Establish location of property lines and conform to all setback requirements on the approved Plot Plan.

- Dig footings to the prescribed depth and width specified on the plan. Excavation shall be free of debris and roots to 12 inch depth.
- Install forms. Forms shall result in a final structure that conforms to shape, lines and dimensions of the members as required by the design drawings. Forms shall be substantial and sufficiently tight to prevent leakage. Forms shall be properly braced and tied together to maintain position and shape.
- Pipe and conduit penetration projecting through the footing or stem wall shall be properly sleeved.
- All concrete shall be thoroughly consolidated by suitable means during placement and shall be thoroughly worked around reinforcement and embedded fixtures and into corners of forms.
All form boards and stakes shall be removed in such a manner not to damage the structure. No wood shall remain in contact with concrete after form removal.

## STANDARD SPAN TABLE FOR LIGHT FRAME CONSTRUCTION

### RAFTER AND JOIST TABLE FOR LIGHT FRAME CONSTRUCTION DOUGLAS FIR-LARCH (STANDARD OR #2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE (GRADE)</th>
<th>SPACE (IN.)</th>
<th>FLOOR JOISTS</th>
<th>CEILING JOISTS</th>
<th>ROOF RAFTERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; X 4&quot; (#2)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>12' 5&quot;</td>
<td>10' 1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11' 3&quot;</td>
<td>8' 9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9' 10&quot;</td>
<td>7' 2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; X 6&quot; (#2)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10' 9&quot;</td>
<td>19' 6&quot;</td>
<td>14' 9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9' 9&quot;</td>
<td>17' 8&quot;</td>
<td>12' 10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8' 2&quot;</td>
<td>14' 9&quot;</td>
<td>10' 5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; X 8&quot; (#2)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14' 2&quot;</td>
<td>25' 8&quot;</td>
<td>18' 9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12' 7&quot;</td>
<td>23' 2&quot;</td>
<td>16' 3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10' 4&quot;</td>
<td>18' 10&quot;</td>
<td>13' 3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; X 10&quot; (#2)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17' 9&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22' 10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15' 3&quot;</td>
<td>25' 5&quot;</td>
<td>19' 10&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12' 7&quot;</td>
<td>22' 11&quot;</td>
<td>16' 2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; X 12&quot; (#2)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20' 7&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17' 11&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23' 0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14' 6&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>18' 9&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TYPICAL FLOOR FRAMING DETAIL

- Plywood subfloor
- Girder pocket
- Solid blocking over girder
- Underfloor vent opening...use flat block at top of joists
- Girder 4"x6" for spans up to 6'-0"
- Pier
- Double header if more than 4'-0" span
- 5/8" x 10" anchor bolts 6'-0" O.C.
- Joists shall not have less than 1-1/2" bearing
- Solid blocking at ends
- Double joists under bearing partitions
- R-13 insulation
- 2" x 4" stud wall
- 2" x 4" bottom plate
- 5/8" plywood subfloor
- Floor joists
- Exterior bearing footing
- Typical girder pocket
- Typical pier detail
VENTILATION GUIDE

The Uniform Building Code requires enclosed attic spaces, enclosed rafter spaces and under floor areas to be ventilated by not less than 1 square foot for each 150 square feet of attic/under floor area. The chart below represents the net minimum area, in square inches, required for proper ventilation. The minimum number of required openings can be determined by dividing the number below by the net clear opening (in square inches) of one opening.

Openings shall be covered with corrosion-resistant metal/wire mesh with mesh openings of 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) in dimension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length (1 in feet)</th>
<th>Width (in feet)</th>
<th>Width (in feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TYPICAL WALL ELEVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEADER SIZES</th>
<th>NAILING SCHEDULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIDTH</td>
<td>HEADER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0' TO 4'</td>
<td>*4&quot; X 4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4' TO 6'</td>
<td>4&quot; X 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6' TO 8'</td>
<td>4&quot; X 8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADER SIZES</td>
<td>NAILING SCHEDULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8' TO 10'</td>
<td>STUD TO SOLE PLATE, END NAIL 2 - 16d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10' TO 12'</td>
<td>DOUBLE STUDS, FACE NAIL 16d- 24&quot; O.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All openings 4 feet wide or less in bearing walls may be provided with headers consisting of two pieces of 2-inch framing lumber placed on edge and securely fastened together.

| 10' TO 12'   | DOUBLE TOP PLATES, FACE NAIL 16d- 16" O.C. |
|              | DOUBLE TOP PLATE, LAP SPLICE 8 - 16d |
|              | 1" LET-IN BRACE TO EACH STUD/PLATE 2 - 8d |
|              | CONTINUOUS HEADER TO STUD, TOENAIL 4 - 8d |

![Diagram of building structure](image)
**TYPICAL DWELLING DETAILS**

**Bottom plate**

- **Wall studs**
- **Floor joints**
- **Subfloor**
- **Provide header above opening**
- **Double the members above the opening**

**16"x20" Opening**
- **Screen with 1/4" galvanized wire mesh**

**TYPICAL CRAWL DETAIL**

- **The maximum span of a 2"x4" purlin is 4 feet and 6 feet for a 2"x6" purlin, but in no case shall the purlin be smaller than the supported rafter. Struts supporting purlins shall not be smaller than 2"x4" members. The intersected length of a strut shall not be greater than 8 feet.**

- **Purlins may be installed to reduce the span of rafters within allowable limits**

- **Struts shall not be less than 45 degrees from the horizontal**

- **Interior bearing wall**

**TYPICAL PURLIN DETAIL**

- **3-16"d Facetails**

**EXTERIOR BEARING FOOTING**

- **Minimum 2500 psi concrete**
- **Undisturbed soil**
- **12" Min.**
- **6" Min.**
- **6" Min.**

**Rafters**

- Shall be nailed to adjacent ceiling joints to form a continuous tie between exterior walls when such joints are parallel to the rafters. Where not parallel, rafters shall be tied to 1-inch by 4-inch minimum size cross ties. Rafter ties shall be spaced not more than 4 feet on center.
Typical Dwelling Details

Ridge board shall be minimum 1 inch nominal thickness and not less in depth than the end of rafter.

Note: The framing details apply to roofs having a minimum slope of 2 units vertical to 12 units horizontal or greater. When the roof slope is less than 3 - 12 the members supporting rafters and ceiling joists shall be designed as beams.

Typical Ridge Detail

Boundary nailing roof sheathing to ridge board 8d nails 6" o.c.

Ceiling joist to parallel rafter 3-16d face nails

Rafter and joist to double top plate 3-8d toenail

Blocking between ceiling joist and rafter to double top plate 3-8d toenail

Typical Eave Detail

Anchor bolts 5/8" X 10' 6'-0" on center 12' from corners

Pressure treated sill

3-1/2 slab minimum

Gravel or sand

Undisturbed soil

Concrete minimum 2000 psi

Exterior Bearing Footing
TYPICAL PRIVATE STAIRWAY DETAIL

NOTE: The maximum variation between the highest and lowest risers and between the widest and narrowest treads is limited to 3/8 inch.

NOTE: At a point 1 foot from the narrow end of the tread, the tread shall have the minimum required width of 9 inches.

NOTE: The width of any stair tread shall not be less than 6 inches at the narrow side of the tread.

NOTE: Stair runs may not be more than 12 feet vertically between landings or floors.
The rise of steps serving dwellings shall not be less than 4 inches or greater than 8 inches. The run of stair treads shall not be less than 9 inches except as permitted in the provisions for winding stairways. Winders may be used if the required width of the run is provided at a point not more than 12 inches from the side of the stairway where the treads are narrower, but in no case shall any width of run be less than 6 inches at any point. (See Illustrations)

The maximum variation between the highest and lowest risers and between the widest and narrowest treads is limited to 3/8 inch.

Stairways serving an occupant load of 49 or less shall not be less than 36 inches in width.

Landings shall have a dimension measured in the direction of travel not less than the width of the stairway.

The stairway run shall not be more than 12 feet vertically between landings or floors.

Every stairway shall have a headroom clearance of not less than 6 feet 8 inches measured from a plane parallel to the stairway tread nosings to the soffit above at all points.

**CUTTING, NOTCHING AND BORING OF WOOD STUDS**

**EXTERIOR WALLS AND BEARING PARTITIONS NONBEARING PARTITIONS AND WALLS**

**CUTTING AND NOTCHING**

Cutting and notchng

Maximum depth - 25% of stud width: Maximum depth - 40% of stud width:

2" x 4" = maximum 7/8" notch.

2" x 6" = maximum 1-3/8" notch.

**BORED HOLES**

Maximum size hole = 40% of stud width:

2" x 4" = max. 1-7/16" diameter hole.

2" x 6" = max. 2-3/16" diameter hole.

2" x 4" = maximum 1-7/16" notch.

2" x 6" = maximum 2-3/16" notch.

**BORED HOLES**

Maximum size hole = 60% of stud width:

2" x 4" = max. 2-1/8" diameter hole.

2" x 6" = max. 3-5/16" diameter hole.
**BEARING WALL**  
**NONBEARING WALL**

**NOTE:** Bored holes not greater that 60% of the width of the stud are permitted in nonbearing partitions or in any wall where each bored stud is doubled, provided not more than two such successive doubled studs are so bored. In no case shall the edge of the bored hole be nearer than 5/8 inch to the edge of the stud. Bored holes shall not be located at the same section of stud as a cut or notch.

**NOTCHES AND HOLES IN ROOF, CEILING AND FLOOR FRAMING**

Notching and boring holes in roof, ceiling and floor framing should be avoided whenever possible, especially on the tension side of the member. However, occasionally notches or holes are required to accommodate electrical or plumbing lines. Refer to the following illustration and tables to establish maximum dimensions when notching and boring holes in roof, ceiling and floor framing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETAIL</th>
<th>DEPTH AND DIAMETER OF NOTCHES AND HOLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>Notches in the top and bottom of joists and rafters shall not exceed one sixth (1/6) the depth of the member and shall not be located in the middle one third (1/3) of the span.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>Holes bored in joists and rafters shall not be within 2 inches of the top and bottom edge of the member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>The diameter of holes bored in joists and rafters shall not exceed one third (1/3) the depth of the member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Notching at the ends of joists and rafters shall not exceed one fourth (1/4) the depth of the member.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE WINDOWS

All sleeping rooms in dwelling units below the fourth floor shall have at least one operable window or door approved for emergency escape or rescue. The emergency window or door shall be operable from the inside to provide a full, clear opening without the use of separate tools. Escape or rescue windows shall have a minimum net clear openable area of 5.7 square feet. The minimum net clear height dimension shall be 24 inches. The minimum net clear width dimension shall be 20 inches. When windows are provided as a means of escape or rescue, they shall have a finished sill height not more than 44 inches above the floor.

The table below shows the minimum height and width of required 5.7 square foot openings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joist &amp; Rafter Size</th>
<th>Max. Notch Depth</th>
<th>Max. End Notch Depth</th>
<th>Max. Hole Diameter</th>
<th>Minimum Bearing Wood Concrete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; x 6&quot;</td>
<td>7/8&quot;</td>
<td>1-3/8&quot;</td>
<td>1-13/16&quot;</td>
<td>1-1/2&quot;3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; x 8&quot;</td>
<td>1-3/16&quot;</td>
<td>1-13/16&quot;</td>
<td>2-3/8&quot;</td>
<td>1-1/2&quot;3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>1-1/2&quot;</td>
<td>2-5/16&quot;</td>
<td>3-1/16&quot;</td>
<td>1-1/2&quot;3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2' x 12&quot;</td>
<td>1-7/8&quot;</td>
<td>2-13/16&quot;</td>
<td>3-3/4&quot;</td>
<td>1-1/23&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TYPICAL EXTERIOR PENETRATION DETAIL

Exterior openings exposed to the weather shall be flashed in such a manner as to make them weatherproof. These illustrations will help you achieve flashing of penetrations to include windows, doors, attic vents, recessed electrical service enclosures and other exterior penetrations.

To flash penetrations, a strip of approved flashing material at least six inches wide must be applied in weatherboard fashion around all openings. Apply the first strip horizontally immediately underneath the sill, cut it sufficiently long to extend past each side of the window, door, or vent, so that it projects beyond the vertical flashing to be applied.

Fasten the top edge of the first segment to the wall, but do not secure the body and lower edge of the first horizontal strip, so the weather resistant building paper applied later may be slipped up and underneath the bottom flashing in weatherboard fashion. In the case of low-set windows, apply approved paper the full height from the bottom of the plate line to the bottom of the window sill when the window is flashed.

Next, apply the two vertical side sections of flashing. Cut the side sections sufficiently long to extend the width of the flashing above the top of the window and the same distance below the window. Apply the side sections over the bottom strip of flashing.

Apply the top horizontal section of flashing last. Cut the top piece of flashing sufficiently long so that it will extend to the outer edge of both vertical strips of side flashing.
EXTERIOR PLASTER

Plastering with cement plaster shall not be less than three coats when applied over metal lath or wire fabric lath. The first coat shall be applied with sufficient material and pressure to fill solidly all openings in the lath. The surface shall be scored horizontally sufficiently rough to provide adequate bond to receive the second coat. The first coat is commonly known as the scratch coat. The first coat shall not be less than 3/8" in thickness. The second coat shall be brought out to proper thickness of 3/8", rodde and floated sufficiently rough to provided adequate bond for the finish coat. The second coat shall have no variation greater than ¼ inch in any direction under a 5 foot straight edge. Minimum time interval between brown coat and color coat is 7 days. The third or color coat shall be applied with sufficient material and pressure to bond to and to cover the brown coat and shall be of sufficient thickness to conceal the brown coat but not less than 1/8".

TYPICAL DRYWALL INSTALLATION
APPLICATION OF SINGLE LAYER GYPSUM BOARD

In general apply gypsum board to ceilings first, then to walls. To minimize end joints, use panels of maximum practical lengths. Gypsum board at openings shall be located so that no joint will align with edges of opening unless control joints will be installed at these locations. Stagger end joints in successive courses with joints on opposite sides of a partition placed on different studs. All cut edges and ends of the gypsum board shall be smoothed to make a neat joining.

FASTENERS

The size and spacing of fasteners shall be conform to the table below. Space the fasteners when used at edges of boards not more than one inch from the edges and not less than 3/8 inch from the edges and ends of gypsum board. Fasteners should be driven so that the heads are slightly below the plane of the face paper. Avoid fracturing the face paper or damaging the core. Hold the panel in firm contact with the framing while driving the fasteners. Install fasteners in the field on the board, first working towards ends and edges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THICKNESS OF DRYWALL</th>
<th>PLAN OF FRAMING SURFACE</th>
<th>SPACING OF MEMBERS</th>
<th>SPACING OF NAILS</th>
<th>SPACING OF SCREWS</th>
<th>FASTENERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2&quot;</td>
<td>HORIZONTAL</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>1. Nails: No. 13 gage, 1-3/8&quot; long, 19/64&quot; head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 0.098&quot; diameter, 1-1/4&quot; long, annular ringed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VERTICAL</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>3. 5d cooler 0.086 dia., 1-5/8&quot; long, 15/64&quot; head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Wallboard 0.086&quot; dia., 1/-5/8&quot; long 9/32&quot; head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Screws shall be long enough to penetrate into wood framing not less than 5/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8&quot;</td>
<td>HORIZONTAL</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>1. Nails: No. 13 gage, 1-5/8&quot; long, 19/64&quot; head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 0.098&quot; diameter, 1-3/8&quot;, annular ringed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VERTICAL</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>3. 6d cooler 0.092&quot; dia., 1-7/8&quot; long, 1/4&quot; head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Wallboard 0.0915&quot; dia., 1-7/8&quot; long, 19/64&quot; head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Screws shall be long enough to penetrate into wood framing not less than 5/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Wallboard may be applied parallel or perpendicular to the direction of the framing members except for wallboard applied over studs spaced 24" o.c. which shall be applied perpendicular to framing members only.
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: Stairways less than 44" in width or stairways serving individual dwelling units may have a handrail on one side of the stairway. Stairways having less than four risers serving dwellings need not have handrails. The top of handrails and hand extensions shall be placed not less than 34 inches or more than 38 inches above the nosing of treads and landings. Handrails shall be continuous the full length of the stairs. Ends shall be returned or shall terminate in newel posts or safety terminals.

**NOTE:** Other shapes of handrails may be acceptable if they provide an equivalent gripping surface as illustrated in the Typical Handrail Detail.
**TYPICAL ATTACHED PATIO COVER**

### ALLOWABLE RAFTER SPANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE &amp; GRADE</th>
<th>SPACING</th>
<th>HORIZONTAL SPAN</th>
<th>BEAM SIZE</th>
<th>BEAM SPAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; X 4&quot; CONSTRUCTION GRADE</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>10' - 6&quot;</td>
<td>4&quot; X 4&quot;</td>
<td>6' - 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>9' - 6&quot;</td>
<td>4&quot; X 6&quot;</td>
<td>9' - 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>8' - 6&quot;</td>
<td>4&quot; X 8&quot;</td>
<td>12' - 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; X 6&quot; NO. 2 GRADE MINIMUM</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>16' - 9&quot;</td>
<td>4&quot; X 10&quot;</td>
<td>15' - 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>14' - 6&quot;</td>
<td>4&quot; X 12&quot;</td>
<td>19' - 0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>11' - 10&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2" X 8" NO. 2 GRADE MINIMUM | 12" | 21' - 3" | | |
| | 16" | 18' - 5" | | |
| | 24" | 15' - 0" | | |

NOTE: Allowable spans are calculated with use of Douglas Fir-Larch species wood No. 2 grade or better. Notify your inspector if a different wood species is used.

### GENERAL NOTES:

Patio covers are one-story structures not to exceed 12 feet in height. Enclosure walls may have any configuration, provided the open area of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below a minimum of 6 feet 8 inches of each wall, measured from the floor. Openings may be enclosed with insect screening or plastic that is readily removable translucent or transparent plastic not more than 0.125 inch in thickness. Patio covers shall be used for only recreational, outdoor living purposes and not as carports, garages, storage rooms or habitable rooms.

NOTE: Refer to "Typical Attached Patio Detail".

---

**Diagram**

[Diagram of typical attached patio cover with dimensions and labels for spans, headers, and footings.]

Labeled sections A, B, and C with detailed annotations for lightweight roofing, headers, and footings.
TYPICAL ATTACHED PATIO COVER DETAILS

Details A, B, and C may be used when designing and building a patio cover. The Plan Check Engineer at the Building counter must approve other specific designs. (Refer to sheet one of the "Typical Patio Cover Detail" for allowable rafter and beam sizes on page 69.)

NOTE: A patio cover may be supported on a concrete slab without footings provided the slab is not less than 3-1/2 inches thick and further provided that the columns do not support live and dead loads in excess of 750 pounds per column.
GENERAL NOTES: Patio covers are one-story structures not to exceed 12 feet in height. Enclosure walls may be of any configuration, provided the open area of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below a minimum of 6 feet 8 inches of each wall, measured from the floor.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

1. All footings to be 12" into natural ground.

2. Concrete mix for footing and for concrete wall to be 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand, and 3 parts 1" rock with a maximum of 7 gallons of water per sack of cement.

3. Grout mix for concrete block wall to be 1 part Portland cement, to 3 parts sand to which may be added not more than 1/10 part lime. Sufficient water to be added to produce consistency for pouring without segregation of the constituents. Grout may contain pea gravel to a maximum size of 3/8".

4. Mortar mix for concrete blocks to be 1 part cement to 1/4 lime putty or hydrated lime to 3½ parts damp loose sand.

5. Concrete block units to be standard 8"x8"x16" units conforming to UBC Standard 21-4.

6. Reinforcing steel shall be deformed steel conforming to A.S.T.M. Specification A-615. Lap all steel 16".

7. Concrete block units to be staggered (running bond).

8. Concrete block units to have vertical continuity of the cells unobstructed. All cells containing reinforcing to be filled solid with grout.

9. The designs illustrated on this information bulletin do not apply to locations with expansive soil.