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 (renamed Type IV-HT) but with additional fire-resistance 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.

Course Description

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

Learning Objectives
### Tall Wood Building Size Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Type (All Sprinklered Values)</th>
<th>I-A</th>
<th>I-B</th>
<th>II-A</th>
<th>III-A</th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-HT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupancies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Allowable Area Factor for SM, Feet^2 (IBC Table 506.2)</td>
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### Non-Tall Opportunities – Large Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Type (Unsprinklered Values)</th>
<th>I-A</th>
<th>I-B</th>
<th>II-A</th>
<th>III-A</th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-HT</th>
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**In almost all cases, sprinklers will be required**

### Tall Wood Building Size Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Type (All Sprinklered Values)</th>
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<th>I-B</th>
<th>II-A</th>
<th>III-A</th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-HT</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Unlimited</td>
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<td>Unlimited</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Type IV-A Height and Area Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th># of Stories</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Area per Story</th>
<th>Building Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>270 ft</td>
<td>135,000 SF</td>
<td>405,000 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>270 ft</td>
<td>324,000 SF</td>
<td>972,000 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>270 ft</td>
<td>184,500 SF</td>
<td>553,500 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>270 ft</td>
<td>184,500 SF</td>
<td>553,500 SF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Areas exclude potential frontage increase.**

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
Type IV-A Protection vs. Exposed

100% NC protection on all surfaces of Mass Timber

Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRR</th>
<th>Min. NC Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Frame FRR</td>
<td>3 HR (2 HR at Roof)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR</td>
<td>3 HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Construction FRR</td>
<td>2 HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Construction FRR</td>
<td>1.5 HR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 fire-resistance rating (e.g., Mass Timber only) or have a fire resistance rating based on the fire resistance through a combination of the mass timber fire-resistance 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.
**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

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**Type IV Minimum Sizes - Framing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Framing</th>
<th>Solid Sawn (nominal)</th>
<th>Glulam (actual)</th>
<th>SCL (actual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns</td>
<td>8 x 8</td>
<td>6½ x 8%</td>
<td>7 x 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beams</td>
<td>6 x 10</td>
<td>5 x 10%</td>
<td>5½ x 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns</td>
<td>6 x 8</td>
<td>5 x 8¾</td>
<td>5½ x 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beams*</td>
<td>4 x 6</td>
<td>3 x 6½/8</td>
<td>3½ x 5½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ½” 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 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):**
- **3 HR Required**
- 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

**Mass Timber FRR req’d = 3 HR – 2 HR = 1 HR**

Credit: Urban One

Credit: StructureCraft

**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, or
    - Use 3 layers of 5/8" Type X Gypsum = 120 min (2 HR) and no FRR from MT req’d

Credit: Urban One

**Type IV-A Protection**

- Min. 1 inch of NC protection
- Min. 2 layers 5/8" type X gypsum
  - 40 minutes of MT FRR

**IV-A**

**FRR & NC Floor Panel Example: 2 HR**

- Min. 1’’ NC
- Mass Timber Floor Panel
- 40 minutes of MT FRR + 2 layers 5/8’’ type X gypsum OR 3 layers 5/8’’ type X gypsum

**Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)**

- Glulam Beam (Primary Structural Frame)
- Min. 1’’ NC
- Mass Timber Floor Panel
- 60 minutes of MT FRR + 3 layers 5/8’’ type 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

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

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

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

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

Structural capacity check performed on remaining section, with stress increases

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

Contact WoodWorks for Inventory of Tests
**MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)**

Inventory of Fire Tested MT Assemblies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type IV-B Height and Area Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupancy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Areas exclude potential frontage increases

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

Type IV-B area = 2 * Type IV-HT area

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**Materials Permitted**

Inventory of Fire Tested MT Assemblies

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

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

Exception: Type IV-H1 Construction in accordance with Section 602.4.4.

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**Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)**

- Primary Frame FRR: 2 HR (1 HR at Roof)
- Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR: 2 HR
- Floor Construction FRR: 2 HR
- Roof Construction FRR: 1 HR

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**Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed**

NC protection on all surfaces of Mass Timber except limited exposed areas

~20% of Ceiling or ~40% of Wall can be exposed
Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRR</th>
<th>Min. NC Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 HR (1 HR at Roof)</td>
<td>80 min* (40 min* at Roof)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 HR</td>
<td>80 min*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HR</td>
<td>40 min*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Applicable to most locations. Limited exposed MT permitted

Type IV-B Protection

Floor Surface Protection

Roof Construction Protection

Ext Wall Protection

Min. 1 inch of NC protection

Min. 1 layer 5/8" Type X gypsum on inside face*

Min. 1 layer 5/8" Type X gypsum on outside face

Min. 2 layers 5/8" Type X gypsum on inside face*

*Applicable to most locations. Limited exposed MT permitted

Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

FRR & NC Floor Panel Example: 2 HR

- Min. 1" NC
- 40 minutes of MT FRR*
- 2 layers 5/8" type X gypsum*
- OR
- 3 layers 5/8" type X gypsum*

*Applicable to most locations. Limited exposed MT permitted

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

Limited Exposed MT allowed in Type IV-B for:

- MT beams and columns which are not integral part of walls or ceilings, no area limitation applies
- MT ceilings and beams up to 20% of floor area in dwelling unit or fire area, or
- MT walls and columns up to 40% of floor area in dwelling unit or fire area, or
- Combination of ceilings/beams and walls/columns, calculated as follows:

Mixed unprotected areas, exposing both ceilings and walls:

- In each dwelling unit or fire area, max. unprotected area = \( (U_c/U_a) + (U_w/U_m) \leq 1.0 \)
- \( U_c \) = Total unprotected MT ceiling areas
- \( U_n \) = Allowable unprotected MT ceiling areas
- \( U_w \) = Total unprotected MT wall areas
- \( U_m \) = Allowable unprotected MT wall areas
**Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed**

**Design Example: Mixing unprotected MT walls & ceilings**

- 800 SF dwelling unit
- \( U_\text{w} = (800 \text{ SF})*(0.20) = 160 \text{ SF} \)
- \( U_\text{aw} = (800 \text{ SF})*(0.40) = 320 \text{ SF} \)
- Could expose 160 SF of MT ceiling, OR 320 SF of MT Wall, OR
- If desire to expose 100 SF of MT ceiling in Living Room, determine max. area of MT walls that can be exposed

\[(U_{\text{w}}/U_\text{w}) + (U_{\text{aw}}/U_\text{aw}) \leq 1.0\]

\[(100/160) + (U_{\text{tw}}/320) \leq 1.0\]

\( U_{\text{tw}} = 120 \text{ SF} \)

- 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**

**Design Example: Mixing unprotected MT walls & ceilings**

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th># of Stories</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Area per Story</th>
<th>Building Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>85 ft</td>
<td>56,250 SF</td>
<td>168,750 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>85 ft</td>
<td>135,000 SF</td>
<td>405,000 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>85 ft</td>
<td>76,875 SF</td>
<td>230,625 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>85 ft</td>
<td>76,875 SF</td>
<td>230,625 SF</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Areas exclude potential frontage increase

In most cases, Type IV-C height allowances = Type IV-HT height allowances, but add l stories permitted due to enhanced FRR

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

**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)**

- Primary Frame FRR: 2 HR (1 HR at Roof)
- Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR
- Floor Construction FRR: 2 HR
- Roof Construction FRR: 1 HR

Same FRR as IV-B, but all MT in IV-C may be exposed.

**Type IV-C Protection**

- Floor Surface Protection: None req’d
- Roof Construction Protection: None req’d
- Ext Wall Protection: Min. 1 layer 5/8" type X gyp on outside face

**Type IV-C Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)**

- FRR & NC Floor Panel Example: 2 HR
  - No NC req’d
  - Mass Timber Floor Panel

- 2 HR of MT FRR
- No NC req’d

**Type IV-C Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)**

- Primary Frame (2 HR) + Floor Panel Example (2 HR):
  - No NC req’d
  - Mass Timber Floor Panel
  - 2 HR of MT FRR
  - No NC req’d
  - Glulam Beam (Primary Structural Frame)

**Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR) Recap**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-B</th>
<th>IV-C</th>
<th>IV-HT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame @ Roof</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>HT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext Walls</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 or HT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int Walls</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Noncombustible Protection (NC) Recap**

- Noncombustible Protection Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-B</th>
<th>IV-C</th>
<th>IV-HT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>LEVER Architecture</td>
<td>PATH Architecture</td>
<td>Photo: Blaine Brownell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interior Wall Construction Recap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Rating (bearing wall)</th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-B</th>
<th>IV-C</th>
<th>IV-HT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction – MT</td>
<td>3 hr</td>
<td>2 hr</td>
<td>2 hr</td>
<td>1 hr or HT*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncombustible non-bearing wall</td>
<td>0 hr</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Stud Wall</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Exterior Wall Construction Recap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Rating (bearing wall)</th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-B</th>
<th>IV-C</th>
<th>IV-HT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass Timber</td>
<td>3 hr</td>
<td>2 hr</td>
<td>2 hr</td>
<td>2 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior NC Protection</td>
<td>60 Min NC &amp; 6&quot; min thick CLT* 6&quot; Wood*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior NC Protection</td>
<td>No Required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Frame FRTW</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes*</td>
<td>6&quot; Wall*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

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-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)
- **IV-C**: 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

- No NC req’d
  - Mass Timber Floor Panel
  - 1 layer 5/8" type X gypsum
  - w/o dropped ceiling

Concealed Spaces in Type IV-B

- Min. 1” NC
  - Mass Timber Floor Panel
  - 2 layers 5/8” type X gypsum
  - w/o dropped ceiling
  - w/ dropped ceiling

Tall Wood Shaft Enclosures

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

**Exit & Hoistway Enclosures**

- IV-A
- IV-B
- IV-C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit &amp; Hoistway Enclosures</th>
<th>IV-A</th>
<th>IV-B</th>
<th>IV-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E&amp;H Enclosures FRR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tall Wood Shaft Enclosures**

- Up to 12 Stories or 100 ft: MT protected with 2 layers 5/8” type X gypsum (F3 HR req’d) or 3 layers 5/8” type X gypsum (F3 HR req’d/both sides)
- Above 12 Stories or 100 ft: Noncombustible shafts (IBC 2021 602.4)

**Does Tall Wood = High Rise?**

- 2 HR (not less than FRR of floor assembly penetrated, IBC 713.4)
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

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.

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 performance under high temps
- Has been addressed in PRG 320-18 (required for all CLT under 2021 IBC, not just tall wood)

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.

ADDRESSING CLT CHAR FALL OFF
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.

PRG 320 is the manufacturing & performance standard for CLT. The 2018 edition (referenced in 2021 IBC) added new elevated temperature adhesive performance requirements validated by full-scale 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).

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Beam</th>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Applied Load</th>
<th>FRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.75&quot; x 18&quot; (222mm x 457mm)</td>
<td>1 x Racor S VS</td>
<td>3,005lbs (17.4kN)</td>
<td>1hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.75&quot; x 24&quot; (273mm x 610mm)</td>
<td>Staggered double Racor S VS 200x300</td>
<td>16,620lbs (73.9kN)</td>
<td>1.5hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.75&quot; x 24&quot; (273mm x 610mm)</td>
<td>1 x Megant 430</td>
<td>16,620lbs (73.9kN)</td>
<td>1.5hrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full Report Available at:

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.

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

Contact WoodWorks for information.

Firestop systems tests on Mass Timber

Contact WoodWorks for information.
**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 IV C construction, sealant or adhesive shall be provided to resist the passage of air in the following locations:

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

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.

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**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 ½” 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-resistance-rated 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.

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

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

Fire Safety During Construction

QUESTIONS?