



## Residential deck handout

This information only outlines general code requirements related to building a residential deck. For specific code requirements, please contact a design professional or the Hastings Building Safety Department at 651-480-2342.

A building permit is required to construct a deck if. To obtain a permit, the following items must be submitted:

### REQUIREMENTS

- A signed, completed building permit application form.
- A copy of the Certificate of Survey or site plan drawn to scale, showing property lines, existing buildings and the proposed structure location with distances to property lines.
- Two copies of building plans. All structural members must be sized and properly spaced to support all loads. The following pages may be used in designing your deck. If there is any overhead wires in the vicinity of your proposed deck, contact the state electrical inspector for required clearances. The following items must be included with the deck plans:
  - All dimensions drawn to scale
  - Size and depth of footings
  - Size and spacing of posts
  - Size of beams and headers
  - Stair location (if applicable)
  - Size, direction and spacing of joists
  - One elevation showing deck height and guard design
  - Size, direction and type of decking
  - Type and size of all materials used

### PERMIT PROCESS

Your application will be reviewed for code compliance and setback requirements. Permit fees are posted on our website, [City of Hastings, MN : Fees](#), and you will be notified when the permit is ready to be picked up.

Before digging, call **GOPHER STATE ONE CALL at (651) 454-0002** to locate utilities 48 hours in advance.

### REQUIRED INSPECTIONS

Please call 651-480-2342 a minimum of 24 hours in advance to schedule inspections. Inspections are scheduled Monday thru Friday, 9:00 am until 4:00 pm.

#### • FOOTING

After holes are dug, loose dirt and water removed and prior to pouring concrete

#### • FRAMING

Only if the deck joists are lower than 36" above grade

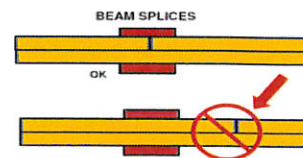
#### • FINAL

Final building inspection after work is complete

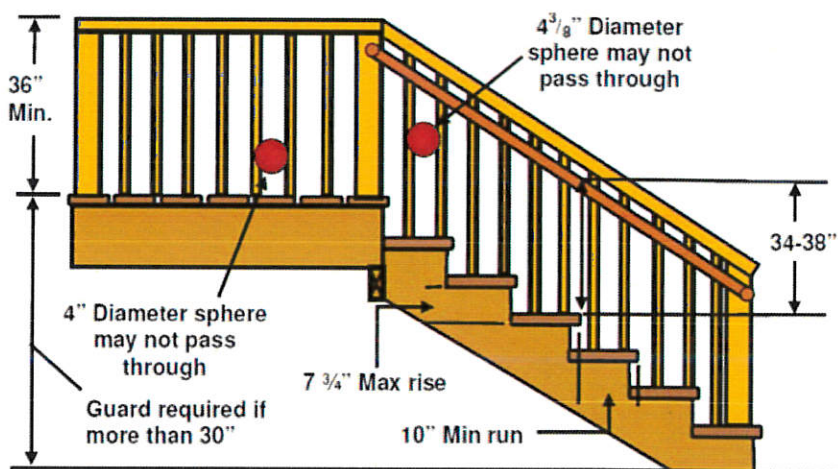
### BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS 2012 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE & 2015 MINNESOTA STATE BUILDING CODE

- The bottom of the footing must be 42" minimum below undisturbed soil, measured either vertically or horizontally. Augured footings shall have smooth forms installed prior to the footing inspection.

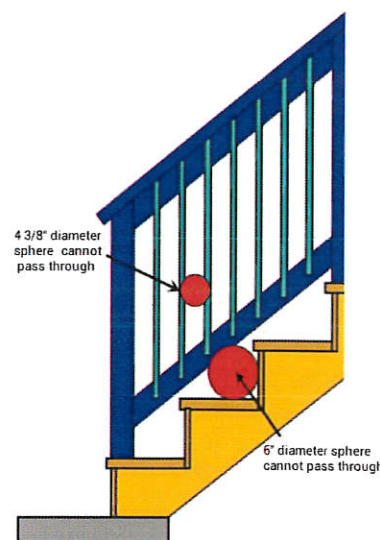
- Beam splices must be directly over posts, minimum of 1½" bearing.
- Deck ledger boards must be secured and attached to the structure per table R507.2 and R507.2.1 within this handout.
- Joist hangers are required wherever joists do not have at least 1½" of bearing. (Exceptions: cantilevered ends.)
- Galvanized connectors are required for footing to post, post to beam, and beam to joist connections.



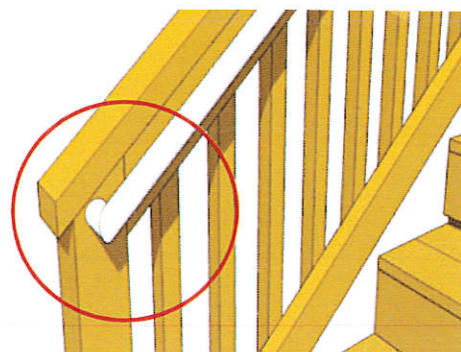
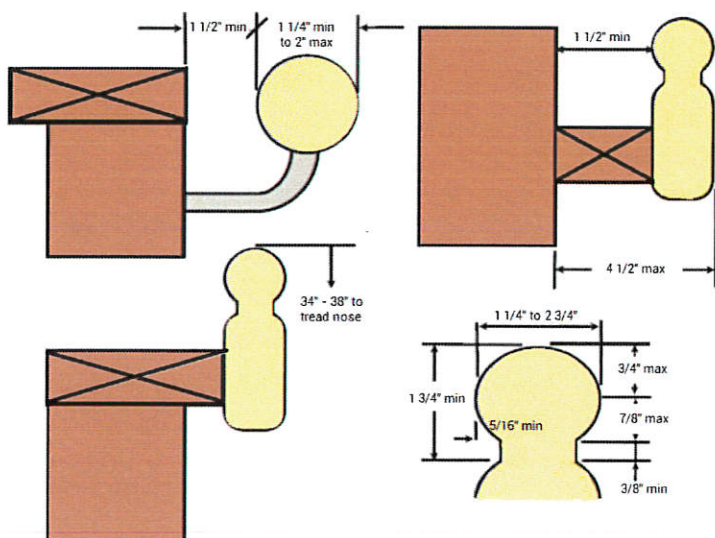
- Guards are required on all decks more than 30" above grade. Guards must be 36" minimum in height. Open guards must have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern that a 4" sphere cannot pass through. Guards must be able to withstand 200 lbs. of applied pressure.
- Stairways must be 36" between guards for the full length of the stairway.



- The maximum rise is 7 ¾", the minimum run is 10". Treads, risers and nosing's shall be consistent within 3/8". Open risers on stairs with a total rise greater than 30" is not permitted to allow the passage of a 4" diameter sphere. A nosing not less than ¾ inch or greater than 1 ¼" shall be provided on stairways. Spiral stairs are to comply with Section R311.7.9.1.
- Stairways require a guard not less than 34" in height from the nose of the treads. Open guards shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere 4 3/8" in diameter cannot pass through. The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail of guards shall be such that a sphere 6" in diameter cannot pass through.



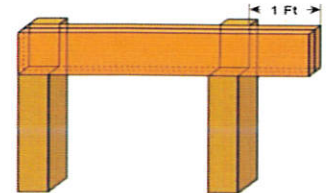
- Handrails are required on stairs with four or more risers.



- Handrails must have a continuous graspable surface and be 34" to 38" above the tread nosing and run the full length of the stairs with ends returned. Handrails shall have a space of not less than 1½" between the handrail and the wall or guard. The handrails shall be not less than 1¼" or more than 2" in diameter.

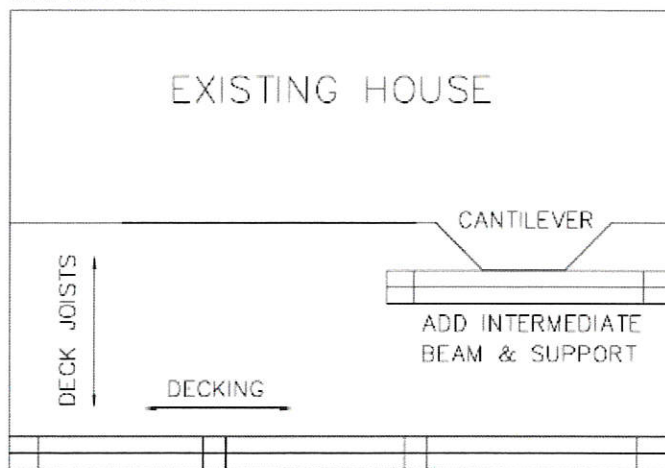


- Structural members of exterior decks must be cedar, redwood, treated wood or an approved composite material.
- Hangers, connectors and fasteners used in conjunction with ACQ treated lumber are required to be ACQ compatible.
- Special designs or engineering may be required for a 3-season porch or if spas/whirlpool tubs will be placed/located on decks.
- Revised plan review fees shall be incurred in the event an additional plan review becomes necessary due to revised building plans.
- Alternative footing designs, such as Diamond Pier footings, will be evaluated on an individual basis.
- 4x4" posts (when used for rails and guards) may only be notched a maximum of 7/8 of an inch. 6x6" posts (when used for rails and guards) may be notched up to 1/2 of the thickness of the post.
- Joists may only be cantilevered a maximum of 2 feet. Beams may only be cantilevered a maximum of 1 foot.
- Decks cannot bear on cantilevered floors. Additional framing will be required.



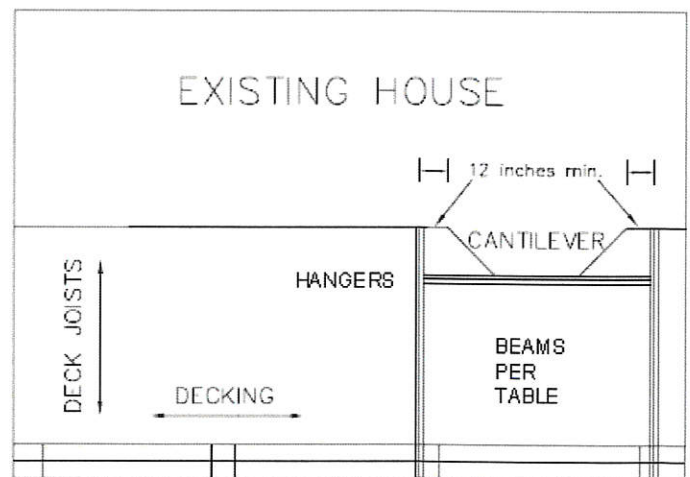
Many house designs have cantilevered (extensions) from the main structure and which typically contain patio doors for future deck additions. The reinforcement selected will be based on the type of floor framing member presently in the house. We have diagrammed two possible solutions for providing such reinforcement.

EXAMPLE 1



Example 1  
Add an intermediate beam, supports and footings. Size beam and footings.

EXAMPLE 2



Example 2  
Size beams per handout. Provide adequate hangers from all connections. Design center beam per chart. Also lag bolt to cantilever ledger board.

## DECK LEDGER REQUIREMENTS

### R507.1 Decks.

Where supported by attachment to an exterior wall, decks shall be positively anchored to the primary structure and designed for both vertical and lateral loads. Such attachment shall not be accomplished by the use of toenails or nails subject to withdrawal. Where positive connection to the primary building structure cannot be verified during inspection, decks shall be self-supporting. For decks with cantilevered framing members, connections to exterior walls or other framing members, shall be designed and constructed to resist uplift resulting from the full live load specified in Table R301.5 acting on the cantilevered portion of the deck.

### R507.2 Deck ledger connection to band joist.

For decks supporting a total design load of 50 pounds per square foot (2394 Pa) [40 pounds per square foot (1915 Pa) live load plus 10 pounds per square foot (479 Pa) dead load], the connection between a deck ledger of pressure-preservative-treated Southern Pine, incised pressure-preservative-treated Hem-Fir or *approved* decay-resistant species, and a 2-inch (51 mm) nominal lumber band joist bearing on a sill plate or wall plate shall be constructed with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (12.7 mm) lag screws or bolts with washers in accordance with Table R507.2. Lag screws, bolts and washers shall be hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel.

**TABLE R507.2**

FASTENER SPACING FOR A SOUTHERN PINE OR HEM-FIR DECK LEDGER AND A 2-INCH-NOMINAL SOLID-SAWN SPRUCE-PINE-FIR BAND JOIST<sup>c, f, g</sup> (Deck live load = 40 psf, deck dead load = 10 psf)

JOIST SPAN	6' and less	6' 1" to 8'	8' 1" to 10'	10' 1" to 12'	12' 1" to 14'	14' 1" to 16'	16' 1" to 18'
Connection details	On-center spacing of fasteners <sup>d, e</sup>						
$\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter lag screw with $\frac{15}{32}$ " maximum sheathing <sup>a</sup>	30	23	18	15	13	11	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter bolt with $\frac{15}{32}$ " maximum sheathing	36	36	34	29	24	21	19
$\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter bolt with $\frac{15}{32}$ " maximum sheathing and $\frac{1}{2}$ " stacked washers <sup>b, h</sup>	36	36	29	24	21	18	16

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

- The tip of the lag screw shall fully extend beyond the inside face of the band joist.
- The maximum gap between the face of the ledger board and face of the wall sheathing shall be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.
- Ledgers shall be flashed to prevent water from contacting the house band joist.
- Lag screws and bolts shall be staggered in accordance with Section R507.2.1.
- Deck ledger shall be minimum 2 × 8 pressure-preservative-treated No. 2 grade lumber, or other approved materials as established by standard engineering practice.
- When solid-sawn pressure-preservative-treated deck ledgers are attached to a minimum 1-inch-thick engineered wood product (structural composite lumber, laminated veneer lumber or wood structural panel band joist), the ledger attachment shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice.
- A minimum 1 × 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  Douglas Fir laminated veneer lumber rimboard shall be permitted in lieu of the 2-inch nominal band joist.
- Wood structural panel sheathing, gypsum board sheathing or foam sheathing not exceeding 1 inch in thickness shall be permitted. The maximum distance between the face of the ledger board and the face of the band joist shall be 1 inch.

### R507.2.1 Placement of lag screws or bolts in deck ledgers and band joists.

The lag screws or bolts in deck ledgers and band joists shall be placed in accordance with Table R507.2.1 and Figures R507.2.1(1) and R507.2.1(2).

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

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

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

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

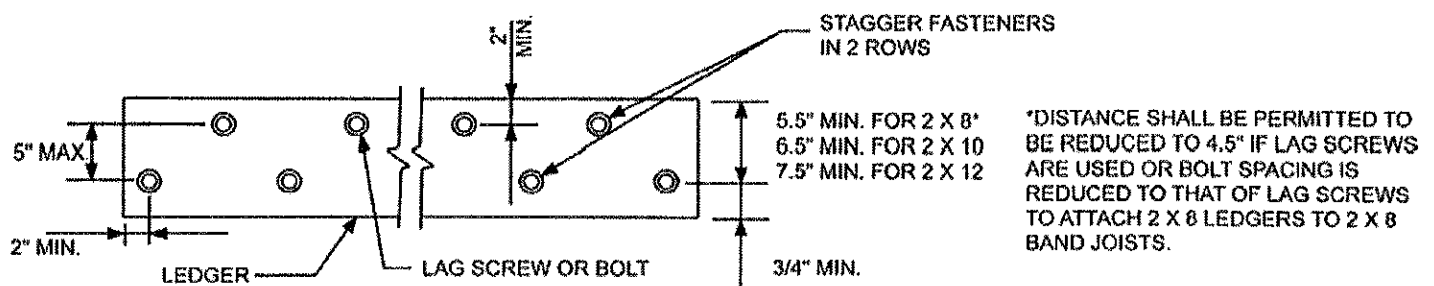
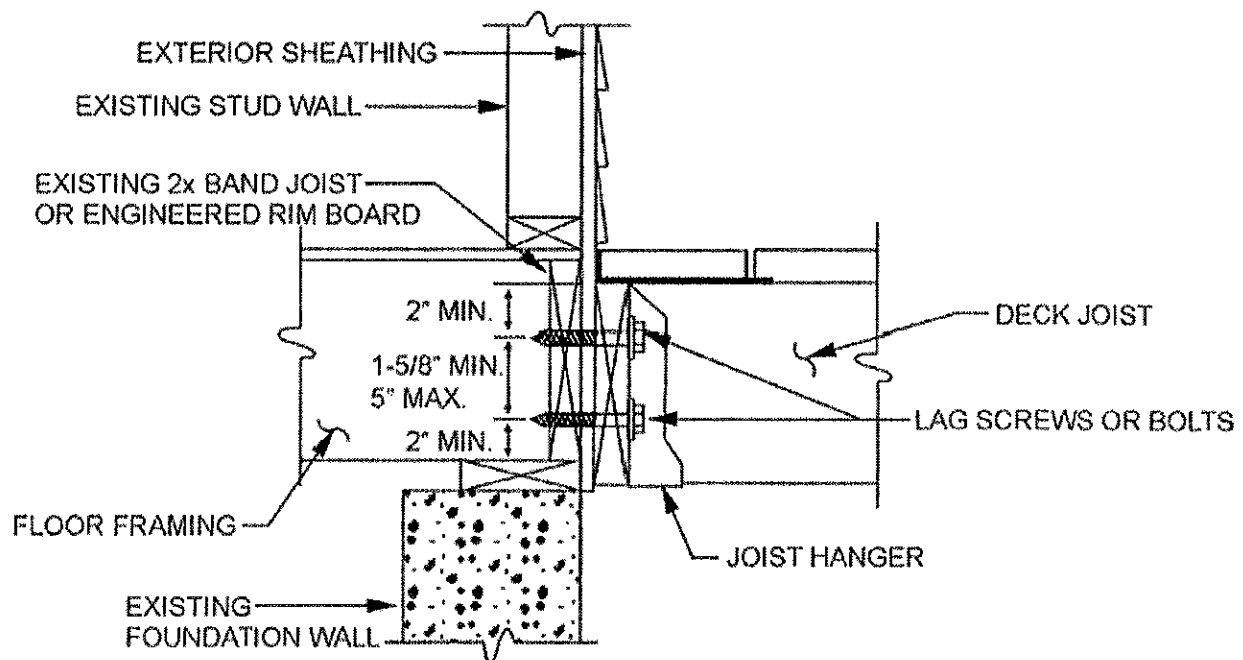


FIGURE R507.2.1(1) PLACEMENT OF LAG SCREWS AND BOLTS IN LEDGERS



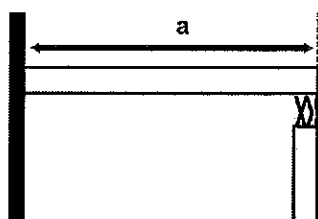
## Joist span

Based on No. 2 or better wood grades. Design Load = 40#LL + 10#DL, Deflection= L/360

	Ponderosa pine			Southern pine			Western cedar		
	12"OC	16"OC	24"OC	12"OC	16"OC	24"OC	12"OC	16"OC	24"OC
2x6	9-2	8-4	7-2	10-4	9-5	7-10	8-10	8-0	7-0
2x8	12-1	11-0	9-0	13-8	12-5	10-2	11-8	10-7	9-2
2x10	15-4	13-6	11-0	17-5	15-10	13-1	14-11	13-6	11-3
2x12	18-1	15-8	12-10	21-2	18-10	15-5	18-1	16-0	13-0

### Sample calculations for using joist span, beam size and footing size tables

#### Case I solution:



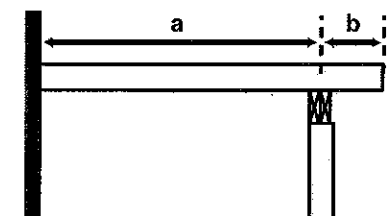
Refer to tables for joist, beam and footing size requirements.

Example: a = 12 feet; Post spacing = 8 feet

Use the **joist span** table to find the acceptable joist sizes for a 12 foot span, 2x8s at 12 inches O.C., 2x10s at 16 inches O.C. or 2x12s at 24 inches O.C.

Use the **Beam and footing sizes** table and find the 8 foot post spacing column. With a 12 foot deck span, the beam may be either two 2x8s or two 2x10s, depending on wood used. Depending on the type of soil, the footing diameter at the base must be a minimum of 12 inches, 10 inches or 9 inches for the corner post and 17 inches, 14 inches or 12 inches for all intermediate posts.

#### Case II solution:



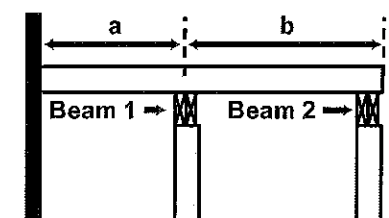
Use "a" to determine joist size and "a" + "b" to determine beam and footing sizes. The length of "b" is restricted by both the length of "a" and the size of the joists.

Example: a = 8 feet, b = 2 feet, Post spacing = 10 feet

Refer to the **joist span** table. For an 8 foot joist span, either 2x8s at 24 inches O.C. or 2x6s at 16 inches O.C. are acceptable.

For sizing the beam, use a joist length of 12 feet (8 feet + 4 feet) and a post spacing of 10 feet. The **beam and footing sizes** table indicates that the beam may be either two 2x10s or two 2x12s, depending on wood used. Depending on the type of soil, the footing diameter at the base must be a minimum of 15 inches, 12 inches or 11 inches for the corner post and 20 inches, 17 inches or 15 inches for all intermediate posts. Note that because of the 2 foot cantilever all footing sizes were increased by 1 inches as required by footnote 2 at the end of the table.

#### Case III solution:



Use "a" or "b", whichever is greater, to determine joist size. Use "a" + "b" to determine the size of Beam 1 and the post footing size for the posts supporting Beam 1. Use joist length "b" to determine both the size of Beam 2 and the post footing size for the posts supporting Beam 2.

Example: a = 6 feet, b = 7 feet, Post spacing = 9 feet

Joist size is determined by using the longest span joist (7 feet). The **joist span** table indicates that 2x6s at 24" O.C. would be adequate for this span.

For Beam 1 and footings, use a joist length of 13 feet (6 feet + 7 feet) and a post spacing of 9 feet. The **beam and footing sizes** table indicates that the beam may be two 2x10s or two 2x12s, depending on the wood used. Depending on the type of soil, the footing diameters for Beam 1 posts shall be 13 inches, 11 inches or 9 inches for the corner (outside) post and 19 inches, 15 inches or 13 inches for all intermediate posts. For Beam 2 and footings use a joist length of 7 feet and post spacing of 9 feet. The beam may be two 2x8s or two 2x10s, depending on wood used. Depending on the type of soil, the footing diameters for Beam 2 shall be 10 inches, 8 inches or 7 inches for the corner posts, and 14 inches, 11 inches or 10 inches for all intermediate posts.

# Beam and footing sizes

Based on No. 2 or better Ponderosa Pine and Southern Pine

			Post spacing										
			4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'
Joist Length	6'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x10
		Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10
		Corner Footing	6 5 4	7 6 5	7 6 5	8 7 6	9 7 6	9 7 6	10 8 7	10 8 7	10 9 7	11 9 8	11 9 8
		Intermediate Footing	9 8 7	10 8 7	10 9 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 10 9	14 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 10	15 13 11	16 13 11
	7'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12
		Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	1-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x10
		Corner Footing	7 5 5	7 6 5	8 7 6	9 7 6	9 8 7	10 8 7	10 8 7	11 9 8	11 9 8	12 10 9	12 10 9
		Intermediate Footing	9 8 7	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	15 12 10	15 13 11	16 13 11	17 14 12	17 14 12
	8'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12
		Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x12
		Corner Footing	7 6 5	8 6 6	9 7 6	9 8 7	10 8 7	10 8 7	11 9 8	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 10 9	13 11 9
		Intermediate Footing	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	15 12 10	16 13 11	16 13 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	18 15 13
	9'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10
		Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12
		Corner Footing	7 6 5	8 7 6	9 7 6	10 8 7	10 9 7	11 9 8	12 10 8	12 10 9	13 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10
		Intermediate Footing	10 9 7	12 10 8	13 10 9	14 11 10	15 12 10	16 13 11	17 14 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 15 13	20 16 14
	10'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x10
		Ponderosa Pine Beam	1-2x6	1-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm
		Corner Footing	8 6 6	9 7 6	10 8 7	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 10
		Intermediate Footing	11 9 8	12 10 9	14 11 10	15 12 10	16 13 11	17 14 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 16 14	20 16 14	21 17 15
	11'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12
		Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm
		Corner Footing	8 7 6	9 7 6	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 10	15 13 11
		Intermediate Footing	12 9 8	13 11 9	14 12 10	15 12 10	16 13 11	17 14 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 16 14	20 16 14	21 17 15
12'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x12	
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	
	Corner Footing	9 7 6	10 8 7	10 9 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 10 9	14 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 10	15 13 11	16 13 11	
	Intermediate Footing	12 10 9	14 11 10	15 12 10	16 13 11	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 16 14	20 16 14	21 17 15	22 18 15	23 18 16	
13'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	
	Corner Footing	9 7 6	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 8	13 10 9	13 11 9	14 12 10	15 12 10	15 13 11	16 13 11	17 14 12	
	Intermediate Footing	13 10 9	14 12 10	15 13 11	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 15 13	20 16 14	21 17 15	22 18 15	23 19 16	24 19 17	
14'	Southern Pine Beam	1-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	3-2x12	
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	
	Corner Footing	9 8 7	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	15 12 10	15 13 11	16 13 11	17 14 12	17 14 12	
	Intermediate Footing	13 11 9	15 12 10	16 13 11	17 14 12	18 15 13	20 16 14	21 17 15	22 18 15	23 18 16	24 19 17	24 20 17	
15'	Southern Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	
	Corner Footing	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 8	13 10 9	14 11 10	14 12 10	15 12 11	16 13 11	17 14 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	
	Intermediate Footing	14 11 10	15 12 11	17 14 12	18 15 13	19 16 14	20 17 14	21 17 15	22 18 16	23 19 17	24 20 17	25 21 18	
16'	Southern Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x12	2-2x12	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	
	Ponderosa Pine Beam	2-2x6	2-2x8	2-2x10	2-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x10	3-2x12	3-2x12	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	Eng Bm	
	Corner Footing	10 8 7	11 9 8	12 10 9	13 11 9	14 11 10	15 12 10	16 13 11	16 13 12	17 14 12	18 15 13	18 15 13	
	Intermediate Footing	14 11 10	16 13 11	17 14 12	18 15 13	20 16 14	21 17 15	22 18 16	23 19 16	24 20 17	25 21 18	26 21 18	

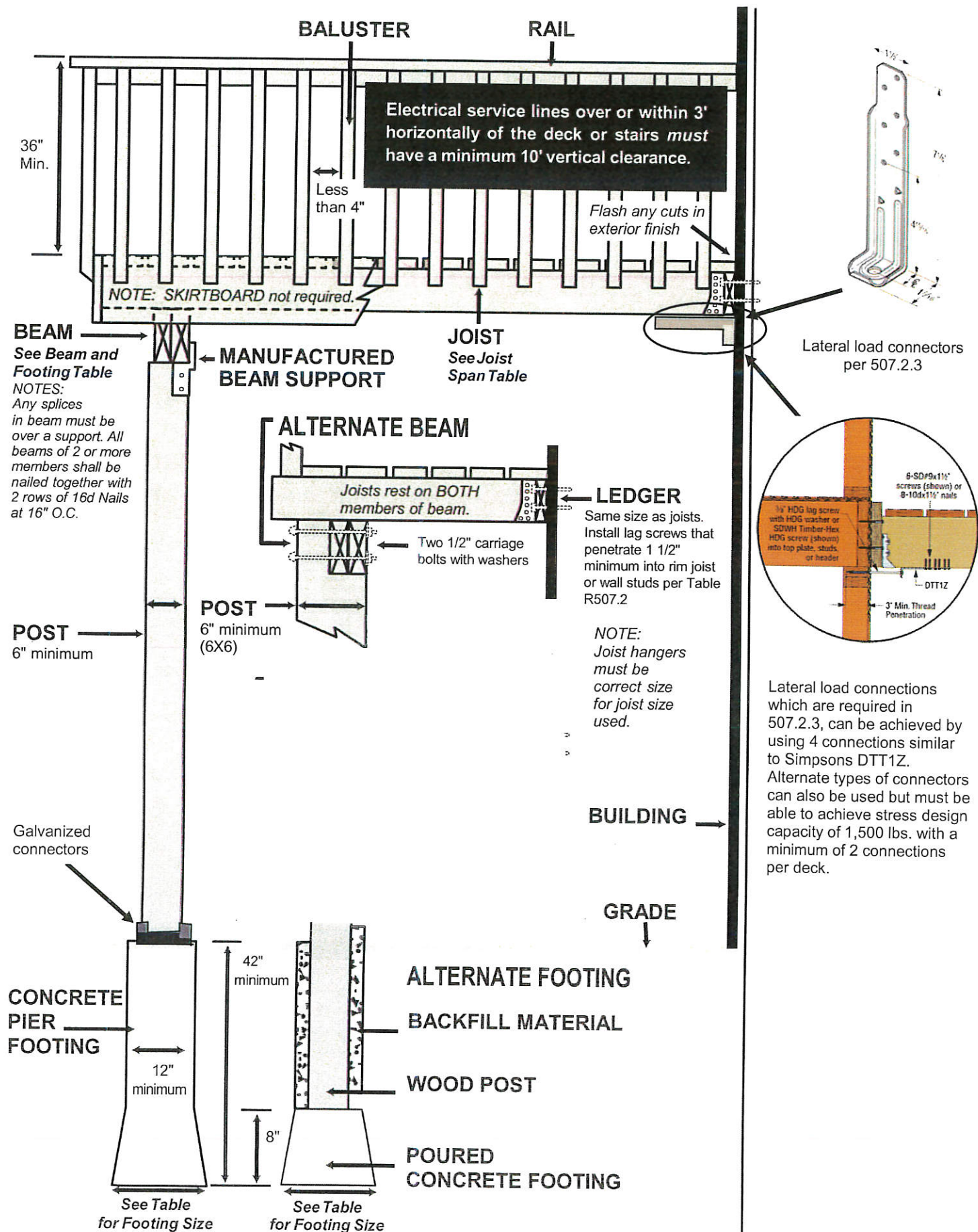
## Notes:

- Joist length is total length of joist, **including** any cantilevers.
- When joist extends (cantilevers) beyond support beam by 18 inches or more, add 1 inch to footing dimensions shown.
- Requirements for future 3-season porches or screen porches:
  - Increase corner footing size shown by 90%.
  - Increase center footing size shown by 55%.
  - Locate all footings at extremities of deck (no cantilevers).
  - Beam sizes indicated need not be altered.

- All footing sizes above are base diameters (in inches) and are listed for THREE SOIL TYPES:

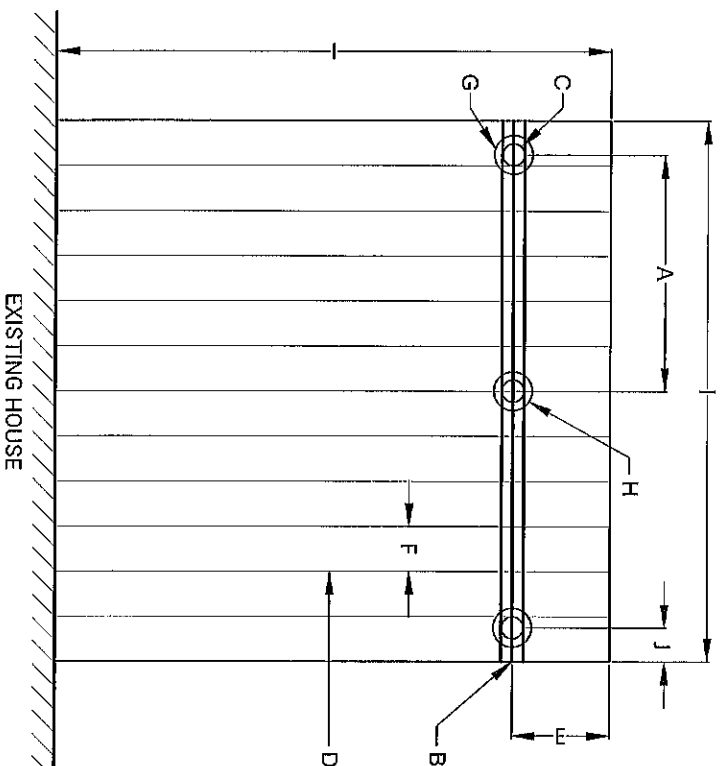
	CLAY	SAND	GRAVEL
Corner Footing	10	8	7
Intermediate Footing	14	11	10







# SIMPLE DECK PLAN



## FILL IN THE BLANKS

A. SPACING IN BETWEEN POSTS: \_\_\_\_\_

B. BEAM SIZE (2 - 2x10, ETC.): \_\_\_\_\_

C. POST SIZE (6x6, ETC.): \_\_\_\_\_

D. JOIST LENGTH AND SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_

E. JOIST OVERHANG (2' MAX): \_\_\_\_\_

F. SPACING BETWEEN JOISTS (16", 24" O.C.): G. \_\_\_\_\_

CORNER FOOTING SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_

H. INTERMEDIATE FOOTING SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_

I. OVERALL DECK SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_

J. BEAM OVERHANG: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF RAILING OR GUARD MATERIAL (CEDAR, TREATED, ETC.): \_\_\_\_\_

HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF DECKING (5' 4x6, 2x6, COMPOSITE, ETC.): \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL NOTE:  
A COMPLETE AND DETAILED DECK  
PLAN WILL RESULT IN A COMPLETE  
AN DETAILED PLAN REVIEW.

NOT TO SCALE