



STANDARD ON THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF LOG STRUCTURES

ICC 400-2007

American National Standard



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**ICC
400-2007**

American National Standard

**Standard on the
Design and Construction
of Log Structures**

**International Code Council
500 New Jersey Avenue, NW, 6th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001**

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FOREWORD

Introduction

In 2003, upon direction from the ICC Board of Directors, the ICC Standards Council appointed a consensus committee to develop a standard to cover the design and construction of log structures.

Development

This is the first edition of the International Code Council® (ICC®) *Standard on the Design and Construction of Log Structures*. This standard was developed by the ICC Consensus Committee on Log Structures (IS-LOG) that operates under ANSI Approved *ICC Consensus Procedures* for the development of ICC standards. ICC is approved by ANSI as an Accredited Standards Developer.

The meetings of the IS-LOG Consensus Committee were open to the public and interested individuals and organizations from across the country participated. Views and objections were solicited through several public comment periods. All views and objections were considered by the consensus committee and an effort was made toward their resolution. A vote by the consensus committee approved this standard.

The technical content of currently published codes and documents on log construction was reviewed and considered by the committee. While there were many similarities among the practices and documents reviewed, there were marked philosophical differences that were considered by the committee. The requirements in ICC 400 are based on the intent to establish provisions consistent with the scope of the ICC family of codes and standards that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare; provisions that do not necessarily increase construction costs; provisions that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction.

Adoption

ICC 400, *Standard on the Design and Construction of Log Structures* is available for adoption and use by jurisdictions internationally. Its use within a governmental jurisdiction is intended to be accomplished through adoption by referenced in accordance with proceedings establishing the jurisdiction's law. At the time of adoption, jurisdictions should insert the appropriate information in provisions requiring specific local information, such as the name of the jurisdiction.

Formal Interpretations

Requests for Formal Interpretations on the provisions of ICC 400-2007 should be addressed to: ICC, Chicago District Office, 4051 West Flossmoor Road, Country Club Hills, IL 60478.

Maintenance – Submittal of Proposals

All ICC standards are revised as required by ANSI. Proposals for revising this edition are welcome. Please visit the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org for the official "Call for Proposals" announcement. A proposal form and instructions can also be downloaded from www.iccsafe.org.

ICC, its members and those participating in the development of ICC 400-2007 do not accept any liability resulting from compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of ICC 400-2007. ICC does not have the power or authority to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this standard. Only the governmental body that enacts this standard into law has such authority.

International Code Council Consensus Committee on Log Structures (IS-LOG)

Consensus Committee SCOPE: The Consensus Committee (CC) on Log Structures (IS-LOG) shall have primary responsibility for minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare through design, construction and installation requirements for log and heavy timber structures.

This standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by the ICC Consensus Committee on Log Structures (IS-LOG). Committee approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval.

Representatives on the Consensus Committee are classified in one of three voting interest categories. The committee has been formed in order to achieve consensus as required by ANSI Essential Requirements. At the time it approved this standard, the IS-LOG Consensus Committee consisted of the following members:

General Interest (G) - User Interest (U) - Producer Interest (P)

Edwin J. Burke (U), University of Montana, Missoula, Montana

Randy Kaatz (U), American Institute of Building Design, Bend, Oregon

Elyse G. Levy, S.E. (U), Self, Munster, Indiana

Ann Marie Long (G), Clark County Building Department, Las Vegas, Nevada

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Robert Savignac, Vice-Chair (P), International Log Builders Association, Lumby, British Columbia

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Craig Springe (G), La Plata County, Durango, Colorado

Mark Stimac (G), City of Troy, Troy, Michigan

Sharon Walter (Alternate G), City of Highland, Highland, Illinois

Committee Secretary: **Marc Nard, CBO**, Senior Technical Staff, Codes & Standards, International Code Council, Country Club Hills, Illinois

Voting Membership in Each Category

Category	Number
General-(G)	3
User-(U)	3
Producer-(P)	3
TOTAL	9

Interest Categories

General Interest: Individuals assigned to the General Interest category are those who represent the interests of an entity, including an association of such entities, representing the general public, or entities that promulgate or enforce the provisions within the committee scope. These entities include consumers and government regulatory agencies.

User Interest: Individuals assigned to the User Interest category are those who represent the interests of an entity, including an association of such entities, which is subject to the provisions or voluntarily utilizes provisions within the committee scope. These entities include academia, applied research laboratory, building owner, design professional, government non-regulatory agency, insurance company, private inspection agency, and product certification/evaluation agency.

Producer Interest: Individuals assigned to the Producer Interest category are those who represent the interests of an entity, including an association of such entities, which produces, installs, or maintains a product, assembly, or system subject to the provisions within the committee scope. These entities include builder, contractor, distributor, labor, manufacturer, material association, standards promulgator, testing laboratory and utility.

NOTE — Multiple Interests: Individuals representing entities in more than one of the above interest categories, one of which is a Producer Interest, are assigned to the Producer Interest. Individuals representing entities in the General Interest and User Interest categories are assigned to the User Interest.

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CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 101 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

101.1 Scope. This standard establishes the minimum requirements for log structures to safeguard the public health, safety and welfare through structural, thermal, and settling provisions. This standard is intended for adoption by local governmental agencies and organizations setting model codes to achieve uniformity in technical design criteria in building codes and other regulations.

SECTION 102 APPLICABILITY

102.1 Applicability. The construction of new log structures shall comply with this standard.

SECTION 103 PROVISIONS FOR COMPLIANCE

103.1 Provisions for compliance. This standard provides the minimum design requirements for the construction of log structures. In lieu of these provisions, or where these provisions are not applicable, accepted engineering methods and practices in accordance with the appropriate sections of the *International Building Code* or the *International Residential Code* as applicable for the intended use of the structure shall be permitted to be used. Structural elements that meet the applicability provisions of Section 102, but are not within the limits of the design provisions of this Standard shall be designed in accordance with the appropriate sections of the *International Building Code* or the *International Residential Code* as applicable.

SECTION 104 COMPLIANCE ALTERNATIVES

104.1 Alternative material, design and methods of construction and equipment. The provisions of this standard are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this standard, provided that any such alternative has been approved. An alternative material, design or method of construction shall be approved where the building official finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this standard, and that the material, method of work offered is, for the purposes intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this standard in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.

104.1.1 Evaluation reports. Supporting data, where necessary to assist in the approval of materials or assemblies not specifically provided for in this standard, shall consist of valid evaluation reports from approved sources.

104.1.2 Tests. Whenever there is insufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this standard, or evidence that a material or method does not conform to the requirements of this standard, or in order to substantiate claims of alternative materials or methods, the building official shall have the authority to require tests as evidence of compliance to be made at no expense to the jurisdiction. Test methods shall be as specified in this code or by other recognized test standards. In the absence of recognized test methods, the building official shall approve the testing procedures. Tests shall be performed by an approved agency. Reports of such tests shall be retained by the building official for the period required for retention of public records.

SECTION 105 CONVENTIONS

105.1 Conventions. Dimensions that are not stated as “maximum or minimum” are absolute. All dimensions are subject to conventional industry standard.

SECTION 106 INSPECTIONS

106.1 Inspections. During the course of the construction the code official is authorized to make all of the necessary inspections, or the code official shall have the authority to accept reports of inspections by approved agencies or individuals. Reports of such inspections shall be in writing and be certified by a responsible officer of such approved agency or by the responsible individual. The code official is authorized to engage such expert opinion deemed necessary to report upon unusual technical issues that arise.

SECTION 107 FOUNDATIONS

107.1 Foundations. Foundations systems shall be designed in accordance with the appropriate sections of the *International Building Code* or the *International Residential Code* as applicable for the intended use of the structure.

SECTION 108 DESIGN LOADS

108.1 Design Loads. Loads and load combinations shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

108.2 Loads. Loads applied to log structures shall be in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

Exception: For log structures used as one- and two-family dwellings and their accessory structures, loads shall be permitted to be determined in accordance with AF&PA's *Wood Frame Construction Manual (WFCM) for One- and*

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Two-Family Dwellings, or the *International Residential Code*.

108.3 Load combinations. Load combinations applied to log structures shall be in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

Exception: For log structures used as one- and two- family dwellings, load combinations shall be permitted to be determined in accordance with the *International Residential Code*.

108.4 Dead loads due to self-weight. Dead loads due to self weight of logs shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

108.4.1 Gravity loads. The weight of logs used to determine dead loads for calculating foundation and other support conditions shall be based on log profile (size), wood species (density), and either service moisture content in accordance with Section 302.2.2.2 or design moisture content in accordance with Section 302.2.2.1 whichever is greater.

108.4.2 Uplift resistance. The weight of logs used to determine dead loads for resisting uplift forces shall be based on the minimum calculated service moisture content determined in Section 302.2.2.2.

SECTION 109 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

109.1 Reference documents. The codes and standards referenced in this standard shall be considered part of the requirements of this standard to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Chapter 5 contains a complete list of all referenced standards.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 201 GENERAL

201.1 General. For the purpose of this standard, the terms listed in this chapter have the indicated meaning.

201.2 Undefined terms. The meaning of terms not specifically defined in this document or in referenced standards shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

201.3 Interchangeability. Words, terms and phrases used in the singular include the plural and the plural include the singular.

SECTION 202 DEFINED TERMS

ASPECT RATIO, BUILDING. The ratio of maximum building plan dimension to minimum building plan dimension.

ASPECT RATIO, SHEAR WALL. The ratio of the wall height-to-length (h:l) of a shear wall. The shear wall height is the maximum clear height from the top of the foundation or floor diaphragm to the diaphragm attachment at the top of the shear wall.

BOTTOM PLATE, LOG (STARTER LOG). The first log course in a log wall resting on the subfloor.

BUCK (ROUGH BUCK). A component of a system used to form an opening in a log wall.

CANTILEVER. The unsupported portion of a bending member that extends beyond a support.

CEILING JOIST, LOG. A horizontal structural framing member which supports ceiling or attic loads.

CHECK(ING). A radial crack in the log that occurs as the wood is seasoning; separation of wood cells along the grain as a result of uneven shrinkage (differential tension and compression stresses in the wood structure); a natural and unpredictable result of the seasoning process that generally does not affect the structural integrity of the log.

CONTINUOUS LOAD PATH. The interconnection of framing elements of the lateral and vertical force resisting systems, which transfers lateral and vertical forces to the foundation.

CONTINUOUS SPAN. The span of a structural member between three or more supports.

COPE (COVE, LONG GROOVE, LATERAL GROOVE). The longitudinal groove cut on a log that transfers loads from one log to the next by creating bearing surfaces on either side of the cope and has little or no flat bearing surfaces.

COUNTERFLASHING. A flashing which, when applied over the regular flashing, allows for settling of the structure and slippage at the flashing connection, while still maintaining a weatherproof seal.

COURSE OF LOGS (ROUND, LAYER). One complete layer of logs in the structure's shape; raising the height of the walls by one round of logs.

DIAPHRAGM. A horizontal or sloped system acting to transmit lateral forces to the vertical resisting elements.

DIAPHRAGM CHORD. A diaphragm boundary element perpendicular to the applied lateral load that is assumed to be placed in tension or compression due to the diaphragm moment in a manner similar to the flanges of a beam. When the term "diaphragm" is used, it shall include horizontal bracing systems.

FLOOR JOIST, LOG. A horizontal structural framing member which supports floor loads.

GRADE PLANE. A reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building at exterior walls. Where the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, the reference plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or, where the lot line is more than 6 feet (1829 mm) from the building, between the building and a point 6 feet (1829mm) from the building.

GRAIN (DIRECTION). The direction of the long axis of the dominant longitudinal cells or fibers in a log.

GREEN (LOGS). Logs that have not undergone drying to a moisture content below the fiber saturation point.

HEADER, LOG. The structural member that spans over the top of an opening.

HIP BEAM, LOG. A beam spanning from the ridge to the outside roof corner that supports the jack rafters or purlins, forming a sloping roof line.

HOLD DOWN. A device used to provide overturning restraint by resisting uplift.

JACK RAFTER, LOG. A rafter that spans from a hip or valley beam to a wall plate or ridge, respectively.

KERF. A saw cut made along the length of a log.

LOG. Wood member that has been stress graded and grade marked or grade certified using rules of an accredited inspections agency in accordance with ASTM D 3957, ASTM D 3737, or ASTM D 245 and is incorporated into a structure.

LOG STRUCTURE. A type of construction whose primary structural elements are formed by a system of logs.

LOG WALL. An assembly of individual structural logs for use as an exterior or interior load bearing wall, shear wall, or non-load bearing wall.

MEAN ROOF HEIGHT. The distance from grade plane to the average roof elevation.

MOISTURE CONTENT. The weight of water in the cell walls and cavities of wood, expressed as a percentage of oven-dry weight.