Hybrid Mass Timber + Steel
RISD Quad Residence Hall

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Disclaimer: This presentation was developed by a third party and is not funded by WoodWorks or the Softwood Lumber Board.

Course Description

The Quad, a new 6-story residence hall on the campus of the Rhode Island School of Design, is the first major student housing project in New England to be constructed using a hybrid cross-laminated timber and steel structural system. In this presentation, the structural engineer will provide an overview of the project—from the process used to evaluate options for the superstructure and reasons why mass timber was chosen, to the resulting code path, and aspects of the design, such as fire-resistance and differential movement, that are unique to this type of structure. The use of integrated project delivery will also be discussed, highlighting the collaboration required between design team, fabricators and on-site installation in order to achieve the project's goals.

Learning Objectives

- Discuss code-complaint options for using hybrid mass timber structures in projects such as student residence halls.
- Highlight the evaluation criteria and ultimate reasons for choosing the structural system for the RISD Quad, with an emphasis on code-compliance, speed of construction and beauty.
- Explore aspects of design such as fire-resistance ratings and acoustic separation unique to hybrid timber and steel structures.
- Demonstrate the coordination efforts required between design team, fabricators and on-site installation in order to achieve the project's goals.

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

RISD Quad New Residence Hall

Key Project Challenges

- Schedule and speed
- Aggressive institution wide sustainability goals
- Adjacent concrete flat plate dormitories
- Design goal to create artist loft experience
- Interest in mass timber

Glued Laminated Timber

Structural Composite Lumber

Panelized Wood Products

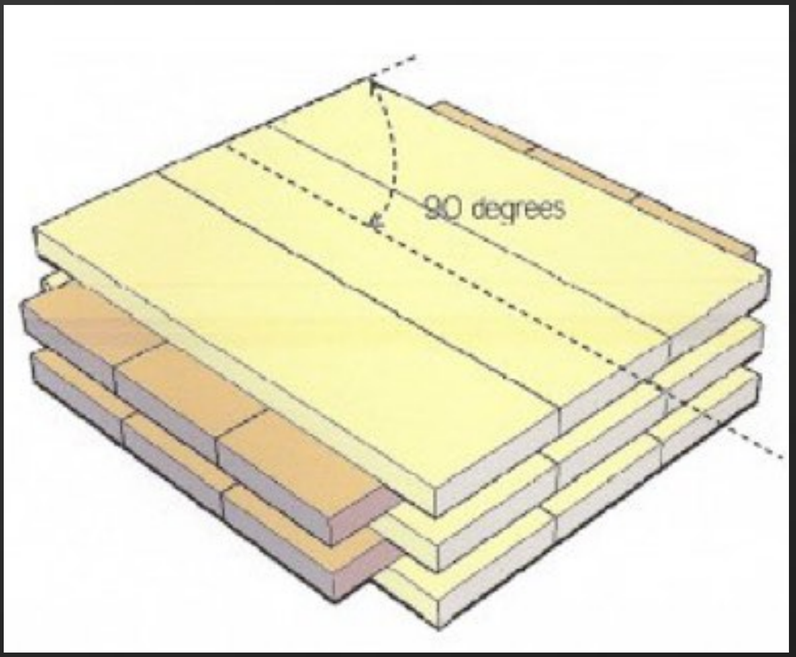
Cross Laminated Timber

Dowel Laminated Timber

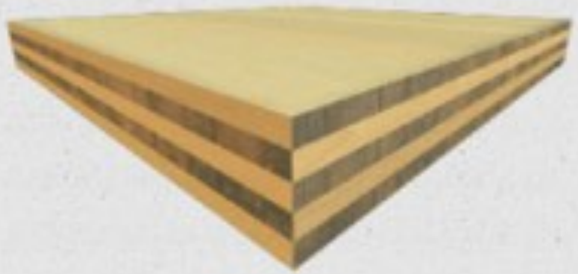
Solid Lumber

Cross Laminated Timber

- Made with sapling lumber
- Manufactured in up to 65’ lengths
- Two-way action possible
- Sequestered carbon

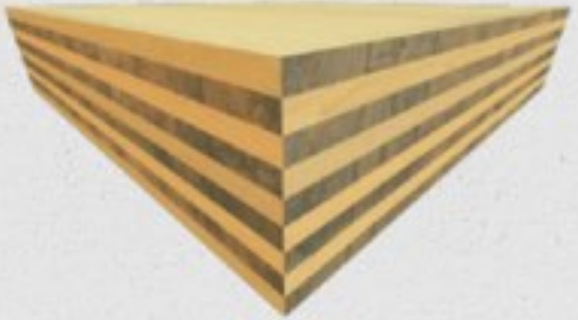


3 Ply ALT
4.125"
105mm



5 Ply ALT
6.875"
175mm

7 Ply ALT
9.625"
245mm



9 Ply ALT
12.375"
315mm

IBC2015 Construction Types

Can use Mass Timber in ALL types to some extent

A: Interior structure must be fire rated

B: Interior mostly unrated

Type 1		Type 3		Type 4	Type 5	
Noncombustible Construction		Noncombustible/ Combustible		Heavy Timber	Light Frame Wood	
A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
Unlimited	180’	85’	75’	85’	70’	60’

Most “Podium” apartments

ALL wood must be exposed

Minimum sizes only

Minimum Heavy Timber Sizes

Member Type	Floor Framing	Roof Framing
Column	8x8	6x6
Beam	6x10	6” minimum thickness
Floor Deck (solid or glu-lam)	4” nominal	2” nominal
Cross laminated timber	4” actual	3” nominal

TABLE 602.4
WOOD MEMBER SIZE EQUIVALENCIES

MINIMUM NOMINAL SOLID SAWN SIZE		MINIMUM GLUED-LAMINATED NET SIZE		MINIMUM STRUCTURAL COMPOSITE LUMBER NET SIZE	
Width, inch	Depth, inch	Width, inch	Depth, inch	Width, inch	Depth, inch
8	8	$6^{3}/_{4}$	$8^{1}/_{4}$	7	$7^{1}/_{2}$
6	10	5	$10^{1}/_{2}$	$5^{1}/_{4}$	$9^{1}/_{2}$
6	8	5	$8^{1}/_{4}$	$5^{1}/_{4}$	$7^{1}/_{2}$
6	6	5	6	$5^{1}/_{4}$	$5^{1}/_{2}$
4	6	3	$6^{7}/_{8}$	$3^{1}/_{2}$	$5^{1}/_{2}$

IBC2021 Approved New Construction Types

Note: Limits assume sprinklers used

	Type 1		Type 3		Type 4			
Occupancy	Noncombustible Construction		Noncombustible/ Combustible		Heavy Timber			
	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	HT
A,B,R	Unlimited	180’	85’	75’	270’	180’	85’	85’
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	12	4	4	18	12	6	4
B	Unlimited	12	6	4	18	12	9	6
R-2	Unlimited	12	5	5	18	12	8	5

Type 1A podium can be used to extend story limit

New Types

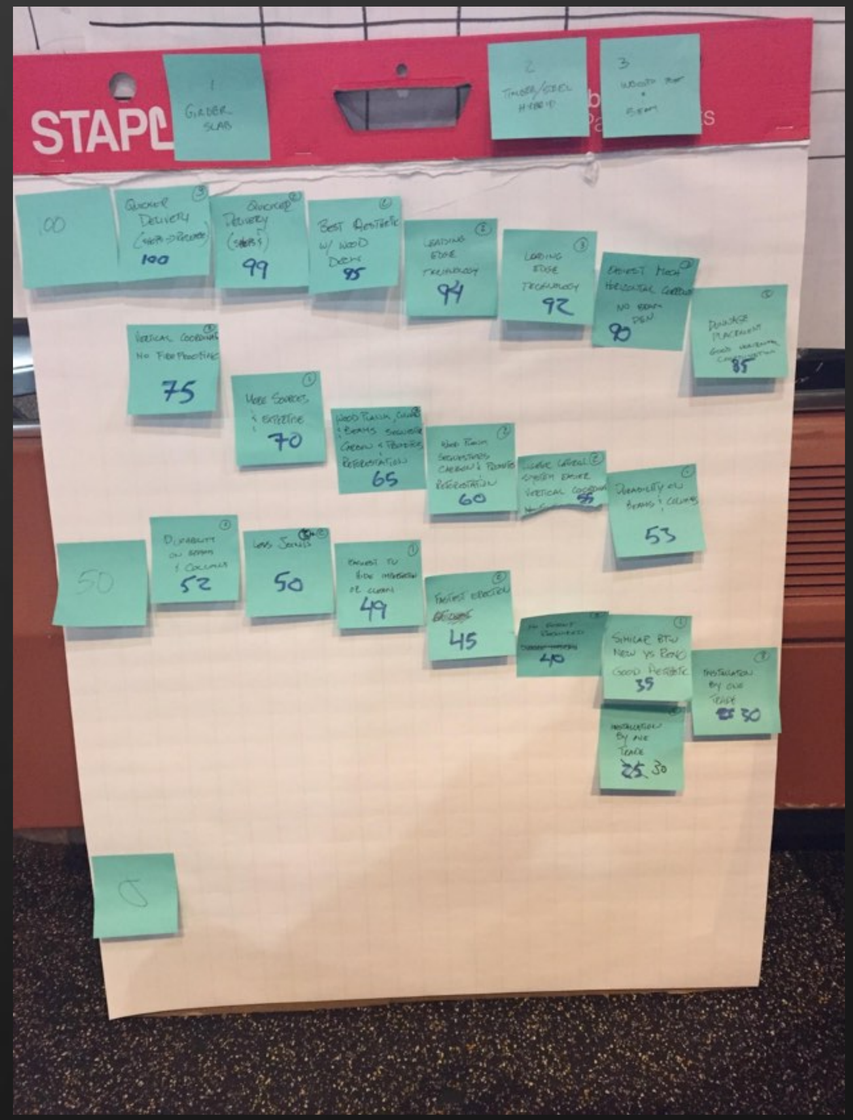
Choosing by Advantages

Options

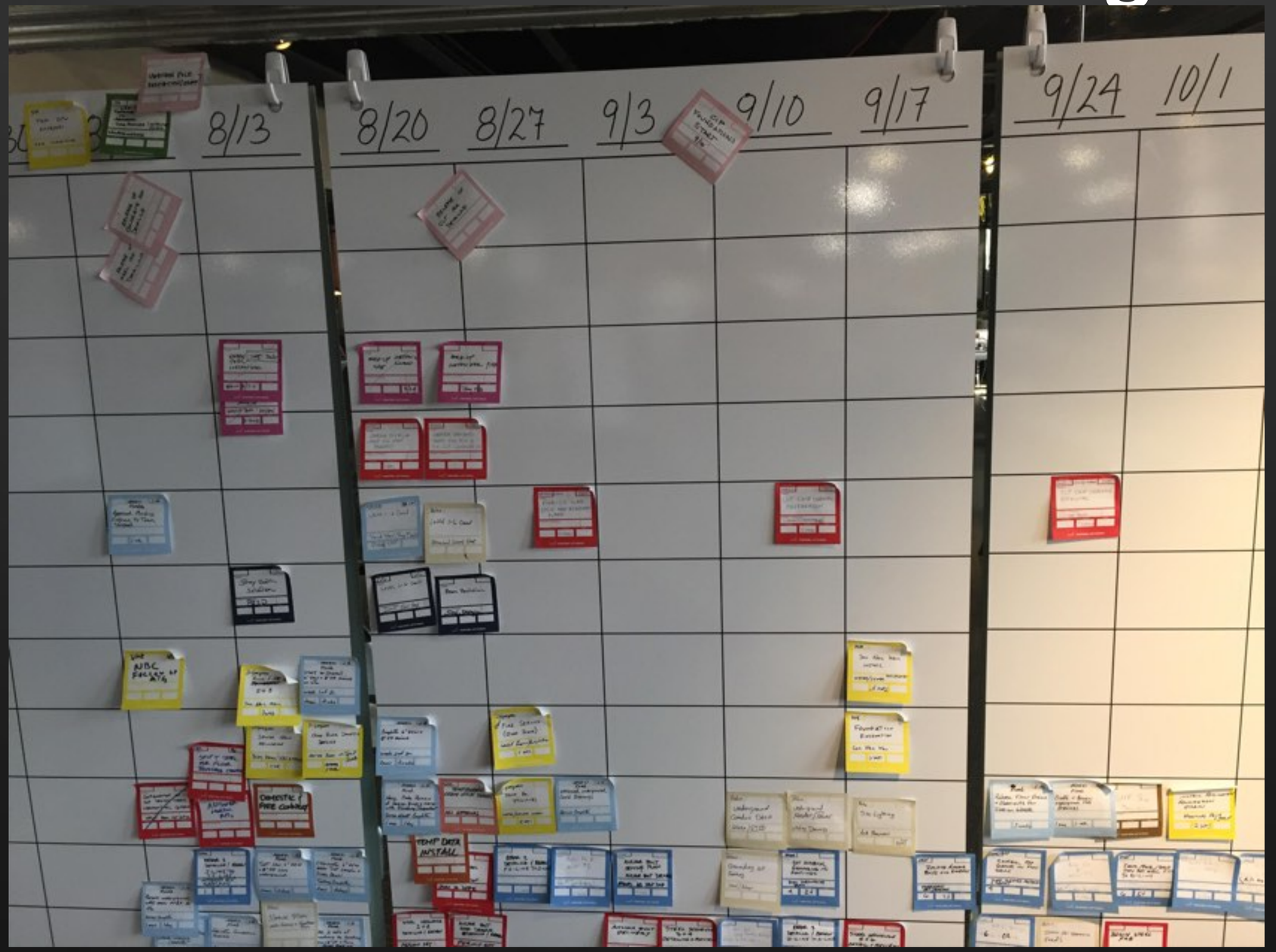
- Girder-slab (precast concrete with steel)
- All glued laminated timber frame and decking
- Steel-CLT hybrid

Key Factors

- Speed of construction
- Sustainability
- Aesthetic “look and feel”
- Cost
- Span and depth of members



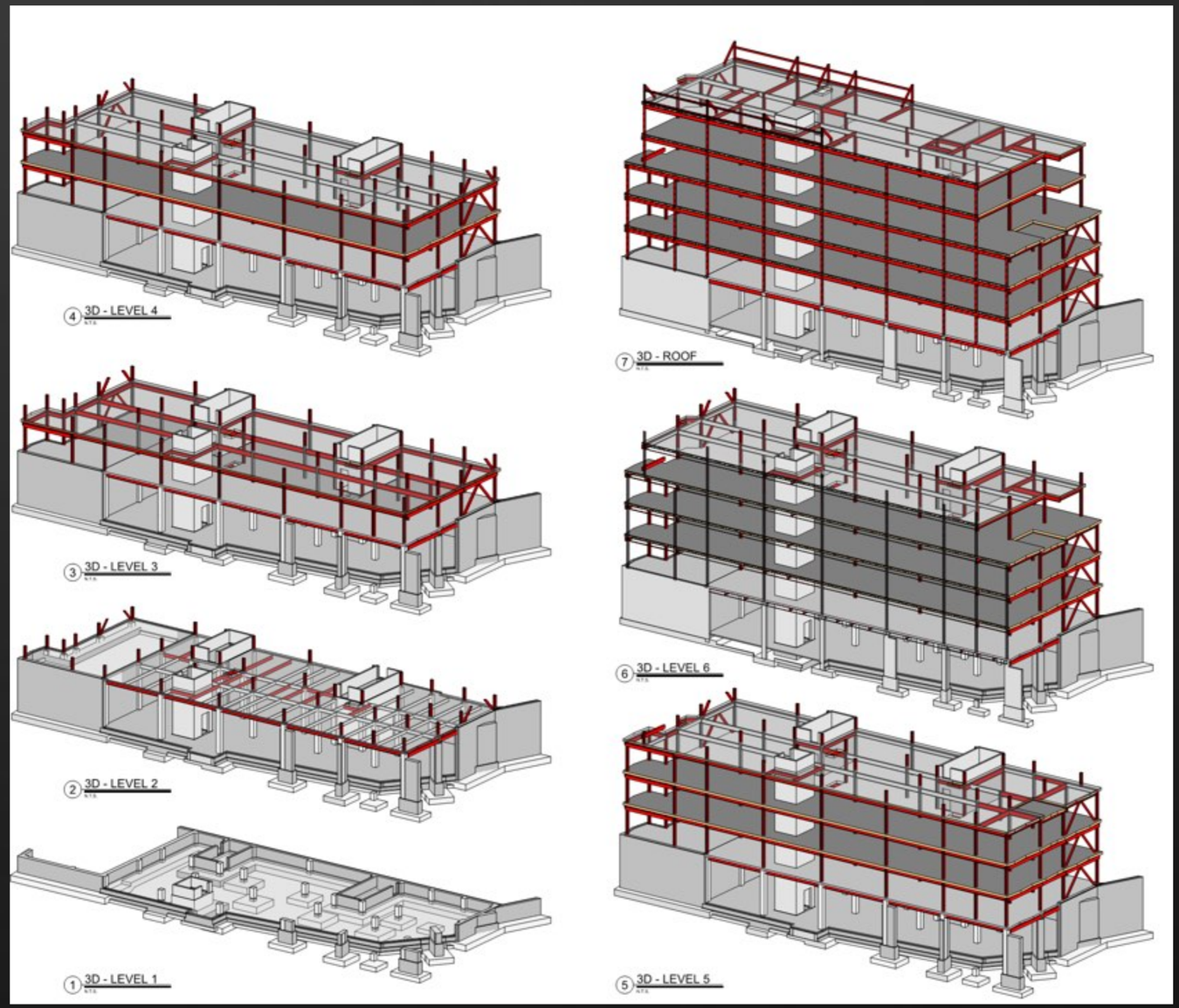
IPD – Pull Plan Scheduling



Overview: Hybrid CLT-Steel Construction

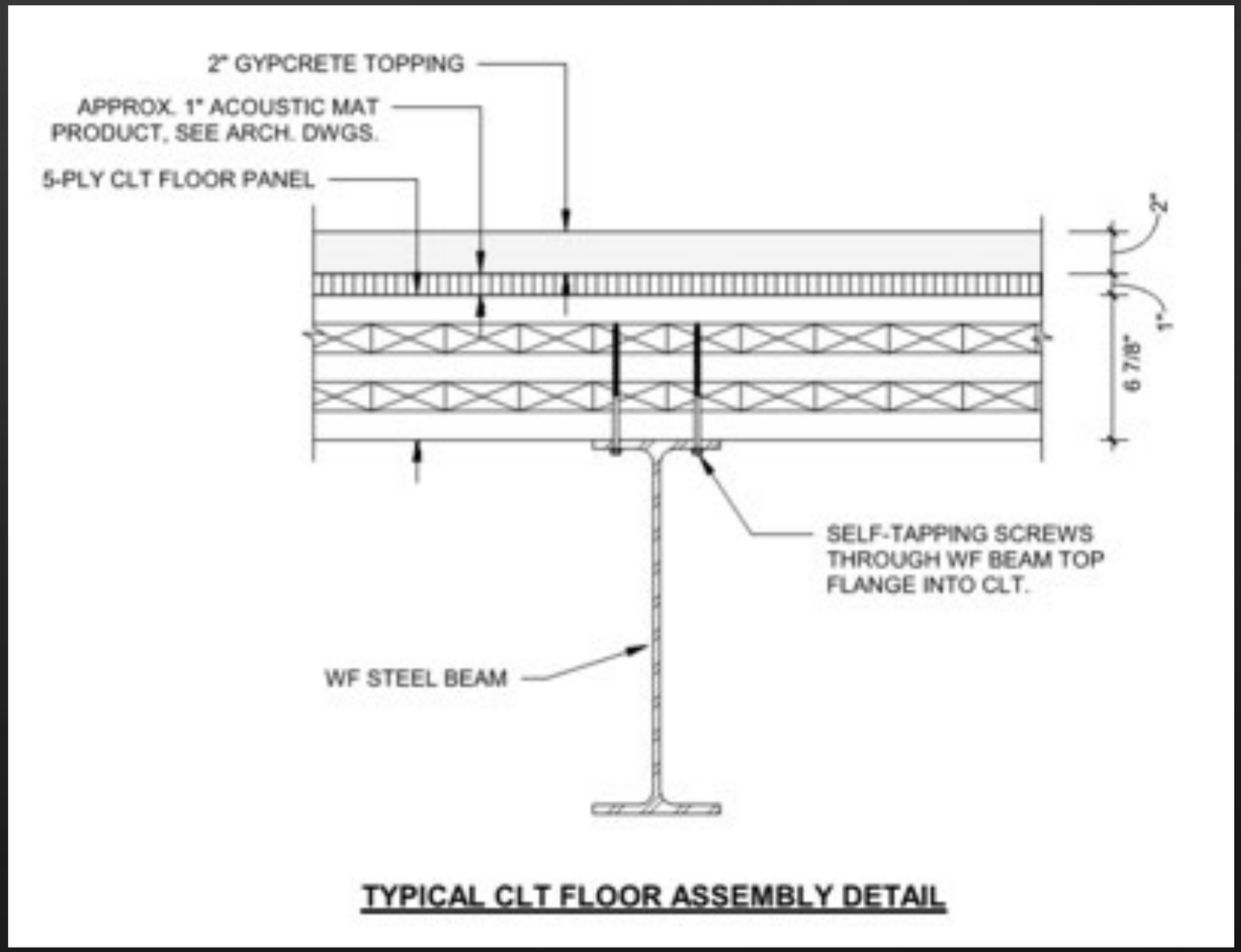
Features

- Steel frame with CLT slabs
- One-way CLT panels – entire building width
- Construction Type
  - Type 1B construction – Below Lvl 2
  - Type 3A construction – Above Lvl 2
- Exposed CLT ceilings
- Topping slab and acoustic isolation mat for sound isolation



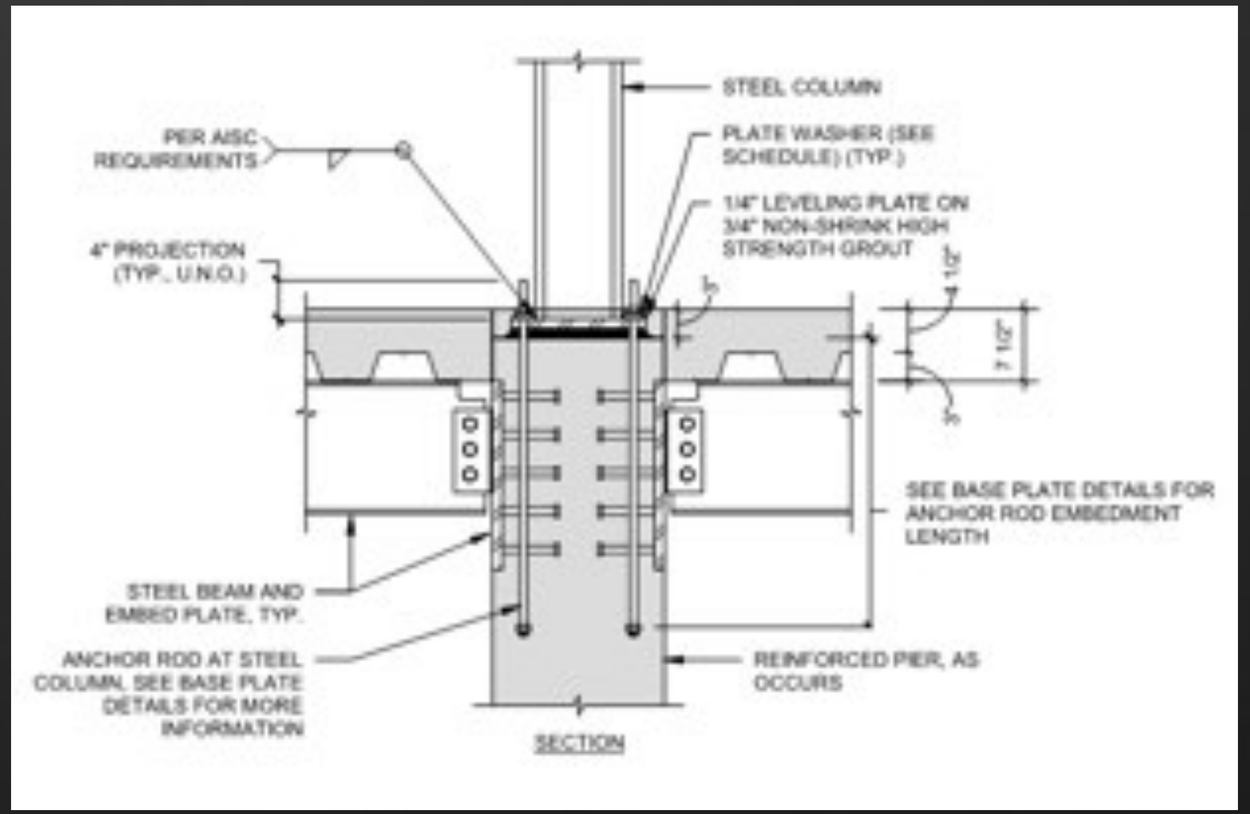
Floor Assembly – Acoustic Separation

- IBC 2015 Sound Transmission (1207)
  - Sound Transmission Class >= 50
  - Impact Insulation Class >=50
- Final Assembly (USG Products):
  - USG Levelrock SAM-N25 Ultra – Sound Attenuation Mat
  - USG Levelrock Sound Reduction Board
  - USG Levelrock 3500 Floor Underlayment (2” min thickness)



Fire Rating of Columns at Transition

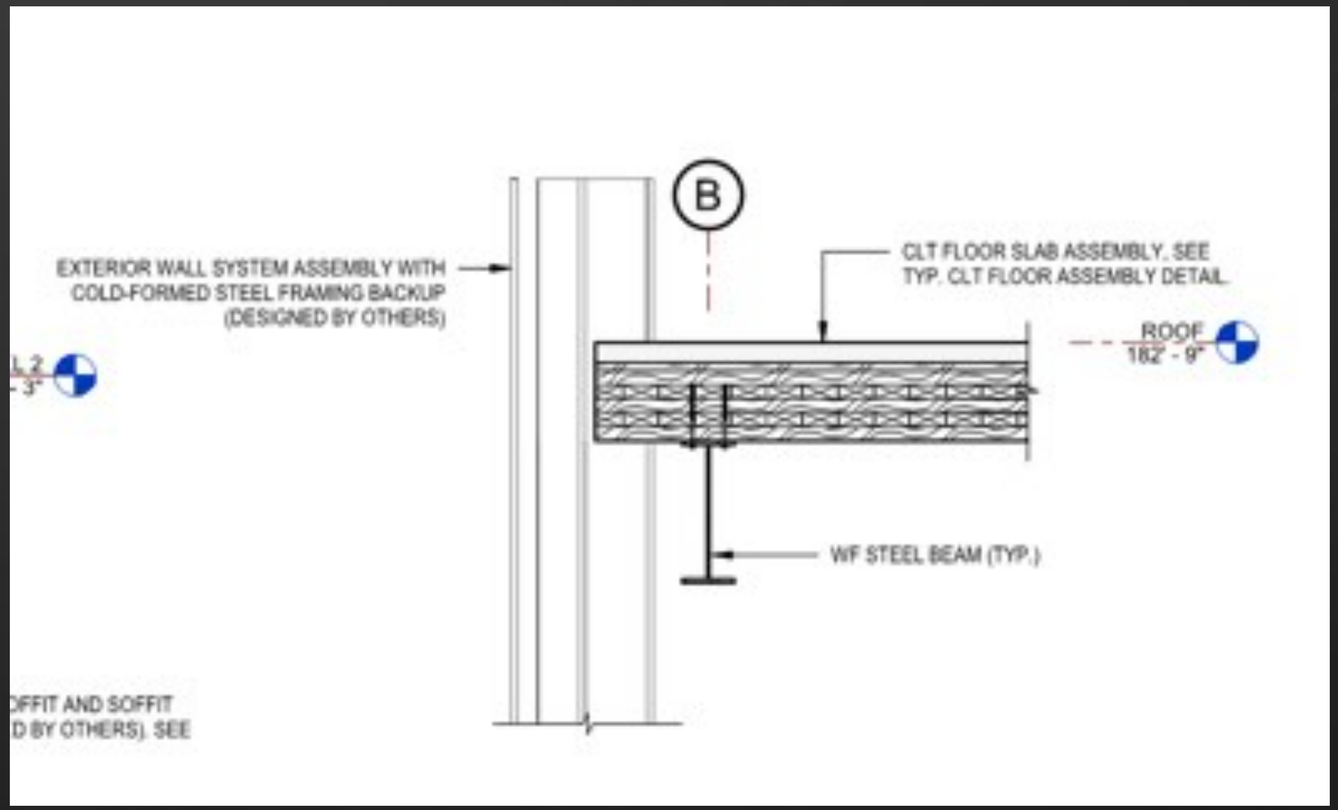
- IBC 2015 Requirements (704.2)
  - Entire column protected for full height
  - Must extend to TOP of column
- Podium transition
  - 3 hour rating required
  - Extend piers to top of rated slab system



CLT in Exterior Wall Assembly

- IBC 2015 Requirements (602.4)
  - Allowed in walls with 2 hour rating or less
  - Must be protected on exterior surface

- Final Assembly (USG Products):
  - USG Levelrock SAM-N25 Ultra – Sound Attenuation Mat
  - USG Levelrock Sound Reduction Board
  - USG Levelrock 3500 Floor Underlayment (2” min thickness)




HOLE
HOLE

HOLE
HOLE

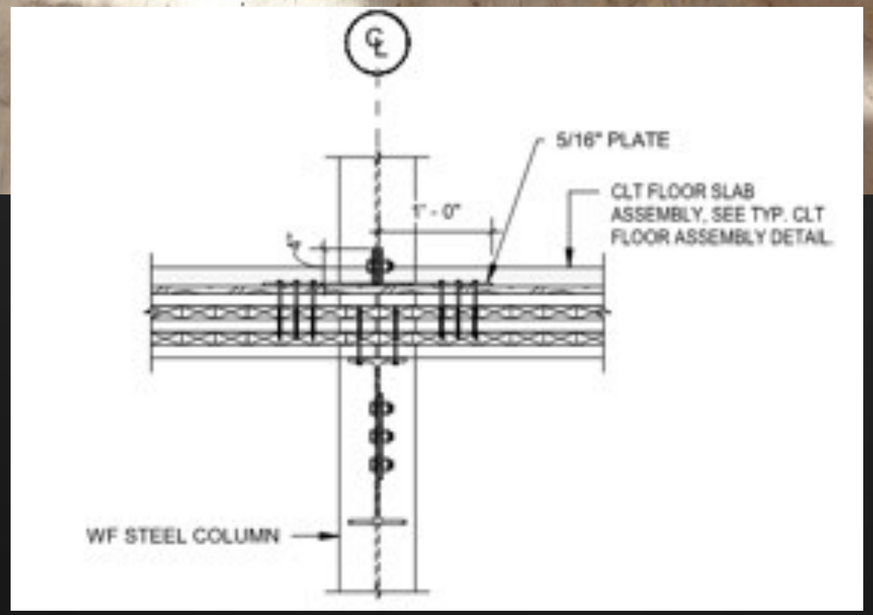
Constructability Considerations

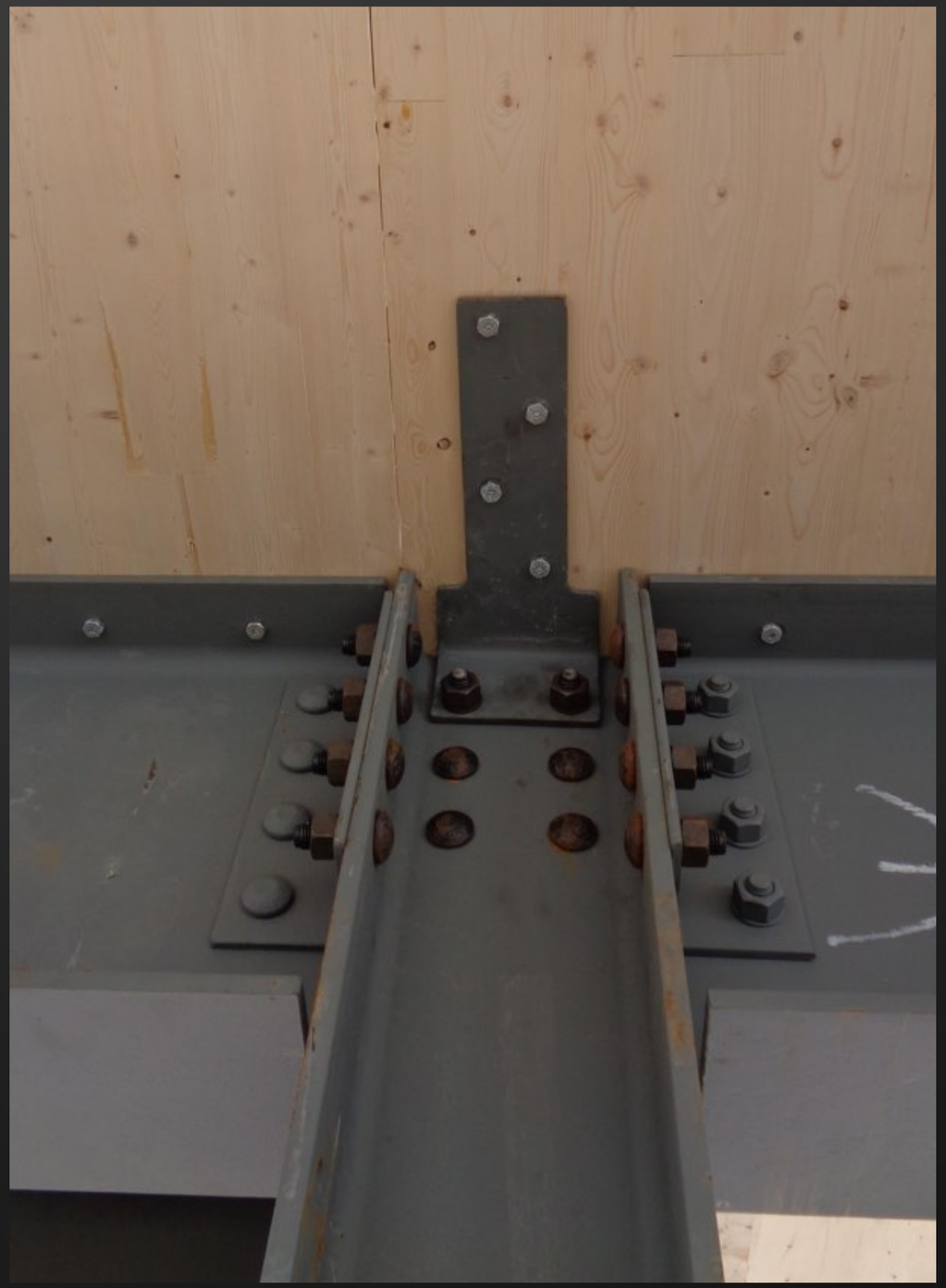
Key Issues

- Mix of trades – wood and steel erector
- Fasteners chosen for speed
- Most holes field drilled – simplifies coordination
- Diaphragm design using spline connectors

All field connections bolted

Weak Axis Column Bracing at Floors





Unframed openings in floors

Coordination of MEP systems

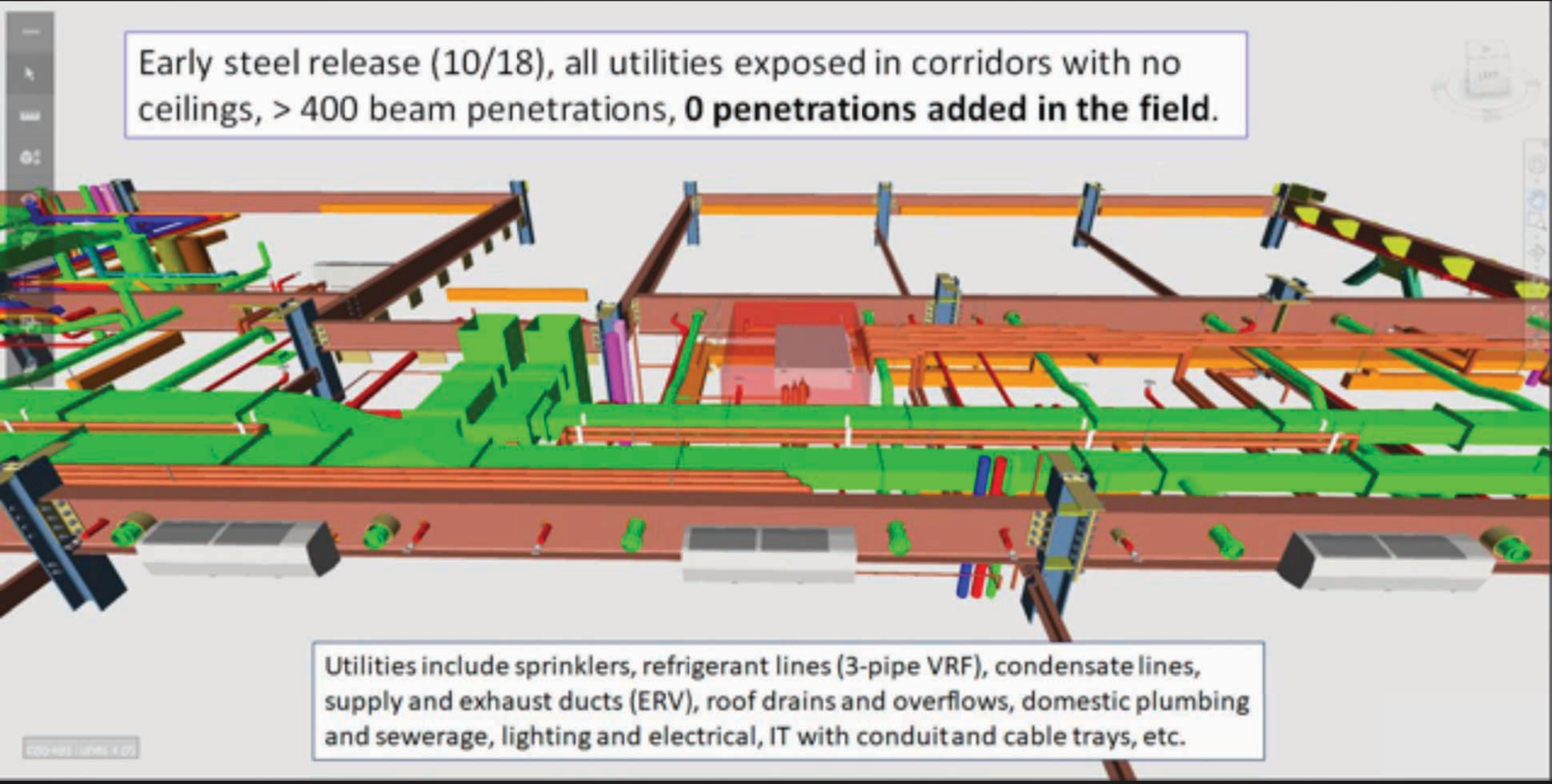
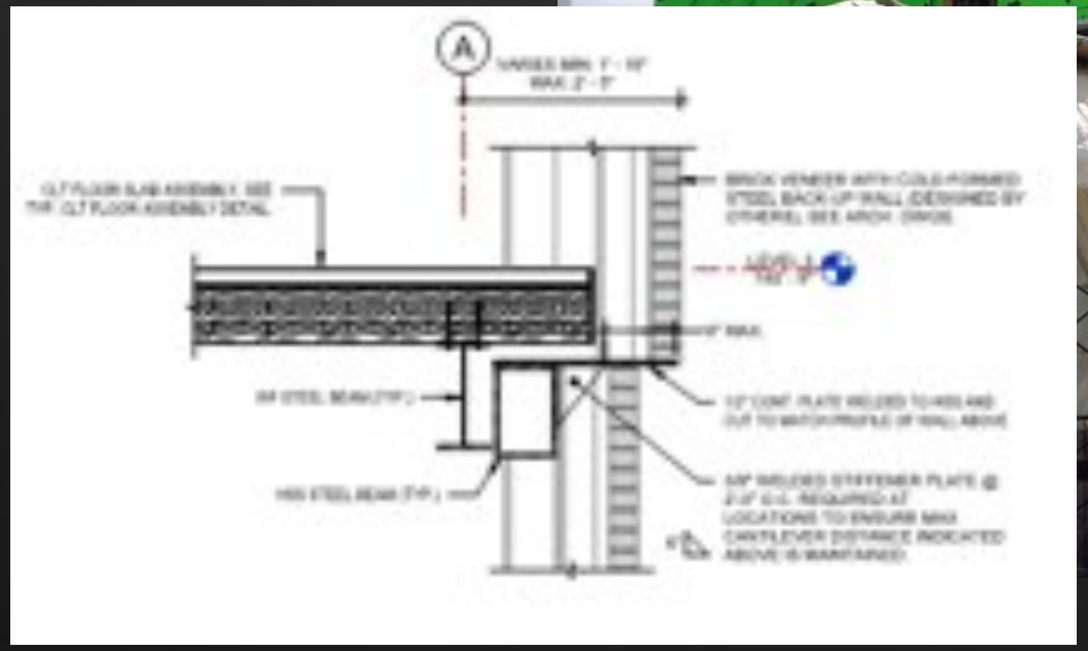


Image courtesy of Shawmut Design and Construction

Finished student bedrooms

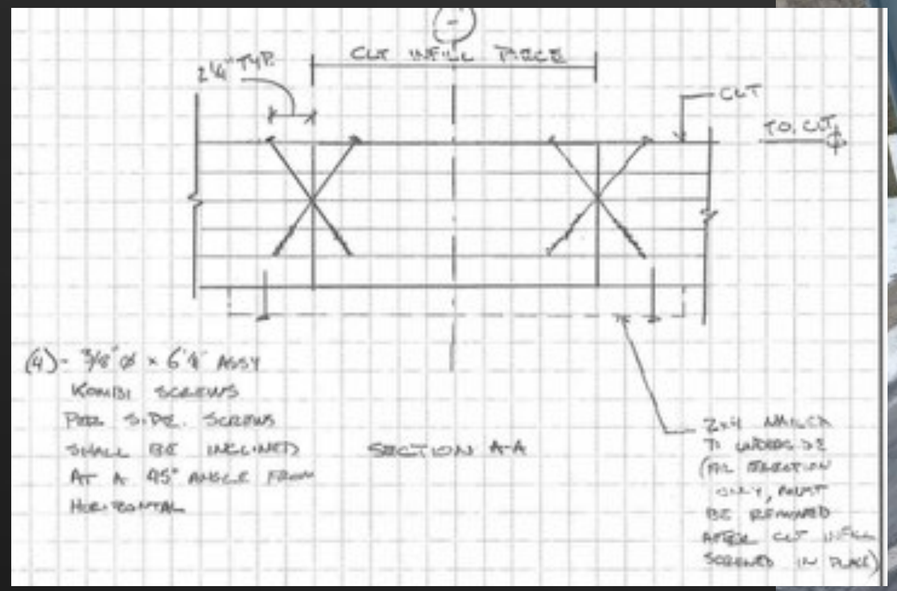
Exterior Skin Construction

Exterior Skin Construction



Exterior Skin Construction

Lessons Learned



Questions?

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