









Deck Designer Specification Kit

### **TimberTech Designer**



www.DIYonline.com









### **Deck layout diagram**



Top view without planks



Bottom view with planks



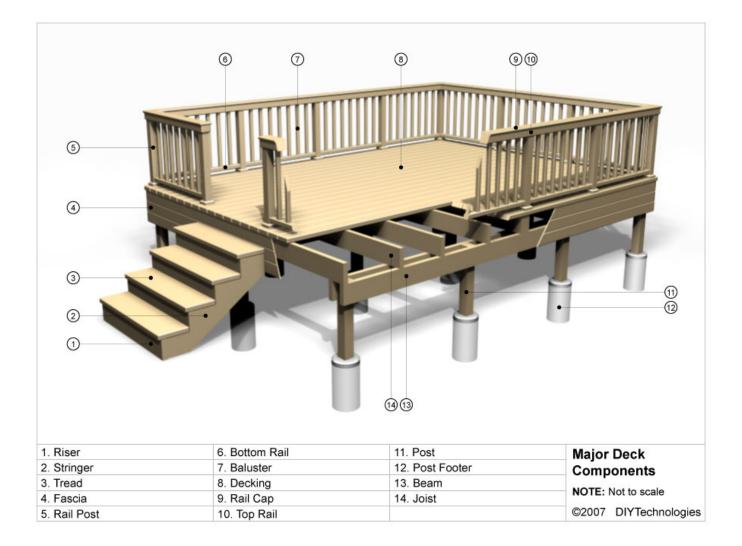
Top view with planks







#### **Deck Part Identification**



Baluster The vertical pieces of a railing spaced at regular intervals between posts.

Beam A horizontal framing piece, which rests on posts and supports joists.

Decking The boards used to make the walking surface of the deck.

Joist A horizontal frame piece that supports the decking and spreads the weight over the beams.

Ledger A horizontal strip that connects the deck to the house.

Post Footer Concrete filled hole that the post is attached to.

Post A vertical framing piece, used to support a beam or a joist.

Riser The board attached to the vertical cut surface of a stair stringer.

Stringer The diagonal board used to support treads and risers on a stairway.

Tread The horizontal surface of a stair.

Bottom Rail The lower horizontal piece that connects rail posts and supports balusters.

Top Rail The upper horizontal piece that connects rail posts and supports balusters.

Rail Cap The top horizontal trim on railing.

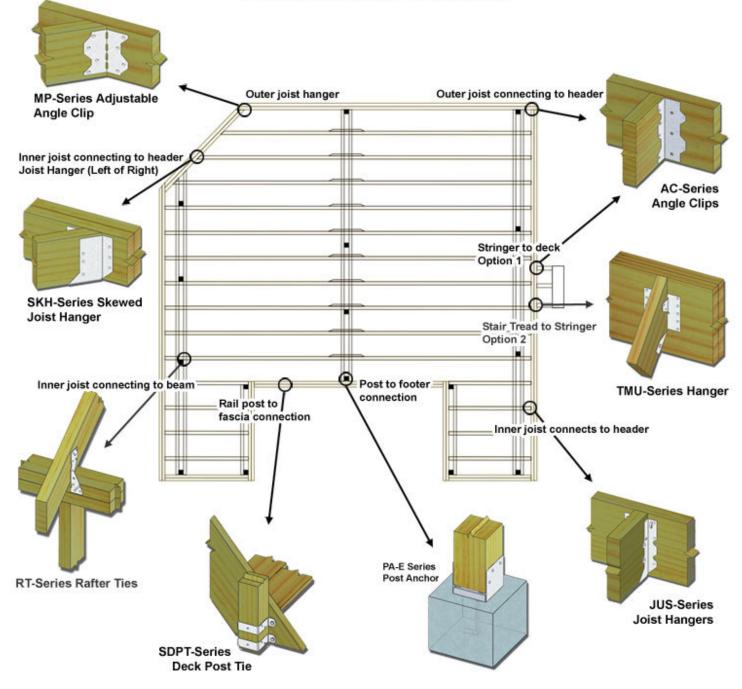
Rail Post The vertical post connected to the deck framing that supports the railing.







### Structural Connector Hardware Guide









#### Installation Checklist

#### **Building code and zoning requirements**

Check deed restrictions, building codes and/or zoning laws to make sure your deck complies.

Check with local utility companies to make sure deck construction will not disturb piping or wiring.

#### **Deck function**

While planning your deck, determine how it will be used.

#### Your climate

While planning your deck, consider local weather.

Take advantage of good views.

#### Install ledger

Install ledger to anchor deck to house.

Ledger placement determines the deck floor level, normally 2-4" below floor line.

If unsure about attaching a ledger board, consult a professional.

Use batterboards and mason's string to mark off deck area and locate footing.

#### Square with string

Attach string to ledger and/or batterboards.

Batterboards go just outside perimeter corners of the deck.

Use the 3-4-5 method to get a 90 degree angle in one corner.

#### **Site Preparation**

Weed the area where the deck will be built.

Remove sod 4"-6" from staked area; replace with gravel and level.

#### **Install posts**

Locate posts by measuring in from batterboards.

Postholes can be 24" deep and up to 4' deep depending on height of column and depth of frost line.

Check the frost line in your area.

Determine method of setting post.







#### Installation Checklist

#### Post bracing

Perimeter posts over 5' high from ground to deck need bracing.

#### Attach beams to posts

Determine the desired deck floor height on the posts.

Determine height for securing the top of the beam to the post.

#### Attach joists

Space joists 16" on center or 24" on center for tounge and groove planks.

Joists are attached to ledger board with joist hangers or by toenailing.

Determine where blocking will go and snap a chalk line, but make sure to stagger pieces for ease of nailing.

#### Lay decking

Attach boards brushed surface up.

Do not butt boards together, ensure a gap of 1/8" minimum on all buttjoints.

The deck boards can be trimmed after they are installed.

Refer to the written Installation Guide for further installation requirements.

#### **Railings**

Railings must be firmly attached to the framing members of the deck.

Check for local code restrictions on railings.

#### **Stairs**

Stairs should be at least 3' wide.

Check local codes on stair restrictions.

Measure the rise and run of the stairs.

#### Multi-level decks

When planning a multi-level deck, for aesthetics make one deck larger than the other.







#### **Tools Required & Tips for Success**

#### **Tools Required:**

Carpenter's level Hearing protection Safety glasses
Carpenter's square Hammer Screwdrivers
Chalk line Hand saw Shims or spacers

Chisel Hoe and hose (to mix concrete) Shovel

Circular saw Ladder Socket wrench

Claw hammer Line Stakes or batter boards

Combination square Mallet String
Crescent wrench Nail set Tamper

Drills and bits Pencils Tape measure

Dust maskPickTransitExtension cordPlumb bobTool beltFraming squarePost hole diggerTwo foot levelGlovesRafter squareWheelbarrow

Goggles Ruler

#### Tips for success:

- 1. When cutting or drilling wood, always wear eye protection to prevent injury from flying wood particles
- 2. If cutting pressure treated material, a fabric breathing mask will help to avoid ingestion of the dust because the material contains a pesticide. Wear gloves as the surface is rough and can cause splinters.
- For outdoor projects, nails and other hardware should be hot-dipped zinc-coated or equally well-protected material to keep them from rusting.
- 4. To help prevent splitting, drill pilot holes in each piece of lumber before nailing or screwing.
- 5. Invest in a pair of kneepads if you are doing floor jobs or working on a deck. It will help prevent future injuries
- 6. Dispose of scraps in the regular trash or take to a landfill never burn.

#### "How to Guide" Download Information

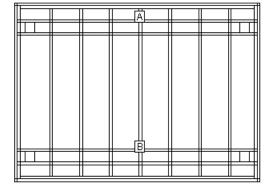
If you have not already downloaded the Deck "How to Guide", it is available. Go to DIYonline.com, and log in. Then from the Library section, select the "How to Guide" section, and select the appropriate "How to Guide".







Permit Page: Level 1



#### **LOAD AND SUPPORT:**

Your deck will support a 88 PSF live load. Posts have 24" below ground support.

#### **DECK AND POST HEIGHT:**

You selected a height of 36" from the top of the decking to the ground level. The top of the deck support posts will therefore be 25.0" above ground level.

#### Joists:

Set joists on top of beams, 16"; center to center.

Stress Analysis: Level 1

Component	PSF
Joist Deflection	2222
Joist Bending	277
Joist Shear	237
Joist Compression	309
Beam Deflection	118
Beam Bending	118
Beam Shear	107
Bolt Shear	183
Post Stability	310

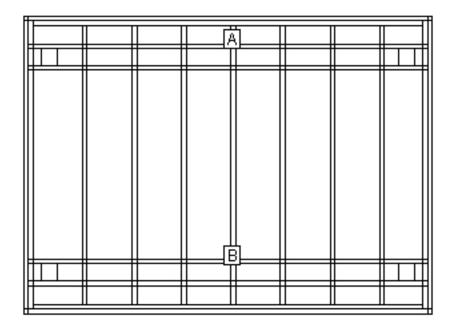








### **Beam Layout Level 1**



**BEAM LABEL** 

A B **BEAM LENGTH** 

10' 9"

10' 9"

2 2

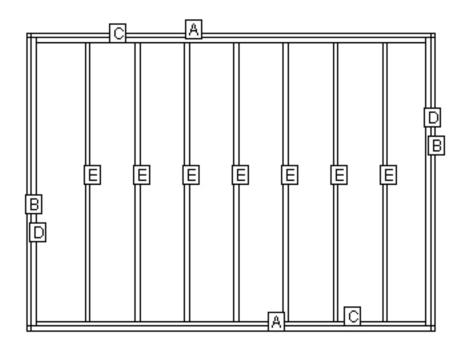
**POST COUNT** 

**POST SPACING** 

9' 7 1/2" 9' 7 1/2"



### **Materials Cut List: Level 1**



LABEL	NAME	QTY	LENGTH	<b>BEVELS</b>	LABEL	NAME	QTY	LENGTH	<b>BEVELS</b>
Α	Fascia	2	11'	F45 S45	D	Outer Joist	2	7' 9"	
В	Fascia	2	8'	F45 S45	E	Joist	7	7' 6"	
С	Header	2	10' 6"						

Cut Angles: L=Left, R=Right, F=Front, S=Side







### **Component Descriptions**

#### **Lumber Materials**

COMPONENT	QTY	DESCRIPTION	<b>WOOD TYPE</b>
Beam	4	2X12X12 CEDAR	CEDAR
Cladding	1	2X10X10 TOP CHOICE SPF facia_1	TREATED
Deck Planking	17	12' EARTHWOOD SOLID PLANKS (ROSEWOOD)	TIMBERTECH
Rim Joist	2	2X10X12 CEDAR	CEDAR
Rim Joist	9	2X10X8 CEDAR	CEDAR
Post	4	6X6X8 CEDAR	CEDAR
Railing Post	1	4X4X10 CEDAR	CEDAR
Railing Post	1	4X4X18 CEDAR	CEDAR
Top Rail	4	TIMBERTECH 6' RADIANCERAIL KIT (COASTAL WHITE)	TIMBERTECH
Top Rail	2	TIMBERTECH 8' RADIANCERAIL KIT (COASTAL WHITE)	TIMBERTECH







### **Other Materials**

Qty	Description
4	6x6 TRIPLE ZINC DECK POST ANCHOR PA66E-TZ
9	80 L.B. BASIC CONCRETE MIX
1	40 LB. BASIC CONCRETE MIX
2	10 LB. BASIC CONCRETE MIX
2	12" X 48" CONCRETE FORM TUBE
4	ANCHOR BOLT AB128
1	1LB. 16D GALVANIZED COMMON NAIL
16	1/2 X 10" GALVANIZED HEX LAG SCREW
32	1/2 GALVANIZED FLAT WASHER
1	1/2 GALVANIZED HEX NUT
28	TRIPLE ZINC RAFTER TIE RT7-TZ
2	1LB. 8D GALVANIZED COMMON NAIL
1	1 LB. 1-1/2" JOIST HANGER NAIL
8	TRIPLE ZINC RAFTER TIE RT7-TZ
14	2x10-12" TRIPLE ZINC JOIST HANGER JUS210-TZ
1	1 LB. 10D X1 1/2" NAIL
2	1 LB. 10D HOT-DIP GALVINIZED NAIL
4	7" TRIPLE ZINC ANGLE CLIP AC7-TZ
3	1 LB. 8X2 1/2" PHILIPS HEAD STAINLESS DECK SCREWS
24	3/8 GALVANIZED HEX NUT
48	3/8 GALVANIZED FLAT WASHER
24	3/8 X 8" GALVANIZED CARRIAGE BOLT
1	5 LB. 10D HOT-DIP GALVINIZED NAIL
12	4x4 TRIPLE ZINC DECK POST TIE SDPT7-TZ
1	1 LB. 8X3" PHILIPS HEAD STAINLESS DECK SCREWS
6	TIMBERTECH POST SKIRT (COASTAL WHITE)
6	TIMBERTECH POST COVER (COASTAL WHITE)
6	TIMBERTECH POST CAP (COASTAL WHITE)







**Disclaimer:** We want you to have fun using our software and building your deck however, we care about your safety. Carefully read the following **Disclaimer and Disclosure**. You may proceed only if you have read this information and agree to the terms.

The suggested design is a construction guide and is NOT a finished building plan. It is your responsibility to verify its accuracy, completeness, suitability for your particular site conditions, and compliance with local building codes and practices.

DIYonline.com and TimberTech assume no responsibility for any damages, including direct or consequential, personal injuries suffered, or property or economic losses incurred as a result of the information published on the DIYonline.com web site, TimberTech web site or Deck Specification Kit. Before beginning the project, review the instructions carefully. We cannot anticipate all of your working conditions or the characteristics of your materials and tools. For your safety, you should consider your own skill level and usecaution, care and good judgment when following the instructions. If you have doubts, concerns or questions, consult local experts, architects, soil engineers or building authorities. Because local zoning and building codes and regulations vary greatly, you should ALWAYS CHECK WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO ENSURE THAT YOUR PROJECT COMPLIES WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND REGULATIONS. Always read and observe the instructions and safety precautions provided by any tool or equipment manufacturer, and follow all accepted safety procedures.

Be sure to follow the deck construction and guidelines carefully. You are responsible ensuring that all measurements are correct. Due to size, shape, location or other considerations, your design may require supporting structures, such as knee braces and bridging between joists, that are not included on the materials list and other information provided. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT YOUR DESIGN IS SAFE AND STRUCTURALLY SOUND FOR ITS SIZE, LOCATION AND ANTICIPATED USE. You are also responsible for verifying that the design and any substitutions or modifications you make meet all local building codes and regulations.

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You understand that it is your responsibility to check any and all codes associated with deck construction. It is also your responsibility to obtain any deck construction permits as required by city, county, or state agencies.

**Note:** It is recommended that joist that meet on top of beams should be spliced with gussets.