

Allowable Bearing Stress

The required bearing lengths for beams, columns, and joists to prevent crushing of the wood at bearing points is a commonly overlooked aspect of the design process. The following tables list the Allowable Bearing Stress (also called compression perpendicular to grain [$f_{c\perp}$]) for commonly used beam and plate members and allowable end grain stress for different column materials [$f_{c||}$] (*please note that the Allowable Stress-End Grain value for columns should not be used alone to size a column, things such as the length of the column and subsequent bracing, application of load, and other effects may reduce the allowable load for columns*). The second page provides an example on how to check to make sure there is adequate bearing area based on the member reaction.

$$\text{Bearing Area} = (\text{Member Width}) \times (\text{Actual Bearing Length})$$

$$\text{Bearing Stress} = \text{Member Reaction} / \text{Bearing Area}$$

| Beam Products in Joist Orientation | Allowable Stress - $F_{c\perp}$ (psi) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2.2E Parallam® PSL (West) | 625 |
| 2.0E Parallam® PSL (East) | 750 |
| 1.3E TimberStrand® LSL | 710 |
| 1.5E TimberStrand® LSL | 860 |
| 1.55E TimberStrand® LSL | 900 |
| 2.0E Microllam® LVL | 750 |
| 1.8E Parallam® PSL ⁽²⁾ | 545 |
| Douglas Fir Glulam | 650 |

| Wall Plates in Plank Orientation | Allowable Stress - $F_{c\perp}$ (psi) |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Southern Pine plate* | 565 |
| Douglas Fir plate* | 625 |
| Spruce-Pine-Fir (S-P-F) plate* | 425 |
| Hemlock Fir plate* | 405 |
| StrandGuard® TimberStrand® LSL plate | 670 |
| 1.3E TimberStrand® LSL plate ⁽³⁾ | 670 |
| 1.5E TimberStrand® LSL plate | 750 |
| 1.55E TimberStrand® LSL plate | 775 |

| Column Products | Allowable Stress - End Grain $F_{c }$ (psi) |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Douglas Fir (4x4 and smaller)* | 1350 |
| Douglas Fir (5x5 and larger)* | 700 |
| Hemlock Fir (4x4 and smaller)* | 1300 |
| Hemlock Fir (5x5 and larger)* | 575 |
| SPF (4x4 and smaller)* | 1150 |
| SPF (5x5 and larger)* | 500 |
| Parallam® PSL (all grades) ⁽¹⁾ | 2500 |
| TimberStrand® LSL ⁽⁴⁾ | 1835 |

* #2 or better dimension lumber values based on 2024 NDS Supplement

(1) 1.8E grade shown, for other product grades, refer to ESR-1387

(2) 1.8E Parallam® PSL used in header orientation

(3) For TimberStrand® LSL labeled 'Rimboard', $F_{c\perp}$ = 635 psi in plank orientation

(4) 1.3E grade shown, for other product grades, refer to ESR-1387

$$\text{Bearing Area} = (\text{Member Width}) \times (\text{Actual Bearing Length})$$

$$\text{Bearing Stress} = \text{Member Reaction} / \text{Bearing Area}$$

Example

5¼" x 14" Parallam® PSL (West) on a 2x4 Hem-Fir plate
Beam reaction = 6,500 pounds

Look at the allowable bearing stress of both the Parallam® PSL beam and Hem-Fir plate and use the lesser of the 2 values as the controlling value (for this case it is the Hem-Fir plate at 405 psi).

$$\text{Bearing area} = 5\frac{1}{4}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}" = 18.38 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Bearing stress} = 6,500\text{lbs} / 18.38 \text{ in}^2 = 354 \text{ psi}$$

354 psi < 405 psi OK

If the bearing stress was greater than the allowable, one could look at a wider beam, bearing accessory (cap) or other means to increase bearing area to prevent crushing of the wood plate.