

Progressive Wood Construction: The Evolution from Low-Rise to Tall Wood

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



Course Description

As a structural building material, wood has been a staple in the US for hundreds of years. However, recent decades have seen a dramatic change in the type and scale of wood projects. As codes have evolved due to recognition of the fire and life safety, structural, and resilient capabilities of wood-construction, new doors have opened that allow larger and taller wood buildings. Concurrently, advances in the technology behind the production of wood products and components have led to the introduction and increased use of off-site construction and mass timber. This opening plenary will take attendees through the progression of wood construction—from light-frame low-rise, to mid-rise, to mass timber and tall wood. With an emphasis on design topics and code provisions applicable to all of these building scales, this session will set the stage for the in-depth technical talks taking place throughout the day.

Learning Objectives

- 1. Evaluate the code opportunities for cost-effective wood-frame structures in residential mid-rise projects utilizing offsite construction techniques.
- 2. Understand the distinctive design opportunities in mid-rise commercial construction.
- 3. Review potential benefits associated with off-site wood construction including cost and schedule savings, worker safety and fire and life safety performance.
- 4. Discuss unique aspects of mass timber design and construction related to material procurement, on-site inspections, building official interaction, and installation techniques.

Outline

- Need for Wood Construction & Urban Densification
- Building Types/Configurations/Maximizing Height & Area
- Podium Provisions
- Energy Efficiency
- Off-Site Construction
- New Tall Wood Provisions



GLOBAL POPULATION BOOM



Global Population 7.6 billion now 9.8 billion by 2050 30% increase

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs



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Construction Traffic & Noise Material Stockniles



Material Stockpiles Labor Costs Labor Availability Weather Risks



Resiliency Sustainability Fire & Life Safety



Need for Sustainable Multi-Family & Mixed Use Structures

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Economically Meet Urban Housing Needs Increase Environmental Responsibility

These 2 items don't need to be in opposition-Wood framing helps them work together!

Just Scratching the Surface Type V Construction

Type V-B Height and Area Limits

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V-B

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	2	60 ft	18,000 SF	36,000 SF
В	3	60 ft	27,000 SF	81,000 SF
Μ	2	60 ft	27,000 SF	54,000 SF
R-2	3	60 ft	21,000 SF	63,000 SF

Stories/Heights/Areas include allowable increases for sprinklers, but exclude potential frontage increase

1-story retail and restaurants

2 to 3-story residential/office

No fire resistance ratings required

Type V-A Height and Area Limits

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Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	3	70 ft	34,500 SF	103,500 SF
В	4	70 ft	54,000 SF	162,000 SF
Μ	4	70 ft	42,000 SF	126,000 SF
R-2	4	70 ft	36,000 SF	108,000 SF

Stories/Heights/Areas include allowable increases for sprinklers, but exclude potential frontage increase

3 to 4-story residential/office

1-hour fire resistance rating required for most building elements

Type V Buildings

Multi-family

Restaurants



Retail

Common Ground High School

BECTHER BANK

New Haven, CT

Photo Credit: David Sundberg and Gray Organschi Architecture

Common Ground High School

New Haven, CT

Photo Credit: David Sundberg and Gray Organschi Architecture

B



Portland, ME

Let's Go a Little Bigger Type III Construction

Type III Buildings

Multi-family

K-12/Higher Ed



Hospitality

Office

Type III-B Height and Area Limits



Credit: Lever Architecture

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	3	75 ft	28,500 SF	85,500 SF
В	4	75 ft	57,000 SF	171,000 SF
Μ	3	75 ft	37,500 SF	112,500 SF
R-2	5	75 ft	48,000 SF	144,000 SF

Stories/Heights/Areas include allowable increases for sprinklers, but exclude potential frontage increase

4-story office / 5-story residential

2-hour fire resistance rating required for exterior bearing walls only (non combustible or FRT construction)

Type III-A Height and Area Limits

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Credit: Christian Columbres

III-A

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	4	85 ft	42,000 SF	126,000 SF
В	6	85 ft	85,500 SF	256,500 SF
Μ	5	85 ft	55,500 SF	166,500 SF
R-2	5	85 ft	72,000 SF	216,000 SF

Stories/Heights/Areas include allowable increases for sprinklers, but exclude potential frontage increase

5-story residential / 6-story office2-hour rating for exterior bearing walls1-hour rating for other building elements

THE BUILDINGS -

THE NEIGHBORHOOD SUSTAINABILITY

CONTACT

WYTHE

TEAM

THE FIRST BRICK AND BEAM BUILDINGS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN NEW YORK CITY IN NEARLY A CENTURY.

WYTHE

320 & 360 Wythe Ave.

New York, NY

Image Credit: Field Condition/Flank

Any Bigger? Type IV Construction

Type IV Buildings

Higher Education



Type IV-HT Height and Area Limits



Credit: John Staments

IV-HT

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	4	85 ft	45,000 SF	135,000 SF
В	6	85 ft	108,000 SF	324,000 SF
Μ	5	85 ft	61,500 SF	184,500 SF
R-2	5	85 ft	61,500 SF	184,500 SF

Stories/Heights/Areas include allowable increases for sprinklers, but exclude potential frontage increase

5-story residential / 6-story office2-hour rating for exterior bearing wallsInterior elements must qualify as Heavy Timber

John W. Olver Design Building

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA

John W. Olver Design Building

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA

Photo Credit: Alex Schreyer

Let's Push It To The Limit Podiums

Podium Limits



IBC	# of Podium Levels	Podium Occupancy
2009	1	S-2 Parking
2012	1	A, B, M, R or S-2 Parking
2015	Multi-story	A, B, M, R or S-2 Parking
2018	Multi-story	A, B, M, R or S-2 Parking

3-hour building separation

Pushed light-framed wood to the limits of code allowed heights

Credit: Matt Todd & PB Architects

Marselle Condos, Seattle, WA



+ Mezzanine + Multi-Story Podium

Leveraging Thermal Benefits Wood's Advantages for Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency

Techniques such as Passive House can be paired with Wood's inherent thermal benefits to gain greater savings **Minimize Thermal** DIMMER Bridging **Continuous air barrier** Exhaust Suppl SLEEPING **LATHING** of heating a grant **High performance** glazing Supply Exhaust COOKING: UVINO **Balanced air intake &** heat recovery Supply Air Aicisir bea recharges mechanical systems

Image Source: PHIUS

Subsoil heat-exchanger

Exhaust

Energy Efficiency

- Energy codes continue to evolve, requiring enhanced levels of energy efficiency
- Recognition of wood's superior thermal properties

TABLE C402.1.3 OPAQUE THERMAL ENVELOPE INSULATION COMPONENT MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS, R-VALUE METHOD*

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Mass	R-5.7cl ^e	R-5.70 ⁶	R-5.7cf ^c	R-7.6ci	R-7,6ci	R-9.5ci	R-9.5cl	R-11.4dl	R-11.4ci	R-13.3cl	R-13.3cl	
Metal building	R-13+ R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13+ R-136	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13+ R-13ci	R-13-+ R-13ci	R-13 + R-13ci	
Metal framed	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci							
Wood framed and other	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 # R-3.8ci of R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-7.5cl or R-20 + R-3.8cl	R-13 + R-7.5cl o R-20 + R-3.8cl						

Image Source: 2015 IECC





- Finding value in utilizing wood in "non-wood" levels
- Wood framing within Podium Levels



Mass Timber Appeal Disaster Resilient

How is Design Shifting? Off-Site Construction


Off-Site Construction Varying Degrees of Automated Equipment

Panelized Construction



Prefabricated Construction



33% Schedule Savings

Woodlands at Harvest Hill, Lebanon, NH 4 Stories, 167k SF

Image: Trumbull-Nelson Construction Company Source: Wallace Building Products³

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MODULAR CONSTRUCTION



Modular Construction



Image: Guerdon Modular

Modular Construction



Image: Guerdon Modular

What's Happening Across The Globe? Tall Wood

International Tall Wood Projects



Murray Grove London, United Kingdom 8 Stories 2009



Forté Melbourne, Australia 10 Stories 2012



TREET Bergen, Norway 14 Stories 2015



Brock Commons Vancouver, Canada 18 Stories 2017

Source: ThinkWood

What Will The Future Bring? Tall Wood in the US IBC 2021

Mass Timber Fire Resistance







TIME (MINUTES) Results from test sponsored by National Forest Products Association at the Southwest Research Institute

Source: AITC



Butler Brothers Building

Minneapolis, MN





Portland International Jetport, Portland, ME

Architect : Gensler Structural Engineer: Oest Associates Timber Engineer: DeStefano & Chamberlain



Portland International Jetport

- Location: Portland, ME
- LEED Gold
- Completed 2012

Design Team: Gensler, Oest Associates Photo Credit: DeStafano & Chamberlain, Inc, Robert Benson Photography

NEW CONSTRUCTION TYPES IN 2021 IBC

Type IV-A – Maximum 18 stories, with gypsum wallboard on all mass timber.

Type IV-B – Maximum 12 stories, limitedarea of exposed mass timber walls and ceilings allowed.

Type IV-C – Maximum 9 stories, all exposed mass timber designed for a 2hour fire resistance.



Type IV-C



9 STORIES BUILDING HEIGHT 85' ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 405,000 SF AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 45,000 SF

TYPE IV-C



Photos: Baumberger Studio/PATH Architecture/Marcus Kauffman







Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Type IV-C Height and Area Limits

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	6	85 ft	56,250 SF	168,750 SF
В	9	85 ft	135,000 SF	405,000 SF
Μ	6	85 ft	76,875 SF	230,625 SF
 R-2	8	85 ft	76,875 SF	230,625 SF

Areas exclude potential frontage increase

In most cases, Type IV-C height allowances = Type IV-HT height allowances, but add'I stories permitted due to enhanced FRR Type IV-C area = 1.25 * Type IV-HT area



9 STORIES BUILDING HEIGHT 85' ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 405,000 AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 45,000 S

IV-C

TYPE IV-C

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones



Modern Tall Wood-Carbon 12 Portland, OR, 8 stories, 32,000 sf

Photos: Baumberger Studio/PATH Architecture/Marcus Kauffman

Type IV-B



12 STORIES BUILDING HEIGH ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA AVERAGE AREA PER STORY

54,000SF

TYPE IV-B





Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Credit: LEVER Architecture

Type IV-B Height and Area Limits

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12 STORIES BUILDING HEIGHT 180 FT ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 648.000 SI AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 54.000SF

IV-B

TYPE IV-B

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	12	180 ft	90,000 SF	270,000 SF
В	12	180 ft	216,000 SF	648,000 SF
Μ	8	180 ft	123,000 SF	369,000 SF
R-2	12	180 ft	123,000 SF	369,000 SF

Areas exclude potential frontage increase

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

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

Type IV-A



18 STORIES BUILDING HEIGHT 270' ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 972,000 SF AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 54,000SF

TYPE IV-A

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones







Photos: Structurlam, naturally:wood, Fast + Epp

Type IV-A Height and Area Limits



18 STORIES BUILDING HEIGHT 270' ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 972,000 SF AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 54,000SF

TYPE IV-A

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

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
Μ	12	270 ft	184,500 SF	553,500 SF
R-2	18	270 ft	184,500 SF	553,500 SF

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

Brock Commons

Vancouver, BC

17 Stories of Timber Installation Started June 6, 2016 Finished August 10, 2016

QUESTIONS?

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course

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WoodWorks – The Wood Product Council

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