From Design to Construction, How to manage & minimize differential movement in Tall Mass Timber Structures?

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Fast + Epp



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

What has been said...

- + Timber moves
- + Sources of movement
- + How to assess them



What we will see now...

+ What differential movement to consider?

How much movement to account for?

+ Effective strategies to minimize and/or accommodate movement during design and construction

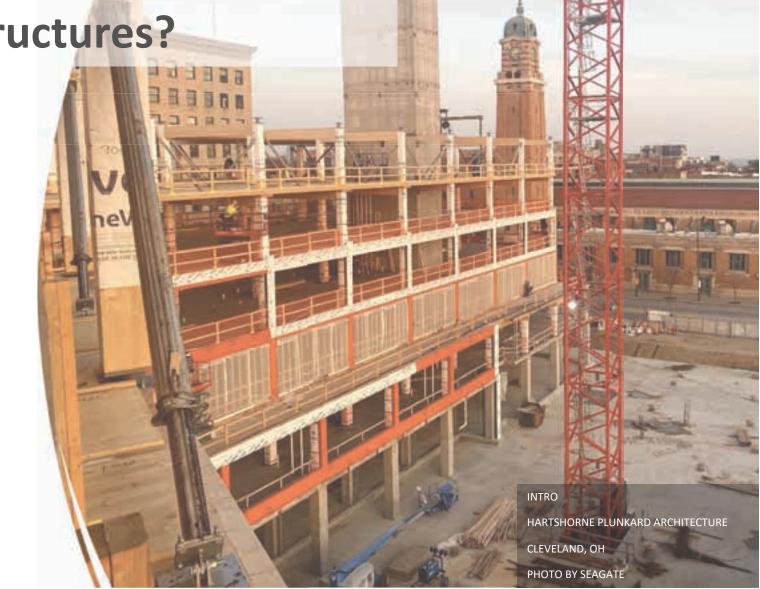
"Today's message"

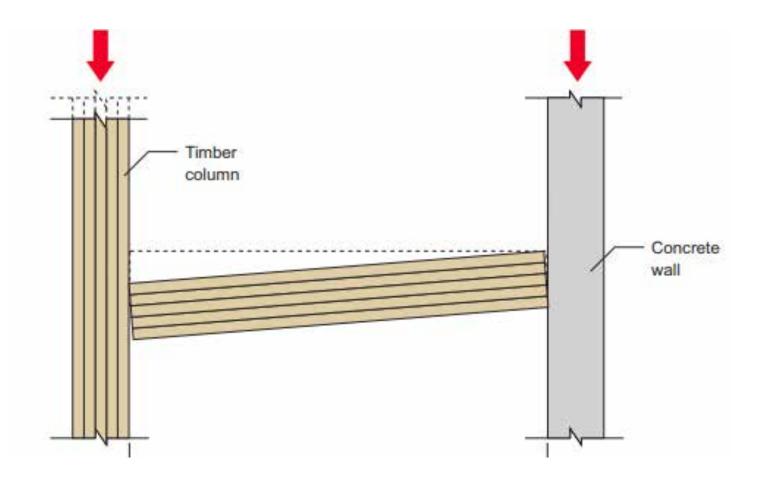




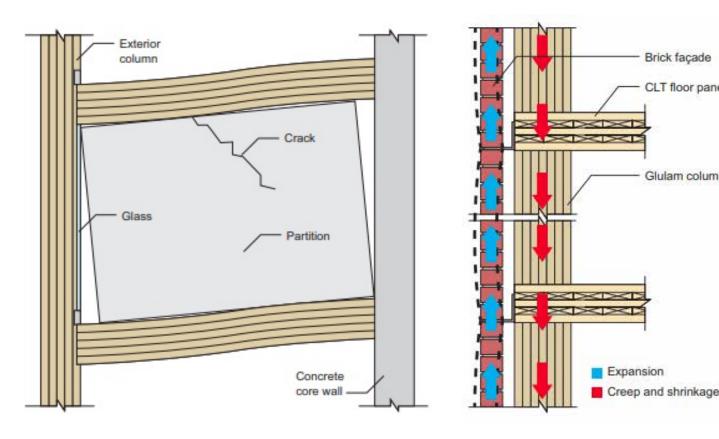
- + Materials movement
- + Tall structures & cumulative effect
- + Not specific to timber
- + Differential movement to consider

+ Non-Timber Structural Elements
Lateral System





- + Non-Structural Components
 - **Interior Partitions**
 - **Exterior Cladding**
 - Mechanical Equipment
 - Roof Drainage

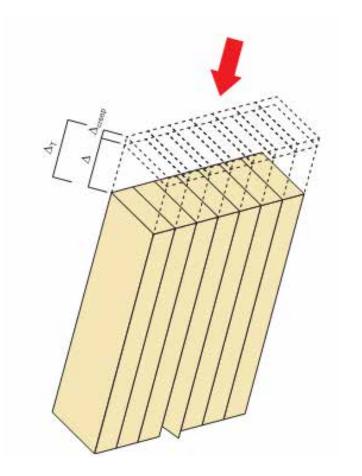


Brick façade

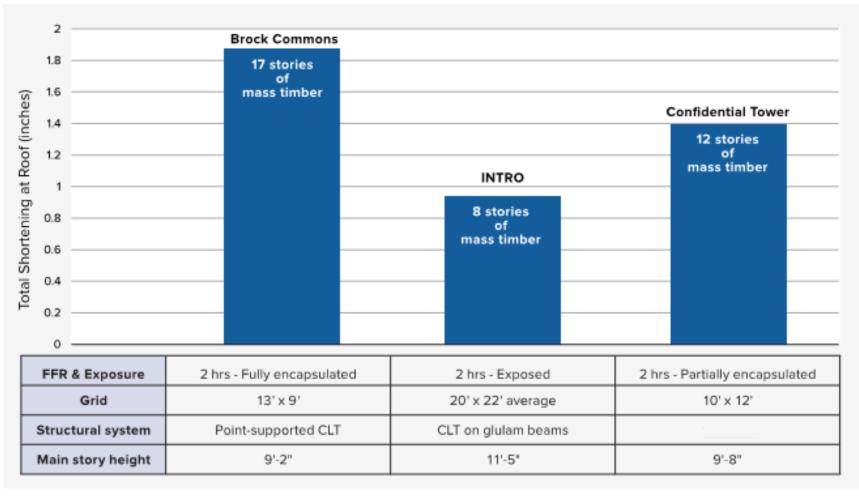
CLT floor panel

Glulam column

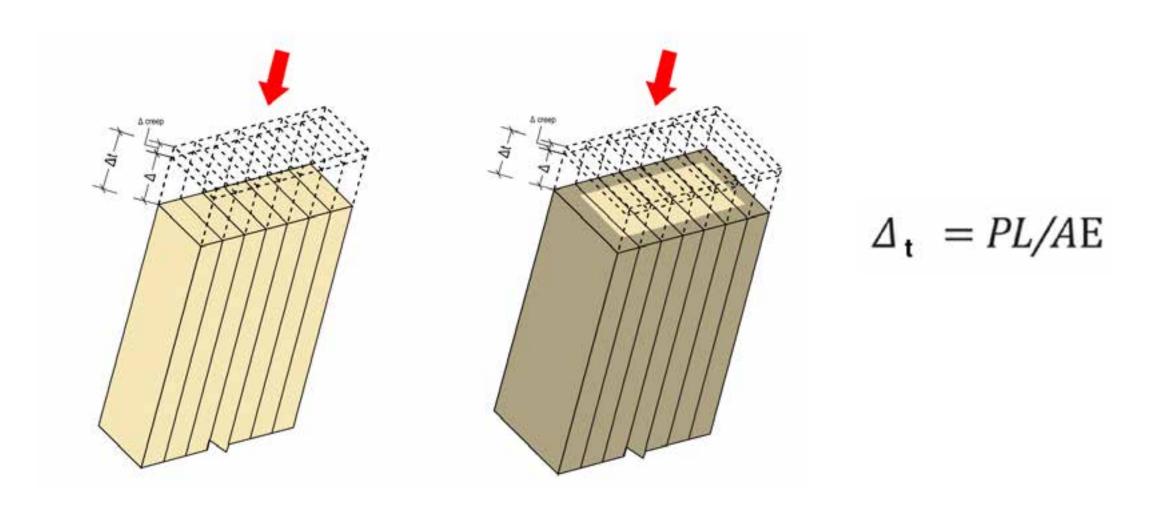
+ Between timber elements



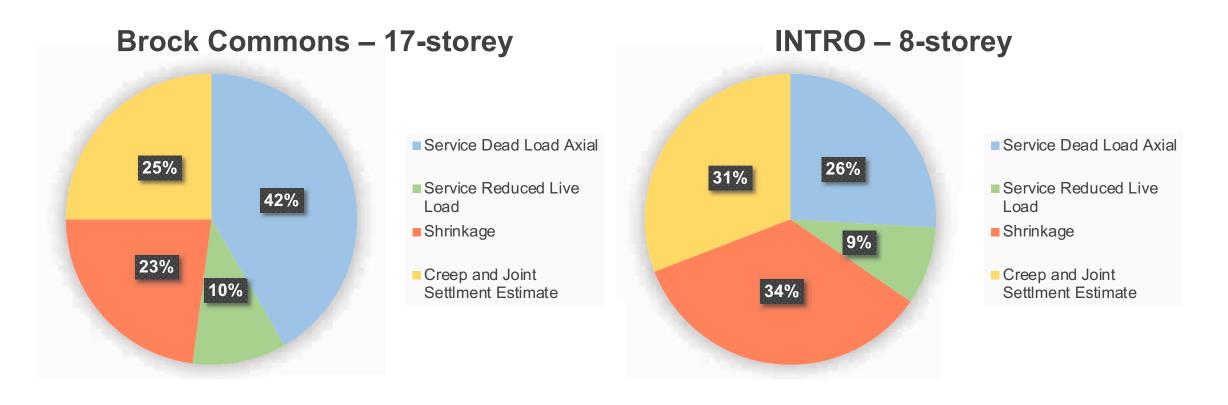
$$\Delta_{t} = PL/AE$$

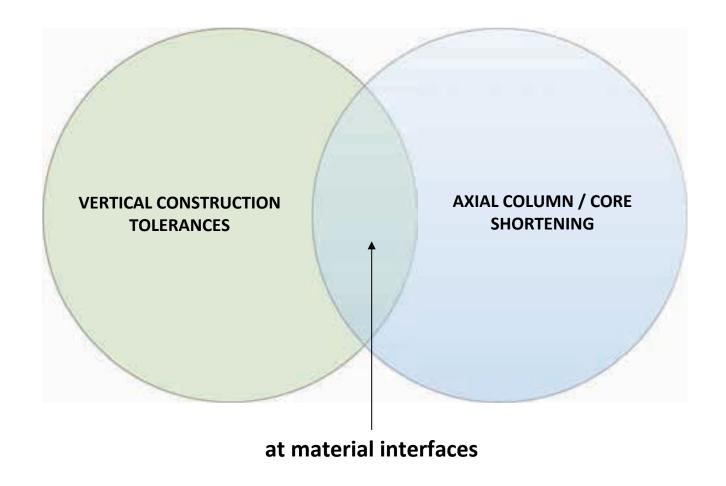


⁼ SHRINKAGE + ELASTIC SHORTENING + CREEP + JOINT SETTLEMENT



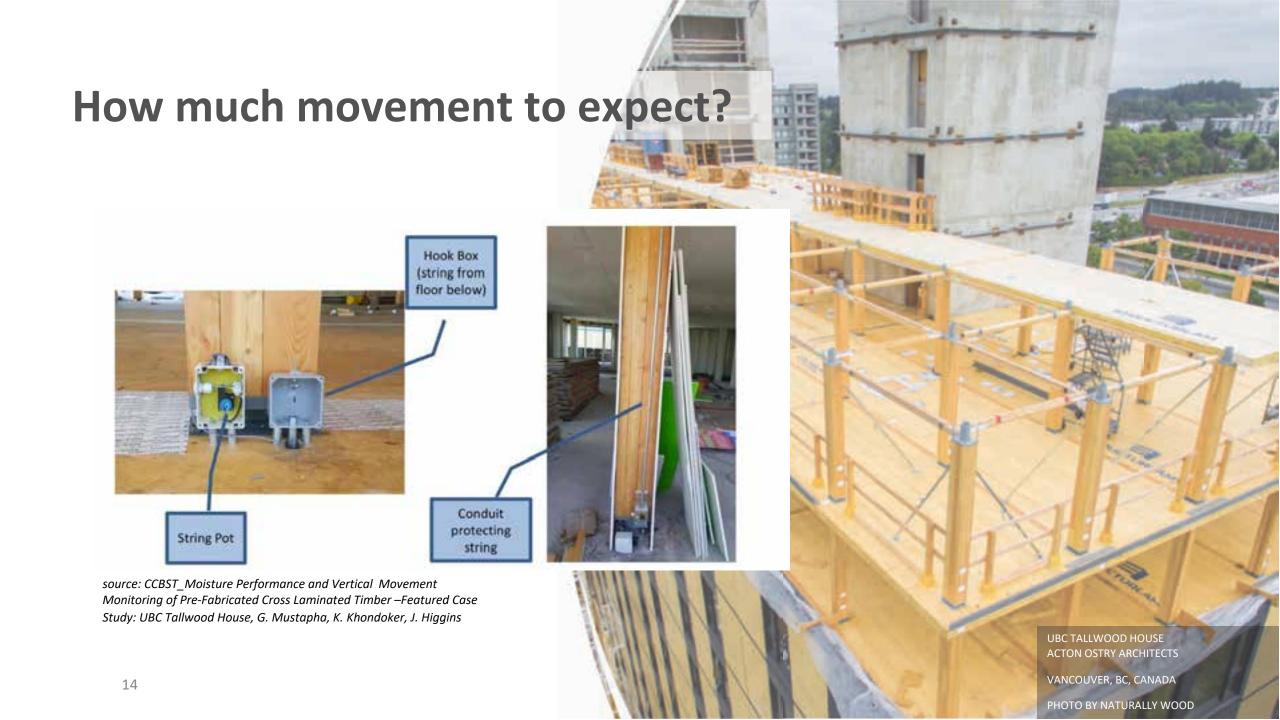
Contribution from the sources of movement to the total estimated movement in timber columns



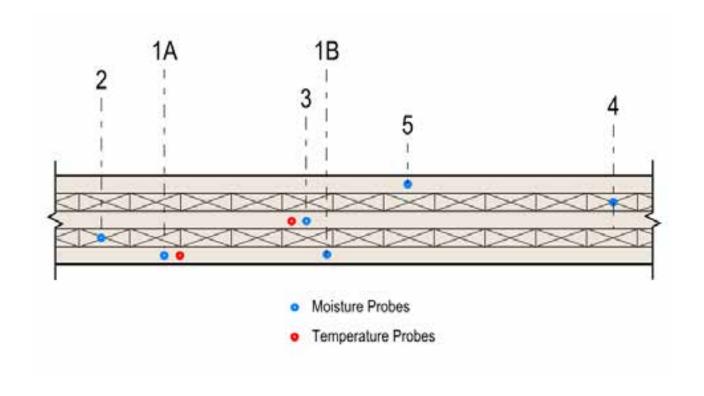


- + It is not practical to precisely predict the vertical movement of wood structures
- + However, it is possible to get a relatively good estimate
- + Get a lower and upper bound limit to better understand the range of movement

Structural Health Monitoring can help to better understand movement in Mass Timber Buildings



Moisture Measurements



6 sensors placed at different depth to capture moisture gradient through panel thickness

Moisture Measurements

During Fabrication and Transportation

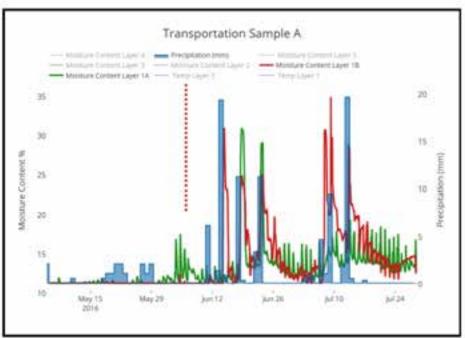


Figure 10. Analysis of Sample A During Transport

During Construction

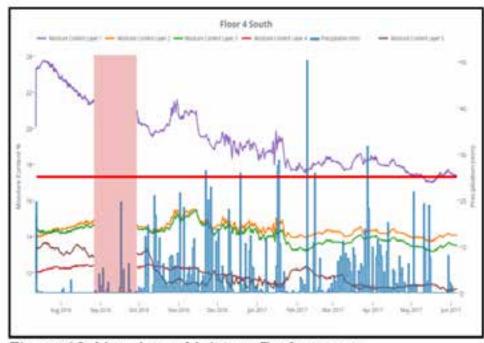
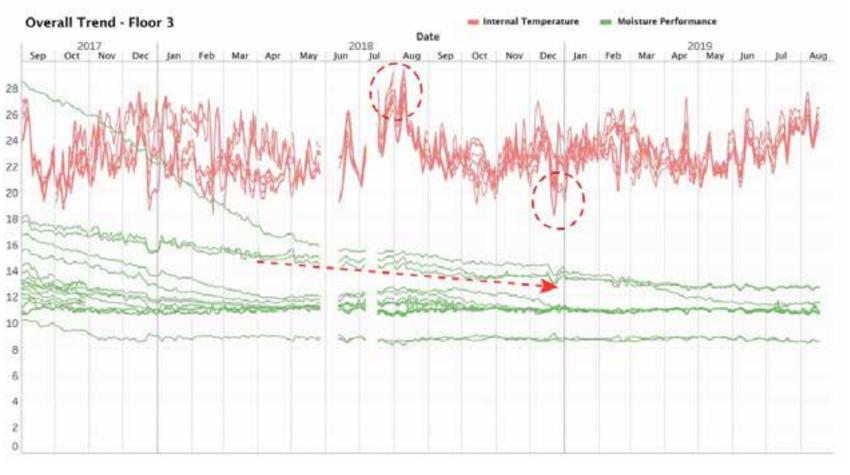


Figure 16. Year Long Moisture Performance

source: CCBST_Moisture Performance and Vertical Movement Monitoring of Pre-Fabricated Cross Laminated Timber – Featured Case Study: UBC Tallwood House, G. Mustapha, K. Khondoker, J. Higgins

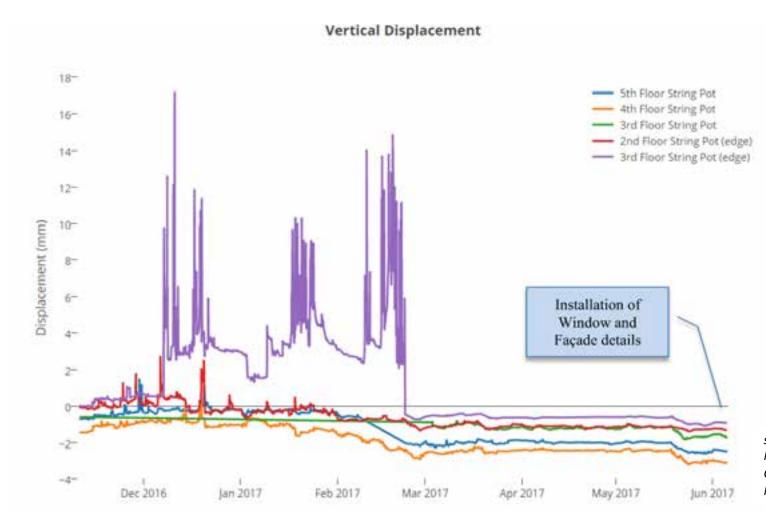
Moisture Measurements



During occupancy:

- + From **12%-18%** MC to **8%-15%** MC => 3.5% MC average variation
- + Design assumptions: 5% MC variation

source: Operational Performanceof Cross Laminated Timber, Brock Commons TallWood House, September 2020



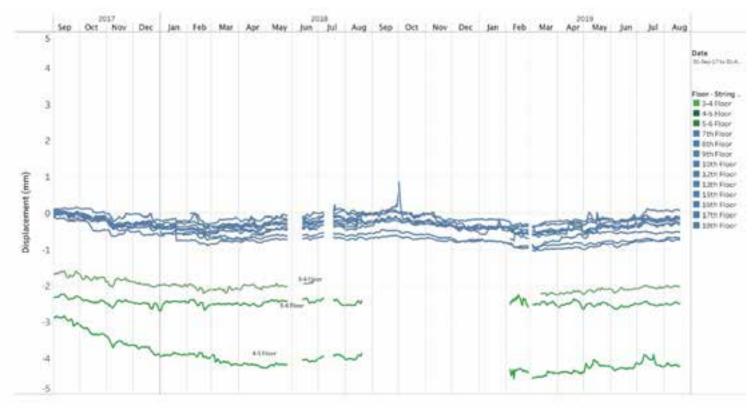
During construction:

+ Disturbance due to shoring used to support outriggers during construction

Total Displacement June 2017	
Floor	(inches)
L2 (edge)	-0.055
L3 (edge)	-0.042
L3	-0.072
L4	-0.125
L5	-0.103

source: CCBST_Moisture Performance and Vertical Movement Monitoring of Pre-Fabricated Cross Laminated Timber –Featured Case Study: UBC Tallwood House, G. Mustapha, K. Khondoker, J. Higgins

Displacement Measurements

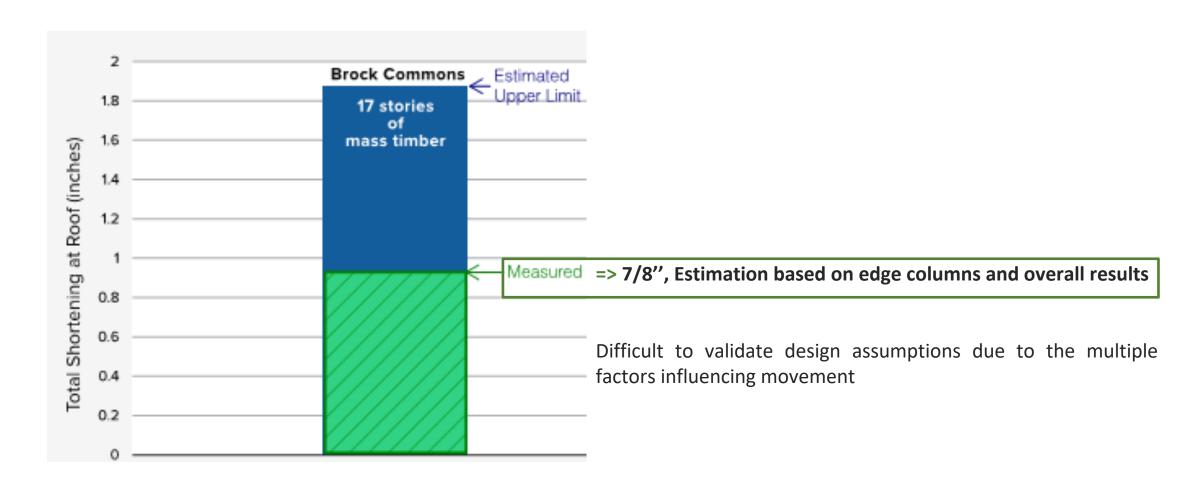


source: Operational Performanceof Cross Laminated Timber, Brock Commons TallWood House, September 2020

During occupancy:

- + Above Floor 7 0.01" to 0.04"
- + **Bottom Floors** 0.08" to 0.16"

Estimated to result in 7/16" total cumulated displacement for an edge column after 2 years of in service



+ Minimize

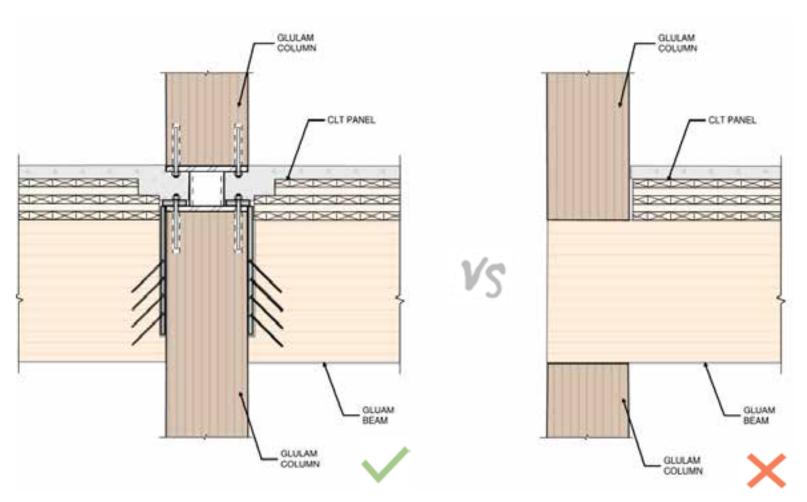
+ Accommodate



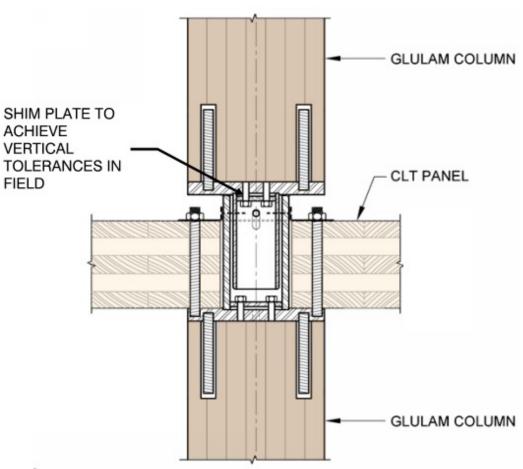
movement

+ Minimize

- Isolate perp-to-grain shrinkage & crushing

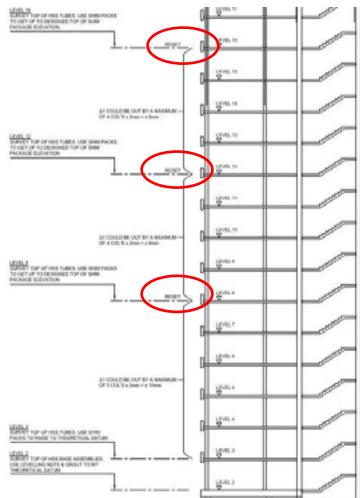


- + Minimize
 - Shimming

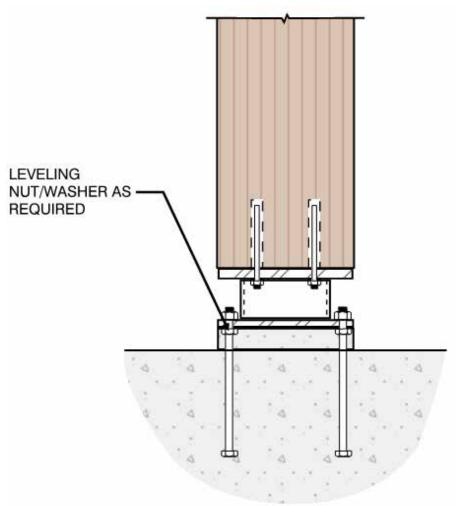


- + Minimize
 - Shimming

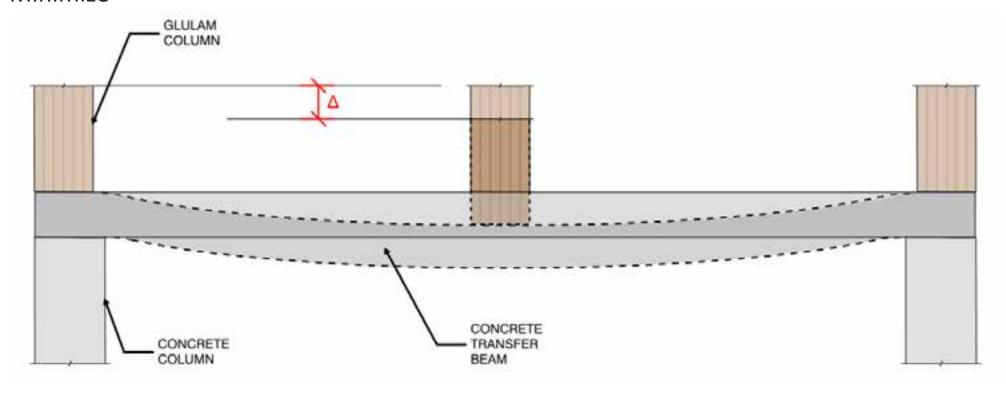




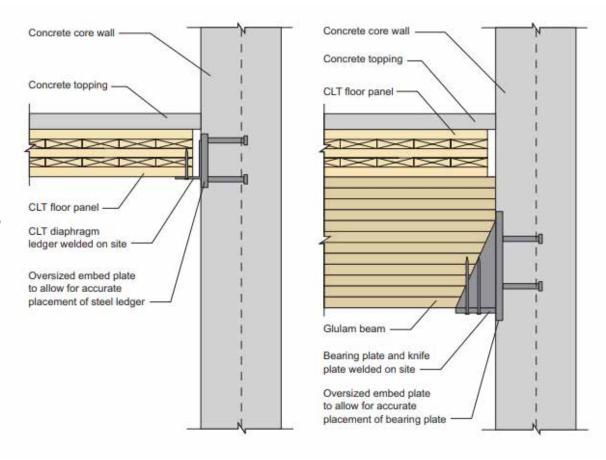
- + Minimize
 - Leveling nuts



+ Minimize



- + Accommodate
 - Between timber and concrete



- + Accommodate
 - Between timber and concrete



+ Accommodate

Protect non-structural components

- Deflection tracks at partition
- Control joints at cladding
- Flexible stack joints at vertical plumbing

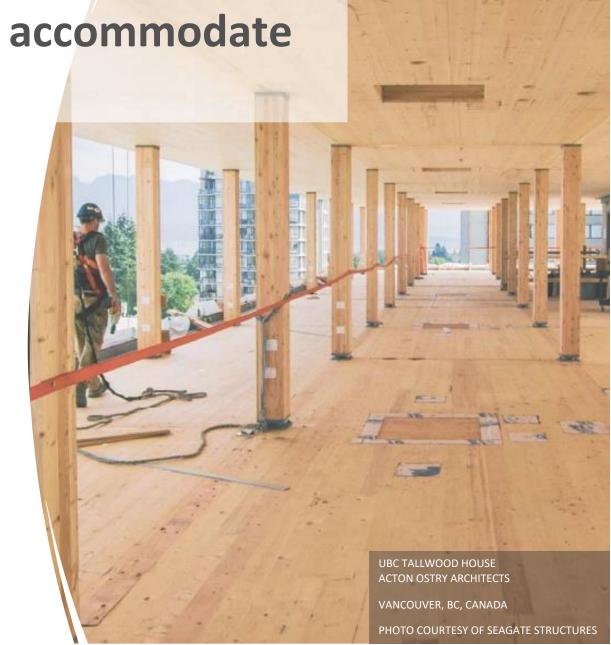


+ Minimize

- Planning a fast timber erection
- Getting the envelope installed in tandem with the timber
- Setting an effective water management plan



- + Do not over shim
- + Estimated Movement vs On-Site Measurement



Conclusion

+ Critical to consider vertical movement in tall mass timber buildings

+ Negative impact can be avoided

+ Collaboration between design team and construction team

+ Accommodating vertical movement simply becomes another design criteria

PATH ARCHITECTURE
FEASABILITY STUDY
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ARCHITECTURE

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Funding provided in part by the Softwood Lumber Board

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