1. Basis of the product report:
   - 2012 IRC: Sections R502.1.5, R602.1.2, and R802.1.4 Structural glued-laminated timber
   - ANSI A17-2020 and ANSI A17-2015 recognized in the 2021 IBC and IRC, and 2018 IBC and IRC, respectively
   - ASTM D3737-18e1, D3737-12, and D3737-08 recognized in the 2021 IBC and IRC, 2018 and 2015 IBC and IRC, and 2012 IBC and IRC, respectively
   - Full-scale glulam beam test data and model analysis

2. Product description:
   Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams are used as beams, headers, rafters, or purlins, and are manufactured in accordance with ANSI A190.1 using the manufacturing specifications approved by APA. The glulam beams are manufactured in accordance with Arizona Structural Laminators’ in-plant manufacturing standard approved by APA. The adhesives used to manufacture the glulam beams are exterior-type adhesives meeting the requirements of ASTM D2559 and ANSI 405.

3. Design properties:
   Table 1 lists the design properties for Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams. The allowable loads for Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams shall be determined based on the design properties listed in Table 1. The allowable spans shall be in accordance with the recommendations provided by the manufacturer (www.azglulam.com), and APA Data file: Glued Laminated Beam Design Tables, Form S475 (www.apawood.org/resource-library), as applicable.

4. Product installation:
   Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams shall be installed in accordance with the recommendations provided by the manufacturer and APA Construction Guide: Glulam Connection Details, Form T300 (see link above). Permissible field notching and drilling shall be in accordance with the recommendations provided by the manufacturer, and APA Technical Notes: Field Notching and Drilling of Glued Laminated Timber Beams, Form S560, and Effect of Large Diameter Horizontal Holes on the Bending and Shear Properties of Structural Glued Laminated Timber, Form V700 (see link above).

5. Fire-rated assemblies:
   Design of fire-resistant exposed wood members in accordance with Chapter 16 of the National Design Specification for Wood Construction (NDS), Section 722.1 of the 2021, 2018, and 2015 IBC, or Section 722.6.3 of the 2012 IBC shall be applicable to Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams. Fire-rated assemblies
shall be constructed in accordance with the recommendations provided by the manufacturer, and APA Design/Construction Guide: Fire-Rated Systems, Form W305 (see link above).

6. Limitations:
   a) Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams recognized in this report shall be designed in accordance with the code using the design properties specified in this report.
   b) Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams shall have a minimum depth of four laminations with the exception of 20F-E/SP1, which shall have a minimum depth of three laminations.
   c) Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams are produced at Arizona Structural Laminators’ facility in Eagar, Arizona, under a quality assurance program audited by APA.
   d) This report is subject to re-examination in one year.

7. Identification:
   Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F glulam beams described in this report are identified by a label bearing the manufacturer's name (Arizona Structural Laminators) and/or trademark, the APA assigned plant number (1084), the product standard (ANSI A190.1), the APA logo, the layup combination symbol, the report number PR-L271, and a means of identifying the date of manufacture.
Table 1. Allowable Design Values for Arizona Structural Laminators 20F, 24F, 26F, 28F, and 30F Glulam Beams for Normal Duration of Load(1,2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Bending About X-Y Axis (Loaded Perpendicular to Wide Faces of Laminations)</th>
<th>Bending About Y-Y Axis (Loaded Parallel to Wide Faces of Laminations)</th>
<th>Axially Loaded</th>
<th>Fasteners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extreme Fiber in Bending(3)</td>
<td>Compression Perpendicular to Grain</td>
<td>Modulus of Elasticity(7)</td>
<td>Comp. Perpendicular to Grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bottom of Beam Stressed in Tension (Positive Bending)</td>
<td>Top of Beam Stressed in Tension (Negative Bending)</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Apparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ten. Face</td>
<td>Comp. Face</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fy (ksi)</td>
<td>Fy (ksi)</td>
<td>Fy (ksi)</td>
<td>Fy (ksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20F-SP1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20F-SP2</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24F-SP2</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24F-V4</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24F-V8</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26F-V5</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28F-E2</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30F-E2</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet-use factor</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.875</td>
<td>0.833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The combinations in this table are intended primarily for members stressed in bending due to loads applied perpendicular to the wide faces of the laminations. Allowable design values are tabulated, however, for loading both perpendicular and parallel to the wide faces of the laminations.

(2) The tabulated allowable design values are for normal duration of loading. For other durations of loading, see the applicable building code. The tabulated allowable design values are for dry conditions of use. For wet conditions of use, multiply the tabulated values by the wet-use factors shown at the bottom of the table.


(4) The balance (B) layup is intended primarily for multiple-span or cantilevered beam applications, but may be used in simple-span applications. The unbalanced (U) layup is intended primarily for single-span applications.

(5) The values of Fy are based on members 5-1/8 inches in width by 12 inches in depth by 21 feet in length. For a larger beam volume, Fy shall be multiplied by a volume factor, Vf = (5.125/b)1.00 (12/d)0.60 (21/L)0.60 for 20F-SP1, 24F-SP2, 26F-V5/SP, 28F-E2/SP, and 30F-E2/SP layup combinations or Vf = (5.125/b)1.00 (12/d)0.50 (21/L)0.50 for 24F-V4/DF and 24F-V8/DF layup combinations, where b is the beam width (in.), d is the beam depth (in.), and L is the beam length between the points of zero moment (ft). The beam depths are limited to 4 or more laminations for members with a specific gravity of 0.55.

(6) For prismatic members, members subject to impact or cyclic loading, or shear design of bending members at connections (NDS 3.4.3.3), the Fy and Fy values shall be multiplied by a factor of 0.72. The tabulated Fy values are for timbers with laminations made from a single piece of lumber across the width or multiple pieces that have been edge bonded. For timber manufactured from multiple piece laminations (across width) that are not edge bonded, value shall be multiplied by 0.4 for members with 5, 7, or 9 laminations or by 0.5 for all other members.

(7) The tabulated E values include true E (also known as "shear-free" E), apparent E, and E for beam stability calculation (NDS 3.3.3.8). For calculating beam deflections, the tabulated E values shall be used unless the shear deflection is determined in addition to bending deflection based on the tabulated Etrue. The axial modulus of elasticity, Etrue and Etrue, shall be equal to the tabulated Etrue and Etrue values.

(8) The values of Fy are based on members 12 inches in depth. For depths less than 12 inches, Fy shall be permitted to be increased by multiplying by the flat use factor, (12/d)0.5, where d is the beam depth in inches. When d is less than 3 inches, use the size adjustment factor for 3 inches.

(9) The bottom face is a Southern pine laminations and shall be permitted to be designed with a specific gravity of 0.55.

(10) For 28F-E2/SP and 30F-E2/SP members with more than 15 laminations, Etrue = 2.1 x 10^13 psi, Etrue = 2.0 x 10^12 psi, and Etrue = 1.06 x 10^12 psi.
APA – The Engineered Wood Association is an approved national standards developer accredited by American National Standards Institute (ANSI). APA publishes ANSI standards and Voluntary Product Standards for wood structural panels and engineered wood products. APA is an accredited certification body under ISO/IEC 17065 by Standards Council of Canada (SCC), an accredited inspection agency under ISO/IEC 17020 by International Code Council (ICC) International Accreditation Service (IAS), and an accredited testing organization under ISO/IEC 17025 by IAS. APA is also an approved Product Certification Agency, Testing Laboratory, Quality Assurance Entity, Validation Entity, and Product Evaluation Entity by the State of Florida, and an approved testing laboratory by City of Los Angeles.

APA – THE ENGINEERED WOOD ASSOCIATION
HEADQUARTERS
7011 So. 19th St. • Tacoma, Washington 98466
Phone: (253) 565-6600 • Fax: (253) 565-7265 • Internet Address: www.apawood.org

PRODUCT SUPPORT HELP DESK
(253) 620-7400 • E-mail Address: help@apawood.org

DISCLAIMER
APA Product Report® is a trademark of APA – The Engineered Wood Association, Tacoma, Washington. The information contained herein is based on the product evaluation in accordance with the references noted in this report. No warranties, express or implied, including as to fitness for a particular purpose, are made regarding this report. Neither APA nor its members shall be liable, or assume any legal liability or responsibility, for damages, direct or indirect, arising from the use, application of, and/or reference to opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations included in this report. Consult your local jurisdiction or design professional to assure compliance with code, construction, and performance requirements. Because APA has no control over quality of workmanship or the conditions under which engineered wood products are used, it cannot accept responsibility for product performance or designs as actually constructed.

© 2024 APA – The Engineered Wood Association
04-05