

# Support & Bracing Requirements for Ceiling Suspension Systems with Lay-in Panels

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This is not a comprehensive list of requirements, only a general guide for inspections. Some of these items may not apply to your project. Please coordinate with your SECI Inspector(s) for any question or clarifications regarding this list.

## CODE REFERENCE

- 2022 California Building Code (CBC), Section 808.1
- 2022 California Building Code (CBC), Section 2506
- ASCE 7-16, Section 13.3.1
- ASCE 7-16, Section 13.5.6
- ASTM C635
- ASTM C636
- ASTM E580

## BACKGROUND

CBC 808.1 requires suspension ceiling systems to be installed in accordance with ASTM C635 and ASTM C636. CBC 2506.2 requires suspension ceiling systems to comply with ASTM C635 and Section 13.5.6 of ASCE 7.

ASCE 7-16 13.3.1 provides formulas to determine and distribute horizontal seismic design forces; ASCE7 13.5.6 refers ASTM C635, ASTM C636, and ASTM E580 Section 5 as standards in Seismic Design Categories D, E and F for the design and installation of suspension ceiling systems with a few modifications.

Since ASTM C635, ASTM C636 and ASTM E 580 are not readily available, this note will compile the most common requirements as guidelines for design, plan review and inspection of the installation of ceiling suspension systems with lay-in panels. This note will also clarify the lateral bracing requirements for tenant improvement projects.

For fire-resistance rated suspended ceilings, provide a listed assembly by which the ceiling will be installed to verify proper installation. (CBC 703.3)

Most ceilings are evaluated for use in interior applications. For exterior ceiling systems, those systems must be designed for wind loads and with due consideration of atmospheric conditions. These systems must be reviewed and approved by the engineer of record (EOR) and then submitted and approved by SECI prior to installation.

Unless the building is equipped with a fire sprinkler system, draftstopping shall be installed to subdivide combustible floor/ceiling assemblies per CBC 718.3 or CBC 718.4.

Per CBC 703.7, where there is an accessible concealed floor, floor-ceiling or attic space, fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers and smoke partitions or any other wall required to have protected openings or penetrations shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling in the concealed space. Such identification shall:

- Be located within 15 feet of the end of each wall and at intervals not exceeding 30 feet measured horizontally along the wall or partition.
- Include lettering not less than 3 inches in height with a minimum 3/8-inch stroke in a contrasting color incorporating the suggested wording, "FIRE AND/OR SMOKE BARRIER—PROTECT ALL OPENINGS," or other wording.

Per CBC 720.2, insulating materials, where concealed as installed in buildings of any type of construction, shall have a flame spread index of not more than 25 and a smoke-developed index of not more than 450.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Section 1: Ceiling Suspension System Components**

Suspension system components shall comply with ASTM C635 and ASTM E580, Section 5.1.

- 1.1 Only heavy-duty main tees as defined by ASTM C635 shall be used as main runners. A heavy-duty runner shall be adequate to support 16 pounds per linear feet (plf) of uniformly distributed load over 4 feet long simply supported span without the mid-span deflection exceeding 0.133 inch.
- 1.2 Suspension wires shall be minimum No.12 gauge, soft annealed, and galvanized mild steel wires.
- 1.3 Main runners, cross runners and their splices, intersection connectors, and expansion devices shall be designed to carry a mean ultimate test load of not less than 180 lbs. in compression and tension (ASTM E580, Section 5.1.2).

### **Section 2: Seismic Separation Joints and Penetrations**

- 2.1 For ceiling areas exceeding 2500 square feet, a seismic separation joint shall be provided to divide the ceiling into areas not exceeding 2500 square feet and having a ratio of the long to short dimension not greater than 4:1. Each ceiling area shall be capable to allow 3/4-inch movement, installed and braced per this guideline sections 3 and 4 below.
- 2.2 Except where rigid bracing is used or substantiating design calculations have shown that lateral deflections are limited to less than 0.25-inch, sprinkler heads and other penetrations shall have a 2-inches oversize ring, sleeve, or adapter through the ceiling tile to allow for free movement or at least 1 inch in all horizontal directions. Alternatively, a flexible sprinkler hose fitting that can accommodate 1 inch of ceiling movement shall be permitted to be used without the oversized ring, sleeve, or adapter.

### Section 3: Ceiling Suspension System Installation

- 3.1 The suspension system shall be installed in compliance with ASTM C636 and Section 5.2 of ASTM E580.
- 3.2 To support dead load and live load of a ceiling suspension system, No.12-gauge hanger wire shall be spaced at 4 feet on center and shall be attached to main runners unless calculations justifying the increased spacing are approved by plan check engineer.
- 3.3 Provide No.12-gauge hanger wires at the ends of each main and cross runners within 8 inches of the support.
- 3.4 The width of the perimeter supporting closure angle shall be not less than 2 inches.  
Exception: Supporting closure angle narrower than 2-inches may be used if the assembly of a closure angle and a wall attachment clip is approved by a testing agency (e.g., ICC) equivalent to 2-inch-wide perimeter supporting angle required by Section 5.2.2 of ASTM E580 for Seismic Design Categories D, E, and F.
- 3.5 Main runner and cross runner ends shall be attached to the perimeter on two adjacent walls. A clearance of 3/4-inch shall be maintained between the main runner and cross runner ends and the perimeter members on the two opposite walls. On other walls where terminal end runners are not fixed to the perimeter supporting closure, allow for 3/4-inch movement.
- 3.6 The terminal ends of main runners and cross runners not attached to the perimeter closure angle or channel shall be prevented from spreading. A metal spreader strut or a No.16-gauge wire with a positive mechanical connection to the runner may be used for this purpose.
- 3.7 Perimeter supporting clips shall be attached to the perimeter supporting angle with a minimum of two screws per clip and shall be installed around the entire perimeter. (ASCE 7-16 13.5.6.2.2.a) Attach clips to wall with minimum (2) #8 steel screws.

### Section 4: Lateral Force Bracing Requirements

- 4.1 In other than Group E and I occupancies or risk category III & IV buildings, lateral force bracing is required per this section when ceiling area is greater than 1000 square feet. In Group E and I occupancies and risk category III & IV buildings, lateral force bracing is required per this section when ceiling area is greater than 144 square feet.  
Exception: Regardless the occupancy types and risk category of an existing building, providing lateral force bracing per this Section may be exempted for tenant improvement projects with ceiling area greater than 1000 square feet, provided all the following conditions are met:
- A. Every individually altered ceiling area is less than 144 square feet; and
  - B. The accumulated ceiling alteration area within a room or space is less than 15% of the ceiling area within the room or space where the alterations occur; and
  - C. The altered support and bracing elements shall match existing or stronger.

- 4.2 Lateral force bracing assembly shall consist of a compression strut and four (4) No.12 gauge bracing wires splayed 90 degrees from each other at an angle not exceeding 45 degrees from the plane of the ceiling. The wires shall be secured to the main runners within 2 inches of the cross-runner intersection.
- 4.3 Lateral force bracing assembly shall be spaced at maximum 12 feet on center in both directions with the first point within 6 feet from each surrounding wall. Lateral force bracing assembly shall be also provided at the edges of any ceiling vertical offsets.
- 4.4 The compression strut shall be adequate to resist the vertical component induced by the bracing wires and shall not be more than 1 (horizontal) in 6 (vertical) out of plumb. Unless justified by engineering calculations, the strut shall not exceed the maximum length listed below:

Element	Vertical Distance
1/2-inch EMT	Up to 5'-0"
3/4-inch EMT	Up to 8'-0"
1" EMT	Up to 10'-0"
2-1/2-inch by 25-gauge metal stud	Up to 10'-0"
2x3-5/8-inch by 25-gauge metal stud*	Up to 15'-0"

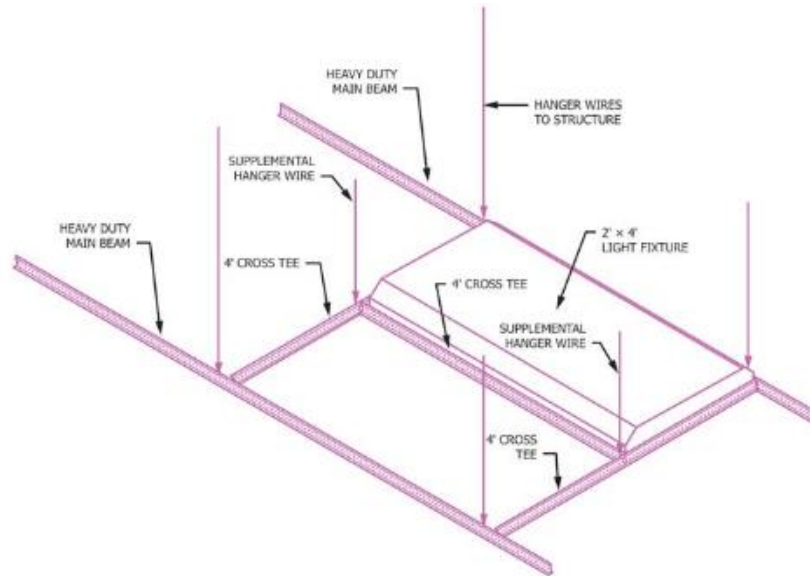
\* Stitch with #6 screws at 16-inches OC.

- 4.5 Structural members attached to compression struts and bracing wires and associated connections shall be adequate to resist the force induced by the strut. Unless justified by engineering calculation, the compression struts and bracing wires shall be attached to minimum 2x6 roof rafters having a maximum span of 8 feet. Minimum 4 pounds per square feet (PSF) of ceiling weight shall be used in calculating seismic forces.
- 4.6 Changes in ceiling plane elevation shall have independent lateral force bracing assemblies.
- 4.7 Cable trays and electrical conduits shall be supported and braced independently of the ceiling.
- 4.8 Light fixtures weighing greater than 10 lbs. shall have minimum two (2) No.12- gauge wires connected from the fixture housing to the structure above.
- 4.9 Mechanical services or terminals weighing less than 20 lbs. shall be positively attached to the ceiling suspension main runners or to cross runners that have the same carrying capacity as the main runners.

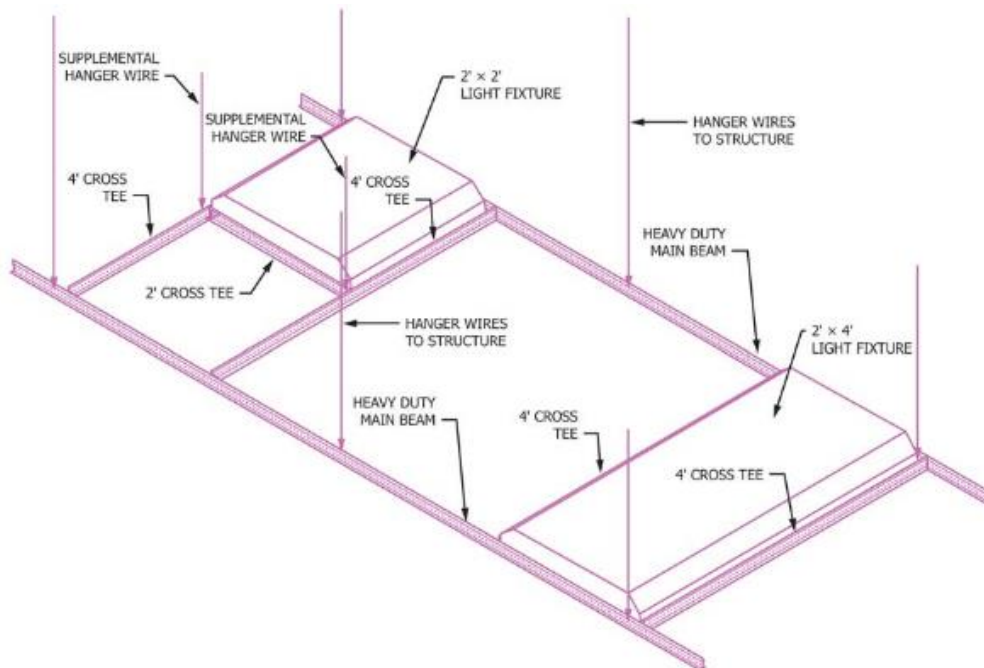
## Section 5: Attachment Requirements of Hanger Wires and Bracing Wires

- 5.1 Separate all ceiling hanger wires and bracing wires at least 6 inches from all unbraced ducts, pipes, conduit, etc.
- 5.2 Hanger wires shall not hang more than 1:6 out of plumb unless counter-sloping wires are provided.
- 5.3 The wire loops of hanger wires shall be tightly wrapped and sharply bent to prevent any vertical movement or rotation of the member within the loops. The wire must be wrapped around itself a minimum of three full turns within 3-inch length.
- 5.4 Wires are permitted to be supported by cold-rolled channel (CRC) (e.g., trapezes) when obstructions do not allow for the hanger wires to be directly attached to the supporting structure.

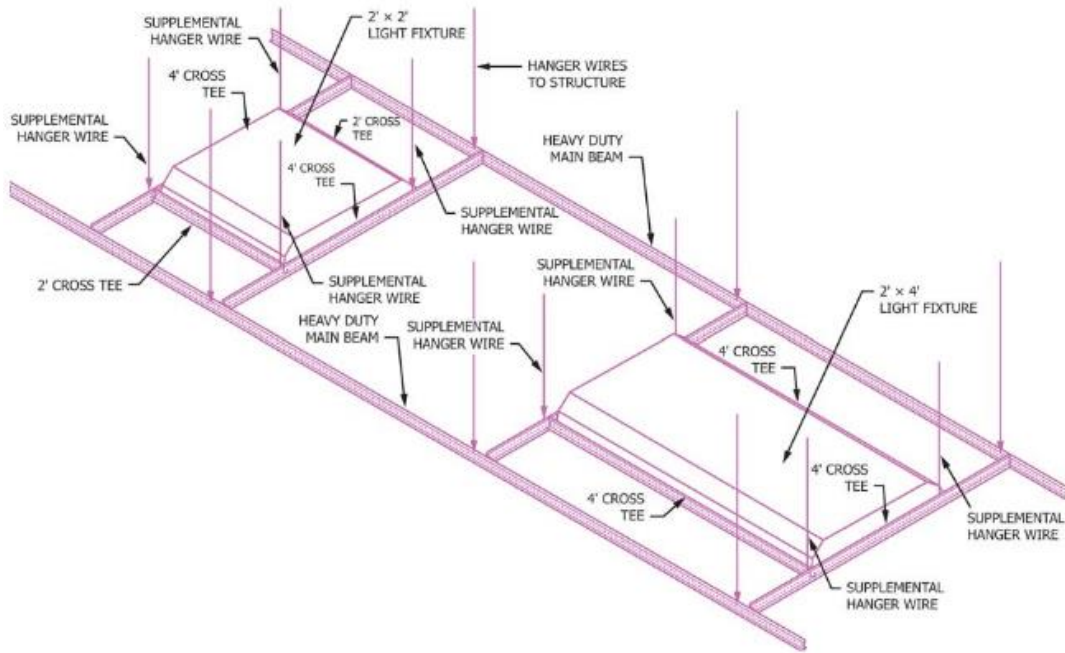
5.5 When the load carrying capability of cross tees supporting light fixtures and mechanical services is less than 16 plf, supplemental hanger wires shall be required. Supplemental hanger wires shall be installed as shown in Figures 1.1-1.3.



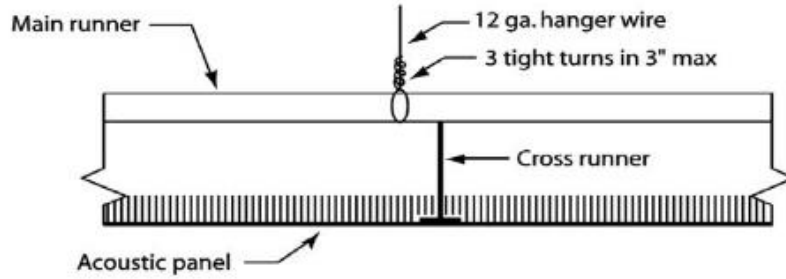
**Figure 1.1—Supplemental Hanger Wires**  
(For Illustration Purpose Only, Courtesy of ASTM E580)



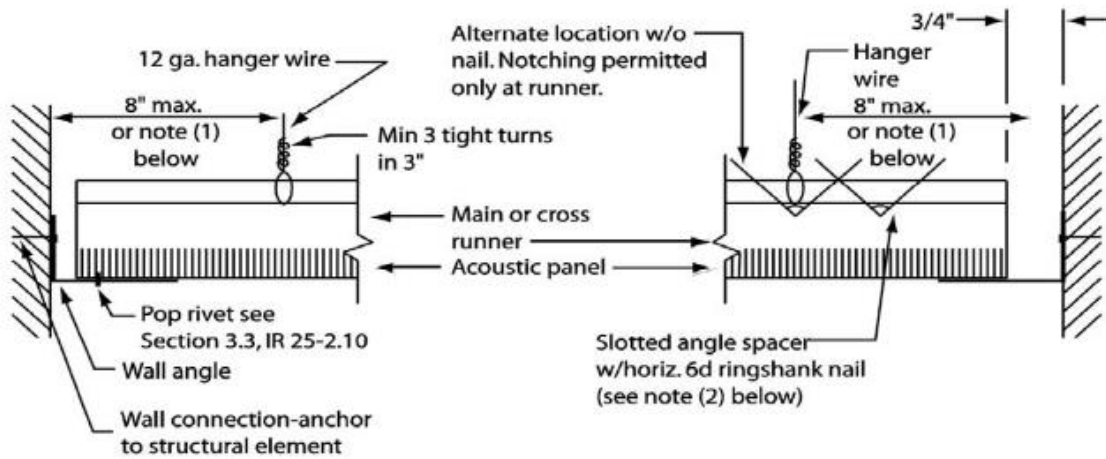
**Figure 1.2—Supplemental Hanger Wires**  
(For Illustration Purpose Only, Courtesy of ASTM E580)



**Figure 1.3—Supplemental Hanger Wires**  
 (For Illustration Purpose Only, Courtesy of ASTM E580)



**(A) Typical hang wire grid**



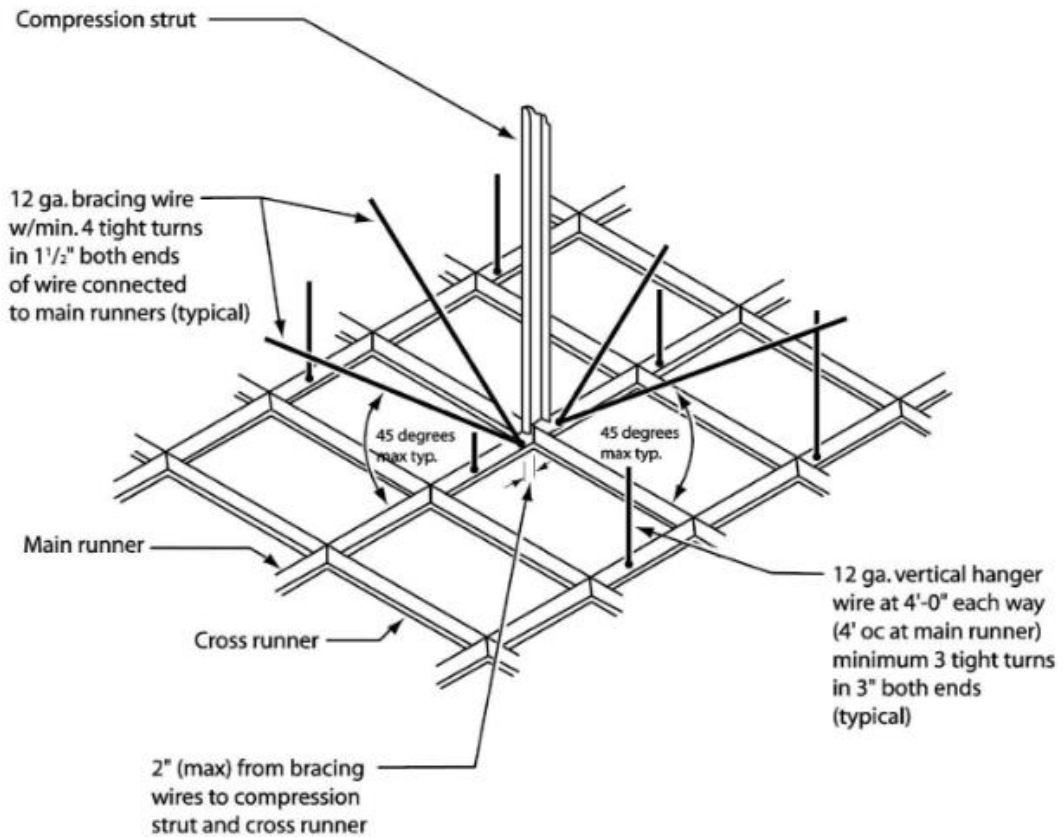
**(B) Perimeter details - typical**

- Notes:
- (1) 1/4 of the length of the end runner whichever is less.
  - (2) Nails at the end of horizontal struts are to be placed with nail head toward centerline of span of strut.
  - (3) Hanger wire not required for cross runners less than 8" long between main runner and wall.

**Figure 2—Suspended Ceiling Hanger System**  
(For Illustration Purpose Only, Courtesy of DSA IR 25-2.13)

**Compression Struts:**

Compression struts shall not replace hanger wires. The sizes of compression struts must be shown on construction documents by the engineer or architect. Attach compression struts to main runners within 2" of cross runner. Details of attachment at both ends must be designed and shown on construction documents by the engineer or architect. The attachment at the top shall be capable of supporting four times the weight of the strut.



**Figure 3—Suspended Ceiling Bracing Assembly**  
(For Illustration Purpose Only, Courtesy of DSA IR 25-2.13)