.

(28) "Energy efficiency ratio" or "EER" is the ratio of net cooling capacity in Btu per hour to total rate of electric input, in watts, under designated operating conditions.

(28r) "Equivalent leakage area" or "ELA" means the estimated area of a hole in the thermal envelope of a building which would exist if all the leakage openings were gathered into one location.

(28t) "Erosion" means the detachment and movement of soil, sediment or rock fragments by water, wind, ice or gravity.

(28v) "Erosion control procedure" means a practice or a combination of practices implemented to prevent or reduce erosion and the resulting deposition of soil, sediment or rock fragments into waters of the state, public sewers or off the owner's land. These procedures include, but are not limited to, silt or filter fences, straw or hay bales, tarps or riprap, berms, sediment basins or vegetative strips.

Note: See Appendix for examples and illustrations.

(29) "Exit" means a continuous and unobstructed means of egress to a street, alley or open court and includes intervening doors, doorways, corridors, halls, balconies, ramps, fire escapes, stairways and windows.

(29m) "Existing dwelling" means a dwelling erected prior to the effective date of this code, one for which a

valid building permit exists, or one for which lawful construction has commenced prior to the effective date of this code.

Note: See s. ILHR 20.03 for the effective date of chs. ILHR 20-25.

(30) "Farm operation" is the planting and cultivating of the soil and growing of farm products substantially all of which have been planted or produced on the farm premises.

Note: According to s. 102.04 (3), Stats., the farm operation includes the management, conserving, improving and maintaining of the premises, tools, equipment improvements and the exchange of labor or services with other farmers; the processing, drying, packing, packaging, freezing, grading, storing, delivery to storage, carrying to market or to a carrier for transportation to market and distributing directly to the consumer; the clearing of such premises and the salvaging of timber and the management and use of wood lots thereon but does not include logging, lumbering and wood-cutting operations unless the operations are conducted as an accessory to other farm operations.

(31) "Farm premises" is defined to be the area which is planted and cultivated. The farm premises does not include greenhouses, structures or other areas unless used principally for the production of food or farm products.

(32) "Farm products" are defined as agricultural, horticultural and arboricultural crops. Animals considered within the definition of agricultural include livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals, and wildlife or aquatic life.

(33) "Farming" means the operation of a farm premises owned or rented by the operator.

(34) "Firebox" means that part of the fireplace used as the combustion chamber.

(34k) "First floor" means the first floor level above any groundfloor or basement or, in the absence of a ground-floor or basement, means the lowest floor level in the dwelling.

(34m) "Floor area" means the area of a room that has a ceiling height of at least 7 feet. Rooms with ceilings less than 7 feet in height for more than 50% of the room are not considered to be floor areas.

(35) "Garage" means an unenclosed or enclosed portion of a dwelling used for storing motorized vehicles.

(36) "Gas appliance" means any furnace or heater, air conditioner, refrigerator, stove having an electrical supply cord, dishwasher, dryer, swimming pool heater, or other similar appliance or device used in a dwelling or dwelling unit which uses a gaseous fuel for operation.

(36m) "Groundfloor" means that level of a dwelling, below the first floor, located on a site with a sloping or multilevel grade and which has a portion of its floor line at grade.

(37) "Habitable room" means any room used for sleeping, living or dining purposes, excluding such enclosed places as kitchens, closets, pantries, bath or toilet rooms, hallways, laundries, storage spaces, utility rooms, and similar spaces.

(38) "Hearth" means the floor area within the fire chamber of a fireplace.

(38m) "Hearth extension" means the surfacing applied to the floor area extending in front of and at the sides of the fireplace opening.

(39) "Heated space" is any space provided with a supply of heat to maintain the temperature of the space to at least 50° F. Heat supplied by convection from the energy-consuming systems may satisfy this requirement in basements if the energy-consuming systems are not insulated.

(40) "Heating load" is the estimated heat loss of each room or space to be heated, based on maintaining a selected indoor air temperature during periods of design outdoor weather conditions. The total heat load includes: the transmission losses of heat transmitted through the wall, floor, ceiling, glass or other surfaces; and either the infiltration losses or heat required to warm outdoor air used for ventilation.

Note: Infiltration losses include heat required to warm outside air which leaks through cracks and crevices, around doors and windows or through open doors and windows.

(40m) "Hollow unit" means a masonry unit which has a net cross-sectional area parallel to the bearing face which is less than 75% of the gross cross-sectional area.

(41) "Independent inspection agency" means any person, firm, association, partnership or corporation certified by the department to perform certified inspections under this code.

(41m) "Infiltration barrier" means a material which restricts the movement of air and liquid water, but is permeable to water vapor.

(42) "Initial construction" means the date of issuance of the Wisconsin uniform building permit.

(43) "Insignia." See "Wisconsin insignia."

(44) "Installation" means the assembly of a manufactured building on site and the process of affixing a manufactured building to land, a foundation, footing or an existing building.

(45) "Intermittent ignition device" means an ignition device which is actuated only when a gas appliance is in operation.

(46) "Kitchen" means an area used, or designed to be used, for the preparation of food.

(47) "Landing" means the level portion of a stairs located within a flight of stairs or located at the base and foot of a stairs.

(48) "Listed and listing" means equipment or building components which are tested by an independent testing agency and accepted by the department.

(49) "Live load" means the weight superimposed on the floors, roof and structural and nonstructural components of the dwelling through use and by snow, ice or rain.

(50) "Loft" means an upper room or floor which has at least 50% of the common wall open to the floor below. The opening may be infringed upon by an open guardrail constructed in compliance with s. ILHR 21.04 (2), but not by a window or half-wall guardrail. All habitable rooms of lofts are open to the floor below.

(51) "Manufacture" means the process of making, fabricating, constructing, forming or assembling a product from raw, unfinished, semifinished or finished materials.

(52) (a) "Manufactured dwelling" means any structure or component thereof which is intended for use as a dwelling and:

1. Is of closed construction and fabricated or assembled on site or off site in manufacturing facilities for installation, connection or assembly and installation at the building site; or

2. Is a building of open construction which is made or assembled in manufacturing facilities away from the building site for installation, connection, or assembly and installation on the building site and for which certification is sought by the manufacturer.

(b) The term manufactured dwelling does not include a building of open construction which is not subject to par. (a) 2. A single or double width manufactured (mobile) home is not considered a manufactured dwelling and is not subject to this code.

(54) A "multi-wythe wall" is a masonry wall composed of 2 or more wythes of masonry units tied or bonded together.

(55) "Municipality" means any city, village, town or county in this state.

(56) "Open construction" means any building, building component, assembly or system manufactured in such a manner that it can be readily inspected at the building site without disassembly, damage or destruction.

(56m) "Overall thermal transmittance" or "U_o" means the area-weighted average of the thermal transmittance values of all materials, including framing and fenestration, which make up a building section.

Note: Additional explanatory material is contained in the appendix.

(57) "Owner" means any person having a legal or equitable interest in the dwelling.

(58) "Perm" means a unit of permeance which is measured in grains per (hour) (square foot) (inch of mercury vapor pressure difference).

Note: The lower the perm rating of a material is, the more difficult it is for water vapor to pass through it.

(59) "Pilaster" is a projection of masonry or a filled cell area of masonry for the purpose of bearing concentrated loads or to stiffen the wall against lateral forces.

(59m) "Porch" means an unenclosed exterior structure at or near grade attached or adjacent to the exterior wall of any building, and having a roof and floor.

(60) "Recreational dwelling unit" means a permanent structure occupied occasionally or seasonally solely for recreational purposes and not used as a principal residence.

(61) "Repair" means the act or process of restoring to original soundness, including, but not limited to, redecorating, refinishing, nonstructural repairs, maintenance repairs or replacement of existing fixtures, systems or equipment.

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(62) "Shingle" means a unit of roof covering material that has been manufactured to specific dimensions and is applied in overlapping fashion. 'Shingle' includes all of the following:

(a) "Fiberglass asphalt shingle" means a type of shingle with an internal mat composed of nonwoven, resin-bonded glass fibers, that is impregnated and coated with asphalt.

(b) "Laminated shingle" means a shingle with a second layer of asphalt and mat laminated to the first layer, usually in a design pattern to simulate the dimensional appearance of natural slate or wood shakes.

(c) "Organic asphalt shingle" means a shingle with an internal mat composed of organic fibers, such as cellulose, that is saturated and coated with asphalt.

(d) "Strip shingle" means a rectangular shingle that relies either on a sealant or on a combination of weight and stiffness to resist wind uplift, rather than using interlocking tabs.

(63) A "single-wythe wall" is a masonry wall consisting of one unit of thickness.

(63m) "Site" means all contiguous property under single ownership where land-disturbing activity has been proposed for the purpose of constructing a dwelling.

(64) A "smoke chamber" is that part of a fireplace which acts as a funnel to compress the smoke and gases from the fire so that they will enter the chimney above.

(65) A "smoke pipe" is a connector between the solid or liquid fuel-burning appliance and the chimney.

(65m) "Solid unit" means a masonry unit which has a net cross-sectional area parallel to the bearing face which is 75% or more of the gross cross-sectional area.

(65r) "Stabilized" means actions taken at a site to minimize erosion by mulching and seeding, sodding, landscaping, placing concrete or gravel, or other techniques to prevent soil loss.

(66) A "stairway" is one or more flights of steps, and the necessary platforms or landings connecting them, to form a continuous passage from one elevation to another.

(67) "Step(s)" is a unit(s) consisting of one riser and one tread, alone or in series.

(68) A "story" is that portion of a building located above the basement, between the floor and the ceiling.

(69) A "stove" is a nonportable solid-fuel-burning, vented, nonducted heat-producing appliance located in the space that it is intended to heat. This definition does not include cooking appliances.

(70) Stovepipe. Same as smoke pipe.

(71) "Strain" means a change in the physical shape of a material caused by stress.

(72) "Stress" means internal resistance to an external force expressed in load per unit area; stresses acting perpendicular (compression or tension) to the surface, shear stresses acting in the plane of the surface, or bending stresses which cause curving.

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(73) "Structural analysis" is a branch of the physical sciences which uses the principles of mechanics in analyzing the impact of loads and forces and their effect on the physical properties of materials in the form of internal stress and strain.

(73m) "Thermal envelope" means the collective assemblies of the building which enclose the heated space and define the surface areas through which the design heating loss is calculated. The components which make up the thermal envelope form a continuous, unbroken surface.

(73r) "Thermal resistance" or "R" means a measure of the ability to retard the flow of heat. The R-value is the reciprocal of the thermal transmittance or U ($R = 1/U$).

Note: The higher the R-value of a material, the more difficult it is for heat to be transmitted through the material.

(74) "Thermal transmittance" or "U" means the time rate of heat flow through a body or assembly which is located in between 2 different environments, expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot) (°F). The U-value applies to combinations of different materials used in series along the heat flow path and also to single materials that comprise a building section, and includes cavity air spaces and air films on both sides.

Note 1: The lower the U-value of a material, the more difficult it is for heat to be transmitted through the material.

Note 2: The thermal transmittance is also referred to as the coefficient of heat transfer or the coefficient of heat transmission.

(75) The "throat" of a fireplace is the slot-like opening above the firebox through which flames, smoke and other products of combustion pass into the smoke chamber.

(76) "Vent" means a vertical flue or passageway to vent fuel-burning appliances.

(77) A "vent connector" is a connector between a fuel-burning appliance and the chimney or vent.

(77m) "Waters of the state" includes those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, and all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface waters or groundwaters, natural or artificial, public or private, within the state or its jurisdiction.

(78) "Window" means a glazed opening in an exterior wall, including glazed portions of doors, within a conditioned space.

(78m) "Wisconsin Administrative Permit" means a permit issued by a municipality that does not conduct inspections or plan reviews under this code.

(79) "Wisconsin insignia" means a device or seal approved by the department to certify compliance with this code.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; cr. (34m) and (36m), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (8), (22), (36m), (50), (58), (62) and (74), r. (18) and (53), renum. (26) to (29m) and am., cr. (34r), (38m), (40m), (59m) and (65m), r. and recr. (38), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (16), (34m), (40), (52) (a) (intro.) and (b), cr. (21m), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (16), cr. (intro), (8m), (28t), (28v), (63m), (65r) and (77m), Register, September, 1992, No. 441, eff. 12-1-92; am. (4) and (65r), renum. (62) to be (73r), cr. (26), (62), (78m), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

**Subchapter IV —
Approval and Inspection of One- and
2-Family Dwellings**

ILHR 20.08 Wisconsin uniform building permit. A Wisconsin uniform building permit shall be obtained from the department or the municipality administering and enforcing this code before any on-site construction, including excavation for a structure, within the scope of this code is commenced, except where a permit to start construction has been issued in accordance with s. ILHR 20.09 (5) (b) 2. A Wisconsin uniform building permit shall not be required for repairs.

Note: Section ILHR 20.09 (5) (b) 2. permits the issuance of a footing and foundation permit prior to the issuance of the Wisconsin uniform building permit.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, September, 1992, No. 441, eff. 12-1-92.

ILHR 20.09 Procedures for obtaining uniform building permit. (1) **APPLICATION FOR A WISCONSIN UNIFORM BUILDING PERMIT.** Application for a Wisconsin uniform building permit shall be on the forms obtained from the department or the municipality administering and enforcing this code. No application shall be accepted that does not contain all the information requested on the form.

Note 1: See appendix for a copy of the Wisconsin uniform building permit and application.

Note 2: Any municipality exercising jurisdiction may require reasonable supplementary information not contained on the Wisconsin building permit application.

(2) **FILING OF PERMITS.** (a) *Wisconsin uniform building permit application.* The Wisconsin uniform building permit application shall be filed with the municipality administering and enforcing this code or its authorized representative. The municipality shall forward a copy of all applications to the department within 30 business days after permit issuance. Pursuant to s. 101.65 (1m), Stats., a municipality may not issue a building permit for construction work covered under chs. ILHR 21 and 22 to a dwelling contractor unless the contractor has a dwelling contractor financial responsibility certification issued by the department.

Note: See s. ILHR 20.07 (26) for the definition of "dwelling contractor".

(b) *Wisconsin administrative permit.* The Wisconsin administrative permit shall be filed with the municipality and the department when the dwelling is located in a municipality that does not enforce the code.

(3) **FEEs.** (a) *Municipal fees.* Fees shall be submitted to the municipality at the time the Wisconsin uniform building permit application for new construction is filed. The municipality shall, by ordinance, determine fees to cover expenses of plan examination, inspection and the issuance of the Wisconsin uniform building permit. The municipality shall collect and send to the department the fee for Wisconsin uniform building permits issued for new dwellings in accordance with s. ILHR 2.34.

(b) *Department fees.* Where the department administers and enforces the code, the fees for plan examination, inspection, and the issuance of the Wisconsin uniform building permit, in accordance with s. ILHR 2.34, shall be submitted to the department, or its authorized representa-

tive, at the time the Wisconsin uniform building permit application is filed.

(c) *Soil erosion fees.* Counties enforcing construction site erosion control provisions of the code shall collect and submit the fee for Wisconsin uniform building permits to the department.

(4) **SUBMISSION OF PLANS.** At least 2 sets of plans for all one- and 2-family dwellings shall be submitted to the department, or the municipality administering and enforcing this code, for examination and approval at the time the Wisconsin uniform building permit application is filed. A municipality exercising jurisdiction may require a third set of plans at its option.

(a) *Required building plans.* The required building plans shall be legible and drawn to scale or dimensioned and shall include the following:

1. **Plot plan.** a. The plot plan shall show the location of the dwelling and any other buildings, wells, surface waters and disposal systems on the site with respect to property lines. For sites greater than 5 acres, the plot plan shall indicate the area of land-disturbing activity within the site.

b. For sites with slopes greater than 12%, the plot plan shall show the direction of slopes on the site and indicate areas with slopes greater than 12% within the area of land disturbing activity. The plot plan shall indicate initial erosion control procedures as specified in s. ILHR 21.125 based on slopes existing immediately prior to building construction.

c. For sites with slopes less than 12%, the plot plan shall show the direction of all slopes on the site. The plot plan shall indicate initial erosion control procedures as specified in s. ILHR 21.125 based on slopes existing immediately prior to building construction.

d. Dwelling sites within subdivisions with subdivision erosion control plans approved by the local municipality are exempt from erosion control plot plan requirements when the subdivision erosion control plan includes adequate best management practices as specified in s. ILHR 21.125 (2) for each site to be developed.

Note: See Appendix for examples of plot plans indicating erosion control procedures as specified in sub. (4) (a).

2. **Floor plans.** Floor plans shall be provided for each floor. The size and location of all rooms, doors, windows, structural features, exit passageways and stairs shall be indicated. The use of each room shall be indicated. The location of plumbing fixtures, chimneys, and heating and cooling appliances, and, when requested, a heating distribution layout shall be included.

3. **Elevations.** The elevations shall contain information on the exterior appearance of the building, indicate the location, size and configuration of doors, windows, roof, chimneys, exterior grade, footings and foundation walls, and include the type of exterior materials.

(b) *Data required.* All required plans submitted for approval shall be accompanied by sufficient data, calculations and information to determine if the dwelling will meet the requirements of this code. The data and information for determining compliance with the energy conserva-

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tion standards shall be submitted on forms provided by the department or other approved forms. A municipality exercising jurisdiction may accept plans or calculations which are stamped by an architect or engineer but may not require plans or calculations to be stamped by an architect or engineer.

(c) *Master plans.* Where a dwelling is intended to be identically and repetitively constructed at different locations, a master plan may be submitted for approval. The plans shall include floor plans, elevations and data as required in par. (a) 2. and 3. If the plans conform to the provisions of the code, an approval and a master plan number shall be issued. The number issued may be used in lieu of submitting building plans for each location. A plot plan shall be submitted for each location at the time of application for the Wisconsin uniform building permit.

(5) APPROVAL OF PLANS AND ISSUANCE OF PERMITS. (a) *Plan approval.* If the department, or the municipality administering and enforcing the code, determines that the plans, including the plans indicating the erosion control procedures as specified in sub. (4), submitted for a one- or 2-family dwelling substantially conform to the provisions of this code and other legal requirements, an approval shall be issued. The plans shall be stamped "conditionally approved" by a certified inspector or certified independent inspection agency. One copy shall be returned to the applicant; one copy shall be retained by the department or the municipality administering and enforcing the code. The conditions of approval shall be indicated by a letter or on the permit. All conditions of the approval shall be met during construction.

(b) *Issuance of permits.* 1. Uniform building permit. The Wisconsin uniform building permit shall be issued if the requirements for filing and fees are satisfied and the plans have been conditionally approved. The permit shall expire 24 months after issuance if the dwelling exterior has not been completed. The municipality issuing the Wisconsin uniform building permit shall send a copy of the application to the department.

2. Permit to start construction of footings and foundation. Construction may begin on footings and foundations prior to the issuance of the Wisconsin uniform building permit where a permit to start construction is obtained. Upon submittal of the application for a permit to start construction, a plot plan as specified in sub. (4) (a) 1., complete footing and foundation information including exterior grading, and a fee, the department or the municipality enforcing this code may issue a permit to start construction of the footings and foundation. The issuance of a permit to start construction shall not influence the approval or denial of the Wisconsin uniform building permit application.

Note: Section 66.036, Stats., prohibits issuance of building permits by counties, cities, towns or villages for structures requiring connection to a private domestic sewerage treatment and disposal system unless such system satisfies all applicable requirements and all necessary permits for such system have been obtained.

(c) *Posting of permit.* The Wisconsin uniform building permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the dwelling site.

Note: Section 101.63 (7), Stats., requires the name and license number of the master plumber to be identified on the Wisconsin uniform building permit card.

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(6) DISAPPROVAL OF PLANS AND DENIAL OF PERMITS. If the department, or the municipality administering and enforcing the code, determines that the Wisconsin uniform building permit application or the plans, including the plans indicating the erosion control procedures as specified in sub. (4), do not substantially conform to the provisions of this code or other legal requirements are not met, approval shall be denied.

(a) *Denial of application.* A copy of the "denied" application, accompanied by a written statement specifying the reasons for denial, shall be sent to the applicant and to the owner as specified on the Wisconsin uniform building permit application.

(b) *Stamping of plans.* Plans which do not substantially conform to the provisions of the code shall be stamped "not approved." One copy shall be returned to the person applying for the Wisconsin uniform building permit; one copy shall be retained by the department or the municipality administering and enforcing the code.

(c) *Appeals.* The applicant may appeal a denial of the application in accordance with the procedure outlined in s. ILHR 20.21.

(7) ACTION TO APPROVE OR DENY. Action to approve or deny a uniform building permit application shall be completed within 10 business days of receipt of all forms, fees, plans and documents required to process the application, and completion of other local prerequisite permitting requirements.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. (7), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (4) (b) and (5) (b) 1., Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (3) (a) and (4) (a) 2., Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (4) (a) 1., (5) (a), (b) 2. and (6) (intro.), Register, September, 1992, No. 441, eff. 12-1-92; **renum. (2) to be (2) (a) and am., am. (3) and (7), cr. (2) (b), (3) (c), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.**

ILHR 20.10 Inspections. All inspections, for the purpose of administering and enforcing this code, shall be performed by a certified inspector or certified independent inspection agency.

(1) REQUIRED INSPECTIONS. Inspections shall be conducted by the department or the municipality administering and enforcing this code to ascertain whether or not the construction or installations conform to the conditionally approved plans, the Wisconsin uniform building permit application and the provisions of this code and shall notify the permit holder and the owner of any violations to be corrected.

(a) *Inspection notice.* The applicant or an authorized representative shall, in writing or orally, request inspections of the department or the municipality administering and enforcing this code. The department, or the municipality administering and enforcing this code, shall perform the requested inspection within 2 business days after notification, except the final inspection. Construction shall not proceed beyond the point of inspection until the inspection has been completed. Construction may proceed if the inspection has not taken place within 2 business days of the notification, except if otherwise agreed between the applicant and the department or the municipality administering and enforcing the code.

(b) *Inspection types.* The following sequence of inspections shall be performed for the purpose of determining if the work complies with this code:

1. 'Footing and foundation inspection'. The excavation shall be inspected after the placement of forms, shoring and reinforcement, where required, and prior to the placement of footing materials. Where below-grade drain tiles, waterproofing or exterior insulation is required, the foundation shall be inspected prior to backfilling.

2. 'Rough inspection'. A rough inspection shall be performed for each inspection category listed in subd. 2. a. through e. after the rough work is constructed but before it is concealed. All categories of work for rough inspections may be completed before the notice for inspection is provided. The applicant may request one rough inspection or individual rough inspections. A separate fee may be charged for each individual inspection.

- a. General construction, including framing.
- b. Rough electrical.
- c. Rough plumbing.
- d. Rough heating, ventilating and air conditioning.
- e. Basement drain tiles.

3. 'Insulation inspection'. An inspection shall be made of the insulation and vapor retarder after they are installed but before they are concealed.

4. 'Final inspection'. The dwelling may not be occupied until a final inspection has been made which finds that no violations of this code exist that could reasonably be expected to affect the health and safety of the occupant.

a. The basement portion of the dwelling may be occupied prior to completion of the dwelling, but only if the basement portion to be occupied would otherwise comply with the provisions of this code, particularly those relating to construction of underground dwellings.

5. 'Erosion control inspection'. Erosion control inspections shall be performed concurrently with all other required construction inspections. Additional inspections for erosion control may be performed by the delegated authority.

(c) *Notice of compliance or noncompliance.* Notice of compliance or noncompliance shall be written on the building permit and posted at the job site. Upon finding of noncompliance, the department or the municipality enforcing this code shall notify the applicant and the owner, in writing, of the violations to be corrected. The department or municipality shall order all cited violations corrected within 30 days after written notification, unless an extension of time is granted pursuant to s. ILHR 20.21. The department or municipality shall order all cited violations of erosion control procedures under s. ILHR 21.125 corrected within 72 hours after written notification and may issue a special order directing an immediate cessation of work for failure to comply with the corrective order. Work may progress if the conditions of the cessation orders have been met.

(2) **VOLUNTARY INSPECTION.** The department or its authorized representative may, at the request of the owner or the lawful occupant, enter and inspect dwellings, sub-

ject to the provisions of this code, to ascertain compliance with this code.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) (a), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; cr. (1) (b) 2. f., Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; correction (1) (b) 2. intro. made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 4, Stats., Register, January, 1989, No. 397; r. (1) (b) 2. e., renum. (1) (b) 2. f. and 3. and (3) to be (1) (b) 2. e. and 4. and (2), cr. (1) (b) 3., Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (1) (c), Register, September, 1992, No. 441, eff. 12-1-92; cr. (1) (b) 5., Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 20.11 Suspension or revocation of Wisconsin uniform building permit. The department, or the municipality administering and enforcing this code, may suspend or revoke any Wisconsin uniform building permit where it appears that the permit or approval was obtained through fraud or deceit, where the applicant has willfully refused to correct a violation order or where the inspector is denied access to the premises. No construction shall take place on the dwelling after suspension or revocation of the permit.

(1) Any person aggrieved by a determination made by the municipality exercising jurisdiction may appeal the decision in accordance with s. ILHR 20.21.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a determination made by the department may appeal the decision in accordance with s. ILHR 20.21.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

Subchapter V — Approval and Inspection of Manufactured Dwellings and Their Components

ILHR 20.12 Scope. This part shall govern the design, manufacture, installation and inspection of manufactured dwellings, manufactured building systems and the components of the building systems displaying the Wisconsin insignia.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 20.13 Manufacture, sale and installation of dwellings.

(1) **MANUFACTURE AND SALE.** No manufactured dwelling, manufactured building system or component of the building system subject to this part shall be manufactured for use, sold for initial use or installed in this state unless it is approved by the department and it bears the Wisconsin insignia issued or a state seal or an insignia reciprocally recognized by the department.

(2) **INSTALLATION.** A Wisconsin uniform building permit shall be obtained in accordance with the procedures outlined in s. ILHR 20.09 (1), (2), (3) and (4) (a) 1. before any on-site construction falling within the scope of this code is commenced for a manufactured dwelling. The permit shall be issued in accordance with s. ILHR 20.09 (5) (b) 1.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 20.14 Approval procedures. (1) **APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL.** An application for the approval of any manufactured dwelling, building system or component shall be submitted to the department, in the form required by the department, along with the appropriate fees in accordance with s. ILHR 2.34. The department shall review and make a determination on an application for approval of a manufactured dwelling within 3 months of receipt of all forms,

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fees, plans and documents required to complete the review.

(2) APPROVAL OF BUILDING SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS.

(a) *Approval of building systems.* 1. 'Plans and specifications'. All plans and specifications shall be submitted to the department according to subd. 1. a. or b.:

a. Three complete sets of building, structural, mechanical and electrical plans, (including elevations, sections and details), specifications and calculations shall be submitted to the department on behalf of the manufacturer for examination and approval.

b. At least one complete set of building, structural, mechanical and electrical plans, (including elevations, sections and details), specifications and calculations shall be submitted to the department on behalf of a manufacturer by an independent inspection/evaluation agency certified under s. ILHR 26.14. All plans and specifications submitted to the department shall be stamped "conditionally approved" by the independent inspection/evaluation agency.

2. 'Compliance assurance program'. Three sets of the compliance assurance program shall be submitted for examination and approval. The compliance assurance program submitted to the department on behalf of the manufacturer shall meet the standards of the Model Documents for the Evaluation, Approval, and Inspection of Manufactured Buildings as adopted under s. ILHR 20.24 (8) or equivalent as determined by the department.

(b) *Approval of building components.* 1. Plans and specifications. All plans and specifications shall be submitted to the department according to subd. 1. a. or b.:

a. At least 3 complete sets of plans and specifications for manufactured dwelling building components shall be submitted to the department on behalf of the manufacturer for examination and approval.

b. At least one complete set of plans and specifications for manufactured dwelling building components shall be submitted to the department on behalf of the manufacturer by an independent inspection/evaluation agency certified as required in s. ILHR 26.14. All plans and specifications submitted to the department shall be stamped "conditionally approved" by the independent inspection/evaluation agency.

2. Compliance assurance program. Three sets of the compliance assurance program shall be submitted to the department on behalf of the manufacturer for examination and approval of components. The compliance assurance program shall meet the requirements established by the department or, where applicable, be in the form of the NBS "Model Rules and Regulations" [ILHR 20.24 (3)].

(3) NOTIFICATION OF APPROVAL OR DENIAL OF PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) *Conditional approval.* If the department determines that the plans, specifications, compliance assurance program and application for approval submitted for such building system or component substantially conform to the provisions of this code, a conditional approval shall be issued. A conditional approval issued by the department shall not constitute an assumption of any liability for the design or construction of the manufactured building.

1. Written notice. The conditional approval shall be in writing and sent to the manufacturer and the person submitting the application for approval. Any noncompliance specified in the conditional approval shall be corrected before the manufacture, sale or installation of the dwelling, building system or component.

2. Stamping of plans, specifications and compliance assurance program. Approved plans, specifications and compliance assurance programs shall be stamped "conditionally approved." At least 2 copies shall be returned to the person designated on the application for approval; one copy shall be retained by the department.

(b) *Denial.* If the department determines that the plans, specifications, compliance assurance program or the application for approval do not substantially conform to the provisions of this code, the application for approval shall be denied.

1. Written notice. The denial shall be in writing and sent to the manufacturer and the person submitting the application for approval. The notice shall state the reasons for denial.

2. Stamping of plans, specifications and compliance assurance program. Plans, specifications and compliance assurance programs shall be stamped "not approved." At least 2 copies shall be returned to the person submitting the application for approval; one copy shall be retained by the department.

(4) **EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL.** The manufacturer shall keep at each manufacturing plant where such building system or component is manufactured, one set of plans, specifications and compliance assurance program bearing the stamp of conditional approval. The conditionally approved plans, specifications and compliance assurance program shall be available for inspection by an authorized representative of the department during normal working hours.

(5) **INSPECTIONS.** Manufacturers shall contract with the department or an independent inspection agency to conduct in-plant inspections to assure that the building system and components manufactured are in compliance with the plans, specifications and the compliance assurance program approved by the department. All inspections, for the purpose of administering and enforcing this code, shall be performed by a certified inspector or certified independent inspection agency.

(6) **WISCONSIN INSIGNIA.** Upon departmental approval of the plans, specifications and compliance assurance program, and satisfactory in-plant inspections of the building system and components, Wisconsin insignias shall be purchased from the department in accordance with the fee established in s. ILHR 2.34. A manufacturer shall be entitled to display the Wisconsin insignia on any approved system or component.

(a) *Lost or damaged insignia.* 1. Notification. If Wisconsin insignias become lost or damaged, the department shall be notified immediately, in writing, by the manufacturer or dealer.

2. Return of damaged insignias. If Wisconsin insignias become damaged, the insignia shall be returned to the

department with the appropriate fee to obtain a new insignia.

(b) *Affixing Wisconsin insignias.* Each Wisconsin insignia shall be assigned and affixed to a specific manufactured dwelling or component in the manner approved by the department before the dwelling is shipped from the manufacturing plant.

(c) *Insignia records.* 1. Manufacturer's insignia records. The manufacturer shall keep permanent records regarding the handling of all Wisconsin insignias, including construction compliance certificates, indicating the number of Wisconsin insignias which have been affixed to manufactured dwellings or manufactured building components (or groups of components); which Wisconsin insignias have been applied to which manufactured dwelling or manufactured building component; the disposition of any damaged or rejected Wisconsin insignias; and the location and custody of all unused Wisconsin insignias. The records shall be maintained by the manufacturer or by the independent inspection agency for at least 10 years. A copy of the records shall be sent to the department upon request.

2. Construction compliance certificate. Within 30 days after receiving the original Wisconsin insignias from the department, and at the end of each month thereafter, the manufacturer shall submit a construction compliance certificate, in the form determined by the department, for each manufactured dwelling intended for sale, use or installation in the state.

(d) *Unit identification.* Each manufactured dwelling and major transportable section or component shall be assigned a serial number. The serial number shall be located on the manufacturer's data plate.

(e) *Manufacturer's data plate.* The manufacturer's data plate for building systems shall contain the following information, where applicable:

1. Manufacturer's name and address;
2. Date of manufacture;
3. Serial number of unit;
4. Model designation;
5. Identification of type of gas required for appliances and directions for water and drain connections;
6. Identification of date of the codes or standards complied with;
7. State insignia number;
8. Design loads;
9. Special conditions or limitations of unit;
10. Electrical ratings; instructions and warnings on voltage, phase, size and connections of units and grounding requirements.

(7) *RECIPROCITY.* Upon request, the department will make available to any person a list of those states whose dwelling codes are considered equal to the codes established by the department and whose products are accepted reciprocally by Wisconsin.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) (a), r. and recr. (2) (a) 1. and (b) 1., Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85;

correction in (6) (intro.) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7, Stats., Register, September, 1992, No. 441; am. (1), (2) (a) 2., Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 20.15 Effect of approval. (1) **RIGHT TO BEAR INSIGNIA.** A manufactured dwelling or building component approved by the department, manufactured and inspected in accordance with this code, shall be entitled to bear the Wisconsin insignia.

(2) **EFFECT OF INSIGNIA.** Manufactured dwellings and manufactured building components bearing the Wisconsin insignia are deemed to comply with this code, except as to installation site requirements, regardless of the provisions of any other ordinance, rule, regulation or requirement.

(3) **RIGHT TO INSTALL.** Manufactured dwellings and components bearing the Wisconsin insignia may be manufactured, offered for sale and shall be entitled to be installed anywhere in Wisconsin where the installation site complies with the other provisions of this code.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 20.16 Suspension and revocation of approval. The department shall suspend or revoke its approval of a manufactured building system or manufactured building component if it determines that the standards for construction or the manufacture and installation of a manufactured building system or manufactured building component do not meet this code or that such standards are not being enforced as required by this code. The procedure for suspension and revocation of approval shall be as follows:

(1) **FILING OF COMPLAINT.** Proceedings to suspend or revoke an approval shall be initiated by the department or an independent inspection agency having a contract with the manufacturer whose approval is sought to be suspended or revoked. Initiation shall be by a signed, written complaint filed with the department. Any alleged violation of the code shall be set forth in the complaint with particular reference to time, place and circumstance.

(2) **INVESTIGATION AND NOTIFICATION.** The department may investigate alleged violations on its own initiative or upon the filing of a complaint. If it is determined that no further action is warranted, the department shall notify the persons affected. If the department determines that there is probable cause, it shall order a hearing and notify the persons affected.

(3) **MAILING.** Unless otherwise provided by law, all orders, notices and other papers may be served by the department by certified mail to the persons affected at their last known address. If the service is refused, service may be made by sheriff without amendment of the original order, notice or other paper.

(4) **RESPONSE.** Upon receipt of notification of hearing from the department, the person charged with noncompliance or nonenforcement may submit to the department a written response within 30 days of the date of service. If the person charged files a timely written response, such person shall thereafter be referred to as the respondent.

(5) **CONCILIATION AGREEMENT PRIOR TO HEARING.** If the department and the respondent are able to reach agreement on disposition of a complaint prior to hearing, such agreement shall:

- (a) Be transmitted in writing to the secretary;

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(b) Not be binding upon any party until signed by all parties and accepted by the secretary;

(c) Not be considered a waiver of any defense nor an admission of any fact until accepted by the secretary.

(6) **HEARINGS.** (a) *Subpoenas; witness fees.* Subpoenas shall be signed and issued by the department or the clerk of any court of record. Witness fees and mileage of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the department shall be paid at the rate prescribed for witnesses in circuit court.

(b) *Conduct of hearings.* All hearings shall be conducted by persons selected by the department. Persons so designated may administer oaths or affirmations and may grant continuances and adjournments for cause shown. The respondent shall appear in person and may be represented by an attorney-at-law. Witnesses may be examined by persons designated by all parties.

(7) **FINDINGS.** The department shall make findings and enter its order within 14 days of the hearing. Any findings as a result of petition or hearing shall be in writing and shall be binding unless appealed to the secretary.

(8) **APEAL ARGUMENTS.** Appeal arguments shall be submitted to the department in writing in accordance with ch. 227, Stats., unless otherwise ordered. The department shall review and make a determination on an appeal of notification of suspension or revocation of approval within 45 business days of receipt of the appeal.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (8), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

ILHR 20.17 Effect of suspension and revocation. (1) **BEARING OF INSIGNIA.** Upon suspension or revocation by the department of the approval of any manufactured dwelling or manufactured building component, no further insignia shall be attached to any dwelling or building component manufactured with respect to which the approval was suspended or revoked. Upon termination of such suspension or revocation, insignias may again be attached to the dwelling or building component manufactured after the date approval is reinstated. Should any dwelling or building component have been manufactured during the period of suspension or revocation, it shall not be entitled to bear the Wisconsin insignia unless the department has inspected, or caused to be inspected, such manufactured dwelling or manufactured building component and is satisfied that all requirements for certification have been met.

(2) **RETURN OF INSIGNIAS.** The manufacturer shall return to the department all insignias allocated for a manufactured dwelling or manufactured building component no later than 30 days from the effective date of any suspension or revocation of the approval by the department. The manufacturer shall also return to the department all insignias which it determines for any reason are no longer needed.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

Subchapter VI — Approval of Materials

ILHR 20.18 Materials. (1) **ALTERNATE MATERIALS.** No provision in this code is intended to prohibit the use of an alternate material or method of construction if the alter-

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nate provides an equivalent level of safety and health protection. Approval of alternate materials or methods of construction shall be obtained from the department. Requests for approval shall be accompanied by a completed material approval application form, the appropriate fee in accordance with s. ILHR 2.51 and evidence showing that the alternate material or method of construction performs in a manner at least equal to the material or method required by the code. The department may require claims regarding the equivalent performance of alternate materials or methods to be substantiated by test.

(a) *Tests.* The department may require that the materials, methods, systems, components, or equipment be tested to determine the suitability for the intended use. The department will accept results of tests conducted by a recognized independent testing agency. The cost of testing shall be borne by the person requesting the approval.

1. The test method used to determine the performance shall be one that is a nationally recognized standard.

2. If no nationally recognized standard exists, past performance or recognized engineering analysis may be used to determine suitability.

(2) **UNGRADED OR USED MATERIALS.** Ungraded or used building materials may be used or reused as long as the material possesses the essential properties necessary to achieve the level of performance required by the code for the intended use. The department or the municipality enforcing this code may require tests in accordance with sub. (1) (a).

(3) **MATERIAL APPROVAL PROCESSING TIME.** The department shall review and make a determination on an application for material, equipment or device approval within 30 business days of receipt of all forms, fees, plans and documents required to complete the review.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; cr. (3), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (1), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

Subchapter VII — Variances, Appeals, Violations and Penalties

ILHR 20.19 Petition for variance. The department may grant a variance to a rule only if the variance does not result in lowering the level of health, safety and welfare established or intended by the rule. The department may consider other criteria in determining whether a variance should be granted including the effect of the variance on uniformity.

(1) **APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE.** The applicant shall submit the petition for variance application to the municipality exercising jurisdiction in order to receive the municipal recommendation. Where no municipality exercises jurisdiction, the application shall be submitted to the department. The following items shall be submitted when requesting a variance:

(a) A clear written statement of the specific provisions of this code from which a variance is requested and the method of establishing equivalency to those provisions.

(b) A fee in accordance with s. ILHR 2.52. The municipality may require a fee for the processing of the application in addition to the department's fee.

Note: A copy of the Petition for Variance form (SBD-9890) is contained in the Appendix.

(2) MUNICIPAL RECOMMENDATION. The municipality administering and enforcing this code shall submit all applications for variance to the department, together with a municipal recommendation within 10 business days after receipt of the application. The recommendation of the municipality shall include the following items:

- (a) Inspections performed on the property.
- (b) The issuance of correction orders on the property.
- (c) An assessment of the overall impact of the variance on the municipality.

Note: A copy of the Municipal Recommendation form (SBD-9890) is contained in the Appendix.

(3) DEPARTMENTAL ACTION. Where a municipality administers and enforces the code, the department shall decide petitions for variance and shall mail notification to the municipality and the applicant within 5 business days after receipt of the application and municipal recommendation. Where the department enforces the code, the department shall decide petitions for variance within 15 business days after receipt of the application and fees.

(4) APPEALS. A person or municipality may appeal the determination of the department in the manner set out in s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i) and (8), Stats.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 20.20 Municipal variance from the code. Any municipality exercising or intending to exercise jurisdiction under this code may apply to the department for a variance permitting the municipality to adopt an ordinance not in conformance with this code. The department shall review and make a determination on a municipal request to adopt an ordinance not in conformance with this code within 60 business days of receipt of the request.

(1) APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE. The department may grant an application only under the following circumstances:

(a) The municipality has demonstrated that the variance is necessary to protect the health, safety or welfare of individuals within the municipality because of specific climate or soil conditions generally existing within the municipality.

(b) The municipality has demonstrated that the granting of the variance, when viewed both individually and in conjunction with other variances requested by the municipality, does not impair the statewide uniformity of this code.

(2) DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY. Prior to making a determination, the department shall solicit within the municipality and consider the statements of any interested persons as to whether or not said application should be granted.

(3) APPEALS. Any municipality aggrieved by the denial of an application may appeal the determination in accordance with the procedure set out in s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i) and (8), Stats. The department shall review and make a determination on an appeal of denial of a municipal re-

quest to adopt an ordinance not in conformance with this code within 60 business days of receipt of the appeal.

(4) UNIFORMITY. This section shall be strictly construed in accordance with the goal of promoting statewide uniformity.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (intro.) and (3), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

ILHR 20.21 Appeals of orders, determinations, and for extension of time. (1) APPEALS OF ORDERS AND DETERMINATIONS BY A MUNICIPALITY EXERCISING JURISDICTION. Appeals of an order or determination of a municipality exercising jurisdiction under this code, including denials of application for permits, shall be made in accordance with the procedure set out in ch. 68, Stats., except as follows:

(a) *Appeals of final determinations by a municipality exercising jurisdiction.* Appeals of final determination by municipalities shall be made to the department after the procedures prescribed in ch. 68, Stats., have been exhausted. All appeals to the department shall be in writing stating the reason for the appeal. All appeals shall be filed with the department within 10 business days of the date the final determination is rendered under ch. 68, Stats. The department shall render a written decision on all appeals within 60 business days of receipt of all calculations and documents necessary to complete the review.

Note: Chapter 68, Stats., provides that municipalities may adopt alternate administrative appeal procedures that provide the same due process rights as ch. 68, Stats. Municipalities having adopted such alternate procedures may follow those alternate procedures.

(2) APPEALS OF ORDERS AND DETERMINATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT. Appeals of an order of the department made pursuant to the provisions of this code, including denials of application for permits, shall be in accordance with the procedure set out in s. 101.02 (6) (e) to (i) and (8), Stats. The department shall review and make a determination on an appeal of an order or determination within 60 business days of receipt of all calculations and documents necessary to complete the review.

(3) EXTENSIONS OF TIME. (a) The time for correction of cited orders as set out in s. ILHR 20.10 shall automatically be extended in the event that an appeal of said orders is filed. The extension of time shall extend to the termination of the appeal procedure and for such additional time as the department or municipality administering and enforcing this code may allow.

(b) The department or municipality administering and enforcing this code may grant additional reasonable time in which to comply with a violation order.

(4) APPEALS OF SOIL EROSION CONTROL ORDERS BY A MUNICIPALITY FOR CESSATION OF WORK. (a) Appeals of orders for cessation of work issued under s. ILHR 20.10 (1) (c) may be made to the authority issuing the cessation of work order. The authority shall make a determination on such appeal within 3 business days. Determination of appeals by a municipality may be conducted in consultation with the department.

(b) Appeals of a final determination by a municipality on cessation of work orders may be made to the department. The department shall issue a final determination on the appeal within 3 business days after receipt of such appeal.

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(c) If the issuing authority determines the site to be compliant with s. ILHR 21.125, orders shall be rescinded and work may commence.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) (a) and (2), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; cr. (4), Register, September, 1992, No. 441, eff. 12-1-92.

ILHR 20.22 Penalties and violations. (1) VIOLATIONS. No person shall construct or alter any dwelling in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

(a) *Injunction.* When violations occur, the department may bring legal action to enjoin any violations.

(b) *Ordinances.* This code shall not affect the enforcement of any ordinance or regulation, the violation of which occurred prior to the effective date of this code.

(2) **PENALTIES.** Pursuant to ss. 101.66 and 101.77, Stats., whoever violates this code shall forfeit to the state not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 for each violation. Each day that the violation continues, after notice, shall constitute a separate offense.

(3) **MUNICIPAL ENFORCEMENT.** Any municipality which administers and enforces this code may provide, by ordinance, remedies and penalties for violation of that jurisdiction exercised under s. 101.65, Stats. These remedies and penalties shall be in addition to those which the state may impose under subs. (1) and (2).

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (3), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Subchapter IX — Adoption of Standards

ILHR 20.24 Adoption of standards. Pursuant to s. 227.21 (2), Stats., the attorney general and the revisor of statutes have consented to the incorporation by reference of the following standards. Copies of the standards are on file in the offices of the department, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes. Copies may be purchased from the organizations listed.

(1) American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 19150, Redford Station, Detroit, Michigan 48219.

(a) BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE, ACI 318-89.

(b) BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL PLAIN CONCRETE, ACI 318.1-89.

(2) American Forest & Paper Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

(a) NATIONAL DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION, 1991 edition, except for section 4.1.7., including DESIGN VALUES FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION, 1991, supplement.

(b) THE PERMANENT WOOD FOUNDATION SYSTEM, Basic Requirements, Technical Report No. 7, January, 1987, except for section 3.3.1.

(3) American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC), One E. Wacker Drive, Suite 3100, Chicago, IL 60601. SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS, ALLOWABLE STRESS DESIGN AND PLASTIC DESIGN, WITH COMMENTARY, June 1, 1989.

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(4) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

(a) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING BRICK (SOLID MASONRY UNITS MADE FROM CLAY OR SHALE), ASTM C 62-92c.

(b) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR HOLLOW LOAD-BEARING CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS, ASTM C 90-94a.

(c) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR FACING BRICK (SOLID MASONRY UNITS MADE FROM CLAY OR SHALE), ASTM C 216-94a.

(d) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR MORTAR FOR UNIT MASONRY, ASTM C 270-94.

(e) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR HOLLOW BRICK (HOLLOW MASONRY UNITS MADE FROM CLAY OR SHALE), ASTM C 652-94.

(f) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ASPHALT SHINGLES (ORGANIC FELT) SURFACED WITH MINERAL GRANULES, ASTM D 225-86.

(g) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ASPHALT-SATURATED ORGANIC FELT USED IN ROOFING AND WATER PROOFING, ASTM D 226-89.

(h) STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR WIND-RESISTANCE OF ASPHALT SHINGLES (FAN-INDUCED METHOD), ASTM D 3161-93.

(i) STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ASPHALT SHINGLES MADE FROM GLASS FELT AND SURFACED WITH MINERAL GRANULES, ASTM D 3462-93a.

(j) STANDARD TEST METHODS FOR FIRE TESTS OF ROOF COVERINGS, ASTM E 108-93.

(k) STANDARD PRACTICE FOR MEASURING AIR LEAKAGE BY THE FAN PRESSURIZATION METHOD, ASTM E 779-87.

(5) American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE), 1791 Tullie Circle, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

(a) ENERGY CONSERVATION IN NEW BUILDING DESIGN, ASHRAE Standard 90A-80.

(b) ASHRAE HANDBOOK, FUNDAMENTALS, 1993 edition.

(6) American Wood Preservers Association (AWPA), P.O. Box 849, Stevensville, Maryland 21666.

(a) STANDARD FOR COAL TAR CREOSOTE FOR LAND AND FRESH WATER AND MARINE (COASTAL WATER) USE, P1/P13-91.

(b) STANDARD FOR CREOSOTE SOLUTIONS, P2-90.

(c) STANDARD FOR CREOSOTE-PETROLEUM OIL SOLUTION, P3-67.

(d) STANDARDS FOR WATERBORNE PRESERVATIVES, P5-93.

(e) STANDARDS FOR OIL-BORNE PRESERVATIVES, P8-93.

(f) STANDARDS FOR SOLVENTS AND FORMULATIONS FOR ORGANIC PRESERVATIVE SYSTEMS, P9-92.

(g) ALL TIMBER PRODUCTS - PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C1-93.

(h) LUMBER, TIMBERS, BRIDGE TIES AND MINE TIES - PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C2-93.

(i) PILES - PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C3-93.

(j) POLES - PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C4-93.

(k) PLYWOOD - PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C9-93.

(l) STANDARD FOR PRESSURE TREATED MATERIAL IN MARINE CONSTRUCTION, C18-92.

(m) LUMBER AND PLYWOOD FOR PERMANENT WOOD FOUNDATIONS - PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C23-93.

(n) ROUND POLES AND POSTS USED IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION - PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C23-92.

(o) SAWN TIMBER PILES USED FOR RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING, C24-93.

(p) STANDARD FOR PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL GLUED LAMINATED MEMBERS AND LAMINATIONS BEFORE GLUING OF SOUTHERN PINE, COASTAL DOUGLAS FIR, HEMFIR AND

WESTERN HEMLOCK BY PRESSURE PROCESSES, C28-91.

(q) STANDARD FOR THE CARE OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS, M4-91.

(7) National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269. NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE, NFPA 54-1992, Parts 2 and 3.

(8) National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20234. MODEL DOCUMENTS FOR THE EVALUATION, APPROVAL, AND INSPECTION OF MANUFACTURED BUILDINGS, NBS Building Science Series 87, July 1976.

(9) Portland Cement Association, 5420 Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Illinois 60077, CONCRETE MASONRY HANDBOOK FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, fifth edition, 1991.

(10) Truss Plate Institute, Inc., 583 D'Onofrio Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53719.

(a) DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR METAL PLATE CONNECTED WOOD TRUSSES, TPI-85.

(b) DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR METAL PLATE CONNECTED PARALLEL CHORD WOOD TRUSSES, PCT-80.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (intro.) and (2), cr. (2m) and (2n), r. and recr. (4), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; renum. (2m) to be (2k) and am., cr. (2m), Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; am. (intro.), (1), (2k) and (4), r. (2n), cr. (2p), (2s) and (3m), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (intro.), (1), (2), (2k), (2m), (2p), (2s), (3m), (4), (5), cr. (6), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr., Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.



Chapter ILHR 21

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

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Note: Chapter Ind 21 was renumbered to be chapter ILHR 21, Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

imum live loads listed in Table 21.02. The design load shall be applied uniformly over the component area.

Subchapter I — Scope

ILHR 21.01 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the design and construction of all one- and 2-family dwellings.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

Subchapter II — Design Criteria

ILHR 21.02 Loads and materials. Every dwelling shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(1) **DESIGN LOAD.** Every dwelling shall be designed and constructed to support the actual dead load, live loads and wind loads acting upon it without exceeding the allowable stresses of the material.

(a) **Dead loads.** Every dwelling shall be designed and constructed to support the actual weight of all components and materials. Earth-sheltered dwellings shall be designed and constructed to support the actual weight of all soil loads.

(b) **Live loads.** 1. Floors and ceilings. Floors and ceilings shall be designed and constructed to support the mini-

TABLE 21.02

Component	Live Load (pounds per sq. ft.)
Floors	40
Garage floors	50
Exterior balconies, decks, porches	40
Ceilings (with storage)	20
Ceilings (without storage)	5

2. Snow loads. Roofs shall be designed and constructed to support the minimum snow loads listed on the zone map. The loads shall be assumed to act vertically over the roof area projected upon a horizontal plane.

(c) **Wind loads.** Every dwelling shall be designed and constructed to withstand a horizontal and uplift pressure of 20 pounds per square foot acting over the surface area.

(d) **Fasteners.** All building components shall be fastened to withstand the dead load, live load and wind load. Where the effect of the dead load exceeds the wind load effect, the dwelling need not be anchored to the foundation.

Note: See the Appendix for a schedule of fasteners that will be acceptable to the department for compliance with this subsection. Other fastening methods may be allowed if engineered under s. ILHR 21.02 (3).

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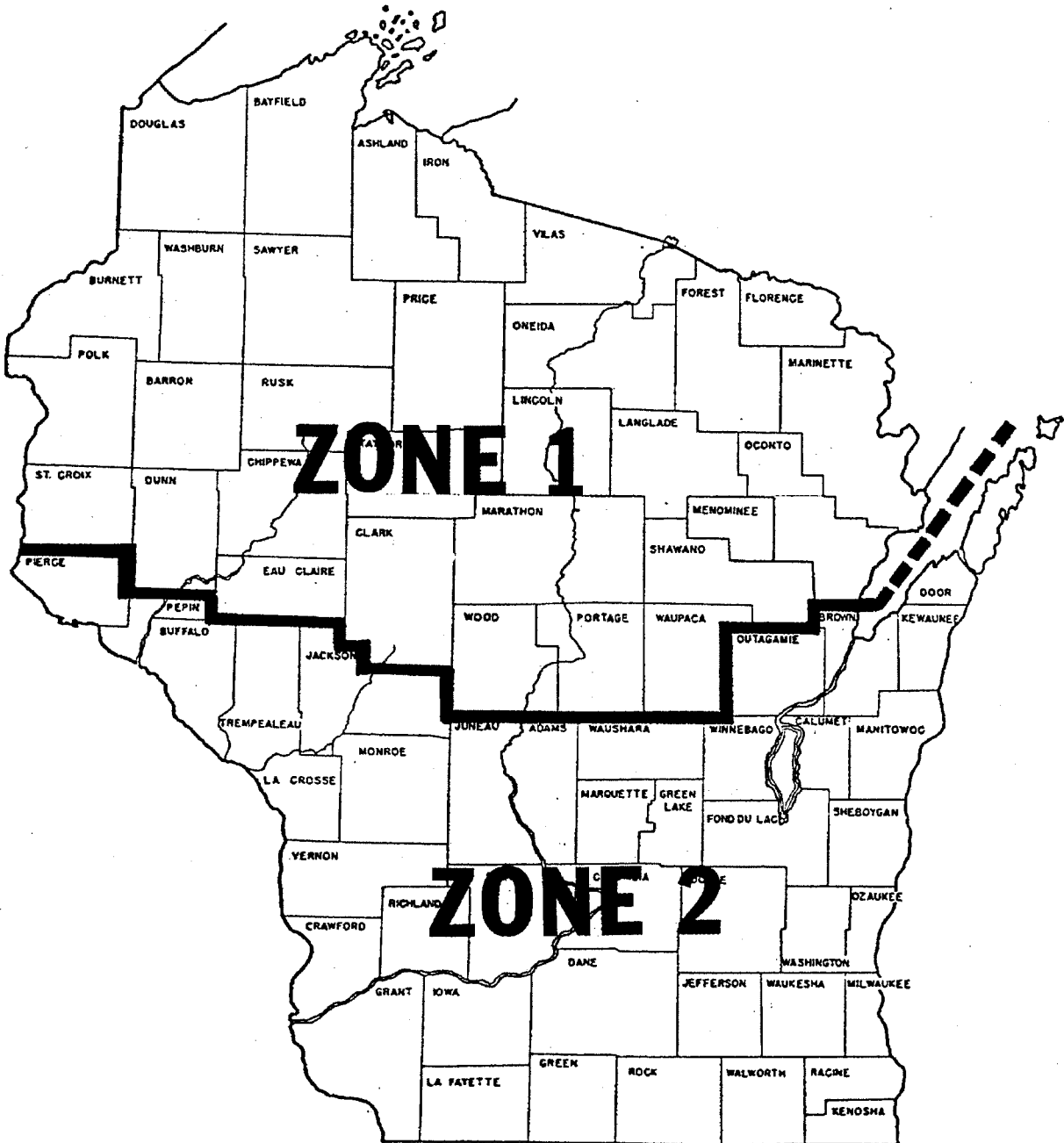
Figure 21.02

ZONE MAP FOR ROOF LOADS

ROOF LIVE LOADS

Zone 1 40 PSF

Zone 2 30 PSF



(2) **METHODS OF DESIGN.** All dwellings shall be designed by the method of structural analysis or the method of accepted practice specified in each part of this code.

Note: See ch. NR 116, rules of the department of natural resources, for special requirements relating to buildings located in flood plain zones. Information regarding the elevation of the regional flood may be obtained from the local zoning official.

(3) **STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS STANDARDS.** Structural analysis shall conform to the following nationally recognized standards.

(a) **Wood.** 1. Except as provided in subpar a. and b., structural lumber, glue-laminated timber, timber pilings and fastenings shall be designed in accordance with the "National Design Specification for Wood Construction" and the "Design Values for Wood Construction," a supplement to the National Design Specification for Wood Construction.

a. Section 2.2.5.3. The cumulative effects of short-time loads, such as snow, shall be considered in determining duration of load. For snow load, no greater duration of load factor than 1.15 shall be used.

b. Section 4.1.7. The provisions of this section shall also apply to reused lumber. Reused lumber shall be considered to have a duration of load factor of 0.90.

2. Span tables for joists and rafters printed in the appendix or approved by the department may be used in lieu of designing by structural analysis.

Note 1: The department will accept designs and installations in conformance with the following: (1) "Plywood Design Specification" including Supplement No. 1, "Design and Fabrication of Plywood Curved Panels"; Supplement No. 2, "Design and Fabrication of Plywood-Lumber Beams"; Supplement No. 3, "Design and Fabrication of Plywood Stressed-Skin Panels"; Supplement No. 4, "Design and Fabrication of Plywood Sandwich Panels"; and Supplement No. 5, "Design and Fabrication of All-Plywood Beams"; (2) "Plywood Diaphragm Construction"; (3) Laboratory Report 121, "Plywood Folded Plate Design and Details"; and (4) Laboratory Report 93, "Load-Bearing Plywood Sandwich Panels"; (above publications available from the American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, Washington 98411); (5) Design Guide HP-SG-71, "Structural Design Guide for Hardwood Plywood" (available from the Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association, 2310 S. Walter Reed Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22206); (6) U.S. Product Standard PS 1-83 for Softwood Plywood Construction and Industrial (available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402); (7) TPI-85, "Design Specification for Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses" (available from Truss Plate Institute, Inc., 583 D'Onofrio Dr., Madison, Wisconsin 53719); (8) "Wood Structural Design Data," 1986 edition (available from National Forest Products Association, 1250 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036).

Note 2: The department will accept plywood treated in accordance with the standards of the American Wood Preservers Association.

3. Engineered wood products shall be used in accordance with structural analysis or with load tables supplied by the manufacturer, provided those tables were developed using structural analysis or load testing.

(b) **Structural steel.** The design, fabrication and erection of structural steel for buildings shall conform to Specification for Structural Steel Buildings, Allowable Stress Design and Plastic Design and the provisions of the accompanying commentary as adopted under s. ILHR 20.24 (3).

(c) **Concrete.** Plain, reinforced or prestressed concrete construction shall conform to the following standards:

1. ACI Standard 318, "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete".

2. ACI Standard 318.1, "Building Code Requirements for Structural Plain Concrete".

(d) **Masonry.** The design and construction of masonry shall conform to the provisions of the Concrete Masonry Handbook for Architects, Engineers, Builders as adopted under s. ILHR 20.24 (9)

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. (3) (a), am. (3) (c) and Table 21.02, cr. (3) (c) 2., Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; cr. (3) (a) 3., am. (3) (b), renum. (3) (e) to be (3) (d), and am., Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.03 Exits, doors and hallways. Exits, doors and hallways shall be constructed as specified in this section.

(1) **EXITS FROM THE FIRST FLOOR.** Every dwelling unit shall be provided with at least 2 exits from the first floor. One of the exits shall discharge to grade. The second exit may discharge to an outside balcony or discharge to grade or discharge into an attached garage provided with an exit door which discharges to grade. An overhead garage door may not be used as an exit door. The 2 required exits from the first floor shall be located as far apart as practical.

Note: Although not a requirement, the department recommends that the 2 required exits from the first floor be placed at least as far apart as half the length of the longest diagonal of the first floor. See appendix for examples.

(2) **EXITS FROM THE SECOND FLOOR.** (a) At least 2 exits shall be provided from the second floor. One of the exits shall be a stairway or ramp and lead to the first floor or discharge to grade. The second exit may be via a stairway or ramp which discharges to grade or may discharge to a balcony which complies with sub. (10).

(b) Except as provided in par. (c), windows which comply with sub. (6m) may be provided in each second floor bedroom in lieu of the second exit from the floor.

(c) Where the second floor is the lowest floor level in a dwelling unit, as in an up-and-down duplex, windows may not be provided as the second exit from the floor.

(3) **EXITS ABOVE THE SECOND FLOOR.** At least 2 exits shall be provided for each habitable floor above the second floor. The exits shall be located such that in case any exit is blocked some other exit will still be accessible to the second floor. The exits shall be stairways or ramps that lead to the second floor or discharge to grade.

(4) **EXITS FROM LOFTS.** (a) At least one stairway exit shall be provided, to the floor below, for a loft exceeding 400 square feet in area.

(b) At least one stairway or ladder exit shall be provided to the floor below for a loft, 400 square feet or less, in area.

(5) **EXITS FROM BASEMENTS.** (a) Basements which are not used for sleeping shall be provided with at least one exit. The exit shall be a stairway or ramp which leads to the floor level above or discharges to grade.

(b) Basements which include spaces used for sleeping shall be provided with at least 2 exits. The 2 exits shall not be accessed by the same stairway or ramp and shall be located as far apart as practical. One exit shall be a stairway or ramp which leads to grade or a door located at the basement level which leads to grade via an exterior stairs. The second exit may be via a stairway or ramp which leads to the floor level above the basement. Windows which comply with sub. (6m) may be provided in each

basement bedroom in lieu of the second exit from the basement.

(6) EXITS FROM GROUND FLOORS. (a) Ground floors which are not used for sleeping shall be provided with at least one exit. The exit may be a swing door or a sliding glass door which discharges directly to grade or may be via a stairway which leads to the first floor.

(b) Ground floors which include spaces used for sleeping shall be provided with at least 2 exits. The 2 exits shall not be accessed by the same stairway or ramp and shall be located as far apart as practical. One exit shall discharge to grade. The second exit may be via a stairway or ramp which leads to the first floor. Windows which comply with sub. (6m) may be provided in each ground floor bedroom in lieu of the second exit from the ground floor.

(6m) WINDOWS USED FOR EXITING. Windows which are installed for exit purposes shall comply with the requirements of this subsection.

(a) The window shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools or the removal of a sash. If equipped with a storm or screen, it shall be openable from the inside.

(b) 1. The nominal size of the net clear window opening shall be at least 20 inches in width by 24 inches in height. Nominal dimensions shall be determined by rounding up fractions of inches if they are ½-inch or greater or rounding down fractions of inches if they are less than ½-inch.

2. Except as provided in subd. 3., no portion of the window, including stops, stools, meeting rails and operator arms of awning windows, shall infringe on the required opening.

3. The movable sash of casement windows may infringe on the required opening width. The net clear opening width of casement windows shall be measured between the stops.

(c) The area and dimension requirements of par. (b) may be infringed on by a storm window.

(d) The sill height shall not be more than 46 inches above the floor or the top of a permanent platform, with or without steps, installed below the window. The platform and steps, if provided, shall be as wide as the actual egress opening and have a minimum tread depth of 9 inches and maximum riser height of 8 inches.

(e) If a window which is provided as an exit is located below grade, then an areaway shall be provided. The width of the areaway shall be at least equal to the width of the exit window. The bottom of the areaway shall not be more than 46 inches below grade. The areaway shall be a minimum of 3 feet measured perpendicular from the wall. The areaway shall be constructed to prevent rainfall flowing into the areaway from entering the dwelling.

(7) DOORS USED FOR EXITING. One of the required exit doors from a dwelling unit shall be a swing type door at least 3 feet wide by 6 feet 8 inches high. All other required exterior exit doors shall be at least 2 feet 8 inches wide by 6 feet 4 inches high. Where double doors are provided as a required exit, the width of each door leaf shall be at least 2 feet 6 inches and the doors shall not have an intermediate mullion.

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(8) INTERIOR CIRCULATION. All passageway doors or openings to at least 50% of the bedrooms, at least one full bathroom, and the common-use areas such as kitchens, dining rooms, living rooms, basements, garages and family rooms shall be at least 2 feet 8 inches wide or provide a net clear opening of 30 inches and shall be 6 feet 8 inches high.

(9) HALLWAYS. Hallways shall be at least 3 feet in width except that door hardware, finish trim and heating registers may infringe upon this dimension.

(10) BALCONIES. (a) Balconies shall be made of concrete, metal or wood which is treated, protected or naturally decay-resistive in accordance with s. ILHR 21.10.

(b) Balconies shall be provided with guardrails in accordance with s. ILHR 21.04 (2).

(c) Balconies which are required for exit purposes shall also comply with all of the following requirements:

1. The balcony guardrail shall terminate no more than 46 inches above the floor level of the balcony.

2. The floor level of the balcony shall be no more than 15 feet above the grade below.

3. The floor of the balcony shall have minimum dimensions of 3 feet by 3 feet. The guardrail and its supports may infringe on the dimensions of the required area.

(11) SPLIT LEVEL DWELLINGS. In determining the exit requirement in a split level dwelling, all levels that are to be considered a single story shall be within 5 feet of each other.

(12) TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS. In a 2-family dwelling, each dwelling unit shall be provided with exits in compliance with this section.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; emerg. am. (1) (b), (2) and (5) (b) 2., eff. 5-7-85; r. (1) (b), renum. (1) (a) to be (1), am. (2), (7) and (8), r. and recr. (5) to (6), cr. (6m) and (10) to (12), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (3) and (7), r. and recr. (10) and (11), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (8), r. and recr. (10) (a), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.04 Stairs and elevated areas. Every interior and exterior stairs, including tub access steps but excluding nonrequired basement stairs which lead directly to the building exterior and stairs leading to attics or crawl spaces, shall conform to the requirements of this section.

(1) STAIR DETAILS. (a) *Width.* Stairs shall measure at least 36 inches in width. Handrails and associated trim may project no more than 4½ inches into the required width at each side of the stairs.

(b) *Headroom.* Stairs shall be provided with a minimum headroom clearance of 76 inches. The clearance shall be measured vertically from a line parallel to the nosing of the treads to the ceiling or soffit directly above that line.

(c) *Treads and risers.* 1. Except for spiral stairs and winders, risers may not exceed 8 inches in height measured vertically from tread to tread. Treads shall be at least 9 inches wide measured horizontally from nosing to nosing.

2. Within individual stairways, tread widths and riser heights may vary in uniformity by a maximum of ¼ inch.

Variations in uniformity may not cause either dimension in subd. 1. to be exceeded.

(d) *Winders*. Winder steps may be used provided the length of the tread is at least 36 inches and the width of the tread is at least 7 inches measured at a point 12 inches from the narrow end.

(e) *Spiral stairs*. Spiral stairs may be used as exit stairs. The tread shall measure at least 26 inches from the outer edge of the supporting column to the inner edge of the handrail and at least 7 inches in width from nosing to nosing at a point 12 inches from the narrow end of the tread. The riser height shall be uniform and may not exceed 9½ inches.

(2) **HANDRAILS AND GUARDRAILS**. Handrails or guardrails shall be provided on all open sides of stairs consisting of more than 3 risers and on all open sides of areas that are elevated more than 24 inches above the floor or exterior grade. Handrails and guardrails shall be constructed to prevent the through-passage of a sphere with a diameter of 6 inches or larger. Handrails and guardrails shall be designed and constructed to withstand a 200 pound load applied in any direction. Exterior handrails and guardrails shall be constructed of metal, decay resistant or pressure-treated wood, or shall be protected from the weather.

(a) *Handrails*. Stairs of more than 3 risers shall be provided with at least one handrail for the full length of the stairs.

1. 'Height'. Handrails shall be located at least 30 inches, but no more than 38 inches above the nosing of the treads. Measurement shall be taken from the hard structural surface beneath any finish material to the top of the rail. Variations in uniformity are allowed only when a rail contacts a wall or newel post or where a turnout or volute is provided at the bottom step.

2. 'Clearance'. The clearance between a handrail and the wall surface shall be at least 1½ inches.

3. 'Winders'. Handrails on winder steps shall be placed on the side where the treads are wider.

4. 'Projection'. Handrails and associated trim may project into the required width of stairs and landings a maximum of 4½ inches on each side.

5. 'Size and configuration'. Handrails shall be symmetrical about the vertical centerline to allow for equal wrap-around of the thumb and fingers.

a. Handrails with a round or truncated round cross sectional gripping surface shall have a maximum whole diameter of 2 inches.

b. Handrails with a rectangular cross sectional gripping surface shall have a maximum perimeter of 6¾ inches with a maximum cross sectional dimension of 2¾ inches.

c. Handrails with other cross sections shall have a maximum cross sectional dimension of the gripping surface of 2¾ inches with a maximum linear gripping surface measurement of 6¾ inches and a minimum linear gripping surface of 4 inches.

Note: See appendix for further information on handrail measurement.

6. 'Continuity'. Handrails shall be continuous for the entire length of the stairs except in any one of the following cases:

a. A handrail may be discontinuous at an intermediate landing.

b. A handrail may have newel posts.

c. A handrail may terminate at an intermediate wall provided the lower end of the upper rail is returned to the wall or provided with a flared end, the horizontal offset between the 2 rails is no more than 12 inches measured from the center of the rails, and both the upper and lower rails can be reached from the same tread without taking a step.

(b) *Guardrails*. 1. 'Application'. All openings between floors, and open sides of landings, platforms, balconies or porches that are more than 24 inches above grade or a floor shall be protected with guardrails.

2. 'Height'. Guardrails shall be located at least 36 inches above the floor. Measurement shall be taken from the hard structural surface beneath any finish material to the top of the rail.

(3) **LANDINGS**. (a) *Intermediate landings*. A level intermediate landing shall be provided for any stairs with a height of 12 feet or more. Intermediate landings shall be at least as wide as the stairs and shall measure at least 3 feet in the direction of travel. For curved or semicircular landings, the radius of the landing shall be at least equal to the width of the stairs.

(b) *Landings at the top and base of stairs*. A level landing shall be provided at the top and base of every stairs. The landing shall be at least as wide as the stairs and shall measure at least 3 feet in the direction of travel.

(c) *Doors at landings*. Except as provided in subds. 1. to 4., level landings shall be provided on each side of any door located at the top or base of a stairs, regardless of the direction of swing. In the following exceptions, stairways to attached garages or porches are considered interior stairs:

1. A landing is not required between the door and the top of interior stairs if the door does not swing over the stairs.

2. A landing is not required between the door and the top of an interior stairs of 1 or 2 risers regardless of the direction of swing.

3. A landing is not required between a sliding glass door and the top of an exterior stairway of 3 or fewer risers.

4. The exterior landing, platform or sidewalk at an exterior doorway shall be located a maximum of 8 inches below the interior floor elevation. The landing, platform or sidewalk shall have a length at least equal to the width of the door.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (intro.), r. and recr. (1) (c), renun. (3) (f) to ILHR 21.042, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (intro.) and (3) (c), am. (1) (a), (2) (a) and (c) 2. and (3) (a), cr. (2) (c) 6., March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr., Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.042

ILHR 21.042 Ladders. Ladders which are used as part of a required exit shall conform to this section.

(1) **DESIGN LOAD.** Ladders shall be designed to withstand loads of at least 200 pounds.

(2) **TREAD OR RUNGS.** (a) Minimum tread requirements shall be specified in Table 21.042. Treads less than 9 inches in width shall have open risers. All treads shall be uniform in dimension.

TABLE 21.042

Pitch of Ladder Angle to Horizontal (degrees)	Maximum rise (inches)	Minimum Tread (inches)
41.6 to 48.4	8	9
greater than 48.4 to 55.0	9	8
greater than 55.0 to 61.4	10	7
greater than 61.4 to 67.4	11	6
greater than 67.4 to 71.6	12	5
greater than 71.6 to 75.9	12	4
greater than 75.9 to 80.5	12	3
greater than 80.5 to 90	12	2

(b) Rungs may only be used for ladders with a pitch range of 75° to 90°. Rungs shall be at least 1 inch in diameter for metal ladders and 1½ inch for wood ladders. All rungs shall be uniform in dimension.

(3) **RISERS.** Risers shall be uniform in height and shall conform with Table 21.042.

(4) **WIDTH.** The width of the ladder shall be a minimum of 20 inches wide and a maximum of 30 inches wide.

(5) **HANDRAILS.** (a) Handrails shall be required for ladders with pitches less than 65°.

(b) Handrails shall be located at least 30 inches, but not more than 34 inches, above the nosing of the treads.

(c) Open handrails shall be provided with intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere with a diameter larger than 9 inches cannot pass through.

(d) The clearance between the handrail and the wall surface shall be at least 1½ inches.

(e) Handrails shall be designed and constructed to withstand a 200 pound load applied in any direction.

(6) **CLEARANCES.** (a) The ladder shall have a minimum clearance of at least 15 inches on either side of the center of the tread.

(b) The edge of the tread nearest to the wall behind the ladder shall be separated from the wall by at least 7 inches.

(c) A passage way clearance of at least 30 inches parallel to the slope of a 90° ladder shall be provided. A passage way clearance of at least 36 inches parallel to the slope of a 75° ladder shall be provided. Clearances for intermediate pitches shall vary between these 2 limits in proportion to the slope.

(d) For ladders with less than a 75° pitch the vertical clearance above any tread or rung to an overhead obstruction shall be at least 6 feet 4 inches measured from the leading edge of the tread or rung.

tion shall be at least 6 feet 4 inches measured from the leading edge of the tread or rung.

History: Renum. from ILHR 21.04 (3) (f), cr. (intro.), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (6) (b), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.045 Ramps. Every exterior or interior ramp which leads to or from a required exit shall comply with the requirements of this section.

(1) **SLOPE.** Ramps shall not have a gradient greater than 1 in 8 or one foot of rise in 8 feet of run. Walkways with gradients less than 1 in 20 or one foot of rise in 20 feet of run are not considered to be ramps.

(2) **SURFACE AND WIDTH.** Ramps shall have a slip resistant surface and shall have a minimum width of 36 inches measured between handrails.

(3) **HANDRAILS.** Handrails shall be provided on all open sides of ramps. Every ramp that overcomes a change in elevation of more than 8 inches shall be provided with at least one handrail.

(a) Ramps which have a gradient greater than 8.33% or 1:12 or one foot rise in 12 feet of run and which overcome a change in elevation of more than 24 inches, shall be provided with handrails on both sides.

(b) Handrails shall be mounted so that the top of the handrail is located between 30 to 34 inches above the ramp surface.

(c) Open-sided ramps shall have the area below the handrail protected by intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern to prevent the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 6 inches or larger.

(d) The clear space between the handrail and any adjoining wall shall be at least 1½ inches.

(4) **LANDINGS.** A level landing shall be provided at the top, at the foot and at any change in direction of the ramp. The landing shall be at least as wide as the ramp and shall measure at least 3 feet in the direction of travel.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (3) (intro.), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (3) (c), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.05 Light and ventilation. (1) **NATURAL LIGHT.** All habitable rooms shall be provided with natural light by means of glazed openings. The area of the glazed openings shall be at least 8% of the net floor area, except under the following circumstances:

(a) *Exception.* Habitable rooms, other than bedrooms, located in basements need not be provided with natural light.

(b) *Exception.* Natural light may be obtained from adjoining areas through glazed openings, louvers or other approved methods. Door openings into adjoining areas may not be used to satisfy this requirement.

(2) **VENTILATION.** (a) *Natural ventilation.* Natural ventilation shall be provided to all habitable rooms by means of openable doors, skylights or windows. The net area of the openable doors, skylights or windows shall be at least 3.5% of the net floor area of the room. Balanced mechanical ventilation may be provided in lieu of openable exterior doors, skylights or windows provided the system is

capable of providing at least one air change per hour of fresh outside air while the room is occupied. Infiltration may not be considered as make-up air for balancing purposes.

(b) *Exhaust ventilation.* All exhaust ventilation shall terminate outside the building.

(3) **ATTIC VENTILATION.** Ventilation above the ceiling/attic insulation shall be provided as specified in either s. ILHR 22.05 (3) (a) or 22.11 (3) (a).

(4) **CRAWL SPACE VENTING.** Unheated crawl spaces shall be vented in accordance with either s. ILHR 22.05 (3) (b) or 22.11 (3) (b). All crawl spaces shall be provided with a vapor retarder that has a transmission rate of no more than 0.1 perm. All decayable organic material and topsoil shall be removed from crawl space floors prior to the placement of the vapor retarder.

(5) **SAFETY GLASS.** Glass in all interior and exterior doors, sliding doors, storm doors, adjacent sidelights of doors, bathtub enclosures, shower doors, and any fixed or operating flat glass panels within 2 feet of doors and less than 2 feet from the floor shall be safety glass.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. (1) and (2), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; r. and recr. (3) and (4), Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; am. (4), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (2) (a), (4) and (5), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (2) (a), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.06 Ceiling height. All habitable rooms, kitchens, hallways, bathrooms and corridors shall have a ceiling height of at least 7 feet. Habitable rooms may have ceiling heights of less than 7 feet provided at least 50% of the room's floor area has a ceiling height of at least 7 feet. Beams and girders or other projections shall not project more than 8 inches below the required ceiling height.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

ILHR 21.07 Attic and crawl space access. (1) **ATTIC.** Attics with 150 or more square feet of area and 30 or more inches of clear height between the top of the ceiling framing and the bottom of the rafter or top truss chord framing shall be provided with an access opening of at least 14 by 24 inches, accessible from inside the structure.

(2) **CRAWL SPACES.** Crawl spaces with 18 inches of clearance or more between the crawl space floor and the underside of the house floor joist framing shall be provided with an access opening of at least 14 by 24 inches.

Note: Access to plumbing or electrical systems may be required under chs. ILHR 81-86, Plumbing Code or ch. ILHR 16, Electrical Code, Volume 2.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (1), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.08 Firestopping, draftstopping and fire separation. (1) **FIRESTOPPING LOCATIONS.** Firestopping shall be provided in the following locations:

(a) In concealed spaces of walls and partitions, including furred spaces, at the ceiling and floor levels;

(b) At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as occur at soffits, drop ceilings and cove ceilings; and

(c) In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run.

(1m) **EQUIVALENT FIRESTOPPING REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVELOPE DWELLINGS.** Firestopping for envelope-type dwellings shall comply with this subsection.

(a) Vertical walls which form any air passageway shall be lined with gypsum wallboard or other material to provide a 15 minute thermal barrier.

(b) At least 3 smoke detectors shall be placed in the air passageways. A smoke detector shall be placed in the ceiling passageway and in two opposite walls or the smoke detectors shall be placed as far apart as practical. The smoke detectors shall be a hardwired type. The alarm of the detector shall be audible in the occupied areas of the dwelling, when actuated.

Note: Also see s. ILHR 23.08 (10), Air Passageways of Envelope Dwellings.

(2) **FIRESTOPPING MATERIALS.** Firestopping shall consist of 2-inches nominal lumber or 2 thicknesses of one-inch nominal lumber or one thickness of 23/32-inch plywood with joints backed by 23/32-inch plywood. Oriented strand board, particle board and waferboard may be used in place of plywood. Gypsum wallboard or other noncombustible material may also be used for firestopping. Noncombustible mineral-based insulation may be used where the least dimension of the opening to be firestopped does not exceed 4 inches.

Note: Any nonrigid material used as firestopping, such as batt insulation, must completely fill the opening and be tightly packed to maintain a permanent installation.

(3) **DRAFTSTOPPING LOCATIONS.** Draftstopping shall be provided in the following locations:

(a) In the attic, mansard, overhang or other concealed roof space above and in line with the tenant separation when tenant separation walls do not extend to the roof sheathing above. Where flat roofs with solid joist construction are used, draftstopping over tenant separation walls is not required; and

(b) At openings around vents, pipes, ducts, chimneys and fireplaces at ceiling and floor levels.

(4) **DRAFTSTOPPING MATERIALS.** Draftstopping shall not be less than ½-inch gypsum board, ¾-inch plywood or other approved noncombustible materials. Noncombustible mineral-based insulation may be used where the least dimension of the opening to be draftstopped does not exceed 4 inches. Metallic firestops shall be used for metal vents and chimneys.

(5) **FIRE SEPARATION.** Garage space and accessory buildings shall be separated from the dwelling unit in accordance with Table 21.08 and the following requirements:

TABLE 21.08

Perpendicular Distance from Dwelling Wall to the Closest Garage Wall or Accessory Building Wall	Fire-rated Construction
0 to 5 feet	¾-hour
5 to 10 feet with windows in either wall	¾-hour
5 to 10 feet without windows in either wall	No requirements
10 feet or more	No requirements

(a) The garage shall be separated from habitable and nonhabitable areas of the dwelling unit, as well as attics and soffit areas. The vertical separation shall extend from the top of the concrete or masonry foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing or to fire-rated ceiling construction. The fire-rated construction shall conform with Table 21.08.

1. Exception. Gypsum drywall on the garage side may be untaped provided at least ¾-inch firecode drywall is used on the garage side and all edges are tightly fitted.

2. Exception. Gypsum drywall on the garage side may be untaped provided at least ½-inch drywall is used on both sides of the wall separating the garage and the dwelling and all edges are tightly fitted.

3. Exception. Two layers of ½-inch drywall on the garage side may be untaped where no drywall is installed on the interior provided all edges are tightly fitted.

(b) Beams, columns and bearing walls that are exposed to the garage and which provide support for separated spaces shall be protected by one of the methods specified in par. (a) 1. to 3. or other minimum 45-minute fire-resistive rated protection.

(c) The door and frame assembly between the garage and the dwelling unit shall have a minimum fire rating of 20 minutes. A 1¾-inch solid core wood or insulated metal door may be installed with a pair of 1½-inch steel hinges in a 1½-inch minimum thick solid wood frame with a ½-inch thick door stop.

Note: See s. ILHR 82.34 (4) (b), Uniform Plumbing Code, for floor drain requirements.

(d) Access openings in fire separation walls or ceilings shall maintain the required separation and shall have any drywall edges protected from physical damage. The cover or door of the opening shall be permanently installed with hardware which will maintain it in the closed position when not in use.

(6) LIVING UNIT SEPARATION. (a) *General.* In 2-family dwellings, living units shall be separated from each other, from common use areas, from shared attics, and from exit access corridors.

(b) *Doors.* Any door installed in the living unit separation shall:

1. Have a minimum fire rating of 20 minutes for both the door and the assembly; or

2. Consist of a minimum 1¾-inch solid core wood or insulated metal door installed with 1½-inch steel hinges in a 1½-inch thick solid wood frame with a ½-inch thick door stop.

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(c) *Walls.* Walls in the living unit separation shall be protected by not less than one layer of ¾-inch Type X gypsum wallboard or equivalent on each side of the wall with tightly fitted joints.

(d) *Floors and ceilings.* A fire protective membrane of one layer of ¾-inch Type X gypsum wallboard with tightly fitted joints shall be provided on the ceiling beneath the floor construction that provides the separation.

(e) *Wall penetrations.* 1. 'Ducts'. All heating and ventilating ducts which penetrate the required living unit separation shall be protected by a 1½-hour rated fire damper. The fire damper may be omitted in the following cases:

a. The duct has a cross sectional area not more than 20 square inches; or

b. There is a minimum of 6 feet of continuous steel ductwork on both sides of the separation.

2. 'Electrical and plumbing components'. Through-penetrations by electrical or plumbing components shall be firmly packed with noncombustible materials or shall be protected with a listed through-penetration firestop system with a rating of at least one hour.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; cr. (1m), am. (2), (5) (c) and Table, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (2), (4) and (5) (a) (intro.), renum. (5) (b) and (c) to be (5) (c) and (d) and am. (5) (d), cr. (5) (b) and (e), (6), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. (3) (a), (5) (d), renum. (3) (b) and (c), (5) (e) to be (3) (a) and (b), (5) (d), am. (5) (a) (intro.), (6), cr. (6) (c) to (e), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.09 Smoke detectors. (1) Listed and labeled smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained in accordance with ss. 101.645 (3) and 101.745 (4), Stats., and the specifications of the manufacturers of the detectors in each dwelling unit the initial construction of which was commenced on or after the effective date of this code, June 1, 1980.

Note 1: Section 50.035 (2), Stats., created by 1983 Wis. Act 363 requires the installation of a complete low voltage, interconnected or radio-transmitting smoke detection system in all community-based residential facilities including those having 8 or fewer beds.

Note 2: Section 101.645 (3), Stats., requires the owner of a dwelling to install a functional smoke detector in the basement of the dwelling and on each floor level except the attic or storage area of each dwelling unit. The occupant of such a dwelling unit shall maintain any smoke detector in that unit, except that if any occupant who is not the owner, or any state, county, city, village or town officer, agent or employee charged under statute or municipal ordinance with powers or duties involving inspection of real or personal property, gives written notice to the owner that the smoke detector is not functional the owner shall provide, within 5 days after receipt of that notice, any maintenance necessary to make that smoke detector functional.

Note 3: Section 101.745 (4), Stats., requires the manufacturer of a manufactured building to install a functional smoke detector in the basement of the dwelling and on each floor level except the attic or storage area of each dwelling unit.

(2) For floor levels containing a sleeping area, the detector shall be installed adjacent to the sleeping area. If a floor level contains 2 or more sleeping areas remote from each other, each sleeping area shall be provided with an adjacent smoke detector.

(3) Smoke detectors required by this section shall be continuously powered by the house electrical service, and shall be interconnected so that activation of one detector will cause activation of all detectors.

(4) For family living units with one or more communicating split levels or open adjacent levels with less than one full story separation between levels, one smoke detector on the upper level shall suffice for an adjacent lower level, including basements. Where there is an intervening door between one level and the adjacent lower level, smoke detectors shall be installed on each level.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; r. and recr. Register, April, 1990, No. 412, eff. 5-1-90; renun. to be (1), cr. (2) and (3), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; renun. (2) and (3) to be (3) and (4), cr. (2), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.10 Protection against decay and termites. (1) GENERAL. Except as provided in sub. (2), wood used in the following locations shall be either pressure treated with preservative or be a naturally durable, decay resistant species of lumber. Wood that is not pressure treated with preservative shall be protected against termites unless naturally termite resistant.

(a) Wood floor joists that span directly above and within 18 inches of earth or wood girders that span directly above and within 12 inches of earth;

(b) Sills and rim joists which are less than 8 inches above exposed earth, and rest on concrete or masonry walls or concrete floors;

(c) Ends of wood girders entering masonry or concrete walls and having clearances of less than ½ inch on the tops, sides and ends;

(d) Wood siding having a clearance of less than 6 inches from the earth;

(e) Wood embedded in earth;

(f) Bottom plates of load bearing walls on slab floors of basements and garages; and

(g) Wood columns in direct contact with masonry, concrete or earth unless supported by a structural pedestal or plinth block at least 3 inches above the floor.

(2) **EXCEPTION.** Wood used in basements as furring or finish material or in nonbearing walls need not comply with this section.

(3) **IDENTIFICATION.** (a) All pressure-treated wood and plywood shall be identified by a quality mark or certificate of inspection of an approved inspection agency which maintains continued supervision, testing and inspection over the quality of the product in accordance with the adopted standards of the American Wood Preservers Association.

(b) Pressure-treated wood used below grade in foundations shall be labeled to show conformance with AWPA C-22 "Lumber and Plywood for Permanent Wood Foundations - Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes" and labeled by an inspection agency accredited by the American Lumber Standards Committee.

Note: Heartwood of redwood, cypress, black walnut, catalpa, chestnut, osage orange, red mulberry, white oak, or cedar lumber are considered by the department to be naturally decay-resistant. Heartwood of bald cypress, redwood, and eastern red cedar are considered by the department to be naturally termite resistant.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (1) (b) and (3), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (1) (intro.) and (b), am. (1)

(f), renun. (3) (intro.) to be (3) (a), cr. (3) (b), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (1) (a), (b), (3), cr. (1) (g), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.11 Foam plastic insulation. Foam plastic insulation shall have a flame-spread rating of not more than 75 and a smoke-developed rating of not more than 450.

Note: The department will accept foam plastic insulation tested in accordance with ASTM E-84.

(1) **THERMAL BARRIERS.** Foam plastic insulation shall be protected in accordance with this subsection. One half-inch gypsum wallboard, 19/32-inch plywood, oriented strand board, particle board or waferboard, or nominal one-inch tongue and groove or lap-jointed sawn lumber are acceptable as 15-minute thermal barrier materials.

(a) **Walls and ceilings.** Foam plastic insulation may be used within the stud space of a wood frame wall, or on the inside surface of a wall or ceiling if the foam plastic insulation is fully protected by a 15-minute thermal barrier.

(b) **Masonry or concrete components.** Foam plastics may be used within the cavity of a masonry wall, in cores of masonry units, or under a masonry or concrete floor system where the interior of the dwelling is separated from the foam plastic insulation by a minimum one-inch thickness of masonry or concrete or other approved 15-minute thermal barrier materials.

(c) **Roofs.** Roof coverings may be applied over foam plastic insulation where the interior of the dwelling is separated from the foam plastic insulation by plywood sheathing, oriented strand board, particle board or waferboard at least 15/32-inch in thickness, or other approved 15-minute thermal barrier materials.

(d) **Doors.** Foam plastic insulation having a flame-spread rating of 75 or less may be used in doors when the door facing is of metal having a minimum thickness of 0.032-inch aluminum or No. 26 gauge sheet metal. Overhead garage doors using foam plastic insulation do not require a thermal barrier or metal covering.

(2) **SPECIFIC APPROVAL.** Foam plastic insulation not meeting the requirements of this section may be approved by the department as specified under s. ILHR 20.18. Approval will be based upon diversified tests which evaluate materials or assemblies representative of actual end use applications.

Note: Approved diversified tests may include ASTM E-84 (tunnel test), ASTM E-119 fire test, full-scale corner test, enclosed room corner test and ignition temperature test.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) (b), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (1) (intro.), am. (1) (a), renun. (1) (b) and (c) to be (1) (c) and (d) and am. (1) (c), cr. (1) (b), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (1) (d), (2), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

Subchapter III — Excavations

ILHR 21.12 Grade. The grade shall slope away from the dwelling to provide drainage away from the dwelling.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 21.125 Erosion control procedures. (1) PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. (a) **General.** Erosion control procedures shall be placed along downslope areas and along sideslope

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areas as required to prevent or reduce erosion where erosion during construction will result in a loss of soil to waters of the state, public sewer inlets or off-site. The best management practices as defined in s. ILHR 20.07 (8m) or alternative measures that provide equivalent protection to these standards may be utilized to satisfy the requirements of this section. When the disturbed area is stabilized, the erosion control procedures may be removed. Sites within subdivisions with approved subdivision erosion control plans are exempt from erosion control procedures specified in this section when the subdivision erosion control plan includes adequate best management practices specified in sub. (2) for erosion control on individual construction sites.

(b) *Tracking.* Sediment tracked by construction equipment from a site onto a public or private paved roadway or sidewalk shall be minimized by providing a gravel or other non-tracking access roadway. This roadway shall be installed no later than the time the foundation is back-filled. The sediment cleanup provisions of par. (c) are unaffected by the presence or absence of an access roadway.

Note: It is not the intent of par. (b) to require a gravel access roadway where natural conditions, such as sandy soils or solidly frozen soil, already provide non-tracking access.

(c) *Sediment cleanup.* Off-site sediment deposition occurring as a result of a storm event shall be cleaned up by the end of the next work day following the occurrence. All other off-site sediment deposition occurring as a result of construction activities shall be cleaned up at the end of the work day.

(d) *Public sewer inlet protection.* Downslope, on-site public sewer inlets shall be protected with erosion control procedures.

(e) *Building material waste disposal.* All building material waste shall be properly managed and disposed of to prevent pollutants and debris from being carried off the site by runoff.

Note: For proper disposal of flammable, combustible and hazardous liquids, contact the local fire department.

(2) **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.** (a) *General.* Appropriate best management practices, as defined in s. ILHR 20.07 (8m) or specified in chapter 3, Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook, published by the department of natural resources, may be selected, installed, maintained and remain in place until the site is stabilized to meet the performance standards specified in sub. (1).

Note: The best management practices for slopes is covered under section B. 1, chapter 3, Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook. For a reprint, see appendix.

(b) *Exceptions and clarification.* All references to a model ordinance and planning considerations within chapter 3, Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook, are not adopted by the department.

(3) **MAINTENANCE OF EROSION CONTROL PROCEDURES.** (a) *General.* During the period of construction at a site, all erosion control procedures necessary to meet the performance standards of this section shall be properly implemented, installed and maintained by the building permit applicant or subsequent landowner. If erosion occurs after building construction activities have ceased, some or all of

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the erosion control procedures shall be maintained until the site has been stabilized.

(b) *Exceptions and clarification.* The maintenance procedures and inspection sequences within chapter 3, Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook, are not adopted as a part of this code.

Note 1: The handbook is available from Document Sales, 202 South Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison, Wisconsin 53707-8480; phone (608) 266-3358.

Note 2: For examples of acceptable erosion control maintenance procedures, see appendix.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1992, No. 441, eff. 12-1-92; am. (1) (b), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.13 Excavations adjacent to adjoining property. (1) NOTICE. Any person making or causing an excavation which may affect the lateral soil support of adjoining property or buildings shall provide at least 30 days written notice to all owners of adjoining buildings of the intention to excavate. The notice shall state that adjoining buildings may require permanent protection.

(a) *Exception.* The 30-day time limit for written notification may be waived if such waiver is signed by the owner(s) of the adjoining properties.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNDERPINNING AND FOUNDATION EXTENSIONS.** (a) *Excavations less than 12 feet in depth.* If the excavation is made to a depth of 12 feet or less below grade, the person making or causing the excavation shall not be responsible for any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of any adjoining buildings.

(b) *Excavations greater than 12 feet in depth.* If the excavation is made to a depth in excess of 12 feet below grade, the owner(s) of adjoining buildings shall be responsible for any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of their buildings to a depth of 12 feet below grade. The person making or causing the excavation shall be responsible for any underpinning or extension of foundations below the depth of 12 feet below grade.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 21.14 Excavations for footings and foundations. (1) EXCAVATIONS BELOW FOOTINGS AND FOUNDATIONS. No excavation shall be made below the footing and foundation unless provisions are taken to prevent the collapse of the footing or foundation.

(2) **EXCAVATIONS FOR FOOTINGS.** All footings shall be located on undisturbed or compacted soil, free of organic material, unless the footings are reinforced to bridge poor soil conditions.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

Subchapter IV — Footings

ILHR 21.15 Footings. The dwelling shall be supported on a structural system designed to transmit and safely distribute the loads to the soil. The loads for determining the footing size shall include the weight of the live load, roof, walls, floors, pier or column, plus the weight of the structural system and the soil over the footing. Footings shall be sized to not exceed the allowable material stresses. The

bearing area shall be at least equal to the area required to transfer the loads to the supporting soil without exceeding the bearing values of the soil.

(1) **SIZE AND TYPE.** Unless designed by structural analysis, unreinforced concrete footings shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) *Continuous footings.* The minimum width of the footing on each side of the foundation wall shall measure at least 4 inches wider than the wall. The footing depth shall be at least 8 inches nominal. Footing placed in unstable soil shall be formed. Lintels may be used in place of continuous footings when there is a change in footing elevation.

Note: Unstable soil includes soils which are unable to support themselves.

(b) *Column or pier footing.* The minimum width and length of column or pier footings shall measure at least 2 feet by 2 feet. The depth shall measure at least 12 inches nominal. The column shall be so placed as to provide equal projections on each side of the column.

(c) *Trench footings.* Footings poured integrally with the wall may be used when soil conditions permit. The minimum width shall be at least 8 inches nominal.

(d) *Chimney and fireplace footings.* Footing for chimneys or fireplaces shall extend at least 4 inches on each side of the chimney or fireplace. The minimum depth shall measure at least 12 inches nominal.

(e) *Floating slabs.* Any dwelling supported on a floating slab on grade shall be designed through structural analysis. Structures supported on floating slabs may not be physically attached to structures that are supported by footings that extend below the frost line unless a control joint is used between the structures.

(f) *Deck footings.* Decks attached to dwellings and detached decks which serve an exit shall be supported on a structural system designed to transmit and safely distribute the loads to the soil. Footings shall be sized to not exceed the allowable material stresses. The bearing area shall be at least equal to the area required to transfer the loads to the supporting soil without exceeding the bearing values of the soil.

(2) **SOIL-BEARING CAPACITY.** No footing or foundation shall be placed on soil with a bearing capacity of less than 2,000 pounds per square foot unless the footing or foundation has been designed through structural analysis. The soil-bearing values of common soils may be determined through soil identification.

Note: The department will accept the soil-bearing values for the types of soil listed in the following table:

Type of soil	PSF
1. Wet, soft clay; very loose silt; silty clay	2,000
2. Loose, fine sand; medium clay; loose sandy clay soils	2,000
3. Stiff clay; firm inorganic silt	3,000
4. Medium (firm) sand; loose sandy gravel; firm sandy clay soils; hard dry clay	4,000
5. Dense sand and gravel; very compact mixture of clay, sand and gravel	6,000
6. Rock	12,000

(a) *Minimum soil-bearing values.* If the soil located directly under a footing or foundation overlies a layer of soil

having a smaller allowable bearing value, the smaller soil-bearing value shall be used.

(b) *Unprepared fill material, organic material.* No footing or foundation shall be placed upon unprepared fill material, organic soil, alluvial soil or mud unless the load will be supported. When requested, soil data shall be provided.

Note: The decomposition of organic material in landfill sites established for the disposal of organic wastes may produce odorous, toxic and explosive concentrations of gas which may seep into buildings through storm sewers and similar underground utilities unless provisions are taken to release the gases to the atmosphere.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) (a), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; cr. (1) (f), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (1) (e), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.16 Frost penetration. (1) GENERAL. Footings and foundations, including those for ramps and stoops, shall be placed below the frost penetration level, but in no case less than 48 inches below grade measured adjacent to the footing or foundation. Footings shall not be placed over frozen material.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.** (a) Floating slabs constructed on grade need not be installed below the minimum frost penetration line provided measures have been taken to prevent frost forces from damaging the structure.

(b) Grade beams need not be installed to the minimum frost penetration line provided measures are taken to prevent frost forces from damaging the structure.

(c) Stoops or ramps need not be installed below the minimum frost penetration level provided measures are taken to prevent frost forces from damaging the structure.

(d) Footings or foundations may bear directly on rock located less than 48 inches below grade. Prior to placement, the rock shall be cleaned of all earth. All clay in the crevices of the rock shall be removed to the level of frost penetration or 1-½ times the width of the rock crevice. Provisions shall be taken at grade to prevent rain water from collecting along the foundation wall of the building.

(e) Portions of footings or foundations which are located directly below window areaways which are required to be installed in accordance with s. ILHR 21.03 (6m), are exempt from the requirements of sub. (1).

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (intro.), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; renum. (intro.) and (1) to be (1) and (2) and am. (2) (d), cr. (2) (e), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (1), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.17 Drain tiles. (1) WHERE REQUIRED. Drain tiles or pipe shall be provided around footings located in soils where ground water levels occur above the elevation of the footing.

(a) *Municipalities exercising jurisdiction.* Municipalities exercising jurisdiction under chs. ILHR 20 to 25 may determine the soil types, natural and seasonal groundwater levels for which drain tile is required.

(b) *All other areas.* Drain tiles shall be required whenever a soil test shows evidence of periodic or seasonal saturation at any depth less than 72 inches. When the on-site evaluation shows no evidence of saturation, drain tiles need not be installed. Under all other conditions,

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drain tiles shall be installed on each side of foundation walls at the footing level.

(2) **MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.** (a) Drain tiles or pipes used for foundation drainage shall be at least 3 inches inside diameter.

(b) Where individual tiles are used, they shall be laid with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch open joints. Joints between the tiles shall be covered with a strip of sheathing paper or asphalt or tar saturated felt.

(c) The tile or pipe shall be placed upon at least 2 inches of washed rock and shall be covered with at least 12 inches of washed rock which meets the following criteria:

1. 90-100% of the rock must pass a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch sieve; and
2. 20-25% of the rock must pass a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch sieve.

(d) The basement slab shall be placed on at least 4 inches of gravel.

(e) Bleeder tiles shall be provided to connect the exterior footing drain tile to the interior footing tile and shall be placed in the footing such that the tiles are spaced at 8 foot intervals.

(f) The drain tiles or pipe which lead from the footing tiles to the sump pit shall be laid at a grade of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch per foot leading to the sump pit. The remaining drain tiles or pipe shall be level or graded downward to the line which leads to the sump.

(3) **DRAIN TILE DISCHARGE.** Drain tiles shall be connected to a sump pit. The sump shall discharge to natural grade or be equipped with a pump to discharge water away from the dwelling via surface drainage channels.

(a) *Sumps.* 1. Construction and installation. The sump shall have a rim extending at least one inch above the floor immediately adjacent to the sump, except where the sump is installed in an exterior meter pit. The sump shall have a removable cover of sufficient strength for anticipated loads. The sump shall have a solid bottom.

2. Location. All sumps installed for the purpose of receiving clear water, basement or foundation drainage water shall be located at least 15 feet from any water well.

3. Size. The size of each clear water sump shall be as recommended by the sump pump manufacturer, but may not be smaller than 16 inches in diameter at the top, 14 inches in diameter at the bottom and 22 inches in depth.

(b) *Sump pump systems.* 1. Pump size. The pump shall have a capacity appropriate for anticipated use.

2. Discharge piping. Where a sump discharges into a storm building drain or sewer, a free flow check valve shall be installed.

(4) **SUMP DISCHARGE DISPOSAL.** (a) *Storm sewer.* Storm water, surface water, groundwater and clear water wastes shall be discharged to a storm sewer system or a combined sanitary-storm sewer system where available. Combined public sanitary-storm sewer systems shall be approved by the department of natural resources. Combined private sanitary-storm sewer systems shall be approved by the department.

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(b) *Other disposal methods.* 1. Where no storm sewer system or combined sanitary-storm sewer system is available or adequate to receive the anticipated load, the storm water, surface water, groundwater and clear water wastes shall be discharged in accordance with local governmental requirements.

2. Where approved by the local governmental authority, storm water, surface water, groundwater and clear water wastes of the properties of one- and 2-family dwellings may be discharged onto flat areas, such as streets or lawns, so long as the water flows away from the buildings and does not create a nuisance.

(c) *Segregation of wastes.* 1. a. Except as provided in subd. 3., where a sanitary sewer system and a storm sewer system are available, the drain piping for storm water or clear water wastes may not connect to any part of the sanitary drain system.

b. Where a combined sanitary-storm sewer system is available, storm water wastes, clear water wastes and sanitary wastes may not be combined until discharging to the building sewer.

2. Storm water wastes and clear water wastes may not be combined until discharging into the storm building drain.

3. a. The clear water wastes from a drinking fountain, water heater relief valve, storage tank relief valve or water softener shall be discharged to either a sanitary drain system or a storm drain system.

b. The clear water wastes from equipment other than those listed in subd. 3. a. may be discharged to a sanitary drain system if not more than 20 gallons of clear water wastes per day per building are discharged.

Note: Subsections (3) (a) and (4) are excerpts from the state uniform plumbing code, s. ILHR 82.36.

(5) **OTHER SYSTEMS.** Other equivalent engineered foundation drainage systems may be submitted to the department for review and approval.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; r. and recr. (3) (a) 3. and (4), Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6-1-88; am. (2) (f), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (4) (c) 3., Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91; cr. (5), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Subchapter V — Foundations

ILHR 21.18 Foundations. (1) **GENERAL.** (a) *Design.* Foundation walls shall be designed and constructed to support the vertical loads of the dwelling, lateral soil pressure, and other loads without exceeding the allowable stresses of the materials of which the foundations are constructed.

(b) *Lateral support.* 1. Lateral support such as floor slabs or framing shall be provided at the base of foundation walls.

2. Lateral support shall be provided at the top of foundation walls by one of the following:

a. Ledger blocks at the perimeter of the floor consisting of 2 by 4 inch nominal lumber attached with two 16 penny nails at each joist.

b. System design through structural analysis.

c. Structural steel anchor bolts, a minimum of ½ inch in diameter, embedded at least 7 inches into concrete or grouted masonry. The bolts shall be located within 18 inches of wall corners and shall have a maximum spacing of 72 inches.

d. Mechanical fasteners used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(2) **CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALLS.** Unless designed through structural analysis, the minimum thickness of concrete foundation walls shall be determined from Table 21.18-A, but in no case shall the thickness be less than the thickness of the wall it supports.

TABLE 21.18-A
CONCRETE WALL THICKNESSES

Type of Concrete	Nominal Thickness (inches)	Maximum Height of Unbalanced Fill ¹ for Material of Wall Being Supported (Wood frame - feet)
3000 psi Unreinforced concrete	8	8
	10	9
	12 ²	10
	14	11.5

¹ Unbalanced fill is the difference in elevation between the outside grade and the basement floor.

² The maximum height of unbalanced fill for a 12-inch thick plain concrete wall may be increased to 12 feet provided the wall is constructed of concrete with a minimum compressive value of 6,000 psi at 28 days.

(3) **MASONRY FOUNDATION WALLS.** Unless designed through structural analysis, the masonry foundation walls shall be constructed in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) *Unreinforced masonry wall; thickness.* The minimum thickness of unreinforced masonry foundation walls

shall be determined by Table 21.18-B, but in no case shall the thickness be less than the thickness of the wall it supports.

(b) *Reinforced masonry wall; thickness.* Reinforced masonry walls shall be reinforced in accordance with the requirements of Tables 21.18-C or 21.18-D. In partially reinforced masonry walls, vertical reinforcement shall be provided on each side of any opening and at intervals indicated in Table 21.18-D.

(c) *Wall design.* The depth below grade, wall height, and pilaster or reinforcement spacing may exceed the maximum values indicated in Tables 21.18-B, -C or -D if the design is based on engineering analysis.

(d) *Subsurface drainage.* Subsurface drainage shall be provided if required by s. ILHR 21.17.

TABLE 21.18-B
MAXIMUM DEPTH BELOW GRADE* (HEIGHT OF FILL) AND
THICKNESSES FOR VARIOUS CONCRETE MASONRY FOUNDATION
WALLS WITHOUT PILASTERS

Wall Construction Nominal Thickness, in., and Type of Unit	Maximum Depth Below Grade, feet, when Walls Support:	
	Frame Construction	Masonry, or Masonry Veneer Construction
Hollow Load-Bearing:		
8"	5' (6')	6'
10"	6' (7')	7'
12"	7'	7'
Solid Load-Bearing:		
8"	5' (7')	7'
10"	6' (7')	7'
12"	7'	7'

* In well drained sand and gravel soils, the height of the unbalanced fill may be increased to the values shown in parentheses.

TABLE 21.18-C

MAXIMUM DEPTH BELOW GRADE (HEIGHT OF FILL) FOR CONCRETE MASONRY FOUNDATION WALLS WITH PILASTERS

Nominal Wall Thickness (inches)	Type of Masonry (Load Bearing)	Type of Fill ¹	Minimum Nominal Pilaster ² width × depth (inches)	Maximum Pilaster Spacing o.c. (feet)	Maximum Height of Fill ³ (feet)	Maximum Wall Height ⁴ (feet)
8	Hollow	Granular	16 × 12	20	6.5	7.5
8	Hollow	Other	16 × 12	10	6.0	7.5
8	Solid	Granular	16 × 12	20	7.0	7.5
8	Solid	Other	16 × 12	12	6.5	7.5
10	Hollow	Granular	16 × 14	18	8.0	8.0
10	Hollow	Other	16 × 14	15	7.0	8.0
10	Solid	Granular	16 × 14	30	8.0	8.0
10	Solid	Other	16 × 14	22	7.0	8.0
12	Hollow	Granular	16 × 16	30	8.0	8.0
12	Hollow	Other	16 × 16	20	8.0	8.0
12	Solid	Granular	16 × 16	30	8.0	8.0
12	Solid	Other	16 × 16	30	8.0	8.0

¹ Granular fill is sand, sand and gravel or washed gravel. See "Other" for all other fill types or soils which are not well drained.

² All cells of hollow units used to construct pilasters shall be filled with grout.

³ The height of fill equals the vertical distance between the finished exterior grade and the basement floor or inside grade.

⁴ The wall height equals the clear height between floors providing lateral support.

TABLE 21.18-D

MAXIMUM DEPTH BELOW GRADE FOR PARTIALLY REINFORCED MASONRY WALLS

Wall Construction Nominal Thickness and Type of Unit	Total Maximum Wall Height ¹ (feet - inches)	Minimum Reinforcement Size and Maximum Spacing Center to Center	Maximum Depth Below Grade ² (feet - inches) for Fill Type ³	
			Granular	Other
8-inch Hollow Load Bearing	8-4	#5 bars @ 8 ft.	6-6	5-6
	8-4	#6 bars @ 8 ft.	7-6	6-6
	8-4	#7 bars @ 8 ft.	8-0	7-0
	8-4	#8 bars @ 8 ft.	8-4	7-6
10-inch Hollow Load Bearing	8-4	#5 bars @ 8 ft.	7-0	6-6
	8-4	#6 bars @ 8 ft.	7-6	7-0
	8-4	#7 bars @ 8 ft.	8-0	7-6
	8-4	#8 bars @ 8 ft.	8-4	8-0
12-inch Hollow Load Bearing	8-4	#4 bars @ 8 ft.	6-6	6-0
	8-4	#5 bars @ 8 ft.	7-6	6-6
	8-4	#6 bars @ 8 ft.	8-0	7-6
	8-4	#7 bars @ 8 ft.	8-4	8-0

¹The height of the wall equals the clear height between floors providing lateral support.

²Depth below grade equals the vertical distance between the finished exterior grade and the basement floor or inside grade.

³Granular fill is sand, sand and gravel or washed gravel. See "Other" for all other fill types or soils which are not well drained.

(e) *Dampproofing*. 1. Masonry foundation walls of basements shall be dampproofed by applying to the exterior surfaces a continuous coating, from footing to finished grade, of one of the following:

- a. Portland cement and sand coat mortar, at least 3/8-inch thick;
- b. Type M mortar, at least 3/8-inch thick;
- c. Structural surface bonding material, at least 1/4-inch thick;
- d. Equivalent dampproofing material, applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and acceptable to the department.

(4) **WOOD FOUNDATIONS**. Wood foundations shall be designed and constructed in accordance with "The Permanent Wood Foundation System, Basic Requirements, Technical Report No. 7", as adopted under s. ILHR 20.24 (2) (b) and the following exception. The thickness of the foundation wall shall be no less than the thickness of the wall it supports.

(a) *Exception*. Section 3.3.1. *Fasteners*. Fasteners shall be of silicon bronze, copper or stainless steel types 304 or 316.

Note: Additional explanatory information regarding wood foundations can be obtained in "All-Weather Wood Foundation Systems, Design, Fabrication, Installation Manual", published by the American Forest & Paper Association.

(b) *Materials*. All lumber and plywood shall be pressure treated with preservative and labeled to show conformance with AWPA C-22 as adopted under s. ILHR 20.24 (6).

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (3) (intro), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; cr. (2) (c) to (e), r. and recr. Tables C and D, r. (3) (a) 2., renum. (3) (a) 1. to be (a), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (intro.), (2) (b), (3) (b) and Table 21.18-D, cr. Table 21.18, r. (2) (c), renum. (2) (d) and (e) to be (2) (c) and (d), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; renum. (1) to (3) to be (2) to (4), and am. (3) (b), (4) (intro.) and (b), Table 21.18-A, r. (intro.) and Table 21.18, cr. (1), (3) (e), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

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Subchapter VI — Floors

ILHR 21.19 Floor design. Floors shall support all dead loads plus the minimum unit live loads as set forth in s. ILHR 21.02. The live loads shall be applied to act vertically and uniformly to each square foot of horizontal floor area. Basements shall be provided with wood or concrete or similar type floors that comply with s. ILHR 21.20 or 21.205.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr., Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 21.20 Concrete floors. When concrete floors are provided, the thickness of the concrete shall measure at least 3 inches. In clay soils, a 4-inch thick base course shall be placed in the subgrade consisting of clean graded sand, gravel or crushed stone. The base course may be omitted in sand and gravel soils.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89.

ILHR 21.203 Garage floors. (1) **MATERIALS**. Garage floors shall be constructed of concrete or other noncombustible materials which are impermeable to petroleum products. Slab-on-grade concrete garage floors shall be at least 4 inches thick and placed over at least 4 inches of granular fill.

Note: It is not the intent of sub. (1) to require a concrete floor to be sealed to make it completely impermeable.

(2) **CONFIGURATION**. The floor shall slope toward the main exterior garage opening or toward an interior drain.

Note: See s. ILHR 82.34 (4) (b) for floor drain requirements.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.205 Wood floors in contact with ground. Wood may be used for floors in contact with ground unless prohibited by ordinance by the municipality exercising jurisdiction in accordance with s. ILHR 20.20. The floor shall conform to the standards specified in s. ILHR 20.24 (4).

History: Cr. Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89.

ILHR 21.21 Precast concrete floors. Precast concrete floors shall be designed through structural analysis, or

load tables furnished by the precast product fabricator may be used, provided the load tables were developed using structural analysis or load testing.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 21.22 Wood frame floors. Unless designed through structural analysis, wood frame floors shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) **FLOOR JOISTS.** Wood floor joists shall comply with the requirements of s. ILHR 21.02 (3) (a). The minimum live loads shall be determined from s. ILHR 21.02. Where sill plates are provided, the sill plates shall be fastened to the foundation. Double floor joists shall be provided underneath all bearing walls which are parallel to the floor joists.

(1m) **FLOOR JOISTS RESTING ON MASONRY WALLS.** On masonry walls the floor joists shall rest upon a mortar filled core concrete block or a solid top concrete block or a sill plate. The dimensions of the sill plate shall not be less than 2 inches by 6 inches. The mortar used shall be determined as in s. ILHR 21.26 (3).

(2) **FLOOR TRUSSES.** Metal plate connected wood floor trusses shall be designed in accordance with the Design Specifications for Metal Plate Connected Parallel Chord Wood Trusses and the National Design Specification for Wood Construction. Truss members shall not be cut, bored or notched.

(3) **GIRDERS AND BEAMS.** Girders and beams shall be selected from Table 21.22-A1 or Table 21.22-A2 or shall be designed through structural analysis.

(a) Wood girders and beams shall be fitted at the post or column. Adjoining ends shall be fastened to each other to transfer horizontal loads across the joint. Beams shall also be fastened to the posts with framing anchors, angle clips, or equivalent.

(b) Where intermediate beams are used, they shall rest on top of the girders; or shall be supported by ledgers or blocks fastened to the sides of the girders; or they may be supported by approved metal hangers into which the ends of the beams shall be fitted.

(4) **BEARING.** The minimum bearing for wood joists shall be at least 1½-inches on wood or metal and at least 3 inches on masonry or concrete. Wood beams and girders shall have at least 3 inches of bearing. Floor joists framing over beams from opposite sides shall either lap at least 3 inches and be securely fastened together, or when framed end-to-end, the joists shall be provided with blocking or

shall be securely fastened together by ties, straps or plates. Tail ends of floor joists shall not go beyond the beam by more than 8 inches.

(5) **NOTCHING AND BORING.** Notching and boring of beams or girders is prohibited unless determined through structural analysis.

(a) *Notching of floor joists.* 1. Notches located in the top or bottom of floor joists shall not have a depth exceeding ¼ the depth of the joist, shall not have a length exceeding ½ the joist depth nor be located in the middle ½ of the span of the joist.

2. Where floor joists are notched on the ends, the notch shall not exceed ¼ the depth of the joist. Notches over supports may extend the full bearing width of the support.

(b) *Boring of floor joists.* Holes bored in floor joists shall be located no closer than 2 inches to the top or bottom edges of the joist. The diameter of the hole shall not exceed ¼ the depth of the joist. Where the joist is notched, the hole shall not be closer than 2 inches to the notch.

(c) *Engineered wood products.* Notching or boring of engineered wood products shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions provided those instructions were developed through structural analysis or product testing.

(6) **OVERHANG OF FLOORS.** (a) Unless designed through structural analysis under s. ILHR 21.02, floor joists which are at right angles to the supporting wall shall not be cantilevered more than 2 feet over the supporting wall, and shall support only the wall and roof above it.

(b) Where overhanging floor joists are perpendicular to the main joists, a double floor joist may be used to support lookout joists extending not more than 2 feet over the wall line below. The double joist shall be located a distance of twice the overhang from the lower wall. The lookout joists shall be fastened to the double joists with metal hangers. Lookout joists that extend more than 2 feet over the wall line below shall be designed through structural analysis under s. ILHR 21.02.

(7) **FLOOR OPENINGS.** Trimmers and headers shall be doubled when the span of the header exceeds 4 feet. Headers which span more than 6 feet shall have the ends supported by joist hangers or framing anchors, unless the ends are supported on a partition or beam. Tail joists (joists which frame into headers) more than 8 feet long shall be supported on metal framing anchors or on ledger strips of at least 2 inches by 2 inches nominal.

TABLE 21.22-A1
MINIMUM SIZES FOR BEAMS AND GIRDERS OF STEEL OR WOOD

Column Spacing (in., nominal)	One Floor Only Wood Beams ¹ (in., nominal)	Roof/Ceiling and One Floor				Roof/Ceiling + One Floor/Ceiling + One Floor			
		Wood Beams ^{1,3} (in., nominal)		A 36 Steel Beams ²		Wood Beams ^{1,3} (in., nominal)		A 36 Steel Beams ²	
		Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1
24 ft. wide house: 8 ft. 8x8	—	8x10	10x10	—	—	8x12	10x12	—	—
	—	6x12	6x12	—	—	6x14	8x14	—	—
	—	8x12	10x12	M 10x9	M 10x9	10x14	10x14	M 12x11.8	M 12x11.8
	—	6x14	8x14	W 8x12	W 8x10	8x16	8x16	W 8x15	W 8x15
	—	12x12	10x14	W 12x10	M 12x11.8	14x14	14x14	W 12x16	W 12x16
15 ft. 12x12	—	10x14	8x16	W 10x11.5	W 8x15	10x16	12x16	W 10x17	W 8x21
	—	—	—	W 12x16	W 12x16	—	—	W 12x22	W 14x22
	—	—	—	W 10x17	W 6x25	—	—	W 8x28	W 8x31
	—	10x10	10x10	—	—	10x12	10x12	—	—
	—	6x12	8x12	—	—	8x14	8x14	—	—
26 ft. wide house: 8 ft. 6x10	—	10x12	10x12	M 10x9	M 12x10	10x14	12x14	M 12x11.8	W 12x14
	—	8x14	8x14	W 8x10	W 8x13	8x16	8x16	W 8x15	W 8x17
	—	10x14	10x14	M 12x11.8	M 12x11.8	14x14	12x16	W 12x16	W 10x19
	—	8x16	8x16	W 8x15	W 6x20	12x16	10x18	W 8x24	W 8x24
	—	—	—	W 12x16	W 10x19	—	—	W 14x22	W 14x22
28 ft. wide house: 8 ft. 6x10	—	10x10	8x12	—	—	10x12	10x12	—	—
	—	8x12	4x16	—	—	8x14	8x14	—	—
	—	10x12	12x12	M 12x10	W 10x12	12x14	12x14	W 12x14	W 12x14
	—	8x14	8x14	W 8x13	W 8x13	8x16	10x16	W 8x17	W 10x15
	—	10x14	12x14	M 12x11.8	W 12x14	12x16	12x16	W 10x19	M 14x18
15 ft. 10x14	—	8x16	10x16	W 8x15	W 8x18	10x18	10x18	W 8x24	W 8x24
	—	—	—	W 10x19	M 14x18	—	—	W 14x22	W 14x26
	—	—	—	W 8x24	W 8x24	—	—	W 8x35	W 8x35
	—	10x10	8x12	—	—	10x12	12x12	—	—
	—	8x12	6x14	—	—	8x14	8x14	—	—
30 ft. wide house: 8 ft. 8x10	—	10x12	12x12	M 12x10	M 12x10	12x14	12x14	W 12x14	W 12x14
	—	8x14	10x14	W 8x13	W 8x13	10x16	10x16	W 10x15	W 10x15
	—	12x14	12x14	W 12x14	W 12x14	12x16	14x16	M 14x18	M 14x18
	—	8x16	10x16	W 8x18	W 8x18	10x18	12x18	W 8x24	W 8x24
	—	—	—	M 14x18	W 10x21	—	—	W 14x26	W 14x26
32 ft. wide house: 8 ft. 8x10	—	8x12	8x12	W 8x24	W 8x28	—	—	W 8x35	W 10x33
	—	6x14	6x14	—	—	12x12	12x12	—	—
	—	12x12	12x12	W 10x12	W 10x12	12x14	10x14	W 12x14	W 12x16
	—	8x14	10x14	W 8x13	W 6x16	10x16	10x16	W 10x15	W 10x17
	—	10x14	14x14	W 12x14	W 12x14	14x16	14x16	M 14x18	W 12x22
15 ft. 12x14	—	10x16	10x16	W 10x15	W 10x17	12x18	12x18	W 8x24	W 8x28
	—	—	—	M 14x18	W 12x22	—	—	W 14x26	W 14x26
	—	—	—	W 8x24	W 8x28	—	—	W 10x33	W 10x33
	—	8x12	8x12	—	—	12x12	12x12	—	—
	—	6x14	6x14	—	—	8x14	10x14	—	—

¹This table is based upon wood with a fiber bending stress of 1,000 psi. Two acceptable wood beam selections are listed for each loading condition.

²Two acceptable steel beam selections are listed for each loading condition. The first entry is the most economical selection based upon beam weight.

³Wood main beams or girders may be built up from nominal 2-inch members. The 2-inch members shall be laid on edge and fastened together with a double row of common nails not less than 3 1/2-inches in length. Nails shall be spaced not more than 18 inches apart in each row with the end nails placed 4 inches to 6 inches from the end of each piece. Where built-up beams are employed over a single span, the length of each individual piece used to fabricate the beam shall equal the length of the beam.

TABLE 21.22-A2

MINIMUM SIZES FOR BUILT-UP WOOD BEAMS IN BASEMENTS AND CRAWL SPACES SUPPORTING ONE FLOOR ONLY

HOUSE WIDTH	F _b =800 psi		F _b =1000 psi		F _b =1200 psi		F _b =1400 psi	
	Col. Spacing ft-in	Beam size	Col. Spacing ft-in	Beam size	Col. Spacing ft-in	Beam size	Col. Spacing ft-in	Beam size
16 ft.	7-8	3-2x8	8-7	3-2x8	9-4	3-2x8	10-2	3-2x8
	8-11	4-2x8	9-11	4-2x8	10-11	4-2x8	11-10	4-2x8
	9-11	3-2x10	11-1	3-2x10	12-1	3-2x10	13-1	3-2x10
	11-4	4-2x10	12-8	4-2x10	13-1	4-2x10	15-0	4-2x10
	12-0	3-2x12	13-5	3-2x12	14-8	3-2x12	15-10	3-2x12
	13-10	4-2x12	15-7	4-2x12	17-0	4-2x12	18-4	4-2x12
20 ft.	6-11	3-2x8	7-8	3-2x8	8-5	3-2x8	9-1	3-2x8
	7-11	4-2x8	8-11	4-2x8	9-9	4-2x8	10-7	4-2x8
	8-10	3-2x10	9-11	3-2x10	10-10	3-2x10	11-8	3-2x10
	10-2	4-2x10	11-4	4-2x10	12-6	4-2x10	13-6	4-2x10
	10-9	3-2x12	12-0	3-2x12	13-2	3-2x12	14-3	3-2x12
	11-5	4-2x12	13-11	4-2x12	15-2	4-2x12	16-5	4-2x12
24 ft.	6-3	3-2x8	7-1	3-2x8	7-8	3-2x8	8-4	3-2x8
	7-3	4-2x8	8-2	4-2x8	8-11	4-2x8	9-8	4-2x8
	8-1	3-2x10	9-0	3-2x10	9-11	3-2x10	10-8	3-2x10
	9-4	4-2x10	10-4	4-2x10	11-5	4-2x10	12-4	4-2x10
	9-9	3-2x12	10-11	3-2x12	12-0	3-2x12	12-11	3-2x12
	11-3	4-2x12	12-7	4-2x12	13-11	4-2x12	15-0	4-2x12
28 ft.	5-10	3-2x8	6-6	3-2x8	7-2	3-2x8	7-8	3-2x8
	6-8	4-2x8	7-6	4-2x8	8-3	4-2x8	8-11	4-2x8
	7-5	3-2x10	8-4	3-2x10	9-1	3-2x10	9-11	3-2x10
	8-7	4-2x10	9-8	4-2x10	10-6	4-2x10	11-4	4-2x10
	9-0	3-2x12	10-1	3-2x12	11-1	3-2x12	10-11	3-2x12
	10-5	4-2x12	11-8	4-2x12	12-10	4-2x12	13-10	4-2x12
32 ft.	5-4	3-2x8	6-1	3-2x8	6-8	3-2x8	7-3	3-2x8
	6-3	4-2x8	7-1	4-2x8	7-8	4-2x8	8-4	4-2x8
	7-0	3-2x10	7-9	3-2x10	8-7	3-2x10	9-2	3-2x10
	8-1	4-2x10	8-11	4-2x10	9-10	4-2x10	10-8	4-2x10
	8-5	3-2x12	9-6	3-2x12	10-4	3-2x12	11-1	3-2x12
	9-9	4-2x12	11-0	4-2x12	12-0	4-2x12	12-11	4-2x12
36 ft.	5-1	3-2x8	5-9	3-2x8	6-3	3-2x8	6-9	3-2x8
	5-11	4-2x8	6-7	4-2x8	6-9	4-2x8	7-10	4-2x8
	6-6	3-2x10	7-4	3-2x10	8-1	3-2x10	8-8	3-2x10
	7-6	4-2x10	8-6	4-2x10	9-4	4-2x10	10-0	4-2x10
	7-11	3-2x12	8-11	3-2x12	9-9	3-2x12	10-7	3-2x12
	9-2	4-2x12	10-4	4-2x12	11-4	4-2x12	12-4	4-2x12

¹This table provides maximum allowable spans in feet and inches for main beams or girders which are built-up from nominal 2-inch members.

²Fiber bending stress for various species and grades of wood is given in Appendix A21.

³The 2-inch members shall be laid on edge and fastened together with a double row of common nails not less than 3-1/2 inches in length. Nails shall be spaced not more than 18 inches apart in each row with the end nails placed 4 inches to 6 inches from the end of each piece.

⁴Where built-up wood beams are employed over a single span, the length of each individual piece used to fabricate the beam shall equal the length of the beam.

⁵Where built-up wood beams are continued over more than one span and where lengths of individual pieces are less than the total length of the complete beam, butt joints shall be located over supports or within 6 inches of the quarter points of the clear span. Where located near the quarter points, the joints in built-up beams shall be separated by at least one lamination and shall not exceed the beam width.

ILHR 21.22

(8) FLOOR SHEATHING, BOARDS AND PLANKS. (a) *Plywood sheathing.* Plywood sheathing used for floors shall be limited to the allowable loads and spans shown in Table 21.22-B.

(b) *Plywood underlayment.* Plywood underlayment shall be installed in accordance with Table 21.22-C.

(c) *Combination subfloor - underlayment.* Combination subfloor-underlayment shall be installed in accordance with Table 21.22-D.

(d) *Floor boards.* Where wood boards are used for floor sheathing, the boards shall comply with the minimum thicknesses shown in Table 21.22-E.

(e) *Planks.* Planks shall be tongue and groove or splined and at least 2 inches, nominal, in thickness. Planks shall terminate over beams unless the joints are end matched. The planks shall be laid so that no continuous line of joints will occur except at points of support. Planks shall be nailed to each beam.

(9) BRIDGING. Bridging shall be provided at intervals not exceeding 8 feet where the nominal depth to thickness ratio of sawn lumber framing is greater than 6 to 1. Bridging shall be provided for engineered framing components when required by the manufacturer.

TABLE 21.22-B

ALLOWABLE SPANS FOR PLYWOOD FLOOR SHEATHING CONTINUOUS OVER TWO OR MORE SPANS AND FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO SUPPORTS¹

Span Rating ²	Plywood Thickness (in inches)	Maximum span ³ (in inches)
32/16	15/32, 1/2, 5/8	16 ⁵
40/20	19/32, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8	20 ^{4,5}
48/24	23/32, 3/4, 7/8	24

¹ These values apply to C-D, C-C, and Structural I and II grades only. Spans shall be limited to values shown because of possible effect of concentrated loads.

² Span Rating appears on all panels in the construction grades listed in footnote 1.

³ Plywood edges shall have approved tongue and groove joints or shall be supported with blocking, unless 1/4-inch minimum thickness underlayment or 1 1/2 inches of approved cellular or lightweight concrete is installed or finished floor is 25/32-inch wood strip. Allowable uniform load based on deflection of 1/360 of span is 165 pounds per square foot.

⁴ For joists spaced 24 inches on center, plywood sheathing with Span Rating 40/20 or greater can be used for subfloors when supporting 1 1/2 inches lightweight concrete.

⁵ May be 24 inches if 25/32-inch wood strip flooring is installed at right angles to joists.

TABLE 21.22-C

MINIMUM THICKNESS FOR PLYWOOD UNDERLAYMENT

Plywood Grades and Species Group	Application ¹	Minimum Plywood Thickness (inches)
Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 APA UNDERLAYMENT	Over Smooth Subfloor	1/4
INT (with interior or exterior glue) APA UNDERLAYMENT EXT APA C-C Plugged EXT	Over Lumber Subfloor or Other Uneven Surfaces	11/32
Same Grades as Above But Group I Only	Over Lumber Floor Up to 4" Wide. Face Grain Must Be Perpendicular to Boards	1/4
APA UNDERLAYMENT Sanded Exterior Grade	Over 16" Joist Spacing, 19/32 Subfloor, Under Tile With Organic Adhesive	11/32
	Over 16" Joist Spacing, 19/32 Subfloor, Under Tile With Epoxy Mortar	15/32 ²

¹ Place face grain across supports and end joints over framing.

² Leave 1/4" space at panel ends and edges, trim panels as necessary to maintain end spacing and panel support on framing. Fill joints with epoxy mortar. With single layer floors, use solid lumber backing or framing under all panel and edge joints, including T & G joints.

TABLE 21.22-D

MINIMUM THICKNESS FOR PLYWOOD COMBINATION SUBFLOOR-UNDERLAYMENT. PLYWOOD CONTINUOUS OVER TWO OR MORE SPANS AND FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO SUPPORTS^{1,2}

Plywood Grade	Plywood Species Group	Maximum Support Spacing ³		
		16" o.c.	20" o.c.	24" o.c.
		Panel Thickness (inches)	Panel Thickness (inches)	Panel Thickness (inches)
	1	1/2	5/8	3/4
	2 & 3	5/8	3/4	7/8
Sanded exterior type	4	3/4	7/8	1
Underlayment C-C Plugged Sturd-I-Floor ⁴	All Groups	APA Rated Sheathing and APA Rated Sturd-I-Floor shall be installed consistent with their rating.		

¹ Spans shall be limited to values shown, based on possible effect of concentrated loads.

² Unsupported edges shall be tongue and groove or blocked except where 1/4-inch underlayment or 25/32-inch finish floor is used.

³ Underlayment, C-C Plugged, sanded exterior type: allowable uniform load based on deflection of L/360 span for spans 24 inches or less is 125 psf; and for spans 48 inches, 65 psf.

⁴ The department will accept subfloor underlayment panels such as Sturd-I-Floor which meet the requirements of APA manufacturing specifications for Sturd-I-Floor panels.

TABLE 21.22-E
MINIMUM THICKNESS OF FLOOR BOARDS

Joist Spacing (inches)	Minimum Net Thickness (inches)	
	Perpendicular to Joist	Diagonal to Joist
24	1 1/16	3/4
16	5/8	5/8

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) and cr. (1m), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; renum. (8) (c) and (d) to be (8) (d) and (e) and am. (8) (d), renum. Table 21.22-A and D to be Table 21.22 A1 and E, cr. (8) (c), Table 21.22 A2, r. and recr. Tables 21.22 B and C, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (2), (4), (5), (6) and (9), r. and recr. Table 21.22-A2, Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (5) (b) and cr. (5) (c), Table 21.22-A1, r. Table 21.22-A, Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.225 Decks. Decks attached to dwellings and detached decks which serve an exit shall comply with the applicable provisions of this chapter, including but not limited to:

- (1) Excavation requirements of s. ILHR 21.14;
- (2) Footing requirements of s. ILHR 21.15 (1) (f);
- (3) Frost penetration requirements of s. ILHR 21.16;
- (4) Load requirements of s. ILHR 21.02;
- (5) Stair, handrail and guardrail requirements of s. ILHR 21.04; and
- (6) Decay protection requirements of s. ILHR 21.10.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Subchapter VII — Walls

ILHR 21.23 Wall design. (1) LIVE AND DEAD LOADS. All walls shall support all superimposed vertical dead loads and live loads from floors and roofs.

(2) HORIZONTAL WIND LOAD. Walls shall be designed to withstand a horizontal wind pressure of at least 20 pounds per square foot applied to the vertical projection of that portion of the dwelling above grade. No wind load reduction shall be permitted for the shielding effect of other buildings.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 21.24 Exterior covering. The exterior walls shall be faced with a weather-resistant covering.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 21.25 Wood frame walls. Unless designed through structural analysis, wood frame walls shall comply with the following requirements.

(1) STUD SIZE AND SPACING. (a) *Studs.* Wood studs shall comply with the size and spacing requirements indicated in Table 21.25-A. Studs in the exterior walls shall be placed with the wide faces perpendicular to the plane of the wall.

(b) *Corner posts.* Posts or multiple studs shall be provided at the corners of the walls.

(c) *Wood posts or columns.* Posts and columns shall be anchored to resist loads and shall be sized in accordance with Table 21.25-F or shall have their size determined through structural analysis.

Note: See s. ILHR 21.10 for requirements on treating wood for decay and termite resistance.

TABLE 21.25-A

MAXIMUM SPACING AND HEIGHT OF STUDS

Size	Grade	Max. Height (feet)	Spacing (inches)			Interior and non-load-bearing
			Supporting roof and ceiling only	Supporting one floor, roof and ceiling	Supporting two floors, roof and ceiling	
2x3	Standard & better	8	16	N/P	N/P	24
2x4 or larger	Utility	8	24	16	12	24
2x4	Standard & better	12	24	24	12	24
2x6 or larger	No. 3 & better	18	24	24	16	24

N/P = Not permitted.

Note: A 3-story frame house with walls constructed of 2 x 4 studs would require a 12-inch stud spacing on the lowest level, a 16-inch stud spacing on the intermediate level, and a 24-inch stud spacing on the upper level.

(d) *Bracing.* Exterior walls shall be braced at the corners.

1. Nominal 1 inch by 4 inch continuous diagonal members set into the face of the studs at an angle between 45° and 60°; or

2. Four feet by 8 feet plywood sheathing panels not less than 5/16 inch thick for 16-inch stud spacing and not less than 3/8 inch thick for 24-inch stud spacing; or

3. Preformed metal T-bracing not less than 22 gage (.0296 inches) thick and 1 1/4 inch wide; or

4. Other approved wind bracing materials.

Note: See Appendix for acceptable nailing schedule.

(2) TOP PLATES. Studs at bearing walls shall be capped with double top plates. End joints in double top plates shall be offset at least 48 inches. Double top plates shall be overlapped at the corners and at intersections with partitions. The plate immediately above the stud shall be broken directly over the stud.

(a) *Exceptions.* 1. A single top plate may be used in lieu of a double top plate where the rafter is located directly over the stud and the plate is securely tied at the end joints, corners and intersecting walls. Single top plates shall be broken directly over the stud.

ILHR 21.25

2. A continuous header, consisting of two 2-inch members set on edge, may be used in lieu of a double plate if tied to the adjacent wall.

(3) WALL OPENINGS. Where doors or windows occur, headers shall be used to carry the load across the opening.

(a) *Header size.* The size of headers shall be determined in accordance with the spans and loading conditions listed in Tables 21.25-B, 21.25-C and 21.25-D. Headers for longer spans shall be designed by an engineering method under s. ILHR 21.02.

(b) *Header support.* Headers in bearing walls shall be supported in accordance with subd. 1. or 2. or 3.

1. Headers 3 feet or less in length shall be directly supported on each end by either:

- a. The single common stud and a shoulder stud; or
- b. The single common stud with a framing anchor attached.

2. Headers greater than 3 feet but less than or equal to 6 feet in length shall be directly supported on each end by the single common stud and a shoulder stud.

3. Headers greater than 6 feet in length shall be directly supported on each end by the single common stud and 2 shoulder studs. Where 2 x 6 framing is used in bearing walls, the number of shoulder studs may be reduced to one.

(c) *Flashing.* Unless sealed or caulked, flashing shall be provided at the top and sides of all exterior window and door openings.

(4) NOTCHING. Notching and boring of columns or posts is prohibited unless designed through structural analysis. Studs shall not be cut or bored more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the depth of the stud, unless the stud is reinforced.

(5) PARTITIONS. Load-bearing partitions shall be placed over beams, girders, or other load-bearing partitions. Load-bearing partitions running at right angles to the joists shall not be offset from the main girder or walls more than the depth of the joist unless the joists are designed to carry the load.

(6) WALL SHEATHING. Any exposed plywood panel siding and plywood wall sheathing shall conform to the requirements shown in Table 21.25-E.

TABLE 21.25-B

ALLOWABLE SPANS (FEET) FOR HEADERS SUPPORTING ROOF/CEILING ASSEMBLIES*

House Width (feet)	Header Members									
	Two 2 x 4s		Two 2 x 6s		Two 2 x 8s		Two 2 x 10s		Two 2 x 12s	
	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1	Zone 2/Zone 1
24	2.5	2.5	4	4	5	5	7	6	9	8
26	2.5	2	4	3	5	5	7	6	8	7
28	2.5	2	4	3	5	4	6	6	8	7
30	2.5	2	4	3	5	4	6	6	8	7
32	2	2	3	3	5	4	6	5	7	7

TABLE 21.25-C

ALLOWABLE SPANS (FEET) FOR HEADERS SUPPORTING ONE FLOOR*

House Width (feet)	Header Members				
	Two 2 x 4s	Two 2 x 6s	Two 2 x 8s	Two 2 x 10s	Two 2 x 12s
24	2.5	4	5	6	8
26	2.5	3	5	6	8
28	2	3	5	6	7
30	2	3	4	6	7
32	2	3	4	5	7

TABLE 21.25-D

ALLOWABLE SPANS (FEET) FOR HEADERS SUPPORTING ONE FLOOR AND ROOF/CEILING ASSEMBLY*

House Width (feet)	Header Members									
	Two 2 x 4s		Two 2 x 6s		Two 2 x 8s		Two 2 x 10s		Two 2 x 12s	
	Zone 2/Zone 1		Zone 2/Zone 1		Zone 2/Zone 1		Zone 2/Zone 1		Zone 2/Zone 1	
24	1.5	1.5	3	2.5	4	3	5	4	6	5
26	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	3	3	4	4	5	5
28	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	3	3	4	4	5	5
30	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	3	3	4	4	5	5
32	1.5	1.5	2.5	2	3	3	4	4	5	5

* These tables are based on wood with a fiber bending stress of 1,000 psi. For other species with different fiber bending stresses, multiply the span by the square root of the ratio of the actual bending stress to 1,000 psi. Example: From Table 21.25-B, the allowable roof/ceiling span for a 28-foot wide house in zone 2, using two 2 x 8 header members with a 1400 psi bending stress, is 5 feet $\times \sqrt{1400/1000} = 5.9$ feet.

TABLE 21.25-E

EXPOSED PLYWOOD PANEL SIDING

Minimum Thickness ¹	Minimum No. of Plys	Stud Spacing (Inches) Plywood Siding Applied Direct to Studs or Over Sheathing
		3/8"	3	16^{2}
1/2"	4	24

¹ Thickness of grooved panels is measured at bottom of grooves.

² May be 24 inches if plywood siding applied with face grain perpendicular to studs or over one of the following: (a) one-inch board sheathing; (b) 1/2-inch or 15/32-inch plywood sheathing; (c) 3/8-inch plywood sheathing with face grain of sheathing perpendicular to studs.

TABLE 21.25-F

COLUMNS-ALLOWABLE LOADS
STEEL*

Column Diameter (inches)	Wall Thickness (inches)	Weight/ft (Pounds)	Height (feet)	Allowable Load (Pounds)
3	0.216	7.58	8	34,000
			10	28,000
			12	22,000
3.5	0.226	9.11	8	44,000
			10	38,000
			12	32,000
4	0.237	10.79	8	54,000
			10	49,000
			12	43,000
5	0.258	14.62	8	78,000
			10	73,000
			12	68,000
6	0.280	18.97	8	106,000
			10	101,000
			12	95,000

* Fy=36,000 psi

COLUMNS-ALLOWABLE LOADS
WOOD

Wood Nominal Size (Inches)	Cross Section Area (Inches)	Height (Feet)	Allowable Load (Pounds)
4 x 4	12.25	8	4,900
		10	3,100
		12	2,150
4 x 6	19.25	8	7,700
		10	4,900
		12	3,400
6 x 6	30.25	8	30,000
		10	18,900
		12	13,300

Note 1: E=1,000,000 psi, F_b=1,000

Note 2: Manufactured columns shall be installed in accordance with their listing and recommended allowable loads.

Note 3: Columns shall be attached to their supports in a manner acceptable to the department.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; cr. (1) (d) and am. (3) (b), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; r. and recr. (3) (b), am. Table 21.25 B and E, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (3) (a) and (6), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr. (1) (c), am. Table 21.25-D, cr. Table 21.25-F, Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.26 Masonry walls. Masonry walls shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(1) **COLD WEATHER WORK.** In cold weather, provisions shall be taken to prevent masonry from being damaged by freezing.

Note: It will be the practice of the department to accept performance with "Recommended Practices for Cold Weather Masonry Construction," available from International Masonry Institute, 823 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

(2) **MASONRY UNITS.** (a) *Unused concrete units.* Previously unused concrete masonry units shall conform to the ASTM C 90 standard.

(b) *Unused clay or shale units.* Previously unused clay or shale masonry units shall conform to the appropriate ASTM standard: C 62; C 216; or C 652. Units which will be exposed to weathering or frost action shall be Grade SW as specified in these standards.

(c) *Used masonry units.* All previously used masonry units shall be free from physical defects which interfere with the installation or impair the structural properties of the unit.

(3) **TYPES OF MORTAR.** The type of masonry mortar to be used for various kinds of masonry work shall be determined from Table 21.26-A. The mortar shall conform to the property requirements of Table 21.26-B1 and to the requirements of ASTM C-270 or shall be mixed in accordance with the proportions specified in Table 21.26-B.

(a) *Surface bond mortars.* Surface bond mortars for masonry walls shall be mixed in accordance with the proportions specified on the bag.

(4) **MORTAR COMPONENTS.** Mortar components shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) *Water.* Water shall be clean and free of deleterious amounts of acids, alkalies, or organic materials.

(b) *Admixtures or mortar colors.* Admixtures or mortar colors shall not be added to the mortar unless the resulting mortar conforms to the requirements of the mortar specifications. Only calcium chloride may be used as an accelerant and shall be limited to 2% by weight of the cement used. Calcium chloride may not be used for any other purpose. Only mineral oxide may be used as mortar color and shall not exceed 10% by weight of the cement used.

(c) *Mixing.* Mortar shall be mixed for at least 3 minutes after all ingredients have been added with the maximum amount of water to produce a workable consistency. Mortars that have stiffened due to water evaporation shall be retempered by adding water as frequently as needed to restore the required consistency. Mortars shall be used and placed in final position within 2½ hours after mixing.

Note: To ensure proper mortar mixing, machine mixing is recommended.

TABLE 21.26-A

TYPES OF MORTAR FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF MASONRY

Kind of Masonry	Types of Mortar
Foundations:	
Footings	M, S
Walls of solid units	M, S, N
Walls of hollow units	M, S
Hollow walls	M, S
Masonry other than foundation masonry:	
Piers of solid masonry	M, S, N
Piers of hollow units	M, S
Walls of solid masonry	M, S, N, O
Walls of solid masonry not less than 12 in. thick or more than 35 ft. in height, supported laterally at intervals not exceeding 12 times the wall thickness	M, S, N, O
Walls of hollow units; load-bearing or exterior, and hollow walls 12 in. or more in thickness	M, S, N
Hollow walls, less than 12 in. thick	M, S, N
Linings of existing masonry, either above or below grade	M, S
Masonry other than above	M, S, N

TABLE 21.26-B
MORTAR SPECIFICATIONS BY PROPORTION¹

Mortar Type, ASTM C	Parts by Volume			
	Portland Cement	Masonry Cement	Hydrated Lime	Sand, Damp Loose Volume
270				
M	1	—	¼	
	1	1 (Type II)	—	Not less than 2¼
S	1	—	¼ to ½	and not more than 3
	½	1 (Type II)	—	times the sum of
N ²	1	—	½ to 1¼	the volumes of the
	—	1 (Type II)	—	cements and lime.

¹ All cements are one cubic foot per sack; lime equals 1¼ cubic foot per sack.

² Limited to walls with a maximum depth of 5 feet below grade.

TABLE 21.26-B1
MORTAR PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS

Mortar Type	Compressive Strength	Water Retention Min. (%)	Air Content
	Min. (psi)		Max. (%)
M	2,500	75	18
S	1,800	75	18
N	750	75	18

(d) *Cementitious material.* Cementitious material shall conform to the standards approved by the department.

Note: The department will accept cementitious material conforming to the following standards: ASTM C91, Masonry Cement; ASTM C150, Portland Cement; ASTM C595, Portland Blast-Furnace Slag Cement; ASTM C207, Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes; and ASTM C5, Quick Lime for Structural Purposes.

(e) *Aggregates.* Aggregates for use in masonry mortar shall consist of natural sand or manufactured sand and shall be graded.

Note: The department will accept aggregates in accordance with ASTM C144.

(5) CAVITY WALL. (a) *Corbeling.* Cavity wall construction may be supported on an 8-inch foundation wall provided the 8-inch wall is corbelled with solid masonry to the width of the cavity wall. Individual corbels shall not exceed 2 inches nor more than one-third the height of each corbelled unit.

(b) *Projections.* The projection of a wall beyond the edge of a supporting member other than masonry, such as a shelf angle or edge of a beam, shall not exceed 1¼ inches, unless at least ¾ the mass of the wythe of masonry involved is located directly over the load-carrying member.

(c) *Flashing.* In exterior hollow walls exposed to the weather, flashing shall be installed at the bottom of the cavity formed by openings such as lintels over doors and windows and the backsides of chimneys so as to drain any water outward. Open vertical joints or weep holes of ⅜-inch minimum diameter shall be provided in the facing directly above the flashing at a horizontal spacing not exceeding 3 feet.

(6) OPENINGS AND LINTELS. (a) *Openings.* The masonry above openings shall be supported. The bearing length of structural elements which support the masonry above the opening shall be not less than 4 inches.

(b) *Lintels.* Unless designed through structural analysis, lintels shall be provided using either steel angles or reinforcing bars in accordance with Table 21.26-C.

TABLE 21.26-C
ALLOWABLE SPANS FOR LINTELS SUPPORTING
MASONRY VENEER

Size of Steel Angle ^{1,3}	No Story Above	One Story Above	Two Stories Above	No. of ¼" or Equivalent
				Reinforcing Bars ²
L 3 x 3 x ¼	6' - 0"	3' - 6"	3' - 0"	1
L 4 x 3 x ¼	8' - 0"	5' - 0"	3' - 0"	1
L 6 x 3½ x ¼	14' - 0"	8' - 0"	3' - 6"	2
2 - L 6 x 3½ x ¼	20' - 0"	11' - 0"	5' - 0"	4

¹ Long leg of the angle shall be placed in a vertical position.

² Depth of reinforced lintels shall be not less than 8 inches and all cells of hollow masonry lintels shall be grouted solid. Reinforcing bars shall extend not less than 8 inches into the support.

³ Steel members indicated are adequate typical examples; other steel members meeting structural design requirements may be used.

(7) MASONRY VENEERS. (a) *Veneer over frame construction.* 1. Masonry veneers may be corbelled over the foundation wall, but the corbeling shall not exceed one inch.

2. An air space shall be provided between the veneer and the sheathing.

3. Where no brick ledge is formed in the foundation wall, corrosion resistant metal or other water-resistant flashing shall extend over the top of the foundation wall from the outside face of the wall and shall extend at least 6 inches up on the sheathing. The flashing shall be installed to drain any water outward.

4. Weep holes shall be provided at the bottom masonry course at maximum intervals of 3 feet.

(b) *Veneer over masonry back-up.* Corrosion-resistant metal or other water-resistant base flashing shall be provided at the bottom of the veneer and shall extend over the top of the foundation and up at least 6 inches and be embedded in the back-up course. The flashing shall be installed to drain any water outward. Weep holes shall be provided at maximum intervals of 3 feet.

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(8) **VENEER ANCHORAGE.** All veneers, supports and attachments shall be mechanically or adhesively anchored.

(a) *Mechanical anchorage.* All anchors shall be corrosion-resistant.

1. Conventional size veneer (one square foot or less) shall be securely attached to its backing by anchors the equivalent of No. 22 U.S. gauge corrugated sheet steel $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide with at least one such tie located in every 2 square feet of wall. Ties shall be embedded 2 inches in a masonry joint and nailed to the framing with an 8d nail.

2. Large size veneer (greater than one square foot) shall be securely attached with anchors the equivalent of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter bolts in accordance with either of the following:

a. Each unit individually anchored to the supporting framework with at least 3 anchors.

b. Individual units doweled to each other at all horizontal joints and anchored to the backing at all horizontal and vertical joints so that one anchor is provided for every 6 square feet of wall surface.

(b) *Adhesive anchorage.* Veneer may be cemented to a masonry or concrete wall or to exterior portland cement plaster in high rib galvanized metal lath with an adhesive, provided that the bond is sufficient to withstand a shearing stress of 50 psi after curing for 28 days.

(9) **BEARING.** (a) *Concentrated loads.* Beams, girders, trusses, joists and other members producing concentrated loads shall bear a minimum of 3 inches on one of the following:

1. Concrete beam. The equivalent of a nominally reinforced 2,500 psi concrete beam 8 inches in height.

2. Solid masonry. At least 8 inches in height of masonry composed of solid masonry units with all voids and joints completely filled with mortar.

3. Metal plate. A metal plate of sufficient thickness and size to distribute the load to masonry units. For piers and columns, the bearing plate shall not exceed 60% of the cross-sectional area of the pier or column and the resultant reaction of all vertical and horizontal loads shall fall within the middle third of the member.

4. Bond beam. The bond beam shall be the equivalent of not less than an 8-inch lintel (bond beam) block with 2 No. 4 bars embedded in high strength mortar fill or equivalent. The loads shall bear on the fill.

(b) *Continuous loads.* Joists, trusses and beams other than wood, spaced 4 feet or less on center and 40 feet or less in length, slabs or other members causing continuous loads shall be transmitted to masonry with a minimum bearing of 3 inches upon solid masonry at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, or as indicated for concentrated loads.

(c) *Stack bond walls.* Concentrated loads shall be distributed into masonry laid in stack bond by a concrete beam or bond beam [as defined in par. (a)]. For masonry of solid units, 2 additional rows of a continuous tie assembly may be used instead of a concrete beam or bond beam.

(d) *Support of wood floor members.* Where a wood structural member is buried in masonry for support, it shall be

firecut or a self-releasing device shall be used. Where the end of a wood structural member is built into an exterior wall, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch air space shall be provided at the sides, top and end of such member.

(10) **BONDING.** Unless designed through structural analysis, all masonry walls shall be bonded as follows:

(a) *Single-wythe walls.* Masonry units in single-wythe walls shall be lapped at least 2 inches or one-third the height of the masonry unit, whichever is greater, or through the use of continuous tie assemblies spaced at 16-inch vertical intervals.

(b) *Multi-wythe walls.* Adjacent wythes shall be bonded with continuous tie assemblies spaced at vertical intervals not exceeding 16 inches; or individual ties of at least $3/16$ -inch diameter for each $4\frac{1}{2}$ square feet of wall area, spaced at a maximum vertical distance of 18 inches and a maximum horizontal distance of 36 inches; or bonded with a full course of masonry headers every seventh course. The clear distance between bond courses shall not exceed 16 inches for solid masonry units and 24 inches for hollow masonry units. Hollow walls shall not be bonded with headers.

(11) **BOLTS AND ANCHORS.** The allowable shear on steel bolts and anchors shall not exceed the values given in Table 21.26.

TABLE 21.26

ALLOWABLE SHEAR ON BOLTS AND ANCHORS

Bolt or Anchor Diameter (inches)	Embedment ¹ (inches)	Allowable Shear (pounds)
$\frac{1}{4}$	4	270
$\frac{3}{8}$	4	410
$\frac{1}{2}$	4	550
$\frac{5}{8}$	4	750
$\frac{3}{4}$	5	1100
$\frac{7}{8}$	6	1500
1	7	1850
$1\frac{1}{8}$	8	2250

¹ Bolts and anchors shall be solidly embedded in mortar or grout.

(12) **JOINTS.** (a) The maximum thickness of a mortar joint shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

(b) Except for head joints used for weepholes and ventilation, solid masonry units shall be laid to achieve full head and bed joints.

(c) Hollow masonry units shall be laid with full head joints and full bed joints under the full bearing areas of the face shells and under webs where the adjacent cells are to be filled with grout.

(13) **CLEANING.** Chemical cleaning agents shall be prevented from harming the metal reinforcement of structural components and shall not be of a strength which will adversely affect the mortar.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (3) and cr. Table 21.26-B1 Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (9) (b), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (6) (b), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr. (2), am. (5) (c), (7) (a) 3., 4., (b), r. (14), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

Subchapter VIII — Roof and Ceilings

ILHR 21.27 Roof design. (1) **ROOF LOADS.** (a) *General.* Roof and roof/ceiling assemblies shall support all dead loads plus the minimum live loads as set forth in par. (b) and s. ILHR 21.02.

(b) *Slope roof snow loads.* Snow loads specified in s. ILHR 21.02 (1) (b) 2. may be reduced for roof slopes greater than 30° by multiplying the snow load by Cs. The value of Cs shall be determined by the following: $C_s = 1 - \frac{(a-30)}{40}$ where a is the slope of the roof expressed in degrees.

(2) **UPLIFT AND SUCTION FORCES.** Roofs shall withstand a pressure of at least 20 pounds per square foot acting upward normal to the roof surface. Roof overhangs, eaves, canopies and cornices shall withstand an upward wind pressure of at least 20 pounds per square foot applied to the entire exposed area.

(a) *Anchorage.* Roofs shall be anchored to walls and columns to resist uplift.

(b) *Stress increase.* All stresses may be increased by a maximum of one third for wind forces.

(3) **WATER.** All roofs shall be designed and constructed to assure drainage of water.

(a) *Roofing.* 1. 'General'. Underlayment consisting of 15-pound asphalt-impregnated felt paper or equivalent or other Class I material tested in accordance with ASTM D 226 shall be provided under shingles. Fasteners shall be corrosion resistant.

Note 1: See s. ILHR 20.07 (62) for definitions of shingle terms.

Note 2: See appendix for further explanatory material.

2. 'Asphalt shingles'. a. Organic asphalt shingles shall conform to ASTM D 225 and the Class C requirements of ASTM E 108, and shall pass the wind resistance test of ASTM D 3161.

b. Fiberglass asphalt shingles shall conform to ASTM D 3462 except that laminated shingles shall have a tear strength of at least 1450 grams in each ply.

c. Shingles that have a self-sealing adhesive strip shall include a sealant which has a bond strength of at least 1.5 pounds per 3.5 inches of shingle width, at 32° F.

Note: The department will accept the results of testing conducted in accordance with an approved test method for verifying compliance with the sealant uplift resistance required in this subparagraph. Information on the applicable test method may be obtained from the department.

d. Each shingle package shall be labeled by the manufacturer to indicate conformance to the applicable ASTM standard for each type of shingle or the exception in subd. 2. b.

e. Shingles shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Shingles shall have at least 4 fasteners per strip shingle or 2 fasteners per interlocking shingle. Shingle head lap shall be at least 2 inches.

(b) *Eave protection for shingles and shakes.* Sheet metal, asphalt-impregnated felt paper or similar eave protection

shall be provided on roof slopes of less than 4:12 (18.4°), extending from the edge of the roof a minimum distance of 2 feet 6 inches up the roof slope to a line not less than 12 inches inside the inner face of the exterior wall; except over unheated garages or porches.

(4) **FLASHING.** Flashings shall be installed at the junction of chimneys and roofs, in all valleys, and around all roof openings.

(a) *Valley flashing.* 1. Open valleys. Open valleys shall be flashed with at least No. 28 gauge galvanized, corrosion-resistant sheet metal, 16 inches wide, or a layer of at least 50-pound roll roofing, 16 inches wide, placed over a layer of 15-pound roofing underlayment. Flashing sections shall be overlapped by at least 4 inches.

2. Closed valleys. Where shingles are laced or woven over the valley, the valley shall be flashed with at least one layer of 50-pound roofing, at least 20 inches wide, over the layer of 15-pound roofing underlayment.

(b) *Chimney flashing.* 1. Chimney crickets shall be installed where the upper side of a chimney is more than 30 inches wide on a sloping roof. The intersection of the cricket and the chimney shall be flashed and counter-flashed to a height of at least 4 inches.

2. Chimneys not exceeding 30 inches wide shall be flashed and counter-flashed to a height of at least 6 inches.

3. Chimney sides shall be flashed to a height of at least 4 inches.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am (3) (a), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (1), am. (3) (a), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr. (3) (a), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.28 Roof and ceiling wood framing. Unless designed through structural analysis, wood rafters and ceiling joists, and components, shall comply with the requirements of s. ILHR 21.02 (3).

(1) **ROOF RAFTERS.** (a) *Ridge boards.* Where rafters meet to form a ridge, the rafters shall be placed directly opposite and secured to each other or to a ridge board a minimum of one inch, nominal, in thickness. Where rafters are offset more than the thickness of the rafter, a ridge board 2 inches, nominal, in thickness shall be used.

(b) *Bearing.* The required bearing for wood rafters shall be in accordance with the National Design Specification for Wood Construction published by American Forest & Paper Association. In no case shall the bearing be less than 1½ inches on wood or metal or less than 3 inches on masonry or concrete.

(2) **ANCHORAGE.** Roofs shall be anchored to resist horizontal thrust and uplift. Provisions shall be taken to absorb the horizontal thrust produced by the sloping roof, rafters or beams through collar ties installed in the upper third of the roof rafters on every third pair of rafters; or through the use of cross ties connecting beams; or through the use of metal straps or metal plates located at the ridge which tie the roof beams together. Rafters shall be notched to fit the exterior wall plate and fastened to the wall.

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(2m) CATHEDRAL CEILINGS. In cathedral ceilings, the upper end of the rafters shall be supported by a ridge beam or bearing wall, or thrust restraint shall be provided per s. ILHR 21.02.

(3) CEILING JOISTS. Ceiling joists shall be nailed to exterior walls and to the ends of rafters. Where joining over interior partitions, they shall be nailed to the plate or to each other. Where ceiling joists are placed at right angles to the rafters, as in flat or hip roofs, the lookout joist or ties shall be fastened to the parallel ceiling joists or rafters.

(4) VALLEY AND HIP RAFTERS; LADDERS. (a) *Valley rafters*. Where no bearing is provided under valley rafters at the intersection of 2 roof areas, the valley rafters shall be doubled in thickness and shall be at least 2 inches deeper than the required common rafter to permit full bearing at the beveled end. Where ridges are provided at different elevations, care should be taken to provide vertical support for the interior end of the lower ridge board.

(b) *Hip rafters*. Where no bearing is provided under hip rafters, the hip rafters shall be of the same thickness as common rafters and shall be at least 2 inches deeper to permit full contact with the jack rafter.

(c) *Ladders*. Overhangs at gable end walls of more than 12 inches shall be provided with ladders (rafters which extend over the wall) which extend into the structure a distance no less than the length of the overhang. The ladders shall be fastened at the wall. The interior end of each ladder shall be attached to a rafter or truss with a hanger.

(5) ROOF TRUSSES. Metal plate connected wood roof trusses shall be designed in accordance with the Design Specifications for Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses and the National Design Specification for Wood Construction. Truss members shall not be cut, bored or notched.

(6) NOTCHING AND BORING. Notching and boring of beams or girders is prohibited unless determined through structural analysis. Notching and boring of ceiling joists shall comply with pars. (a) and (b).

(a) *Notching*. 1. Notches located in the top or bottom of ceiling joists shall not have a depth exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ the depth of the joist, shall not have a length exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ the joist depth, and shall not be located in the middle third of the span of the joist.

2. Where ceiling joists are notched on the ends, the notch shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ the depth of the joist. Notches over supports shall be permitted to extend the full bearing length of the support.

3. Bird-mouth cuts shall not exceed the $\frac{1}{3}$ depth of the rafter unless the seat cut bears fully on the wall plate.

(b) *Boring*. Holes bored in ceiling joists shall be located no closer than 2 inches to the top or bottom edges of the joist. Where holes are located outside the middle $\frac{1}{3}$ of the span, the diameter of the hole shall not exceed one third the depth of the joist. Where the joist is notched, the hole shall not be closer than 2 inches to the notch.

(c) *Engineered wood products*. Notching or boring of engineered wood products shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions provided those instructions were developed through structural analysis or product testing. Trusses shall be anchored in accordance with standards and recommendations published by the Truss Plate Institute.

(7) ROOF SHEATHING, BOARDS AND PLANKING. (a) *Plywood sheathing*. Plywood sheathing and similar sheathing materials which are rated by the American Plywood Association shall be grade marked and stamped and limited to the allowable loads and spans indicated in Table 21.28-A.

(b) *Roof boards*. Roof boards shall comply with the minimum thicknesses shown in Table 21.28-B.

(c) *Roof planks*. Roof planks shall be tongue and groove or splined and at least 2 inches, nominal, in thickness. Planks shall terminate over beams unless the joints are end matched. The planks shall be laid so that no continuous line of joints will occur except at points of support. Planks shall be nailed or fastened to each beam.

TABLE 21.28-A

ALLOWABLE LOADS AND SPANS FOR PLYWOOD ROOF SHEATHING CONTINUOUS OVER TWO OR MORE SPANS AND FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO SUPPORTS^{1,2,3}

Panel Span Rating	Plywood Thickness (inches)	Maximum Span (inches)		Load (in pounds per square foot)	
		Edges Blocked	Edges Unblocked	Total Load	Live ⁴ Load
12/0	5/16	12	12	40	30
16/0	5/16, 3/8	16	16	40	30
20/0	5/16, 3/8	20	20	40	30
24/0	3/8	24	20	40	30
24/16	7/16, 1/2	24	24	50	40
32/16	15/32, 1/2, 5/8	32	28	40	30
40/20	19/32, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8	40	32	40	30
48/24	23/32, 3/4, 7/8	48	36	45	35

¹ Spans shall be limited to values shown, based on possible effect of concentrated loads.

² Underlayment, C-C Plugged, sanded exterior type: allowable uniform load based on deflection of L/360 span for spans 24 inches or less is 125 psf; and for spans 48 inches, 65 psf.

³ Plywood sheathing may be installed with face grain parallel to supports in accordance with the "APA Design/Construction Guide", American Plywood Association, P.O. Box 11700, Tacoma, WA 98411.

⁴ Assumes 10 psf dead load.

TABLE 21.28-B
MINIMUM THICKNESS OF ROOF BOARDS

Rafter Spacing (inches)	Minimum Net Thickness (Inches)	
	Solid Sheathing	Spaced Sheathing
24	5/8	3/4

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (7) (a), r. and recr. Table 21.28-A, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (1), (5) and (6), cr. (2m) and (6) (a) 3., r. and recr. (4) (c), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; cr. (6) (c), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

Subchapter IX — Fireplace Requirements

ILHR 21.29 Masonry fireplaces. Masonry fireplaces shall be constructed of masonry, stone or concrete. Masonry fireplaces shall be supported on foundations of concrete or masonry. Structural walls shall be at least 8 inches thick. Masonry fireplaces shall conform to the following requirements:

(1) **FLUE SIZE.** The fireplace flue size shall be based on the type of flue and the fireplace opening indicated in Table 21.29.

TABLE 21.29
MINIMUM FLUE SIZE FOR MASONRY FIREPLACES

Type of Flue	Minimum Cross-Sectional Area
Round	1/12 of fireplace opening but not less than 75 square inches.
Square or rectangular	1/10 of fireplace opening but not less than 75 square inches.

(2) **TERMINATION OF CHIMNEY.** Masonry fireplace chimneys shall extend at least 3 feet above the highest point where the chimney passes through the roof and at least 2 feet higher than any portion of the dwelling within 10 feet of the chimney.

(3) **FIREBOX MATERIALS.** The firebox shall be of the preformed metal type, at least ¼-inch thick, or listed by a nationally recognized laboratory; or shall be lined with firebrick, at least 2 inches thick and laid in thin joints of refractory cement. The back and sidewalls of the firebox, including the lining, shall be at least 8 inches nominally thick masonry, at least 4 inches of which shall be solid.

(4) **LINTEL.** Masonry over the fireplace opening shall be supported by a lintel of steel or masonry.

(5) **DUCTS.** Warm-air circulating ducts shall be constructed of masonry or metal.

(5m) **RETURN AIR GRILLES.** Return air grilles shall not be located in bathrooms, kitchens, garages, utility spaces or in a confined space defined under s. ILHR 23.06 in which a draft diverter or draft regulator is located.

(6) **HEARTH AND HEARTH EXTENSION.** Masonry fireplaces shall have hearth extensions of brick, concrete, stone, tile or other approved noncombustible material properly supported and with no combustible material against the underside of the hearth extension. There shall be a minimum of 4 inches of reinforced concrete under the hearth and hearth extension surface. Wooden forms or centers

used during the construction of the hearths and hearth extensions shall be removed when the construction is completed. The minimum dimension of the hearth extension shall be based on the size of the fireplace opening as specified in Table 21.29-1.

TABLE 21.29-1

HEARTH EXTENSION DIMENSIONS

Fireplace Opening (Sq. Ft.)	Extension from Fireplace Opening (inches)	
	Side	Front
Less than 6	8	16
6 or Greater	12	20

(7) **DAMPERS.** Dampers shall be made of cast iron or at least No. 12 gauge sheet metal. The area of the damper opening shall be at least 90% of the required flue area when in the open position.

(8) **HOODS.** Metal hoods, used in lieu of a masonry smoke chamber, shall be constructed of at least No. 19 gauge corrosion-resistant metal with all seams and connections of smokeproof construction. The hood shall be sloped at an angle of 45° or less from the vertical and shall extend horizontally at least 6 inches beyond the firebox limits. Metal hoods shall be kept a minimum of 18 inches from the combustible materials unless approved for reduced clearances.

Note: The department will accept dampers and hoods listed by nationally recognized laboratories.

(9) **FLUE LINERS.** Masonry chimneys shall be provided with fireclay flue liners of at least ⅝-inch thickness, vitrified clay sewer pipe or material that will resist corrosion, softening or cracking from flue gases at temperatures up to 1800°F. Flue liners shall start at the top of the fireplace throat and extend to a point at least 4 inches above the top of the enclosing masonry walls. The nominal thickness of the masonry chimney wall shall be at least 4 inches. Flue liners shall be laid in a full mortar bed and each individual flue shall be wrapped and laterally supported by at least 4 inches of masonry. Firebrick material may be used in lieu of flue liners in the throat of the fireplace.

(10) **CLEANOUT OPENINGS.** Fireplaces with ash dumps shall be provided with cleanout openings at the base. Doors and frames of the opening shall be made of ferrous materials.

(11) **MANTEL SHELVES AND COMBUSTIBLE TRIM.** Woodwork or other combustible materials shall not be placed within 6 inches of the fireplace opening. Combustible materials located within 12 inches of the fireplace opening shall not project perpendicularly more than ⅝-inch for each inch distance from the opening.

(12) **CHIMNEY CAPS.** Chimneys shall be provided with chimney caps. Precast or cast-in-place concrete caps shall have a minimum thickness of 2 inches. A minimum of a ¼-inch mortar joint shall be used between flues and caps and shall be caulked or sealed.

(13) **FRAMING AROUND FIREPLACES.** Combustible materials located near fireplaces shall be installed in accordance with s. ILHR 21.30 (9).

(14) **CORBELING.** Unless designed through structural analysis, masonry chimneys shall not be corbeled from a

wall more than 6 inches nor shall a masonry chimney be corbeled from a wall less than 12 inches in nominal thickness unless it projects equally on each side of the wall. The corbeling shall not exceed one-inch projection for each brick course.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (6) and Table 21.29-1, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (intro.) and (12), cr. (5m), r. and recr. (6), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 21.30 Masonry chimneys. Masonry chimneys shall conform to the following provisions:

(1) **MATERIALS.** No masonry chimney shall rest upon wood. The foundation shall be designed and built in conformity with the requirements for foundations. Masonry chimney walls shall be at least 4 inches in nominal thickness. Hollow cored masonry units may be used to meet the 4 inch nominal thickness requirement.

(2) **FLUE SIZE.** Chimney flues for appliances shall be at least equal in area to that of the area of the connector from the appliance.

(3) **MULTIPLE FLUE SEPARATION.** When more than one flue is contained in the same chimney, a masonry separation of at least 4 inches nominal in thickness shall be provided between the individual flues. The joints of adjacent flue linings shall be staggered by at least 7 inches.

(4) **CORBELING.** Unless designed through structural analysis, masonry chimneys shall not be corbeled from a wall more than 6 inches nor shall a masonry chimney be corbeled from a wall less than 12 inches in nominal thickness unless it projects equally on each side of the wall. The corbeling shall not exceed one-inch projection for each brick course.

(5) **INLETS.** Inlets to masonry chimneys shall enter the side and be provided with thimbles. Thimbles shall be at least No. 24 manufacturer's standard gauge (0.024 inch) or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick, refractory material. Each chimney shall have an inlet installed at the time of construction.

(6) **CLEAN-OUT OPENING.** Every masonry chimney shall be provided with a clean-out opening at the base. Such openings shall be equipped with metal doors and frames arranged to remain closed when not in use. Clean-out openings shall be located below the lowest inlet to the flue.

(7) **FLUE LINERS.** (a) Masonry chimneys shall be lined with fireclay flue lining at least $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick, vitrified clay, sewer pipe or with material that will resist corrosion, softening or cracking from flue gases at temperatures up to 1800° F. Flue liners shall commence at the chimney footing.

(b) All flue liners shall be laid in a full mortar bed.

(c) Variations in inside and outside dimensions shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch for clay flue liners.

(8) **CHIMNEY CAPS.** Chimneys shall be provided with precast or cast-in-place concrete chimney caps. Chimney caps shall have a minimum thickness of 2 inches, shall slope

outwards away from the flue, and shall provide a one-inch overhang and drip edge on all sides. A slip joint shall be installed between the flue and the cap. The slip joint shall be filled with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch felt or similar material and shall be caulked with high-temperature caulk or similar material to prevent water infiltration.

(9) **CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES.** (a) The minimum clearance between combustibles and masonry chimneys which have any portion located within the exterior wall of the dwelling shall be 2 inches. The minimum clearance between combustibles and masonry chimneys which have all parts completely outside the dwelling, exclusive of soffit or cornice areas, shall be one inch.

(b) Except as required under pars. (c) and (d), the clearance spaces shall remain completely open.

(c) The clearance spaces between chimneys and wood joists, beams, headers or other structural members which form floors or ceilings shall be firestopped with galvanized steel, at least 26 gage thick or with noncombustible sheet material not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

(d) Noncombustible material shall be used to prevent entry of debris into the clearance spaces.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (8), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr. (8) and (9); Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 21.32 Factory-built fireplaces. Factory-built fireplaces consisting of a fire chamber assembly, one or more chimney sections, a roof assembly and other parts shall be tested and listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(1) **FIREPLACE ASSEMBLY AND MAINTENANCE.** The fireplace assembly shall be erected and maintained in accordance with the conditions of the listing.

(a) All joints between the wall or decorative facing material and the fireplace unit shall be completely sealed, firestopped or draft-stopped with a noncombustible caulk or equivalent.

(b) Doors installed on factory built fireplaces shall conform with the terms of the listing and the manufacturers installation instructions for the fireplace unit.

(2) **DISTANCE FROM COMBUSTIBLES.** Portions of the manufactured chimney extending through combustible floors or roof/ceiling assemblies shall be installed in accordance with the distances listed on the chimney in order to prevent contact with combustible materials.

(3) **HEARTH EXTENSIONS.** Hearth extensions shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's listing. Where no hearth extension is specified in the listing, a hearth extension shall be provided in accordance with s. ILHR 21.29 (6).

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; renum. from Ind 21.30 and r. and recr. (3), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; cr. (1) (a) and (b), am. (3) and Table 21.32-1, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Chapter ILHR 22

ENERGY CONSERVATION

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Note: Chapter Ind 22 was renumbered to be chapter ILHR 22, Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

Subchapter I — Scope and Purpose

ILHR 22.01 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all newly constructed conventional and manufactured one- and 2-family dwellings.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78.

ILHR 22.02 Purpose. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to provide design requirements which will improve the utilization of energy in one- and 2-family dwellings as defined in s. ILHR 22.01, including minimum requirements for materials and methods of construction and for heating, cooling and air conditioning equipment and systems.

(2) The requirements of this chapter are intended to be flexible and to permit the use of innovative approaches and techniques to achieve effective utilization of energy.

(3) The requirements of this chapter are not intended to conflict with any safety or health requirements. Where such conflict occurs, the safety and health requirements shall govern.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78.

Subchapter III — Design Criteria For Dwellings Which Use Fuels Other Than Electricity For Space Heating

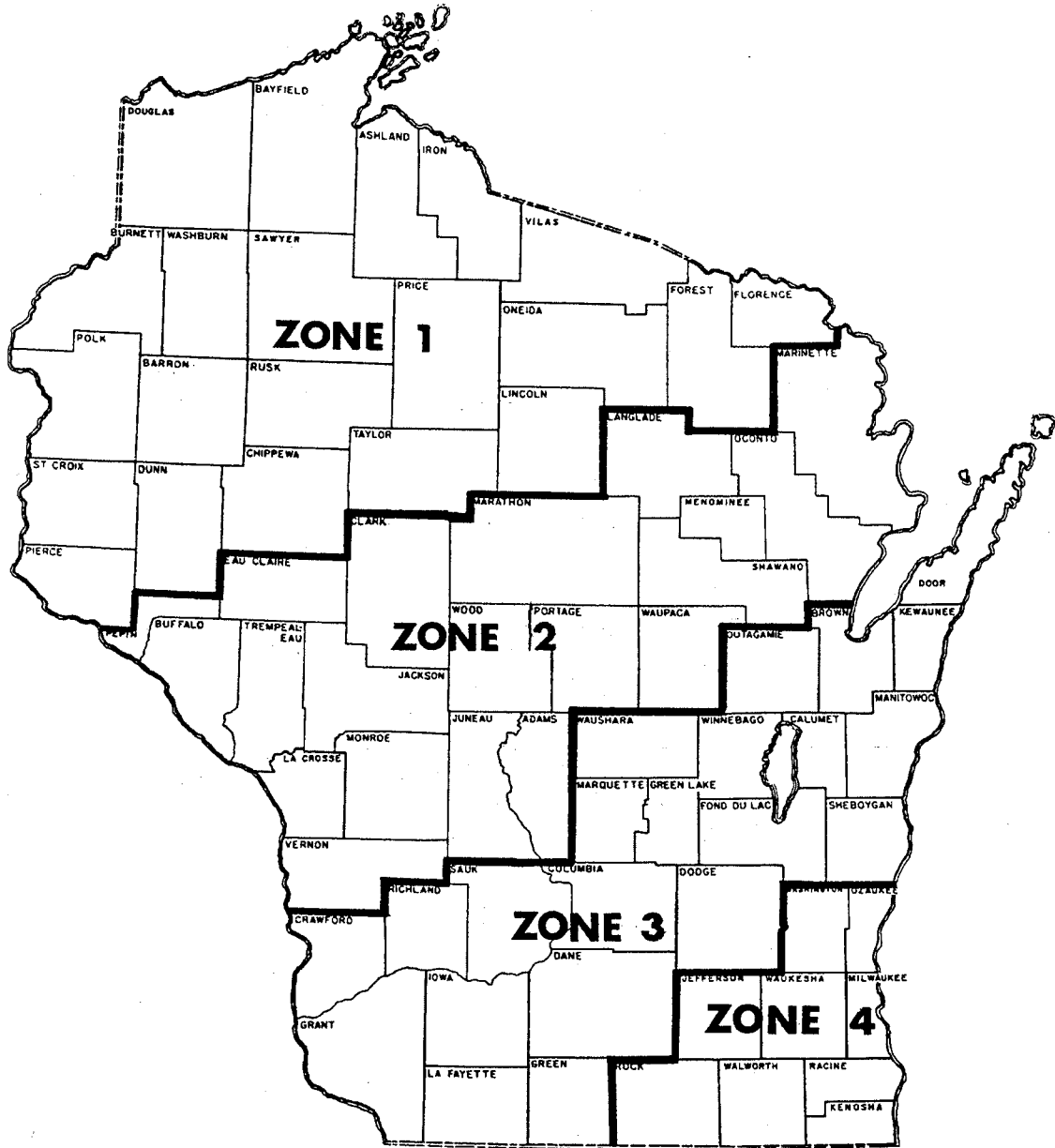
ILHR 22.04 Indoor and outdoor temperatures. The indoor temperatures listed in Table 22.04-A and the outdoor temperatures listed in Table 22.04-B shall be used to determine the total building heat loss or heat gain and to select the size of the heating or cooling equipment which is installed in dwellings which are not electrically heated.

TABLE 22.04-A
INDOOR DESIGN TEMPERATURES

Season	Temperature
Winter	
All areas except nonhabitable basement areas	70° F
Unheated nonhabitable basement areas only	45° F
Summer	
All areas	78° F

TABLE 22.04-B

OUTDOOR DESIGN CONDITIONS



Zone 1	-25° below zero F
Zone 2	-20° below zero F
Zone 3	-15° below zero F
Zone 4	-10° below zero F

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; am. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; r. and recr. Table 22.04-A, Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 22.05 Moisture control for non-electrically heated dwellings. The provisions of this section for moisture control shall apply to non-electrically heated dwellings.

(1) **VAPOR RETARDERS.** (a) Where thermal insulation is used, a vapor retarder shall be installed. The vapor retarder shall be installed on the interior side of the insula-
Register, November, 1995, No. 479

tion, facing the heated interior, and behind the interior finish at the wall, ceiling and roof/ceiling assemblies.

(b) The vapor retarder shall cover the exposed insulation and the interior face of studs, joists and rafters. The vapor retarder shall be continuous in all areas except the box sill.

(c) A vapor retarder shall be provided under the slab or under the base course of slab and basement floors, and around the exterior insulation installed around ducts in

unheated areas. A vapor retarder shall be provided over crawl space floors in accordance with s. ILHR 21.05 (4).

(d) The transmission rate of the vapor retarder shall not exceed one perm.

Note: Tongue-and-groove plywood may serve as the required vapor retarder where the transmission rate of the plywood does not exceed one perm.

(2) **RELATIVE HUMIDITY.** Where a power humidifier is installed, the humidifier shall be equipped with a control to regulate the relative humidity.

(3) **VENTILATION.** (a) *Attics.* Ventilation shall be provided above the ceiling or attic insulation. At least 50% of the net free ventilating area shall be distributed at the low sides of the roof. The remainder of the net free ventilating area shall be distributed in the upper one-half of the roof or attic area.

1. If more than 50%, but less than 75% of the net free ventilating area is provided at the low sides of the roof, the total net free ventilating area shall be a minimum of 1/300 of the horizontal area of the ceiling.

2. If 75% or more of the net free ventilating area is provided at the low sides of the roof, the total net free ventilating area shall be at least 1/150 of the horizontal area of the ceiling.

3. The ventilation space above any non-rigid insulation in a cathedral ceiling assembly shall be at least one inch in height.

(b) *Crawl spaces.* Ventilation shall be provided in crawl spaces which are outside the thermal envelope. The area of ventilation shall be at least 1/1500 of the floor space. At least 50% of the ventilating area shall be provided at opposite sides of the crawl space or as far apart as possible.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; cr. (intro.), r. and recr. (3), Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; am. (1), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (1), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (1) (c), r. and recr. (3) (a), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

Subchapter IV — Thermal Envelope Requirements For Dwellings Which Use Fuels Other Than Electricity For Space Heating

ILHR 22.06 Insulation standards for non-electrically heated dwellings. The thermal envelope of dwellings which are not electrically heated shall be insulated to meet the requirements of sub. (1) or (2).

Note: If the office of state planning and energy certifies that there is a shortage of insulating materials that are routinely used in construction of one- and 2-family dwellings, the department will modify the requirements of s. ILHR 22.06 in accordance with the available supply of insulating material, with an emergency rule. When the office of state planning and energy certifies that shortages have been remedied, the department will reinstate the requirements of s. ILHR 22.06.

(1) **COMPONENT METHOD.** Each component of the thermal envelope shall meet the performance values specified in Table 22.06.

TABLE 22.06
INSULATION STANDARDS FOR
NONELECTRICALLY HEATED DWELLINGS

Component of Thermal Envelope	Maximum Overall Thermal Transmittance, U_o
Roof/Ceiling ^a .....	.029
Walls:	
Exterior walls above the foundation wall ^b .....	.12
Foundation walls above-grade 25% or less of the foundation wall exposed .....	.25
More than 25% of the foundation wall exposed:	
Area equal to 25% of the foundation wall .....	.12
Remaining portion .....	.20
Below-grade walls ^c .....	.12
Floors:	
Slab-on-grade ^d .....	.11
Over unconditioned spaces ^e .....	.09

^a Roof/ceiling assemblies include attic access panels and skylights.

^b Includes box sill, windows and doors.

^c The thermal transmittance value applies to the surface area which extends from grade to 3 feet below grade, or to the top of the footing, whichever is less. The insulation type shall be suitable for the below-grade application.

^d The thermal transmittance value applies to a surface area which extends from the top of a slab to 48 inches vertically downward or horizontally or a combination thereof with a total dimension of 48 inches.

^e Includes unheated crawl spaces, basements, garages and other spaces outside of the thermal envelope.

(2) **SYSTEM DESIGN.** The overall thermal transmittance or U_o for any one component (such as wall, roof/ceiling or floor) may be increased and the U_o for other components decreased provided that the overall heat loss for the entire building enclosure does not exceed the total heat loss resulting from complying with sub. (1).

(3) **ACCURACY OF CALCULATIONS.** (a) The thermal transmittance (U_o) values and building dimensions used in heat gain or loss calculations shall have a minimum decimal accuracy of 3 places rounded to 2, except that the U_o values used for calculating ceiling transmission shall have a minimum decimal accuracy of 4 places rounded to 3.

(b) The thermal resistance or thermal transmittance values used in heat gain or loss calculations shall be those given in the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals or shall be substantiated by the submittal of test data from an independent laboratory that verifies the claimed thermal resistance for the specific application of the product.

Note: See Appendix for a table of R-values reprinted from the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; r. (5) and (6) eff. 3-31-79 and cr. (5a) and (6a), eff. 4-1-79; r. (6a), eff. 3-31-80 and cr. (6b), eff. 4-1-80; am. (intro.), renum. (5a) and (6b) to be (5) and (6) and am., Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; am. (9), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (intro.), r. and recr. (1), r. (2) to (8), renum. (9) and (10) to be (2) and (3) (a) and am. (2), cr. Table 22.06 and (3) (b), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 22.07 Air leakage. Provisions for the limitation of air leakage in dwellings which are not electrically heated shall be made in accordance with this section.

(1) **GENERAL.** All windows and doors shall be constructed and installed to minimize air leakage.

(2) **DOORS AND WINDOWS.** Manufactured windows shall be constructed and installed to limit infiltration to .5 cubic feet per minute per foot of sash crack. The air infiltration

ILHR 22.07

rate of sliding glass doors shall not exceed .5 cubic feet per minute per square foot of door area. The air infiltration rate for swinging doors shall not exceed 1.25 cubic feet per minute per square foot of door area.

Note: The department will recognize windows and doors tested in conformance with ASTM E-283, Standard Method of Test for Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Curtain Walls and Doors.

(3) **EXTERIOR OPENINGS.** Exterior joints around windows and door frames; between wall cavities and window or door frames; between walls and foundations; between walls and roofs; between walls and floors; between separate wall panels; at penetrations of utility services through walls, floors and roofs; and all other openings in the exterior building envelope shall be caulked, gasketed, weatherstripped or otherwise sealed.

(4) **INTERIOR OPENINGS.** Openings through the top plate of frame walls shall be caulked, gasketed, packed with insulation, or otherwise sealed.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; cr. (intro.), Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87.

Subchapter V — Insulation and Infiltration Standards For Electrically Heated Dwellings

ILHR 22.08 Purpose and authority. The purpose of this subchapter is to provide design requirements to improve energy efficiency of conventionally built and manufactured one- and 2-family dwellings which use electricity for space heating as required by ss. 101.63 (1m) and 101.73 (1m), Stats.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87.

ILHR 22.085 Applications. (1) **NEW DWELLINGS.** The provisions of this subchapter shall apply to any new electrically heated dwelling or dwelling unit for which a uniform building permit was issued on or after January 1, 1987.

(2) **DWELLINGS EXISTING BEFORE DECEMBER 1, 1978.** The provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to any dwelling or dwelling unit for which a uniform building permit was issued before December 1, 1978, or to additions or alterations to such dwellings.

(3) **ADDITIONS TO DWELLINGS OR DWELLING UNITS.** (a) Additions to a dwelling or dwelling unit shall be constructed in compliance with the requirements of this subsection whenever one of the following conditions apply:

1. The uniform building permit for the original dwelling or dwelling unit was issued on or after January 1, 1987, and the dwelling or dwelling unit is electrically heated; or

2. The uniform building permit for the original dwelling or dwelling unit was issued on or after January 1, 1987, and the combined input capacity of permanently installed electrical space heating equipment of the original dwelling or dwelling unit and the new addition exceeds 3 kilowatts; or

3. The uniform building permit for the original dwelling or dwelling unit was issued on or after December 1, 1978, but before January 1, 1987, and the addition is provided with permanently installed electrical space heating equipment with an input capacity of 3 kilowatts of more.

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(b) An addition to a dwelling or dwelling unit to which one of the 3 conditions of par. (a) apply, shall be insulated to meet the requirements of s. ILHR 22.12 with one of the following methods.

1. The addition alone may be insulated in accordance with s. ILHR 22.12 (1) via the component method;

2. The addition alone may be insulated in accordance with s. ILHR 22.12 (2) via the system method; or

3. The entire dwelling, including the addition, may be insulated in accordance with s. ILHR 22.12 (2) via the system method.

(4) **ALTERATIONS TO DWELLINGS OR DWELLING UNITS CONSTRUCTED AFTER JANUARY 1, 1987.** (a) *Electrically heated dwellings or dwelling units.* Any alteration made to an electrically heated dwelling or dwelling unit for which a uniform building permit was issued on or after January 1, 1987 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter which are in effect at the time the permit for the alteration is issued.

(b) *Non-electrically heated dwellings and dwelling units.* 1. Whenever an alteration to a non-electrically heated dwelling or dwelling unit for which a uniform dwelling permit was issued on or after January 1, 1987, results in the addition of permanently installed space heating equipment so that the combined input capacity of all sources of permanently installed electrical space heating equipment in the dwelling or dwelling unit exceeds 3 kilowatts, the alteration shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter which are in effect at the time that the permit for the alteration is issued.

2. Alterations which do not result in an increase in the electric space heating input capacity to over 3 kilowatts, shall be made in compliance with the provisions of subchs. III and IV which are in effect at the time the permit for alterations is issued.

(5) **ALTERATIONS TO DWELLINGS OR DWELLING UNITS CONSTRUCTED AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1978, BUT BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1987.** Any alteration which is made to a dwelling or dwelling unit for which a uniform building permit was issued on or after December 1, 1978, but before January 1, 1987, shall be made in compliance with the requirements for non-electrically heated dwellings specified in this chapter which are in effect at the time the permit for the alteration is issued.

Note: The intent of this subsection is to assure that a dwelling which is built in accordance with this code continues to meet minimum health, safety and energy conservation standards whenever additions and alterations are made to the dwelling. It is not the intent of this section however, to require additional modifications beyond those necessary to achieve the intended alteration or addition. For example, if a window is being replaced, the replacement window must meet the infiltration and thermal transmission requirements of the current code. If new windows are to be cut into the exterior wall, the new windows must meet code requirements and, because insulation had to be removed from the wall to put in the windows, the insulation requirements of the current code must be met by using either the component or system method. As another example, when electric heat is added to the basement area and the walls are not to be altered, insulation does not have to be installed. If insulation is removed from the basement ceiling, however, to create a heated basement, the insulation requirements of the current code must be met by the component or system method.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87.

ILHR 22.09 Accuracy of calculations. (1) The thermal transmittance values used in heat gain or loss calculations shall have a minimum decimal accuracy of 4 places, rounded to 3.

(2) The thermal resistance or thermal transmittance values used in heat gain or loss calculations shall be those given in the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals or shall be substantiated by the submittal of test data from an independent laboratory that verifies the claimed thermal resistance for the specific application of the product.

Note: See the Appendix for a table of R-values reprinted from the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; r. and recr. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 22.10 Indoor and outdoor temperatures. The indoor temperatures listed in Table 22.10-A and the outdoor temperatures listed in Table 22.04-B shall be used to determine the total building heat loss or gain and to select the size of the heating or cooling equipment which is installed in electrically heated dwellings in accordance with s. ILHR 22.15.

TABLE 22.10-A

INDOOR DESIGN TEMPERATURES

Season	Temperature
Winter	
All areas except nonhabitable basement areas	70° F
Unheated nonhabitable basement areas only	45° F
Summer	
All areas	78° F

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; r. and recr. Table 22.10-A, Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 22.11 Moisture control for electrically heated dwellings. Provisions for the control of moisture in electrically heated dwellings shall be made in accordance with this section.

(1) **VAPOR RETARDERS.** (a) A vapor retarder shall be installed to prevent water vapor from condensing within the insulated cavity. The vapor retarder shall be installed on the interior side of the insulation, facing the heated interior, and behind the interior finish at the wall, ceiling and roof/ceiling assemblies.

(b) The vapor retarder shall cover the exposed insulation and the interior face of studs, joists and rafters. All joints in the vapor retarder shall be overlapped and secured or sealed. Rips and punctures in the vapor retarder shall be patched with vapor retarder materials and taped or sealed. Openings in the vapor retarder around electrical boxes and other utility services shall be taped or sealed.

(c) A vapor retarder shall be provided under the slab or under the base course of slab and basement floors and around the exterior insulation installed around ducts in unheated areas. A vapor retarder shall be provided over crawl space floors in accordance with s. ILHR 21.05 (4).

(d) The transmission rate of the vapor retarder shall not exceed 0.1 perm.

(2) **RELATIVE HUMIDITY.** Where a power humidifier is installed, the equipment shall be provided with a control to regulate the relative humidity.

(3) **VENTILATION.** (a) *Attics.* Ventilation above the ceiling/attic insulation shall be provided.

1. The free ventilating area shall be at least 1/300 of the horizontal area of the ceiling. At least 50% of the required free ventilating area shall be distributed at the low sides of the roof, the remainder of the vents shall be provided in the upper one-half of the roof or attic area.

2. If all the ventilating area is provided at one level, then the ventilating area shall be at least 1/150 of the horizontal area of the ceiling.

3. The ventilation space above any non-rigid insulation in a cathedral ceiling assembly shall be at least one inch in height.

(b) *Crawl spaces.* Ventilation shall be provided in crawl spaces which are outside the thermal envelope. The area of ventilation shall be at least 1/1500 of the floor space. At least 50% of the ventilating area shall be provided at opposite sides of the crawl space or as far apart as possible.

(c) *Clothes dryers.* If clothes dryers are provided, the dryers shall be vented to the outside of the building. The dryer vents may not terminate in an attic space or crawl space or basement.

(4) **AIR QUALITY.** (a) *General.* All electrically heated dwellings shall be provided with mechanical ventilation equipment.

1. The equipment shall be capable of providing 0.5 air changes per hour upon demand to the living space within the thermal envelope, or shall be capable of providing 0.5 air changes per hour to individual rooms of the living area during periods of occupancy.

2. The mechanical ventilation equipment may consist of one or more exhaust fans.

3. The air intakes may be operable windows or dampered openings.

4. All exhaust vents shall terminate outside the building.

5. Habitable spaces within basements shall be considered to be part of the living space.

(b) *Dwellings with combustion appliances and high ventilation rates.* Dwellings which are provided with gas-fired, oil-fired, solid fuel burning appliances or fireplaces and are also provided with mechanical ventilation systems capable of providing one air change per hour or more to the living space shall be provided with dampered outside air intakes.

Note 1: Residences with low levels of infiltration or occupants who smoke or situations which release pollutants or large quantities of moisture to the air may require a more extensive mechanical system or a greater number of air changes to assure a sufficient level of air quality.

Note 2: Information on ventilation capacity calculations is contained in the energy worksheet.

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Note 3: An example of the energy worksheet is contained in the appendix.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; r. and recr. (1), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (1) (c), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 22.12 Insulation standards. Electrically heated dwellings shall be insulated to meet the requirements specified in sub. (1) or (2).

(1) **COMPONENT METHOD.** Each component of the thermal envelope of an electrically heated dwelling shall meet the thermal performance values specified in Table 22.12-1.

Note: Additional explanatory material is contained in the appendix.

TABLE 22.12-1

INSULATION STANDARDS FOR ELECTRICALLY HEATED DWELLINGS

Component of Thermal Envelope	Maximum Overall Thermal Transmittances, U_o
Roof-Ceiling ^a	0.020
Walls:	
above grade ^b	0.080
below grade ^c	0.100
Floors:	
slab-on-grade ^d	0.100
over unconditioned spaces ^e	0.055

^a Roof-ceiling assemblies include attic access panels and skylites.

^b Walls include box sills, windows, doors, and those portions of the foundation wall above grade.

^c The thermal transmittance value applies to the surface area which extends from grade to the top of the footing. If insulation is to be applied to the exterior of the wall below grade, the insulation shall be a type suitable for this application.

^d The thermal transmittance value applies to a surface area which extends from the top of a slab to 48 inches vertically downward or horizontally or a combination thereof with a total dimension of 48 inches.

^e Includes unheated crawl spaces, basements, garages and other spaces outside of the thermal envelope.

(2) **SYSTEM METHOD.** The overall thermal transmittance for any component of an electrically heated dwelling specified in sub. (1) may be exceeded if the calculated heat loss or gain for the entire thermal envelope does not exceed the total heat loss or gain calculated using the maximum overall thermal transmittances for all the components as specified in sub. (1).

Note: Additional explanatory material and examples of some methods which may be used to meet these requirements are contained in the appendix.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No 367, eff. 1-1-87.

ILHR 22.13 Infiltration control for electrically heated dwellings. Provisions for the limitation of infiltration in electrically heated dwellings shall be made in accordance with this section.

(1) **GENERAL.** Windows and door assemblies and other portions of the thermal envelope shall be constructed and installed to minimize infiltration.

(2) **WINDOWS AND DOORS.** Manufactured windows and door assemblies which form a part of the thermal envelope of an electrically heated dwelling shall be constructed and installed to limit infiltration.

(a) **Windows.** Except as provided in par. (c), the air infiltration rate for manufactured windows of electrically Register, November, 1995, No. 479

heated dwellings may not exceed 0.20 cubic feet per minute per foot of sash crack.

(b) **Sliding doors.** Except as provided in par. (c), the air infiltration rate for manufactured sliding doors of electrically heated dwellings may not exceed 0.25 cubic feet per minute per square foot of door area.

(c) **Exception.** Windows with a maximum infiltration rate of 0.30 cubic feet per minute per foot of sash crack and sliding doors with a maximum infiltration rate of 0.30 cubic feet per minute per square foot of door area may be used in electrically heated dwellings where a blower door test, performed in accordance with sub. (4), indicates that the infiltration rate of the entire thermal envelope does not exceed 4.4 air changes per hour at 50 pascals (Pa) or does not exceed an equivalent leakage area (ELA) of 2 square inches per 100 square feet of above grade thermal envelope at 10 pascals (Pa).

(d) **Swinging doors.** The air infiltration rate for swinging door assemblies of electrically heated dwellings may not exceed 0.35 cubic feet per minute per square foot of door area.

Note: The department will allow the use of windows and doors meeting the requirements of this section when tested in accordance with ASTM E-283, Standard Method of Test for Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Curtain Walls and Doors.

(3) **EXTERIOR OPENINGS IN THE THERMAL ENVELOPE.** (a) **Sealing of openings.** Except as provided in par. (b) or as provided in par. (c), the following openings and all other similar openings in the thermal envelope shall be caulked, gasketed, weatherstripped, tightly packed with fiberglass, or otherwise sealed with a flexible material to limit air infiltration:

Note: Additional explanatory material is contained in the appendix.

1. At the junction of exterior walls and the roof, including but not limited to the joints between:

a. Double top plates; and

b. The top plate and the siding or exterior finish, where extruded polystyrene is not placed behind the siding or exterior finish.

2. Between exterior walls and floors, including but not limited to the joints between:

a. The subfloor and the exterior header joist;

Note: The header joist is also known as a band joist or a skirt.

b. The top plates of the exterior wall and the header joists of floors placed on wall;

c. The subfloor and bottom plates of exterior walls; and

d. The joints between double top plates or double bottom plates of exterior walls.

3. Between floors and foundation walls, including but not limited to the joints between:

a. The foundation and sill plate and between the sill plate and floor joist header; or

b. The foundation and floor joist header; and

c. Floor joist header and the subfloor.

4. Between exterior frame walls placed on foundations, including but not limited to the joint between foundation and sill plate and the joint between double bottom plates.

5. At openings in exterior walls, including but not limited to the joints between:

- a. Window headers and top wall plates;
- b. Window headers and plates at the heads of windows and doors;
- c. Plates and window sills;
- d. Plate and window frame;
- e. Separate wall panels;
- f. Siding or exterior finish joints at cantilevered floors, bay windows and at soffits; and
- g. Siding and foundation where no sheathing is provided behind the siding.

6. At joints around window and door assemblies in the thermal envelope, including but not limited to the joints between:

- a. Window and door assemblies and the wall framing;
- b. Window and door assemblies and the exterior siding or finish; and
- c. Door thresholds and the subfloor.

7. At the joint between the foundation wall and the sill plate or joist header of a floor, or between the foundation wall and the bottom plate of a wall.

8. At penetrations through the thermal envelope at walls, floors and ceilings or insulated roof assemblies, including but not limited to:

- a. Piping;
- b. Hose bibbs;
- c. Plumbing vent stacks;
- d. Electrical wiring;
- e. Chimney or vent penetrations;
- f. Dryer vents;
- g. Bathroom vents;
- h. Kitchen vents;
- i. Telephone wire entrances;
- j. Through-the-wall air conditioners;
- k. Refrigeration lines;
- l. Air vents and inlets; and
- m. Recessed light fixtures.

9. Attic access panels in the thermal envelope shall be weatherstripped or otherwise sealed.

10. Air exhaust or intake openings shall be provided with back draft dampers or automatic dampers to limit air leakage.

11. All receptacles, switches or other electric boxes which are set into the vapor barrier or infiltration barrier shall be gasketed or otherwise sealed to limit infiltration. Insulation shall be placed behind all electric boxes and around wires in cavities of the thermal envelope.

12. Fireplaces shall be provided with:

a. Closable metal or glass doors covering the opening of the firebox;

b. A combustion air intake to draw air from the outside of the building directly into the firebox. The air intake shall be at least 6 square inches in area, or more if required by the manufacturers listing or installation instructions. The air intake shall be equipped with an accessible manual or automatic back draft damper; and

c. A flue damper with an accessible control.

(b) *Exception.* The sealing of any or all of the openings as specified in par. (a) 1. through 5. may be omitted if the openings are covered by an infiltration barrier installed as specified in this paragraph.

1. The infiltration barrier shall be installed on the exterior side of the insulation of the thermal envelope.

2. The infiltration barrier shall form a continuous surface over the walls of the building, extending from the bearing points of the roof to the top of the foundation.

3. All seams, joints, tears and punctures shall be sealed.

Note: Infiltration barriers include spun-bonded polyolefin sheets and tongue and groove extruded polystyrene.

(c) *Exception.* The sealing of any or all of the openings specified in par. (a) 1. through 5. may be omitted if a blower door test is performed in accordance with sub. (4) and the test indicates that the infiltration rate of the entire thermal envelope does not exceed 4.4 air changes per hour at 50 pascals (Pa) or does not exceed air equivalent leakage area (ELA) of 2 square inches per 100 square feet of above grade thermal envelope at 10 pascals (Pa).

(4) **BLOWER DOOR TESTING PROCEDURE.** Blower door tests which are performed to meet the requirements of sub. (2) (c) or (3) (c) shall be performed in accordance with this subsection:

(a) The test shall be performed in accordance with ASTM E-779, "Standard Practice for Measuring Air Leakage by the Fan Pressurization Method".

Note: ASTM is an acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials. Copies of ASTM Standards may be purchased from the ASTM Publications Sales Department, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

(b) The blower door test may not be conducted when the wind speed exceeds 10 miles per hour (mph).

(c) The results of the test shall be provided to the purchaser.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; am. (4) (a), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89.

**Subchapter VI —
Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment
and Systems**

ILHR 22.14 Scope. This subchapter shall apply to all newly constructed conventional and manufactured one- and 2-family dwellings.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87.

ILHR 22.15 Selection of equipment. (1) GENERAL. Except as provided in sub. (2), the output capacity of the mechanical heating, cooling and air conditioning equipment shall not exceed the calculated heating load and cooling load by more than 15%, except to satisfy the next closest manufacturer's nominal size.

(2) WATER HEATERS USED FOR SPACE HEATING. The output capacity of water heaters that are used for simultaneous space and domestic water heating shall exceed the calculated space heating load by at least 43%, but by no more than 49%. Other sizing methods may be used if approved by the department for water heaters providing simultaneous space and domestic water heating.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; renum. from ILHR 22.08, Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; am. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 22.16 Temperature control. At least one thermostat for regulating the temperature of the space shall be provided for each separate system. Thermostats used to control the heating system may also be used to control the cooling system.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; renum. from ILHR 22.09, Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87.

ILHR 22.17 Zone control. Each heating and cooling system shall be provided with an automatic or manually controlled damper or valve to shut off or reduce the heating or cooling to each zone or floor and to each room.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; renum. from ILHR 22.10, Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87.

ILHR 22.18 Duct and pipe insulation. (1) DUCT INSULATION. All duct systems exposed to unheated spaces shall be insulated with materials having a minimum thermal resistance of $R = 5$.

(2) PIPE INSULATION. All heating pipes in unheated spaces and all cooling pipes in conditioned spaces shall be insulated with at least one inch of insulation. A vapor barrier on the exposed side of the insulation shall be provided on cooling pipes to prevent condensation. Pipes installed within heating and air conditioning equipment, installed in conditioned spaces, are not required to be insulated.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; renum. from ILHR 22.11, Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87.

ILHR 22.19 Equipment efficiencies. History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; renum. from ILHR 22.12 and r. and recr. (1) (a) and (2), Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; r. Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 22.20 Electronic ignition and automatic flue dampering. History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 4-1-79; renum. from ILHR 22.13 and am. Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; r. and recr. (intro.), renum. (1) to (4) to be (1) (a) to (d), cr. (1) (intro.), (2) to (4), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r., Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

**Subchapter VII —
Buildings Utilizing Solar, Wind Or Other
Nondepletable Energy Sources**

ILHR 22.21 Innovative designs. Any innovative building or system design, or a design which utilizes solar, geothermal, wind or other nondepletable energy sources will be accepted by the department provided the design utilizes less depletable energy than determined through the accepted practice method or the system design method.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; renum. from ILHR 22.14, Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; r. (2), renum. from ILHR 22.22 (1), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 22.22 Documentation. Proposed alternative designs shall be accompanied with an energy analysis comparing the energy utilized by the proposed design with the energy used by a design complying with subch. IV or V.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 12-1-78; renum. from ILHR 22.15, Register, July, 1986, No. 367, eff. 1-1-87; renum. from ILHR 22.23, Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Chapter ILHR 23

HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING

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Note: Chapter Ind 23 was renumbered to be chapter ILHR 23, Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

Subchapter I — Scope

ILHR 23.01 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the design, installation and construction of all heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems in dwellings covered by this code.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

Subchapter II — Design

ILHR 23.02 Design. Every dwelling shall be equipped with a heating system designed in accordance with this section. Heating equipment requirements may be waived for recreational dwellings used only during the non-heating season. Where a cooling system is provided, the cooling requirements of this section shall be met.

(1) **HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM DESIGN.** Indoor and outdoor design temperatures shall be selected from s. ILHR 22.04 or 22.10. The heating and cooling systems shall be designed to maintain the indoor design temperature at outdoor design conditions. When requested, room-by-room heat loss and heat gain calculations shall be furnished.

(2) **DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.** Distribution systems shall be sized and located to satisfy the heating and cooling loads of each conditioned space. When requested, a layout of the distribution system shall be furnished to show that the system meets the requirements of this code.

(3) **VENTILATION.** (a) *General.* Mechanical ventilation systems shall be balanced. Infiltration may not be considered as make-up air for balancing purposes. All exhaust vents shall terminate outside the structure.

(b) *Habitable rooms.* Habitable rooms without openable windows shall be provided with a balanced mechanical

ventilation system producing one air change per hour of fresh outside air while the room is occupied.

(c) *Rooms with toilets, tubs or showers.* Any room with a toilet, tub or shower shall be provided with exhaust ventilation capable of exhausting 50 cubic feet per minute on an intermittent basis or 20 cubic feet per minute on a continuous basis.

Note: The department will accept designs which meet the Air Conditioning Contractors of America manual; the Mechanical Contractors Association manual; and the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association standards for heating and air conditioning systems for one- and 2-family dwellings.

(4) **CONTROLS.** The temperature rise through the equipment shall not exceed 100° F unless listed. Controls shall be provided to maintain the inside temperature. Where forced, warm-air systems are used, controls shall be installed to control air movement.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (3), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr. (3), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

Subchapter III — Heating Equipment

ILHR 23.03 Selection of equipment. All heating and central cooling equipment shall be selected on the basis of air-handling capacity, pumping capacity, and thermal capacity to handle the calculated design heating or cooling load.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 23.04 Types of equipment. All heat producing appliances and cooling appliances shall be listed by a testing agency acceptable to the department. The clearances from combustible materials in Tables 23.04-A and 23.04-B shall apply unless otherwise shown on listed appliances.

Note: The following agencies are acceptable to the department: The American Gas Association (AGA), Underwriter's Laboratories (UL), PFS Corporation, Warnock Hersey International, ETL Testing Laboratories, and other testing agencies approved per s. ILHR 20.18.

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TABLE 23.04-A
STANDARD INSTALLATION CLEARANCES (INCHES) FOR HEAT-PRODUCING APPLIANCES

Residential Type Appliances for Installation in Rooms Which are Large (See Note 2)		Appliance ¹					
		Above Top of Casing or Appliance	From Top and Sides of Warm- Air Bonnet or Plenum	From Front See Note 3	From Back	From Sides	
Boilers and Water Heaters							
Automatic Oil							
Steam Boilers - 15 psi	or	6	—	24	6	6	
Water Boilers - 250° F	Comb. Gas-Oil						
Water Heaters - 200° F	Automatic Gas	6	18	6	6		
All Water Walls or Jacketed	Electric	6	—	18	6	6	
Furnaces - Central							
Gravity, Upflow, Downflow, Horizontal and Duct, Warm-Air - 250° F	Automatic Oil or Comb. Gas-Oil	6 ⁴	6 ⁴	24	6	6	
	Automatic Gas	6 ⁴	6 ⁴	18	6	6	
	Electric	6 ⁴	6 ⁴	18	6	6	
Furnaces - Floor							
For Mounting in Combustible Floors	Automatic Oil or Comb. Gas-Oil	36	—	12	12	12	
	Automatic Gas	36	—	12	12	12	
	Electric	36	—	12	12	12	
Heat Exchanger							
Steam - 15 psi Max. Hot Water - 250° F Max.	—	1	1	1	1	1	
Room Heaters							
Circulating Type	Oil	36	—	24	12	12	
Vented or Unvented	Gas	36	—	24	12	12	
	Oil	36	—	36	36	36	
Radiant or Other Type	Gas	36	—	36	18	18	
Vented or Unvented	Gas with dbl metal or ceramic back	36	—	36	12	18	
Radiators							
Steam or Hot Water	Gas	36	—	6	6	6	
		See Note 5				Firing Side	Opp. Side
Ranges - Cooking Stoves	Oil	30	—	—	9	24	18
Vented or Unvented	Gas	30	—	—	6	6	6
	Electric	30	—	—	6		6
Clothes Dryers	Gas	6	—	24	6		6
Listed Types	Electric	6	—	24	0		0
Incinerators							
Residential Types	—	See Note 6					
		36	—	48	36		36

¹Standard clearances may be reduced by affording protection to combustible material in accordance with Table 23.04-B.

²Rooms which are large in comparison to the size of the appliance are those having a volume equal to at least 12 times the total volume of a furnace and at least 16 times the total volume of a boiler. If the actual ceiling height of a room is greater than 8 feet, the volume of a room should be figured on the basis of a ceiling height of 8 feet.

³The minimum dimension should be that necessary for servicing the appliance including access for cleaning and normal care, tube removal, etc.

⁴For a listed oil, combination gas-oil, gas, or electric furnace this dimension may be 2 inches if the furnace limit control cannot be set higher than 250° F or this dimension may be one inch if the limit control cannot be set higher than 200° F.

⁵To combustible material or metal cabinets. If the underside of such combustible material or metal cabinet is protected with asbestos millboard at least ¼-inch thick covered with sheet metal of not less than No. 28 gauge, the distance may be not less than 24 inches.

⁶Clearance above charging door should be not less than 48 inches.

TABLE 23.04-B
CLEARANCES, INCHES, WITH SPECIFIED FORMS OF PROTECTION*

Type of Protection Applied to the combustible material unless otherwise specified and covering all surfaces within the distance specified as the required clearance with no protection. Thicknesses are minimum.	Where required clearance with no protection is:											
	36 inches			18 inches			12 inches		9 inches		6 inches	
	Above	Sides & Rear	Vent Connector	Above	Sides & Rear	Vent Connector	Above	Rear	Vent Connector	Above	Rear	Vent Connector
(a) ½-in. insulating millboard** spaced out 1"***	30	18	30	15	9	12	9	6	6	3	2	3
(b) 28 gage sheet metal on ¼" insulating millboard**	24	18	24	12	9	12	9	6	4	3	2	2
(c) 28 gage sheet metal spaced out 1"***	18	12	18	9	6	9	6	4	4	2	2	2
(d) 28 gage sheet metal on " insulating millboard** spaced out 1"***	18	12	18	9	6	9	6	4	4	2	2	2
(e) ¼" insulated millboard** on 1" mineral wool batts reinforced with wire mesh or equivalent	18	12	18	6	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2
(f) 22 gage sheet metal on 1" mineral wool batts reinforced with wire or equivalent	18	12	12	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
(g) ¼" insulated millboard**	36	36	36	18	18	18	12	12	9	4	4	4

* All clearances shall be measured from the outer surface of the equipment to the combustible material disregarding any intervening protection applied to the combustible material.

** A factory fabricated board formed with noncombustible materials, normally fibers, and having a thermal conductivity in the range of 1 Btu inch per square foot per °F, or less.

*** Spacers shall be of noncombustible material.

(1) **FURNACES.** The input and output capacity of furnaces shall be listed on the nameplate. All nameplates shall show evidence that the equipment has been listed by a recognized testing laboratory.

(a) **Fuel supply.** Furnaces shall be fired with the fuel for which they have been approved, except as provided in par. (d). Fuels shall be supplied to the furnace in the volume and at the pressure required on the label.

(b) **Unvented furnaces and space heaters.** The use of unvented furnaces and space heaters fueled by natural gas, kerosene, alcohol or other fuel shall be prohibited due to concerns about oxygen depletion; contamination from carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, formaldehyde and other combustion related contaminants; and water vapor buildups.

(c) **Vented wall furnaces.** Vented wall furnaces shall not be equipped with duct extensions beyond the vertical and horizontal limits of the enclosure unless listed. Vented wall furnaces shall be located to prevent the restriction of air circulation by doors, projections, or other openings. Vented wall furnaces shall be provided with combustion air.

(d) **Conversion burners.** Conversion burners shall be listed by a recognized testing laboratory. The existing equipment shall be reconditioned and defective parts replaced before a conversion burner is installed. Conversion burners shall be installed in accordance with the installation instructions.

(e) **Location.** No space or water heating appliance shall be placed in a bedroom, bathroom, closet or garage unless listed for such installation. Appliances installed in garages shall have burners and burner ignition devices located at least 18 inches above the floor and be protected or

located so that the furnace is not subject to physical damage from a moving vehicle.

(2) **HEAT PUMP APPLIANCES.** (a) **Size.** Heat pump appliances shall be sized to provide control of the wet and dry bulb temperatures during cooling and maximum performance during heating. The heating balance point shall be considered to determine the outdoor temperature at which the heat pump must operate 100% of the time to offset the dwelling heat loss.

(b) **Auxiliary heaters.** Provisions for auxiliary heat to supplement the heat pump at outdoor temperatures below the balance point shall be provided. Auxiliary heaters shall be sized so that the heat pump auxiliary will offset the dwelling heat loss down to the heating design temperature.

(3) **BOILERS.** Boilers shall comply with chs. ILHR 41-42, Boiler and Pressure Vessels, ss. ILHR 41.10 and 41.42 through 41.45.

Note: The department will accept equipment listed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Underwriters' Laboratories, and the American Gas Association.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. (1) (b), and am. (4) (b), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; correction in (3) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7, Stats., Register, February, 1985, No. 350; am. (intro.) and Table 23.04-A, r. (4), renum. Figures to ILHR 23.045, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; correction in (3) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7, Stats., Register, January, 1989, No. 397; am. (intro.) and (1) (e), r. and recr. Table 23.04-B, Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 23.045 Solid-fuel-burning appliances. (1) **GENERAL.** Solid-fuel-burning appliances shall be installed as specified in this section unless the manufacturer or listing specifies the use of protection or clearances other than those specified in this section. All solid-fuel-burning appliances shall be tested and listed by an accepted testing agency.

ILHR 23.045

Note: Factory-built fireplaces shall comply with s. ILHR 21.32.

(2) LOCATION OF APPLIANCES. (a) *Servicing*. Every appliance shall be located to permit access to the appliance. Sufficient clearance shall be maintained around the equipment to permit cleaning of surfaces; the replacement of air filters, blowers, motors, controls and chimney connectors; the lubrication and servicing of moving parts; and the adjustment and servicing of stokers and appliance components.

(b) *Combustion air*. Solid-fuel-burning appliances shall not be installed in spaces where the volume of the room (measured in cubic feet) is less than 1/10th of the maximum input BTU rating of all the appliances located in the room, unless combustion air is provided by one of the following methods:

1. Air from inside the dwelling. The openings shall be provided to the equipment enclosure. One opening shall be located within 12 inches from the floor and one opening shall be located within 24 inches from the top of the room. Each opening shall provide a minimum area of one square inch per 1,000 BTU per hour input.

2. Air from outside the dwelling. Two openings shall be provided to the equipment enclosure. One opening shall be located within 12 inches from the floor and one opening shall be located within 24 inches from the top of the room. Each opening shall provide a minimum area of one square inch per 4,000 BTU per hour input.

3. Combustion air openings. Openings required for combustion air to solid-fuel-burning appliances shall be in addition to openings required for other appliances.

Note: Wood typically has a value of 8,600 BTU per pound.

4. Location. Combustion air openings shall not be located in a confined space in which a draft diverter or draft regulator is located.

(c) *Garages*. Solid-fuel-burning appliances shall not be installed in a garage unless listed for such use.

(3) CHIMNEYS. (a) Solid-fuel-burning appliances shall be connected to one of the following types of chimneys:

1. Factory-built chimneys or vents. A listed residential-type and building heating appliance chimney may be used with solid-fuel-burning appliances if the chimneys have been tested 3 times to a minimum flue gas temperature exposure of 2100°F, under the conditions specified by the listing agency, for at least 10 minutes each time.

2. Masonry chimneys. Masonry chimneys shall be constructed as specified in s. ILHR 21.30.

(b) Wood-burning equipment shall not be connected to a flue serving a fireplace or other equipment.

(c) The chimney shall be designed to create a natural draft to carry away the products of combustion or provision shall be made for mechanically maintaining constant updraft during equipment operation.

(d) A cleanout opening shall be provided.

(e) A listed, multifuel appliance may be vented into a single flue.

(4) CHIMNEY CONNECTORS. (a) All solid-fuel-burning appliances shall be connected to chimneys with factory-built chimney material, Type L vent material or steel pipe with minimum thicknesses as specified in Table 23.045-A.

TABLE 23.045-A

METAL THICKNESS FOR PIPE CONNECTORS

Diameter of Connector (inches)	Sheet Gage No.	Minimum Thickness (inches)
6 to 10	24	.023
over 10 to 16	22	.029
over 16	16	.056

(b) The required clearance to combustibles for chimney connectors shall be 18 inches. This clearance may be reduced in accordance with Table 23.045-B. The specified protection shall be applied to and cover all combustible material as specified in Figure 23.045-A.

(c) Connectors and chimneys for solid fuel-burning appliances shall be designed, located and installed to permit ready access for internal inspection and cleaning.

(d) 1. Chimney connectors shall have no more than two 90° elbows.

2. The horizontal length shall not exceed 75% of the total vertical height of the entire venting system measured from the appliance outlet.

3. The connector shall maintain a rise of at least ¼ inch per foot from the appliance outlet to the chimney inlet.

4. Connectors shall be securely supported and joints fastened with a minimum of 3 sheet metal screws or rivets.

5. Appliances used mainly for wood burning shall have the joints assembled so that the crimped end points towards the stove. Appliances burning coal shall have the joints assembled so that the crimped end points away from the appliance.

6. A connector to a masonry chimney shall extend through the wall to the innerface of the liner but not beyond.

7. The effective area of the connector shall not be less than the area of the appliance flue collar.

(e) No chimney connectors may pass through any floor, ceiling, window, door or combustible wall nor be concealed in any closet, attic or similar space. A connector may pass through a combustible wall if the connector is guarded at the point of passage by one of the following methods:

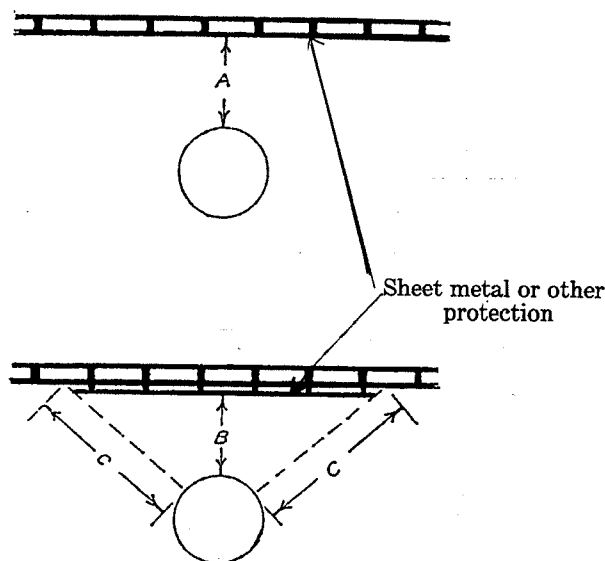
1. Metal ventilated thimble not less than 12 inches larger in diameter than the connector.

2. All combustible material in the wall is cut away from the connector a sufficient distance to provide the required 18-inch clearance. Any material used to close up such openings shall be noncombustible.

(f) A manual, cast iron damper to control draft shall be provided in the chimney connector. The damper shall not obstruct more than 80% of the connector area. Listed solid-fuel appliances whose listing prohibits the use of manual dampers in the connector shall not require a manual damper to be installed.

FIGURE 23.045-A

CONSTRUCTION USING COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL



"A" Equals the required clearance with no protection, specified in s. ILHR 23.045 (4) (b).

"B" Equals the reduced clearance permitted in accordance with Table 23.045-B. The wall protection should extend far enough in each direction to make 'C' equal to 'A'.

TABLE 23.045-B

CONNECTOR CLEARANCES WITH SPECIFIED FORMS OF PROTECTION^{1,2,3,4}

Type of Protection	Minimum Required Connector Clearances (inches)
0.013 in. (28 gage) sheet metal spaced out a minimum of one inch.	9
3/4 in. thick masonry wall spaced out a minimum of one inch and adequately tied to the wall being protected (see Note 4).	9
0.027 in. (22 gage) sheet metal on one-inch mineral wool batts reinforced with wire or equivalent spaced out a minimum of one inch.	3

¹ Spacers and ties shall be of noncombustible material.

² All methods of protection require adequate ventilation between protective material and adjacent combustible walls and ceilings.

³ Mineral wool batts (blanket or board) shall have a minimum density of 8 pounds per cubic foot and a minimum melting point of 1550° F.

⁴ If a single wall connector passes through the masonry wall there shall be at least 1/2 inch of open ventilated air space between the connector and the masonry.

(5) MOUNTING ON FLOORS. (a) Appliances shall be placed on surfaces as described in Table 23.045-C. Solid-fuel-burning appliances listed specifically for installation on a floor constructed of combustible material may be installed

in accordance with the terms of the listing and the manufacturer's instructions.

TABLE 23.045-C

FLOOR MOUNTINGS FOR SOLID FUEL-BURNING APPLIANCES

Kind of Appliance	Allowed Mounting
(1) All forced air and gravity furnaces, steam and water boilers. or	Floors of fire-resistive construction with noncombustible flooring and surface finish, or fire-resistive arches or slabs. This construction may not have combustible material against the underside. Such construction shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the appliance on all sides.
(2) Residential-type ranges, water heaters, fireplace stoves, room heaters and combination fireplace stove/room heaters, having less than 2 inches of ventilated open space beneath the fire chamber or base of the appliance.	These appliances shall not be placed on combustible floors.
(3) Residential-type ranges, water heaters, fireplace stoves, room heaters and combination fireplace stove/room heaters having legs or pedestals providing 2 to 6 inches of ventilated open space beneath the fire chamber or base of the appliance.	On combustible floors when such floors are protected by 4 inches of hollow masonry, laid to provide air circulation through the masonry layer. Such masonry shall be covered with 24 gage sheet metal. The required floor protection shall extend at least 18 inches on all sides of the appliance. Noncombustible floors shall extend at least 18 inches on all sides of the appliance.
(4) Residential-type ranges, water heaters, fireplace stoves, room heaters and combination fireplace stove/room heaters having legs or pedestals providing over 6 inches of ventilated open space beneath the fire chamber or base of the covered appliance.	On combustible floors when such floors are protected by closely spaced masonry units of brick, concrete or stone, which provide at least 2 inches of thickness. Such masonry shall be covered by or placed over a sheet of 24 gage sheet metal. The required floor protection shall extend at least 18 inches on all sides of the appliance. Noncombustible floors shall extend at least 18 inches on all sides of the appliance.

(6) CLEARANCES (a) Solid-fuel-burning appliances shall be installed with clearances not less than specified in Table 23.045-D.

1. Listed appliances exception. Listed appliances shall be installed in accordance with the terms of their listing if greater clearances other than those specified by Table 23.045-D are required in accordance with the listing.

2. Clearance with protection exception. Solid-fuel-burning appliances may be installed with reduced clearances provided the combustible material is protected as described in Table 23.045-E. The specified protection shall be applied to and cover all combustible material as specified in Figure 23.045-B.

TABLE 23.045-D

STANDARD CLEARANCES FOR
SOLID-FUEL-BURNING APPLIANCES

Type of Appliance	Above Top of Casing or Appliance, Above Top and Sides of Furnace Plenum or Bonnet (inches)	Minimum Standard Clearances (inches)		
		From Front	From Back	From Sides
Residential Appliances				
Steam Boilers - 15 psi				
Water Boilers - 250° F max.	6	48	6	6
Water Boilers - 200° F max.				
All Water Walled or Jacketed				
Furnaces				
Gravity and Forced Air	18	48	18	18
Room Heaters, Fireplace Stoves, Combinations	36	36	36	36
			Firing Side	Opp. Side
Ranges				
Lined Firechamber	30	36	24	18
Unlined Firechamber	30	36	36	18

TABLE 23.045-E

MINIMUM ALLOWABLE APPLIANCE CLEARANCE WITH PROTECTION^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

Type of Protection	Unprotected Clearances (inches) From Table 23.045-D									
	For Ceilings				For Walls					
	6	18	30	36	6	18	24	36	48	
3 1/2 in. thick masonry wall without ventilated air space	-	-	-	-	4	12	16	24	32	
1/2 in. thick noncombustible insulation board over 1 in. glass fiber or mineral wool batts without ventilated air space	4	12	20	24	3	9	12	18	24	
0.024 in. (24 gage) sheet metal over 1 in. glass fiber or mineral wool batts reinforced with wire, or equivalent, or rear face with ventilated air space	3	9	15	18	2	6	8	12	16	
3 1/2 in. thick masonry wall with ventilated air space	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	12	16	
0.024 in. (24 gage) sheet metal with ventilated air space	3	9	15	18	2	6	8	12	16	
1/2 in. thick noncombustible insulation board with ventilated air space	3	9	15	18	2	6	8	12	16	
0.024 in. (24 gage) sheet metal with ventilated air space over 0.024 in. (24 gage) sheet metal with ventilated air space	3	9	15	18	2	6	8	12	16	
1 in. glass fiber or mineral wool batts sandwiched between two sheets 0.024 in. (24 gage) sheet metal with ventilated air space	3	9	15	18	2	6	8	12	16	

- Spacers and ties shall be of noncombustible material. No spacers or ties shall be used directly behind appliance or conductor.
- With all clearance reduction systems using a ventilated air space, at least two sides of the protection shall be open to provide adequate air circulation. There shall be at least one inch between the clearance reduction system and combustible walls and ceilings.
- Mineral wool batts, blanket or board shall have a minimum density of 8 lb. per cubic foot and have a minimum melting point of 1,500°F.
- Insulation material used as part of a clearance reduction system shall have a thermal conductivity (k) of One (Btu) (in)/(Sq. ft.) (Hr.) (°F) or less. Insulation board shall be formed of noncombustible material.
- If a single wall connector passes through a masonry wall used as a wall shield, there shall be at least 1/2 inch of open, ventilated space between the connector and the masonry.
- Clearances in front of the loading door or ash removal door of the appliance shall not be reduced.

FIGURE 23.045-B

PROTECTION OF COMBUSTIBLE WALLS AND FLOORS

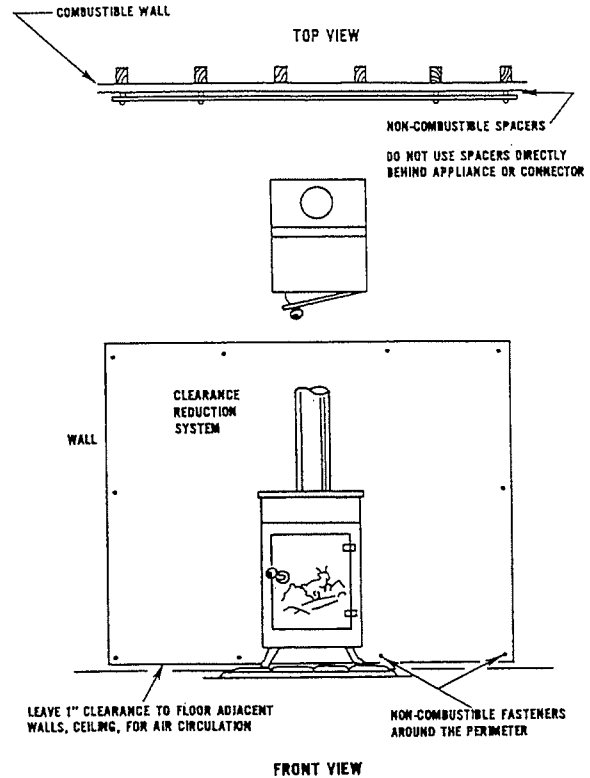
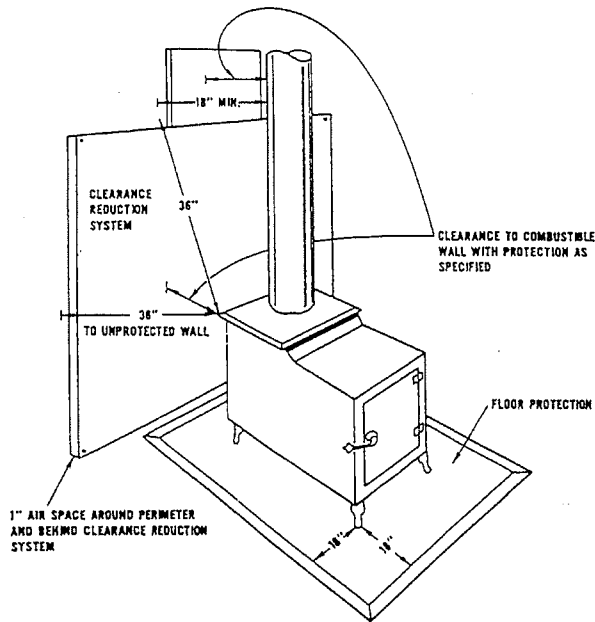


FIGURE 23.045-B (continued)



(7) **ACCESSORIES.** Accessories for solid fuel-burning appliances such as heat exchangers, stove mats, floor pad and protection shields, shall be listed and shall be installed in accordance with the terms of their listing.

(8) **SUPPLEMENTAL UNITS.** Supplemental solid-fuel-burning units connected to a furnace shall be connected to the warm air side of the furnace as illustrated in Figures 23.045-C to E.

(a) *Return air duct.* The area of the return air duct shall be at least equal to the area of the warm air supply duct. The return air duct shall be of the same material as specified for supply air ducts. Return air grilles shall not be located in bathrooms, kitchens, garages, utility spaces or in a confined space defined under s. ILHR 23.06 in which a draft diverter or draft regulator is located.

(b) *Blower.* The blower on the furnace shall maintain the manufacturer's specifications for cubic feet per minute air flow and static pressure when the supplemental unit is in operation.

(c) *Outside air intake.* The outside air intake shall be connected to the cold air return plenum of the furnace. A volume damper shall be placed in the duct for the fresh air intake.

FIGURE 23.045-C

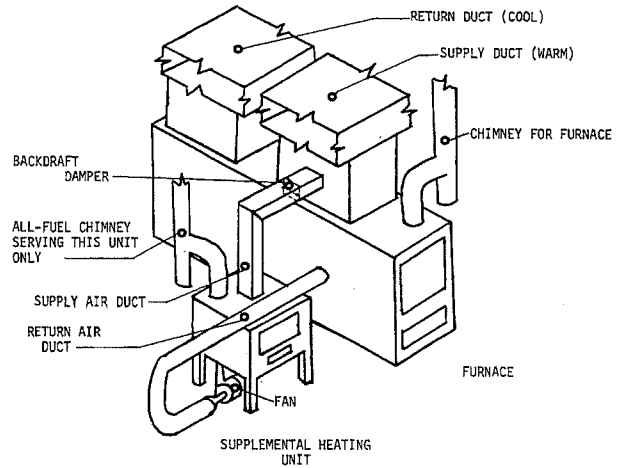


FIGURE 23.045-D

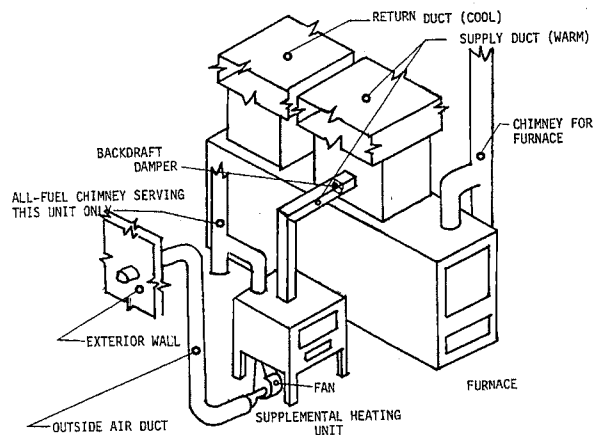
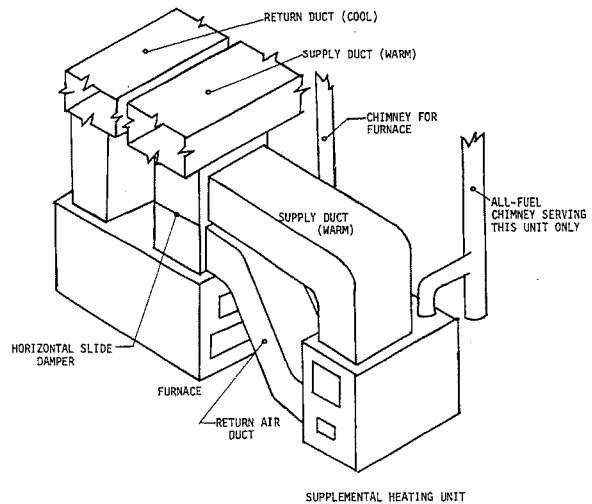


FIGURE 23.045-E



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(d) *Thermostat.* The thermostat control on the supplemental heating unit shall activate the blower motor at a temperature between 100° and 120° F.

(e) *Supplemental units.* Supplemental solid-fuel-burning units shall be installed to maintain a 3-foot clearance between the unit and the furnace or shall be installed in accordance with the listings of both the supplemental unit and the furnace if such an installation is specifically covered by the listings.

(9) **SUPPLY DUCTS.** Supply ducts connected to solid-fuel-burning appliances shall have the following minimum clearances to combustibles:

(a) *Horizontal ducts.* The clearance from combustibles for horizontal ducts shall be as specified in Table 23.045-F.

TABLE 23.045-F

Distance of Ducts From Bonnet or Plenum (inches)	Clearance to Combustibles ¹ Required (inches)
0 to 36	18
over 36 to 72	6
over 72	1

¹Clearance can be reduced in accordance with Table 23.045-B

(b) *Vertical ducts.* 1. Air shall travel 6 feet and change directions equivalent to one 90° turn before entering an enclosure of combustible material.

2. Ducts shall have 3/16 inch clearance between the duct and any combustible material.

(10) **COMBINATION APPLIANCES.** Appliances capable of burning multi-types of fuel shall be listed and installed in accordance with their listing.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (1), (3) (a) 1., (4) (b), (5), (6) (a), (6) (b) 2., (8) (intro.) and (9) (a), renum. Tables 23.045-B to E to be Tables 23.045-C, D, B and F and am. B and F, Figures 23.045-C to E renum. from Figures 23.01-A to C, cr. (2) (c), (3) (b) to (e) and (8) (e), Table 23.045-E and Figure 23.045-B, r. and recr. (6) (b) 1., Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (1), (2) (b) (intro.), (3) (a) 1., (8) (a) and Table A, cr. (2) (b) 4., r. and recr. Table C, Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. Table C, Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 23.05 Safety controls. High limit, maximum outlet air temperature and similar safety controls shall be provided on heating equipment.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 23.06 Combustion air. All fuel-burning heating equipment, except sealed combustion appliances, cooking

appliances, refrigerators and clothes dryers, shall be provided with a supply of air for fuel combustion. Combustion air shall not be taken from a garage. If combustion air is taken from the attic, provisions shall be made to prevent insulation from blocking the combustion air intake and the attic vents.

(1) **EQUIPMENT LOCATED IN UNCONFINED SPACES.** (a) *Infiltration.* Combustion air may be provided by means of infiltration where the volume of the room (measured in cubic feet) in which the burner is located is greater than 1/10 of the maximum input rating of the burner(s) in Btu per hour.

(b) *Openings.* Where exterior openings are used to provide combustion air from the outside to appliances located in unconfined spaces, the opening shall be designed to provide one square inch of area for each 5,000 BTU per hour of input rating.

(2) **EQUIPMENT LOCATED IN CONFINED SPACES.** Combustion air provided to equipment located in confined spaces shall be installed in accordance with the following:

(a) *Air from inside the dwelling.* Two openings shall be provided to the equipment enclosure. One opening shall be located within 12 inches from the floor and one opening shall be located within 24 inches from the top of the room. Each opening shall provide a minimum area of one square inch per 1,000 BTU per hour input. The volume, in cubic feet, of the floor level to which the enclosure is vented shall not be less than 1/10 of the maximum input rating of the burner(s), in Btu per hour.

(b) *Air from outside the dwelling.* Two openings shall be provided to the equipment enclosure. One opening shall be located within 12 inches from the floor and one opening shall be located within 24 inches from the top of the room. Each opening shall provide a minimum area of one square inch per 4,000 BTU per hour input.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (intro.), (1) (a) and (2) (a), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89.

Subchapter IV — Delivery Systems

ILHR 23.07 Air distribution systems. (1) **SIZING.** All air distribution systems shall be sized using the velocities and static pressure losses listed in Table 23.07.

TABLE 23.07
DUCT VELOCITIES

Designation	Maximum Static Pressure Loss		Minimum Velocity (feet/minute)	Maximum Velocity (feet/minute)
	(in WG/100 ft)			
Main trunk duct	.10		700-900	800-1200
Branch duct	.10		600	700-1000
Branch riser	.10		500	650-800
Outdoor intake	.10		500	800
Grilles or openings	.10		400	600
Return air door undercuts	.10		200	300
Return air door or wall louvers	.10		200	300

WG = Water gauge per 100 feet.

Register, November, 1995, No. 479

(2) **SYSTEM SIZING.** The distribution system, including the evaporator coil, air filters (installed external to the heating unit), ducts, fittings, grilles and registers, shall be sized so that the total external static pressure shall not exceed the static pressure capacity of the fan at the system rated air flow.

(3) **CHANGES IN DUCT SIZE.** Where duct sizes are changed, the slope angle of the transition duct shall not exceed 45°.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287 eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 23.08 Ductwork. (1) DUCT USE. Ducts designed for the transmission of air shall be used for no other purpose.

(2) **INTERIOR DUCTS.** All interior ducts shall be constructed in accordance with the following:

(a) *Supply and return air ducts.* Supply and return air ducts shall comply with this paragraph except that ducts attached to appliances may be constructed of materials specified in the appliance listing.

1. Kitchen exhaust ducts and ducts for air exceeding 250°F shall be constructed of sheet metal or lined with sheet metal or constructed of other noncombustible noncorrugated materials.

2. Ducts connected to furnaces shall be constructed of sheet metal for at least 6 feet from the furnace.

3. Spaces formed by unlined wood joists, studs or wood I-joists with solid webs may be used as return air ducts. Spaces used as return air ducts shall be cut off from all remaining unused portions of the space by tight-fitting stops of sheet metal or of wood joist material. Bridging shall be removed from the joist space.

(b) *Under-floor plenums.* An under-floor space may be used as a plenum in a single dwelling unit in accordance with this section.

1. The use of the under-floor space shall be limited to buildings not more than 2 stories in height. Except for the floor immediately above the under-floor plenum, supply ducts shall be provided extending from the plenum to registers or other floor levels.

2. The under-floor spaces shall not be used for storage, shall be cleaned of all loose scrap material and shall be tightly and substantially enclosed.

3. The enclosing material of the under-floor space, including the side wall insulation and vapor barriers, shall not be more flammable than one-inch (nominal) wood boards (flame spread classification of 200).

4. Access shall be through an opening in the floor which shall be 18 inches by 24 inches.

5. The furnace supplying warm air to the under-floor space shall be equipped with an automatic control which will start the air circulating fan when the air in the furnace bonnet reaches a temperature not higher than 150° F. Such control shall be one that cannot be set higher than 150° F.

6. The furnace supplying warm air to the under-floor space shall be equipped with an approved temperature

limit control that will limit outlet air temperature to 200° F.

7. A noncombustible receptacle shall be placed below each floor opening into the air chamber. The receptacle shall be securely suspended from the floor members and shall be not more than 18 inches below the floor opening. The area of the receptacle shall extend 3 inches beyond the opening on all sides. The perimeter of the receptacle shall have a vertical lip at least one inch high at the open sides if it is at the level of the bottom of the joist, or 3 inches high if the receptacle is suspended.

8. Floor registers shall be designed for easy removal to permit access for cleaning the receptacles.

9. Exterior walls and interior stud partitions shall be firestopped at the floor.

10. Each wall register shall be connected to the air chamber by a register box or boot.

11. A duct conforming to par. (a) shall extend from the furnace supply outlet at least 6 inches below combustible framing.

12. The entire ground surface and enclosing exterior walls of the under-floor space shall be covered with a vapor barrier having a vapor permeability rating of one perm or less and a flame spread rating of 200 or less.

13. Fuel gas lines may not be located within the under-floor space.

14. A smoke detector shall be placed in the under-floor space. The alarm and low-battery signal of the smoke detector shall be audible in the occupied areas of the dwelling, when actuated.

15. The exterior walls of the under-floor spaces shall be insulated in accordance with ss. ILHR 22.06 (1) or 22.12 (1). The insulation may not be omitted under the provisions of ss. ILHR 22.06 (2) or 22.12 (2).

16. Electrical wiring installed in the plenum shall be in conformance with the Wisconsin Administrative Electrical Code Volume 2.

(3) **EXTERIOR DUCTS.** (a) *General.* Except as provided in par. (b), ducts, which are located in garages, storage attics and similar spaces susceptible to physical damage, shall be constructed of galvanized steel or corrosion-resistive metal.

(b) *Exception.* Plastic may be used for bath fan or air-to-air heat exchanger exhaust runs located in spaces outside the dwelling.

(4) **UNDERGROUND DUCTS.** Ducts, plenums and fittings constructed of metal encased in concrete or ceramic, or other approved materials, may be installed in the ground. Supply air ducts shall be insulated with a moistureproof material having a resistance value of at least R-5.

(5) **METAL STANDARDS.** All sheet metal ducts and fittings shall be constructed in compliance with standards approved by the department.

Note: The department will accept ducts designed in accordance with the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, or as illustrated in the low velocity or high velocity duct construction standards published by

ILHR 23.08

the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc.

(6) **THICKNESS.** Sheet metal ducts shall conform to the minimum thicknesses listed in Table 23.08-A.

(7) **DUCT SUPPORT.** Ductwork shall be fastened in place and braced to prevent lateral displacement in accordance with Table 23.08-B.

TABLE 23.08-A

DUCT CONSTRUCTION MINIMUM SHEET METAL GAUGES

	Minimum thickness galvanized sheet gauge	Minimum thickness aluminum B & S gauge
Metal gauges (duct not enclosed in partitions)		
Round ducts		
Diameter, inches		
Less than 12	30	26
12-14	28	26
15-18	26	24
Over 18	24	22
Rectangular Ducts		
Width, inches		
Less than 14	28	24
14-24	26	22
25-30	24	22
Over 30	22	20
Metal gauges (ducts enclosed in partition)		
Width, inches		
14 or less	30	26
Over 14	28	24

TABLE 23.08-B

DUCT SUPPORT MATERIAL

Duct Type	Maximum Size of Diameter (inches)	Duct Position	Hanger or Strap Size and Spacing
Circular	10	Vertical	No. 18 gauge galvanized steel x 2" @ 12' o.c.
		Horizontal	No. 30 gauge galvanized steel x 1" or No. 18 steel wire @ 10' o.c.
	20	Vertical	No. 16 gauge galvanized steel x 2" @ 12' o.c.
		Horizontal	No. 28 gauge galvanized steel x 1" or No. 18 steel wire @ 10' o.c.
Rectangular ¹	24	Vertical	1" x 1/8" steel galvanized strap @ 12' o.c.
		Horizontal	No. 18 gauge galvanized steel x 1" @ 10' o.c.
		Vertical	1" x 1-1/8" galvanized steel angle @ 12' o.c.
		Horizontal	1" x 1/8" galvanized steel strap @ 10' o.c.

¹ Rectangular metal duct supports should consist of one hanger attached to one-inch wide circular bands of the duct extending around and supporting ducts exceeding 10 inches in diameter.

Note: This table does not prohibit nailing for duct support.

(8) **JOINTS AND SEAMS.** All joints and seams shall be securely fastened or locked. Round pipe slip joints shall be lapped at least one inch.

(9) **VIBRATION CONTROL.** When used, vibration isolation connectors shall be installed at the joint between the duct and fan or heating equipment. Vibration isolation connectors shall not be used where the air temperature is in excess of 250° F.

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(10) **AIR PASSAGEWAYS OF ENVELOPE DWELLINGS.** The air passageways of envelope type dwellings shall comply with this subsection.

(a) No heating equipment shall be placed in the air passageways.

(b) Wood exposed to the air passageways shall be of at least 2 inches nominal thickness.

(c) Finishes and insulation exposed to the air passageway shall have a flame spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke development rating of 50 or less.

(d) A vapor barrier shall be installed on the warm side of insulation which forms a part of the thermal envelope of the dwelling. In the roof-ceiling air passageway, a vapor barrier for the insulation of the ceiling may be omitted if heated air is circulated on both sides of the ceiling insulation. The insulation on the roof side of the air passageway shall be provided with a vapor barrier on the warm side of the insulation. Any vapor barrier exposed to circulating air shall have a flame spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke development rating of 50 or less.

Note: Also see s. ILHR 21.08 (1m), Equivalent Firestopping Requirements for Envelope Dwellings.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; cr. (2) (b) and (10), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. and recr. (2) (a), am. (3) and (6), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; am. (2) (a) 3., (2) (b) 15., (3) (a), and (4), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 23.09 Dampers, registers and grilles. (1) **VOLUME AND BACKDRAFT DAMPERS.** Volume duct dampers shall be provided to permit balancing of the system. No supply ducts shall terminate in a garage without a backdraft damper.

(2) **AIR REGISTERS AND GRILLES.** (a) *Supply air registers.* All supply air outlets shall be provided with registers or devices which will provide a uniform distribution of air.

(b) *Return air grilles.* Return air grilles shall not be located in bathrooms, kitchens, garages, utility spaces or a confined space in which a draft diverter or draft regulator is located. All other habitable spaces shall have permanent openings to a return air grille equal in area to the supply outlet serving those areas. At least one return air opening shall be provided for each floor.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 23.10 Piping. (1) **PIPE SIZES AND ARRANGEMENT.** All steam and hot water supply and return piping, air-line piping and auxiliary equipment shall be of appropriate sizes, elevations and arrangements to accomplish the calculated results without stress or other detriment.

Note: The sizes of pipe to be used for mains and risers may be selected from the ASHRAE Guide and Data Book, published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers; or the manuals published by the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers or the Mechanical Contractors Association of America.

(2) **EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION.** The piping for the heating system shall be equipped with anchors, expansion swings or joints, supports and similar devices to relieve stress and strain caused by temperature change of the pipe material.

(3) **PIPE INSULATION.** Unguarded steam, hot water supply and return piping shall be covered with insulating

material where the pipes pass through occupied areas and the surface temperature exceeds 180° F.

(4) **STEAM AND HOT WATER PIPES.** No pipe carrying hot water or steam at a surface temperature exceeding 250° F shall be placed within one inch of any combustible material, pass through a combustible floor, ceiling or partition unless the pipe is protected by a metal sleeve one inch larger in diameter than the pipe or with approved pipe covering.

(5) **BALANCING.** Balancing cocks shall be provided in each circuit of a hot water distribution system.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

Subchapter V — Chimneys and Vents

ILHR 23.11 General requirements. (1) TYPES OF CHIMNEYS AND VENTS. All heating appliances using solid, liquid or gas fuels shall be vented to the outside by an all-fuel factory-built, masonry chimney or other listed venting system designed to remove the products of combustion.

(2) **TERMINATION.** (a) *Chimneys.* All listed factory manufactured chimneys depending on a principle of gravity for the removal of the products of combustion shall terminate at the location specified in the product listing. For masonry chimneys or where termination location is not specified as a part of the listing, the chimney shall extend at least 3 feet above the highest point where the chimney passes through the roof of the building, and at least 2 feet higher than any ridge, peak, wall, or roof within 10 feet horizontally of the chimney.

(b) *Vents.* Gas and oil appliance vents shall terminate in locations specified in their listings.

(3) **SIZING.** Vents for new or replacement equipment shall be sized to adequately exhaust combustion products from the dwelling.

Note: The department recommends vent sizing in accordance with NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code or its appendix.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; renum. (intro) to (2) to be (1) to (3) and am. (1), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; r. (3), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; am. (2), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; cr. (3), Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 23.12 Masonry chimneys. Masonry chimneys shall conform to the requirements of s. ILHR 21.30.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; r. and recr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; am. (8), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; r. and recr., November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 23.13 Factory-built chimneys or vents. Factory-built chimneys or vents shall be of an approved type.

Note: The department recognizes as approved, factory-built chimneys or vents designated as "residential type and building heating appliance," "building heating appliance," "B," "BW," and "L" types listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

(1) **RESIDENTIAL TYPE AND BUILDING HEATING APPLIANCE.** An approved "residential type and building heating appliance" chimney may be used with liquid or gas-fired heating appliances where the flue gas temperature does not exceed 1000° F continuously, and does not exceed 1400° F for infrequent brief periods of forced firing.

(2) **TYPE "B".** An approved type "B" gas vent may be used with a vented, recessed wall heater.

(3) **TYPE "BW".** An approved type "BW" gas vent may be used with a vented, recessed wall heater.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 23.14 Gas vents. (1) GENERAL. All gas-fired equipment shall be provided with vent pipes conforming with s. ILHR 23.15 (2) (e), unless the manufacturer specifies other materials.

(2) **DRYER VENTING.** (a) Gas-fired clothes dryers shall be provided with metal venting that terminates outside the dwelling.

(b) Where dryer vent piping is concealed, a rigid metal vent pipe conforming with s. ILHR 23.15 (2) (e) shall be used.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; correction made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7, Stats., Register, March, 1992, No. 435; r. and recr., November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.

ILHR 23.15 Chimney connectors, smoke pipes and stovepipes. (1) DEFINITION. Chimney connectors, smoke pipes or stovepipes are passages for conducting the products of combustion from a fuel-fired appliance to the chimney.

(2) **CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION.** The construction and installation of chimney connectors of solid-fuel-burning appliances shall comply with s. ILHR 23.045 (4). The chimney connectors of all other fuel-fired appliances shall conform with the following requirements:

(a) *Concealed space.* No chimney connector shall pass through any outside window, door or combustible outside wall, nor be concealed in any closet, attic or similar space.

(b) *Combustible partitions.* Connectors for appliances shall not pass through walls or partitions constructed of combustible material unless they are guarded at the point of passage by:

1. Metal ventilated thimbles not less than 12 inches larger in diameter than the connector;

2. Metal or burned fireclay thimbles built in brickwork or other approved fireproofing materials extending not less than 8 inches beyond all sides of the thimble.

(c) *Pitch and length.* Chimney or vent connectors shall have no more than two 45° offsets with the vertical. The horizontal length shall not exceed 75% of the total vertical height of the total venting system measured from the appliance outlet. Chimney or vent connectors shall be pitched at least ¼-inch per foot from the appliance outlet collar vent to the chimney inlet.

(d) *Dampers.* Automatic or manual flue dampers shall be provided in accordance with s. ILHR 22.20. When used, listed automatic dampers shall be installed in accordance with the listing.

(e) *Materials and thickness.* Chimney or vent connectors serving liquid fuel or gas appliances shall conform to the type of material and thickness indicated in Table 23.15-A or 23.15-B.

(f) *Clearance.* Single wall metal connectors shall be installed with clearance to combustibles as indicated in Ta-

ILHR 23.15

ble 23.15-C. These clearances may be reduced if the combustible material is protected in accordance with the requirements of Table 23.04-B.

TABLE 23.15-A

MINIMUM CHIMNEY CONNECTOR GAUGES FOR OIL-FIRED APPLIANCES

Diameter of Connector	Galvanized Steel Gauge Number	
	Min. thickness (inch)	Gauge
Less than 6 inches	.019	26
6 inches to less than 10 inches	.024	24
10 inches to 13 inches	.030	22
14 inches to 16 inches	.036	20
Greater than 16 inches	.058	16

TABLE 23.15-B

MINIMUM VENT CONNECTOR GAUGES FOR GAS

Diameter of Connector	Galvanized Steel Gauge Number	
	Min. thickness (inch)	Gauge
1 inch through 4 inches	.016	28
5 inches or over	.026	24

TABLE 23.15-C

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR AND VENT CONNECTOR CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS (See Note 4)

Description of Appliance	Minimum Clearance Inches (See Note 1)
Single-Wall Metal Pipe Connectors	
Gas Appliances Without Draft Hoods	18
Electric, Gas, and Oil Incinerators	18
Oil Appliances	18
Unlisted Gas Appliances With Draft Hoods	9
Boilers and Furnaces Equipped With Listed	
Gas Burners and With Draft Hoods	9
Oil Appliances Listed as Suitable for Use With	
Type L Venting Systems, but only when connected to chimneys	9
Listed Gas Appliances With Draft Hoods. See Note 3.	6
Type L Vent Piping Connectors	
Gas Appliances Without Draft Hoods	9
Electric, Gas, and Oil Incinerators	9
Oil Appliances	9
Unlisted Gas Appliances With Draft Hoods	6
Boilers and Furnaces Equipped With Listed	
Gas Burners and With Draft Hoods	6
Oil Appliances Listed as Suitable for Use with	
Type L Vents	(See Note 2)
Listed Gas Appliances With Draft Hoods	(See Note 3)
Type B Gas Vent Piping Connectors	
Listed Gas Appliances With Draft Hoods	(See Note 3)

¹ These clearances apply except if the listing of an appliance specifies different clearance, in which case the listed clearance takes precedence.

² If listed type L venting system piping is used, the clearance may be in accordance with the venting system listing.

³ If listed type B or type L venting system piping is used, the clearance may be in accordance with the venting system listing.

⁴ The clearances from connectors to combustible materials may be reduced if the combustible material is protected in accordance with Table 23.04-B.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. (2) (intro.) and (g), Tables 23.15-A and C, renum. (2) (d) to be ILHR 23.155, Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. (2) (c) and (f), renum. (2) (e), (g) and (h) to be (2) (c), (e) and (f), cr. (2) (d), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 23.155 Multiple appliance venting. Two or more listed gas-or liquid-fueled appliances may be connected to

a common gravity-type flue provided the appliances are equipped with listed primary safety controls and listed shutoff devices and comply with the following requirements.

(1) The appliances shall be located in the same story, except for engineered venting systems.

(2) The appliances shall be joined at a manifold or Y-type fitting as close to the chimney as possible, unless the connector from each appliance enters a separate chimney inlet and the inlets are offset at least 12 inches vertically or the separate inlets occur at right angles to each other.

(3) The chimney connector and chimney flue shall be sized to accommodate the total volume of flue gases. For gas-burning appliances the venting area shall be at least equal to the size of the largest vent connectors plus at least 50% of the area of the other vent connectors.

History: Renum. from ILHR 23.15 (2) (d) and am. Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. (2), renum. (1) (intro.), (a) to (c) to be (intro.), (1) to (3), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 23.156 Condensate drains. Provisions shall be made so that condensate from heating equipment drains into the sanitary drain system.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89.

Subchapter VI — Fuel Supply Systems

ILHR 23.16 Fuel storage. (1) LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS STORAGE TANKS. All liquefied petroleum gas storage tanks shall be constructed to conform with the applicable sections of chs. ILHR 11 and 12, Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Liquefied Natural Gases.

(a) No tanks shall be located inside dwellings.

(b) Tanks shall have welded steel supports and be permanently installed on concrete pads or foundations.

(2) OIL STORAGE TANKS. (a) Except as provided in pars. (b) and (c), oil storage tanks shall be installed in accordance with ch. ILHR 10, Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

(b) The total storage capacity inside any dwelling unit shall be limited to 550 gallons in one tank, or not more than 275 gallons in each of 2 tanks cross-connected to a single burner.

(c) Oil storage tanks on the inside of any dwelling shall be located at the same level as the burner it serves.

(3) GAS PIPING SYSTEMS. Gas piping systems, extending from the point of delivery to the connection with each gas-fired appliance or device, shall be installed to conform with NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code.

(4) SHUTOFF AND CONTROL DEVICES. (a) Any oil-fired appliance or device connected to a fuel piping system shall have an accessible, approved manual shutoff valve installed upstream of any connector.

(b) Automatic gas-burning heating appliances shall be equipped with listed devices which will shut off the gas to the pilot light and main burner(s) in the event of pilot failure.

(c) Liquid fuel-burning appliances shall be equipped with primary safety controls which will shut off the flow of fuel to the burner(s) in the event of ignition failure.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; correction in (1) (intro.), made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7, Stats. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, 3-1-85; r. and recr. (2), (3) and (4) (a), Register, January, 1989, No. 397, eff. 2-1-89; r. (1) (b), renum. (1) (c) to be (1) (b), am. (2), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Subchapter VII — Equipment Location and Operation

ILHR 23.17 Equipment location. (1) OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT. Outdoor equipment shall be located so as to not restrict the air flow or recirculation of air. Outdoor equipment so located as to be subject to damage shall be protected.

(2) INDOOR EQUIPMENT. All indoor equipment shall be installed with a minimum of 24 inches of clearance for service.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.

ILHR 23.18 Operation. (1) INSTRUCTIONS. Written instructions shall be provided the owner for the operation and maintenance of the system and equipment.

(2) FINAL TEST REQUIRED. The installer shall test and balance every heating, ventilating and air conditioning system.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80.



Chapter ILHR 24

ELECTRICAL STANDARDS

ILHR 24.01 Electrical standards

Note: Chapter Ind 24 was renumbered to be chapter ILHR 24, Register, February, 1985, No. 350, effective 3-1-85.

ILHR 24.01 Electrical standards. All electrical wiring, installations, equipment and materials used in the construction of dwellings shall comply with the requirements of the Wisconsin Administrative Electrical Code, Vol. 2., ch. ILHR 16.

Note: Section 101.865, Stats., requires that the company furnishing the electric current obtain proof that the wiring complies with these standards before furnishing the current. Proof must be a certificate furnished by the inspection department or officer, or if there is no officer, an affidavit furnished by the person doing the wiring.

History: Cr. Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 6-1-80; am. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

Chapter ILHR 25**PLUMBING**ILHR 25.01 Plumbing

Note: Chapter Ind 25 was renumbered to be chapter ILHR 25, Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; ch. ILHR 25 as it existed on February 29, 1992, was repealed and a new chapter ILHR 25 was created effective March 1, 1992.

ILHR 25.01 Plumbing. The design, construction and installation of plumbing shall comply with the requirements of the Wisconsin Plumbing Code, chs. ILHR 81 to 87.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; **am.**, Register, November, 1995, No. 479, eff. 12-1-95.



Wisconsin Department of Industry,
Labor and Human Relations

**WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE
BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION**
(Wis. Stats. 101.63 (7) & 101.65 (3))

Safety and Buildings Division

Submit to non-enforcing municipalities for new 1- and 2- family dwellings.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF YELLOW COPY.

The information you provide may be used by other government agency programs [Privacy Law, s. 15.04 (1) (m)].

PERMIT APPLICANT					
Last Name		First Name		Middle Initial	
Street Address					
City		State	Zip Code	Telephone No. (include area code)	
PROJECT LOCATION					
Building Address			Subdivision Name		Lot #
Legal Description					Parcel No.
1/4, _____		1/4, _____		Section _____ T _____ N, R _____ E or W	
1. PROJECT TYPE		2. PROJECT HVAC EQUIPMENT			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Family		<input type="checkbox"/> Forced Air Furnace		<input type="checkbox"/> Radiant Baseboard or Panel (Elec.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat Pump
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Family		<input type="checkbox"/> Boiler		<input type="checkbox"/> Central AC	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
3. PROJECT ENERGY SOURCE					
Space Heating		Nat. Gas	L.P.	Oil	Elect.
Water Heating		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION TYPE			5. PROJECT FOUNDATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> Site Constructed			<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry	<input type="checkbox"/> Treated Wood
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured			<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
6. PROJECT AREA			7. ESTIMATED PROJECT BUILDING COST		
Living area = _____			\$ _____		
Square Feet					
I present that all the above information is correct, and understand that the issuance of this permit is for administrative purposes only. Onsite construction inspections will not and shall not be performed by the municipality which has not assumed jurisdiction per s. 101.65, Wis. Stats. I understand the Uniform Dwelling Code, Chapters ILHR 20-25, still applies to all new 1- and 2-family dwellings and must be complied with. I realize the issuance of this permit does not relieve me of compliance with other applicable codes and ordinances.					
Applicant's Signature _____			Date Signed _____		
MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE SUBMITTING TO DILHR:					
ISSUING JURISDICTION:		<input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> County of:			
MUNICIPALITY NUMBER: # _____		Where Dwelling Located	FEES:		
PERMIT ISSUED BY:			DATE ISSUED:		

SRDB 8254 (R 09/94)

White - Issuing Jurisdiction Pink - DILHR Within 30 Days Yellow - Applicant



Site Info	
SUBDIVISION _____	
LOT NO. _____	BLOCK NO. _____
ZONING DISTRICT _____	
____ ¼, ____ ¼, SEC __, T __, N, R __ E or W	
PARCEL NO. _____	
SETBACKS:	
FRONT _____ ft	REAR _____ ft
LEFT _____ ft	RIGHT _____ ft

Inspections			
PHASE	RGH	FNL	ERO-SION
FOOTING			
FOUNDATION			
BSMT DRAIN TILES			
CONSTRUCTION			
PLUMBING			
HEAT/VENT/AC			
ELECTRICAL			
INSULATION			
OCCUPANCY			

Contractors	
_____	# _____
G.C.	# _____
_____	# _____
HVAC	# _____
_____	# _____
ELECT.	# _____
_____	# _____
PLBG	# _____

Keep this card posted until final inspection has been made. Inspections shall be made 48 hrs. in advance. Work shall not proceed until the inspector has approved the various stages of construction or the 48 business hr. period since notification has elapsed. This permit will expire 24 months after the date of issuance if the building's exterior has not been completed. _____ (WI Stats. 101.63)

WISCONSIN UNIFORM BUILDING PERMIT# _____

const hvac elec plumb erosion

Project:

Issued to	OWNER (AGENT)
	BUILDING SITE ADDRESS
	CITY, VILLAGE TOWN, COUNTY

affix uniform permit seal here (when applicable) Seal No. _____

Issued by	PERSON ISSUING	CERT. NO.
	DATE ISSUED	

Comments: _____

NOTICE OF NONCOMPLIANCE: This issuing jurisdiction shall notify the applicant in writing of any violations to be corrected. All cited violations shall be corrected within 30 days after notification, unless extension of time is granted.

SBD-5824(R 03'94)

Wisconsin Department of Industry,
Labor and Human Relations

Safety and Buildings Division
201 E. Washington Ave.
P.O. Box 7969
Madison, WI 53707
Telephone: (608) 266-3151

Petition For Variance Information & Instructions - ILHR 3

In instances where exact compliance with a particular code requirement cannot be met or alternative designs are desired, the Division has a petition for variance program where it reviews and considers acceptance of alternatives which are not in strict conformance with the letter of the code, but which meet the intent of the code. **A variance is not a waiver from a code requirement.** The petitioner must **provide an equivalency which meets the intent of the code** section petitioned to obtain a variance. Documentation of the rationale for the equivalency is requested below. Failure to provide adequate information may delay your petition. Pictures, sketches, and plans may be submitted to support equivalency. If the proposed equivalency does not adequately safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of occupants, frequenters, firefighters, etc., the variance will be denied. **NOTE: A SEPARATE PETITION IS REQUIRED FOR EACH BUILDING AND EACH CODE ISSUE PETITIONED (i.e., a window size issue cannot be processed on the same petition as a stair width issue).** It should be noted that a **petition for variance does not take the place of any required plan review submittal.**

The Division is unable to process petitions for variance that are not properly completed. Before submitting the application, the following items should be checked for completeness in order to avoid delays:

- Petitioner's name (typed or printed)
- Petitioner's signature
The Petition For Variance Application must be signed by the owner of the building or project unless a power of attorney is submitted.
- Notary Public signature with affixed seal
- Analysis to establish equivalency, including any pictures, illustrations or sketches of the existing and proposed conditions to clearly convey your proposal to the reviewer.
- Proper fee
- Any required position statements by fire chief or municipal official

A position statement from the chief of the local fire department is required for fire safety issues. **No position statement is required for nonfire topics such as sanitary, energy conservation and barrier free environments.** For rules relating to one and two-family dwellings, only a position statement from the local enforcing municipality is required. Position statements must be completed and signed by the appropriate fire chief or municipal official. See the back of SBD-9890, Petition For Variance Application form for these position statement forms. Signatures or seals on all documents must be originals. Photocopies are not acceptable.

Contact numbers and fees for the Division's petition for variance program are as follows:

Chapters ILHR 20-25, Uniform Dwelling Code	(608) 267-5113	\$125.00
Chapters ILHR 67-68, Rental Unit Energy Efficiency Code	(608) 266-1930	\$125.00
Chapters ILHR 50-64, Commercial Building Code	(608) 267-9152	\$490.00

- The cities of Milwaukee and Madison may process petitions for variances from chapters ILHR 50 through 64 requirements on projects in their jurisdiction.

Chapter ILHR 70, Historic Building Code (608) 266-7849	(608) 266-7849	\$300.00
All other chapters		\$200.00
Boilers and Pressure Vessels	(608) 266-7548	
Electrical	(608) 266-5649	
Elevators	(608) 267-9606	
Flammable Liquids	(608) 266-1542	

Priority Review: Does not apply to Uniform Dwelling Code or Historic Building Code issues which already are treated as a priority. Double Above Amounts

Except for special cases, the Division will review and make a determination on a petition for variance within 30 business days of receipt of all calculations, documents, and fees required for the review. Uniform Dwelling Code petitions will be processed within 5 business days. Priority petitions will be processed within 10 business days.

Petitions for variance shall be submitted to:

DILHR Safety and Buildings
201 East Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 7969
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

General Plumbing or Private Sewage petitions must be submitted on a different form. For information or to acquire the form call the Madison office, (608) 266-3815, or any of the other full-service offices identified below.

Hayward Office 209 W. First St. Hwy 63 Route 8 Box 8072 Hayward WI 54843 Telephone: (715) 634-4870 Fax: (715) 634-5150	La Crosse Office 2226 Rose St. La Crosse WI 54603 Telephone: (608) 785-9334 Fax: (608) 785-9330	Shawano Office 1053A E. Green Bay St. P.O. Box 434 Shawano WI 54166 Telephone: (715) 524-3626 Fax: (715) 524-3633	Waukesha Office 401 Pilot Ct., Suite C Waukesha WI 53188 Telephone: (414) 548-8606 Fax: (414) 548-8614
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Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

Safety & Buildings Division
201 E. Washington Ave.
P.O. Box 7969
Madison, WI 53707
Telephone: (608) 266-3151

Dept. Use Only
Plan No. _____
Amount Paid _____

Petition For Variance Application

Page 1 of _____

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY - The information you provide may be used by other government agency programs (Privacy Law, s. 15.04(1)(m)).

1. Owner Information		2. Project Information		3. Designer Information	
Name		Building Occupancy Chapter(s) and Use		Designer	Registration #
Company Name		Tenant Name (if any)		Design Firm	
Number and Street		Project Location (number and street)		Number and Street	
City, State and Zip Code		<input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Township of		City, State and Zip Code	
Contact Person		County of		Contact Person	
Telephone Number () () ()	Fax Number () () ()	Prop. ID # (tax parcel # - contact county)		Telephone Number () () ()	Fax Number () () ()
4. Plan Review Status		<input type="checkbox"/> On hold <input type="checkbox"/> Already built <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary design <input type="checkbox"/> Built according to older code but must be brought into compliance with current code <input type="checkbox"/> Approved, requesting revision <input type="checkbox"/> Plan will be submitted after petition determination <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted with petition <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Review By: <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality					
Plan Number _____					

5. State the code section being petitioned and the specific condition or issue you are requesting be covered under this petition for variance. _____

6. Reason why compliance with the code cannot be attained without the variance. _____

7. State your proposed means and rationale of providing equivalent degree of health, safety, or welfare as addressed by the code section petitioned. _____

8. List attachments to be considered as part of the petitioner's statements (i.e., model code sections, test reports, research articles, expert opinion, previously approved variances, pictures, plans, sketches, etc.)

Verification By Owner - Petition is valid only if notarized with affixed seal and accompanied by review fee (See Section ILHR 2.52 for complete fee information)

Note: Petitioner must be the owner of the building or project. Tenants, agents, designers, contractors, attorneys, etc., shall not sign petition unless Power of Attorney is submitted with the Petition for Variance Application.

_____, being duly sworn, I state as petitioner that I have read the foregoing petition and I believe it is true and that I have significant ownership rights to the subject building or project.

Petitioner's Signature	Subscribed and sworn to before me this date	Notary Public	My commission expires on

Complete Other Side

SBD-9890 (R 05/94)

Owner's Name	Project Location	Plan Number
--------------	------------------	-------------

Fire Department Position Statement

Page 2 of _____

To be completed for variances requested from ILHR 50-64, ILHR 10, and other fire related requirements

I have read the petition for variance and recommend: (check appropriate box)

- Approval Conditional Approval Denial No Comment

Explanation for recommendation including any conflicts with local rules and regulations and suggested conditions:

Fire Department Name and Address

Fire Chief or Designee Name (type or print)	Telephone Number
---	------------------

Fire Chief or Designee Signature	Date Signed
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Municipal Building Inspection Recommendation

To be completed for variances requested from ILHR 20-23, also to be used if ILHR 50-64 plan review is by municipality or orders are written on the building under construction; optional in other cases.

I have read the petition for variance and recommend: (check appropriate box)

- Approval Conditional Approval Denial No Comment

Explanation for recommendation including any conflicts with local rules and regulations and suggested conditions:

Municipality Exercising Jurisdiction

Municipal Official's Name and Address (type or print)	Telephone Number
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Municipal Enforcement Official's Signature	Date Signed
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FASTENER SCHEDULE TABLE

Description of Building Materials/Connection	Number and Type of Fastener ^{1 2 3 4}
Joist to sill or girder, toe nail	2-16d, 3-8d
Bridging to joist, toe nail each end	2-8d
1" x 6" subfloor or less to each joist, face nail	2-8d or 2 staples, 1½"
Wider than 1" x 6" subfloor to each joist, face nail	3-8d or 4 staples, 1½"
2" subfloor to joist or girder, blind and face nail	2-16d
Sole plate to joist or blocking, face nail	16d at 16" o.c.
Top or sole plate to stud, end nail	2-16d
Stud to sole plate, toe nail	4-8d or 3-16d
Doubled studs, face nail	16d at 24" o.c.
Doubled top plates, face nail	16d at 16" o.c.
Top plates, laps and intersections, face nail	2-16d
Continuous header, two pieces	16d at 16" o.c. along each edge
Ceiling joists to plate, toe nail	2-16d, 3-8d
Continuous header to stud, toe nail	4-8d
Ceiling joist, laps over partitions, face nail	3-16d
Ceiling joist to parallel rafters, face nail	3-16d
Rafter to plate, toe nail	2-16d, 3-8d
1" brace to each stud and plate, face nail	2-8d or 2 staples, 1½"
1" x 6" sheathing to each bearing, face nail	2-8d or 2 staples, 1½"
1" x 8" sheathing to each bearing, face nail	2-8d or 3 staples, 1½"
Wider than 1" x 8" sheathing to each bearing, face nail	3-8d or 4 staples, 1½"
Built-up corner studs	16d at 30" o.c., 16d at 24" o.c.
Built-up girder and beams	20d at 32" o.c. at top and bottom and staggered 2-20d at ends and at each splice
2-inch planks	2-16d at each bearing
Roof rafters to ridge, valley or hip rafters, toe nail	4-16d
Roof rafters to ridge, valley or hip rafters, face nail	3-16d
Collar ties to rafters, face nail	3-8d
Plywood subfloor, roof and wall sheathing (to framing) ⁶	
½-inch to 5/16-inch	6d ⁵ or staple
¾-inch to ¾-inch	8d smooth or common, 6d deformed, or staple
1-inch to 1-inch	8d ⁵
1½-inch to 1½-inch	10d smooth or common, or 8d deformed
Fiberboard sheathing ⁷	
½-inch	6d common or staple, 1½" long or roofing nail ¹¹
25/32-inch	8d common or staple, 1½" long or roofing nail ¹¹
Gypsum sheathing, ½" ⁸	1½" galvanized roofing nail, or 6d common, or staple
Particleboard wall sheathing (to framing) ⁶	
¾-inch to ¾-inch	6d common
¾-inch to ¾-inch	8d common or staple
Insulated sheathing	11-gauge roofing nails, 6d, 8d, or staple
Combination subfloor underlayment (to framing) ⁶	
¾-inch and less	6d deformed
¾-inch to 1-inch	8d deformed
1½-inch to 1½-inch	10d smooth ⁹ or common or 8d deformed ⁹
Panel siding (to framing) ¹⁰	
¾-inch or less	6d
¾-inch	8d

¹All nails are smooth-common, box or deformed shank except where otherwise stated.

²Nail is a general description and may be T-head, modified round head or round head.

³Staples are 16-gauge wire and have a minimum 7/16-inch o.d. crown width.

⁴Common or box nails may be used except where otherwise stated.

⁵Common or deformed shank.

⁶Nails spaced at 6 inches on center at edges, 12 inches at intermediate supports (10 inches at intermediate supports for floors), except 6 inches at all supports where spans are 48 inches or more.

⁷Nails spaced at 3 inches on center at edges, 6 inches at intermediate supports.

⁸Nails spaced at 4 inches on center at edges, 8 inches at intermediate supports.

⁹Nails spaced at 6 inches on center at edges and at intermediate supports.

¹⁰Corrosion-resistant siding and casing nails.

¹¹Galvanized roofing nails with 7/16-inch diameter head and 1½-inch length for ¾-inch sheathing and 1½-inch for 25/32-inch sheathing.

Span Tables for Joists and Rafters

APPENDIX A
COMMENTARY

A.1 Floor Joists

A.1.1 Floor Joists with L/360 Deflection Limitations

Tables F-1 through F-7 list spans for floor joists, used over a single span, with calculations based on modulus of elasticity, E , and the required bending design values, F_b , shown. Floor joist spans are determined based on a deflection limitation of $L/360$, where L is the span in inches. The deflection equation for a simple span beam with uniformly distributed load is:

$$\Delta_{\max} = \frac{5wL^4}{384EI} \quad [\text{Eq. A.1-1}]$$

Since $\Delta_{\max} \leq L/360$ this equation can be rewritten to solve for L as follows:

$$L = \sqrt[3]{\frac{384EI}{5w(360)}} \quad [\text{Eq. A.1-2}]$$

The uniform load, w , is based on the live load and joist spacing. The moment of inertia, I , is based on the joist size.

The required bending design value, F_b , is determined based on the calculated span. Note that the maximum moment, M_{\max} , of a single span beam with uniform load is calculated as:

$$M_{\max} = \frac{wL^2}{8} \quad [\text{Eq. A.1-3}]$$

where the uniform load, w , is based on the total dead plus live load and joist spacing. The actual bending stress in a beam is calculated as $f_b = M/S$ where S is the section modulus of the joist. The allowable bending design value, F_b , is based on a fully supported member, properly sheathed and nailed on the top edge of the joist. Since the actual

stress must be less than the allowable bending design value, F_b , the allowable bending design value can be calculated as:

$$F_b = \frac{wL^2}{8S} \quad [\text{Eq. A.1-4}]$$

A.1.2 Floor Joists with L/480 or L/600 Deflection Limitations

Most codes require a minimum deflection limitation of $L/360$ for floor joists. In cases where a stricter deflection limit is desired, and the length shown is controlled by the $L/360$ deflection limit, the tabulated span lengths may be adjusted by the factors shown as follows:

Deflection Limit	Adjustment Factor
L/480	0.91
L/600	0.84

A.2 Ceiling Joists

Tables C-1 and C-2 list spans for ceiling joists used over a single span with calculations based on E and the required F_b values shown. The spans and required bending design values are determined from the same equations for a single span, uniformly

Span Tables for Joists and Rafters

loaded beam as shown above for single span floor joists. The only difference in design criteria is L/240 deflection limitations for ceiling joists supporting drywall ceilings which are typically required by building codes. The allowable bending design value, F_b , is based on a fully supported member, properly sheathed and nailed on one edge of the joist.

A.3 Rafters**A.3.1 Rafters with L/240 Deflection Limitations**

Tables R-1 through R-12 list spans for rafters with deflection limitations of L/240, used over a single span with calculations based on F_b values and the required E values shown. The allowable bending design value, F_b , is based on a fully supported member, properly sheathed and nailed on the top edge of the rafter. Generally, a deflection limitation of L/240 applies to rafters with a drywall ceiling attached to the underside (e.g., cathedral ceilings).

The maximum moment for a single span beam with a uniform load is defined above. This equation can be rewritten to solve for L as follows:

$$L = \sqrt{\frac{8 F_b S}{w}} \quad [\text{Eq. A.3.1-1}]$$

The uniform load, w , is based on the total dead plus live load and joist spacing.

The required modulus of elasticity, E , is determined based on this calculated span as follows:

$$E = \frac{5wL^3 (240)}{384 I} \quad [\text{Eq. A.3.1-2}]$$

The uniform load, w , is based on the live load and joist spacing.

A.3.2 Rafters with L/180 Deflection Limitations

Tables R-13 through R-24 list spans for rafters with deflection limitations of L/180, used over a single span with calculations based on F_b values and the required E values shown. Calculations for span

and required modulus of elasticity are the same as those for single span beams with deflection limitations of L/240, except that 180 is substituted for 240 in the numerator of Equation A.3.1-2. Generally, a deflection limitation of L/180 applies to rafters without a drywall ceiling attached to the underside. Some governing building codes also consider the slope of the rafter in determining deflection limitations, and only allow L/180 deflection limitations for rafters with slopes greater than 3 in 12 and no ceiling attached.

A.3.3 Roof Loads

Section 6 outlines adjustment factors for determining rafter spans and required E values for roof live loads of 12 psf or 16 psf. The tabulated spans are modified by the square root of the ratio of the total uniform load at 20 psf and the total uniform load at the reduced level (12 or 16 psf). This is based on Equation A.3.1-1 which is used to calculate the span of a rafter based on the square root of the total uniform load.

The E values are adjusted based on the modified span as noted above and the uniform live load ratio. Based on Equation A.3.1-2:

$$\frac{E_2}{E_1} = \left(\frac{w_2}{w_1}\right) \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^3 \quad [\text{Eq. A.3.3-1}]$$

$$= \left(\frac{LL_2}{LL_1}\right) \left(\frac{LL_1 + DL_1}{LL_2 + DL_2}\right)^{3/2} \quad [\text{Eq. A.3.3-2}]$$

where subscript 1 denotes variables associated with the 20 psf uniform live load and subscript 2 denotes variables associated with the uniform live load at the reduced level. LL is the uniform live load and DL is the uniform dead load. All other variables are as previously defined in A.3.

A.4 Compression Perpendicular to Grain Design Requirements

Compression perpendicular to grain is also a design consideration for joists and rafters. Required compression perpendicular to grain design values

Span Tables for Joists and Rafters

are tabulated in Table 9.1. These values are calculated assuming a bearing width of 1.5", a total load of 66.67 plf, and the calculated span. The 66.67 plf total load is based on a 40 psf live load and 10 psf dead load on joists at 16" on center, which is a typical condition of use. Alternate $F_{c\perp}$ values are possible by adjusting the tabulated values in direct proportion to the desired load. Adjustment factors for various loads and spacings are tabulated in Table 9.2 for convenience. Required compression design values perpendicular to grain are also applicable to bearing plates.

A.5 Lumber Design Values

The spans for nominal 2x5 joists or rafters are 82 percent of the spans tabulated for the same spacing of nominal 2x6 joists or rafters. For each joist or rafter spacing, the values of E for 2x5's are the same as the tabulated E values for 2x6's. The values of F_b for 2x5's shall be determined by multiplying the tabulated F_b values for 2x6's by 1.077.

A.6 Load Requirements

Applicable design criteria for each condition of use appear at the top of each table. While these criteria are directed principally to residential construction they are suitable for other occupancies having similar conditions of loading. Examples include, but are not limited to, assembly areas with fixed seats, cornices, fire escapes for single family residential buildings, cell blocks of penal institutions, multiple family dwelling units and hotel guest rooms. Check governing building code requirements for other applicable occupancies. Tabulated spans for rafters also apply to other types of occupancy, since the occupancy has little bearing on roof loading.

A.7 Support Requirements

Adequate support shall be provided for all joists and rafters. Ridge beams shall be installed at roof peaks, and rafters shall bear directly on the ridge beam or be supported by hangers or framing anchors. Ceiling joists shall not be required when properly designed ridge beams are used.

A ridge board shall be permitted to be substituted for a ridge beam when the roof slope equals or exceeds 3 in 12, except that ridge beams shall be required for cathedral ceilings. Ridge boards shall be at least 1 inch nominal in thickness and not less than the depth of the cut end of the rafter. Rafters shall be placed directly opposite each other, and ceiling joists shall be installed parallel with rafters to provide a continuous tie between exterior walls.

A.8 Repetitive Member Use

Repetitive member use is that condition where framing members such as joists, rafters, studs, planks, decking or similar members are in contact or spaced not more than 24 inches on-center, are not less than 3 in number and are joined by floor, roof or other load-distributing elements adequate to support the design load. Bending design values (F_b) for such use are 15 percent greater than for single-member use. Table W-1 of *Design Values for Joists and Rafters*, a supplement to these tables, provide bending design values for repetitive member use of joists and rafters.

A.9 Load Duration

For joists and rafters, bending design values (F_b) are adjusted for load duration by the following factors:

- 1.00 for 10 years (normal) duration, as for occupancy live load,
- 1.15 for 2 months duration, as for snow,
- 1.25 for 7 days duration, as for construction loading.

FLOOR JOISTS WITH L/360 DEFLECTION LIMITATIONS

Table No.	Live Load (psf)	Dead ¹ Load (psf)	Material or Occupancy
F-2	40	10	Decks and all rooms except those used for sleeping areas and attic floors

1. Dead load includes the weight of the framing members

CEILING JOISTS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITATIONS

Table No.	Live Load (psf)	Dead ¹ Load (psf)	Material or Occupancy
C-1	10	5	Drywall ceiling attached no attic storage
C-2	20	10	Drywall ceiling attached, limited attic storage where development of future rooms is not possible

1. Dead load includes the weight of the framing members

**RAFTERS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITATIONS
(Drywall ceiling attached to underside of rafter)**

Table No.	Live Load (psf)	Dead ¹ Load (psf)	Material or Occupancy
R-2	30	10	Light roof (up to 2 courses of asphalt shingles, or wood shakes/shingles)
R-3	40	10	Light roof (up to 2 courses of asphalt shingles, or wood shakes/shingles)
R-10	30	20	Heavy roof covering (3" clay book tile)
R-11	40	20	Heavy roof covering (3" clay book tile)

1. Dead load includes the weight of the framing members

**RAFTERS WITH L/180 DEFLECTION LIMITATIONS
(No drywall ceiling attached to underside of rafter)**

Table No.	Live Load (psf)	Dead ¹ Load (psf)	Material or Occupancy
R-14	30	10	Light roof (up to 2 courses of asphalt shingles, or wood shakes/shingles)
R-15	40	10	Light roof (up to 2 courses of asphalt shingles, or wood shakes/shingles)
R-22	30	20	Heavy roof covering (3" clay book tile)
R-23	40	20	Heavy roof covering (3" clay book tile)

1. Dead load includes the weight of the framing members

**TABLE F-2
FLOOR JOISTS WITH L/360 DEFLECTION LIMITS**

DESIGN CRITERIA:

Deflection - For 40 psf live load.
 Limited to span in inches divided by 360.
 Strength - Live load of 40 psf plus dead load
 of 10 psf determines the required bending design value.

Joist Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Modulus of Elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 psi																
		0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
2x 6	12.0	8-6	8-10	9-2	9-6	9-9	10-0	10-3	10-6	10-9	10-11	11-2	11-4	11-7	11-9	11-11	12-1	12-3
	16.0	7-9	8-0	8-4	8-7	8-10	9-1	9-4	9-6	9-9	9-11	10-2	10-4	10-6	10-8	10-10	11-0	11-2
	19.2	7-3	7-7	7-10	8-1	8-4	8-7	8-9	9-0	9-2	9-4	9-6	9-8	9-10	10-0	10-2	10-4	10-6
	24.0	6-9	7-0	7-3	7-6	7-9	7-11	8-2	8-4	8-6	8-8	8-10	9-0	9-2	9-4	9-6	9-7	9-9
2x 8	12.0	11-3	11-8	12-1	12-6	12-10	13-2	13-6	13-10	14-2	14-5	14-8	15-0	15-3	15-6	15-9	15-11	16-2
	16.0	10-2	10-7	11-0	11-4	11-8	12-0	12-3	12-7	12-10	13-1	13-4	13-7	13-10	14-1	14-3	14-6	14-8
	19.2	9-7	10-0	10-4	10-8	11-0	11-3	11-7	11-10	12-1	12-4	12-7	12-10	13-0	13-3	13-5	13-8	13-10
	24.0	8-11	9-3	9-7	9-11	10-2	10-6	10-9	11-0	11-3	11-5	11-8	11-11	12-1	12-3	12-6	12-8	12-10
2x10	12.0	14-4	14-11	15-5	15-11	16-5	16-10	17-3	17-8	18-0	18-5	18-9	19-1	19-5	19-9	20-1	20-4	20-8
	16.0	13-0	13-6	14-0	14-6	14-11	15-3	15-8	16-0	16-5	16-9	17-0	17-4	17-8	17-11	18-3	18-6	18-9
	19.2	12-3	12-9	13-2	13-7	14-0	14-5	14-9	15-1	15-5	15-9	16-0	16-4	16-7	16-11	17-2	17-5	17-8
	24.0	11-4	11-10	12-3	12-8	13-0	13-4	13-8	14-0	14-4	14-7	14-11	15-2	15-5	15-8	15-11	16-2	16-5
2x12	12.0	17-5	18-1	18-9	19-4	19-11	20-6	21-0	21-6	21-11	22-5	22-10	23-3	23-7	24-0	24-5	24-9	25-1
	16.0	15-10	16-5	17-0	17-7	18-1	18-7	19-1	19-6	19-11	20-4	20-9	21-1	21-6	21-10	22-2	22-6	22-10
	19.2	14-11	15-6	16-0	16-7	17-0	17-6	17-11	18-4	18-9	19-2	19-6	19-10	20-2	20-6	20-10	21-2	21-6
	24.0	13-10	14-4	14-11	15-4	15-10	16-3	16-8	17-0	17-5	17-9	18-1	18-5	18-9	19-1	19-4	19-8	19-11
F _b	12.0	718	777	833	888	941	993	1043	1092	1140	1187	1233	1278	1323	1367	1410	1452	1494
	16.0	790	855	917	977	1036	1093	1148	1202	1255	1306	1357	1407	1456	1504	1551	1598	1644
	19.2	840	909	975	1039	1101	1161	1220	1277	1333	1388	1442	1495	1547	1598	1649	1698	1747
	24.0	905	979	1050	1119	1186	1251	1314	1376	1436	1496	1554	1611	1667	1722	1776	1829	1882
Note:		The required bending design value, F _b , in pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.																

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

IHR 20-25 Appendix

Span Tables for Joists and Rafters

**TABLE C-1
CEILING JOISTS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITS**

DESIGN CRITERIA:
 Deflection - For 10 paf live load.
 Limited to span in inches divided by 240.
 Strength - Live Load of 10 paf plus
 dead load of 5 paf determines the required fiber stress value.

Joist Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Modulus of Elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 psi																
		0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
2x4	12.0	9-10	10-3	10-7	10-11	11-3	11-7	11-10	12-2	12-5	12-8	12-11	13-2	13-4	13-7	13-9	14-0	14-2
	16.0	8-11	9-4	9-8	9-11	10-3	10-6	10-9	11-0	11-3	11-6	11-9	11-11	12-2	12-4	12-6	12-9	12-11
	19.2	8-5	8-9	9-1	9-4	9-8	9-11	10-2	10-4	10-7	10-10	11-0	11-3	11-5	11-7	11-9	12-0	12-2
	24.0	7-10	8-1	8-5	8-8	8-11	9-2	9-5	9-8	9-10	10-0	10-3	10-5	10-7	10-9	10-11	11-1	11-3
2x6	12.0	15-6	16-1	16-8	17-2	17-8	18-2	18-8	19-1	19-6	19-11	20-3	20-8	21-0	21-4	21-8	22-0	22-4
	16.0	14-1	14-7	15-2	15-7	16-1	16-6	16-11	17-4	17-8	18-1	18-5	18-9	19-1	19-5	19-8	20-0	20-3
	19.2	13-3	13-9	14-3	14-8	15-2	15-7	15-11	16-4	16-8	17-0	17-4	17-8	17-11	18-3	18-6	18-10	19-1
	24.0	12-3	12-9	13-3	13-8	14-1	14-5	14-9	15-2	15-6	15-9	16-1	16-4	16-8	16-11	17-2	17-5	17-8
2x8	12.0	20-5	21-2	21-11	22-8	23-4	24-0	24-7	25-2	25-8								
	16.0	18-6	19-3	19-11	20-7	21-2	21-9	22-4	22-10	23-4	23-10	24-3	24-8	25-2	25-7	25-11		
	19.2	17-5	18-1	18-9	19-5	19-11	20-6	21-0	21-6	21-11	22-5	22-10	23-3	23-8	24-0	24-5	24-9	25-2
	24.0	16-2	16-10	17-5	18-0	18-6	19-0	19-6	19-11	20-5	20-10	21-2	21-7	21-11	22-4	22-8	23-0	23-4
2x10	12.0	26-0																
	16.0	23-8	24-7	25-5														
	19.2	22-3	23-1	23-11	24-9	25-5												
	24.0	20-8	21-6	22-3	22-11	23-8	24-3	24-10	25-5	26-0								
F _b	12.0	711	769	825	880	932	983	1033	1082	1129	1176	1221	1266	1310	1354	1396	1438	1480
	16.0	783	847	909	968	1026	1082	1137	1191	1243	1294	1344	1394	1442	1490	1537	1583	1629
	19.2	832	900	965	1029	1090	1150	1208	1265	1321	1375	1429	1481	1533	1583	1633	1682	1731
	24.0	896	969	1040	1108	1174	1239	1302	1363	1423	1481	1539	1595	1651	1706	1759	1812	1864

Note: The required bending design value, F_b, in pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

**TABLE C-2
CEILING JOISTS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITS**

DESIGN CRITERIA:
 Deflection - For 20 psf live load.
 Limited to span in inches divided by 240.
 Strength - Live Load of 20 psf plus
 dead load of 10 psf determines the required bending design value.

Joist Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Modulus of Elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 psi																
		0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
2x4	12.0	7-10	8-1	8-5	8-8	8-11	9-2	9-5	9-8	9-10	10-0	10-3	10-5	10-7	10-9	10-11	11-1	11-3
	16.0	7-1	7-5	7-8	7-11	8-1	8-4	8-7	8-9	8-11	9-1	9-4	9-6	9-8	9-9	9-11	10-1	10-3
	19.2	6-8	6-11	7-2	7-5	7-8	7-10	8-1	8-3	8-5	8-7	8-9	8-11	9-1	9-3	9-4	9-6	9-8
	24.0	6-2	6-5	6-8	6-11	7-1	7-3	7-6	7-8	7-10	8-0	8-1	8-3	8-5	8-7	8-8	8-10	8-11
2x6	12.0	12-3	12-9	13-3	13-8	14-1	14-5	14-9	15-2	15-6	15-9	16-1	16-4	16-8	16-11	17-2	17-5	17-8
	16.0	11-2	11-7	12-0	12-5	12-9	13-1	13-5	13-9	14-1	14-4	14-7	14-11	15-2	15-5	15-7	15-10	16-1
	19.2	10-6	10-11	11-4	11-8	12-0	12-4	12-8	12-11	13-3	13-6	13-9	14-0	14-3	14-6	14-8	14-11	15-2
	24.0	9-9	10-2	10-6	10-10	11-2	11-5	11-9	12-0	12-3	12-6	12-9	13-0	13-3	13-5	13-8	13-10	14-1
2x8	12.0	16-2	16-10	17-5	18-0	18-6	19-0	19-6	19-11	20-5	20-10	21-2	21-7	21-11	22-4	22-8	23-0	23-4
	16.0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-10	17-3	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-11	19-3	19-7	19-11	20-3	20-7	20-11	21-2
	19.2	13-10	14-5	14-11	15-5	15-10	16-3	16-8	17-1	17-5	17-9	18-1	18-5	18-9	19-1	19-5	19-8	19-11
	24.0	12-10	13-4	13-10	14-3	14-8	15-1	15-6	15-10	16-2	16-6	16-10	17-2	17-5	17-9	18-0	18-3	18-6
2x10	12.0	20-8	21-6	22-3	22-11	23-8	24-3	24-10	25-5	26-0								
	16.0	18-9	19-6	20-2	20-10	21-6	22-1	22-7	23-1	23-8	24-1	24-7	25-0	25-5	25-10			
	19.2	17-8	18-4	19-0	19-7	20-2	20-9	21-3	21-9	22-3	22-8	23-1	23-7	23-11	24-4	24-9	25-1	25-5
	24.0	16-5	17-0	17-8	18-3	18-9	19-3	19-9	20-2	20-8	21-1	21-6	21-10	22-3	22-7	22-11	23-4	23-8
F _b	12.0	896	969	1040	1108	1174	1239	1302	1363	1423	1481	1539	1595	1651	1706	1759	1812	1864
	16.0	986	1067	1145	1220	1293	1364	1433	1500	1566	1631	1694	1756	1817	1877	1936	1995	2052
	19.2	1048	1134	1216	1296	1374	1449	1522	1594	1664	1733	1800	1866	1931	1995	2058	2120	2181
	24.0	1129	1221	1310	1396	1480	1561	1640	1717	1793	1866	1939	2010	2080	2149	2217	2283	2349

Note: The required bending design value, F_b, in pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

**TABLE R-2
RAFTERS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITATION**

DESIGN CRITERIA:
 Strength - Live Load of 30 psf plus
 Dead Load of 10 psf determines the required bending design value.
 Deflection - For 30 psf live load.
 Limited to span in inches divided by 240.

Rafter Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																					
		300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400
2x6	12.0	6-2	7-1	7-11	8-8	9-5	10-0	10-8	11-3	11-9	12-4	12-10	13-3	13-9	14-2	14-8	15-1	15-6	15-11				
	16.0	5-4	6-2	6-10	7-6	8-2	8-8	9-3	9-9	10-2	10-8	11-1	11-6	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-1	13-5	13-9	14-1	14-5		
	19.2	4-10	5-7	6-3	6-10	7-5	7-11	8-5	8-11	9-4	9-9	10-1	10-6	10-10	11-3	11-7	11-11	12-3	12-7	12-10	13-2	13-6	
	24.0	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4
2x8	12.0	8-1	9-4	10-6	11-6	12-5	13-3	14-0	14-10	15-6	16-3	16-10	17-6	18-1	18-9	19-4	19-10	20-5	20-11				
	16.0	7-0	8-1	9-1	9-11	10-9	11-6	12-2	12-10	13-5	14-0	14-7	15-2	15-8	16-3	16-9	17-2	17-8	18-1	18-7	19-0		
	19.2	6-5	7-5	8-3	9-1	9-9	10-6	11-1	11-8	12-3	12-10	13-4	13-10	14-4	14-10	15-3	15-8	16-2	16-7	16-11	17-4	17-9	
	24.0	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3
2x10	12.0	10-4	11-11	13-4	14-8	15-10	16-11	17-11	18-11	19-10	20-8	21-6	22-4	23-1	23-11	24-7	25-4	26-0					
	16.0	8-11	10-4	11-7	12-8	13-8	14-8	15-6	16-4	17-2	17-11	18-8	19-4	20-0	20-8	21-4	21-11	22-6	23-1	23-8	24-3		
	19.2	8-2	9-5	10-7	11-7	12-6	13-4	14-2	14-11	15-8	16-4	17-0	17-8	18-3	18-11	19-6	20-0	20-7	21-1	21-8	22-2	22-8	
	24.0	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8
2x12	12.0	12-7	14-6	16-3	17-9	19-3	20-6	21-9	23-0	24-1	25-2												
	16.0	10-11	12-7	14-1	15-5	16-8	17-9	18-10	19-11	20-10	21-9	22-8	23-6	24-4	25-2	25-11							
	19.2	9-11	11-6	12-10	14-1	15-2	16-3	17-3	18-2	19-0	19-11	20-8	21-6	22-3	23-0	23-8	24-4	25-0	25-8				
	24.0	8-11	10-3	11-6	12-7	13-7	14-6	15-5	16-3	17-0	17-9	18-6	19-3	19-11	20-6	21-2	21-9	22-5	23-0	23-6	24-1	24-8	25-2
E	12.0	0.15	0.23	0.32	0.43	0.54	0.66	0.78	0.92	1.06	1.21	1.36	1.52	1.69	1.86	2.04	2.22	2.41	2.60				
	16.0	0.13	0.20	0.28	0.37	0.47	0.57	0.68	0.80	0.92	1.05	1.18	1.32	1.46	1.61	1.76	1.92	2.08	2.25	2.42	2.60		
	19.2	0.12	0.18	0.26	0.34	0.43	0.52	0.62	0.73	0.84	0.95	1.08	1.20	1.33	1.47	1.61	1.75	1.90	2.05	2.21	2.37	2.53	
	24.0	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.96	1.08	1.19	1.31	1.44	1.57	1.70	1.84	1.98	2.12	2.27	2.41

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

**TABLE R-3
RAFTERS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITATION**

DESIGN CRITERIA:

Strength - Live Load of 40 psf plus

Dead Load of 10 psf determines the required bending design value.

Deflection - For 40 psf live load.

Limited to span in inches divided by 240.

Rafter Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																					
		300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400
2x6	12.0	5-6	6-4	7-1	7-9	8-5	9-0	9-6	10-0	10-6	11-0	11-5	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-1	13-6	13-10	14-2				
	16.0	4-9	5-6	6-2	6-9	7-3	7-9	8-3	8-8	9-1	9-6	9-11	10-3	10-8	11-0	11-4	11-8	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-11		
	19.2	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4
	24.0	3-11	4-6	5-0	5-6	5-11	6-4	6-9	7-1	7-5	7-9	8-1	8-5	8-8	9-0	9-3	9-6	9-9	10-0	10-3	10-6	10-9	11-0
2x8	12.0	7-3	8-4	9-4	10-3	11-1	11-10	12-7	13-3	13-11	14-6	15-1	15-8	16-3	16-9	17-3	17-9	18-3	18-9				
	16.0	6-3	7-3	8-1	8-11	9-7	10-3	10-10	11-6	12-0	12-7	13-1	13-7	14-0	14-6	14-11	15-5	15-10	16-3	16-7	17-0		
	19.2	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3
	24.0	5-2	5-11	6-7	7-3	7-10	8-4	8-11	9-4	9-10	10-3	10-8	11-1	11-6	11-10	12-2	12-7	12-11	13-3	13-7	13-11	14-2	14-6
2x10	12.0	9-3	10-8	11-11	13-1	14-2	15-1	16-0	16-11	17-9	18-6	19-3	20-0	20-8	21-4	22-0	22-8	23-3	23-11				
	16.0	8-0	9-3	10-4	11-4	12-3	13-1	13-10	14-8	15-4	16-0	16-8	17-4	17-11	18-6	19-1	19-7	20-2	20-8	21-2	21-8		
	19.2	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8
	24.0	6-6	7-7	8-5	9-3	10-0	10-8	11-4	11-11	12-6	13-1	13-7	14-2	14-8	15-1	15-7	16-0	16-6	16-11	17-4	17-9	18-1	18-6
2x12	12.0	11-3	13-0	14-6	15-11	17-2	18-4	19-6	20-6	21-7	22-6	23-5	24-4	25-2	26-0								
	16.0	9-9	11-3	12-7	13-9	14-11	15-11	16-10	17-9	18-8	19-6	20-3	21-1	21-9	22-6	23-2	23-10	24-6	25-2	25-9			
	19.2	8-11	10-3	11-6	12-7	13-7	14-6	15-5	16-3	17-0	17-9	18-6	19-3	19-11	20-6	21-2	21-9	22-5	23-0	23-6	24-1	24-8	25-2
	24.0	7-11	9-2	10-3	11-3	12-2	13-0	13-9	14-6	15-3	15-11	16-7	17-2	17-9	18-4	18-11	19-6	20-0	20-6	21-1	21-7	22-0	22-6
E	12.0	0.14	0.22	0.31	0.41	0.51	0.63	0.75	0.88	1.01	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.61	1.77	1.94	2.12	2.30	2.48				
	16.0	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.35	0.44	0.54	0.65	0.76	0.88	1.00	1.12	1.26	1.39	1.54	1.68	1.83	1.99	2.15	2.31	2.48		
	19.2	0.11	0.18	0.24	0.32	0.41	0.50	0.59	0.69	0.80	0.91	1.03	1.15	1.27	1.40	1.54	1.67	1.81	1.96	2.11	2.26	2.42	2.58
	24.0	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.29	0.36	0.44	0.53	0.62	0.71	0.81	0.92	1.03	1.14	1.25	1.37	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.89	2.02	2.16	2.30

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

Span Tables for Joists and Rafters

**TABLE R-10
RAFTERS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITATION**

DESIGN CRITERIA:

Strength - Live Load of 30 psf plus

Dead Load of 20 psf determines the required bending design value.

Deflection - For 30 psf live load.

Limited to span in inches divided by 240.

Rafter Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																								
		300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
2x6	12.0	5-6	6-4	7-1	7-9	8-5	9-0	9-6	10-0	10-6	11-0	11-5	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-1	13-6	13-10	14-2	14-7	14-11	15-3	15-7	15-11		
	16.0	4-9	5-6	6-2	6-9	7-3	7-9	8-3	8-8	9-1	9-6	9-11	10-3	10-8	11-0	11-4	11-8	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-11	13-2	13-6	13-9	14-0	14-3
	19.2	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-10	13-1
	24.0	3-11	4-6	5-0	5-6	5-11	6-4	6-9	7-1	7-5	7-9	8-1	8-5	8-8	9-0	9-3	9-6	9-9	10-0	10-3	10-6	10-9	11-0	11-3	11-5	11-8
2x8	12.0	7-3	8-4	9-4	10-3	11-1	11-10	12-7	13-3	13-11	14-6	15-1	15-8	16-3	16-9	17-3	17-9	18-3	18-9	19-2	19-8	20-1	20-6	20-11		
	16.0	6-3	7-3	8-1	8-11	9-7	10-3	10-10	11-6	12-0	12-7	13-1	13-7	14-0	14-6	14-11	15-5	15-10	16-3	16-7	17-0	17-5	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-10
	19.2	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3	16-7	16-10	17-2
	24.0	5-2	5-11	6-7	7-3	7-10	8-4	8-11	9-4	9-10	10-3	10-8	11-1	11-6	11-10	12-2	12-7	12-11	13-3	13-7	13-11	14-2	14-6	14-10	15-1	15-5
2x10	12.0	9-3	10-8	11-11	13-1	14-2	15-1	16-0	16-11	17-9	18-6	19-3	20-0	20-8	21-4	22-0	22-8	23-3	23-11	24-6	25-1	25-7				
	16.0	8-0	9-3	10-4	11-4	12-3	13-1	13-10	14-8	15-4	16-0	16-8	17-4	17-11	18-6	19-1	19-7	20-2	20-8	21-2	21-8	22-2	22-8	23-1	23-7	24-0
	19.2	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8	21-1	21-6	21-11
	24.0	6-6	7-7	8-5	9-3	10-0	10-8	11-4	11-11	12-6	13-1	13-7	14-2	14-8	15-1	15-7	16-0	16-6	16-11	17-4	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-11	19-3	19-7
2x12	12.0	11-3	13-0	14-6	15-11	17-2	18-4	19-6	20-6	21-7	22-6	23-5	24-4	25-2	26-0											
	16.0	9-9	11-3	12-7	13-9	14-11	15-11	16-10	17-9	18-8	19-6	20-3	21-1	21-9	22-6	23-2	23-10	24-6	25-2	25-9						
	19.2	8-11	10-3	11-6	12-7	13-7	14-6	15-5	16-3	17-0	17-9	18-6	19-3	19-11	20-6	21-2	21-9	22-5	23-0	23-6	24-1	24-8	25-2	25-8		
	24.0	7-11	9-2	10-3	11-3	12-2	13-0	13-9	14-6	15-3	15-11	16-7	17-2	17-9	18-4	18-11	19-6	20-0	20-6	21-1	21-7	22-0	22-6	23-0	23-5	23-10
E	12.0	0.11	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.66	0.76	0.86	0.97	1.09	1.21	1.33	1.46	1.59	1.72	1.86	2.00	2.14	2.29	2.44	2.60		
	16.0	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.26	0.33	0.41	0.49	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.84	0.94	1.05	1.15	1.26	1.37	1.49	1.61	1.73	1.86	1.99	2.12	2.25	2.39	2.53
	19.2	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.52	0.60	0.68	0.77	0.86	0.95	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.36	1.47	1.58	1.70	1.81	1.93	2.05	2.18	2.31
	24.0	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.54	0.61	0.69	0.77	0.85	0.94	1.03	1.12	1.22	1.31	1.41	1.52	1.62	1.73	1.84	1.95	2.06

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

**TABLE R-11
RAFTERS WITH L/240 DEFLECTION LIMITATION**

DESIGN CRITERIA:
 Strength - Live Load of 40 psf plus
 Dead Load of 20 psf determines the required bending design value.
 Deflection - For 40 psf live load.
 Limited to span in inches divided by 240.

Rafter Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																								
		300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
2x6	12.0	5-0	5-10	6-6	7-1	7-8	8-2	8-8	9-2	9-7	10-0	10-5	10-10	11-3	11-7	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-0	13-3	13-7	13-11	14-2			
	16.0	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-10	13-1
	19.2	4-0	4-7	5-1	5-7	6-1	6-6	6-10	7-3	7-7	7-11	8-3	8-7	8-11	9-2	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-3	10-6	10-9	11-0	11-3	11-5	11-8	11-11
	24.0	3-7	4-1	4-7	5-0	5-5	5-10	6-2	6-6	6-10	7-1	7-5	7-8	7-11	8-2	8-5	8-8	8-11	9-2	9-5	9-7	9-10	10-0	10-3	10-5	10-8
2x8	12.0	6-7	7-8	8-7	9-4	10-1	10-10	11-6	12-1	12-8	13-3	13-9	14-4	14-10	15-3	15-9	16-3	16-8	17-1	17-6	17-11	18-4	18-9			
	16.0	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3	16-7	16-10	17-2
	19.2	5-3	6-0	6-9	7-5	8-0	8-7	9-1	9-7	10-0	10-6	10-11	11-4	11-8	12-1	12-5	12-10	13-2	13-6	13-10	14-2	14-6	14-10	15-1	15-5	15-8
	24.0	4-8	5-5	6-0	6-7	7-2	7-8	8-1	8-7	9-0	9-4	9-9	10-1	10-6	10-10	11-2	11-6	11-9	12-1	12-5	12-8	12-11	13-3	13-6	13-9	14-0
2x10	12.0	8-5	9-9	10-11	11-11	12-11	13-9	14-8	15-5	16-2	16-11	17-7	18-3	18-11	19-6	20-1	20-8	21-3	21-10	22-4	22-10	23-5	23-11			
	16.0	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8	21-1	21-6	21-11
	19.2	6-8	7-8	8-7	9-5	10-2	10-11	11-7	12-2	12-9	13-4	13-11	14-5	14-11	15-5	15-11	16-4	16-10	17-3	17-8	18-1	18-6	18-11	19-3	19-8	20-0
	24.0	6-0	6-11	7-8	8-5	9-1	9-9	10-4	10-11	11-5	11-11	12-5	12-11	13-4	13-9	14-3	14-8	15-0	15-5	15-10	16-2	16-6	16-11	17-3	17-7	17-11
2x12	12.0	10-3	11-10	13-3	14-6	15-8	16-9	17-9	18-9	19-8	20-6	21-5	22-2	23-0	23-9	24-5	25-2	25-10								
	16.0	8-11	10-3	11-6	12-7	13-7	14-6	15-5	16-3	17-0	17-9	18-6	19-3	19-11	20-6	21-2	21-9	22-5	23-0	23-6	24-1	24-8	25-2	25-8		
	19.2	8-1	9-4	10-6	11-6	12-5	13-3	14-1	14-10	15-7	16-3	16-11	17-6	18-2	18-9	19-4	19-11	20-5	21-0	21-6	22-0	22-6	23-0	23-5	23-11	24-4
	24.0	7-3	8-5	9-4	10-3	11-1	11-10	12-7	13-3	13-11	14-6	15-1	15-8	16-3	16-9	17-3	17-9	18-3	18-9	19-3	19-8	20-1	20-6	21-0	21-5	21-9
E	12.0	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.39	0.48	0.57	0.67	0.77	0.88	0.99	1.10	1.22	1.35	1.48	1.61	1.75	1.89	2.03	2.18	2.33	2.48			
	16.0	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.27	0.34	0.41	0.49	0.58	0.67	0.76	0.86	0.96	1.06	1.17	1.28	1.39	1.51	1.63	1.76	1.88	2.01	2.15	2.28	2.42	2.56
	19.2	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.24	0.31	0.38	0.45	0.53	0.61	0.69	0.78	0.87	0.97	1.07	1.17	1.27	1.38	1.49	1.60	1.72	1.84	1.96	2.08	2.21	2.34
	24.0	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.47	0.54	0.62	0.70	0.78	0.87	0.95	1.04	1.14	1.23	1.33	1.43	1.54	1.64	1.75	1.86	1.98	2.09

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

TABLE R-14
RAFTERS WITH L/180 DEFLECTION LIMITATION

DESIGN CRITERIA:

Strength - Live Load of 30 psf plus

Dead Load of 10 psf determines the required bending design value.

Deflection - For 30 psf live load.

Limited to span in inches divided by 180.

Rafter Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																														
		200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000		
2x 4	12.0	3-2	3-11	4-6	5-1	5-6	6-0	6-5	6-9	7-2	7-6	7-10	8-2	8-5	8-9	9-0	9-4	9-7	9-10	10-1	10-4	10-7	10-10	11-1								
	16.0	2-9	3-5	3-11	4-4	4-10	5-2	5-6	5-10	6-2	6-6	6-9	7-1	7-4	7-7	7-10	8-1	8-4	8-6	8-9	9-0	9-2	9-5	9-7	9-9	10-0						
	19.2	2-6	3-1	3-7	4-0	4-4	4-9	5-1	5-4	5-8	5-11	6-2	6-5	6-8	6-11	7-2	7-4	7-7	7-9	8-0	8-2	8-5	8-7	8-9	8-11	9-1	9-3	9-5				
	24.0	2-3	2-9	3-2	3-7	3-11	4-3	4-6	4-10	5-1	5-4	5-6	5-9	6-0	6-2	6-5	6-7	6-9	7-0	7-2	7-4	7-6	7-8	7-10	8-0	8-2	8-4	8-5	8-7	8-9		
2x 6	12.0	5-0	6-2	7-1	7-11	8-8	9-5	10-0	10-8	11-3	11-9	12-4	12-10	13-3	13-9	14-2	14-8	15-1	15-6	15-11	16-3	16-8	17-0	17-5								
	16.0	4-4	5-4	6-2	6-10	7-6	8-2	8-8	9-3	9-9	10-2	10-8	11-1	11-6	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-1	13-5	13-9	14-1	14-5	14-9	15-1	15-4	15-8						
	19.2	4-0	4-10	5-7	6-3	6-10	7-5	7-11	8-5	8-11	9-4	9-9	10-1	10-6	10-10	11-3	11-7	11-11	12-3	12-7	12-10	13-2	13-6	13-9	14-0	14-4	14-7	14-10				
	24.0	3-7	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-10	13-1	13-3	13-6	13-9		
2x 8	12.0	6-7	8-1	9-4	10-6	11-6	12-5	13-3	14-0	14-10	15-6	16-3	16-10	17-6	18-1	18-9	19-4	19-10	20-5	20-11	21-5	21-11	22-5	22-11								
	16.0	5-9	7-0	8-1	9-1	9-11	10-9	11-6	12-2	12-10	13-5	14-0	14-7	15-2	15-8	16-3	16-9	17-2	17-8	18-1	18-7	19-0	19-5	19-10	20-3	20-8						
	19.2	5-3	6-5	7-5	8-3	9-1	9-9	10-6	11-1	11-8	12-3	12-10	13-4	13-10	14-4	14-10	15-3	15-8	16-2	16-7	16-11	17-4	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-10	19-3	19-7				
	24.0	4-8	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3	16-7	16-10	17-2	17-6	17-10	18-1		
2x10	12.0	8-5	10-4	11-11	13-4	14-8	15-10	16-11	17-11	18-11	19-10	20-8	21-6	22-4	23-1	23-11	24-7	25-4	26-0													
	16.0	7-4	8-11	10-4	11-7	12-8	13-8	14-8	15-6	16-4	17-2	17-11	18-8	19-4	20-0	20-8	21-4	21-11	22-6	23-1	23-8	24-3	24-10	25-4	25-10							
	19.2	6-8	8-2	9-5	10-7	11-7	12-6	13-4	14-2	14-11	15-8	16-4	17-0	17-8	18-3	18-11	19-6	20-0	20-7	21-1	21-8	22-2	22-8	23-1	23-7	24-1	24-6	25-0				
	24.0	6-0	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8	21-1	21-6	21-11	22-4	22-9	23-1		
E	12.0	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.32	0.40	0.49	0.59	0.69	0.79	0.91	1.02	1.14	1.27	1.39	1.53	1.66	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.56								
	16.0	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.69	0.78	0.88	0.99	1.10	1.21	1.32	1.44	1.56	1.69	1.82	1.95	2.08	2.22	2.36	2.50						
	19.2	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.25	0.32	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.63	0.72	0.81	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.21	1.32	1.43	1.54	1.66	1.78	1.90	2.03	2.15	2.28	2.42	2.55				
	24.0	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.56	0.64	0.72	0.81	0.89	0.99	1.08	1.18	1.28	1.38	1.48	1.59	1.70	1.81	1.93	2.04	2.16	2.28	2.41	2.53		

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

**TABLE R-15
RAFTERS WITH L/180 DEFLECTION LIMITATION**

DESIGN CRITERIA:

Strength - Live Load of 40 psf plus
Dead Load of 10 psf determines the required bending design value.
Deflection - For 40 psf live load.
Limited to span in inches divided by 180.

Rafters Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																													
		200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000	
2x4	12.0	2-10	3-6	4-0	4-6	4-11	5-4	5-9	6-1	6-5	6-8	7-0	7-3	7-7	7-10	8-1	8-4	8-7	8-10	9-0	9-3	9-6	9-8	9-11	10-1						
	16.0	2-6	3-0	3-6	3-11	4-3	4-8	4-11	5-3	5-6	5-10	6-1	6-4	6-7	6-9	7-0	7-3	7-5	7-8	7-10	8-0	8-2	8-5	8-7	8-9	8-11	9-1				
	19.2	2-3	2-9	3-2	3-7	3-11	4-3	4-6	4-10	5-1	5-4	5-6	5-9	6-0	6-2	6-5	6-7	6-9	7-0	7-2	7-4	7-6	7-8	7-10	8-0	8-2	8-4	8-5	8-7		
	24.0	2-0	2-6	2-10	3-2	3-6	3-9	4-0	4-3	4-6	4-9	4-11	5-2	5-4	5-6	5-9	5-11	6-1	6-3	6-5	6-7	6-8	6-10	7-0	7-2	7-3	7-5	7-7	7-8	7-10	
2x6	12.0	4-6	5-6	6-4	7-1	7-9	8-5	9-0	9-6	10-0	10-6	11-0	11-5	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-1	13-6	13-10	14-2	14-7	14-11	15-3	15-7	15-11						
	16.0	3-11	4-9	5-6	6-2	6-9	7-3	7-9	8-3	8-8	9-1	9-6	9-11	10-3	10-8	11-0	11-4	11-8	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-11	13-2	13-6	13-9	14-0	14-3				
	19.2	3-7	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-10	13-1	13-3	13-6		
	24.0	3-2	3-11	4-6	5-0	5-6	5-11	6-4	6-9	7-1	7-5	7-9	8-1	8-5	8-8	9-0	9-3	9-6	9-9	10-0	10-3	10-6	10-9	11-0	11-3	11-5	11-8	11-11	12-1	12-4	
2x8	12.0	5-11	7-3	8-4	9-4	10-3	11-1	11-10	12-7	13-3	13-11	14-6	15-1	15-8	16-3	16-9	17-3	17-9	18-3	18-9	19-2	19-8	20-1	20-6	20-11						
	16.0	5-2	6-3	7-3	8-1	8-11	9-7	10-3	10-10	11-6	12-0	12-7	13-1	13-7	14-0	14-6	14-11	15-5	15-10	16-3	16-7	17-0	17-5	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-10				
	19.2	4-8	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3	16-7	16-10	17-2	17-6	17-10		
	24.0	4-2	5-2	5-11	6-7	7-3	7-10	8-4	8-11	9-4	9-10	10-3	10-8	11-1	11-6	11-10	12-2	12-7	12-11	13-3	13-7	13-11	14-2	14-6	14-10	15-1	15-5	15-8	15-11	16-3	
2x10	12.0	7-7	9-3	10-8	11-11	13-1	14-2	15-1	16-0	16-11	17-9	18-6	19-3	20-0	20-8	21-4	22-0	22-8	23-3	23-11	24-6	25-1	25-7								
	16.0	6-6	8-0	9-3	10-4	11-4	12-3	13-1	13-10	14-8	15-4	16-0	16-8	17-4	17-11	18-6	19-1	19-7	20-2	20-8	21-2	21-8	22-2	22-8	23-1	23-7	24-0				
	19.2	6-0	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8	21-1	21-6	21-11	22-4	22-9		
	24.0	5-4	6-6	7-7	8-5	9-3	10-0	10-8	11-4	11-11	12-6	13-1	13-7	14-2	14-8	15-1	15-7	16-0	16-6	16-11	17-4	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-11	19-3	19-7	20-0	20-4	20-8	
E	12.0	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.38	0.47	0.56	0.66	0.76	0.86	0.97	1.09	1.21	1.33	1.46	1.59	1.72	1.86	2.00	2.14	2.29	2.44	2.60						
	16.0	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.26	0.33	0.41	0.49	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.84	0.94	1.05	1.15	1.26	1.37	1.49	1.61	1.73	1.86	1.99	2.12	2.25	2.39	2.53				
	19.2	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.52	0.60	0.68	0.77	0.86	0.95	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.36	1.47	1.58	1.70	1.81	1.93	2.05	2.18	2.31	2.43	2.57		
	24.0	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.54	0.61	0.69	0.77	0.85	0.94	1.03	1.12	1.22	1.31	1.41	1.52	1.62	1.73	1.84	1.95	2.06	2.18	2.30	2.41	

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

**TABLE R-22
RAFTERS WITH L/180 DEFLECTION LIMITATION**

DESIGN CRITERIA:
 Strength - Live Load of 30 psf plus
 Dead Load of 20 psf determines the required bending design value.
 Deflection - For 30 psf live load.
 Limited to span in inches divided by 180.

Rafter Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																													
		200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000	
2x4	12.0	2-10	3-6	4-0	4-6	4-11	5-4	5-9	6-1	6-5	6-8	7-0	7-3	7-7	7-10	8-1	8-4	8-7	8-10	9-0	9-3	9-6	9-8	9-11	10-1	10-4	10-6	10-8	10-11	11-1	
	16.0	2-6	3-0	3-6	3-11	4-3	4-8	4-11	5-3	5-6	5-10	6-1	6-4	6-7	6-9	7-0	7-3	7-5	7-8	7-10	8-0	8-2	8-5	8-7	8-9	8-11	9-1	9-3	9-5	9-7	
	19.2	2-3	2-9	3-2	3-7	3-11	4-3	4-6	4-10	5-1	5-4	5-6	5-9	6-0	6-2	6-5	6-7	6-9	7-0	7-2	7-4	7-6	7-8	7-10	8-0	8-2	8-4	8-5	8-7	8-9	
	24.0	2-0	2-6	2-10	3-2	3-6	3-9	4-0	4-3	4-6	4-9	4-11	5-2	5-4	5-6	5-9	5-11	6-1	6-3	6-5	6-7	6-8	6-10	7-0	7-2	7-3	7-5	7-7	7-8	7-10	
2x6	12.0	4-6	5-6	6-4	7-1	7-9	8-5	9-0	9-6	10-0	10-6	11-0	11-5	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-1	13-6	13-10	14-2	14-7	14-11	15-3	15-7	15-11	16-2	16-6	16-10	17-1	17-5	
	16.0	3-11	4-9	5-6	6-2	6-9	7-3	7-9	8-3	8-8	9-1	9-6	9-11	10-3	10-8	11-0	11-4	11-8	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-11	13-2	13-6	13-9	14-0	14-3	14-7	14-10	15-1	
	19.2	3-7	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-10	13-1	13-3	13-6	13-9	
	24.0	3-2	3-11	4-6	5-0	5-6	5-11	6-4	6-9	7-1	7-5	7-9	8-1	8-5	8-8	9-0	9-3	9-6	9-9	10-0	10-3	10-6	10-9	11-0	11-3	11-5	11-8	11-11	12-1	12-4	
2x8	12.0	5-11	7-3	8-4	9-4	10-3	11-1	11-10	12-7	13-3	13-11	14-6	15-1	15-8	16-3	16-9	17-3	17-9	18-3	18-9	19-2	19-8	20-1	20-6	20-11	21-4	21-9	22-2	22-6	22-11	
	16.0	5-2	6-3	7-3	8-1	8-11	9-7	10-3	10-10	11-6	12-0	12-7	13-1	13-7	14-0	14-6	14-11	15-5	15-10	16-3	16-7	17-0	17-5	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-10	19-2	19-6	19-10	
	19.2	4-8	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3	16-7	16-10	17-2	17-6	17-10	18-1	
	24.0	4-2	5-2	5-11	6-7	7-3	7-10	8-4	8-11	9-4	9-10	10-3	10-8	11-1	11-6	11-10	12-2	12-7	12-11	13-3	13-7	13-11	14-2	14-6	14-10	15-1	15-5	15-8	15-11	16-3	
2x10	12.0	7-7	9-3	10-8	11-11	13-1	14-2	15-1	16-0	16-11	17-9	18-6	19-3	20-0	20-8	21-4	22-0	22-8	23-3	23-11	24-6	25-1	25-7								
	16.0	6-6	8-0	9-3	10-4	11-4	12-3	13-1	13-10	14-8	15-4	16-0	16-8	17-4	17-11	18-6	19-1	19-7	20-2	20-8	21-2	21-8	22-2	22-8	23-1	23-7	24-0	24-6	24-11	25-4	
	19.2	6-0	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8	21-1	21-6	21-11	22-4	22-9	23-1	
	24.0	5-4	6-6	7-7	8-5	9-3	10-0	10-8	11-4	11-11	12-6	13-1	13-7	14-2	14-8	15-1	15-7	16-0	16-6	16-11	17-4	17-9	18-1	18-6	18-11	19-3	19-7	20-0	20-4	20-8	
E	12.0	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.57	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.91	1.00	1.09	1.19	1.29	1.39	1.50	1.61	1.72	1.83	1.95	2.07	2.19	2.31	2.43	2.56	
	16.0	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.36	0.43	0.49	0.56	0.63	0.71	0.78	0.86	0.95	1.03	1.12	1.21	1.30	1.39	1.49	1.59	1.69	1.79	1.89	2.00	2.11	2.22	
	19.2	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.33	0.39	0.45	0.51	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.79	0.86	0.94	1.02	1.10	1.19	1.27	1.36	1.45	1.54	1.63	1.73	1.83	1.92	2.03	
	24.0	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.46	0.52	0.58	0.64	0.71	0.77	0.84	0.91	0.99	1.06	1.14	1.22	1.30	1.38	1.46	1.55	1.63	1.72	1.81	

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

**TABLE R-23
RAFTERS WITH L/180 DEFLECTION LIMITATION**

DESIGN CRITERIA:

Strength - Live Load of 40 psf plus

Dead Load of 20 psf determines the required bending design value.

Deflection - For 40 psf live load.

Limited to span in inches divided by 180.

Rafter Size (in)	Spacing (in)	Bending Design Value, F_b , (psi)																												
		200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
2x4	12.0	2-7	3-2	3-8	4-1	4-6	4-11	5-3	5-6	5-10	6-1	6-5	6-8	6-11	7-2	7-5	7-7	7-10	8-0	8-3	8-5	8-8	8-10	9-0	9-3	9-5	9-7	9-9	9-11	10-1
	16.0	2-3	2-9	3-2	3-7	3-11	4-3	4-6	4-10	5-1	5-4	5-6	5-9	6-0	6-2	6-5	6-7	6-9	7-0	7-2	7-4	7-6	7-8	7-10	8-0	8-2	8-4	8-5	8-7	8-9
	19.2	2-1	2-6	2-11	3-3	3-7	3-10	4-1	4-4	4-7	4-10	5-1	5-3	5-5	5-8	5-10	6-0	6-2	6-4	6-6	6-8	6-10	7-0	7-2	7-3	7-5	7-7	7-9	7-10	8-0
	24.0	1-10	2-3	2-7	2-11	3-2	3-5	3-8	3-11	4-1	4-4	4-6	4-8	4-11	5-1	5-3	5-5	5-6	5-8	5-10	6-0	6-1	6-3	6-5	6-6	6-8	6-9	6-11	7-0	7-2
2x6	12.0	4-1	5-0	5-10	6-6	7-1	7-8	8-2	8-8	9-2	9-7	10-0	10-5	10-10	11-3	11-7	11-11	12-4	12-8	13-0	13-3	13-7	13-11	14-2	14-6	14-9	15-1	15-4	15-7	15-11
	16.0	3-7	4-4	5-0	5-7	6-2	6-8	7-1	7-6	7-11	8-4	8-8	9-1	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-4	10-8	10-11	11-3	11-6	11-9	12-0	12-4	12-7	12-10	13-1	13-3	13-6	13-9
	19.2	3-3	4-0	4-7	5-1	5-7	6-1	6-6	6-10	7-3	7-7	7-11	8-3	8-7	8-11	9-2	9-5	9-9	10-0	10-3	10-6	10-9	11-0	11-3	11-5	11-8	11-11	12-2	12-4	12-7
	24.0	2-11	3-7	4-1	4-7	5-0	5-5	5-10	6-2	6-6	6-10	7-1	7-5	7-8	7-11	8-2	8-5	8-8	8-11	9-2	9-5	9-7	9-10	10-0	10-3	10-5	10-8	10-10	11-0	11-3
2x8	12.0	5-5	6-7	7-8	8-7	9-4	10-1	10-10	11-6	12-1	12-8	13-3	13-9	14-4	14-10	15-3	15-9	16-3	16-8	17-1	17-6	17-11	18-4	18-9	19-1	19-6	19-10	20-3	20-7	20-11
	16.0	4-8	5-9	6-7	7-5	8-1	8-9	9-4	9-11	10-6	11-0	11-6	11-11	12-5	12-10	13-3	13-8	14-0	14-5	14-10	15-2	15-6	15-10	16-3	16-7	16-10	17-2	17-6	17-10	18-1
	19.2	4-3	5-3	6-0	6-9	7-5	8-0	8-7	9-1	9-7	10-0	10-6	10-11	11-4	11-8	12-1	12-5	12-10	13-2	13-6	13-10	14-2	14-6	14-10	15-1	15-5	15-8	16-0	16-3	16-7
	24.0	3-10	4-8	5-5	6-0	6-7	7-2	7-8	8-1	8-7	9-0	9-4	9-9	10-1	10-6	10-10	11-2	11-6	11-9	12-1	12-5	12-8	12-11	13-3	13-6	13-9	14-0	14-4	14-7	14-10
2x10	12.0	6-11	8-5	9-9	10-11	11-11	12-11	13-9	14-8	15-5	16-2	16-11	17-7	18-3	18-11	19-6	20-1	20-8	21-3	21-10	22-4	22-10	23-5	23-11	24-5	24-10	25-4	25-10		
	16.0	6-0	7-4	8-5	9-5	10-4	11-2	11-11	12-8	13-4	14-0	14-8	15-3	15-10	16-4	16-11	17-5	17-11	18-5	18-11	19-4	19-10	20-3	20-8	21-1	21-6	21-11	22-4	22-9	23-1
	19.2	5-5	6-8	7-8	8-7	9-5	10-2	10-11	11-7	12-2	12-9	13-4	13-11	14-5	14-11	15-5	15-11	16-4	16-10	17-3	17-8	18-1	18-6	18-11	19-3	19-8	20-0	20-5	20-9	21-1
	24.0	4-11	6-0	6-11	7-8	8-5	9-1	9-9	10-4	10-11	11-5	11-11	12-5	12-11	13-4	13-9	14-3	14-8	15-0	15-5	15-10	16-2	16-6	16-11	17-3	17-7	17-11	18-3	18-7	18-11
E	12.0	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.29	0.36	0.43	0.50	0.58	0.66	0.74	0.83	0.92	1.01	1.11	1.21	1.31	1.41	1.52	1.63	1.74	1.86	1.98	2.10	2.22	2.34	2.47	2.60
	16.0	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.43	0.50	0.57	0.64	0.72	0.80	0.88	0.96	1.05	1.13	1.22	1.32	1.41	1.51	1.61	1.71	1.82	1.92	2.03	2.14	2.25
	19.2	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.52	0.59	0.65	0.73	0.80	0.88	0.95	1.04	1.12	1.20	1.29	1.38	1.47	1.56	1.66	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05
	24.0	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.41	0.46	0.52	0.59	0.65	0.72	0.78	0.85	0.93	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.40	1.48	1.57	1.66	1.75	1.84

Note: The required modulus of elasticity, E, in 1,000,000 pounds per square inch is shown at the bottom of each table, is limited to 2.6 million psi and less, and is applicable to all lumber sizes shown. Spans are shown in feet-inches and are limited to 26' and less. Check sources of supply for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20'.

ILHR 20-25 Appendix

Table W-1 Design Values for Joists and Rafters - Visually Graded Lumber

Species or Species Combination	Species That May Be Included in Combination
Aspen	Big Tooth Aspen, Quaking Aspen
Beech-Birch-Hickory	American Beech, Bitternut Hickory, Mockernut Hickory, Nutmeg Hickory, Pecan Hickory, Pignut Hickory, Shagbark Hickory, Shellbark Hickory, Sweet Birch, Water Hickory, Yellow Birch
Cottonwood	
Douglas Fir-Larch	Douglas Fir, Western Larch
Douglas Fir-Larch (North)	Douglas Fir, Western Larch
Douglas Fir-South	
Eastern Hemlock-Tamarack	Eastern Hemlock, Tamarack
Eastern Softwoods	Balsam Fir, Black Spruce, Eastern Hemlock, Eastern White Pine, Jack Pine, Norway (Red) Pine, Pitch Pine, Red Spruce, Tamarack, White Spruce
Eastern White Pine	
Hem-Fir	California Red Fir, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, Western Hemlock, White Fir
Hem-Fir (North)	Amabilis Fir, Western Hemlock
Mixed Maple	Black Maple, Red Maple, Silver Maple, Sugar Maple
Mixed Oak	All Oak Species graded under NELMA rules
Mixed Southern Pine	Any species in the Southern Pine species combination, plus either or both of the following: Virginia Pine, Pond Pine
Northern Red Oak	Black Oak, Northern Red Oak, Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak
Northern Species	All softwood species graded under NLGA rules
Northern White Cedar	
Red Maple	
Red Oak	Black Oak, Cherrybark Oak, Laurel Oak, Northern Red Oak, Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak, Southern Red Oak, Water Oak, Willow Oak
Redwood	
Southern Pine	Loblolly Pine, Longleaf Pine, Shortleaf Pine, Slash Pine
Spruce-Pine-Fir	Alpine Fir, Balsam Fir, Black Spruce, Engelmann Spruce, Jack Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Red Spruce, White Spruce
Spruce-Pine-Fir (South)	Balsam Fir, Black Spruce, Engelmann Spruce, Jack Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Norway (Red) Pine, Red Spruce, Sitka Spruce, White Spruce
Western Cedars	Alaska Cedar, Incense Cedar, Port Orford Cedar, Western Red Cedar
Western Woods	Any species in the Douglas Fir-Larch, Douglas Fir-South, Hem-Fir, and Spruce-Pine-Fir (South) species combinations, plus any or all of the following: Alpine Fir, Idaho White Pine, Mountain Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine
White Oak	Bur Oak, Chestnut Oak, Live Oak, Overcup Oak, Post Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, Swamp White Oak, White Oak
Yellow Poplar	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.

Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
COTTONWOOD						
Select Structural	2x4	1510	1735	1885	1,200,000	NSLB
No.1		1080	1240	1350	1,200,000	
No.2		1080	1240	1350	1,100,000	
No.3		605	695	755	1,000,000	
Stud		600	690	750	1,000,000	
Construction		805	925	1005	1,000,000	
Standard		460	530	575	900,000	
Utility		200	230	250	900,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1310	1505	1635	1,200,000	
No.1		935	1075	1170	1,200,000	
No.2		935	1075	1170	1,100,000	
No.3		525	600	655	1,000,000	
Stud	545	630	685	1,000,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1210	1390	1510	1,200,000	
No.1		865	990	1080	1,200,000	
No.2		865	990	1080	1,100,000	
No.3	485	555	605	1,000,000		
Select Structural	2x10	1105	1275	1385	1,200,000	
No.1		790	910	990	1,200,000	
No.2		790	910	990	1,100,000	
No.3	445	510	555	1,000,000		
Select Structural	2x12	1005	1155	1260	1,200,000	
No.1		720	825	900	1,200,000	
No.2		720	825	900	1,100,000	
No.3	405	465	505	1,000,000		
DOUGLAS FIR-LARCH						
Select Structural	2x4	2500	2875	3125	1,900,000	WCLIB WWPA
No.1 & Btr		1985	2280	2480	1,800,000	
No.1		1725	1985	2155	1,700,000	
No.2		1510	1735	1885	1,600,000	
No.3		865	990	1080	1,400,000	
Stud		855	980	1065	1,400,000	
Construction		1150	1325	1440	1,500,000	
Standard		635	725	790	1,400,000	
Utility		315	365	395	1,300,000	
Select Structural		2x6	2170	2495	2710		1,900,000
No.1 & Btr	1720		1975	2150	1,800,000	
No.1	1495		1720	1870	1,700,000	
No.2	1310		1505	1635	1,600,000	
No.3	750		860	935	1,400,000	
Stud	775	895	970	1,400,000		
Select Structural	2x8	2000	2300	2500	1,900,000	
No.1 & Btr		1585	1825	1985	1,800,000	
No.1		1380	1585	1725	1,700,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1510	1,600,000	
No.3	690	795	865	1,400,000		
Select Structural	2x10	1835	2110	2295	1,900,000	
No.1 & Btr		1455	1675	1820	1,800,000	
No.1		1265	1455	1580	1,700,000	
No.2		1105	1275	1385	1,600,000	
No.3	635	725	790	1,400,000		
Select Structural	2x12	1670	1920	2085	1,900,000	
No.1 & Btr		1325	1520	1655	1,800,000	
No.1		1150	1325	1440	1,700,000	
No.2		1005	1155	1260	1,600,000	
No.3	575	660	720	1,400,000		

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.
 Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
DOUGLAS FIR-LARCH (NORTH)						
Select Structural	2x4	2245	2580	2805	1,900,000	NLGA
No.1/No.2		1425	1635	1780	1,600,000	
No.3		820	940	1025	1,400,000	
Stud		820	945	1030	1,400,000	
Construction Standard		1095	1255	1365	1,500,000	
Utility		605	695	755	1,400,000	
		290	330	360	1,300,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1945	2235	2430	1,900,000	
No.1/No.2		1235	1420	1540	1,600,000	
No.3		710	815	890	1,400,000	
Stud		750	860	935	1,400,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1795	2065	2245	1,900,000	
No.1/No.2		1140	1310	1425	1,600,000	
No.3		655	755	820	1,400,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1645	1890	2055	1,900,000	
No.1/No.2		1045	1200	1305	1,600,000	
No.3		600	690	750	1,400,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1495	1720	1870	1,900,000	
No.1/No.2		950	1090	1185	1,600,000	
No.3		545	630	685	1,400,000	
DOUGLAS FIR-SOUTH						
Select Structural	2x4	2245	2580	2805	1,400,000	WWPA
No.1		1555	1785	1940	1,300,000	
No.2		1425	1635	1780	1,200,000	
No.3		820	940	1025	1,100,000	
Stud		820	945	1030	1,100,000	
Construction Standard		1065	1225	1330	1,200,000	
Utility		605	695	755	1,100,000	
	290	330	360	1,000,000		
Select Structural	2x6	1945	2235	2430	1,400,000	
No.1		1345	1545	1680	1,300,000	
No.2		1235	1420	1540	1,200,000	
No.3		710	815	890	1,100,000	
Stud		750	860	935	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1795	2065	2245	1,400,000	
No.1		1240	1430	1555	1,300,000	
No.2		1140	1310	1425	1,200,000	
No.3		655	755	820	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1645	1890	2055	1,400,000	
No.1		1140	1310	1425	1,300,000	
No.2		1045	1200	1305	1,200,000	
No.3		600	690	750	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1495	1720	1870	1,400,000	
No.1		1035	1190	1295	1,300,000	
No.2		950	1090	1185	1,200,000	
No.3		545	630	685	1,100,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.

Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
EASTERN HEMLOCK-TAMARACK						
Select Structural	2x4	2155	2480	2695	1,200,000	NELMA NSLB
No.1		1335	1535	1670	1,100,000	
No.2		990	1140	1240	1,100,000	
No.3		605	695	755	900,000	
Stud		570	655	710	900,000	
Construction		775	895	970	1,000,000	
Standard		430	495	540	900,000	
Utility	200	230	250	800,000		
Select Structural	2x6	1870	2150	2335	1,200,000	
No.1		1160	1330	1450	1,100,000	
No.2		860	990	1075	1,100,000	
No.3		525	600	655	900,000	
Stud	520	595	645	900,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1725	1985	2155	1,200,000	
No.1		1070	1230	1335	1,100,000	
No.2		795	915	990	1,100,000	
No.3		485	555	605	900,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1580	1820	1975	1,200,000	
No.1		980	1125	1225	1,100,000	
No.2		725	835	910	1,100,000	
No.3		445	510	555	900,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1440	1655	1795	1,200,000	
No.1		890	1025	1115	1,100,000	
No.2		660	760	825	1,100,000	
No.3		405	465	505	900,000	
EASTERN SOFTWOODS						
Select Structural	2x4	2155	2480	2695	1,200,000	NELMA NSLB
No.1		1335	1535	1670	1,100,000	
No.2		990	1140	1240	1,100,000	
No.3		605	695	755	900,000	
Stud		570	655	710	900,000	
Construction		775	895	970	1,000,000	
Standard		430	495	540	900,000	
Utility	200	230	250	800,000		
Select Structural	2x6	1870	2150	2335	1,200,000	
No.1		1160	1330	1450	1,100,000	
No.2		860	990	1075	1,100,000	
No.3		525	600	655	900,000	
Stud	520	595	645	900,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1725	1985	2155	1,200,000	
No.1		1070	1230	1335	1,100,000	
No.2		795	915	990	1,100,000	
No.3		485	555	605	900,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1580	1820	1975	1,200,000	
No.1		980	1125	1225	1,100,000	
No.2		725	835	910	1,100,000	
No.3		445	510	555	900,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1440	1655	1795	1,200,000	
No.1		890	1025	1115	1,100,000	
No.2		660	760	825	1,100,000	
No.3		405	465	505	900,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.
 Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
EASTERN WHITE PINE						
Select Structural	2x4	2155	2480	2695	1,200,000	NELMA NSLB
No.1		1335	1535	1670	1,100,000	
No.2		990	1140	1240	1,100,000	
No.3		605	695	755	900,000	
Stud		570	655	710	900,000	
Construction Standard		775	895	970	1,000,000	
Standard		430	495	540	900,000	
Utility		200	230	250	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1870	2150	2335	1,200,000	
No.1		1160	1330	1450	1,100,000	
No.2		860	990	1075	1,100,000	
No.3		525	600	655	900,000	
Stud	520	595	645	900,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1725	1985	2155	1,200,000	
No.1		1070	1230	1335	1,100,000	
No.2		795	915	990	1,100,000	
No.3		485	555	605	900,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1580	1820	1975	1,200,000	
No.1		980	1125	1225	1,100,000	
No.2		725	835	910	1,100,000	
No.3		445	510	555	900,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1440	1655	1795	1,200,000	
No.1		890	1025	1115	1,100,000	
No.2		660	760	825	1,100,000	
No.3		405	465	505	900,000	
HEM-FIR						
Select Structural	2x4	2415	2775	3020	1,600,000	WCLIB WWPA
No.1 & Btr		1810	2085	2265	1,500,000	
No.1		1640	1885	2050	1,500,000	
No.2		1465	1685	1835	1,300,000	
No.3		865	990	1080	1,200,000	
Stud		855	980	1065	1,200,000	
Construction Standard		1120	1290	1400	1,300,000	
Standard		635	725	790	1,200,000	
Utility		290	330	360	1,100,000	
Select Structural		2x6	2095	2405	2615		1,600,000
No.1 & Btr	1570		1805	1960	1,500,000	
No.1	1420		1635	1775	1,500,000	
No.2	1270		1460	1590	1,300,000	
No.3	750		860	935	1,200,000	
Stud	775	895	970	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1930	2220	2415	1,600,000	
No.1 & Btr		1450	1665	1810	1,500,000	
No.1		1310	1510	1640	1,500,000	
No.2		1175	1350	1465	1,300,000	
No.3		690	795	865	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1770	2035	2215	1,600,000	
No.1 & Btr		1330	1525	1660	1,500,000	
No.1		1200	1380	1500	1,500,000	
No.2		1075	1235	1345	1,300,000	
No.3		635	725	790	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1610	1850	2015	1,600,000	
No.1 & Btr		1210	1390	1510	1,500,000	
No.1		1095	1255	1365	1,500,000	
No.2		980	1125	1220	1,300,000	
No.3		575	660	720	1,200,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.

Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
HEM-FIR (NORTH)						
Select Structural	2x4	2245	2580	2805	1,700,000	NLGA
No.1/No.2		1725	1985	2155	1,600,000	
No.3		990	1140	1240	1,400,000	
Stud		980	1125	1225	1,400,000	
Construction		1325	1520	1655	1,500,000	
Standard		720	825	900	1,400,000	
Utility		345	395	430	1,300,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1945	2235	2430	1,700,000	
No.1/No.2		1495	1720	1870	1,600,000	
No.3		860	990	1075	1,400,000	
Stud		890	1025	1115	1,400,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1795	2065	2245	1,700,000	
No.1/No.2		1380	1585	1725	1,600,000	
No.3		795	915	990	1,400,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1645	1890	2055	1,700,000	
No.1/No.2		1265	1455	1580	1,600,000	
No.3		725	835	910	1,400,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1495	1720	1870	1,700,000	
No.1/No.2		1150	1325	1440	1,600,000	
No.3		660	760	825	1,400,000	
MIXED MAPLE						
Select Structural	2x4	1725	1985	2155	1,300,000	NELMA
No.1		1250	1440	1565	1,200,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1510	1,100,000	
No.3		690	795	865	1,000,000	
Stud		695	800	870	1,000,000	
Construction		920	1060	1150	1,100,000	
Standard		520	595	645	1,000,000	
Utility	260	300	325	900,000		
Select Structural	2x6	1495	1720	1870	1,300,000	
No.1		1085	1245	1355	1,200,000	
No.2		1045	1205	1310	1,100,000	
No.3		600	690	750	1,000,000	
Stud		635	725	790	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1380	1585	1725	1,300,000	
No.1		1000	1150	1250	1,200,000	
No.2		965	1110	1210	1,100,000	
No.3		550	635	690	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1265	1455	1580	1,300,000	
No.1		915	1055	1145	1,200,000	
No.2		885	1020	1105	1,100,000	
No.3		505	580	635	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1150	1325	1440	1,300,000	
No.1		835	960	1040	1,200,000	
No.2		805	925	1005	1,100,000	
No.3		460	530	575	1,000,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.
 Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
MIXED OAK						
Select Structural	2x4	1985	2280	2480	1,100,000	NELMA
No.1		1425	1635	1780	1,000,000	
No.2		1380	1585	1725	900,000	
No.3		820	940	1025	800,000	
Stud		790	910	990	800,000	
Construction		1065	1225	1330	900,000	
Standard		605	695	755	800,000	
Utility		290	330	360	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1720	1975	2150	1,100,000	
No.1		1235	1420	1540	1,000,000	
No.2		1195	1375	1495	900,000	
No.3		710	815	890	800,000	
Stud	720	825	900	800,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1585	1825	1985	1,100,000	
No.1		1140	1310	1425	1,000,000	
No.2		1105	1270	1380	900,000	
No.3		655	755	820	800,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1455	1675	1820	1,100,000	
No.1		1045	1200	1305	1,000,000	
No.2		1010	1165	1265	900,000	
No.3		600	690	750	800,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1325	1520	1655	1,100,000	
No.1		950	1090	1185	1,000,000	
No.2		920	1060	1150	900,000	
No.3		545	630	685	800,000	
MIXED SOUTHERN PINE						
Select Structural	2x4	2360	2710	2950	1,600,000	SPIB
No.1		1670	1920	2080	1,500,000	
No.2		1500	1720	1870	1,400,000	
No.3		865	990	1080	1,200,000	
Stud		890	1020	1110	1,200,000	
Construction		1150	1320	1440	1,300,000	
Standard		635	725	790	1,200,000	
Utility		315	365	395	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x6	2130	2450	2660	1,600,000	
No.1		1490	1720	1870	1,500,000	
No.2		1320	1520	1650	1,400,000	
No.3		775	895	970	1,200,000	
Stud	775	895	970	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2x8	2010	2310	2520	1,600,000	
No.1		1380	1590	1720	1,500,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1510	1,400,000	
No.3		720	825	900	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1730	1980	2160	1,600,000	
No.1		1210	1390	1510	1,500,000	
No.2		1060	1220	1330	1,400,000	
No.3		605	695	755	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1610	1850	2010	1,600,000	
No.1		1120	1290	1400	1,500,000	
No.2		1010	1160	1260	1,400,000	
No.3		575	660	720	1,200,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

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Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
NORTHERN RED OAK						
Select Structural	2x4	2415	2775	3020	1,400,000	NELMA
No.1		1725	1985	2155	1,400,000	
No.2		1680	1935	2100	1,300,000	
No.3		950	1090	1185	1,200,000	
Stud		950	1090	1185	1,200,000	
Construction		1265	1455	1580	1,200,000	
Standard		720	825	900	1,100,000	
Utility		345	395	430	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x6	2095	2405	2615	1,400,000	
No.1		1495	1720	1870	1,400,000	
No.2		1460	1675	1820	1,300,000	
No.3		820	945	1030	1,200,000	
Stud	865	990	1080	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1930	2220	2415	1,400,000	
No.1		1380	1585	1725	1,400,000	
No.2		1345	1545	1680	1,300,000	
No.3		760	875	950	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1770	2035	2215	1,400,000	
No.1		1265	1455	1580	1,400,000	
No.2		1235	1420	1540	1,300,000	
No.3		695	800	870	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1610	1850	2015	1,400,000	
No.1		1150	1325	1440	1,400,000	
No.2		1120	1290	1400	1,300,000	
No.3		635	725	790	1,200,000	
NORTHERN SPECIES						
Select Structural	2x4	1640	1885	2050	1,100,000	NLGA
No.1/No.2		990	1140	1240	1,100,000	
No.3		605	695	755	1,000,000	
Stud		570	655	710	1,000,000	
Construction		775	895	970	1,000,000	
Standard		430	495	540	900,000	
Utility		200	230	250	900,000	
Select Structural		2x6	1420	1635	1775		1,100,000
No.1/No.2	860		990	1075	1,100,000	
No.3	525		600	655	1,000,000	
Stud	520		595	645	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1310	1510	1640	1,100,000	
No.1/No.2		795	915	990	1,100,000	
No.3		485	555	605	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1200	1380	1500	1,100,000	
No.1/No.2		725	835	910	1,100,000	
No.3		445	510	555	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1095	1255	1365	1,100,000	
No.1/No.2		660	760	825	1,100,000	
No.3		405	465	505	1,000,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

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Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR						
Select Structural	2x4	1335	1535	1670	800,000	NELMA
No.1		990	1140	1240	700,000	
No.2		950	1090	1185	700,000	
No.3		560	645	700	600,000	
Stud		540	620	670	600,000	
Construction		720	825	900	700,000	
Standard		405	465	505	600,000	
Utility		200	230	250	600,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1160	1330	1450	800,000	
No.1		860	990	1075	700,000	
No.2		820	945	1030	700,000	
No.3		485	560	605	600,000	
Stud	490	560	610	600,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1070	1230	1335	800,000	
No.1		795	915	990	700,000	
No.2		760	875	950	700,000	
No.3		450	515	560	600,000	
Select Structural	2x10	980	1125	1225	800,000	
No.1		725	835	910	700,000	
No.2		695	800	870	700,000	
No.3		410	475	515	600,000	
Select Structural	2x12	890	1025	1115	800,000	
No.1		660	760	825	700,000	
No.2		635	725	790	700,000	
No.3		375	430	465	600,000	
RED MAPLE						
Select Structural	2x4	2245	2580	2805	1,700,000	NELMA
No.1		1595	1835	1995	1,600,000	
No.2		1555	1785	1940	1,500,000	
No.3		905	1040	1130	1,300,000	
Stud		885	1020	1105	1,300,000	
Construction		1210	1390	1510	1,400,000	
Standard		660	760	825	1,300,000	
Utility		315	365	395	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1945	2235	2430	1,700,000	
No.1		1385	1590	1730	1,600,000	
No.2		1345	1545	1680	1,500,000	
No.3		785	905	980	1,300,000	
Stud		805	925	1005	1,300,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1795	2065	2245	1,700,000	
No.1		1275	1470	1595	1,600,000	
No.2		1240	1430	1555	1,500,000	
No.3		725	835	905	1,300,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1645	1890	2055	1,700,000	
No.1		1170	1345	1465	1,600,000	
No.2		1140	1310	1425	1,500,000	
No.3		665	765	830	1,300,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1495	1720	1870	1,700,000	
No.1		1065	1225	1330	1,600,000	
No.2		1035	1190	1295	1,500,000	
No.3		605	695	755	1,300,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

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Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
RED OAK						
Select Structural	2x4	1985	2280	2480	1,400,000	NELMA
No.1		1425	1635	1780	1,300,000	
No.2		1380	1585	1725	1,200,000	
No.3		820	940	1025	1,100,000	
Stud		790	910	990	1,100,000	
Construction		1065	1225	1330	1,200,000	
Standard		605	695	755	1,100,000	
Utility	290	330	360	1,000,000		
Select Structural	2x6	1720	1975	2150	1,400,000	
No.1		1235	1420	1540	1,300,000	
No.2		1195	1375	1495	1,200,000	
No.3		710	815	890	1,100,000	
Stud	720	825	900	1,100,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1585	1825	1985	1,400,000	
No.1		1140	1310	1425	1,300,000	
No.2		1105	1270	1380	1,200,000	
No.3		655	755	820	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1455	1675	1820	1,400,000	
No.1		1045	1200	1305	1,300,000	
No.2		1010	1165	1265	1,200,000	
No.3		600	690	750	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1325	1520	1655	1,400,000	
No.1		950	1090	1185	1,300,000	
No.2		920	1060	1150	1,200,000	
No.3		545	630	685	1,100,000	

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Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
REDWOOD						
Clear Structural	2x4	3020	3470	3775	1,400,000	RIS
Select Structural		2330	2680	2910	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1900	2180	2370	1,100,000	
No.1		1680	1935	2100	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		1335	1535	1670	1,100,000	
No.2		1595	1835	1995	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		1250	1440	1565	1,000,000	
No.3		905	1040	1130	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain		735	845	915	900,000	
Stud		725	835	910	900,000	
Construction		950	1090	1185	900,000	
Standard		520	595	645	900,000	
Utility		260	300	325	800,000	
Clear Structural		2x6	2615	3010	3270		1,400,000
Select Structural	2020		2320	2525	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain	1645		1890	2055	1,100,000	
No.1	1460		1675	1820	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain	1160		1330	1450	1,100,000	
No.2	1385		1590	1730	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain	1085		1245	1355	1,000,000	
No.3	785		905	980	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain	635	730	795	900,000		
Stud	660	760	825	900,000		
Clear Structural	2x8	2415	2775	3020	1,400,000	
Select Structural		1865	2140	2330	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1520	1745	1900	1,100,000	
No.1		1345	1545	1680	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		1070	1230	1335	1,100,000	
No.2		1275	1470	1595	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		1000	1150	1250	1,000,000	
No.3		725	835	905	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain	585	675	735	900,000		
Clear Structural	2x10	2215	2545	2765	1,400,000	
Select Structural		1710	1965	2135	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1390	1600	1740	1,100,000	
No.1		1235	1420	1540	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		980	1125	1225	1,100,000	
No.2		1170	1345	1465	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		915	1055	1145	1,000,000	
No.3		665	765	830	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain	540	620	670	900,000		
Clear Structural	2x12	2015	2315	2515	1,400,000	
Select Structural		1555	1785	1940	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1265	1455	1580	1,100,000	
No.1		1120	1290	1400	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		890	1025	1115	1,100,000	
No.2		1065	1225	1330	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		835	960	1040	1,000,000	
No.3		605	695	755	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain	490	560	610	900,000		

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.

Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
SOUTHERN PINE						
Dense Select Structural	2x4	3510	4030	4380	1,900,000	
Select Structural		3280	3770	4100	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		3050	3500	3810	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		2300	2650	2880	1,800,000	
No.1		2130	2450	2660	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1950	2250	2440	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1960	2250	2440	1,700,000	
No.2		1720	1980	2160	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1550	1790	1940	1,400,000	
No.3		980	1120	1220	1,400,000	
Stud		1010	1160	1260	1,400,000	
Construction		1270	1450	1580	1,500,000	
Standard		720	825	900	1,300,000	
Utility		345	395	430	1,300,000	
Dense Select Structural	2x6	3100	3570	3880	1,900,000	
Select Structural		2930	3370	3670	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2700	3110	3380	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		2010	2310	2520	1,800,000	
No.1		1900	2180	2370	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1720	1980	2160	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1670	1920	2080	1,700,000	
No.2		1440	1650	1800	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1320	1520	1650	1,400,000	
No.3		865	990	1080	1,400,000	
Stud		890	1020	1110	1,400,000	
Dense Select Structural	2x8	2820	3240	3520	1,900,000	SPIB
Select Structural		2650	3040	3310	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2420	2780	3020	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		1900	2180	2370	1,800,000	
No.1		1730	1980	2160	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1550	1790	1940	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1610	1850	2010	1,700,000	
No.2		1380	1590	1720	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1260	1450	1580	1,400,000	
No.3		805	925	1010	1,400,000	
Dense Select Structural	2x10	2470	2840	3090	1,900,000	
Select Structural		2360	2710	2950	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2130	2450	2660	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		1670	1920	2080	1,800,000	
No.1		1500	1720	1870	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1380	1590	1730	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1380	1590	1730	1,700,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1510	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1090	1260	1370	1,400,000	
No.3	690	795	865	1,400,000		
Dense Select Structural	2x12	2360	2710	2950	1,900,000	
Select Structural		2190	2510	2730	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2010	2310	2520	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		1550	1790	1940	1,800,000	
No.1		1440	1650	1800	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1320	1520	1650	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1320	1520	1650	1,700,000	
No.2		1120	1290	1400	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1040	1190	1290	1,400,000	
No.3	660	760	825	1,400,000		

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.

Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
SPRUCE-PINE-FIR						
Select Structural	2x4	2155	2480	2695	1,500,000	NLGA
No.1/No.2		1510	1735	1885	1,400,000	
No.3		865	990	1080	1,200,000	
Stud		855	980	1065	1,200,000	
Construction		1120	1290	1400	1,300,000	
Standard		635	725	790	1,200,000	
Utility		290	330	360	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1870	2150	2335	1,500,000	
No.1/No.2		1310	1505	1635	1,400,000	
No.3		750	860	935	1,200,000	
Stud	775	895	970	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1725	1985	2155	1,500,000	
No.1/No.2		1210	1390	1510	1,400,000	
No.3	690	795	865	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2x10	1580	1820	1975	1,500,000	
No.1/No.2		1105	1275	1385	1,400,000	
No.3		635	725	790	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1440	1655	1795	1,500,000	
No.1/No.2		1005	1155	1260	1,400,000	
No.3		575	660	720	1,200,000	
SPRUCE-PINE-FIR (SOUTH)						
Select Structural	2x4	2245	2580	2805	1,300,000	NELMA NSLB WCLIB WWPA
No.1		1465	1685	1835	1,200,000	
No.2		1295	1490	1615	1,100,000	
No.3		735	845	915	1,000,000	
Stud		725	835	910	1,000,000	
Construction		980	1125	1220	1,000,000	
Standard		545	630	685	900,000	
Utility	260	300	325	900,000		
Select Structural	2x6	1945	2235	2430	1,300,000	
No.1		1270	1460	1590	1,200,000	
No.2		1120	1290	1400	1,100,000	
No.3		635	730	795	1,000,000	
Stud	660	760	825	1,000,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1795	2065	2245	1,300,000	
No.1		1175	1350	1465	1,200,000	
No.2		1035	1190	1295	1,100,000	
No.3		585	675	735	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1645	1890	2055	1,300,000	
No.1		1075	1235	1345	1,200,000	
No.2		950	1090	1185	1,100,000	
No.3		540	620	670	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1495	1720	1870	1,300,000	
No.1		980	1125	1220	1,200,000	
No.2		865	990	1080	1,100,000	
No.3		490	560	610	1,000,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.

Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
WESTERN CEDARS						
Select Structural	2x4	1725	1985	2155	1,100,000	WCLIB WWPA
No.1		1250	1440	1565	1,000,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1510	1,000,000	
No.3		690	795	865	900,000	
Stud		695	800	870	900,000	
Construction		920	1060	1150	900,000	
Standard		520	595	645	800,000	
Utility		260	300	325	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1495	1720	1870	1,100,000	
No.1		1085	1245	1355	1,000,000	
No.2		1045	1205	1310	1,000,000	
No.3		600	690	750	900,000	
Stud	635	725	790	900,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1380	1585	1725	1,100,000	
No.1		1000	1150	1250	1,000,000	
No.2		965	1110	1210	1,000,000	
No.3		550	635	690	900,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1265	1455	1580	1,100,000	
No.1		915	1055	1145	1,000,000	
No.2		885	1020	1105	1,000,000	
No.3		505	580	635	900,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1150	1325	1440	1,100,000	
No.1		835	960	1040	1,000,000	
No.2		805	925	1005	1,000,000	
No.3		460	530	575	900,000	
WESTERN WOODS						
Select Structural	2x4	1510	1735	1885	1,200,000	WCLIB WWPA
No.1		1120	1290	1400	1,100,000	
No.2		1120	1290	1400	1,000,000	
No.3		645	745	810	900,000	
Stud		635	725	790	900,000	
Construction		835	960	1040	1,000,000	
Standard		460	530	575	900,000	
Utility		230	265	290	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1310	1505	1635	1,200,000	
No.1		970	1120	1215	1,100,000	
No.2		970	1120	1215	1,000,000	
No.3		560	645	700	900,000	
Stud	575	660	720	900,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1210	1390	1510	1,200,000	
No.1		895	1030	1120	1,100,000	
No.2		895	1030	1120	1,000,000	
No.3		520	595	645	900,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1105	1275	1385	1,200,000	
No.1		820	945	1030	1,100,000	
No.2		820	945	1030	1,000,000	
No.3		475	545	595	900,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1005	1155	1260	1,200,000	
No.1		750	860	935	1,100,000	
No.2		750	860	935	1,000,000	
No.3		430	495	540	900,000	

TABLE W-1 DESIGN VALUES FOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS - VISUALLY GRADED LUMBER

These "F_b" values are for use where repetitive members are spaced not more than 24 inches. For wider spacing, the "F_b" values shall be reduced 13%.

Values for surfaced dry or surfaced green lumber apply at 19% maximum moisture content in use.

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending "F _b "			Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading	7-Day Loading		
WHITE OAK						
Select Structural	2x4	2070	2380	2590	1,100,000	NELMA
No.1		1510	1735	1885	1,000,000	
No.2		1465	1685	1835	900,000	
No.3		820	940	1025	800,000	
Stud		820	945	1030	800,000	
Construction		1095	1255	1365	900,000	
Standard		605	695	755	800,000	
Utility		290	330	360	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1795	2065	2245	1,100,000	
No.1		1310	1505	1635	1,000,000	
No.2		1270	1460	1590	900,000	
No.3		710	815	890	800,000	
Stud	750	860	935	800,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1655	1905	2070	1,100,000	
No.1		1210	1390	1510	1,000,000	
No.2		1175	1350	1465	900,000	
No.3		655	755	820	800,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1520	1745	1900	1,100,000	
No.1		1105	1275	1385	1,000,000	
No.2		1075	1235	1345	900,000	
No.3		600	690	750	800,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1380	1585	1725	1,100,000	
No.1		1005	1155	1260	1,000,000	
No.2		980	1125	1220	900,000	
No.3		545	630	685	800,000	
YELLOW POPLAR						
Select Structural	2x4	1725	1985	2155	1,500,000	NSLB
No.1		1250	1440	1565	1,400,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1510	1,300,000	
No.3		690	795	865	1,200,000	
Stud		695	800	870	1,200,000	
Construction		920	1060	1150	1,300,000	
Standard		520	595	645	1,100,000	
Utility		230	265	290	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1495	1720	1870	1,500,000	
No.1		1085	1245	1355	1,400,000	
No.2		1045	1205	1310	1,300,000	
No.3		600	690	750	1,200,000	
Stud	635	725	790	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2x8	1380	1585	1725	1,500,000	
No.1		1000	1150	1250	1,400,000	
No.2		965	1110	1210	1,300,000	
No.3		550	635	690	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x10	1265	1455	1580	1,500,000	
No.1		915	1055	1145	1,400,000	
No.2		885	1020	1105	1,300,000	
No.3		505	580	635	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x12	1150	1325	1440	1,500,000	
No.1		835	960	1040	1,400,000	
No.2		805	925	1005	1,300,000	
No.3		460	530	575	1,200,000	

TABLE FOOTNOTES

1. When dimension lumber is used where moisture content will exceed 19% for an extended time period, F_b shall be multiplied by 0.85 if F_b exceeds 1150 psi, and E shall be multiplied by 0.9.

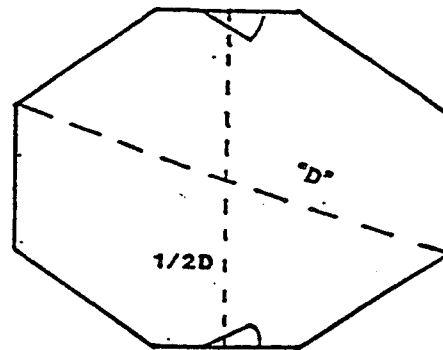
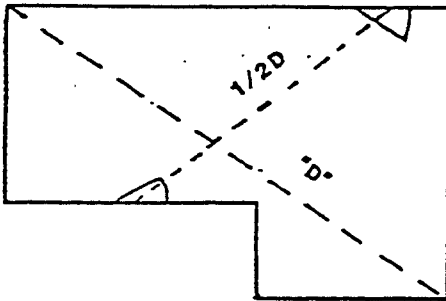
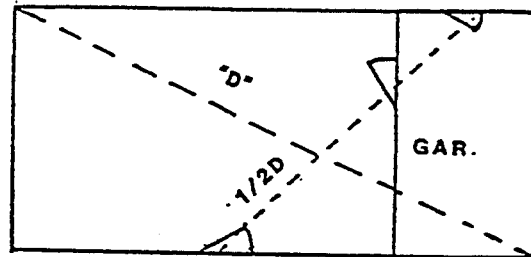
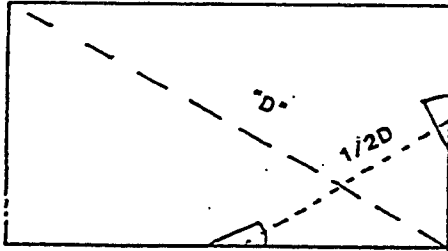
2. Following is a list of agencies certified by the American Lumber Standards Committee Board of Review (as of 1991) for inspection and grading of untreated lumber under the rules indicated. For the most up-to-date list of certified agencies write to:

American Lumber Standards Committee
P.O. Box 210
Germantown, Maryland 20874

Rules Writing Agencies	Rules for which grading is authorized
Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association (NELMA)..... 272 Tuttle Road, P.O. Box 87A, Cumberland Center, Maine 04021	NELMA,NLGA
Northern Softwood Lumber Bureau (NSLB) 272 Tuttle Road, P.O. Box 87A, Cumberland Center, Maine 04021	NSLB,WCLIB,WWPA,NLGA
Redwood Inspection Service (RIS) 405 Enfrente Drive, Suite 200, Novato, California 94949	RIS,WCLIB,WWPA
Southern Pine Inspection Bureau (SPIB) 4709 Scenic Highway, Pensacola, Florida 32504	SPIB,NELMA
West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau (WCLIB) 6980 SW Varnes Road, PO Box 23145, Portland, Oregon 97223	WCLIB,RIS,WWPA,NLGA
Western Wood Products Association (WWPA) 522 S.W. 5th Avenue, Yeon Building, Portland, OR 97204	WWPA,WCLIB,NLGA,RIS
National Lumber Grades Authority (NLGA) 260-1055 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6E 2E9	
Non-Rules Writing Agencies	
California Lumber Inspection Service	RIS,WCLIB,WWPA,NLGA
Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, Inc	RIS,WCLIB,WWPA,NLGA
Timber Products Inspection.....	RIS,SPIB,WCLIB,WWPA NELMA,NSLB,NLGA
Alberta Forest Products Association	NLGA
Canadian Lumbermen's Association	NLGA
Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association	NLGA
Central Forest Products Association.....	NLGA
Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia	NLGA
Interior Lumber Manufacturers Association	NLGA
Macdonald Inspection.....	NLGA
Maritime Lumber Bureau	NLGA
Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association.....	NLGA
Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau	NLGA
Quebec Lumber Manufacturers Association.....	NLGA

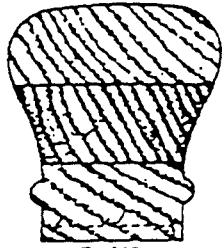
21.03(1), 21.03(5)(b), 21.03(6)(b) Separation of Exits

Note that these sections require the two required exits to be separated as far apart as practical. Any separation distance of less than one-half the longest diagonal measurement of that floor (see diagrams) should be closely scrutinized to see if better separation is feasible.

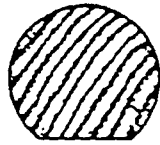


ss. ILHR 21.03(1), (5)(b), & (6)(b)
SEPARATION OF EXITS

HANDRAILS



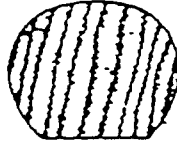
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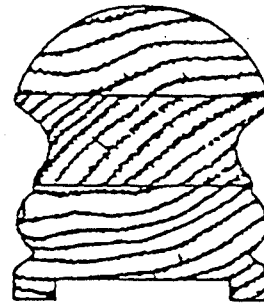
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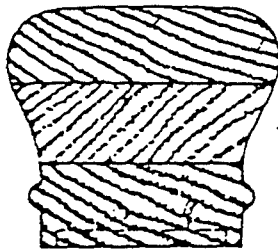
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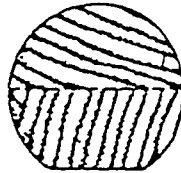
1-3/8 x 1-3/4



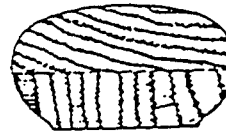
2-5/8 x 2-27/32"



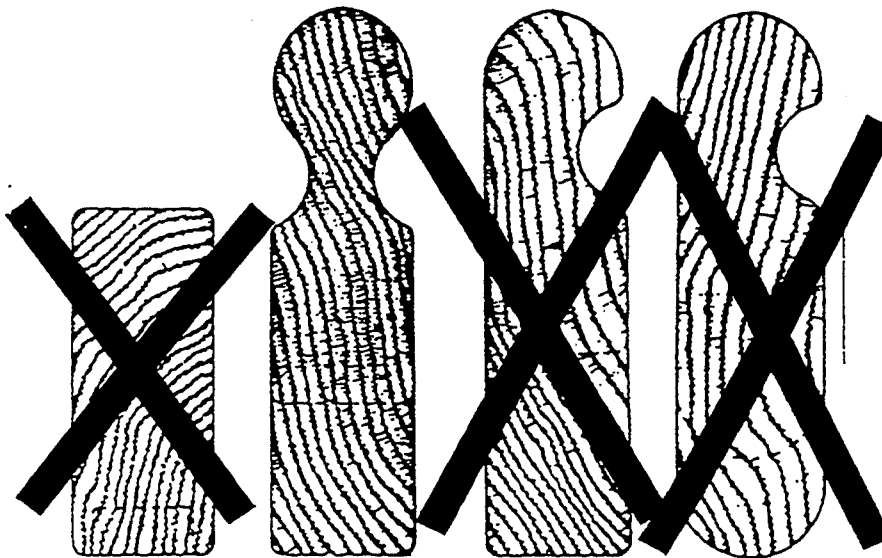
2-27/32 x 2-3/8"



1-5/8 x 1-3/4



1-1/4 x 2-1/4

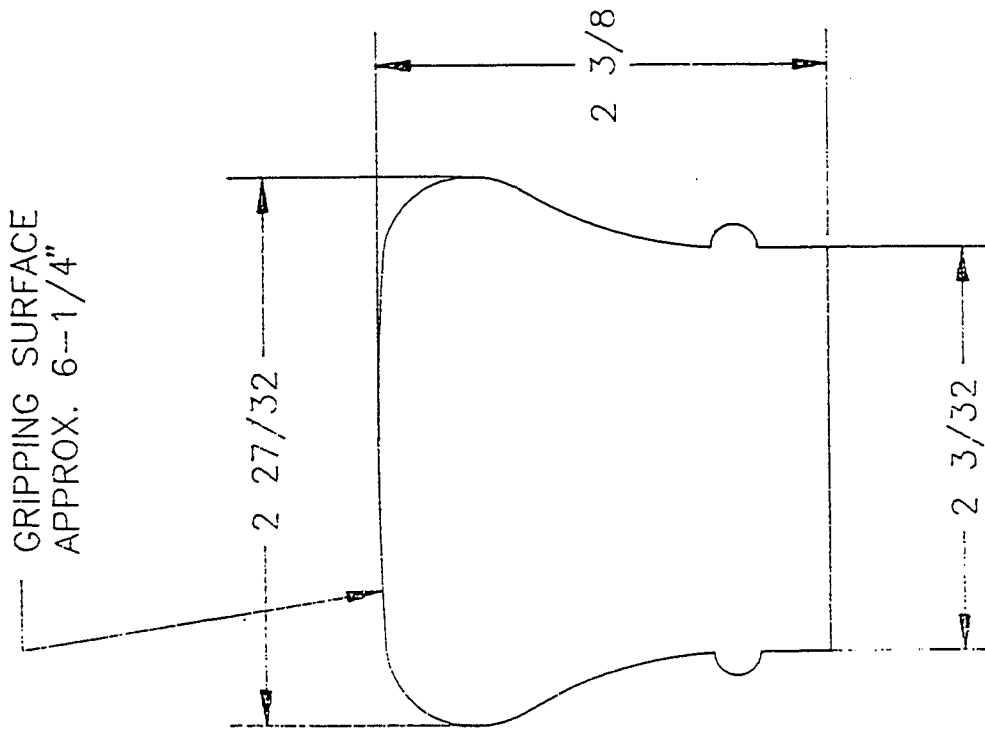
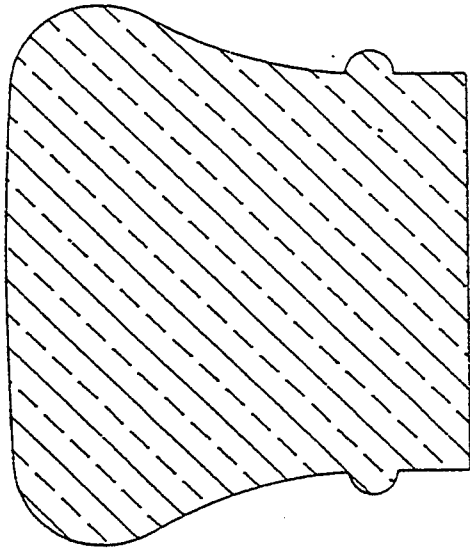


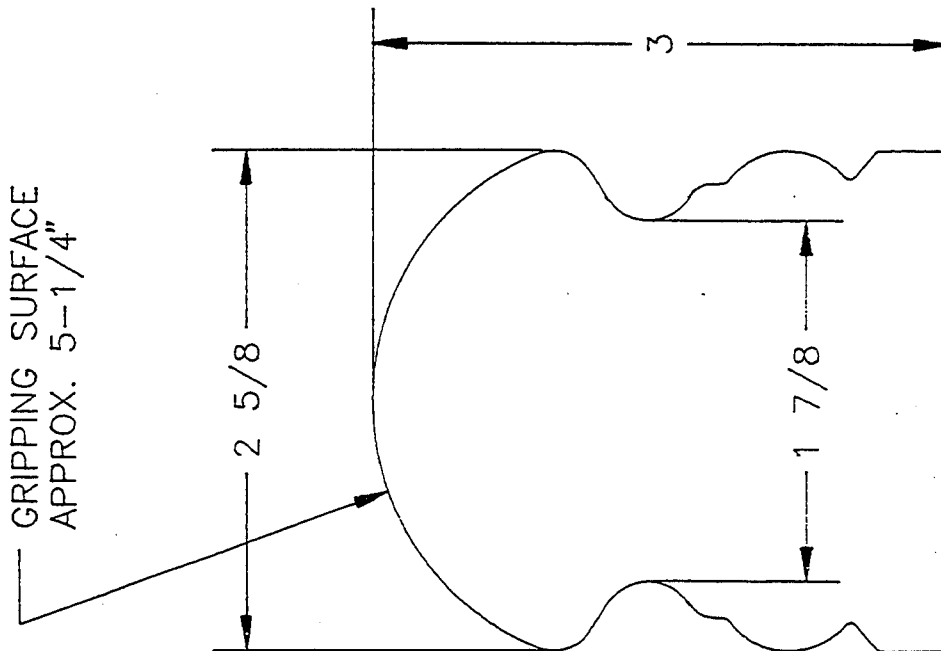
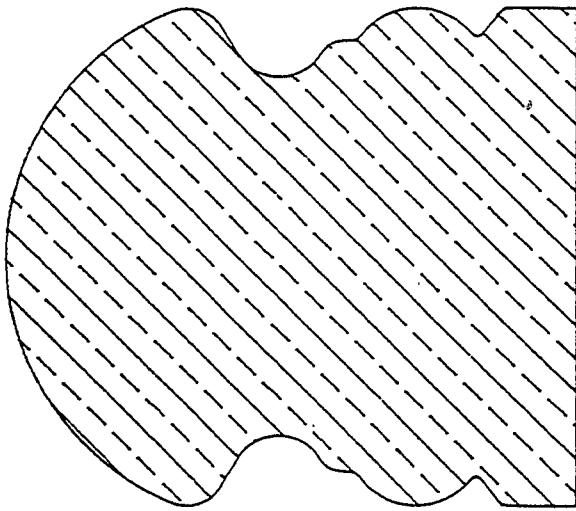
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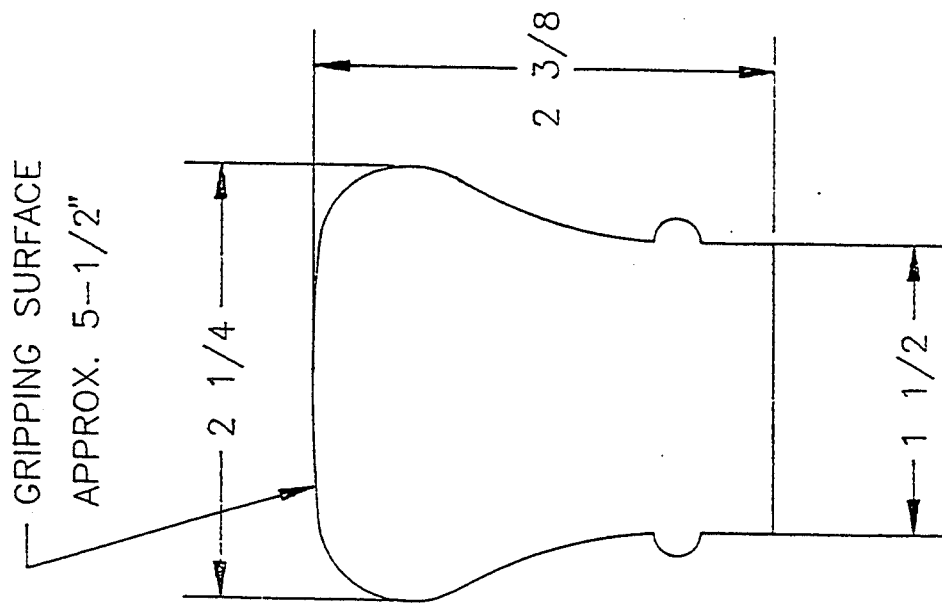
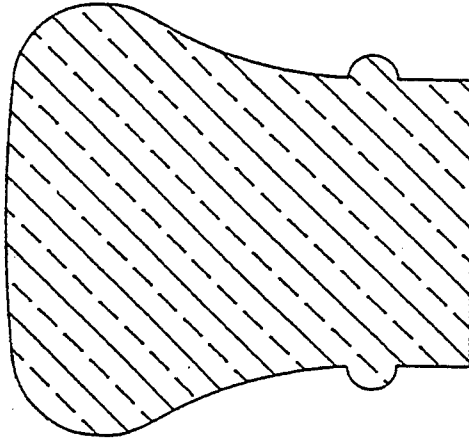
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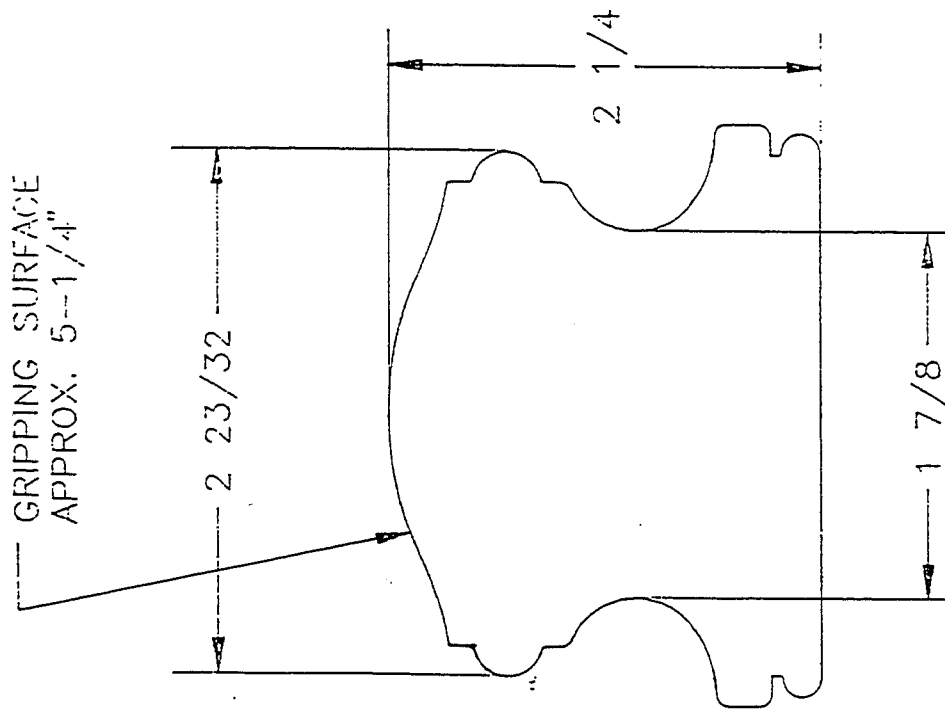
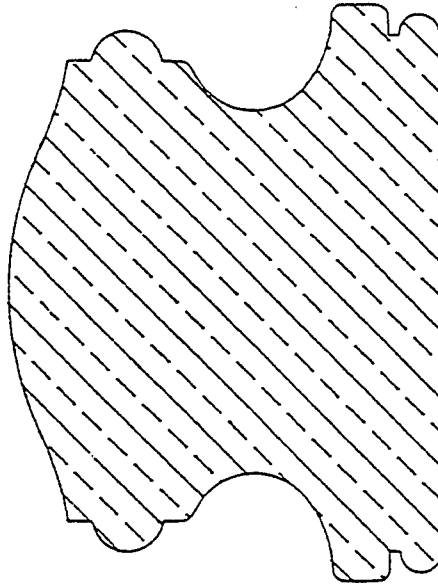
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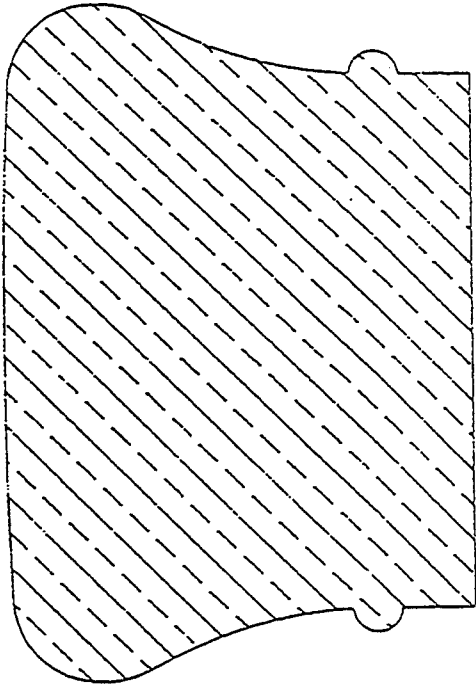
1-1/2 x 4-1/2



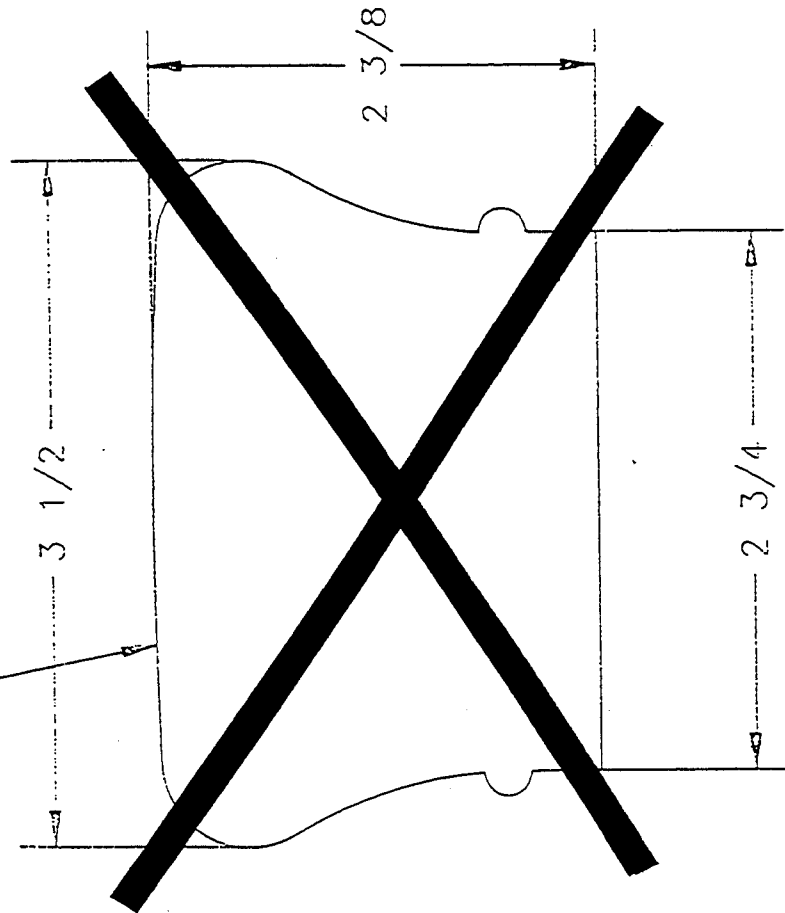








GRIPPING SURFACE
APPROX. 6-3/4"



**APPENDIX
EROSION CONTROL PROCEDURES
EXAMPLES, ILLUSTRATIONS AND GUIDELINES**

The following examples and illustrations of some erosion control procedures are provided for your information. Many of these examples and accompanying illustrations are excerpted from the "Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook", developed by the Wisconsin department of natural resources. The illustrations, Figures E-1 to E-10, depict the materials and installation of some erosion control procedures.

Note: The Handbook is available from Document sales, 202 South Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison, WI 53707-8480; phone (608) 266-3358.

Also included in appendix are examples of plot plans depicting the best management practices that will help meet the requirements of the performance standards in this code. Figure E-11 is an example of a site with a simple slope (all slopes occurring in one general direction). Downslope measures are required, to reduce maintenance of these measures, the upslope diversion is recommended. Figure E-12 is an example of a site with complex slopes (slopes occurring in more than one direction). The location of the erosion control procedures are clearly indicated on the plot plan. Figure E-13 is an example of a large lot, greater than 5 acres, with slopes greater than 12% and where the area of land disturbing activity is indicated. This plan indicates the use of vegetative barriers.

Guidelines for timing the implementation of the erosion control practices and procedures in order to stabilize areas disturbed during construction of one and 2-family dwellings are included in this appendix. Dormant seeding, the guidelines for the use of vegetative buffers and the recommended maintenance for erosion control practices are also included.

For sites using either straw bales or silt fences as a perimeter control, Table E-1 is included as a guide for determining the distance between parallel fences constructed on various slopes. Perimeter measures should be installed at right angles to the direction of flow. Drainage area is to be no more than .25 acres (approx. 10,000 square feet) per 100 feet of perimeter control.

**TABLE E-1
DISTANCE BETWEEN PARALLEL
STRAW BALES OR SILT FENCES**

Slope Percent	Slope Distance (feet)
< 2%	100 feet
2 to 5%	75 feet
5 to 10%	50 feet
10 to 20%	25 feet
> 20%	15 feet

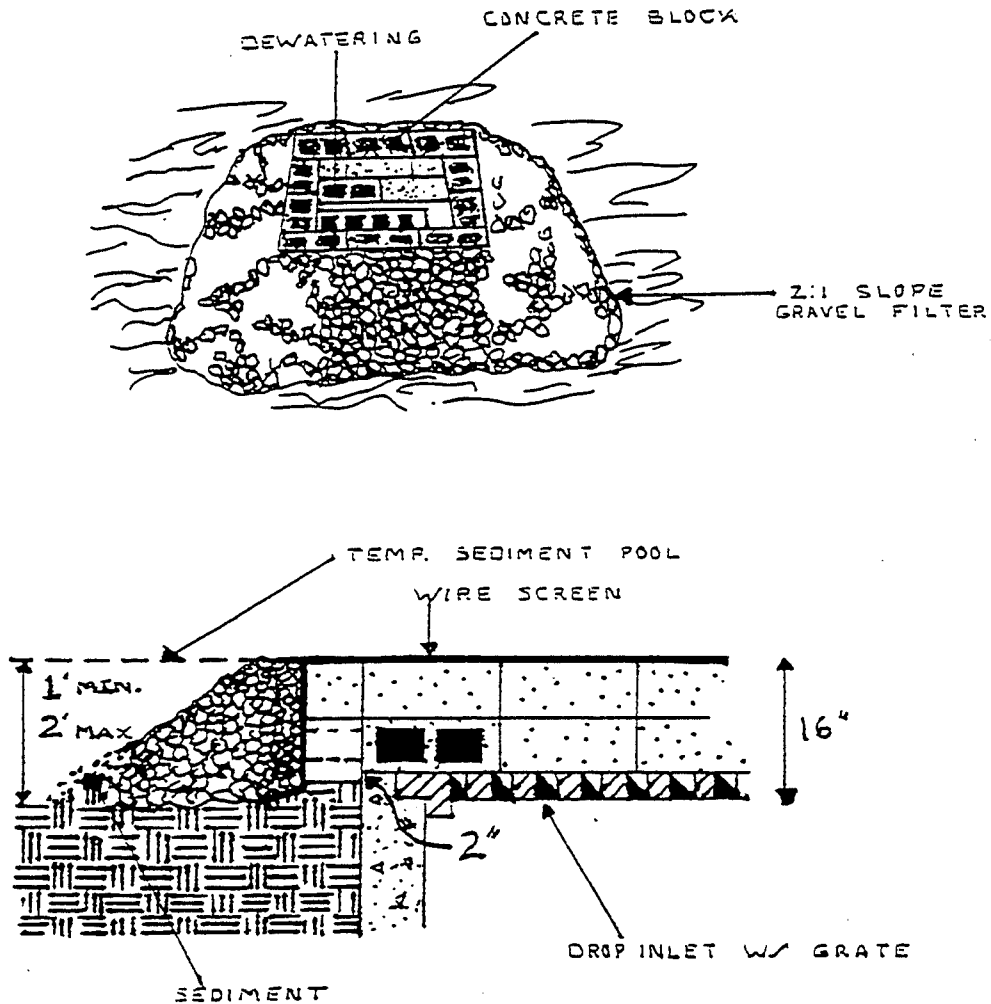
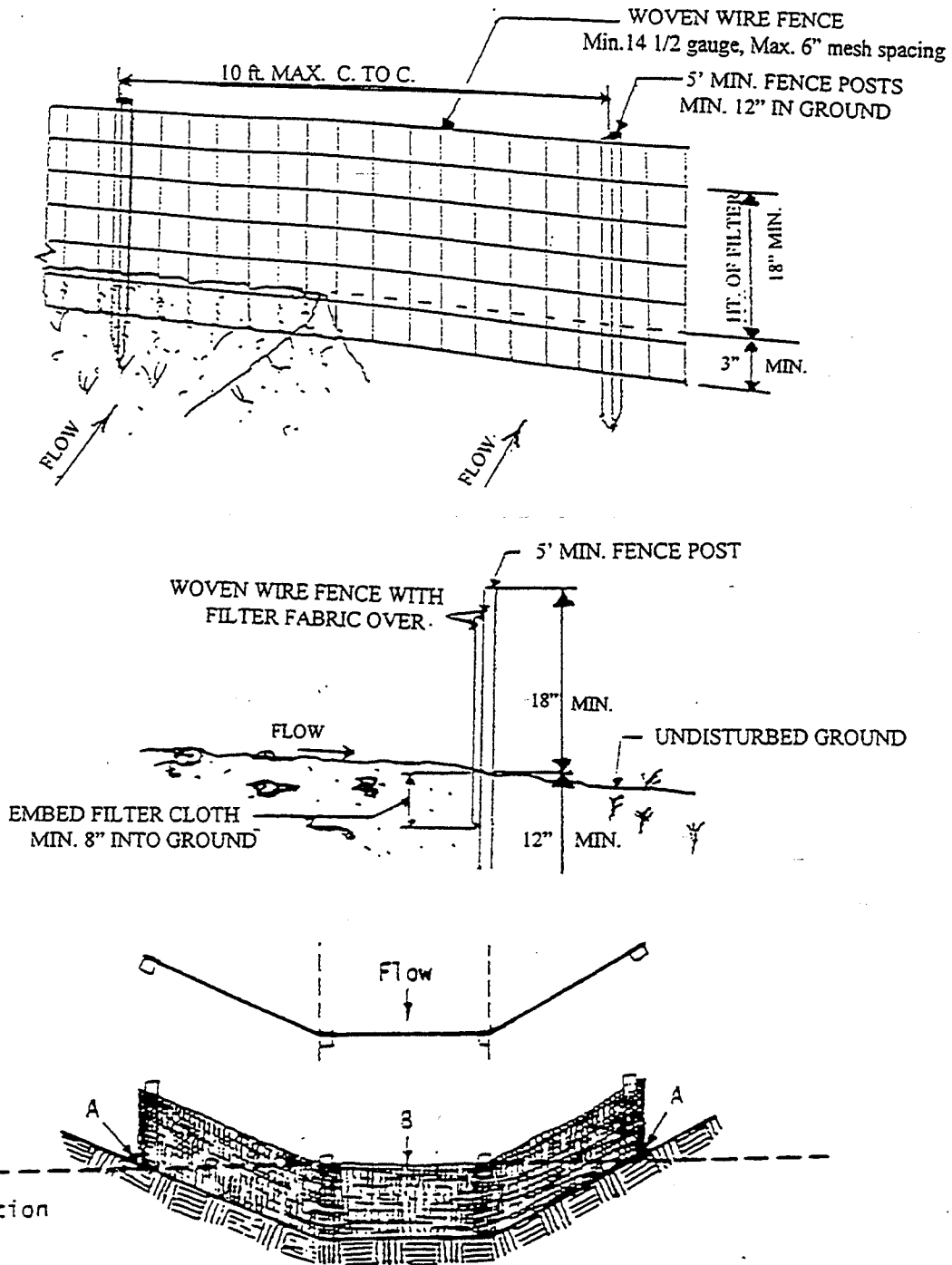


FIG. E-3. STONE & BLOCK DROP INLET PROTECTION

Source: New York Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control, Oct. 1991

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Lay one block on each side of the structure on its side for dewatering. Foundation shall be 2 inches minimum below rest of inlet and blocks shall be placed against inlet for support.
2. Hardware cloth or 1/2" wire mesh shall be placed over block openings to support stone.
3. Use clean stone or gravel 1/2-3/4 inch in diameter placed 2 inches below the top of the block on a 2:1 slope or flatter.

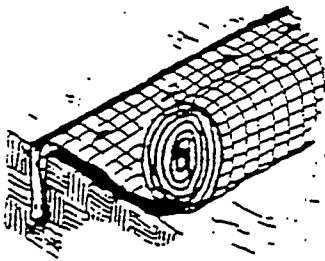


Points A should be higher than point B

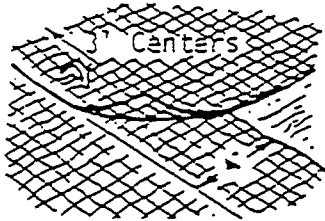
PROPER PLACEMENT OF A FILTER BARRIER IN A DRAINAGE WAY

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

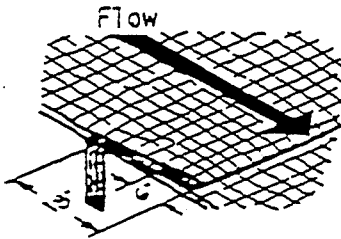
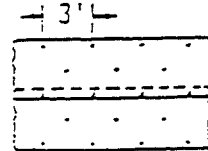
FIG. E-6
SUPPORTED FILTER BARRIER FOR USE IN A DRAINAGE WAY



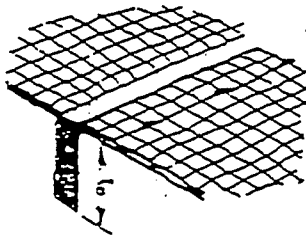
Anchor Slot: Bury the up-channel end of the net in a 6" deep trench. Tamp the soil firmly. Staple at 12" intervals across the net.



Overlap: Overlap edges of the strips at least 4". Staple every 3 feet down the center of the strip.



Joining Strips: Insert the new roll of net in a trench, as with the Anchor Slot. Overlap the up-channel end of the previous roll 18" and turn the end under 6". Staple the end of the previous roll just below the anchor slot and at the end at 12" intervals.



Check Slots: On erodible soils or steep slopes, check slots should be made every 15 feet. Insert a fold of the net into a 6" trench and tamp firmly. Staple at 12" intervals across the net. Lay the net smoothly on the surface of the soil - do not stretch the net, and do not allow wrinkles.

Anchoring Ends At Structures:

Place the end of the net in a 6" slot on the up-channel side of the structure. Fill the trench and tamp firmly. Roll the net up the channel. Place staples at 12" intervals along the anchor end of the net.

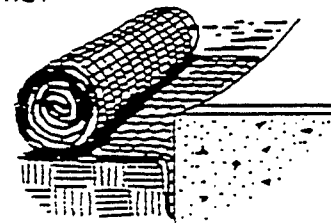
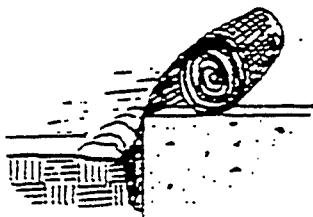
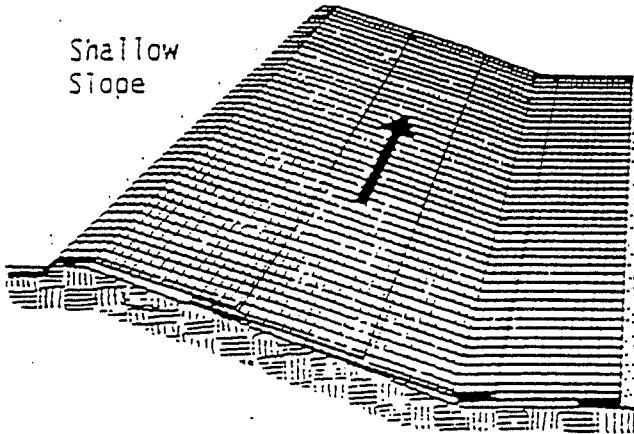


FIG. E-8(a) INSTALLATION OF NETTING OR MATTING

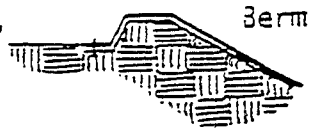
Note: If provided, follow manufacturer's installation specifications

Shallow
Slope

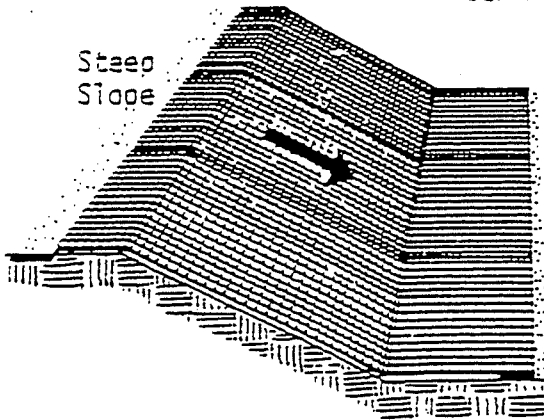


On shallow slopes, strips of netting may be applied across the slope.

Where there is a berm at the top of the slope, bring the netting over the berm and anchor it behind the berm.

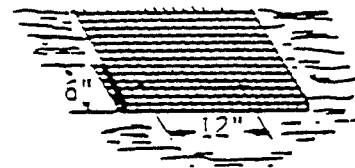


Steep
Slope

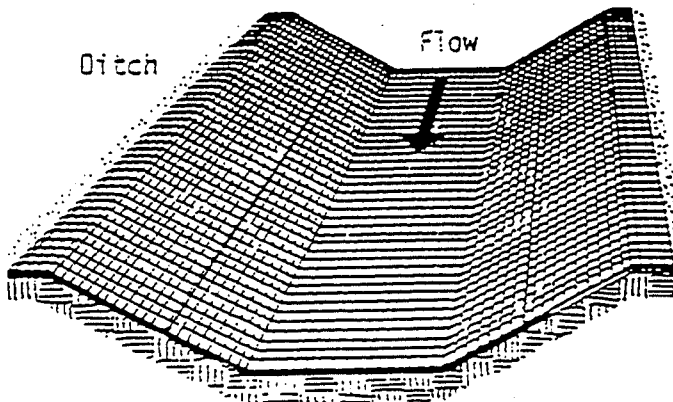


On steep slopes, apply strips of netting parallel to the direction of flow and anchor securely.

Bring netting down to a level area before terminating the installation. Turn the end under 6" and staple at 12" intervals.



Ditch



In ditches, apply netting parallel to the direction of flow. Use check slots every 15 feet. Do not join strips in the center of the ditch.

FIG. E-8(b) ORIENTATION OF NETTING OR MATTING
Note: If provided, follow manufacturer's installation specifications

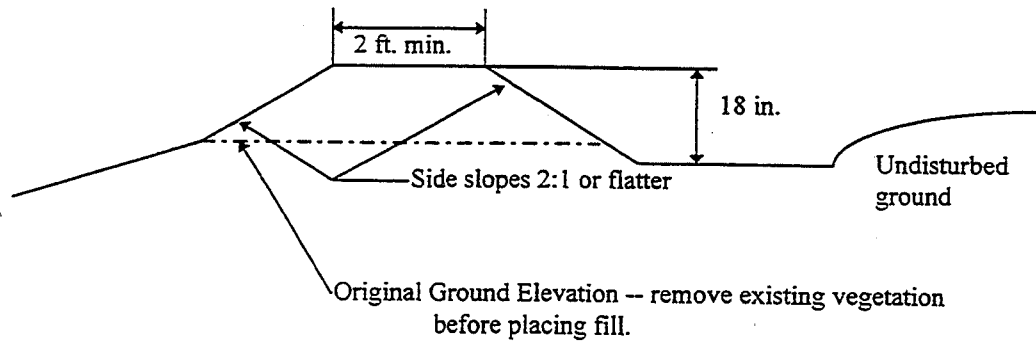


FIG. E-10. TEMPORARY DIVERSION

PURPOSE

To divert runoff around disturbed areas to a location where the clean water can be discharged to existing vegetation in such a way as to prevent any negative offsite impacts.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

1. Where drainage areas do not exceed 3 acres.
2. Upslope of disturbed areas where erosion is likely to occur.
3. Upslope of soil piles.
4. Above steep cut or fill slopes.

STABILIZATION

Diversions side slopes, ridge, downslope side of the berm and channel should be stabilized within 7 days of final grading by:

1. Sodding;
2. seeding and mulching in combination with filter fabric barriers or straw bale barriers;
3. covering with suitable geotextile;
4. covering with 6 mil polyethylene sheeting.

(vegetation should be used as the stabilization method if diversion is to be in place 30 days or longer)

NOTE: Diversions are to be constructed so the channel area is flat enough that an erosion problem is not created.

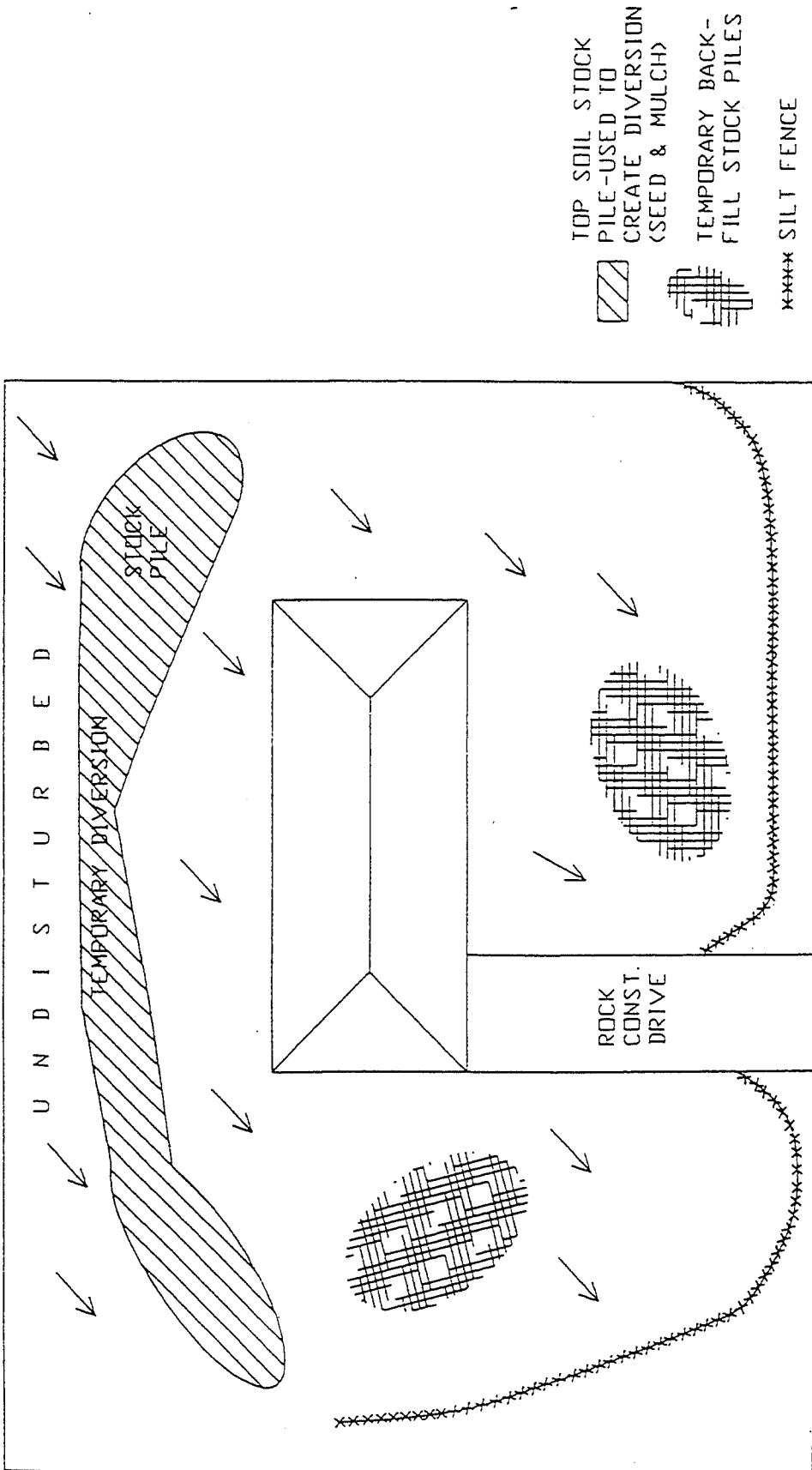


FIG. E 11
PLOT PLAN FOR SIMPLE SLOPES

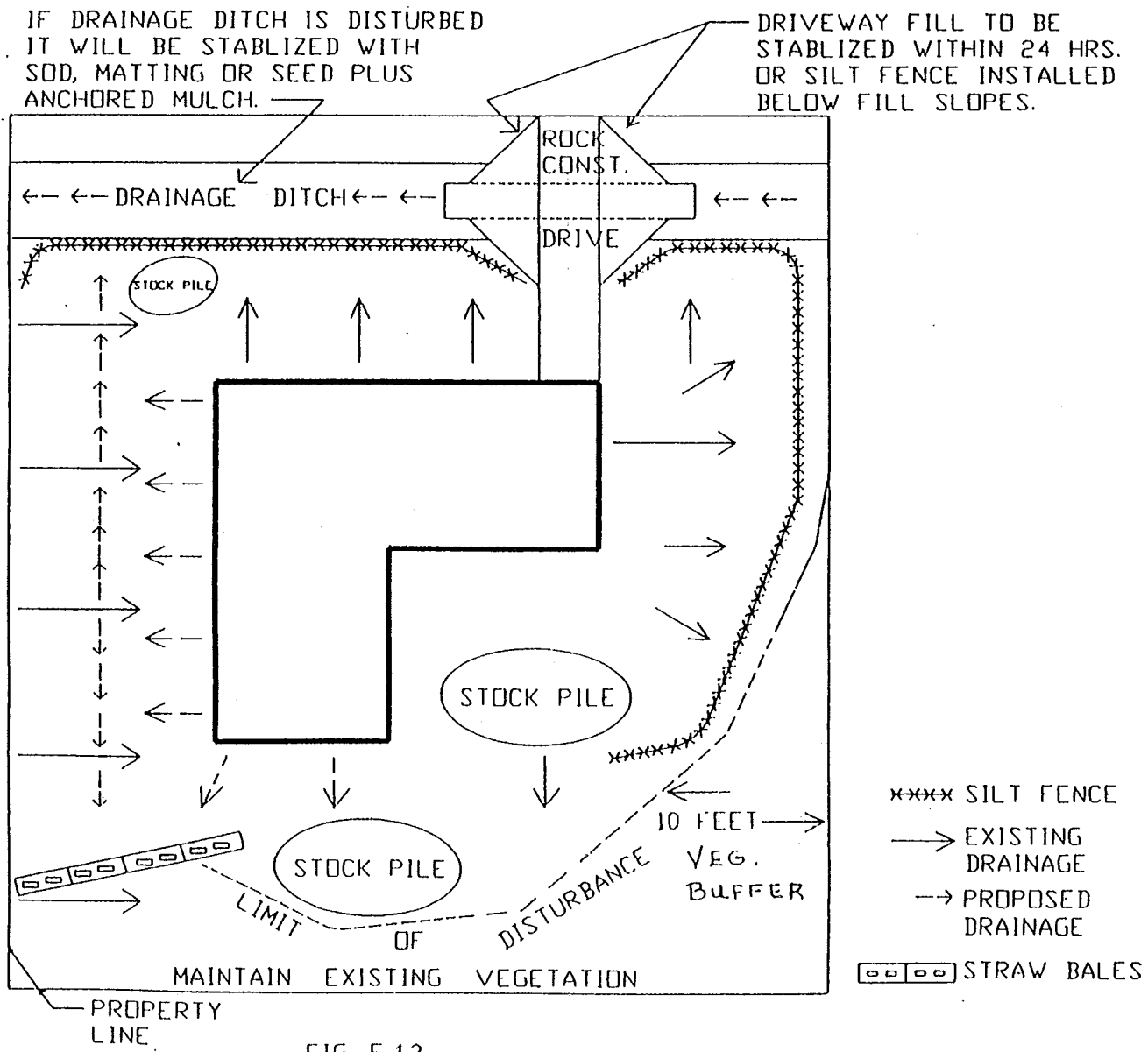


FIG. E 12
PLOT PLAN FOR SLOPES

VEGETATIVE BARRIERS

Vegetative barriers may be used as a perimeter measure if disturbed areas above consist of slopes no greater than 6% and barriers are on a grade no steeper than 2%. Vegetative barriers are to be a minimum of 10' wide for every 50 feet of open ground draining to them. These barriers must be maintained, i.e. not driven on or destroyed. If the barriers become covered with silt or otherwise destroyed, additional perimeter measures may be required.

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OR MULCH CROP

It is much easier to control erosion than to control sediment. Temporary stabilization helps to minimize erosion and therefore the need for long term maintenance of silt fences and straw bales. Annual rye grass may be planted as a temporary cover between April 1 and September 15. If seeding is done in the spring or summer seeding dates and slopes are 6% or less, mulch may not be necessary.

Winter rye may be planted between July 15 and October 15. These seedings should be mulched.

LATE SEASON CONSTRUCTION MULCHING/DORMANT SEEDING

If ground is broken after September 15, mulch should be applied as soon as a rough grade is established, unless final grade and landscaping is to be completed before the next growing season. Mulch will help to reduce the raindrop impact. Seeding should not be done between September 15 and November 1 as the weather is warm enough for the seed to germinate but it will not have an opportunity to establish a root system strong enough to survive the winter. A dormant seeding may be done OVER the mulch after November 1. These seedings are risky. A split application of seed may also be made, using half in November and balance early in spring.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION

In areas with course soils, (sands) if excavation is possible most likely a trencher can be used to install the necessary silt fence. If at all possible leave the perimeter of the site undisturbed (this is assuming the site had vegetation present prior to frost); this may be the easiest erosion control for flat sites (6% or less). In areas that have heavy soils, (clays) close attention should be paid to the try to get perimeter measures installed prior to frost penetrating greater than 6". If ground is solidly frozen, perimeter measures may have to wait to be installed when the frost first starts to come out in the spring.

Maintenance of the most commonly used erosion control procedures in the construction of one and two family dwellings.

SILT FENCES

Repair or replacement should be done within 24 hours if fencing is torn, sagging, overtopped, blown over (laying down), shows a lack of integrity, or in any way is not functioning as designed. Sediment deposits should be removed after each storm event. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach 0.5 the above ground height of the fence. Silt fence should be removed after upland areas have been stabilized. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence is no longer required should be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

STRAWBALES

Replacement of broken or torn bales should be done within 24 hours. Sediment deposits should be removed when deposits reach 0.5 the height of the fence. Strawbales should be removed after upland areas have been stabilized. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the straw bale barrier is no longer required should be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

MULCHING

Additional mulch, netting or matting should be applied when rills develop. (rill - small eroded ditch measuring 1" wide).

TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS

Any breaks or eroded areas of a diversion should be repaired within 24 hours.

SEDIMENT TRAP

Any structural deficiencies should be repaired within 24 hours. Sediment should be removed when it reaches half of the outlet height of the trap.

SODDING

Repair or replacement of sod that has been destroyed in an area of channelized flow should be done within 24 hours after the rain event.

INLET PROTECTION BARRIERS

Sediment deposits should be removed when deposits reach 0.5 the height of the fence. Repair or replacement should be made to damaged barriers within 24 hours.

TEMPORARY GRAVELED ACCESS ROADS

Rock should be maintained to meet the design criteria of 2-3" aggregate stone; 7 feet wide and 50 feet long or the distance to the foundation, whichever is less; and maintained at a depth of 6".

ILHR 21.27 (3)(a)1. REFERENCE MATERIAL -- ROOFING SHINGLES

The *Residential Asphalt Roofing Manual* can be purchased from the Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association at 6000 Executive Boulevard, Suite 201, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3803. This manual contains extensive information about how shingles are manufactured; the importance of adequate roof ventilation; slope limitations; selecting, estimating, and applying roofing materials and accessories; and inspecting and maintaining the finished roof. It includes a recommendation that properly driven and applied nails be utilized as the preferred fastening system for asphalt shingles.

Results of independent testing of various shingles may be indicated on shingle packages, or may be available from either the shingle manufacturer, or the Midwest Roofing Contractors Association at 4840 West 15th Street, Suite 1000, Lawrence, Kansas 66049-3876.

APPENDIX A**CHAPTER ILHR 22
DETERMINATION OF REQUIRED LEVELS OF INSULATION
USING THE ENERGY WORKSHEET**

Two methods may be used to determine the level of insulation required by Chapter ILHR 22 for electrically heated and non-electrically heated dwellings. The Component Method (also known as the Accepted Practice Method) can be used with a minimum of calculations and is recommended for standard designs. The System Design Method is more complex and is used for alternate designs. Under the System Design Method, less insulation may be installed in one building component if more insulation is installed in another.

The following illustration demonstrates use of the Energy Worksheet to determine the required levels of insulation. Single copies of the Energy Worksheet are available at no charge upon written request.

Write to:

Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
Division of Safety and Buildings
Post Office Box 7969
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

Portions A and H of the Energy Worksheet must be filled out for the Component Method. Portions B, C and D of the Energy Worksheet must be filled out to use the System Design Method. Sections B and F are filled out to size the furnace for either method. Section G must be filled out to size the ventilation system for electrically heated homes. Both the Component Method and the System Method will be shown in the illustration, although completion of only one method is sufficient to show compliance with the insulation requirements of Ch. ILHR 22.

Sample dwelling: Electrically heated single-family dwelling located in Dane County (Zone 3). Has 1,500 square feet and 186 linear feet of perimeter building thermal envelope. Garage is not heated. The 1,500-square foot basement will be divided into a 575-square foot finished living space and a 925-square foot utility space. The basement ceiling is fully drywalled.

Gross above foundation wall = 8.13 feet (8 feet + 3/4-inch flooring + 3/4-inch ceiling) x 186 linear feet
= 1,512.18 square feet

Wall window area = 150.33 square feet

Door area = 37.82 square feet

Box sill area = 0.81 feet (9-3/4 inches deep: sill, header, subfloor) x 186 linear feet = 150.66 square feet

Foundation wall height = 8 feet

Gross exposed foundation wall area = .67 feet (8 inches) x 186 feet = 124.62 square feet

Foundation wall window area = 8.30 square feet

Ceiling area = 1,500 square feet

Walls

Wood bevel 1/2-inch x 8-inch siding	R = 0.81
1-inch extruded polystyrene sheathing	R = 5.27
R19 Batt insulation	R = 19
2 x 6 framing, 24 inches O.C.	R = 6.875
1/2-inch drywall finish	R = 0.45

Ceiling

2 x 6 framing, 24 inches O.C.	R = 6.875
Blown fiberglass insulation	R/inch = 2.5
Insulation in 5.5-inch cavity	R = 13.75
Insulation over both cavity and framing, 16 inches	R = 40
1/2-inch drywall finish	R = 0.45

Foundation

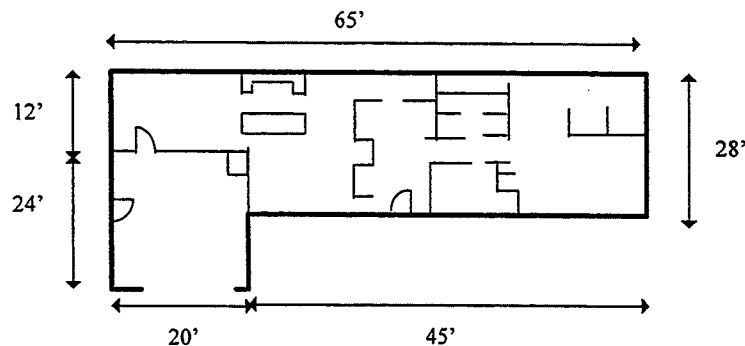
8-inch masonry block	R = 1.72
2-inch extruded polystyrene	R = 10.54

Windows

All triple glazed with 1/2-inch air spaces, U = .36	R = 2.8
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Doors

Insulated prime door	R = 2.12
Storm Door	R = 1.00
Total door R value	R = 3.12



DILHR

Safety and Buildings Division
P.O. Box 7969
Madison, WI 53707

Submit completed worksheet
with dwelling plans to local
enforcing municipality.

ENERGY WORKSHEET UNIFORM DWELLING CODE

PROJECT ADDRESS: _____ SAMPLE - ZONE 3 _____

BUILDER: _____ OWNER: _____

WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY: _____ DATE: _____

Does dwelling unit have three kilowatts or more input capacity of permanently installed electrical space heating equipment?

YES (see below) NO

If yes, then indicate infiltration control option, in addition to basic caulking:

_____ Full sealing per s. ILHR 22.13(3)(a)
 _____ Infiltration barrier per s. ILHR 22.13(3)(b)
 _____ Blower door test per s. ILHR 22.13(2)(c) & (3)(c)

INSTRUCTIONS: This worksheet is a DILHR-approved method of showing compliance with the energy conservation standards of Chapter ILHR 22 of the Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) which applies to one- and two-family dwellings and their additions built since December 1, 1978. It may be necessary for the user to purchase a copy of the UDC from State Document Sales, (608) 266-3358. Additional information is printed in the UDC Commentary, which is available for \$5.00 from DILHR at the address at the top of this page.

All "R" and "U" calculations must be carried to four places after the decimal point, rounded to three places. Linear dimensions must be carried to three places, rounded to two. Area and heat loss calculations may be rounded to the whole number.

Numbers in brackets, [1], refer to the footnotes printed on page 5.

Single copies of this worksheet are available free from DILHR at the above address. For multiple copies, contact DILHR for fee information. Earlier editions of this worksheet may be used, except that electrically heated dwellings require a worksheet reflecting the higher required U values.

Choice of Method

You have the choice of using the Accepted Practice Method or the System Design Method to show code compliance. For the simpler Accepted Practice Method, which is recommended for standard designs, complete Sections A., B., E., F., and H. You will be first calculating component areas, then your dwelling's code-allowed and other heat loss to determine your needed heating equipment capacity, and then comparing your planned insulation levels to the required insulation levels from the Appendix of the UDC.

For the System Design Method, which is recommended for alternative designs in which more insulation is installed in one component to offset less in another, complete Sections A. through F. You will be first calculating component areas, then the code-allowed heat loss, then component U- and R-values and then your calculated heat loss which you will compare to the code-allowed heat loss. You will also be calculating the allowable heating equipment capacity.

With either method, you will need to apply the stricter and slightly different standards shown for electrically-heated homes if you answered "YES" to the above question. For electrically heated homes, you must also complete Section G. to determine the required mechanical ventilation capacity.

A. AREA CALCULATIONS

Enter appropriate dimensions to obtain area values. Some calculations will not be necessary depending on home design and heating fuel. These calculated areas are referenced elsewhere on this worksheet, for example, A.1., A.2.

1. GROSS (INSULATED) ABOVE-FOUNDATION WALL AREA (Including doors, windows and box sills) $8.13 \times 186 = 1512$ $0.81 \times 186 = 151$ <u>1663</u> sq. ft.		4. GROSS EXPOSED FOUNDATION WALL AREA a. $0.67 \times 186 = 125$ sq. ft. Non-Electric Only: b. Multiply A.11. X .25 = _____ sq. ft. c. If A.4.a. is greater than A.4.b., then subtract b. from a. = _____ sq. ft.	
2. WINDOW & PATIO DOOR AREA (sash/door area) a. In Above-Foundation Walls <u>150</u> sq. ft. Total (a. + b.) = <u>158</u>		5. FOUNDATION WALL AREA BETWEEN GRADE AND THREE FEET BELOW GRADE $3 \times 186 = 558$ sq. ft.	
3. DOOR AREA IN ABOVE-FOUNDATION WALLS <u>38</u> sq. ft.		6. FOUNDATION WALL AREA MORE THAN THREE FEET BELOW GRADE $8' - 0.67' - 3.0' = 4.33'$ $4.33' \times 186 = 805$ sq. ft.	
7. OPAQUE[1] ABOVE- FOUNDATION WALL AREA (A.1.-A.2.a.-A.3.) 1663 -173 <u>=1452</u> sq. ft.	8. GROSS WALL AREA ABOVE GRADE (A.1. + A.4.a.) (Electric only) 1663 $+125$ <u>=1788</u> sq. ft.	9. OPAQUE [1] EXPOSED FOUNDATION WALL AREA (A.4.a.- A.2.b.) 125 -16 <u>=109</u> sq. ft.	
10. WALL AREA BELOW GRADE (A.5. + A.6.) 558 $+805$ <u>= 1363</u> sq. ft.	11. TOTAL FOUNDATION WALL AREA (A.4.a. + A.5. + A.6.) (Non-Electric) 125 $+558$ <u>= 1488</u> sq. ft.	12. INSULATED ROOF OR CEILING AREA $28 \times 45 = 1260$ $12 \times 20 = 240$ <u>= 1500</u> sq. ft.	
13. FLOOR AREA OVER UNHEATED SPACES (Less Than 50°) _____ sq. ft.	14. SLAB ON GRADE _____ lineal feet of slab perimeter		15. BASEMENT FLOOR AREA <u>1500</u> sq. ft.

B. CODE-ALLOWED HEAT LOSS

Enter area values from Section A as notated and temperature differences per footnote 2 into this table and then multiply across by the electric or non-electric code-required U-value. Total the right column to find the total allowed heat loss.

COMPONENT	AREA FROM SECT. A	REQUIRED U-VALUE		TEMP DIFFERENCE = [2]	HEAT LOSS BTU/HR
		<input type="checkbox"/> NON-ELEC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ELECTRIC		
1. Gross Wall Above Grade (A.8.)(electric only)	1788	N/A	.080	85	12,158
2. Gross Above-Foundation Wall (A.1.)(non-elec)		.12	N/A		
3. Gross Exposed Foundation Wall (non-elec)					
a. Lesser of Area A.4.a. or A.4.b.		.25	N/A		
b. Area A.4.c. (if any)		.12	N/A		
4. Foundation Wall Between Grade And 3 Feet Below Grade (A.5.)	558	.113 [3]	.072 [3]	60	2,411
5. Foundation Wall More Than Three Feet Below Grade (A.6.)	805	.094 [3]	.048 [3]	60	2,318
6. Floors Over Unheated Spaces (A.13.)		.09	.055		
7. Roof or Ceiling (A.12.)	1,500	.029	.020	85	2,550
8. Slab On Grade (A.14.)	Lin. ft.	.51 'F' [4]	.51 'F' [4]		
9. Basement Floor (A.15.)	1500	.025	.025	60	2,250
TOTAL CODE - ALLOWED HEAT LOSS					21,687

C. SYSTEM DESIGN METHOD - ACTUAL 'U' VALUES OF YOUR HOME'S COMPONENTS

C.1. ABOVE-GRADE COMPONENTS - If applicable, check the appropriate typical component constructions listed below, and use the pre-calculated U values. If your wall construction is not listed, you may be able to obtain a pre-calculated U value from Table E-2 of the UDC Appendix. If your component construction is not listed here or in Table E-2, you will need to enter R-values for the different layers of building materials from Table A-4 of the UDC Appendix, ASHRAE Fundamentals Manual or manufacturer's specifications. Total them across and then determine the U-value by taking the reciprocal (1/R) of the total R-value.

COMPONENT	CAVITY OR SOLID IF APPLICABLE	EXT. AIR FILM *	EXT. FINISH	SHEATHING	INSULATION OVER FRAMING	FRAMING OR SOLID	INSULATION WITHIN CAVITY	INTERIOR FINISH	INT. AIR FILM	TOTAL 'R-VALUE'	'U-VALUE'
Above-Foundation Walls	Cavity	.17	0.81	5.27			19	0.45	.68	26.38	0.038
	Solid	.17	0.81	5.27		6.88		0.45	.68	14.26	0.070
<input type="checkbox"/> 2X4, 16" O.C., R-11 batt, R-1 board: U - .081 <input type="checkbox"/> 2X4, 16" O.C., R-11 batt, R-5 board: U - .060 <input type="checkbox"/> 2X6, 16" O.C., R-19 batt, R-1 board: U - .055 <input type="checkbox"/> 2X6, 16" O.C., R-19 batt, R-5 board: U - .044 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - describe: _____ U - from Table E-2											
Exposed Foundation	Cavity	.17							.68		
	Solid	.17		10.54		1.72			.68	13.11	0.076
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry or concrete wall without insulation: U - 1.0 <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry or concrete wall with R-5 insulation: U - .167 <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry or concrete wall with R-10 insulation insulation board or R-11 insulation batt and 2X4s: U - .091 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - describe: _____ U - from Table E-2											
Roof or ceiling	Cavity	.61							.61		
	Solid	.61							.61		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2X4 truss, 24" O.C., with R-38 insulation: U - .029 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2X4 truss, 24" O.C., with R-52 insulation: U - .020 <input type="checkbox"/> 2X12 cathedral ceiling, 16" O.C., with R-38 insulation: U - .027											
Floor Over Unheated Space	Cavity	.17							.92		
	Solid	.17							.92		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2X10 joists, 16" O.C., R-19 batt: U - .045											

* Air Film R-Values

LOCATION	HEAT FLOW DIRECTION		
	Upwards	Horizontal	Downwards
EXTERIOR	.17	.17	.17
INTERIOR	.61	.68	.92

C.2. BELOW-GRADE AND SLAB-ON-GRADE COMPONENTS - Check appropriate boxes for planned type of construction to determine precalculated overall 'U-value' including air films, wall, insulation, soil and cavity/solid differences. Slab on grade F-values are per lineal foot of slab perimeter.

COMPONENT TYPE	GRADE TO THREE FEET BELOW GRADE	MORE THAN THREE FT. BELOW GRADE
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry or concrete wall without insulation	.288	.094
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete block with insulated cores	.113	.063
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry or concrete wall with R-5 insulation board	.113	.063
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry or concrete wall with R-10 insulation board or R-11 insulation batt and 2x4's	.072	.048
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent wood foundation with R-19 batt	.043	.034
<input type="checkbox"/> Basement floor without insulation	.025	.025
<input type="checkbox"/> Basement floor with R-5 insulation	.022	.022
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)		
SLAB-ON-GRADE (or within 2 feet of grade)	UNHEATED SLAB	HEATED SLAB
<input type="checkbox"/> Slab-on-grade without insulation	.81 (F-value)	2.73 (F-value)
<input type="checkbox"/> Slab-on-grade with R-5 insulation for 48" total horizontal and vertical application	.56 (F-value)	.90 (F-value)
<input type="checkbox"/> Slab-on-Grade with R-10 insulation board for 48" total application	.51 (f-value)	.82 (F-value)

C.3. WINDOWS AND DOORS - See Tables A-5 and A-6 of UDC Appendix for U-values. You may use manufacturer's specifications for window and glazed door values if they are per NFRC Std 100 or Window 3.1.

D. SYSTEM DESIGN METHOD - CALCULATED ENVELOPE HEAT LOSS OF YOUR HOME

Enter values into table from elsewhere on this worksheet and multiply across to find the actual heat loss of each component. If using precalculated component U-values, do not calculate cavity and solid figures or apply wood frame factors. Total component heat loss figures in right column to find total envelope heat loss.

COMPONENT	CAVITY OR SOLID IF APPLICABLE	AREA FROM SECT. A.	X	WOOD FRAME FACTOR **	X	ACTUAL 'U' VALUE FROM SECT. C.	X	TEMP DIFFERENCE (2)	=	HEAT LOSS BTU/HR
Opaque Above-Foundation Wall (A. 7.)	Cavity Solid	1452		0.78 0.22		0.038 0.070		85		3658 1900
Opaque Exposed Foundation Wall (A. 9.)	Cavity Solid	109				0.076		85		704
Foundation Between Grade and Three Feet Below Grade (A. 5.)	Cavity Solid	558				0.072		60		2411
Foundation Wall More Than Three Feet Below Grade (A. 6.)	Cavity Solid	805				0.048		60		2318
Above-Foundation Windows (A. 2. a.)	-----	158		-----		0.360		85		4834
Foundation Windows (A. 2. b.)	-----			-----						
Doors (A. 3.)	-----	38		-----		0.321		85		1037
Roof or Ceiling (A. 12.)	Cavity Solid	1500				0.20		85		2550
Floor Over Unheated Spaces (A. 13.)	Cavity Solid									
Basement Floor (A. 15.)	Cavity Solid	1500				0.025		60		2250
Slab On Grade (A. 14.)	-----	Lin. ft.		-----		F-Val.				
TOTAL CALCULATED ENVELOPE HEAT LOSS - May not exceed Total Code Allowed Heat Loss in Sect. B. by more than 1%										21,662

** Adjustment Factors For Wood-Framed Components

SPACING OF FRAMING MEMBERS	STUD WALLS		JOISTS/RAFTERS	
	CAVITY	SOLID	CAVITY	SOLID
12"	.70	.30	.86	.14
16"	.75	.25	.90	.10
24"	.78	.22	.93	.07

Also see Part C of UDC Appendix Table A-5 for window framing adjustment factors.

E. HEAT LOSS BY AIR INFILTRATION (for furnace sizing)

Enter appropriate values. An air change rate of between 0.25 and 1.00 per hour is recommended depending on tightness of construction.

FLOOR LEVEL	AREA	X	HEIGHT	=	VOLUME	X	CONSTANT	X	TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE [2]	X	AIR CHANGES PER HOUR	=	HEAT LOSS BTU/HR
Basement	1500		8		12,000		.018		85		.5		9180
Level 1	1500		8		12,000		.018		85		.5		9180
Level 2							.018						
Level 3							.018						
Total Conditioned Dwelling Volume					24,000	INFILTRATION HEAT LOSS					18,360		

F. HEATING EQUIPMENT SIZING

Enter appropriate value to determine the maximum and minimum allowable heating equipment capacity in BTU's/HR. [5]

	Minimum	Maximum
System Design Method: Calculated Heat Loss from Sect. D. or Accepted Practice Method: Code-Allowed Heat Loss from Sect. B.	21,662	-----
Code-Allowed Heat Loss (from Sect. B.)	-----	21,687
Infiltration Heat Loss (from Sect. E.)	+ 18,360	+ 18,360
TOTAL DWELLING HEAT LOSS (total of above)	= 40,022	= 40,047
Allowable Heating Equipment Size Margin Multiplier	X 1.0	X 1.15
ALLOWABLE HEATING EQUIPMENT OUTPUT SIZE RANGE	= 40,022	= 46,054 [6]
Planned Furnace Output Or Boiler IBR Rating	50,000	

G. MECHANICAL VENTILATION SIZING

For electrically heated dwellings only, enter appropriate values to determine minimum cubic feet per minute (CFM) fan output to meet one-half air exchange per hour requirement.

1. Dwelling volume from Sect. E.	24,000
2. Less volume of non-living area: area: (925) X height: (8) =	- 7,400
3. Less volume of dead air spaces (cabinets, walls, etc - approx. 20% of living space volume)	- 3,400
4. Net volume of living area (total of above)	= 13,200
5. Minimum cubic feet of air changed per hour (multiply line 4 by 0.5)	= 6,600
6. MINIMUM REQUIRED MECHANICAL VENTILATION IN CFM's (divide line 5 by 60)	= 110

Footnotes:

- [1] Opaque wall area is wall area minus opening areas of doors and windows.
- [2] Temperature Difference = Inside design temperature of 70° minus outside design temperature from Table 22.04-B of the UDC. Basement inside temperature may be taken between 50° and 70°. Temperature difference for transmission heat losses only (not infiltration losses) of below-grade spaces of basements is inside temperature minus 10°, disregarding outside temperature. If the basement ceiling is insulated, then the basement is considered unheated and the heat loss from the above heated space through the basement ceiling should be calculated using an outside temperature of 45°.
- [3] These below-grade U-values have the insulating value of the soil added to the code-required U-values which apply to the building materials only. See sect. C.2. for typical insulated component U-values.
- [4] These slab-on-grade F-values are derived from the code-required U-values and include the heat loss through the edge and body of the slab. See sect. C.2. Temperature difference is the same as for above-grade spaces.
- [5] For building additions, show that the existing heating equipment, if used to also heat the addition, is large enough. To do so, you must calculate the heat loss of the whole building.
- [6] If desired manufacturer does not have a furnace of this size, then a designer may select the manufacturer's next larger size.

H. ACCEPTED PRACTICE METHOD

For completion of the accepted practice method, please refer to the Appendix Tables A-1, 2 and 3 and E-1, 2 and 3 of the Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC). Complete Subsection H.1. if your home is heated with other than electricity. Complete Subsection H.2. if your home is electrically heated. Area figures should be calculated in Section A. and are referenced below.

SUBSECTION H.1. Non-Electrically Heated Homes Only

<p>WALLS ABOVE FOUNDATION WALL INCLUDING BOXSILL, USE TABLE A-1</p>	<p>MINIMUM ABOVE-FDTN WINDOWS: <input type="checkbox"/> Single w/storm <input type="checkbox"/> Insulated glass <input type="checkbox"/> Triple pane</p> <p>MINIMUM DOORS: <input type="checkbox"/> Insulated <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsulated w/storm</p> <p>SIDING: <input type="checkbox"/> Wood (R-.77) <input type="checkbox"/> Alum. (R-1.82) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: R-_____</p> <p>PLANNED INSULATION TYPE AND R-VALUE: _____</p> <p>PERMITTED WINDOW AND DOOR AREA: _____ %</p> $\frac{\text{Above Foundation Window \& Door Area (A.2.a. + A.3.)}}{\text{Gross Above-Foundation Wall Area (A.1.)}} \times 100\% = \frac{\text{\% Planned Window and Door Area}}{\text{\% Planned Window and Door Area}}$
<p>EXPOSED FOUNDATION WALL, USE TABLE A-2</p>	<p>BASEMENT WINDOWS: <input type="checkbox"/> Single-glazed OR <input type="checkbox"/> Single w/storm or insulated glass</p> <p>PLANNED INSULATION TYPE AND R-VALUE: _____</p> <p>If no number entered in A.4.c., then enter Percent Permitted Window Area from Table A-2, U_o = .25: _____ %</p> <p>If number entered in A.4.c., then calculate:</p> $\left[\left(\frac{\text{Area A.4.b.}}{\text{Area A.4.b.}} \times \frac{\text{\% Window from Table A-2, U}_o = .25}{\text{\% Window from Table A-2, U}_o = .25} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Area A.4.c.}}{\text{Area A.4.c.}} \times \frac{\text{\% Window from Table A-2, U}_o = .12}{\text{\% Window from Table A-2, U}_o = .12} \right) \right] \div \frac{\text{Area A.4.a.}}{\text{Area A.4.a.}} = \frac{\text{\% Permitted Window Area}}{\text{\% Permitted Window Area}}$ $\frac{\text{Basement Window Area (A.2.b)}}{\text{Exposed Fndtn. Wall Area (A.4.a.)}} \times 100\% = \frac{\text{\% Planned Window Area}}{\text{\% Planned Window Area}}$
<p>ROOF OR CEILING, USE TABLE A-3</p>	<p>PLANNED INSULATION TYPE: _____ R-VALUE PER INCH: _____</p> <p>REQUIRED THICKNESS: _____ Inches in cavity (R-38) _____ Inches Over Framing (R-19)</p>
<p>FOUNDATION WALL, GRADE TO 3 FEET DOWN</p>	<p>PLANNED INSULATION TYPE AND R-VALUE: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(MINIMUM R-5 INSULATION)</p>

Completed for demonstration purposes. Normally only complete the system design method or accepted practice method.

SUBSECTION H.2. Electrically Heated Homes Only

<p>WALLS ABOVE FOUNDATION INCLUDING BOX-SILL, USE TABLES E-1 AND E-2</p>	<p>ALL THESE MEASURES REQUIRED: <input type="checkbox"/> ALL WINDOWS TRIPLE-GLAZED <input type="checkbox"/> EXPOSED FOUNDATION INSULATED TO R-10.54 <input type="checkbox"/> DOORS INSULATED TO R-8</p> $\frac{189}{\text{Total Window Area (A.2.a. + b.)}} \div \frac{1788}{\text{Above Grade Wall Area (A.8.)}} \times 100\% = \frac{10.6}{\text{\% Window Area}}$ $\frac{109}{\text{Opaque Exposed Foundation Area (A.9.)}} \div \frac{1788}{\text{Above-Grade Wall Area (A.8.)}} \times 100\% = \frac{6.1}{\text{\% Opaque Exposed Foundation Wall}}$ <p>REQUIRED ABOVE FOUNDATION WALL U-VALUE (FROM TABLE E-1): <u>.044</u></p> <p>PLANNED WALL CONSTRUCTION: <u>2 x 6 24" o.c. foamboard R-19 batt, R5U27</u> U-VALUE FROM TABLE E-2: <u>.043</u></p>
<p>ROOF OR CEILING, USE TABLE E-3</p>	<p>PLANNED INSULATION TYPE: <u>blown fiberglass</u> R-VALUE PER INCH: <u>2.5</u></p> <p>REQUIRED THICKNESS FROM TABLE E-3: <u>20.0</u> Inches</p>
<p>FOUNDATION WALL FOR FULL HEIGHT</p>	<p>PLANNED INSULATION TYPE AND R-VALUE: <u>2" XEPS R10.5</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(MINIMUM R-10 INSULATION)</p>

TABLE A-1
WALL INSULATION GUIDE

(Based on U_o requirements above the foundation wall for non-electrically heated dwellings)

INSULATION TYPE	MAXIMUM PERCENT WINDOW AND DOOR AREA ALLOWABLE FOR INSULATION TYPE	
	$U_o = .12$	
	% inch Plywood Siding	Backed Aluminum Siding
R-11 Batt	6.8	8.4
R-11 Batt, R-1.22 Fiberboard	8.7	9.9
R-11 Batt, R-5.27 Extruded Polystyrene	12.4	13.0
R-11 Batt, R-10.54 Extruded Polystyrene	14.9	15.3
R-13 Batt	8.3	9.8
R-13 Batt, R-1.22 Fiberboard	10.3	11.2
R-13 Batt, R-5.27 Extruded Polystyrene	13.1	13.6
R-13 Batt, R-10.54 Extruded Polystyrene	15.3	15.6
R-19 Batt	11.2	12.2
R-19 Batt, R-1.22 Fiberboard	12.3	13.1
R-19 Batt, R-5.27 Extruded Polystyrene	14.7	15.1
R-19 Batt, R-10.54 Extruded Polystyrene	16.3	16.6

Note: The following assumptions were used to derive this table:

1. Door area = 2% of wall and box sill area.
2. Doors are used with a U-value of 0.47.
3. Windows are used with a U-value of 0.56.
4. The insulation type is carried down through the box sill.

TABLE A-2
EXPOSED FOUNDATION INSULATION NON-ELECTRICALLY HEATED DWELLINGS

Foundation Exposure	Requirement	Insulation Type	Maximum Percent Window Area	
			Single glazed	Double glazed
Less than 25% of foundation exposed	$U_o = .25$	R-5.27	10.4	24.8
		R-11 batt	15.5	34.2
		Multi-cell insul. block (R-12.06)	16.0	35.0
More than 25% of foundation exposed	$U_o = .13$	R-11 batt	3.9	8.7
		R-13 batt	4.8	10.6
		Multi-cell insul. block (R-12.06)	4.5	9.9
	$U_o = .12$	R-11 batt	3.0	6.7
		R-13 batt	3.9	8.5
		Multi-cell insul. block (R-12.06)	3.5	7.8

TABLE A-3
INSULATION LEVELS REQUIRED TO MEET CEILING U VALUES FOR NON-ELECTRICALLY HEATED DWELLINGS

U_o Value	Insulation	R-Value Required	
		In Cavity	Over Framing
.029	Fiber glass batt	R-38	R-19
	Fiber glass blown	13.6 in. (R-34)	8.1 in. (R-20)
	Rock wool	10.9 in. (R-33)	5.4 in. (R-16)
	Cellulose	9.5 in. (R-35)	4.0 in. (R-15)

Note: The following assumptions are used:

1. Fiber glass blown = R-2.5 per inch
2. Rock wool = R-3.0 per inch
3. Cellulose = R-3.7 per inch

TABLE E-1 - DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table E-1 was formulated with the following assumptions:

The doors have R-values of at least R-8 and form 2% or less of the above-foundation wall.

$$\frac{\text{door area}}{\text{gross wall area} + \text{box sill}} \times 100\%, \text{ in this case} =$$

$$\frac{37.82}{1512.18 + 150.66} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

Windows with an R-value of at least 2.7 (triple glazed) are used, including the foundation windows.

The exposed foundation area is insulated to a level of R-10.54.

If these assumptions are not valid for your case, the insulation level may be calculated by the method illustrated following Tables E-1 and E-2.

TABLE E-1
MAXIMUM ABOVE-FOUNDATION WALL U-VALUES FOR ELECTRICALLY HEATED HOMES
PERCENT WINDOW AREA

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	0 .065	.062	.059	.056	.053	.050	.046	.043	.040	.036	.032	.029
	5 .065	.061	.058	.055	.051	.048	.044	.041	.037	.033	.029	.025
	6 .064	.061	.058	.055	.051	.048	.044	.040	.037	.033	.029	.025
PERCENT	7 .064	.061	.058	.054	.051	.047	.044	.040	.036	.032	.029	.025
	8 .064	.061	.057	.054	.050	.047	.043	.039	.035	.031	.027	
	9 .064	.061	.057	.054	.050	.046	.043	.039	.035	.031	.027	
OPAQUE	10 .064	.060	.057	.053	.050	.046	.042	.038	.034	.030	.026	
	11 .064	.060	.057	.053	.049	.046	.042	.038	.034	.030	.025	
	12 .063	.060	.056	.053	.049	.045	.041	.037	.033	.029	.025	
FOUNDA-	13 .063	.060	.056	.052	.049	.045	.041	.037	.033	.028		
	14 .063	.059	.056	.052	.048	.044	.040	.036	.032	.027		
	15 .063	.059	.055	.052	.048	.044	.040	.036	.031	.027		
TION	16 .063	.059	.055	.051	.047	.043	.039	.035	.031	.026		
	17 .062	.059	.055	.051	.047	.043	.039	.034	.030	.025		
	18 .062	.058	.055	.051	.047	.042	.038	.034	.029			
AREA	19 .062	.058	.054	.050	.046	.042	.037	.033	.028			
	20 .062	.058	.054	.050	.046	.041	.037	.032	.028			
	21 .061	.057	.053	.049	.045	.041	.036	.032	.027			
	22 .061	.057	.053	.049	.045	.040	.036	.031	.026			
	23 .061	.057	.053	.048	.044	.040	.035	.030	.025			
	24 .061	.057	.052	.048	.044	.039	.034	.029				
	25 .060	.056	.052	.048	.043	.038	.034	.029				

TABLE E-2
FRAME WALL & BOX SILL U-VALUES FROM DIFFERENT
BUILDING MATERIALS AND METHODS

Insulation Type	2 x 4 FRAMING 16" O.C. ¹	2 x 6 FRAMING 16" O.C.	2 x 6 FRAMING 24" O.C. ²	Double 2 x 4 or 2 x 8 FRAMING 24" O.C.
R-11 Batt	0.091			
R-11 Batt, R1.22 Fiberboard	0.081			
R-11 Batt, R5.27 Polystyrene	0.060			
R-11 Batt, R10.54 Polystyrene	0.045			
R-11 Batt, R7.21 Isocyanurate	0.054			
R-11 Batt, R14.4 Isocyanurate	0.038			
R-13 Batt	0.083			
R-13 Batt, R1.22 Fiberboard	0.074			
R-13 Batt, R5.27 Polystyrene	0.056			
R-13 Batt, R10.54 Polystyrene	0.043			
R-13 Batt, R7.21 Isocyanurate	0.050			
R-13 Batt, R14.4 Isocyanurate	0.036			
R-19 Batt		0.060	0.058	0.056
R-19 Batt, R1.22 Fiberboard		0.055	0.053	0.052
R-19 Batt, R5.27 Polystyrene		0.044	0.043	0.042
R-19 Batt, R10.54 Polystyrene		0.036	0.035	0.034
R-19 Batt, R7.21 Isocyanurate		0.040	0.039	0.039
R-19 Batt, R14.4 Isocyanurate		0.031	0.030	0.030

Insulation Type	2 x 4 FRAMING 16"O.C. ¹	2 x 6 FRAMING 16"O.C.	2 x 6 FRAMING 24"O.C. ²	Double 2 x 4 or 2 x 8 FRAMING 24" O.C.
Two R-11 Batts				0.053
Two R-11 Batts, R1.22 Fiberboard				0.049
Two R-11 Batts, R5.27 Polystyrene				0.040
Two R-11 Batts, R10.54 Polystyrene				0.033
Two R-11 Batts, R7.21 Isocyanurate				0.037
Two R-11 Batts, R14.4 Isocyanurate				0.029
Two R-13 Batts				0.048
Two R-13 Batts, R1.22 Fiberboard				0.045
Two R-13 Batts, R5.27 Polystyrene				0.037
Two R-13 Batts, R10.54 Polystyrene				0.030
Two R-13 Batts, R7.21 Isocyanurate				0.034
Two R-13 Batts, R14.4 Isocyanurate				0.027

¹Assumes 20% framing, 80% cavity.

²Assumes 17% framing, 83% cavity.

MANUAL CALCULATION METHOD

To calculate the required wall U-value without using Tables E-1 and E-2, use the method outlined below:

Step 1: Calculate the above grade wall composition.

% Window area = 10.53%

% Door area = 2.12%

% Opaque foundation area = 6.10%

% Opaque wall & box sill area = 82.25%

Step 2: Use the following formula to calculate the maximum allowable U-value for the opaque wall and box sill.

$$U_o - (U_w \times \%w) - (U_d \times \%d) - (U_f \times \%f) = U_{wall}$$

%wall

Where:

- U_o = Required overall above grade wall U-value, use 0.080 for an electrically heated home
- U_w = The U-value of the windows (= 1/R-value)
- %_w = The fraction of window area calculated in Step 1
- U_d = The U-value of the doors (= 1/R-value)
- %_d = The fraction of door area calculated in Step 1
- U_f = The U-value of the insulated foundation
- %_f = The fraction of exposed foundation calculated in Step 1
- %_{wall} = The fraction of opaque wall and box sill area as calculated in Step 1
- U_{wall} = The maximum U-value of the opaque wall and box sill to be calculated

In our example:

The window R-value = R-2.78 U = 1/2.78 = 0.341

The door R-value = R-8.85 U = 1/8.85 = 0.113

The foundation R-value = R-12.4 U = 1/12.4 = 0.080

$$U_{wall} = \frac{0.080 - (0.341 \times 0.1053) - (0.113 \times 0.0212) - (0.080 \times 0.0610)}{0.8225} = 0.045$$

In this case, the maximum U-value of the opaque wall and box sill is 0.045 Btu/hr. sq. ft. °F. For compliance, the insulation which is installed in the wall and box sill must provide a U-value which is less than or equal to 0.045. Table E-3 shows the U-values obtainable from different insulation materials and framing types.

TABLE E-3 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table E-3 gives the amount of installed insulation which would be necessary to achieve a required U-value in the ceiling or attic.

Table E-3 was formulated with the following assumptions:

- The loose fill insulation, if used, is installed to provide the following R-values:

Cellulose	R = 3.7/in
Expanded perlite	R = 2.7/in
Mineral Fiber (rock, slag, or glass)	R = 3.3/in
Polystyrene beads	R = 2.9/in
Fiber glass, blown	R = 2.5/in
- The insulated area is 90% cavity and 10% 2 x 6 framing
- There are no skylights in the ceiling/attic assembly
- The R-value of the ceiling finish materials plus air films is R-1.2
- The attic hatch is insulated to the same level as the rest of the attic floor, if it is a part of the thermal envelope.

If these assumptions are not valid for your case, you may calculate the required U-value as shown after Table E-3.

TABLE E-3
INSULATION LEVELS REQUIRED TO MEET CEILING U_o VALUES

Dwelling Fuel Type	U _o	Insulation Type	Amount Required In Cavity Depth (R-Value)
Electrically Heated	0.020	Fiber glass Batts	R-54
		Cellulose	14.1 in. (R-52)
		Expanded Pearlite	18.6 in. (R-50)
		Mineral Fiber	15.6 in. (R-51)
		Polystyrene Beads	17.5 in. (R-52)
		Blown Fiber glass	20.0 in. (R-50)

MANUAL CALCULATION METHOD

To calculate the required ceiling insulation level for ceiling/attic assemblies, use the following method.

Step 1: Calculate the required U-value for the attic floor, U_F, with the following formula.

$$U_F = \frac{U_o A_o - U_s A_s - U_h A_h}{A_F}$$

Where:

- U_F = The required U-value for the attic floor
- U_o = The overall U-value set by the code, use 0.020 for an electrically heated dwelling
- A_o = The overall attic/ceiling area including the attic floor, any skylights and the attic hatch or access panel
- U_s = The U-value of the skylights including the frame
- A_s = The area of skylights, including the frame (if there are no skylights, set equal to zero)
- U_h = The U-value of the attic hatch or access panel
- A_h = The area of the attic hatch or access panel (If the hatch is to be insulated to the same level as the attic floor, add the area to the floor area, A_F, and set A_h equal to zero. If the attic hatch or access panel is not a part of the thermal envelope, set A_h equal to zero.)
- A_F = The area of the insulated attic floor, equal to the overall attic/ceiling area minus the attic hatch and skylight areas, if any.

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Example: For the attic of an electrically heated dwelling with an overall attic area of 1500 sq. ft. The attic hatch is 14"C24" and is to be insulated with two R-19 fiber glass batts, the rest of the attic is to be insulated with blown mineral fiber with an R-value of 3.3-R/inch. There are two skylights, each 6 square feet with R-values of 1.8.

The R-value of the attic hatch is the sum of the R-values of the batts plus R-2 for the finish materials and air films.

$$R = 19 + 19 + 2 = 40$$

The U-value of the hatch is $U_H = 1/40 = 0.025$

The U-value of the skylights $U_S = 1/1.8 = 0.56$

The area of the hatch = $2 \text{ ft} \times 1.17 \text{ ft} = 2.3 \text{ sq. ft.}$

The area of the skylights is 12 square feet

The area of the floor is $1500 - 12 - 2.3 = 1486 \text{ sq. ft.}$

$$U_F = \frac{(0.020)(1500) - (0.56)(12) - (0.025)(2.3)}{1486} = 0.0156$$

Step #2: To calculate the amount of insulation needed over the framing and cavity areas, d, of the attic floor use the following formula:

$$d = \frac{1}{U_F (R/in)} - \frac{(RW/in) h}{(\%C)(RW/in) + (\%W)(R/in)} - \frac{R_{fin} + h}{(R/in)}$$

Where:

- d = depth of insulation at cavity in inches
- U_F = required U-value of floor calculated in Step #1
- R/in = R-value per inch of insulating material obtained from manufacturer or Table A-4
- h = height of framing, 5-1/2" for 2 x 6 framing or 7-1/4" for 2 x 8 framing, for example.
- %C = fraction of floor which is cavity (usually assume 0.9)
- %W = fraction of floor which is framing (usually assume 0.1)
- RW/in = R-value per inch of wood framing (usually assume 1.25 R/inch)
- R_{fin} = R-value of interior ceiling finish materials, including air films (usually assume R-1.2)

$$d = \frac{1}{(0.0156)(3.3)} + 5.5 - \frac{(1.25)(5.5)}{(0.9)(1.25) + (0.1)(3.3)} - \frac{1.2}{3.3} = 19.59 \text{ inches}$$

The floor of the attic is to be covered with insulation so that the depth in the cavities is equal to 19.59 inches.

TABLE A-4
COMMON CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL R-VALUES*

Material	Description	Density (lb per cu ft)	Per inch thickness R-Value	For thickness listed R-Value
BUILDING BOARD	Asbestos-cement board.....	120	0.25	—
Boards, panels, subflooring, sheathing, woodbased panel products	Asbestos-cement board.....	1/4 in. 120	—	0.03
	Asbestos-cement board.....	1/2 in. 120	—	0.06
	Gypsum or plaster board.....	1/2 in. 50	—	0.32
	Gypsum or plaster board.....	1/2 in. 50	—	0.45
	Plywood.....	3/4 in. 34	1.25	—
	Plywood.....	1/2 in. 34	—	0.31
	Plywood.....	3/8 in. 34	—	0.47
	Plywood.....	1/2 in. 34	—	0.62
	Plywood or wood panels.....	1/2 in. 34	—	0.93
	Insulating board			
	Sheathing, reg. density.....	1/2 in. 18	—	1.32
	.....	25/32 in. 18	—	2.06
	Sheathing, intermediate density.....	1/2 in. 22	—	1.22
	Nail-base sheathing.....	1/2 in. 25	—	1.14
	Shingle backer.....	1/2 in. 18	—	0.94

Material	Description	Density (lb per cu ft)	Per inch	For thick-	
			thickness R-Value	ness listed R-Value	
	Shingle backer	5/16 in.	18	—	0.78
	Sound deadening board	1/2 in.	15	—	1.35
	Tile and lay-in panels, plain or acoustic		18	2.50	—
	.....	1/2 in.	18	—	1.25
	.....	3/4 in.	18	—	1.89
	Laminated paperboard		30	2.00	—
	Homogeneous board from repulped paper		30	2.00	—
	Hardboard				
	Medium density siding	7/16 in.	40	—	0.67
	Other medium density		50	1.37	—
	High density, underlay		55	1.22	—
	High density std. tempered		63	1.00	—
	Particleboard				
	Low density		37	1.85	—
	Medium density		50	1.06	—
	High density		62.5	0.85	—
	Underlayment	1/2 in.	40	—	0.82
	Wood subfloor	1/2 in.	—	—	0.94
BUILDING PAPER	Vapor-permeable felt		—	—	0.06
	Vapor-seal, 2 layers of mopped 15 lb. felt		—	—	0.12
	Vapor-seal, plastic film		—	—	Negl.
ROOF INSULATION	Preformed, for use above deck				
	Approximately	1/2 in.	—	—	1.39
	Approximately	1 in.	—	—	2.78
	Approximately	1 1/2 in.	—	—	4.17
	Approximately	2 in.	—	—	5.56
	Approximately	2 1/2 in.	—	—	6.67
	Approximately	3 in.	—	—	8.33
	Cellular glass		9	2.50	—
MASONRY MATERIALS	Cement mortar		116	0.20	—
	Gypsum-fiber concrete				
	87% gypsum, 12% wood chips		51	0.60	—
	Lightweight aggregates		120	0.19	—
	including expanded shale,		100	0.28	—
	clay or slate, expanded		80	0.40	—
	slags; cinders; pumice;		60	0.59	—
	vermiculite; also cellular		40	0.86	—
	concretes		30	1.11	—
	.....		20	1.43	—
	Perlite		40	1.08	—
	.....		30	1.41	—
	.....		20	2.00	—
	Sand and gravel or stone aggregate (oven dried)		140	0.11	—
	Sand and gravel or stone aggregate (not dried)		140	0.08	—
	Stucco		116	0.20	—
MASONRY UNITS	Brick, common		120	0.20	—
	Brick, face		130	0.11	—
	Clay tile, hollow:				
	1 cell deep	3 in.	—	—	0.80
	1 cell deep	4 in.	—	—	1.11
	2 cells deep	6 in.	—	—	1.52
	2 cells deep	8 in.	—	—	1.85
	2 cells deep	10 in.	—	—	2.22
	3 cells deep	12 in.	—	—	2.50
	Concrete blocks, 3 oval core:				
	Sand & gravel aggregate	4 in.	—	—	0.71
	.....	8 in.	—	—	1.11
	.....	12 in.	—	—	1.28
	Cinder aggregate	3 in.	—	—	0.86
	.....	4 in.	—	—	1.11
	.....	8 in.	—	—	1.72
	.....	12 in.	—	—	1.89
	Lightweight aggregate (expanded		3 in.	—	1.27
	shale, clay, slate		4 in.	—	1.50
	or slag; pumice)		8 in.	—	2.00
	.....	12 in.	—	—	2.27
	Concrete blocks, rectangular core				
	Sand & gravel aggregate				
	2 core, 8" 36 lb		—	—	1.04
	Same with filled cores		—	—	1.93
	Lightweight aggregate (expanded shale, clay,				
	slate or slag, pumice):				
	3 core, 6" 19 lb		—	—	1.65
	Same with filled cores		—	—	2.99

Material	Description	Density (lb per cu ft)	Per inch	For thick-
			thickness R-Value	ness listed R-Value
	2 core, 8" 24 lb	—	—	2.18
	Same with filled cores	—	—	5.03
	3 core, 12" 38 lb	—	—	2.48
	Same with filled cores	—	—	5.82
	Stone, lime or sand	—	0.08	—
	Gypsum partition tile:			
	3 x 12 x 30 in. solid	—	—	1.26
	3 x 12 x 30 in. 4-cell	—	—	1.35
	4 x 12 x 30 in. 3-cell	—	—	1.67
PLASTERING MATERIALS	Cement plaster, sand aggregate	116	0.20	—
	Sand aggregate	—	—	0.08
	Sand aggregate	—	—	0.15
	Gypsum plaster:			
	Lightweight aggregate	45	—	0.32
	Lightweight aggregate	45	—	0.39
	Lightweight aggregate on metal lath	—	—	0.47
	Perlite aggregate	45	0.67	—
	Sand aggregate	105	0.18	—
	Sand aggregate	105	—	0.09
	Sand aggregate	105	—	0.11
	Sand aggregate on metal lath	—	—	0.1
	Vermiculite aggregate	45	0.59	—
ROOFING	Asbestos-cement shingles	120	0.21	—
	Asphalt roll roofing	70	—	0.15
	Asphalt shingles	70	—	0.44
	Built-up roofing	—	—	0.33
	Slate	—	—	0.05
	Wood shingles, plain plastic film faced	—	0.94	—
SIDING MATERIALS (On flat surface)	Shingles:			
	Asbestos-cement	120	—	0.21
	Wood, 16", 7½" exposure	—	—	0.87
	Wood, double, 16", 12" exposure	—	1.19	—
	Wood, plus insulating backer board	5/16 in.	—	1.40
	Siding:			
	Asbestos-cement, ½" lapped	—	—	0.21
	Asphalt roll siding	—	—	0.15
	Asphalt insulating siding (½" bd.)	—	—	1.46
	Wood drop 1 x 8"	—	—	0.79
	Wood bevel, ½" x 8" lapped	—	—	0.81
	Wood bevel, ½" x 10" lapped	—	—	1.05
	Wood plywood ½" lapped	—	—	0.59
	Aluminum or steel, over sheathing, hollow-backed	—	—	0.61
	Insulating-board backed nominal ½"	—	—	1.82
	Insulating-board backed nominal ½" foil backed	—	—	2.96
	Architectural glass	—	—	0.10
FINISH FLOORING MATERIALS	Carpet and fibrous pad	—	—	2.08
	Carpet and rubber pad	—	—	1.23
	Cork tile	—	—	0.28
	Terrazzo	—	—	0.08
	Tile-asphalt, linoleum, vinyl, rubber	—	—	0.05
	Wood, hardwood finish	—	—	0.08
INSULATING MATERIALS	Mineral fiber, fibrous form processed from rock, slag or glass			
Blanket and batt				
	Approx. 2 to 2½"	Note 1	—	7
	Approx. 3 to 3½"	Note 1	—	11
	Approx. 5½ to 6½"	Note 1	—	19
Board and Slabs	Cellular glass	9	2.50	—
	Glass fiber, organic bonded	4-9	4.00	—
	Expanded rubber (rigid)	4.5	4.55	—
	Expanded polystyrene extruded, plain	1.8	4.00	—
	Expanded polystyrene extruded (R-12 exp.)	2.2	5.00	—
	Expanded polystyrene extruded (R-12 exp.) (Thickness 1" and greater)	3.5	5.26	—
	Expanded polystyrene, molded beads	1.0	3.57	—
	Expanded polyurethane (R-11 exp.)	1.5	6.25	—
	Mineral fiber with resin binder	15	3.45	—
	Mineral fiberboard wet felted			
	Core or roof insulation	16-17	2.94	—
	Acoustical tile	18	2.86	—
	Acoustical tile	21	2.70	—

Material	Description	Density (lb per cu ft)	Per inch	For thick-
			thickness	ness listed
			R-Value	R-Value
	Mineral fiberboard wet molded			
	Acoustical tile	23	2.38	—
	Wood or cane fiberboard			
	Acoustical tile..... ½ in.	—	—	1.25
	Acoustical tile..... ¾ in.	—	—	1.89
	Interior finish (plank, tile)	15	2.86	—
	Insulating roof deck			
	Approximately 1½ in.	—	—	4.17
	Approximately 2 in.	—	—	5.56
	Approximately 3 in.	—	—	8.33
	Wood shredded (cemented in preformed slabs)	22	1.67	—
	Foil faced, glass fiber — reinforced cellular polyisocyanurate	2	7.04	—
	Nominal 0.5 in.....	2	—	3.6
	Nominal 1.0 in.....	2	—	7.2
	Nominal 2.0 in.....	2	—	14.4
Loose Fill	Cellulose insulation (milled paper or wood pulp)	2.5-3	3.70	—
	Sawdust or shavings	0.8-1.5	2.22	—
	Wood fiber, softwoods	2.0-3.5	3.33	—
	Perlite, expanded	5.0-8.0	2.70	—
	Mineral fiber (rock, slag or glass):			
	Approximately 3"..... Note 1	8-15	—	9
	Approximately 4"..... Note 1	8-15	—	13
	Approximately 6"..... Note 1	8-15	—	19
	Approximately 7"..... Note 1	8-15	—	24
	Silica aerogel	7.6	5.88	—
	Vermiculite (expanded)	7.0-8.2	2.13	—
	.....	4.0-6.0	2.27	—
WOODS	Maples, oak and similar hardwoods	45	0.91	—
	Fir, pine, and similar softwoods	32	1.25	—
	Fir, pine, and similar softwoods ¾ in.	32	—	0.94
	..... 1½ in.	32	—	1.89
	..... 2½ in.	32	—	3.12
	..... 3½ in.	32	—	4.35

Note 1: R-value varies with fiber diameter. Insulation is produced by different densities; therefore, there is a wide variation in thickness for the same R-value between various manufacturers. (See Batt and Loose Fill Insulation.)

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TABLE A-5
COEFFICIENTS OF TRANSMISSION (U) OF WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS, AND LIGHT TRANSMITTING PARTITIONS *

(These values are for heat transfer from air to air.)

Btu per (hr) (sq ft) (F Deg)

PART A

**VERTICAL PANELS (EXTERIOR WINDOWS, SLIDING PATIO DOORS
 AND PARTITIONS) — FLAT GLASS, GLASS BLOCK AND
 PLASTIC SHEET**

Description	Winter	Exterior ¹	Summer	Interior
Flat Glass				
single glass	1.13		1.06	0.73
insulating glass — double²				
3/16 in. air space	0.69		0.64	0.51
1/4 in. air space	0.65		0.61	0.49
1/2 in. air space	0.58		0.56	0.46
1/2 in. air space, low emissivity coating ³				
emissivity = 0.20	0.38		0.36	0.32
emissivity = 0.40	0.45		0.44	0.38
emissivity = 0.60	0.52		0.50	0.42
insulating glass — triple²				
1/4 in. air spaces	0.47		0.45	0.38
1/2 in. air spaces	0.36		0.35	0.30
storm windows				
1 in.-4 in. air space	0.56		0.54	0.44
Glass Block⁴				
6 x 6 x 4 in. thick	0.60		0.57	0.46
8 x 8 x 4 in. thick	0.56		0.54	0.44
— with cavity divider	0.48		0.46	0.38
12 x 12 x 4 in. thick	0.52		0.50	0.41
— with cavity divider	0.44		0.42	0.36
12 x 12 x 2 in. thick	0.60		0.57	0.46
Single Plastic Sheet	1.09		1.00	0.70

¹See Part C for adjustment for various window and sliding patio door types.

²Double and triple refer to the number of lights of glass.

³Coating on either glass surface facing air space; all other glass surfaces uncoated.

⁴Dimensions are nominal.

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PART B
HORIZONTAL PANELS (SKYLIGHTS)
FLAT GLASS, GLASS BLOCK AND PLASTIC BUBBLES

Description	Winter ⁵	Exterior ¹	Summer ⁶	Interior ⁵
Flat Glass				
single glass	1.22		0.83	0.96
insulating glass — double²				
3/16 in. air space	0.75		0.49	0.62
1/4 in. air space	0.70		0.46	0.59
1/2 in. air space	0.66		0.44	0.56
1/2 in. air space, low emissivity coating ³				
emissivity = 0.20	0.46		0.31	0.39
emissivity = 0.40	0.53		0.36	0.45
emissivity = 0.60	0.60		0.40	0.50
Glass Block⁴				
11 x 11 x 3 in. thick with cavity divider	0.53		0.35	0.44
12 x 12 x 4 in. thick with cavity divider	0.51		0.34	0.42
Plastic Bubbles⁷				
single walled	1.15		0.80	—
double walled	0.70		0.46	—

⁵For heat flow up.

⁶For heat flow down.

⁷Based on area of opening, not total surface area.

(See following page for Part C of this table.)

PART C
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS FOR VARIOUS WINDOW AND SLIDING PATIO DOOR TYPES
(Multiply U values in Parts A and B by these factors)

Description	Single Glass	Double or Triple Glass	Storm Windows
Windows			
All Glass ⁸	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wood Sash — 80% Glass	0.90	0.95	0.90
Wood Sash — 60% Glass	0.80	0.85	0.80
Metal Sash — 80% Glass	1.00	1.20	1.20 ⁹
Sliding Patio Doors			
Wood Frame	0.95	1.00	—
Metal Frame	1.00	1.10	—

⁸Refers to windows with negligible opaque area.

⁹Value becomes 1.00 when storm sash is separated from prime window by a thermal break.

TABLE A-6
COEFFICIENTS OF TRANSMISSION (U) FOR SLAB DOORS*
Btu per (hr) (sq ft) (F Deg)

Thickness ¹	Winter			Summer, No Storm Door
	Solid Wood, No Storm Door	With Storm Door		
		Wood	Metal	
1 in.	0.64	0.30	0.39	0.61
1½ in.	0.55	0.28	0.34	0.53
1¾ in.	0.49	0.27	0.33	0.47
2 in.	0.43	0.24	0.29	0.42
Steel Door				
1¾ in.				
A ³	0.59	—	—	0.58
B ⁴	0.19	—	—	0.18
C ⁵	0.47	—	—	0.46

¹Nominal thickness.

²Values for wood storm doors are for approximately 50% glass; for metal storm doors values apply for any percent of glass.

³A = Mineral fiber core (2 lb/cu ft).

⁴B = Solid urethane foam core with thermal break.

⁵C = Solid polystyrene core with thermal break.

Note: Hollow core doors 1¾ in. thick - R = 2.17; U = 0.46
1¾ in. thick - R = 2.22; U = 0.45

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INSULATION, EQUIPMENT AND CONDENSATION CONTROL

This appendix is a guide for the proper installation of insulation. The preceding appendices indicated the required amounts and types of insulation necessary to provide the various thermal resistance values for the building envelope. In order to attain the resistance values specified, it is important that the insulation be properly installed. This appendix includes types of materials currently available and common application practices.

Condensation control should be provided in the form of vapor barriers and thermal breaks. Vapor barriers should be installed on the warm side (area heated in winter) of all walls, ceilings, and insulated floors. All metal window, skylight, and door frames should contain a thermal break.

Insulation is manufactured in many forms and types. The most commonly used materials in residential construction are batts and blankets, rigid insulation, reflective insulation, loose fill, and sprayed insulation. The following is a list of types of materials and the federal specifications governing their characteristics.

Cork board	FS HH-I-561
Cellular glass	FS HH-I-551
Duct insulation	FS HH-I-558b
Expanded polystyrene insulation board	FS HH-I-524
Fiberboard	FS LLL-I-535 or ASTM C-208 Class C
Insulation board (urethane)*	FS HH-I-530
Insulation, thermal (perlite)	FS HH-I-574
Mineral fiber, pneumatic or poured	FS HH-I-1030A
Mineral fiber, insulation blanket	FS HH-I-521E
Perlite	FS HH-I-526a
Perimeter insulation	FS HH-I-524a
.....	Type II
.....	FS HH-I-558b Form A, Class 1 or 2
Reflective, thermal	FS HH-I-1552
Structural fiberboard insulation roof deck	AIMA IB Spec. No. 1
Cellulose; vegetable or wood fiber	FS HH-I-515b-25
Vermiculite	FS HH-I-585
Vermiculite, water repellent loose fill	FHA UM-30
Mineral fiber, roof insulation	HH-I-526c

BATTS AND BLANKETS

These materials are usually identified on the package and on the vapor barrier facing with their "R" values. Under the federal specifications, there are 3 standard products identified as R-7, R-11, and R-19. These values are based on the insulation value of the mass. Some manufacturers offer other products such as R-8, R-13 and R-22. The specific thickness of insulation required for a specific "R" value may vary from one manufacturer to another due to differences in base materials and manufacturing processes.

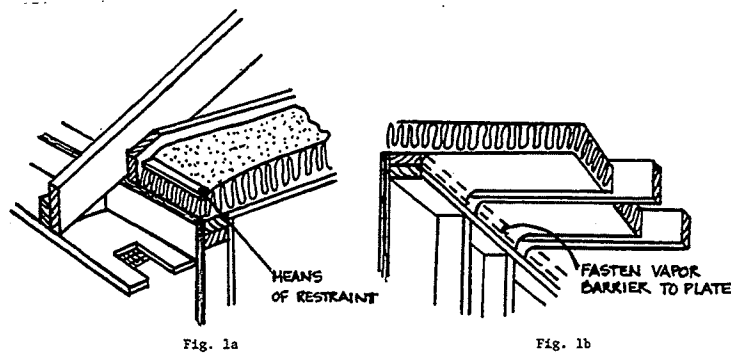
General Guidelines

1. Install insulation so the vapor barrier faces the interior of the dwelling.
2. Vapor barriers should not be left exposed.
3. Insulate all voids of the building envelope including small spaces, gaps, around receptacles, pipes, etc.
4. Place insulation on the cold side of pipes and ducts (see Fig. 4). Insulation is not required for supply and return air ducts in heated basements and cellars.

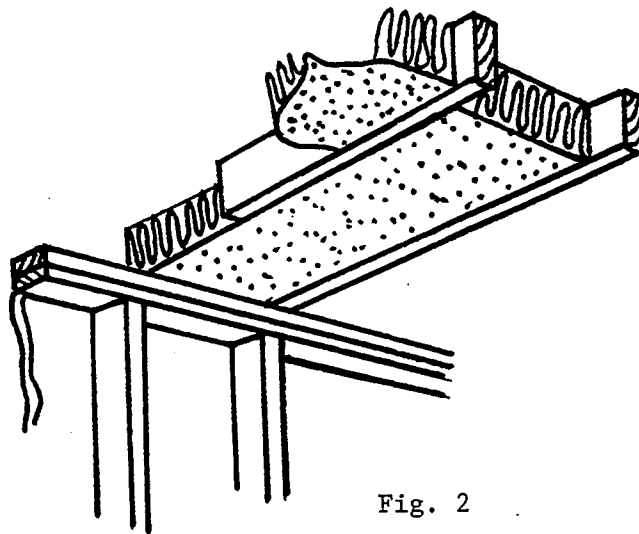
Ceilings

There is a variety of methods for installing blanket insulation in ceilings.

1. Fastening from below (Fig. 1b).
2. Installing unfaced (without a vapor barrier), friction-fit blankets (Fig. 2).
3. Laying the insulation in from above when the ceiling finish material is in place (Fig. 1a).



Fasten flanges to the inside of ceiling joists as shown in Fig. 1b. Extend the insulation entirely across the top plate, keeping the blanket as close to the plate as possible. Fasten vapor barrier to plate. When eave vents are used, the insulation should not block air movement from eave to space above insulation (Fig. 1a).



Insert friction-fit blankets between ceiling joists (Fig. 2). Allow insulation to overlap the top plate of the exterior wall, but not enough to block eave ventilation. The insulation should be in contact with the top of the plate to avoid heat loss and air infiltration beneath the insulation. The required vapor barrier is not shown.

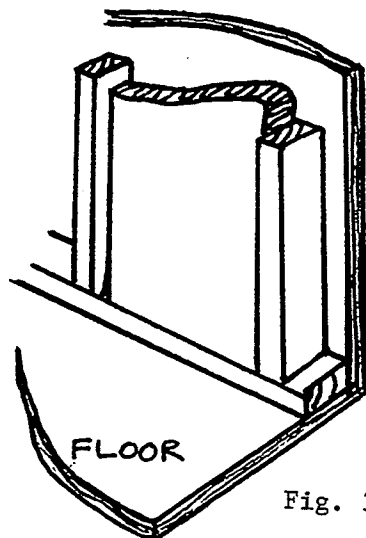


Fig. 3

Insert blankets into stud spaces. Working from the top down, space fasteners per manufacturers recommendations, fitting flanges tightly against face of stud (Fig. 3). Cut blankets slightly over length and fasten the vapor barrier to the top and bottom plates.

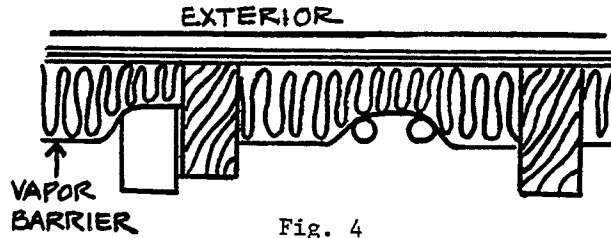


Fig. 4

Insert insulation behind (cold side in winter) pipes, ducts, and electrical boxes (Fig. 4).

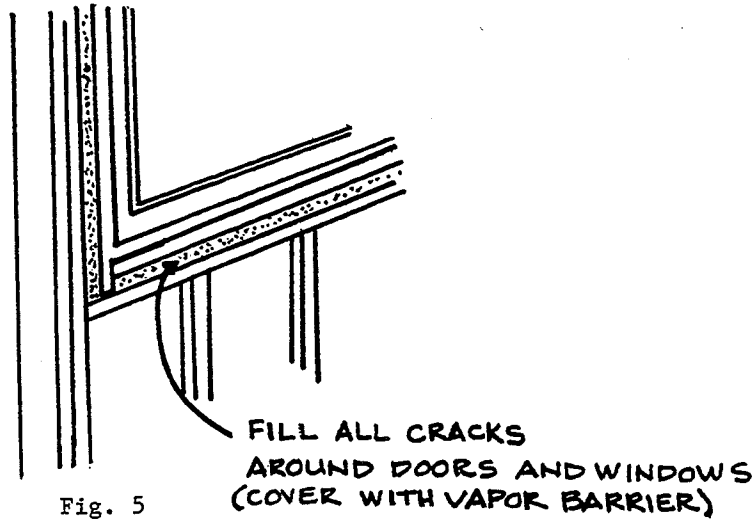


Fig. 5

Fill small spaces between rough framing and door and window heads, jambs and sills with pieces of insulation (Fig. 5).

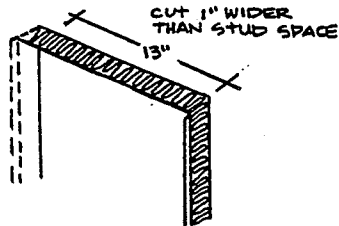


Fig. 6a

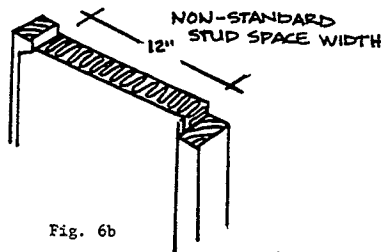
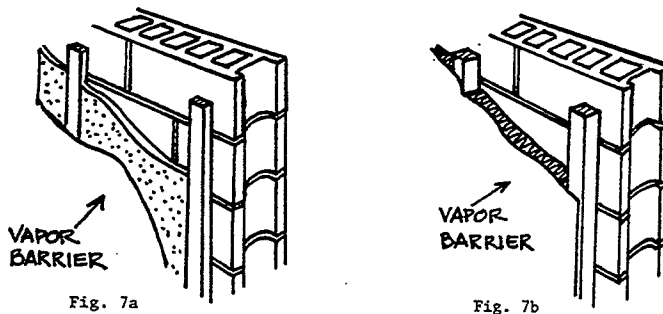


Fig. 6b

Insulate nonstandard-width stud or joist spaces by cutting the insulation and vapor barrier an inch or so wider than the space to be filled (Fig. 6a). Pull the vapor barrier on the cut side to the other stud, compressing the insulation behind it, and fasten through vapor barrier to stud face (Fig. 6b). Unfaced blankets are cut slightly oversize and fitted into place.



Masonry walls may be insulated by inserting insulation between furring strips spaced at 16 or 24 inches o.c. (Fig. 7a and 7b). It is recommended to apply the vapor barrier to the inside surface.

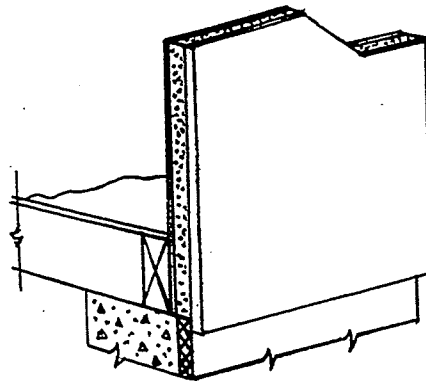
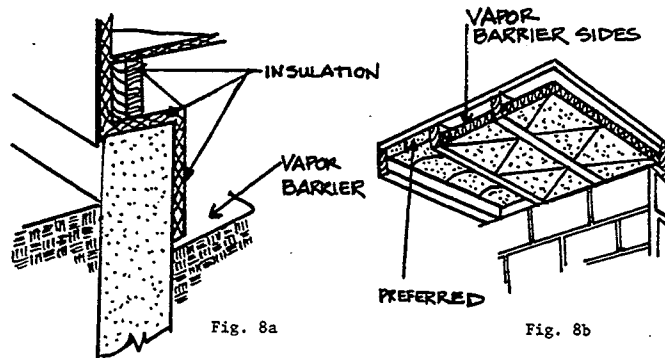


Fig. 8

Rigid insulation in stress skin panels (Fig. 8) may also be used to insulate walls, ceilings and roofs. .

Floor and Crawl Spaces



Floors over crawl spaces (Fig. 8a) should be insulated either by insulating the foundation walls or by placing insulation on or between the joists. Insulation should be securely fastened. In all cases, the vapor barrier side of the

insulation should face the floor above; that is, be adjacent to the warm side in winter. A vapor barrier should be used to cover the ground.

Dropped Soffits

Insulation of dropped soffits over kitchen cabinets, bathtubs, showers, or similar areas, need special attention when they are exposed to the attic. If the dropped soffit is framed before ceiling finish material is applied, a "board" (plywood, hardboard, gypsumboard, etc.) should be installed over the cavity to support insulation.

In multiple dwellings with back-to-back kitchens or baths, it is necessary to extend ceiling finish material over dropped soffits to the party wall to avoid loss of acoustical control and to provide adequate fire stops.

Rigid Insulation

Rigid insulation is available in various sizes and thicknesses made of polystyrene, polyurethane, cork, cellular glass, mineral fiber (glass or rock wool), perlite, wood fiberboard, etc. They are used as insulation for masonry construction, as perimeter insulations around concrete slabs, as exterior sheathing under the weather barrier, as rigid insulations on top of roof decks, and other applications.

Installation Procedures

Masonry walls: Rigid insulations are applied to either face of a masonry wall (Fig. 9a and 9c) or are used as a cavity insulation between two wythes of masonry (Fig. 9b). When applied to the face of masonry walls, they are generally installed with adhesive and/or mechanical fasteners. The manufacturer's recommendation should be followed.

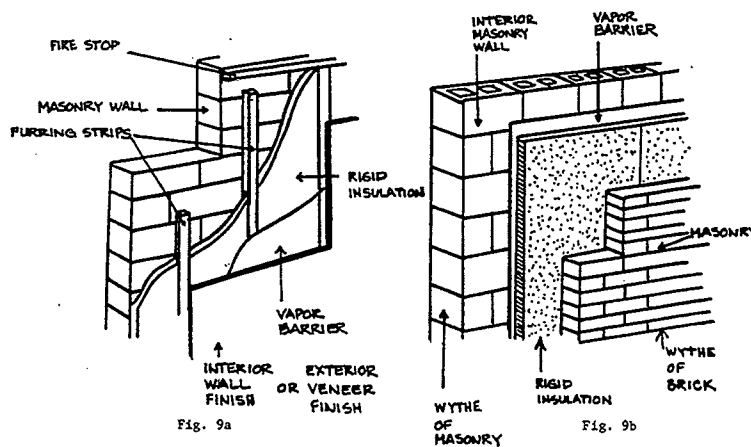


Fig. 9c

Frame Construction: When rigid insulation is used with frame construction (Fig. 10), it is usually applied as sheathing to the outside of the framing, and mechanically attached with nails to wood studs or to metal studs with screws or clips or other approved methods.

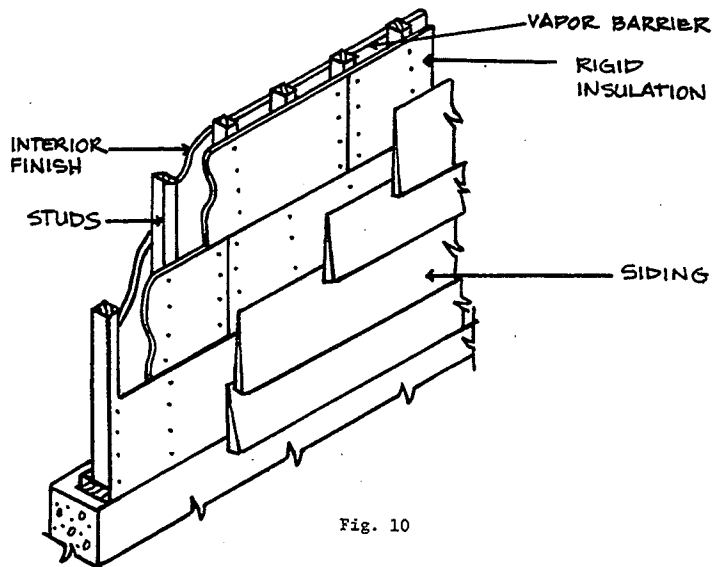


Fig. 10

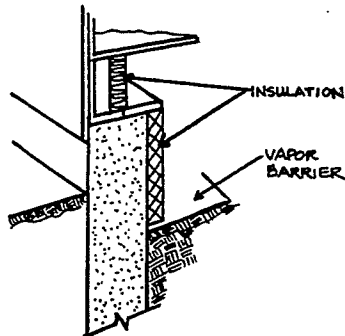


Fig. 11a

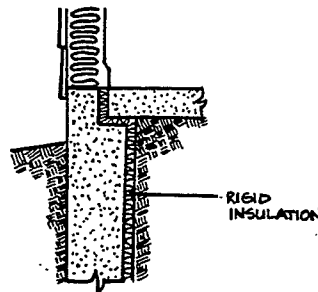


Fig. 11b

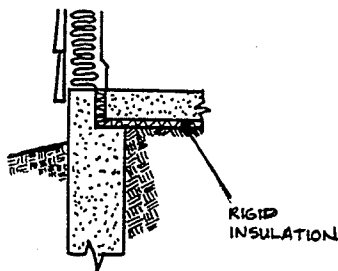


Fig. 11c

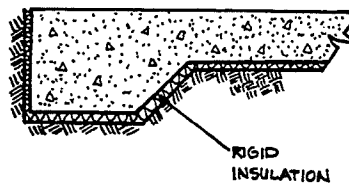


Fig. 11d

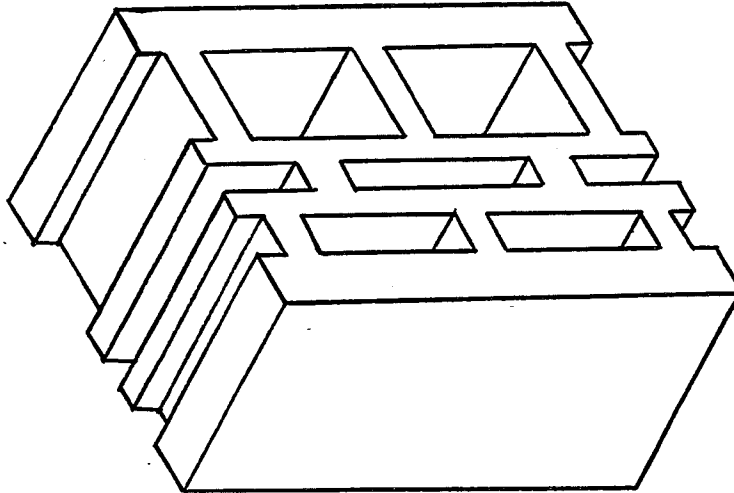
Roof Insulation: Roof insulation boards are usually installed with an approved adhesive, hot asphalt, or may be nailed to the roof sheathing. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed.

Slab-on-Grade: Rigid insulation is frequently used as insulation around the perimeter of concrete slabs-on-grade (Fig. 11b, c, d) and also may be used on the inside of foundation walls adjacent to heated crawl spaces, basements or cellars (Fig. 11a). Installation is usually accomplished with adhesive and/or mechanical fasteners. Perimeter insulation should be installed against the foundation wall or extended into the interior of the building to a distance equal to the design frost line (Fig. 11b, c and d). Where the slab bears on the foundation ledge, the insulation should be a load-bearing type.

WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

INSULATED CONCRETE BLOCK

Concrete block manufacturers are currently producing several types of multi-celled block with improved insulating values. The thermal resistance of the block will vary depending upon the types of insulation used and the configuration of the cells. An example of a typical multi-celled block is shown below.



LOOSE FILL INSULATION

Materials of this type are those made from mineral fibers (rock or glass), cellulose materials (wood fibers or shredded paper), or other manufactured products that can easily be poured.

BLOWN ATTIC INSULATION

There are several factors pertaining to blown attic insulation that can cause differences in its installed thermal resistance value (R). For a given manufacturer's insulation, the installed thermal resistance (R) value depends on thickness and weight of insulating material applied per square foot. Federal specification HH-I-1030A for insulation requires that each bag of insulation be labeled to show the minimum thickness, the maximum net coverage, and the minimum weight of (that particular) insulation material required per square foot to produce resistance values of R-30, 22, 19, and 11. A bag label example for blown insulation is shown in Fig. 12.

The number of bags of blown insulation required to provide a given R-value to insulate an attic of a given size may be calculated from data provided by the manufacturer. If only the thickness of blown attic insulation is specified, and the density or number of bags is not, the desired or assumed thermal resistance (R) value may not be achieved. The important characteristic is weight per square foot. Thickness is the minimum thickness, not the average thickness experienced in the field.

Adequate baffling of the vent opening or insulation blocking should be provided so as to deflect the incoming air above the surface of the installed blown or poured insulation. Baffles should be made of durable material securely fastened. Baffles should be in place at the time of framing inspection.

Three blown insulations that provide R-19 are:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Minimum Thickness</u>	<u>Maximum Net Coverage/Bag</u>	<u>Bags/1000 Sq. Ft.</u>
Cellulose	5"	59 sq. ft. (40 lb. bag)	17
Glass fiber	8"	51 sq. ft. (24 lb. bag)	20
Rock wool	6½"	26 sq. ft. (27 lb. bag)	38

Bag Label Example: The manufacturer recommends these maximum coverages at these minimum thicknesses to provide the levels of installed insulation resistance (R) values shown:

(Based on 25-pound nominal weight bag)

R-Value	Minimum Thickness	Minimum Weight per Sq. Ft.	Bags per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Maximum Net Coverage per Bag
To obtain an insulation resistance R of:	Installed insulation should not be less than:	The weight per sq. ft. of installed insulation should be not less than:	Number of bags per 1000 sq. ft. of net area should not be less than:	Contents of this bag should not cover more than:
R-30	13½ in. thick	0.768 lbs. per sq. ft.	30	33 sq. ft.
R-22	10 in. thick	0.558 lbs. per sq. ft.	22	45 sq. ft.
R-19	8½ in. thick	0.489 lbs. per sq. ft.	20	51 sq. ft.
R-11	5 in. thick	0.279 lbs. per sq. ft.	11	90 sq. ft.

Weight contents: not less than 24 lbs.

R-values are determined in accordance with ASTM C-687 and C-236

Fig. 12

REFLECTIVE INSULATION

Reflective insulation is composed of aluminum foil in one or more layers either plain or laminated to one or both sides of kraft paper for structural strength. The insulation value for reflective air spaces, which this type of insulation provides, varies widely depending on the direction of heat flow. They are much more efficient when the heat flow is *down*. Reflective insulations which comply with the requirements when used in a floor, may not be satisfactory in ceilings or walls, where the heat flow is upward and horizontal, respectively. Reflective insulations are reflective in controlling radiant heat energy when installed so that they face an air space. Insulation should be installed in such a manner that it is continuous, without holes or tears.

SPRAYED INSULATION

There are several types of insulation which are sprayed against the surface of the building materials or in cavities. Some of these are cellulose with binder, mineral wool with binder, and cellular foams. They may be sprayed directly on concrete, masonry, wood, plastic, or metal panels or may be sprayed between the framing members. Manufacturer's recommended instructions should be followed. To determine that the proper thickness is installed, either refer to the plans and specifications, or request a certification from the supplier that the insulation installed provides the required "R" value.

TYPICAL INSULATION THICKNESSES AND VALUES

<u>Insulation</u>	<u>Approximate R-Value</u>	<u>Thickness</u>
Fiber glass	11	3½"
Fiber glass	13	3"
Fiber glass	19	6"
Fiber glass	30	8"
Fiber glass	38	12"
Extruded Polystyrene Foam	5.4	1"
Extruded Polystyrene Foam	10.8	2"

VAPOR RETARDERS

Vapor retarders are used in conjunction with insulation to decrease the change of moisture condensation inside the building insulation. Vapor retarders are placed on the side of the wall, ceiling or floor that is warm in winter. For equal vapor pressures, moisture vapor penetration through holes or tears in the insulation vapor retarder is proportional to the size of the opening. Holes or tears should be repaired. A snug fit of blanket flanges against the framing is necessary to prevent moisture from bypassing the vapor retarder.

EQUIPMENT

The installation of the heating system can contribute to inefficiencies. A furnace which is oversized by a factor of 2 will require 8 to 10% more fuel than a furnace of correct size. An installation that has uninsulated ducts passing through an unheated crawl or attic space will lose about 1.5 Btu per hour per square foot of duct per degree of temperature differential between duct air and outside air. This can amount to 40% of a furnace output under mild conditions. Undersized ducting will reduce the amount of circulating air and will affect the capacity of the furnace, but will normally have little effect upon its efficiency. Atmospheric combustion equipment that draws its combustion and stack-dilution air from the heated space will require more fuel to heat the required makeup air than sealed combustion equipment. Stack heat recovery devices can recover from about 4% at 450° F to 8% at 800° F.

The appliance manufacturer should be consulted when retrofitting the appliance with combustion air to assure that the appliance warranty is not affected.

Effect of Sizing Limitation on Equipment

Using the example on system design illustrated in Appendix A, an analysis was made to see what impact or problem the proposal for limiting the size of equipment to 15% above the design losses would have.

Example:

Total construction loss 27,760 Btu/hour

One air change per hour:

Inside volume = 12,188 cu. ft.

$Q = (12,188) (90) (.018) = 19,744 \text{ Btu/hour}$

Total infiltration loss 19,744 Btu/hour
47,504 Btu/hour

Maximum furnace size:

$47,504 \text{ Btu/hour} + 47,504 (.15) \text{ Btu/hour} = 54,630 \text{ Btu/hour}$

COMBUSTION AIR FOR FIREPLACES

It is recommended that combustion air from the exterior be provided for all fireplaces. Masonry fireplaces can be made more energy efficient with combustion air terminating in the fireplace. The opening of the fireplace should be equipped with a door and the combustion air duct with a damper and a louver to minimize air leakage during periods of nonuse.

CONDENSATION CONTROL*Air Infiltration*

The department will accept infiltration losses determined by the air crack method or an overall value of ½ air change per hour.

The department will accept the use of engineered top-side moisture vent systems.

Relative Humidity

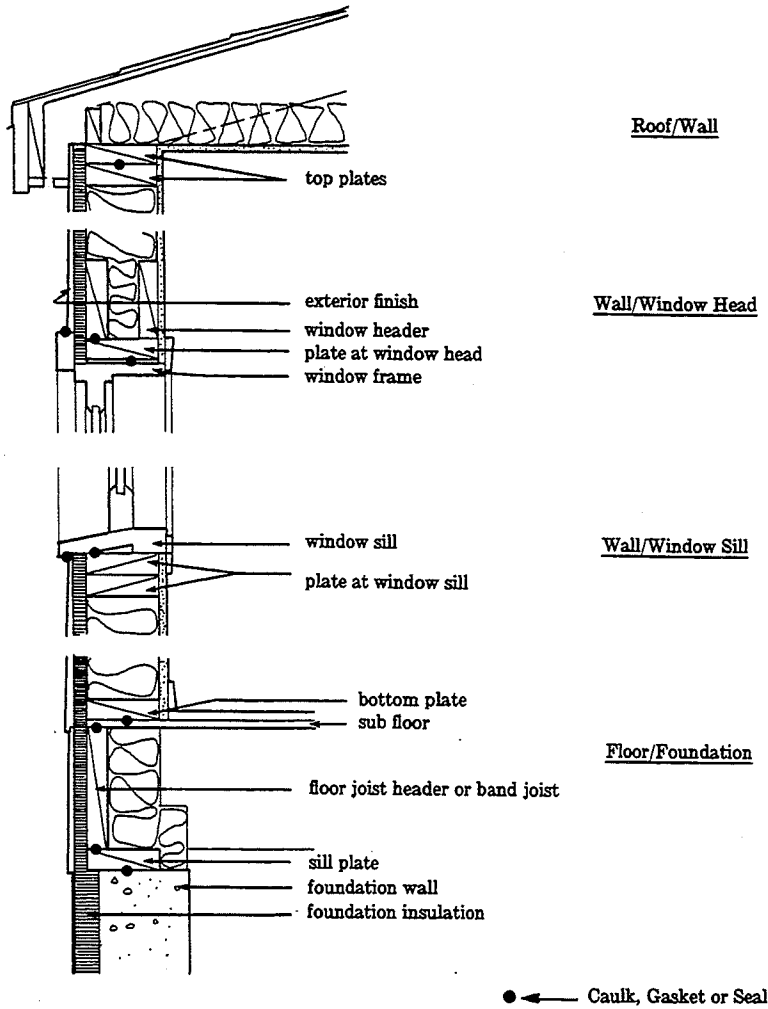
Winter: During the winter it is desirable to have humidity in the air in order to prevent the nostrils from becoming dry, furniture from cracking, etc. However, from an energy standpoint, it is desirable to keep the relative humidity low; the trade-off is at about 30%.

Summer: During the summer it is desirable to reduce the level of relative humidity in the building in relationship to the outside relative humidity. The relative humidity should be kept as high as possible in order to conserve energy, but low enough for comfort. The relative humidity should be kept above 55%, but less than 60%.

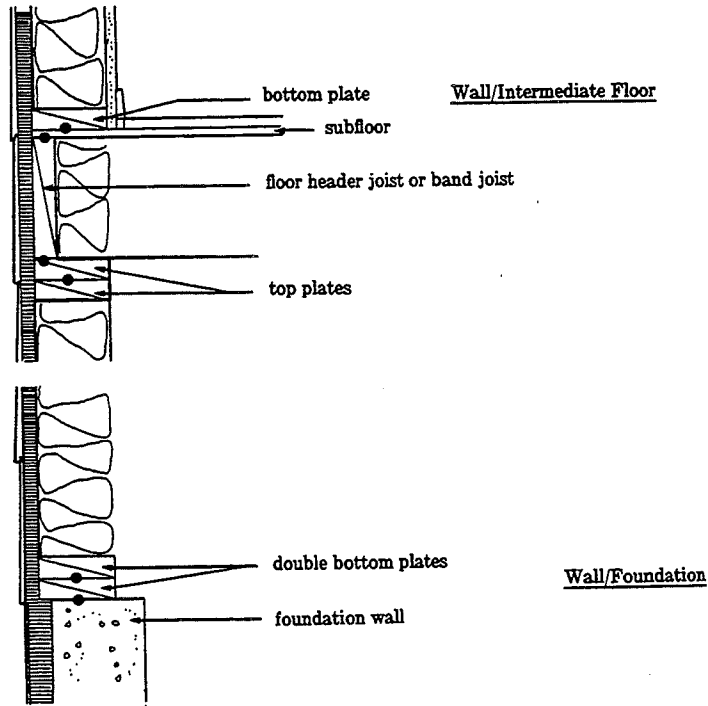
ILLUSTRATIONS OF EXTERIOR OPENINGS IN THE THERMAL ENVELOPE

The following illustrations show some exterior openings in the thermal envelope which may be sealed to control infiltration. A detailed list of sealing requirements for electrically heated homes is given in s. ILHR 22.13 (3).

ILHR 22.13 Infiltration Control for Electrically Heated Homes



ILHR 22.13 Infiltration Control for Electrically Heated Homes (continued)



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