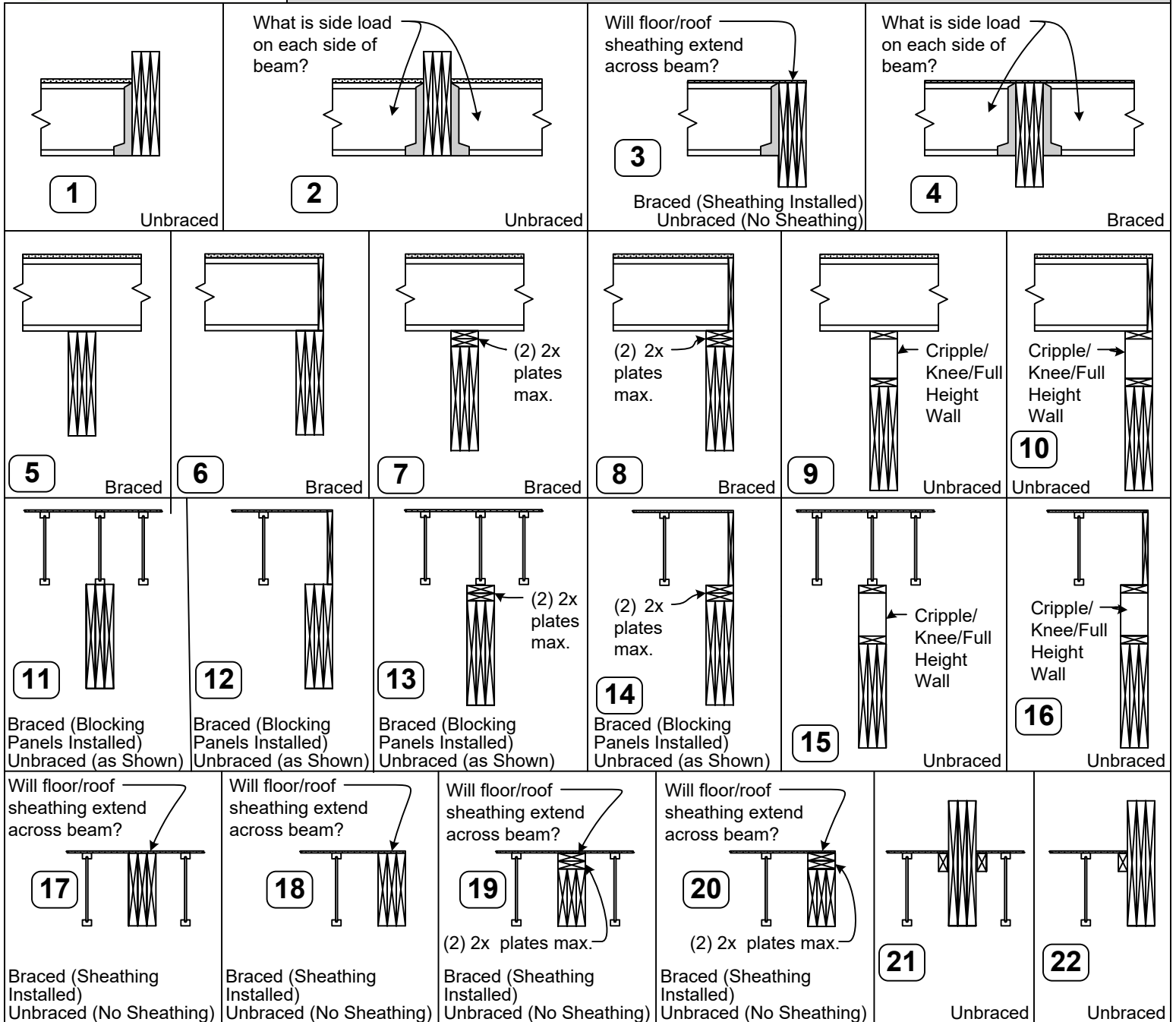




# General Framing Conditions For Support Beams



- NOTES:**
- These are generic examples only. Design of bracing and fastening to prevent top edge of beam from moving laterally is the responsibility of the building designer.
  - Examples are also applicable to 1, 2 or 4 ply beams.
  - Fasteners in hangers are not adequate to laterally brace beam when loaded in withdrawal.
  - Some examples show hangers in a location where cross grain tension may be a concern. Boise Cascade recommends that 50% of fasteners going into the supporting beam are above the centerline of the supporting beam. Connection design is the responsibility of the building designer.
  - Laterally unbraced members (rectangular or I-Joists) lose significant moment capacity. Members typically require bracing at 24" o.c. or less for full moment capacity. Some I-Joists require a brace spacing of less than 24" o.c. for full moment capacity.
  - Bracing forces are accumulative along a line of bracing. Perpendicular framing members typically require triangulation to prevent bracing system from failing. Continuous floor sheathing typical has ability to triangulate bracing loads.
  - Bracing is most commonly required on the top edge of a beam, some loading conditions may also require bracing on bottom edge of beam. Top edge bracing is shown in the Braced Beam examples above.