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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.



Course Description

In January 2019, the International Code Council (ICC) approved a set of proposals to allow tall wood buildings as part of the 2021. International Building Code (IBC). Based on these proposals, the 2021. IBC will include three new construction types—Type IV-A, IV-B and IV-C—allowing the use of mass timber or noncombustible materials. These new types are based on the previous Heavy Timber construction type (remaned Type IV-HT) but with additional fireresistance ratings and levels of required noncombustible protection. This presentation will take a detailed look at the new code provisions and methods of addressing the new requirements. Topics will include tall-wood specific high rise and sprinkler requirements, methods of demonstrating fire-resistance ratings, fire design for penetrations, connections and abutting panels, allowances for exposed timber, exterior walls, concealed spaces and more.

Learning Objectives

- Explore the three new tall wood construction types and discuss related code provisions such as allowable heights and fire-resistance ratings.
- Discuss code-compliant options for exposing mass timber, where up to 2hour fire-resistance ratings are required, and demonstrate design methodologies for achieving these ratings.
- Review code requirements unique to tall wood buildings, focusing on items such as sprinklers, shaft construction and concealed spaces.
- Highlight design options for addressing topics such as fire stops at penetrations through mass timber assemblies and exterior walls fireresistance in tall timber structures.

NEW CONSTRUCTION TYPES IN 2021 ISC

Type Fe'A - Mastrum 18 staties, with option wallboard on all mass timber

Type IV-8 - Maximum 12 startes, limited area of explosed mass timber ands and ceilings alreaded.

Type IV-C - Maximum Distortes, all exposed main timber designed for a 2hour five resistance.



Credit: American Wood Counc



Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Tall Wood Building Size Limits

		Co	nstruction T	ype (All <u>Spri</u>	nklered Valu	ies)	
	I-A	I-B	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT	III-A
Occupancies	Alle	wable Build	ing Height al	bove Grade I	Plane, Feet (I	BC Table 50	4.3)
A, B, R	Unlimited	180	270	<u>180</u>	85	85	85
	Al	lowable Nun	nber of Stori	es above Gra	de Plane (IB	C Table 505.	.4)
A-2, A-3, A- 4	Unlimited	12	18	12	6	4	4
В	Unlimited	12	18	12	<u>9</u>	6	6
R-2	Unlimited	12	18	12	8	5	5
		Allowable	Area Factor (At) for SM,	Feet ² (IBC 1	Table 506.2)	
A-2, A-3, A- 4	Unlimited	Unlimited	135,000	<u>90,000</u>	56,250	45,000	42,000
В	Unlimited	Unlimited	324,000	216,000	135,000	108,000	85,500
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	184,500	123,000	76,875	61,500	72,000

Tall Wood Building Size Limits

		Constr	uction Type (<u>U</u>	Insprinklered	Values)						
	I-A	I-B	<u>IV-A</u>	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT					
Occupancies	Allows	ble Building I	leight above G	Frade Plane, F	eet (IBC Table	504.3)					
A, B, R	Unlimited	160	65	65	65	65					
	Allov	Allowable Number of Stories above Grade Plane (IBC Table 505.4)									
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	11	3	3	3	3					
В	Unlimited	11	5	5	5	5					
R-2	Unlimited	11	4	4	4	4					
	А	llowable Area	Factor (At) fo	r SM, Feet ² (I	BC Table 506.	2)					
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	Unlimited	45,000	30,000	18,750	15,000					
В	Unlimited	Unlimited	108,000	72,000	45,000	36,000					
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	61,500	41,000	25,625	20,500					

Even so, Sprinklers may be required by 903.2 (all occupancies) and definitely for residential (420.4)

Tall Wood Building Size Limits

		Constr	uction Type (<u>I</u>	Insprinklered	Values)	
	I-A	I-B	<u>IV-A</u>	<u>IV-B</u>	<u>IV-C</u>	IV-HT
Occupancies	Allows	able Building I	leight above C	Grade Plane, F	eet (IBC Table	504.3)
A, B, R	Unlimited	160	65	65	65	65
	Allo	n almo	ost all	cases,	e (IBC Table 5	505.4)
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited		م الأليب	3	3	3
	uspri	nklers	will be	requi	reas	5
R-2	Unlimited	11	4	4	4	4
	А	llowable Area	Factor (At) fo	r SM, Feet ² (I	BC Table 506.	2)
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	Unlimited	45,000	30,000	18,750	15,000
В	Unlimited	Unlimited	108,000	72,000	45,000	36,000
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	61,500	41,000	25,625	20,500

Non-Tall Opportunities – Large Area

		Co	nstruction T	ype (All <u>Spr</u> i	inklered Valu	ies)	
	I-A	I-B	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT	III-A
Occupancies	Alle	wable Build	ing Height a	bove Grade I	Plane, Feet (I	BC Table 50	4.3)
A, B, R	Unlimited	180	270	180	85	85	85
	Al	lowable Nun	nber of Stori	es above Gra	ade Plane (IB	C Table 505.	4)
A-2, A-3, A- 4	Unlimited	12	18	12	<u>6</u>	4	4
В	Unlimited	12	18	12	9	6	6
R-2	Unlimited	12	18	12	8	5	5
		Allowable A	Area Factor (At) for SM,	Feet ² (IBC I	able 506.2)	
A-2, A-3, A- 4	Unlimited	Unlimited	135,000	90,000	<u>56,250</u>	45,000	42,000
В	Unlimited	Unlimited	324,000	216,000	135,000	108,000	85,500
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	184,500	123,000	76,875	61,500	72,000



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Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Type IV-A Height and Area Limits

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	18	270 ft	135,000 SF	405,000 SF
В	18	270 ft	324,000 SF	972,000 SF
М	12	270 ft	184,500 SF	553,500 SF
R-2	18	270 ft	184,500 SF	553,500 SF
Areas exclude pot	ential frontage incr	ease		

In most cases, Type IV-A height & story allowances = 1.5 * Type I-B height & story allowances

Type IV-A area = 3 * Type IV-HT area



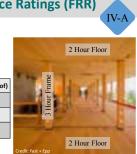
PHER N.A Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Type IV-A Protection vs. Exposed



100% NC protection on all surfaces of **Mass Timber**





Type IV-A Fire	Resistan	ce Rating	
(k) 🟥			IV-A
	FRR	Min. NC Protection	1
Primary Frame FRR	3 HR (2 HR at Roof)	120 min (80 min at Roof)	L BROOK
Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR	3 HR	120 min	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR	80 min	and and the second
Roof Construction FRR	1.5 HR	80 min	- 1- 1- 1
½" Type X Gypsum = 25 min	5/8" Type X G	ypsum = 40 min	Credit: Urban One

Noncombustible Protection (NC)

		x = 7
TAB PROTECTION REQUIRED FROM	LE 722.7.1(a) NONCOMBUST BLE COVER	ING MATERIAL
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Noncombustible Protection (NC)



The definition of "Noncombustible Protection (For Mass Timber)" is created to address the passive fire protection of mass timber.

Mass timber is permitted to have its own fireresistance rating (e.g., Mass Timber only) or have a fire resistance rating based on the fire resistance through a combination of the mass timber fireresistance plus protection by non-combustible materials as defined in Section 703.5 (e.g., additional materials that delay the combustion of mass timber, such as gypsum board).



MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)



IBC 722.7 The fire resistance rating of the mass timber elements shall consist of the fire resistance of the unprotected element (MT) added to the protection time of the noncombustible (NC) protection.



FRR

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)



However, FRR Doesn't always need to be from a combination of MT + NC. In some cases, just NC can be used, in other cases, just MT can be used:



IBC 602.4 Mass timber elements shall meet the fire resistance rating requirements of this section based on either the fire resistance rating of the noncombustible protection, the mass timber, or a combination of both.



MT Type IV Minimum Sizes

In addition to meeting FRR, all MT elements must also meet minimum sizes

These minimum sizes have been in place for old type IV (current type IV-HT) construction and the same minimums sizes also apply to MT used in new types IV-A, IV-B and IV-C

Contained in IBC 2304.11



Type IV Minimum Sizes - Framing

Fr	aming	Solid Sawn (nominal)	Glulam (actual)	SCL (actual)
Floor	Columns	8 x 8	6 ³ / ₄ x 8¼	7 x 7½
Ъ	Beams	6 x 10	5 x 10½	5¼ x 9½
٩	Columns	6 x 8	5 x 8¼	5¼ x 7½
Roof	Beams*	4 x 6	3 X 6 ⁷ / ₈	3½ X 5½

Minimum Width by Depth in Inches See IBC 2018 2304.11 or IBC 2015 602.4 for Details

*3" nominal width allowed where sprinklered



Type IV Minimum Sizes – Floor/Roof Panels

Floor Panels/Decking:

- 4" thick CLT (actual thickness)
- 4" NLT/DLT/GLT (nominal thickness)
- 3" thick (nominal) decking covered with: 1" decking or 15/32" WSP or 1/2" particleboard

Roof Panels/Decking:

- 3" thick CLT (nominal thickness)
- 3" NLT/DLT/GLT (nominal thickness)
- 2" decking (nominal thickness)
- 1-1/8" WSP



MT Type IV Minimum Sizes – Walls

Exterior Walls for Type IV-A B C CLT or Non-combustible

Exterior Walls for Type IV-HT

CLT or FRTW or Non-combustible

- IBC 2018 6" Thick Wall (FTW or CLT)
- IBC 2021 4" Thick CLT



MT Type IV Minimum Sizes – Walls

MT Interior Walls in all Type IV:

Laminated construction 4" thick Solid wood construction min. 2 layers of 1" matched boards

Other Interior Walls in Type IV A,B,C Non-combustible (0 hr for nonbearing)

- Other Interior Walls in Type IV HT Non-combustible (1 hr min)
- Wood stud wall (1 hr min)

Verify other code requirements for FRR (eg. interior bearing wall; occupancy separation)



Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

FRR Examples:

Primary Structural Frame (Beam, Column, Bearing Wall): <mark>3 HR Required</mark>

NC protection = at least 120 min

 Use 3 layers of 5/8" type X Gypsum = 120 min (2 HR) Mass Timber FRR req'd = 3 HR – 2 HR = 1 HR



Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

FRR Examples:

Floor Panels: 2 HR Required

NC Protection = at least 80 min

- Use 2 layers of 5/8" type X Gypsum = 80 min (1.33 HR), plus:
 - Mass Timber FRR req'd = 2 HR 1.33 HR = 0.67 HR, <u>or</u>
 (2.10)
- Use 3 layers of 5/8" Type X Gypsum = 120 min (2 HR) and no FRR from MT req'd



Type IV-A Protection



Floor Surface Protection
Roof Construction Protection

Ext Wall Protection

Min. 2 layers 5/8" type X gyp on inside face Min. 1 layer 5/8" type X gyp on outside face Min. 2 layers 5/8" type X gyp on inside face (non-brng) Min. 3 layers 5/8" type X gyp on inside face (brng)

Min. 1 inch of NC protection



Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR) FRR & NC Floor Panel Example: 2 HR Min. 1" NC Mass Timber Floor Panel 40 minutes 2 layers 5/8" type

40 minutes + 2 layers 5/8" type - OR 3 layers 5/ of MT FRR + X gypsum X gypsum

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

How do you determine FRR of MT?

2 Options:

- 1. Calculations in Accordance with IBC 722 → NDS Chapter 16
- 2. Tests in Accordance with ASTM E119



MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

- MT FRR Calculations Method:
- IBC 703.3 allows several methods of determining FRR. One is calculations per 722.
- 722.1 refers to NDS Chpt 16 for exposed wood FRR

NUM Methods for determining fire reststance. The applitution of any of the methods found in this soution shall be about an the line expansion and accurate proper eventure provided in ADM 2119 or UL 2016. The magnitud fire receiver of a building circumst, component in according shall be presented to be could linked by any of the full series and south of the date.

3. Calculations in accordance with factors 722.

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MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)



NDS Chapter 16 includes calculation of fire resistance of NLT, CLT, Glulam, Solid Sawn and SCL wood products

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states :	14	44	24	1.4	2.4	14	34	24	34
1.00	-	4.4	44	1.4	44	1.6	14	14.1	1.4

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

Nominal char rate of 1.5"/HR is recognized in NDS. Effective char depth calculated to account for duration, structural reduction in heat-affected zone



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MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

Structural capacity check performed on remaining section, with stress increases



Credit: Forest Products Laboratory

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MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

Tested Assemblies Method:

 Many successful Mass Timber ASTM E119 fire tests have been completed by industry & manufacturers



MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)



Mass Timber Fire Design Resource

- Code compliance options for demonstrating FRR
- Updated as new tests are completed
- Free download at woodworks.org

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

Inventory of Fire Tested MT Assemblies

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Materials Permitted

602.4 Type IV. Type IV construction is that type of construction in which the building elements are meas limber or noncombustible metalials and have fire resistance, ratings in accordance with Table 601. Mass timber elements shall meet the fire resistance rating requirements of this section based on either the fire resistance rating of the noncombustible protection, the mass timber, or a combination of both and shall be determined in accordance with Section 703.2 or 703.3. The minimum dimensions and permitted materials for building elements shall comply with the provisions of this section and Section 2304.11. Mass timber

Exterior load bearing walls and nonload bearing walls shall be mass timber construction, or shall be of noncombustible construction.

Exception: Type IV-HT Construction in accordance with Section 602.4.4.

The interior building elements, including nonload bearing walls and partitions, shall be of mass timber construction or of noncombustible construction.

Exception: Type IV-HT Construction in accordance with Section 602.4.4...



	IV-B		
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	and and	9	
8	12		

Type IV-B	Height and	d Area Limits
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	Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
1	A-2	12	180 ft	90,000 SF	270,000 SF
-	В	12	180 ft	216,000 SF	648,000 SF
	М	8	180 ft	123,000 SF	369,000 SF
5	R-2	12	180 ft	123,000 SF	369,000 SF

In most cases, Type IV-B height & story allowances = Type I-B height & story allowances

Areas exclude potential frontage increas

2 HR

2 HR

1 HR

CONCINE. Credit: Susan Jones, atelieriones





~20% of Ceiling or ~40% of Wall can be exposed

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones



Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR Floor Construction FRR

Roof Construction FRR



Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR) IV-B *Applicable to most



Primary Frame FRR Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR Floor Construction FRR

locations. Limited exposed MT permitted Min. NC FRR Protection 2 HR (1 HR at 80 min* (40 Roof) nin* at Roof) 2 HR 80 min* 2 HR 80 min* 1 HR 40 min*







Floor Surface Protection

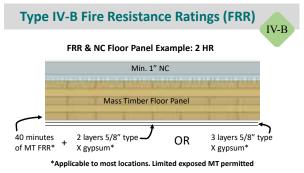
Roof Construction Protection Ext Wall Protection

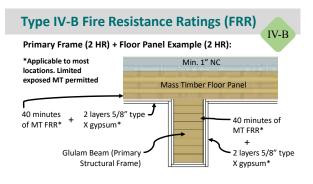


*Applicable to most locations

Limited exposed MT permitted

Type IV-B Protection





Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed IV-B IV-B Limited Exposed MT allowed in Type IV-B for: Mixed unprotected areas, exposing both ceilings • MT beams and columns which are not and walls: integral part of walls or ceilings, no area • In each dwelling unit or fire area, max. limitation applies unprotected area = MT ceilings and beams up to 20% of floor $(\mathrm{U_{tc}/U_{ac}}) + (\mathrm{U_{tw}/U_{aw}}) \leq 1.0$ area in dwelling unit or fire area, or U_{tc} = Total unprotected MT ceiling areas MT walls and columns up to 40% of floor area • U_{ac} = Allowable unprotected MT ceiling areas in dwelling unit or fire area, or

Combination of ceilings/beams and ٠ walls/columns, calculated as follows:



Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

- U_{tw} = Total unprotected MT wall areas
- U_{aw} = Allowable unprotected MT wall areas



IV-B

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

Design Example: Mixing unprotected MT walls & ceilings



800 SF dwelling unit

- U_{ac} = (800 SF)*(0.20) = 160 SF
- U_{aw} = (800 SF)*(0.40) = 320 SF
 Could expose 160 SF of MT ceiling, <u>OR</u> 320 SF of MT Wall, <u>OR</u>

IV-B

 If desire to expose 100 SF of MT ceiling in Living Room, determine max. area of MT walls that can be exposed

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

Design Example: Mixing unprotected MT walls & ceilings



$$\begin{split} (U_{tc}/U_{ac}) + (U_{tw}/U_{aw}) &\leq 1.0 \\ (100/160) + (U_{tw}/320) &\leq 1.0 \\ U_{tw} &= 120 \; \text{SF} \end{split}$$

 Can expose 120 SF of MT walls in dwelling unit in combination with exposing 100 SF of MT ceiling

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

Horizontal separation of unprotected areas:

 Unprotected portions of mass timber walls and ceilings shall be not less than 15 feet from unprotected portions of other walls and ceilings, measured horizontally along the ceiling and from other unprotected portions of walls measured horizontally along the floor.





Type IV-C Height and Area Limits IV-C Building Occupancy # of Height Area per Story Area A-2 85 ft 56,250 SF 168,750 SF R 9 85 ft 135.000 SF 405.000 SF м 76,875 SF 230,625 SF 85 ft 6 85 ft 76,875 SF 230,625 SF R-2 8 otential frontage In most cases, Type IV-C height allowances = Type IV-HT height allowances, but add'l THENC stories permitted due to enhanced FRR

Type IV-C area = 1.25 * Type IV-HT area

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

lding a ;750 SF ;000 SF ;625 SF ;625 SF

LECTRON FOR

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Type IV-C Protection vs. Exposed

All Mass Timber surfaces may be exposed Exceptions: Shafts, concealed spaces, outside face of exterior walls

Type IV-C Fire	Resistance Ratings	(FRR)
أأ ال	2 Hour Fram	2 Harr Floor
Primary Frame FRR	2 HR (1 HR at Roof)	The Party of the P
Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR	2 HR	the second
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR	
Roof Construction FRR	1 HR C	2 Hour Floor
Same FRR as IV-B, but all I	VIT in IV-C may be	2 Hour Floor



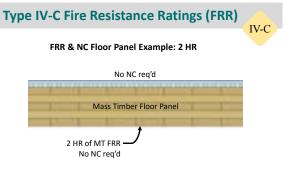
Type IV-C Protection

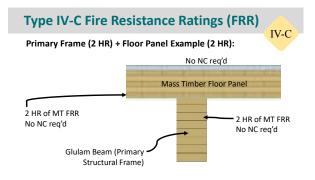
IV-C

None req'd

None req'd









Required Fire Resistance Rating in Hours (per Table 601 only)

Noncombustible Protection (NC) Recap Noncombustible Protection Required IV-B IV-C IV-HI Credit: PATH Architecture Photo: Blaine Brownell

Interior Wall Construction Recap

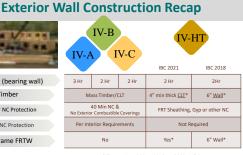


Fire Rating (bearing wall) Construction – MT NC Protection mbustible non-bearing wall Wood Stud Wall

IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT		
3 Hr	2 Hr	2 Hr	1 Hr or HT*		
	minated construction min.				
Per Interior Requirements No					
0 Hr 1 Hr					
	No		1 Hr		

*IBC 2021 requires at least 1 Hr FRR for HT walls supporting 2 levels

IV-A Fire Rating (bearing wall) 3 Hr Mass Timber Exterior NC Protection Interior NC Protection Light Frame FRTW



*Changes in IBC 2015, 2018, and 2021 editions

Concealed Spaces in Type IV

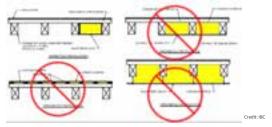
What if I have a dropped ceiling? Can I have a dropped ceiling?

Impact on FRR, NC placement, sprinkler requirements

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Concealed Spaces in Type IV

Previous Type IV (now IV-HT) provisions prohibited concealed spaces



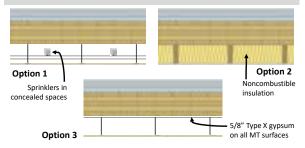
Concealed Spaces in Type IV

Type IV-HT (IBC 2021) permits concealed spaces where one of the following conditions exists:

- 1. The building is sprinklered throughout with an NFPA 13 Sprinkler and automatic sprinklers are provided in the concealed space.
- 2. The concealed space is completely filled with noncombustible insulation.
- 3. Surfaces within the concealed space are fully sheathed with not less than 5/8" Type X gypsum.

Concealed spaces within interior walls and partitions with a one hour or greater fire resistance rating complying Section 2304.11.2.2 do not require additional protection.

Concealed Spaces in Type IV-HT



Concealed Spaces in Type IV-A, IV-B, IV-C

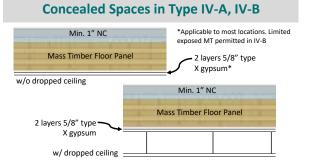
New IV-HT concealed space provisions do not apply to IV-A, IV-B or IV-C

But, can still have concealed spaces in IV-A, IV-B, IV-C:

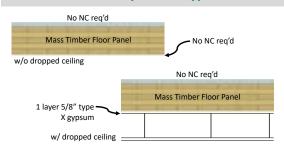
• IV-A and IV-B: Combustible construction forming concealed spaces

protected with NC of 80 minutes (2 layers of 5/8" Type X Gypsum) • <u>IV-C:</u> Combustible construction forming concealed spaces protected with NC of 40 minutes (1 layer of 5/8" Type X Gypsum)





Concealed Spaces in Type IV-C



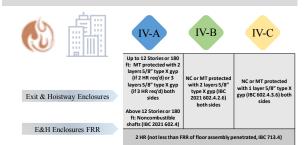
Tall Wood Shaft Enclosures

- When can shaft enclosures be MT?
- What FRR requirements exist?
- If shaft enclosure is MT, is NC req'd?



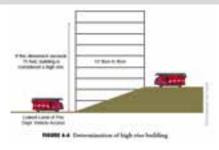


Tall Wood Shaft Enclosures





Mid-Rise vs. High-Rise



Sprinklers in High Rises Two Water Mains Required if: Building Height Exceeds 420 ft, or 	
 Type IV-A and IV-B buildings that exceed 120 ft in height 	WIT
e. e. e. e.	Photo: Michael Grien Architectur



CLT Fire Performance – Char Fall Off

CLT char fall off or heat induced delamination occurs when laminations (or pieces thereof) fall off the underside of a CLT panel under extended fire conditions.



CLT Fire Performance – Fire Re-Growth

In tall buildings, preventing fire re-growth is key. Fire re-growth is a phenomenon in which the heat-release rate of a fire intensifies following a decay phase. Fire re-growth can be initiated when delamination occurs, as this exposes un-charred wood surfaces, thereby resulting in an influx of fuel available for consumption by the fire.





CLT Fire Performance – Char Fall Off

Facts about CLT char fall off:

- Only an item to consider in tall buildings. Important to avoid in high-rise construction where required performance is containment of fire within compartment of origin with no sprinkler or fire service suppression
- Not applicable when discussing mid-rise mass timber (or any building under types II, III, IV-HT or V)
- Largely a function of adhesive

not just tall wood)

performance under high temps
Has been addressed in PRG 320-18 (required for all CLT under 2021 IBC,



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CLT Fire Performance – PRG 320

2021 IBC Section 602.4 added:

Cross-laminated timber shall be labeled as conforming to PRG 320 - 18 as referenced in Section 2303.1.4.







CLT Fire Performance – PRG 320

PRG 320 is manufacturing & performance standard for CLT.

standard for CLI. 2018 edition (referenced in 2021 IBC) added new elevated temperature adhesive performance requirements validated by fullscale and medium-scale qualification testing to ensure CLT does not exhibit fire re-growth

When designing tall wood – specify CLT per PRG 320-18 (req'd in IBC 2021 for all CLT)

AMNER B. PRACTICE FOR EVALUATING ELEVATED TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE OF ADMENTER USED IN CROSS-LAMINATED TIMEER (MANDATORY)



Connection Fire Protection

In Construction Types IV-A, IV-B & IV-C, building elements are required to be FRR as specified in IBC Tables 601 and 602. Connections between these building elements must be able to maintain FRR no less than that required of the connected members.



16.3 Wood Connections

Wood connections, including connectors, fastemen, and portions of wood members included in the connection design, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance sime. Protection shall be provided by wood, fee-rated gepsare board, other approved materials, or a combination thereof.

Connection Fire Protection

Many ways to demonstrate connection fire protection: calculations, prescriptive NC, test results, others as approved by AHJ



Connection Fire Protection

2017 Glulam Beam to Column Connection Fire Tests under standard ASTM E119 time-temperature exposure







Connection Fire Protection

Fire Test Results

-	(Been	Connertor	Applied Local	-
1	8.75" s.18" (222mm s.457mm)	1 x Ricco S VS 290x80	3,9058bv (17.4kN)	3he
1	18.75" x 24" (273mm x 610mm)	Staggered double Ricine S VS 200x80	16,6208s (73.9kN)	1.5hrs
3	10.75" x 24" (273mm x 610mm)	i x Megart 430	16.6208s (73.9kN)	1.5hrs

Connection Fire Protection



https://www.thinkwood.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/reThink-Wood Arup-SLB-Connection-Fire-Testing-Summary-web.pdf



Penetration Fire Protection

Although not a new code requirement or specific to tall wood, more testing & information is becoming available on firestopping of penetrations through MT assemblies



Penetration Fire Protection

Most firestopping systems include combination of fire safing (eg. noncombustible materials such as mineral wool insulation) plus fire caulk



Penetration Fire Protection



Penetration Fire Protection

Inventory of Fire Tested Penetrations in MT Assemblies

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Sealants at MT Panel Edges

703.9 Sealing of adjacent mass timber elements. In buildings of Type IVA, IVB, and IVC construction, sealant or adhesive shall be provided to resist the passage of air in the following locations:

- At abutting edges and intersections of mass timber building elements required to be fire resistance-rated
- At abutting intersections of mass timber building elements and building elements of other materials where both are required to be fire resistance-rated.

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Sealants at MT Panel Edges

Sealants shall meet the requirements of ASTM C920 (elastomeric joint sealants). Adhesives shall meet the requirements of ASTM D3498 (gap filling construction adhesives, i.e. not fire caulk).

Exception: Sealants or adhesives need not be provided where they are not a required component of a fire resistance- rated assembly.



Sealants at MT Panel Edges

Several MT fire tested assemblies have successfully been completed w/o adhesives/sealants at abutting panel edges

2021 IBC will require periodic special inspections of adhesive/sealant installation (when required to be installed)



Occupancy Separation

Protection of MT used for occupancy separation

Addition to IBC 508.4.4.1 requires:

Mass timber elements serving as fire barriers or horizontal assemblies to separate occupancies in Type IV-B or IV-C construction shall be separated from the interior of the building with a minimum of λ'' gypsum board or a noncombustible equivalent.



Incidental Use Separation

Protection of MT used for incidental use separation

New section 509.4.1.1 requires:

Where Table 509 specifies a fire- resistancerated separation, mass timber elements serving as fire barriers or a horizontal assembly in Type IV-B or IV-C construction shall be separated from the interior of the incidental use with a minimum of ½" gypsum board or a noncombustible equivalent.

Photo: MIT 1 John Klein

Fire Safety During Construction

New code provisions in International Fire Code (IFC) address construction fire safety of tall wood buildings

3308.4 Fire safety requirements for buildings of

Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction. Buildings of Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction designed to be greater than six stories above grade plane shall meet the following requirements during construction unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

- 1. Standpipes shall be provided in accordance with Section 3313.
- 2. A water supply for fire department operations, as approved by the fire chief.



Fire Safety During Construction

IFC 3313 Standpipe Requirements

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Credit: IFC

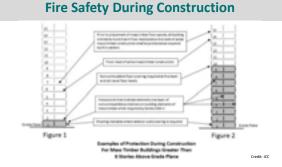
Fire Safety During Construction

IFC 3308.4 Cont'd

- 3. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane, at least one layer of noncombustible protection where required by Section 602.4 of the International Building Code shall be installed on all building elements more than 4 floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor levels.
- 4. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane required exterior wall coverings shall be installed on all floor levels more than 4 floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor level.

Exception: Shafts and vertical exit enclosures







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