Mass Timber in Multi-Family Housing:
Is It a Good Fit for Your Project?

Presented by
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May 19, 2022

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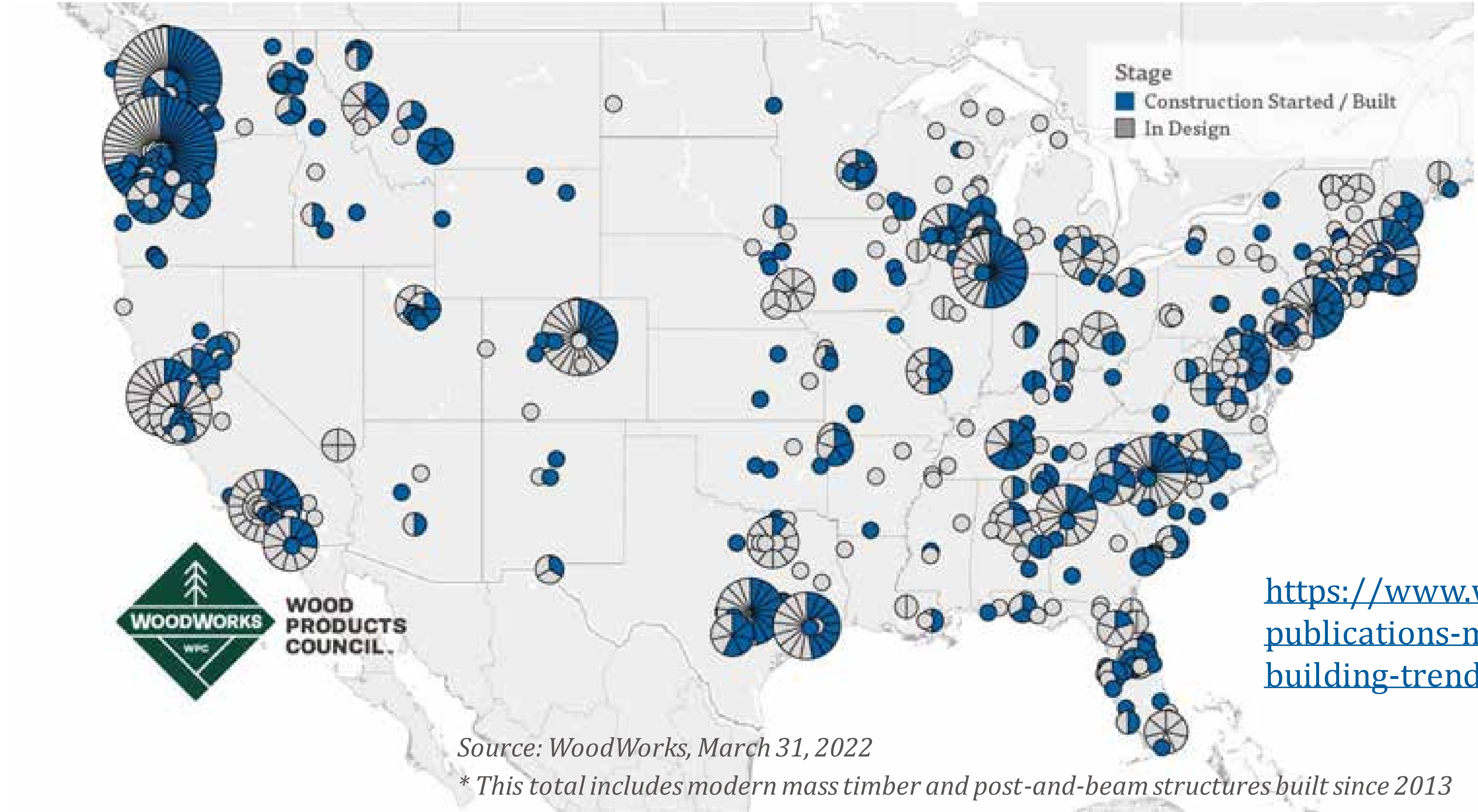
Current State of Mass Timber Projects

As of March 2022, in the US, **1,384** multi-family, commercial, or institutional projects have been constructed with, or are in design with, mass timber.



https://www.woodworks.org/publications-media/building-trends-mass-timber/

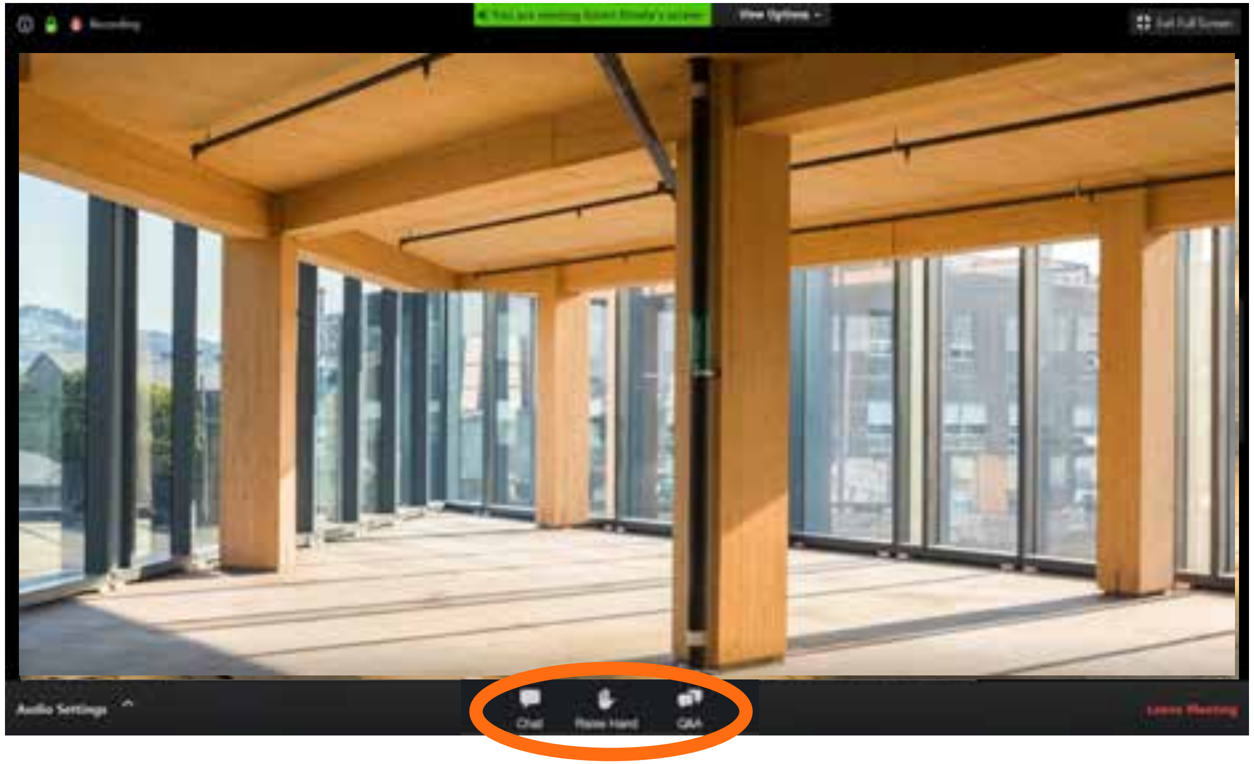
Source: WoodWorks, March 31, 2022

** This total includes modern mass timber and post-and-beam structures built since 2013*

Watch the Chat Window,
Ask Questions through the Q&A Box

- During today's event will be sending links, files and other pertinent information through the Chat window, located at the bottom of your screen.

- Submit questions in the Q&A box at the bottom of your screen as they come up in the presentations. We will get to as many questions as possible.



Questions? Ask us anything.

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901 East Sixth, Thoughtbarn-Delineate Studio, Leap!Structures, photo Casey Dunn

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

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Course Description

Mass timber is often attached to the stigma of being more expensive than other building materials. Because of this, some people assume it only makes sense for one-off projects where innovation is celebrated but repeatability is not. Is this true, or do its other benefits result in overall cost efficiency? If it is true, how can we expect to build the number of new housing units needed across our country in a sustainable and affordable manner? Typical multi-family housing developments are in the range of 4-6 stories, often utilizing podium or pedestal construction with 1-2 stories of steel and concrete topped with 3-5 stories of light wood framing. Beyond these heights, building codes have historically required steel or concrete framing and, to justify the added costs of these materials, projects often go much taller. This has created a critical gap in housing developments in the range of 6-12 stories. Can mass timber multi-family projects make financial sense in the 4-6 story range, used in conjunction with light wood-frame systems? What new opportunities will the 2021 International Building Code create for mass timber housing in the 6-18 story range? This presentation will answer these questions and much more.

Learning Objectives

1. Evaluate the code opportunities for mass timber structures in residential mid-rise projects.
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 hybrid mass timber and light-frame housing projects, and emphasize solutions for criteria such as construction type, fire-resistance ratings and acoustics design.
4. Highlight the unique benefits of using exposed mass timber in taller multi-family buildings.

Is Mass Timber a Good Fit for Your Multi-Family Project?

Ascent, Milwaukee, WI
Source: Korb & Associates Architects

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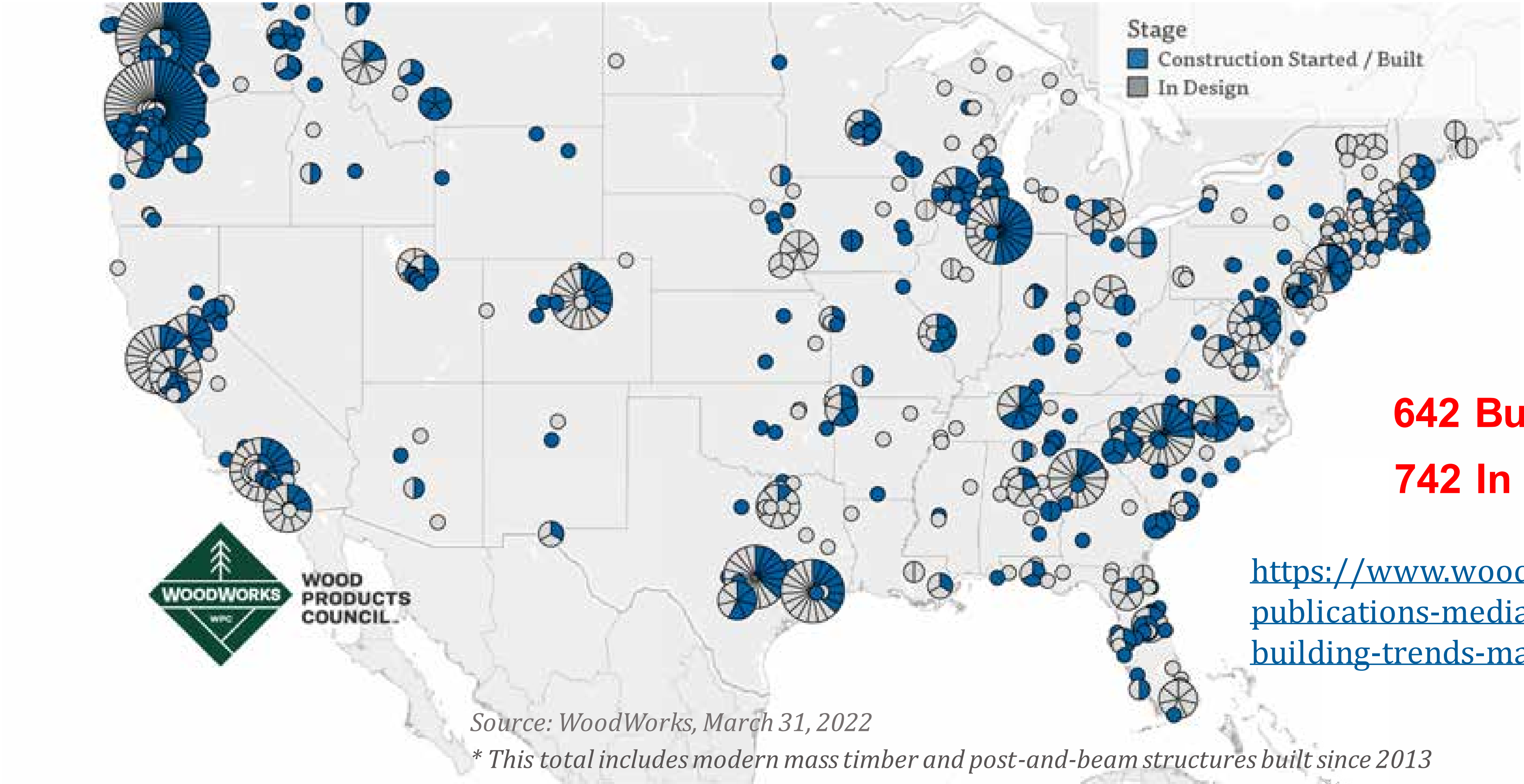

Source: WoodWorks, March 31, 2022

** This total includes modern mass timber and post-and-beam structures built since 2013*

642 Built

742 In Design

https://www.woodworks.org/publications-media/building-trends-mass-timber/

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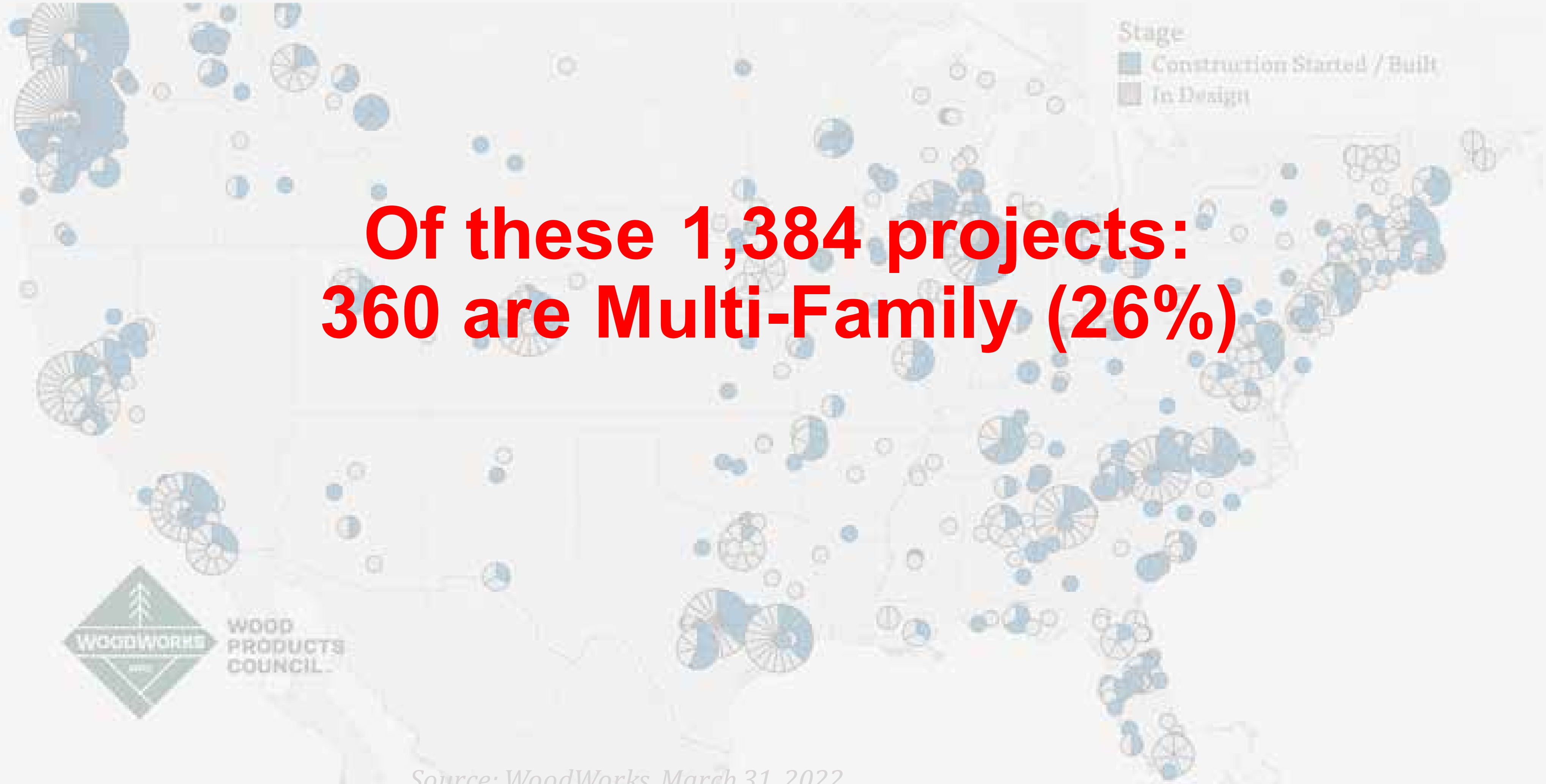

Of these 1,384 projects:
360 are Multi-Family (26%)

Source: WoodWorks, March 31, 2022

** This total includes modern mass timber and post-and-beam structures built since 2013*

Current State of Mass Timber Projects

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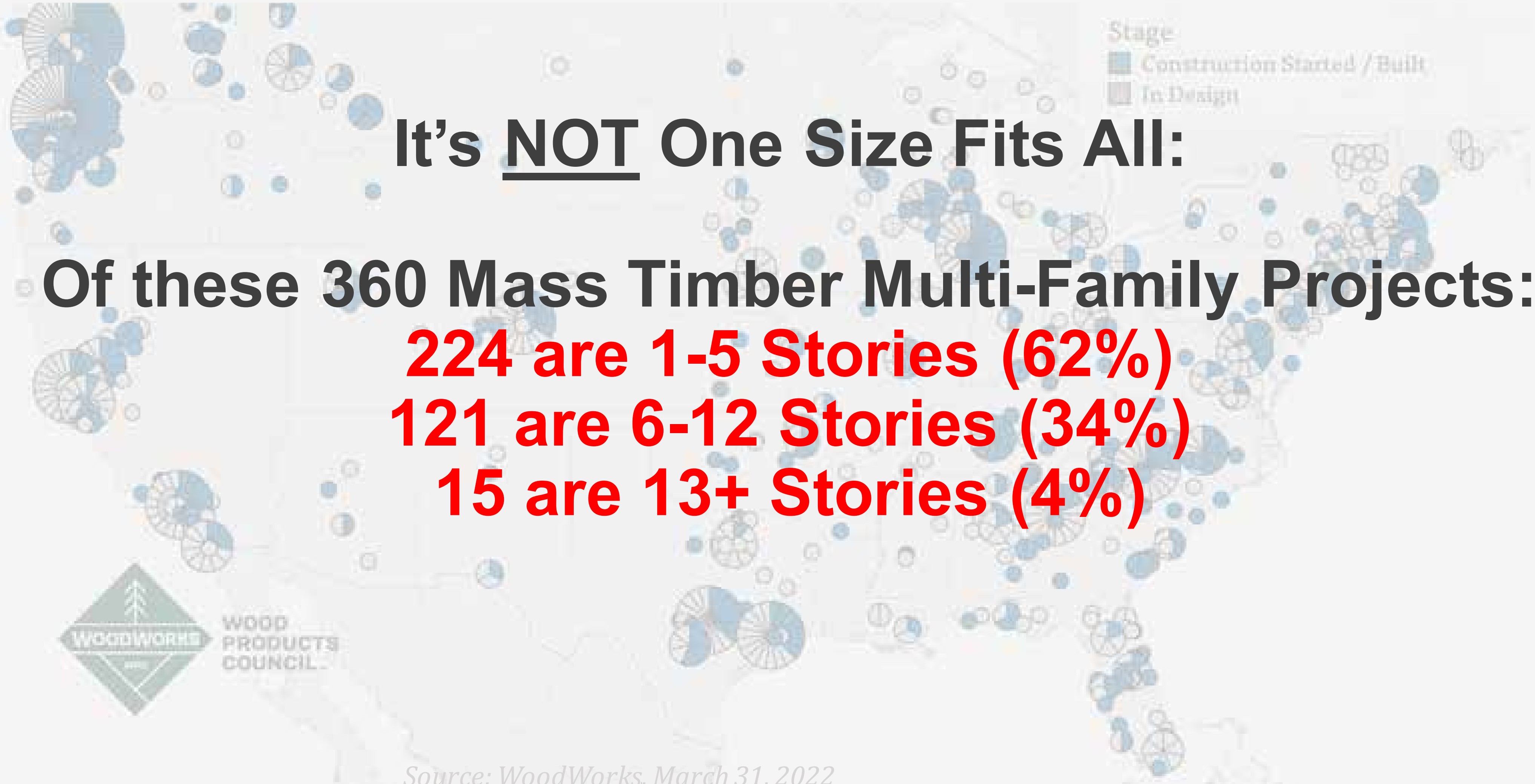


It's <u>NOT</u> One Size Fits All:

Of these 360 Mass Timber Multi-Family Projects:

224 are 1-5 Stories (62%)
121 are 6-12 Stories (34%)
15 are 13+ Stories (4%)

WOODWORKS WOOD PRODUCTS COUNCIL

Source: WoodWorks, March 31, 2022

** This total includes modern mass timber and post-and-beam structures built since 2013*

HEAVY TIMBER

Federal Center South, Seattle, WA
Photo: Benjamin Benschneider

MASS TIMBER

Bullitt Center, Seattle, WA
Photo: John Stamets

Glue Laminated Timber (Glulam)
Beams & columns

Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)
Solid sawn laminations

Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)
SCL laminations

Photo: Freres Lumber

Dowel-Laminated Timber (DLT)

Photo: StructureCraft

Nail-Laminated Timber (NLT)

Photo: Think Wood

Glue-Laminated Timber (GLT)
Plank orientation

MASS TIMBER IN MULTI-FAMILY

EVOLUTION
OR
REVOLUTION?

Multi-Housing Typologies

Credit: WGI

Framing Options for Mass Timber Multi-Family

Mass Timber Floors & Roofs on LWF Bearing Walls

Credit: KL&A Engineers & Builders

Mass Timber Floors & Roofs on Mass Timber Bearing Walls

Credit: Grey Organschi Architecture and Spiritos Properties

Framing Options for Mass Timber Multi-Family

Mass Timber Floors & Roofs on Post & Beam Framing

Credit: ADX Creative and Engberg Anderson

Mass Timber Floors & Roofs on Posts (Flat Plate)

Credit: acton ostry architects

EVOLUTION

INCREMENTAL CHANGE

REVOLUTION

TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

Low- and Mid-Rise Multi-Family

Credit: ADX Creative and Engberg Anderson

HYBRID LIGHT-FRAME + MASS TIMBER

THE KIND PROJECT, SACRAMENTO, CA

Credit: Kalesnikoff Mass Timber

CONDOS AT LOST RABBIT, MS

Lost Rabbit, MS
Credit: Everett Consulting Group

THE POSTMARK APARTMENTS, SHORELINE, WA

Credit: Katerra, Hans-Erik Blomgren

CIRRUS, DENVER, CO

Credit: KL&A Engineers & Builders

CANYONS, PORTLAND, OR

Credit: Jeremy Bittermann & Kaiser + Path

THE DUKE, AUSTIN, TX

Credit: WGI

PROJECT ONE, OAKLAND, CA

Credit: Gurnet Point

WESSEX WOODS, PORTLAND, ME

Credit: Avesta Housing

POST, BEAM + PLATE

360 WYTHE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY

Credit: Flank

BARRACUDA CONDOS, MADISON, WI

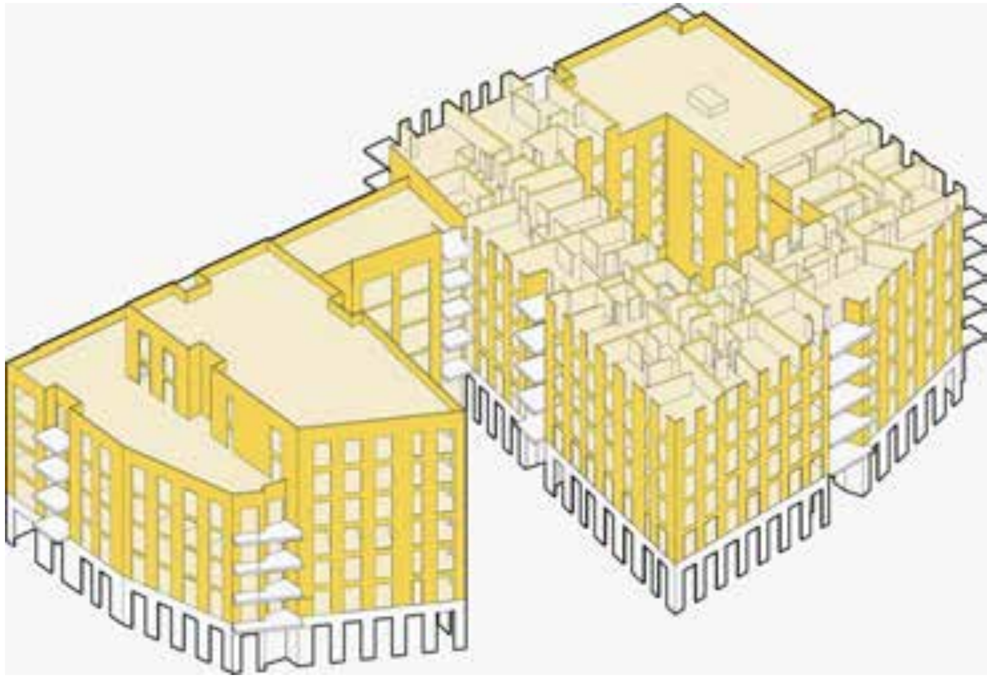
Credit: Populance Architecture and Development


Photo: Lendlease

MASS TIMBER BEARING WALLS

DALSTON WORKS, LONDON

Photos: Daniel Shearin | Waugh Thistleton Architects



Model C, Roxbury, MA

Credit: John Klein, Generate Architecture

Left: 69 A Street, Boston, MA Credit: Greg Folkins
Above: Timber Lofts, Milwaukee, WI
Credit: ADX Creative and Engberg Anderson Architects

VERTICAL ADDITIONS AND ADAPTIVE REUSE

BREWERY LOFTS, TACOMA, WA

Brewery Lofts, Flynn Architecture, Eclipse Engineering, photos: Brewery Blocks Tacoma, SmartLam

TIMBER LOFTS
MILWAUKEE, WI

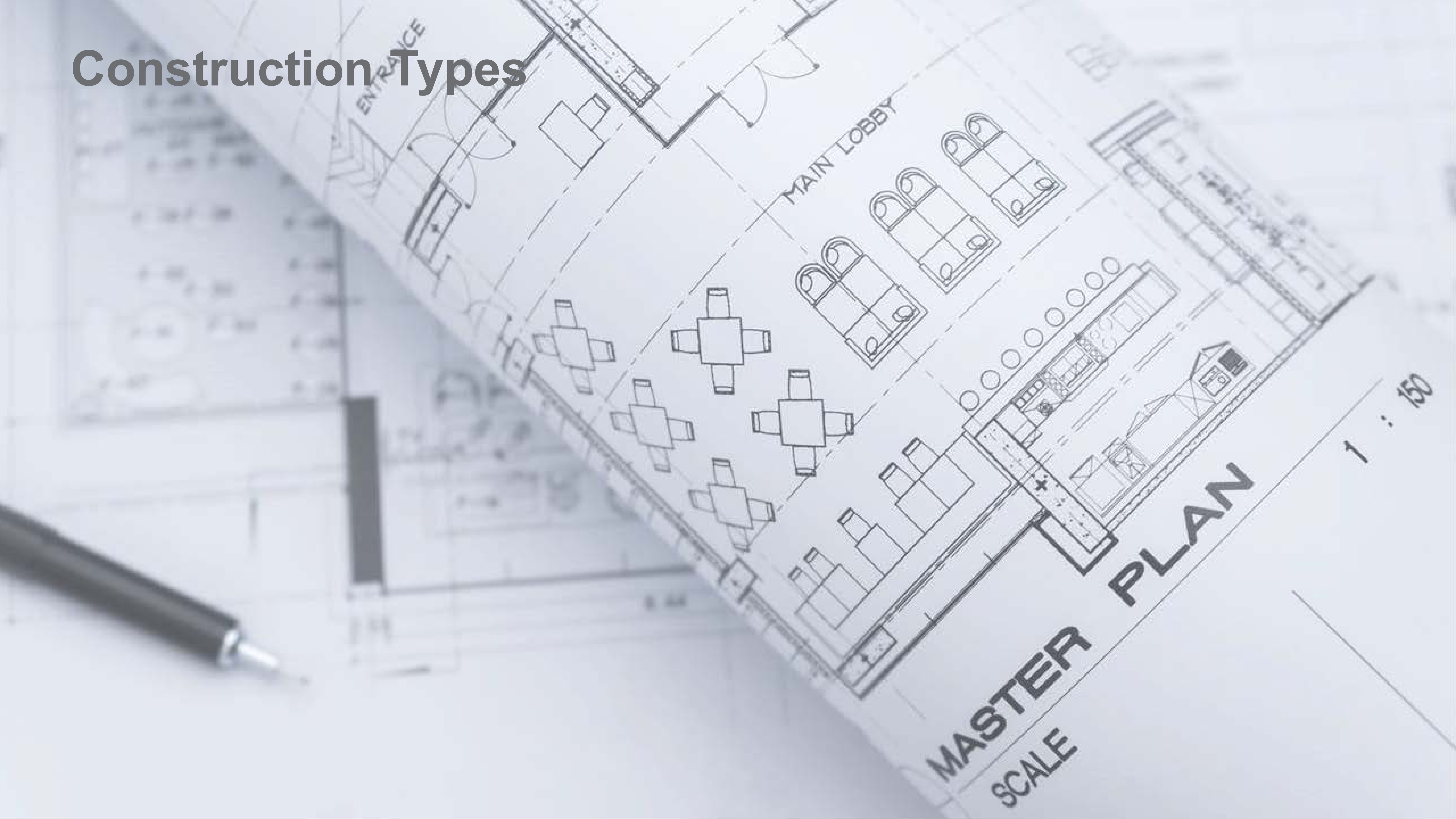
Source: ADX Creative and Engberg Anderson Architects

ANN PIEPER EISENBROWN
OWNER/PRESIDENT | PIPER PROPERTIES
TIMBER LOFTS

"Mass timber shaved 20% off our construction schedule. It's a renewable resource and also creates that warm look."

Source: Think Wood

Construction Types



Construction Types

When does the code allow mass timber to be used in low- and mid-rise multi-family projects?

IBC defines mass timber systems in IBC Chapter 2 and notes their acceptance and manufacturing standards in IBC Chapter 23

Permitted anywhere that combustible materials and heavy timber are allowed, plus more

Construction Types

IBC defines 5 construction types: I, II, III, IV, V
A building must be classified as one of these

Construction Types I & II:
All elements required to be non-combustible materials

However, there are exceptions including several for mass timber

Construction Types

All wood framed building options:

Type III
Exterior walls non-combustible (may be FRTW)
Interior elements any allowed by code, including mass timber

Type V
All building elements are any allowed by code, including mass timber

Types III and V are subdivided to A (protected) and B (unprotected)

Type IV (Heavy Timber)
Exterior walls non-combustible (may be FRTW OR CLT)
Interior elements qualify as Heavy Timber (min. sizes, no concealed spaces except in 2021 IBC)

Photo Credit: Hacker Architects, Jeremy Bittermann

Construction Types

Where does the code allow MT to be used?

- <u>Type III</u>: Interior elements (floors, roofs, partitions/shafts) and exterior walls if FRT

ICE Block I, RMW Architecture & Interiors, Buehler Engineering, Bernard André Photography

Construction Types

Where does the code allow MT to be used?

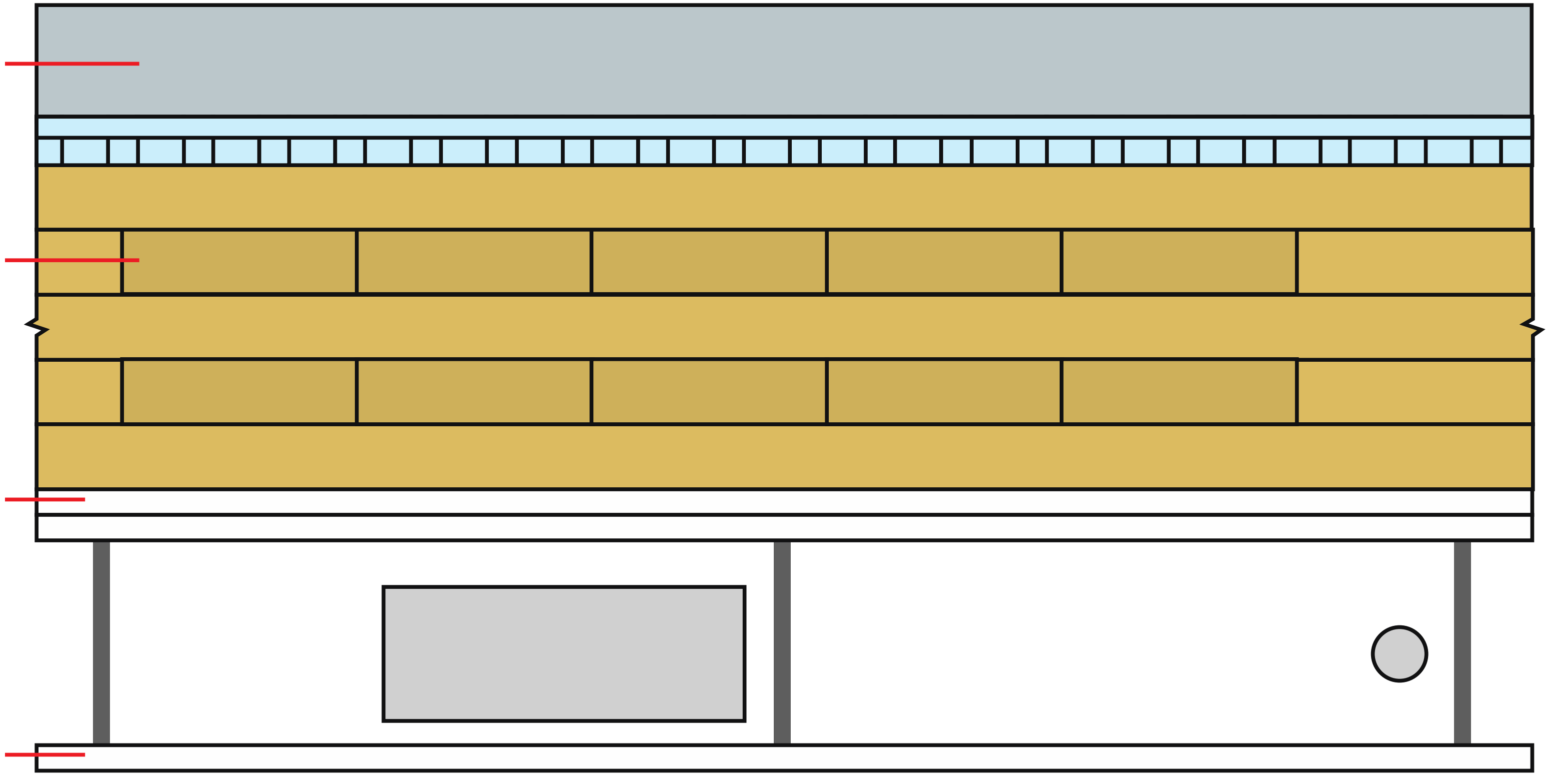
- Type IV: Any exposed interior elements & roofs, must meet min. sizes; exterior walls if CLT or FRT. Concealed space limitations (varies by code version)

Image: Perkins + Will

Construction Types

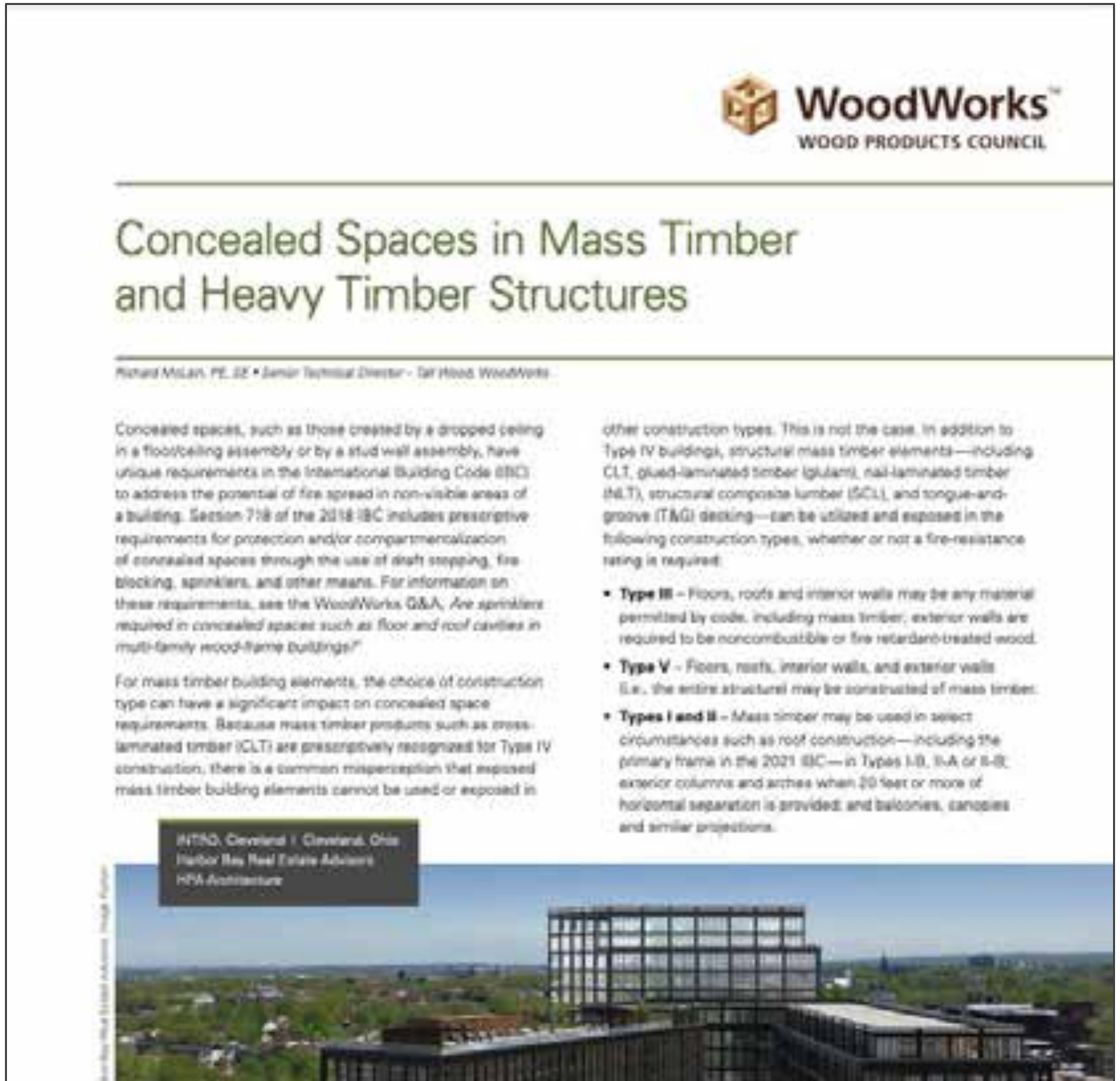
Type IV concealed spaces

Can I have a dropped ceiling? Raised access floor?



Construction Types

Concealed spaces solutions paper



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Concealed Spaces in Mass Timber and Heavy Timber Structures

Richard McLain, PE, SE • Senior Technical Director - Tall Wood, WoodWorks

Concealed spaces, such as those created by a dropped ceiling in a floor/ceiling assembly or by a stud wall assembly, have unique requirements in the International Building Code (IBC) to address the potential of fire spread in non-visible areas of a building. Section 718 of the 2018 IBC includes prescriptive requirements for protection and/or compartmentalization of concealed spaces through the use of draft stopping, fire blocking, sprinklers, and other means. For information on these requirements, see the WoodWorks Q&A, *Are sprinklers required in concealed spaces such as floor and roof cavities in multi-family wood-frame buildings?*

For mass timber building elements, the choice of construction type can have a significant impact on concealed space requirements. Because mass timber products such as cross-laminated timber (CLT) are prescriptively recognized for Type IV construction, there is a common misperception that exposed mass timber building elements cannot be used or exposed in other construction types. This is not the case. In addition to Type IV buildings, structural mass timber elements—including CLT, glued-laminated timber (glulam), nail-laminated timber (NLT), structural composite lumber (SCL), and tongue-and-groove (T&G) decking—can be utilized and exposed in the following construction types, whether or not a fire-resistance rating is required:

- **Type III** – Floors, roofs and interior walls may be any material permitted by code, including mass timber; exterior walls are required to be noncombustible or fire retardant-treated wood.
- **Type V** – Floors, roofs, interior walls, and exterior walls (i.e., the entire structural) may be constructed of mass timber.
- **Types I and II** – Mass timber may be used in select circumstances such as roof construction—including the primary frame in the 2021 IBC—in Types I-B, II-A or II-B; exterior columns and arches when 20 feet or more of horizontal separation is provided; and balconies, canopies and similar projections.

INTRO, Cleveland | Cleveland, Ohio
Harbor Bay Real Estate Advisors
HPA Architecture

The John W. Olver Design Building at UMass Amherst includes exposed wood structure in some areas and dropped ceilings in others. Architect: Leers Weinzapfel Associates

https://www.woodworks.org/wp-content/uploads/wood_solution_paper-Concealed_Spaces_Timber_Structures.pdf

Construction Types

Where does the code allow MT to be used?

- Type V: All interior elements, roofs & exterior walls

Image: Christian Columbres Photography

EVOLUTION

INCREMENTAL CHANGE

REVOLUTION

TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

Tall Mass Timber Multi-Family


Credit: Harbor Bay Real Estate Advisors, Purple Film, INTRO, Cleveland, OH

BROCK COMMONS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

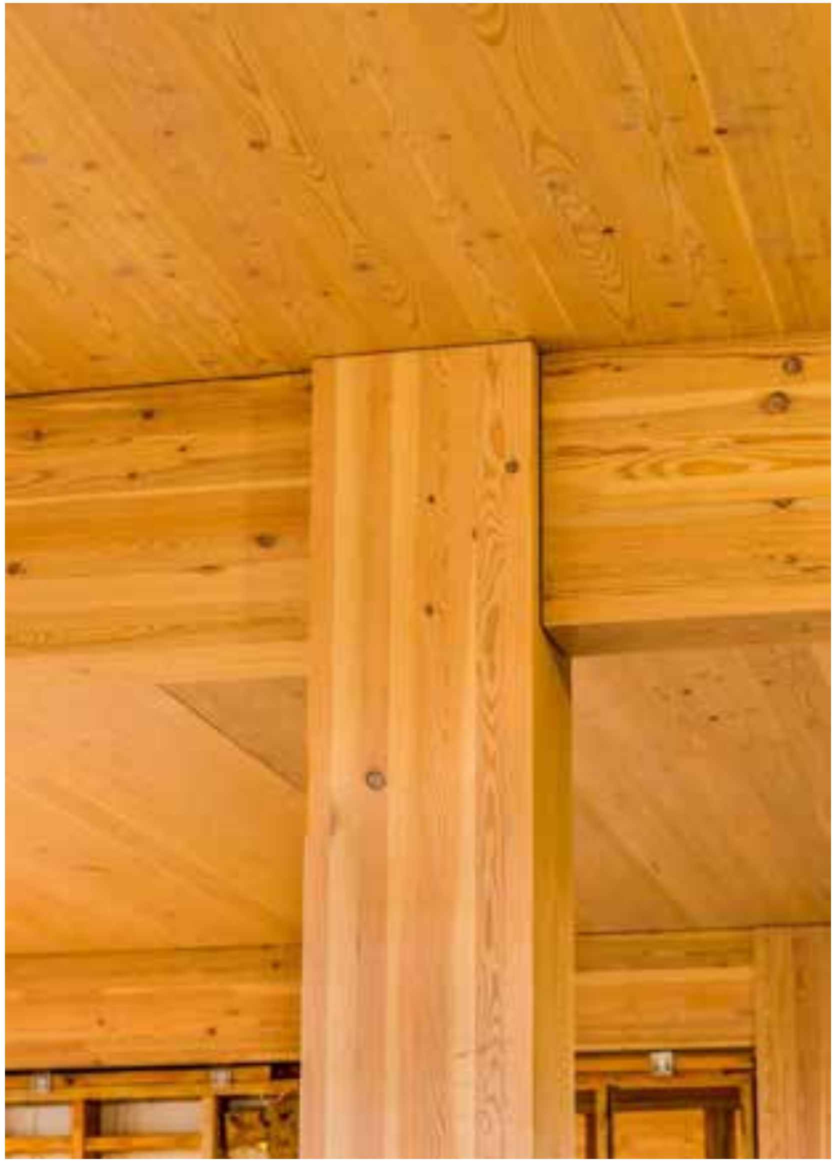
18 STORIES | 174 FT

MJOSTARNET, NORWAY

18 STORIES | 280 FT

HOHO, AUSTRIA

24 STORIES | 275 FT



Photos: Baumberger Studio/PATH Architecture/Marcus Kauffman | Architect: PATH Architecture

CARBON12, PORTLAND, OR

8 STORIES | 85 FT


INTRO, CLEVELAND
9 Stories | 115 ft
8 Timber Over 1 Podium
512,000 SF
297 Apartments, Mixed-Use
Photo: Harbor Bay Real Estate Advisors, Purple Film | Architect: Hartshorne Plunkard Architecture

INTRO, CLEVELAND

9 Stories | 115 ft

8 Timber Over 1 Podium

Type IV-B

Variance to expose ~50% ceilings

Photo: Harbor Bay Real Estate Advisors, Image Fiction | Architect: Hartshorne Plunkard Architecture

ASCENT, MILWAUKEE

Photo: Korb & Associates Architects | Architect: Korb & Associates Architects

493,000 SF

259 APARTMENTS, MIXED-USE

ASCENT, MILWAUKEE

Tallest Mass Timber Building in the World

Photo: CD Smith Construction |
Architect: Korb & Associates Architects

ASCENT, MILWAUKEE

25 STORIES

19 TIMBER OVER 6 PODIUM, 284 FT

Photo: Korb & Associates Architects | Architect: Korb & Associates Architects


11 E LENOX, BOSTON, MA
7 STORIES
70 FT
Passive House
Multi-Family
Credit: H + O Structural Engineering
Credit: Monte French Design Studio

11 E LENOX, BOSTON, MA

Credit: H + O Structural Engineering

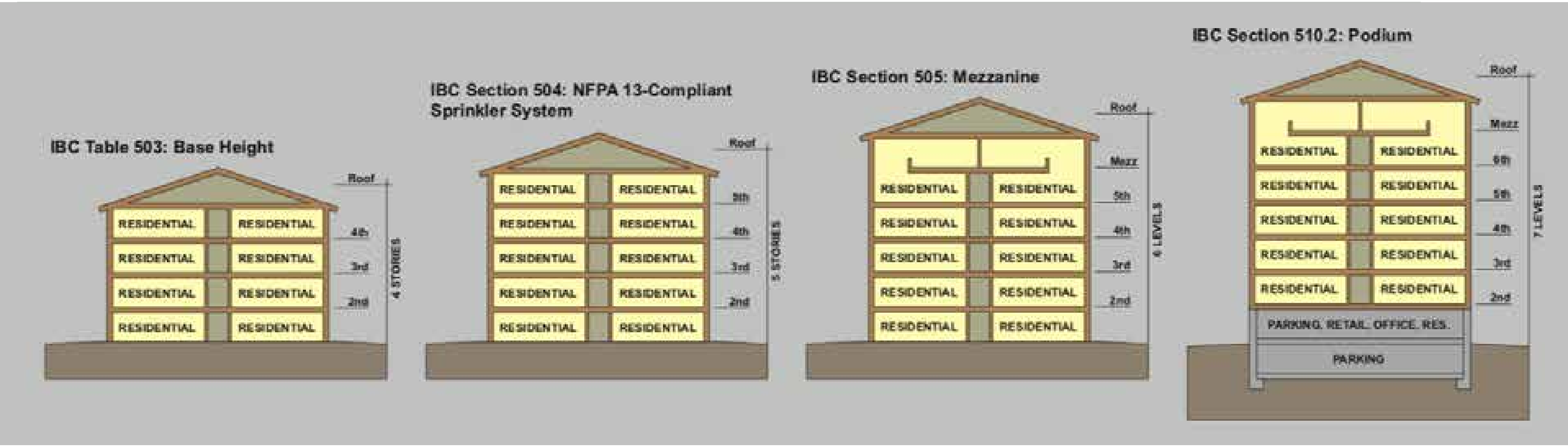
11 E LENOX, BOSTON, MA

Credit: H+O Structural Engineering

BEFORE 2021 IBC Code Limit for wood - 6 stories (business) 5 stories (residential) and 85 feet

Over 6 Stories:

Alternate Means and Methods Request (AMMR) through performance based design



Type V → Type III / Type IV (HT) → + Mezzanines → + Podiums

U.S. BUILDING CODES

Tall Wood Ad Hoc Committee

Balanced Committee: 2016-2018

Development of code change proposals for prescriptive code allowances of tall wood buildings.

Mass Timber Fire Testing at ATF Lab (2017)

Three Main Categories:

1. Noncombustible (Types I and II)
2. Light-Frame (Types III and V)
3. **<u>Mass Timber (Type IV)</u>**

IBC TABLE 601

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV				TYPE V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	HT	A	B

Type IV-A

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Photos: Structurlam, naturally:wood, Fast + Epp, Urban One

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
B	18	270 ft	324,000 SF	972,000 SF
M	12	270 ft	184,500 SF	553,500 SF
R-2	18	270 ft	184,500 SF	553,500 SF

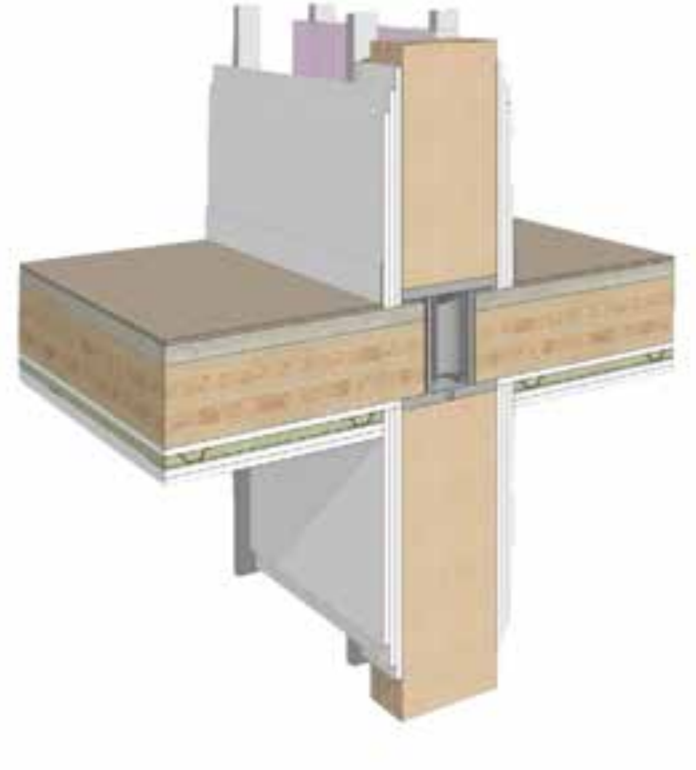
Areas exclude potential frontage increase

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

Type IV-A Protection vs. Exposed

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones



Credit: Acton Ostry Architects, Fast + Epp

100% NC protection on all surfaces of Mass Timber

IV-A

No timber surfaces may be exposed

IV-A

Type IV-B

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Credit: LEVER Architecture

Type IV-B Height and Area Limits

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	12	180 ft	90,000 SF	270,000 SF
B	12	180 ft	216,000 SF	648,000 SF
M	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

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Credit: Kaiser+Path

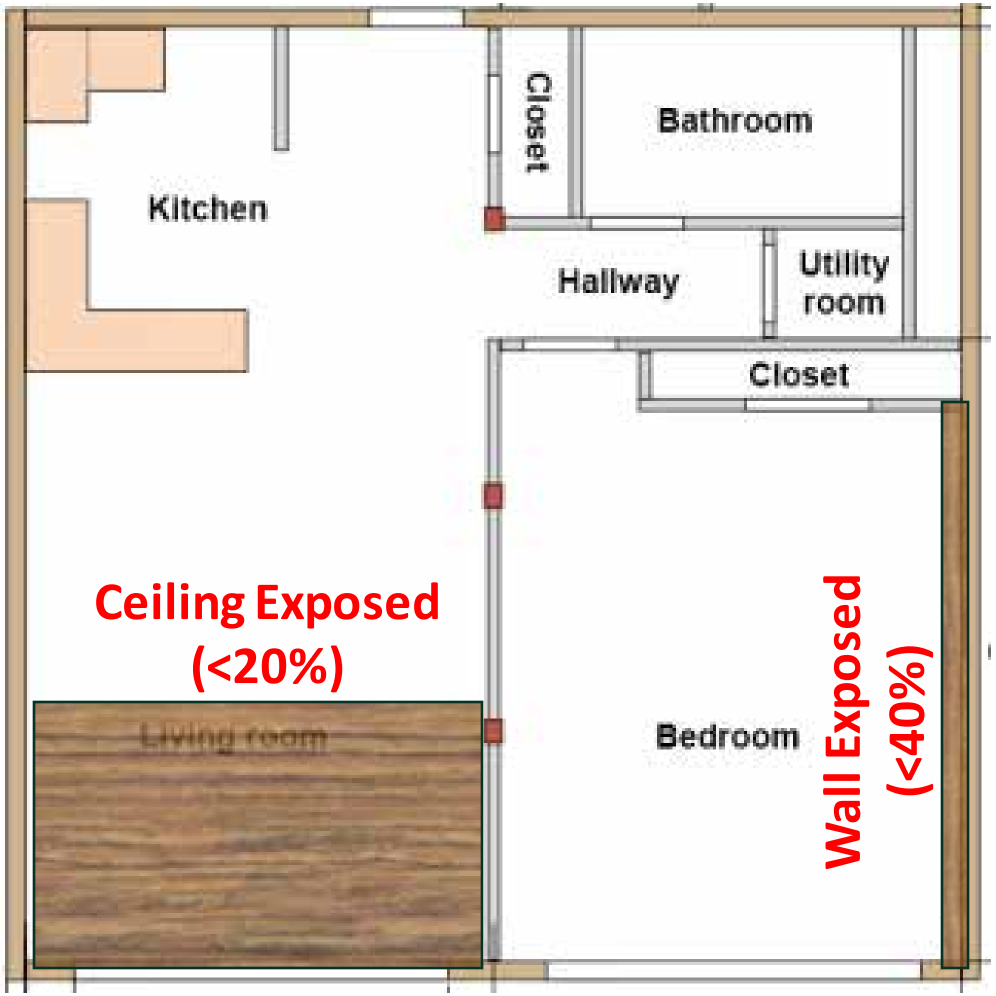
NC protection on all surfaces of Mass Timber except limited exposed areas

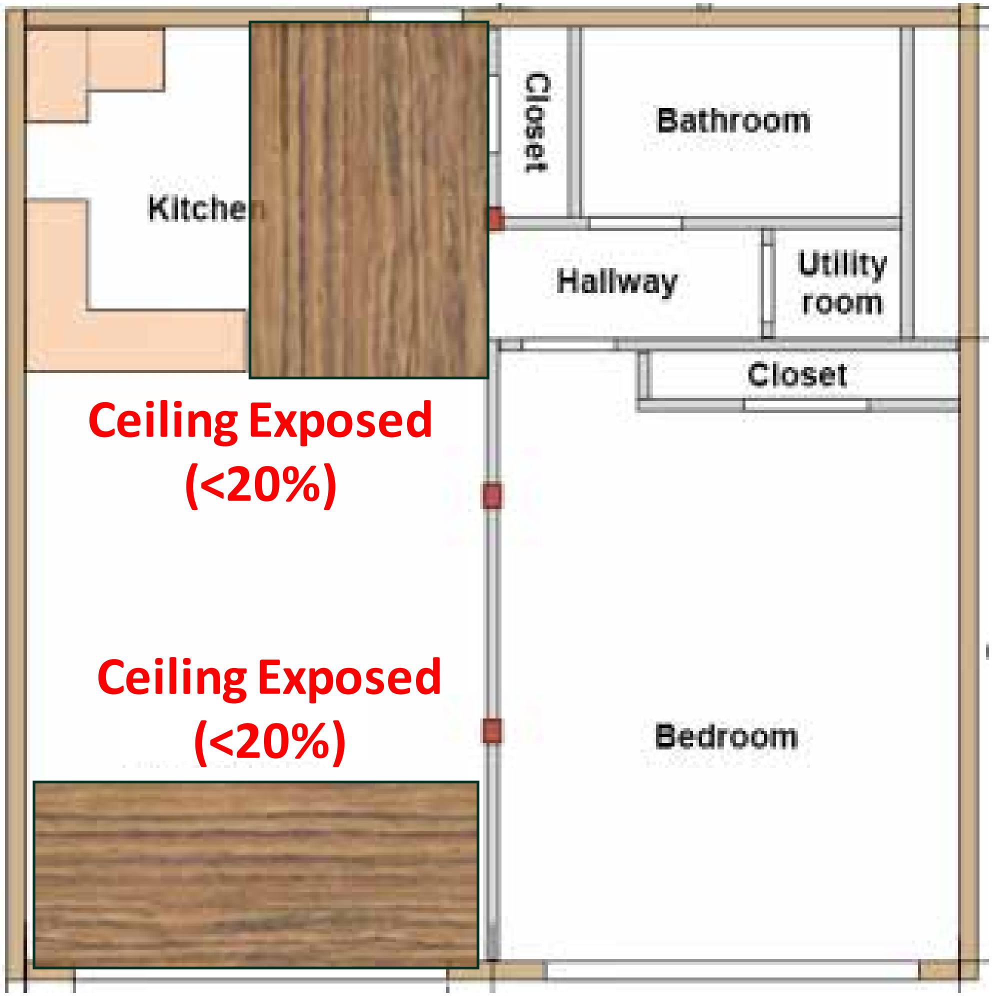
~20% of Ceiling or ~40% of Wall can be exposed, see code for requirements

IV-B

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B





Credit: AWC

Type IV-C

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Photos: Baumberger Studio/PATH Architecture/Marcus Kauffman

Type IV-C Height and Area Limits

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Occupancy	# of Stories	Height	Area per Story	Building Area
A-2	6	85 ft	56,250 SF	168,750 SF
B	9	85 ft	135,000 SF	405,000 SF
M	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'l stories permitted due to enhanced FRR

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

Type IV-C Protection vs. Exposed

Credit: Kaiser+Path, Ema Peter

All Mass Timber surfaces may be exposed

Exceptions: Shafts, concealed spaces, outside face of exterior walls

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

IV-C

IV-C

Materials Permitted

602.4 Type IV. Type IV construction is that type of construction in which the building elements are mass timber or noncombustible materials 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..

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

Photo:: Ema Peter

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).

Tall Wood Materials & Protection

	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C
Exterior Walls	Mass Timber, exterior surface protected with 1 layer 5/8" type X gyp		
Structural Materials	Mass Timber or Non-combustible		
Concealed Spaces	Permitted, requires NC protection on MT surfaces		
Gypsum Protection	All MT is protected 3 HR: 3 layers 5/8" type X gyp 2 HR or less: 2 layers 5/8" type X gyp	Same as IV-A for protected MT. Limited exposed MT permitted, FRR still applies	All MT permitted may be exposed except as noted

Tall Wood Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C
Primary Frame or Brng Wall FRR	3 HR (2 HR at Roof)	2 HR (1 HR at Roof)	2 HR (1 HR at Roof)
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR	2 HR	2 HR
Roof Construction FRR	1.5 HR	1 HR	1 HR
Floor Surface Protection	1 inch of NC protection	1 inch of NC protection	No protection req'd

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.

Mass Timber

+

Non-Combustible

Credit: Urban One

=

Fire Resistance Rating

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Tall Wood Buildings in the 2021 IBC
Up to 18 Stories of Mass Timber

Scott Breneman, PhD, SE, WoodWorks – Wood Products Council • Matt Timmers, SE, John A. Martin & Associates • Dennis Richardson, PE, CBO, CASp, American Wood Council

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. The code will include provisions for up to 18 stories of Type IV-A construction for Business and Residential Occupancies.

Based on information first published in the Structural Engineers Association of California (SEAOC) 2018 Conference Proceedings, this paper summarizes the background to these proposals, technical research that supported their adoption, and resulting changes to the IBC and product-specific standards.

Background: ICC Tall Wood Building Ad Hoc Committee

Over the past 10 years, there has been a growing interest in tall buildings constructed from mass timber materials (Breneman 2013, Timmers 2015). Around the world there

Forté	Melbourne, Australia	8-over-1	2012
Via Cenni	Milan, Italy	9	2013

WoodWorks Tall Wood Design Resource

https://www.woodworks.org/resources/tall-wood-buildings-in-the-2021-ibc-up-to-18-stories-of-mass-timber/

Tall Mass Timber Code Adoption

Status as of April 2022 The following jurisdictions have adopted the tall mass timber provisions in the 2021 IBC, either whole or with local amendments.

- Oregon – Appendix P Tall Wood Buildings within the 2019 Oregon Structural Specialty Code
- Washington – Washington State Building Code
- City of Denver, Colorado – Appendix U Tall Wood Buildings (page 187) within the 2019 Denver Building Code
- Utah – Chapter 2a: Tall Wood Buildings of Mass Timber Construction, incorporated as part of the State Construction Code
- California – Supplement to the 2019 California Building Code
- Virginia – Supplement 2021 IBC Mass Timber Provisions within the 2018 state building code
- Maine – Emergency Rule 3, amendments to the Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (Section 5, item 25)
- Georgia – Appendix P to the 2018 IBC
- Idaho – Amendments to the Idaho Building Code
- Howard County, Maryland – adoption of the 2021 IBC
- Texas Jurisdictions:
    - City of Austin, Texas – adoption of the 2021 IBC
    - City of Bryan, TX adoption of the 2021 IBC
    - City of Carrollton, TX – adoption of the 2021 IBC
    - City of Plano, TX – adoption of the 2021 IBC
    - City of Grand Prairie – adoption of the 2021 IBC
    - City of Fort Worth – adoption of the 2021 IBC

Other jurisdictions are considering adoption of the tall mass timber provisions
See: https://www.woodworks.org/resources/status-of-building-code-allowances-for-tall-mass-timber-in-the-ibc/

Source: Softwood Lumber Bo

"The early adoption of mass timber codes can be a benefit to California in many ways, but I would like to highlight three of those advantages in this proposal.

1. *It has the potential to increase the market demand for mass timber production in California to meet the needs of the construction industry.*
2. *It will increase the pace and scale of our wildland fire prevention and forest management goals of treating 500 thousand acres per year by thinning the forest of smaller diameter trees that can be used in the production of cross laminated timber and other mass timber assemblies.*
3. *While wood products provide the benefit of storing carbon, another benefit or advantage is that mass timber construction can also help reduce the carbon footprint of concrete and steel production."*

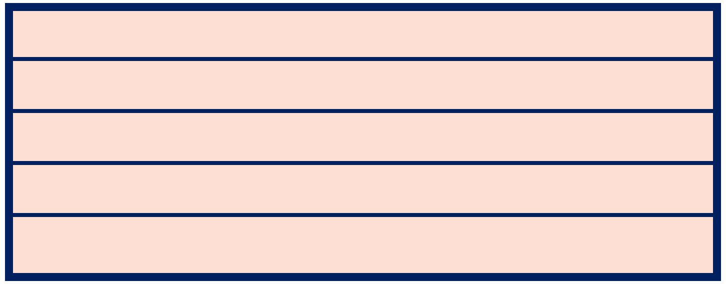
– Chief Mike Richwine, State Fire Marshal

CBC Tall Wood Building Size Limits

The CBC has historically not allowed "double-dipping" for sprinkler increases of building height and area for A, E, H, I, L or R occupancies. The IBC has no such restriction.

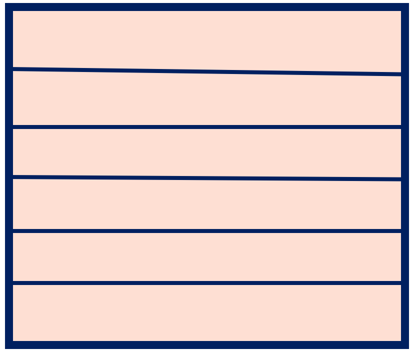
Also specific to the CBC, for multi-story buildings that are A, E, H, I, L or R occupancies, the total allowable building area is equal to the allowable floor area multiplied by the number of stories, not to exceed 2. In the IBC, this value is 3 for all occupancies.

This is also the case for Tall Wood.



Larger Area

VS.



Taller

2024 IBC Changes

RISE Tests, 2020
Photo: RISE

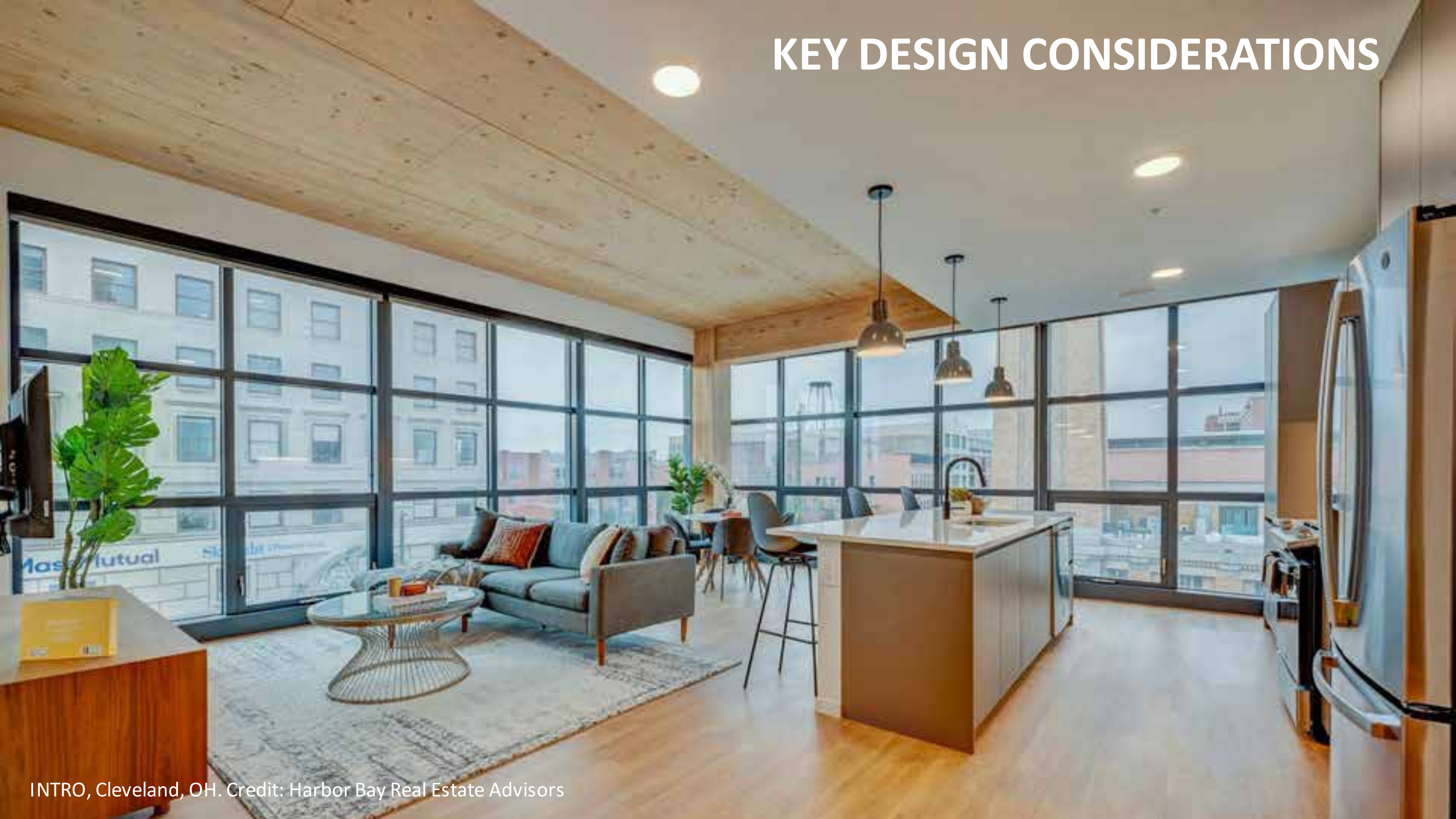
WoodWorks Online Event

Kendeda Building for Innovataive Sustainable Design, The Miller Hull Partnership with Lord Aeck Sargent, photo Jonathan Hillyer

1430 Q, The HR Group Architects, Buehler Engineering, Greg Folkins Photography

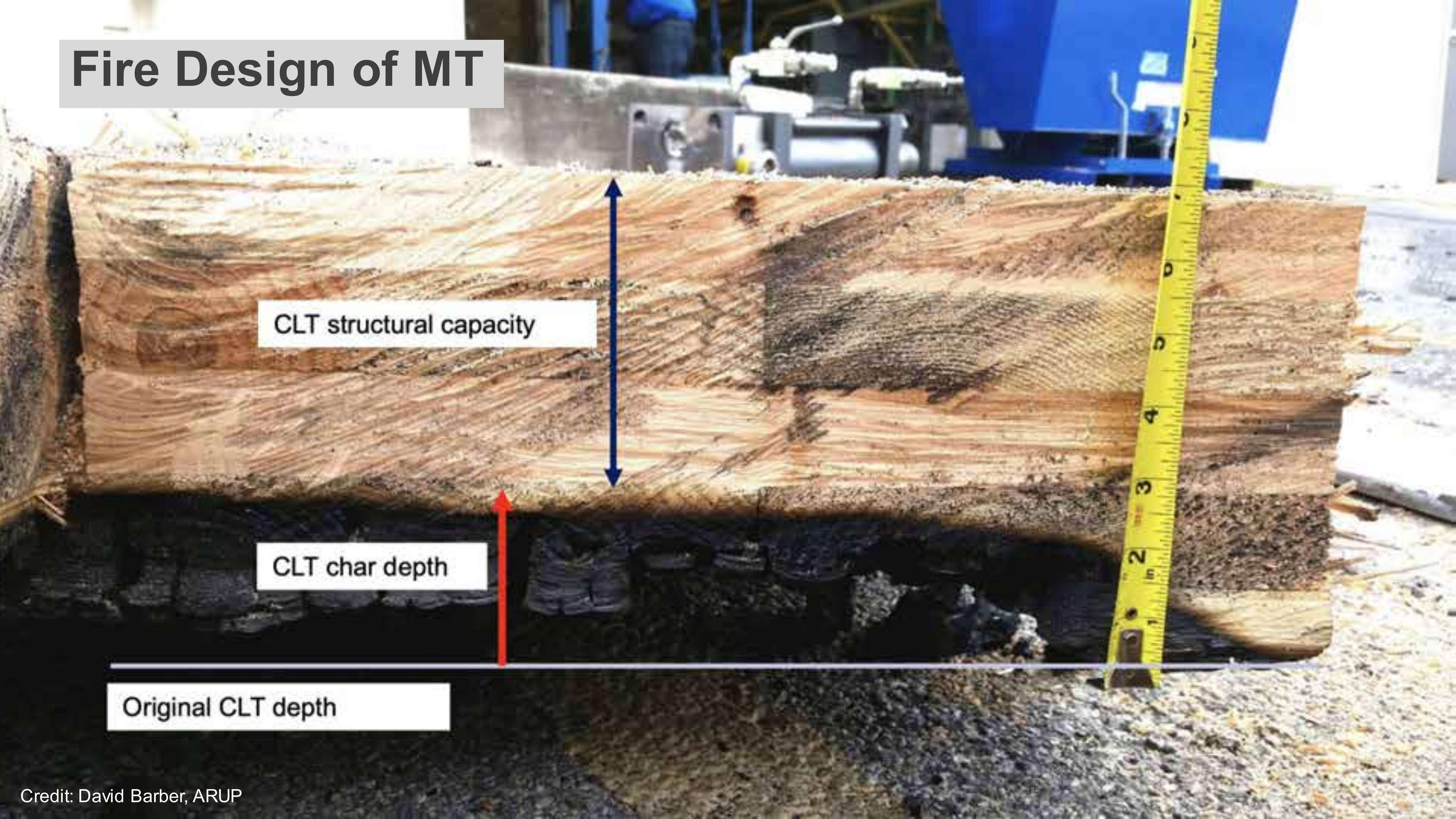
T3 Minneapolis, MGA, DLR Group, Magnusson Klemencic Associates, StructureCraft, photo Ema Peter

KEY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



INTRO, Cleveland, OH. Credit: Harbor Bay Real Estate Advisors

Fire Design of MT



Credit: David Barber, ARUP

Key Early Design Decisions

Fire-Resistance Ratings

- Driven primarily by construction type
- Rating achieved through timber alone or non-com protection required?

TABLE 601
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV				TYPE V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	HT	A	B
Primary structural frame[f] (see Section 202)	3[a, b]	2[a, b, c]	1[b, c]	0[c]	1[b, c]	0	3[a]	2[a]	2[a]	HT	1[b, c]	0
Bearing walls												
Exterior[e, f]	3	2	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	0
Interior	3[a]	2[a]	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	1/HT[g]	1	0
Nonbearing walls and partitions Exterior	See Table 705.5											
Nonbearing walls and partitions Interior[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Section 2304.11.2	0	0
Floor construction and associated secondary structural members (see Section 202)	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	HT	1	0
Roof construction and associated secondary structural members (see Section 202)	$1\frac{1}{2}$[b]	1[b,c]	1[b,c]	0[c]	1[b,c]	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	HT	1[b,c]	0

Key Early Design Decisions

Fire-Resistance Ratings (FRR)

- Thinner panels (i.e. 3-ply) generally difficult to achieve a 1+ hour FRR
- 5-ply CLT / 2x6 NLT & DLT panels can usually achieve a 1- or 2-hour FRR
- Construction Type | FRR | Member Size | Grid (or re-arrange that process but follow how one impacts the others)

Panel	Example Floor Span Ranges
3-ply CLT (4-1/8" thick)	Up to 12 ft
5-ply CLT (6-7/8" thick)	14 to 17 ft
7-ply CLT (9-5/8")	17 to 21 ft
2x4 NLT	Up to 12 ft
2x6 NLT	10 to 17 ft
2x8 NLT	14 to 21 ft
5" MPP	10 to 15 ft


Credit: David Barber, ARUP

Key Early Design Decisions

Construction type influences FRR

TABLE 601
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
Primary structural frame[f] (see Section 202)	3[a]	2[a]	1	0	1	0	HT	1	0
Bearing walls Exterior[e, f] Interior	 3 3[a]	 2 2[a]	 1 1	 0 0	 2 1	 2 0	 2 1/HT	 1 1	 0 0
Nonbearing walls and partitions Exterior	See Table 602								
Nonbearing walls and partitions Interior[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Section 602.4.6	0	0
Floor construction and associated secondary members (see Section 202)	2	2	1	0	1	0	HT	1	0
Roof construction and associated secondary members (see Section 202)	$1^1/_2$[b]	1[b,c]	1[b,c]	0[c]	1[b,c]	0	HT	1[b,c]	0

Source: 2018 IBC

Key Early Design Decisions

Construction type influences FRR

TABLE 601
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV				TYPE V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	HT	A	B
Primary structural frame[f] (see Section 202)	3[a, b]	2[a, b, c]	1[b, c]	0[c]	1[b, c]	0	3[a]	2[a]	2[a]	HT	1[b, c]	0
Bearing walls												
Exterior[e, f]	3	2	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	0
Interior	3[a]	2[a]	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	1/HT[g]	1	0
Nonbearing walls and partitions Exterior	See Table 705.5											
Nonbearing walls and partitions Interior[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Section 2304.11.2	0	0
Floor construction and associated secondary structural members (see Section 202)	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	HT	1	0
Roof construction and associated secondary structural members (see Section 202)	$1^1/_2$[b]	1[b,c]	1[b,c]	0[c]	1[b,c]	0	$1^1/_2$	1	1	HT	1[b,c]	0

Source: 2021 IBC

Key Early Design Decisions

Construction type influences FRR

- Type IV-HT Construction (minimum sizes)
- **<u>Other than type IV-HT</u>**: Demonstrated fire resistance

Method of demonstrating FRR (calculations or testing) can impact member sizing


Fire Testing Laboratory

TEST REPORT

for

American Wood Council

Standard Methods of

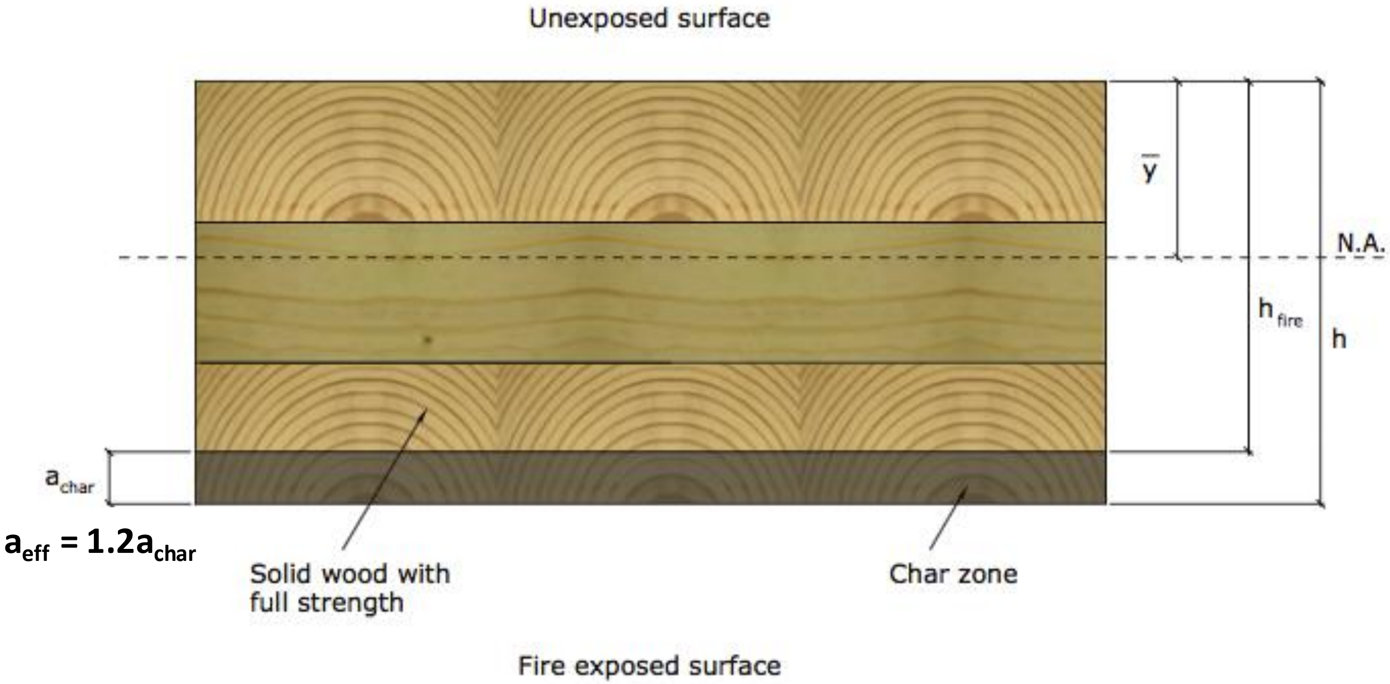
Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

Key Early Design Decisions

Which Method of Demonstrating FRR of MT is Being Used?

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

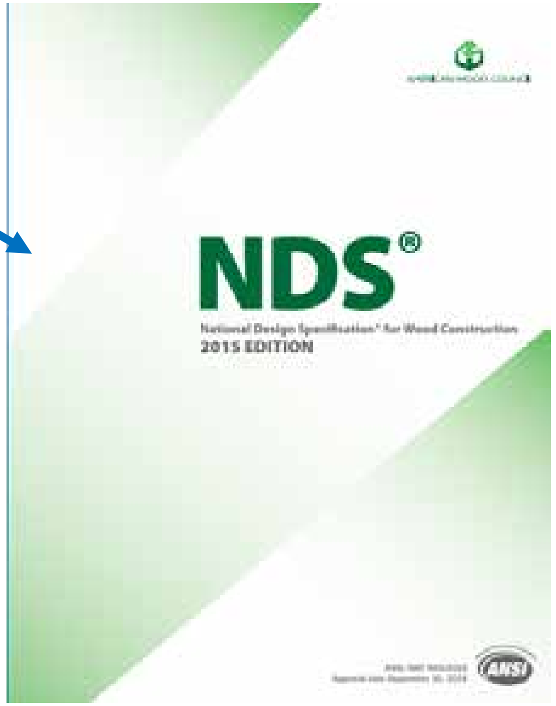

Credit: Urban One



FRR Design of MT

Calculated FRR of Exposed MT:

IBC to NDS code compliance path



Code Path for Exposed Wood Fire-Resistance Calculations

IBC 703.3
Methods for determining fire resistance

- Prescriptive designs per IBC 721.1
- ***Calculations in accordance with IBC 722***
- Fire-resistance designs documented in sources
- Engineering analysis based on a comparison
- Alternate protection methods as allowed by 104.11

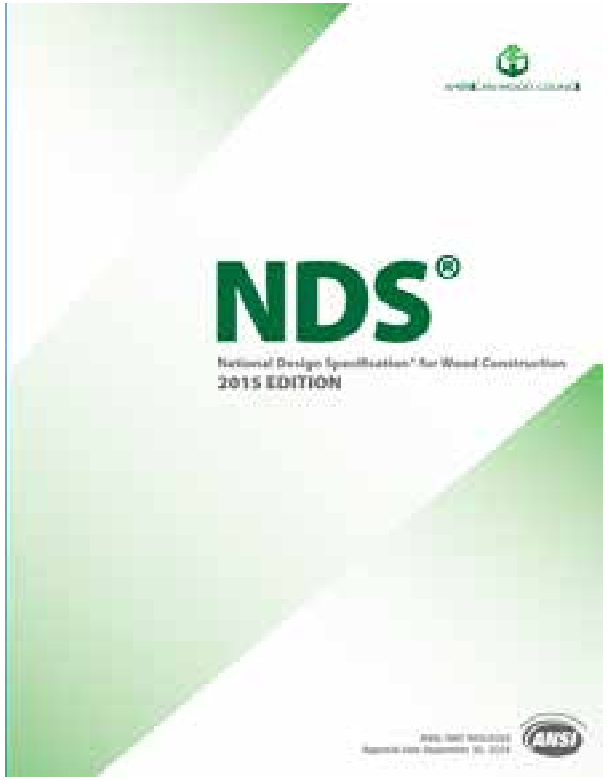
IBC 722
Calculated Fire Resistance

"The calculated *fire resistance* of exposed wood members and wood decking shall be permitted in accordance with **Chapter 16 of ANSI/AWC National Design Specification for Wood Construction (NDS)**

NDS Chapter 16
Fire Design of Wood Members

- Limited to calculating fire resistance up to 2 hours
- Char depth varies based on exposure time (i.e., fire-resistance rating), product type and lamination thickness. Equations and tables are provided.
- TR 10 and NDS commentary are helpful in implementing permitted calculations.

FRR Design of MT




Credit: FPInnovations

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

Table 16.2.1B Effective Char Depths (for CLT with β_n=1.5in./hr.)

Required Fire Endurance (hr.)	Effective Char Depths, a_{char} (in.)								
	lamination thicknesses, h_{lam} (in.)								
	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1-1/4	1-3/8	1-1/2	1-3/4	2
1-Hour	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
1½-Hour	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
2-Hour	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6

FRR Design of MT

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

Table 16.2.1A Char Depth and Effective Char Depth (for β_n = 1.5 in./hr.)

Required Fire Resistance (hr.)	Char Depth, a_{char} (in.)	Effective Char Depth, a_{eff} (in.)
1-Hour	1.5	1.8
1½-Hour	2.1	2.5
2-Hour	2.6	3.2

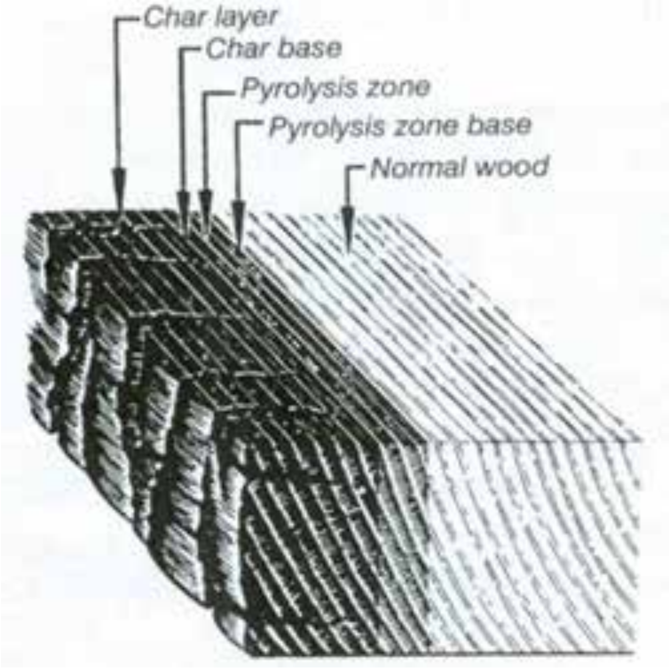
Table 16.2.1B Effective Char Depths (for CLT with β_n=1.5in./hr.)

Required Fire Endurance (hr.)	Effective Char Depths, a_{char} (in.)								
	lamination thicknesses, h_{lam} (in.)								
	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1-1/4	1-3/8	1-1/2	1-3/4	2
1-Hour	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
1½-Hour	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
2-Hour	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6

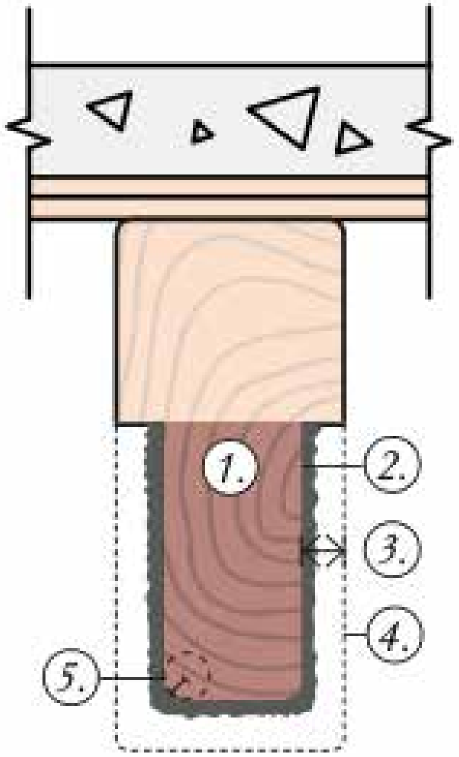
FRR Design of MT

Two structural capacity checks performed:

1. On entire cross section neglecting fire effects
2. On post-fire remaining section, with stress increases



Credit: Forest Products Laboratory



$$a_{char} = \beta_t t^{0.813}$$ Solid Sawn, Glulam, SCL

$$a_{char} = n_{lam} h_{lam} + \beta_t \left(t - \left(n_{lam} t_{gi}\right)\right)^{0.813}$$ CLT

$$a_{eff} = 1.2 a_{char}$$ Effective Char Depth

FRR Design of MT

WoodWorks Inventory of Fire Tested MT Assemblies

Table 1: North American Fire Resistance Tests of Mass Timber Floor / Roof Assemblies

WoodWorks
WOOD PRODUCTS COUNCIL

CLT Panel	Manufacturer	CLT Grade or Major x Minor Grade	Ceiling Protection	Panel Connection in Test	Floor Topping	Load Rating	Fire Resistance Achieved (Hours)	Source	Testing Lab
3-ply CLT (114mm 4.488 in)	Nordic	SPF 1650 Fb 1.5EMSR x SPF #3	2 layers 1/2" Type X gypsum	Half-Lap	None	Reduced 36% Moment Capacity	1	1 (Test 1)	NRC Fire Laboratory
3-ply CLT (105mm 4.133 in)	Structurlam	SPF #1/#2 x SPF #1/#2	1 layer 5/8" Type X gypsum	Half-Lap	None	Reduced 75% Moment Capacity	1	1 (Test 5)	NRC Fire Laboratory
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	E1	None	Topside Spline	2 staggered layers of 1/2" cement boards	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2	2	NRC Fire Laboratory March 2016
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	E1	1 layer of 5/8" Type X gypsum under Z-channels and furring strips with 3 5/8" fiberglass batts	Topside Spline	2 staggered layers of 1/2" cement boards	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2	5	NRC Fire Laboratory Nov 2014
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	E1	None	Topside Spline	3/4 in. proprietary gypcrete over Maxxon acoustical mat	Reduced 50% Moment Capacity	1.5	3	UL
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	E1	1 layer 5/8" normal gypsum	Topside Spline	3/4 in. proprietary gypcrete over Maxxon acoustical mat or proprietary sound board	Reduced 50% Moment Capacity	2	4	UL
3-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	E1	1 layer 5/8" Type X Gyp under Resilient Channel under 7 7/8" I-Joists with 3 1/2" Mineral Wool between Joists	Half-Lap	None	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2	21	Intertek 8/24/2012
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Structurlam	E1 M5 MSR 2100 x SPF #2	None	Topside Spline	1-1/2" Maxxon Gyp-Crete 2000 over Maxxon Reinforcing Mesh	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2.5	6	Intertek, 2/22/2016
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	DR Johnson	V1	None	Half-Lap & Topside Spline	2" gypsum topping	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2	7	SwRI (May 2016)
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	SPF 1950 Fb MSR x SPF #3	None	Half-Lap	None	Reduced 59% Moment Capacity	1.5	1 (Test 3)	NRC Fire Laboratory
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Structurlam	SPF #1/#2 x SPF #1/#2	1 layer 5/8" Type X gypsum	Half-Lap	None	Unreduced 101% Moment Capacity	2	1 (Test 6)	NRC Fire Laboratory
7-ply CLT (245mm 9.65")	Structurlam	SPF #1/#2 x SPF #1/#2	None	Half-Lap	None	Unreduced 101% Moment Capacity	2.5	1 (Test 7)	NRC Fire Laboratory
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	SmartLam	SL-V4	None	Half-Lap	nominal 1/2" plywood with 8d nails	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2	12 (Test 4)	Western Fire Center 10/26/2016
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	SmartLam	V1	None	Half-Lap	nominal 1/2" plywood with 8d nails	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2	12 (Test 5)	Western Fire Center 10/28/2016
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	DR Johnson	V1	None	Half-Lap	nominal 1/2" plywood with 8d nails	Loaded, See Manufacturer	2	12 (Test 6)	Western Fire Center 11/01/2016
5-ply CLT [illegible]	KLH	CV3M1	None	Half-Lap & [illegible]	None	Loaded, [illegible]	1	18	SwRI [illegible]

FRR Design of MT


WoodWorks™
WOOD PRODUCTS COUNCIL

Fire-Resistive Design of Mass Timber Members

Code Applications, Construction Types and Fire Ratings

For many years, exposed heavy timber framing elements have been permitted in U.S. buildings due to their inherent fire-resistance properties. The predictability of wood's char rate has been well-established for decades and has long been recognized in building codes and standards.

Today, one of the exciting trends in building design is the growing use of mass timber—i.e., large solid wood panel products such as cross-laminated timber (CLT) and nail-laminated timber (NLT)—for floor, wall and roof construction. Like heavy timber, mass timber products have inherent fire resistance that allows them to be left exposed and still achieve a fire-resistance rating. Because of their strength and dimensional stability, these products also offer a low-carbon alternative to steel, concrete, and masonry for many applications. It is this combination of exposed structure and strength that developers and designers across the country are leveraging to create innovative designs with a warm yet modern aesthetic, often for projects that go beyond traditional norms of wood design.

This paper has been written to support architects and engineers exploring the use of mass timber for commercial and multi-family construction. It focuses on how to meet fire-resistance requirements in the International Building Code (IBC), including calculation and testing-based methods. Unless otherwise noted, references refer to the 2018 IBC.

Mass Timber & Construction Type

Before demonstrating fire-resistance ratings of exposed mass timber elements, it's important to understand under what circumstances the code currently allows the use of mass timber in commercial and multi-family construction.

A building's assigned construction type is the main indicator of where and when all wood systems can be used. IBC Section 602 defines five main options (Type I through V), with all but Type IV having subcategories A and B. Types III and V permit the use of wood framing throughout much of the structure and both are used extensively for modern mass timber buildings.

Type III (IBC 602.3) – Timber elements can be used in floors, roofs and interior walls. Fire-retardant-treated wood (FRTW) framing is permitted in exterior walls with a fire-resistance rating of 2 hours or less.

Type V (IBC 602.5) – Timber elements can be used throughout the structure, including floors, roofs and both interior and exterior walls.

Type IV (IBC 602.4) – Commonly referred to as "Heavy Timber" construction, this option

Carbon12 | Portland, Oregon
Kaiser Group | Path Architecture
Munzing Structural Engineering

Mass Timber Fire Design Resource

- Code compliance options for demonstrating FRR
- Free download at woodworks.org

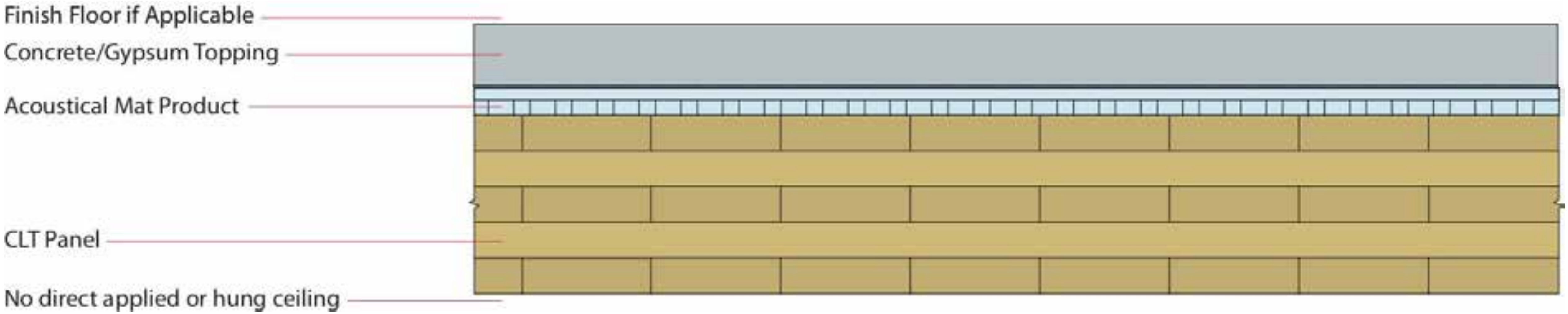
Acoustics & Sound Control

Acoustics & Sound Control

Consider Impacts of:

- Timber & Topping Thickness
- Panel Layout
- Gapped Panels
- Connections & Penetrations
- MEP Layout & Type

Acoustics & Sound Control

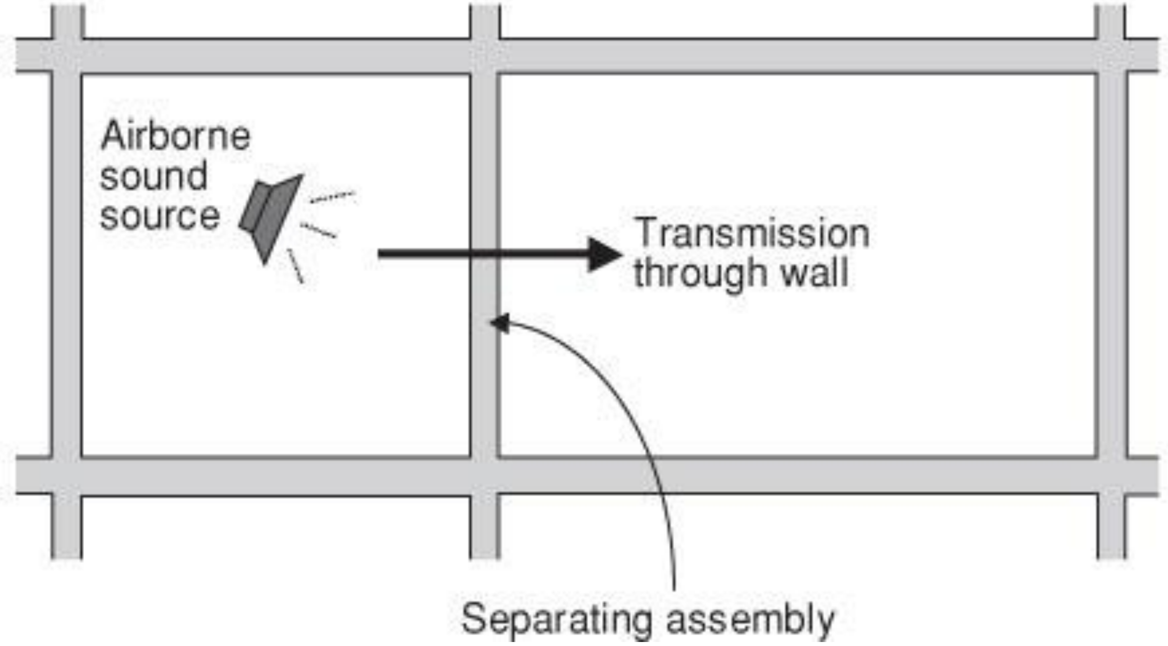


Acoustics & Sound Control

Air-Borne Sound:

Sound Transmission Class (STC)

- Measures how effectively an assembly isolates air-borne sound and reduces the level that passes from one side to the other
- Applies to walls and floor/ceiling assemblies

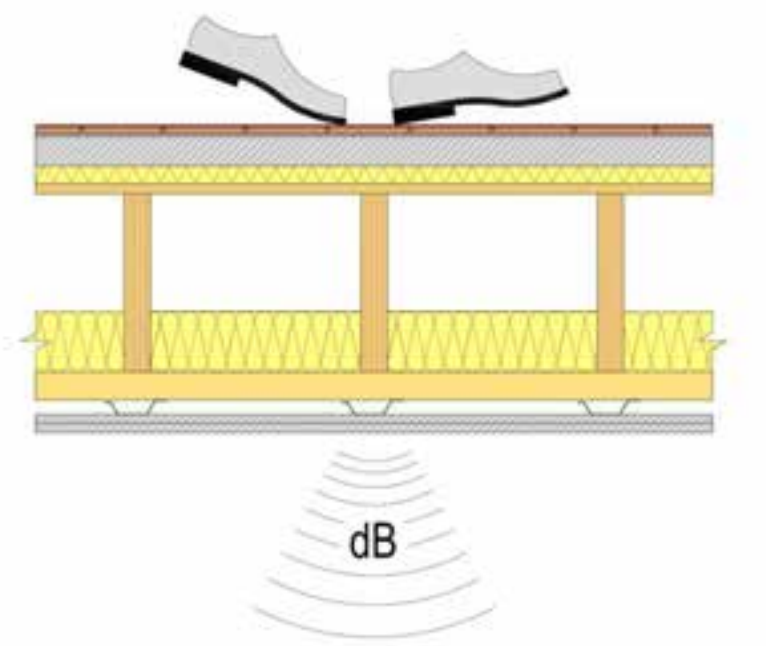


Acoustics & Sound Control

Structure-borne sound:

Impact Insulation Class (IIC)

- Evaluates how effectively an assembly blocks impact sound from passing through it
- Only applies to floor/ceiling assemblies



Acoustics & Sound Control

Code requirements only address residential occupancies:

For unit to unit or unit to public or service areas:

Min. STC of 50 (45 if field tested):

- Walls, Partitions, and Floor/Ceiling Assemblies

Min. IIC of 50 (45 if field tested) for:

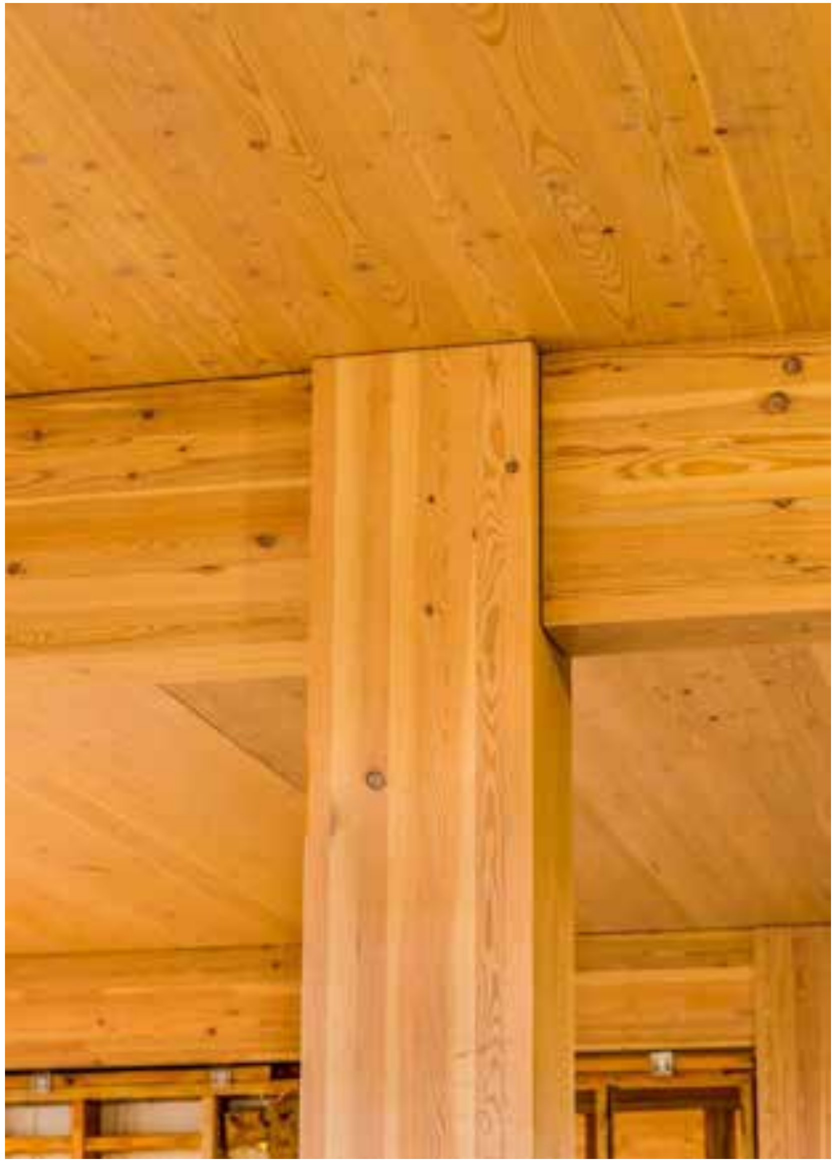
- Floor/Ceiling Assemblies

Acoustics & Sound Control

STC	What can be heard
25	Normal speech can be understood quite easily and distinctly through wall
30	Loud speech can be understood fairly well, normal speech heard but not understood
35	Loud speech audible but not intelligible
40	Onset of "privacy"
42	Loud speech audible as a murmur
45	Loud speech not audible; 90% of statistical population not annoyed
50	Very loud sounds such as musical instruments or a stereo can be faintly heard; 99% of population not annoyed.
60+	Superior soundproofing; most sounds inaudible

Acoustics & Sound Control

MT: Structure Often is Finish



Photos: Baumberger Studio/PATH Architecture/Marcus Kauffman | Architect: Kaiser + PATH

Acoustics & Sound Control

But by Itself, Not Adequate for Acoustics

Acoustics & Sound Control

TABLE 1:

Examples of Acoustically-Tested Mass Timber Panels

Mass Timber Panel	Thickness	STC Rating	IIC Rating
3-ply CLT wall[4]	3.07"	33	N/A
5-ply CLT wall[4]	6.875"	38	N/A
5-ply CLT floor[5]	5.1875"	39	22
5-ply CLT floor[4]	6.875"	41	25
7-ply CLT floor[4]	9.65"	44	30
2x4 NLT wall[6]	3-1/2" bare NLT 4-1/4" with 3/4" plywood	24 bare NLT 29 with 3/4" plywood	N/A
2x6 NLT wall[6]	5-1/2" bare NLT 6-1/4" with 3/4" plywood	22 bare NLT 31 with 3/4" plywood	N/A
2x6 NLT floor + 1/2" plywood[2]	6" with 1/2" plywood	34	33

Source: Inventory of Acoustically-Tested Mass Timber Assemblies, WoodWorks[7]

Acoustics & Sound Control

Regardless of the structural materials used in a wall or floor ceiling assembly, there are 3 effective methods of improving acoustical performance:

1. Add mass
2. Add noise barriers
3. Add decouplers

Acoustics & Sound Control

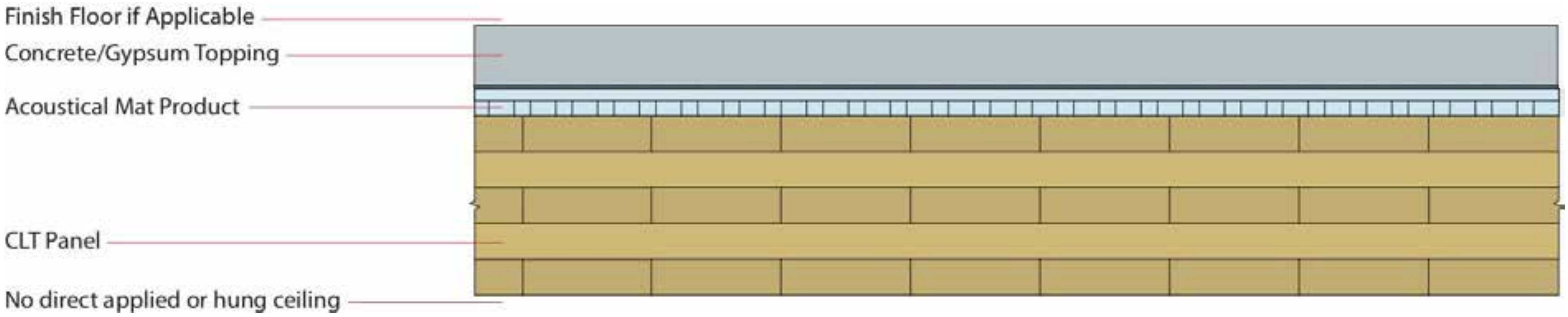
<u>Concrete Slab:</u>
6” Thick
80 PSF
STC 53

<u>CLT Slab:</u>
6-7/8” Thick
18 PSF
STC 41

Acoustics & Sound Control

There are three main ways to improve an assembly's acoustical performance:

1. Add mass
2. Add noise barriers
3. Add decouplers



Acoustics & Sound Control

There are three main ways to improve an assembly's acoustical performance:

1. Add mass
2. Add noise barriers
3. Add decouplers

Acoustical Mat:
- Typically roll out or board products
- Thicknesses vary: Usually ¼" to 1"+

Credit: Maxxon

Acoustics & Sound Control

Acoustical floor underlayments

Photo: AcoustiTECH[10]

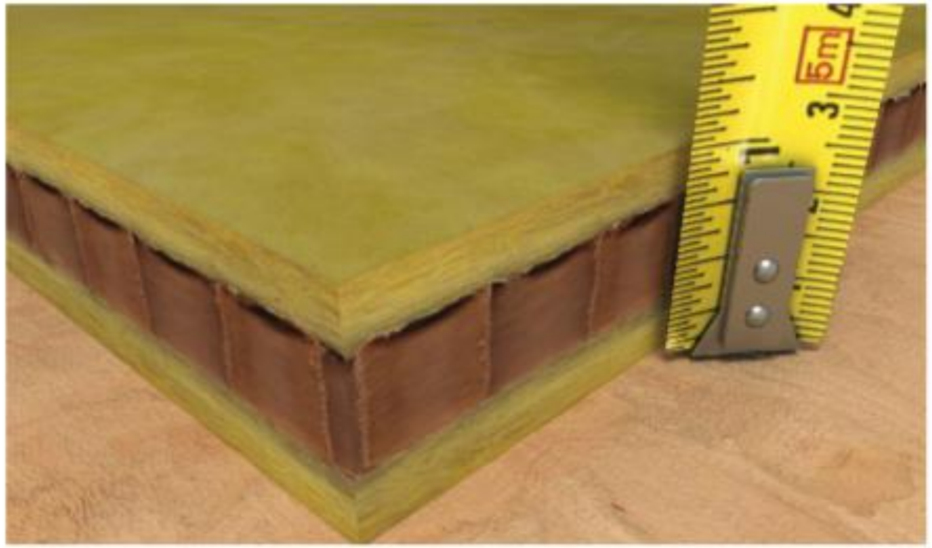


Photo: Kinetics Noise Control, Inc.,[11]

Photo: Maxxon Corporation

Photo: Pliteq Inc.,[12]

Acoustics & Sound Control

Common mass timber floor assembly:

- Finish floor (if applicable)
- Underlayment (if finish floor)
- 1.5” to 4” thick concrete/gypcrete topping
- Acoustical mat
- WSP (if applicable)
- Mass timber floor panels

Credit: AcoustiTECH

Acoustics & Sound Control

Solutions Paper

WoodWorks™
WOOD PRODUCTS COUNCIL

Acoustics and Mass Timber: Room-to-Room Noise Control

The growing availability and code acceptance of mass timber—i.e., large solid wood panel products such as cross-laminated timber (CLT) and nail-laminated timber (NLT)—for floor, wall and roof construction has given designers a low-carbon alternative to steel, concrete, and masonry for many applications. However, the use of mass timber in multi-family and commercial buildings presents unique acoustic challenges.

While laboratory measurements of the impact and airborne sound isolation of traditional building assemblies such as light wood-frame, steel and concrete are widely available, fewer resources exist that quantify the acoustic performance of mass timber assemblies. Additionally, one of the most desired aspects of mass timber construction is the ability to leave a building's structure exposed as finish, which creates the need for asymmetric assemblies. With careful design and detailing, mass timber buildings can meet the acoustic performance expectations of most building types.

FIGURE 3

Mass Timber Assembly Options: Walls

Mass timber panels can also be used for interior and exterior walls—both bearing and non-bearing. For interior walls, the need to conceal services such as electrical and plumbing is an added consideration. Common approaches include building a chase wall in front of the mass timber wall or installing gypsum wallboard on resilient channels that are attached to the mass timber wall. As with bare mass timber floor panels, bare mass timber walls don't typically provide adequate noise control, and chase walls also function as acoustical improvements. For example, a 3-ply CLT wall panel with a thickness of 3.07" has an STC rating of 33. In contrast, Figure 3 shows an interior CLT partition wall with chase walls on both sides. This assembly achieves an STC rating of 58, exceeding the IBC's acoustical requirements for multi-family construction. Other examples are included in the inventory of tested assemblies noted above.

Acoustical Differences between Mass Timber Panel Options

The majority of acoustically-tested mass timber assemblies include CLT. However, tests have also been done on other mass timber panel options such as NLT and dowel-laminated timber (DLT), as well as traditional heavy timber options such as tongue and groove decking. Most tests have concluded that CLT acoustical performance is slightly better than that of other mass timber options, largely because the cross-orientation of laminations in a CLT panel limits sound flanking.

For those interested in comparing similar assemblies and mass timber panel types and thicknesses, the inventory noted above contains tested assemblies using CLT, NLT, glued-laminated timber panels (GLT), and tongue and groove decking.

Improving Performance by Minimizing Flanking

Even when the assemblies in a building are carefully designed and installed for high acoustical performance, consideration of flanking paths—in areas such as assembly intersections, beam-to-column/wall connections, and MEP penetrations—is necessary for a building to meet overall acoustical performance objectives.

One way to minimize flanking paths at these connections and interfaces is to use resilient connection isolation and sealant strips. These products are capable of resisting structural loads in compression between structural members and connections while providing isolation and breaking hard, direct connections between members. In the context of the three methods for improving acoustical performance noted above, these strips act as decouplers. With airtight connections, interfaces and penetrations, there is a much greater chance that the acoustic performance of a mass timber building will meet expectations.

http://www.woodworks.org/wp-content/uploads/wood_solution_paper-MASS-TIMBER-ACOUSTICS.pdf

Acoustics & Sound Control

Inventory of Tested Assemblies

Acoustically-Tested Mass Timber Assemblies

Following is a list of mass timber assemblies that have been acoustically tested as of January 23, 2019. Sources are noted at the end of this document. For free technical assistance on any questions related to the acoustical design of mass timber assemblies, or free technical assistance related to any aspect of the design, engineering or construction of a commercial or multi-family wood building in the U.S., email help@woodworks.org or contact the WoodWorks Regional Director nearest you: http://www.woodworks.org/project-assistance

Contents:

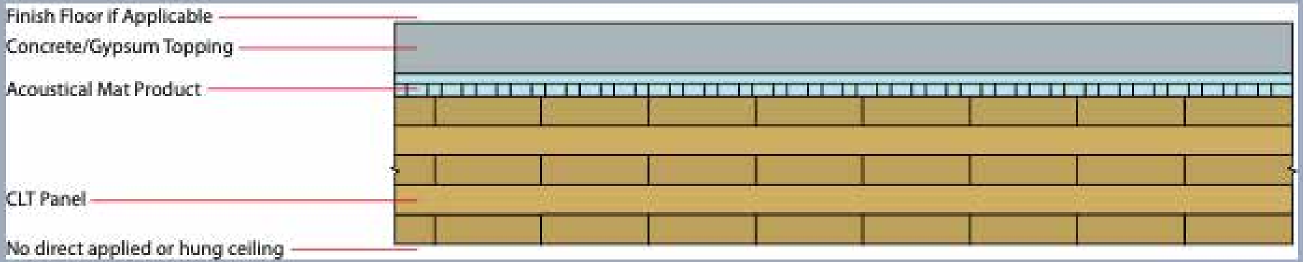
http://bit.ly/mass-timber-assemblies

Acoustics & Sound Control

Inventory of Tested Assemblies

Table 1: CLT Floor Assemblies with Concrete/Gypsum Topping, Ceiling Side Exposed

WoodWorks
WOOD PRODUCTS COUNCIL



CLT Panel	Concrete/Gypsum Topping	Acoustical Mat Product Between CLT and Topping	Finish Floor	STC[1]	IIC[1]	Source
CLT 5-ply (6.875")	1-1/2" Gyp-Crete®	Maxxon Acousti-Mat® 3/4	None	47[2] ASTC	47[2] AIIC	1
			LVT	-	49[2] AIIC	
			Carpet + Pad	-	75[2] AIIC	
			LVT on Acousti-Top®	-	52[2] AIIC	
			Eng Wood on Acousti-Top®	-	51[2] AIIC	
		Maxxon Acousti-Mat® ¾ Premium	None	49[2] ASTC	45[2] AIIC	
			LVT	-	47[2] AIIC	
			LVT on Acousti-Top®	-	49[2] AIIC	
	1-1/2" Levelrock®	USG SAM N25 Ultra	None	45[6]	39[6]	15
			LVT	48[6]	47[6]	16
			LVT Plus	48[6]	49[6]	58
			Eng Wood	47[6]	47[6]	59
			Carpet + Pad	45[6]	67[6]	60
			Ceramic Tile	50[6]	46[6]	61
			None	45[6]	42[6]	15
			LVT	48[6]	44[6]	16

MEP SYSTEMS, ROUTING, INTEGRATION

Credit: John Klein, Generate Architecture

MEP Layout & Integration

Key considerations:

- Level of exposure desired
- Floor to floor, structure depth & desired head height
- Building occupancy and configuration (i.e. central core vs. double loaded corridor)
- Grid layout and beam orientations
- Need for future tenant reconfiguration
- Impact on fire & structural design: concealed spaces, penetrations

Credit: WoodWorks

Lateral System Choices & Impacts

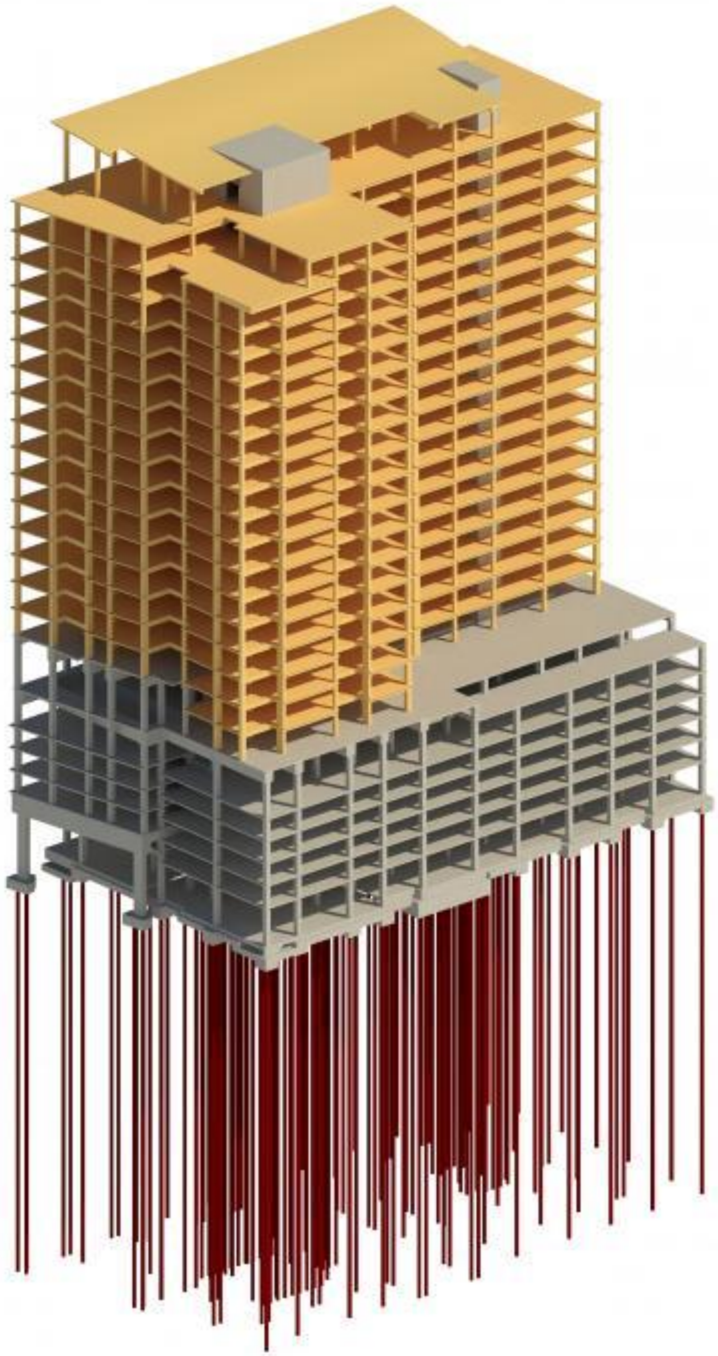
Lateral System Choices

Concrete Shearwalls

INTRO, CLEVELAND
Concrete Core Shearwalls

Photo: Panzica Construction

ASCENT, MILWAUKEE
Concrete Core Shearwalls



Photos: Korb + Associates, Thornton Tomasetti

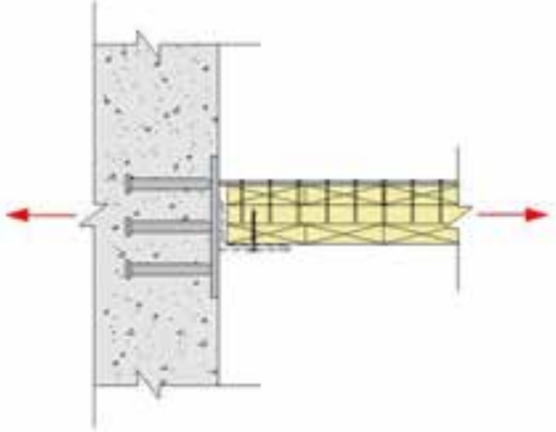
BROCK COMMONS, VANCOUVER
Concrete Core Shearwalls

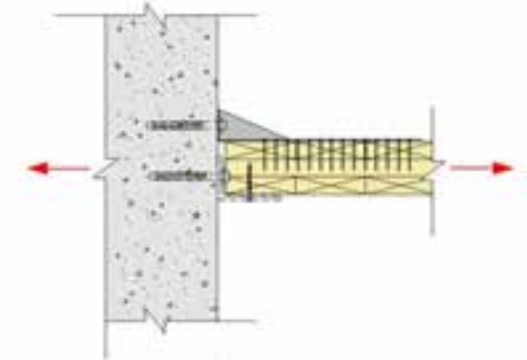
Photos: Acton Ostry Architects

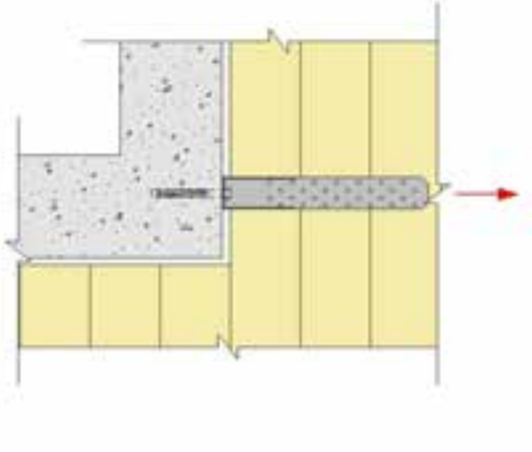
CONSIDERATIONS FOR LATERAL SYSTEMS

Connections to concrete core

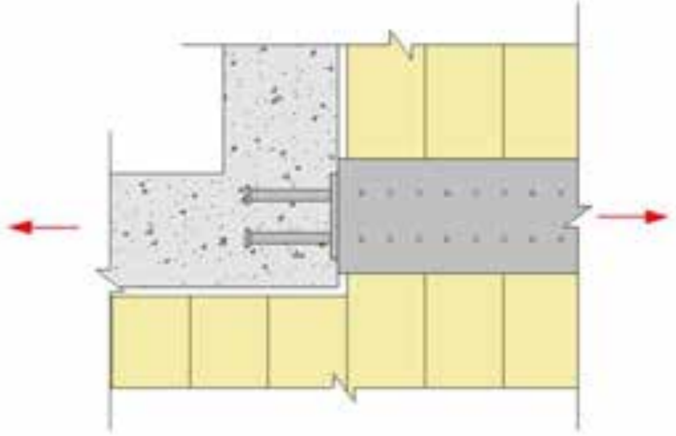
- Tolerances & adjustability
- Drag/collector forces



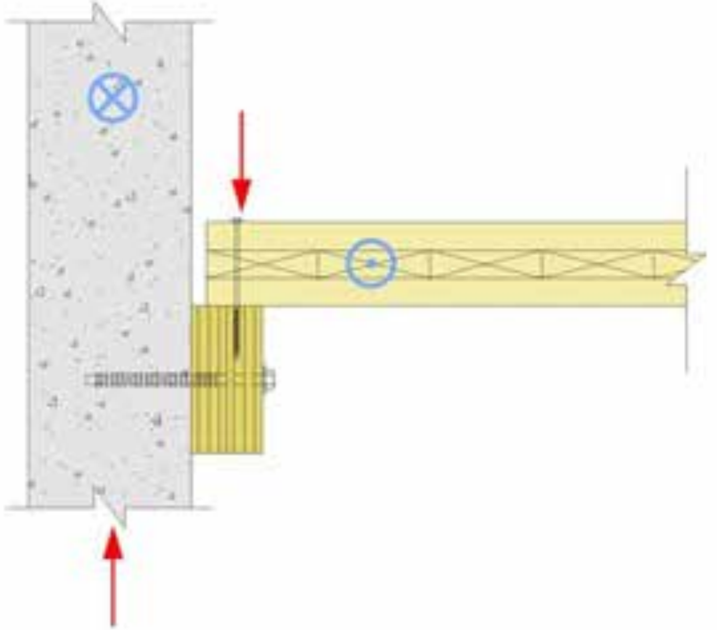




PLAN VIEW



PLAN VIEW



Lateral System Choices

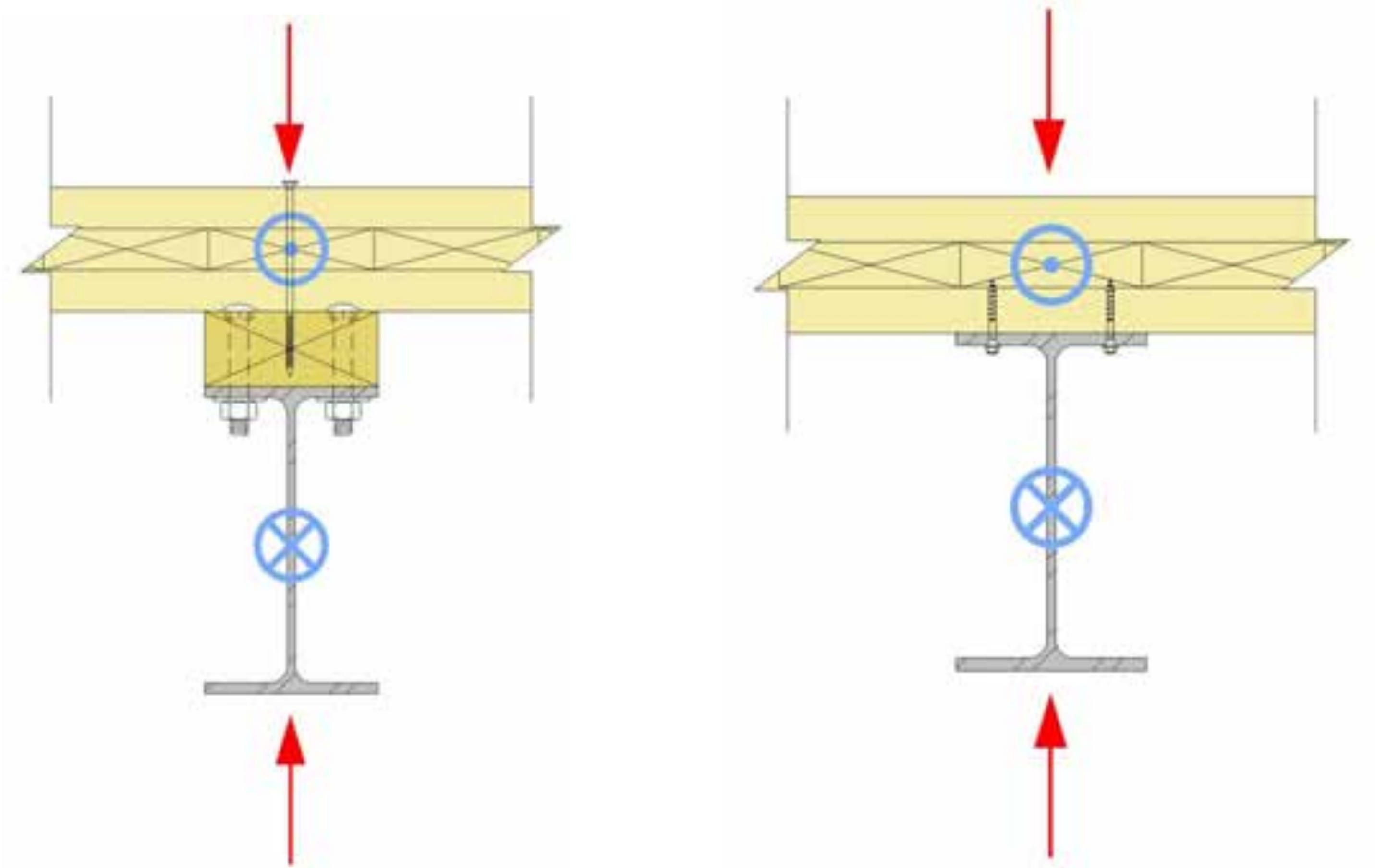
Steel Braced Frame

Photos: Marcus Kauffmann, ODF

CONSIDERATIONS FOR LATERAL SYSTEMS

Connections to steel frame

- Tolerances & adjustability
- Ease of installation



Lateral System Choices

Wood-Frame Shearwalls

Credit: KL&A Engineers & Builders

Lateral System Choices

Wood-frame Shearwalls:

- Code compliant seismic system
- Standard of construction practice well known
- Limited to 65 ft shearwall height (can be on top of a podium)

Credit: Jeremy Bittermann & Kaiser + Path

Platform Framed CLT Shear Walls

2021 SDPWS Update

Platform Frame CLT Shear Walls

Prescribed nailed metal plate connectors

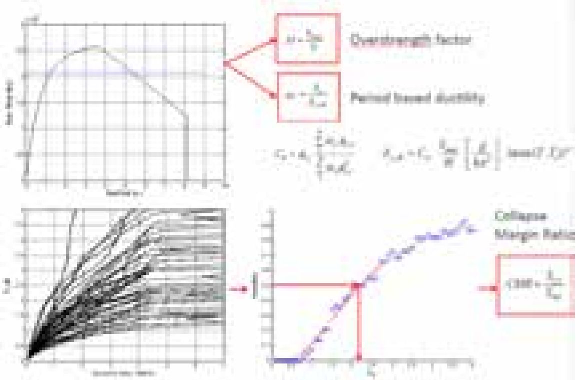
Panel aspect ratio, h:b_p from 2:1 to 4:1

2022 ASCE 7 Update

Include Platform Frame CLT Shear Walls

R = 3 to 4

65 ft height limit – all Seismic Design Categories



Lateral System Choices

MT Shearwalls

Photo: Alex Schreyer

Lateral System Choices

MT Rocking Shearwalls

Photo: WoodWorks

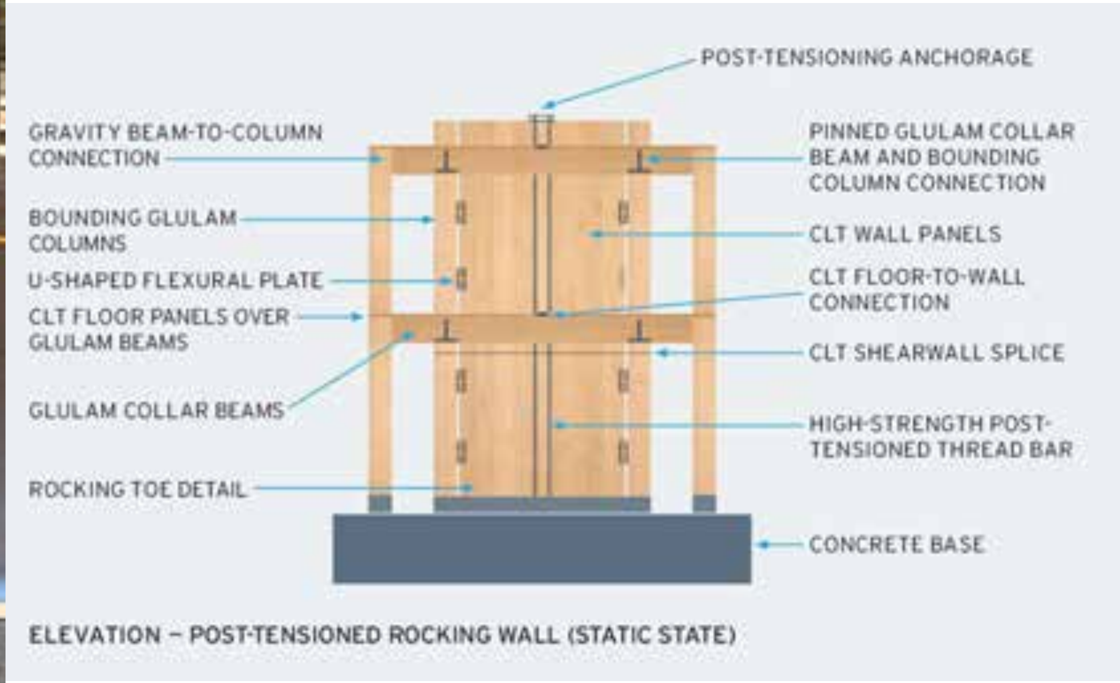


Image: KPFF

Lateral System Choices

<u>Prescriptive Code Compliance</u>

Concrete Shearwalls ✓

Steel Braced Frames ✓

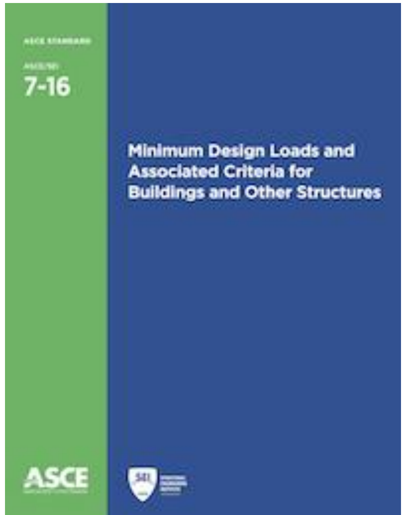
Light Wood-Frame Shearwalls ✓

CLT Shearwalls ✓

CLT Rocking Walls ✗

2021 SDPWS
ASCE 7-22

Photo: WoodWorks



Key Early Design Decisions


Credit: Monte French Design Studio

Early Design Decision Example

7-story, 84 ft tall multi-family building

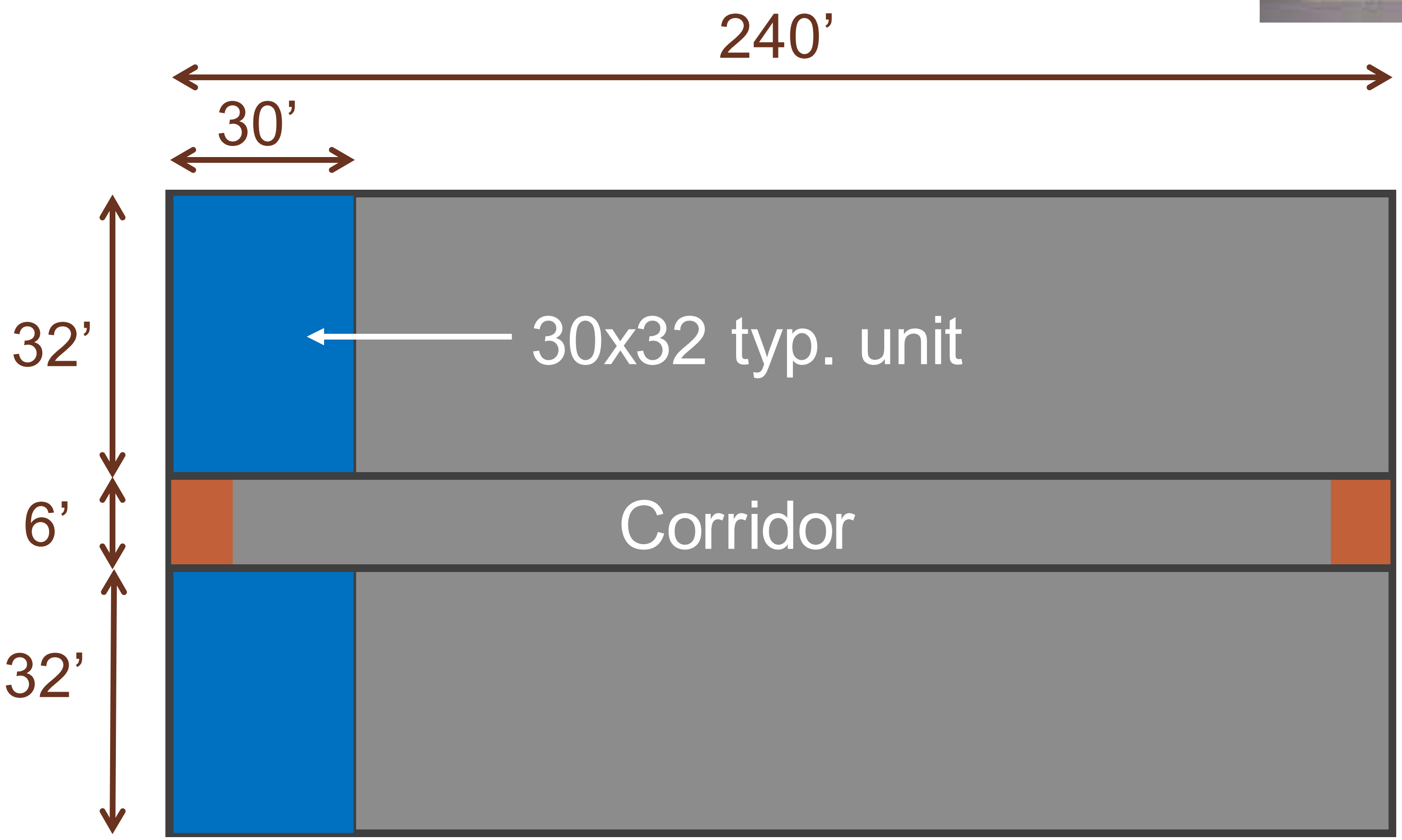
- Parking & Retail on 1st floor, residential units on floors 2-7
- NFPA 13 sprinklers throughout
- Floor plate = 18,000 SF
- Total Building Area = 126,000 SF


Credit: Monte French Design Studio

Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

7-story, multi-family building, typ. floor plan:

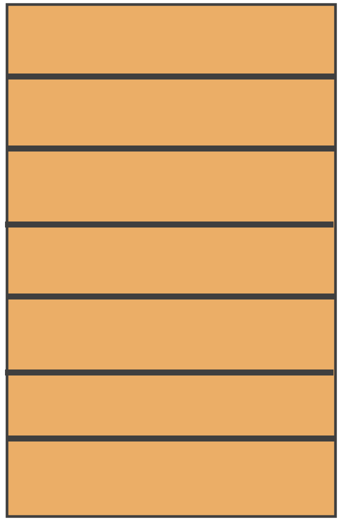


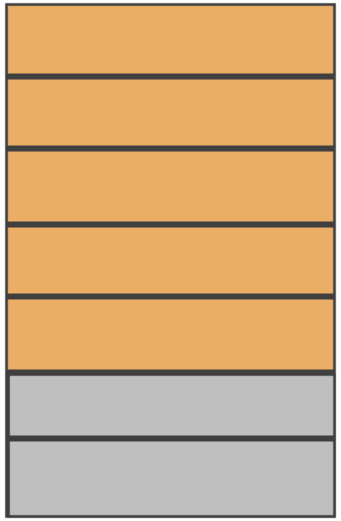
Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

MT Construction Type Options:

- 7 stories of IV-C
- 5 stories of IIIA over 2 stories of IA podium
- 5 stories of IV-HT over 2 stories of IA podium





Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example


Credit: Monte French Design Studio

MT Construction Type Options:

- 7 stories of IV-C
- 5 stories of IIIA over 2 stories of IA podium
- 5 stories of IV-HT over 2 stories of IA podium

Implications of Type IV-C:

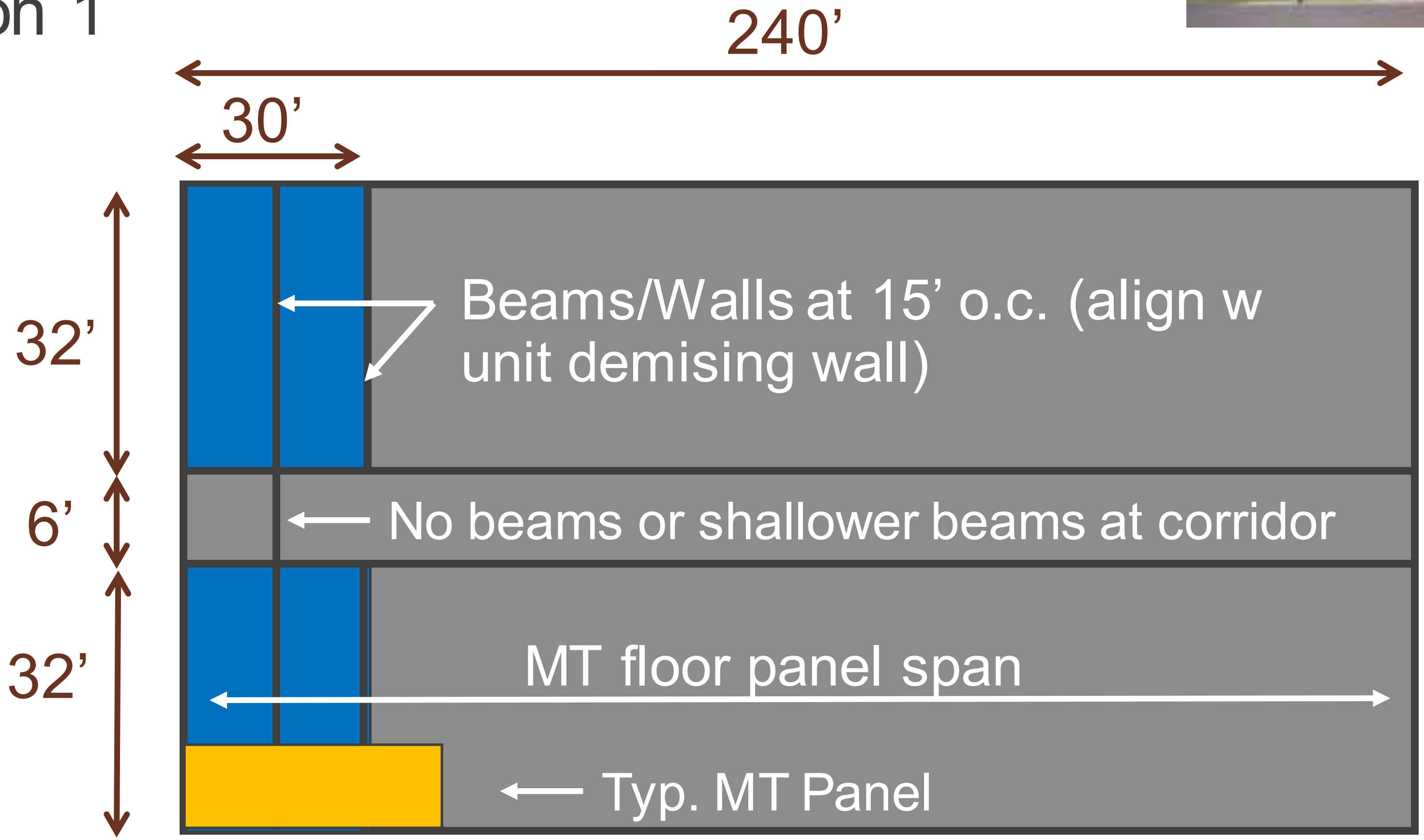
- 2 hr FRR, all exposed floor panels, beams, columns
- Likely will need at least 5-ply CLT / 2x6 NLT/DLT
- Efficient spans in the 14-17 ft range
- Efficient grids of that or multiples of that (i.e. 30x25, etc)
- No podium required
- CLT exterior walls permitted
- Materials are mass timber or non-combustible (no light-frame wood permitted!)

Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IV-C Grid Options

- Option 1

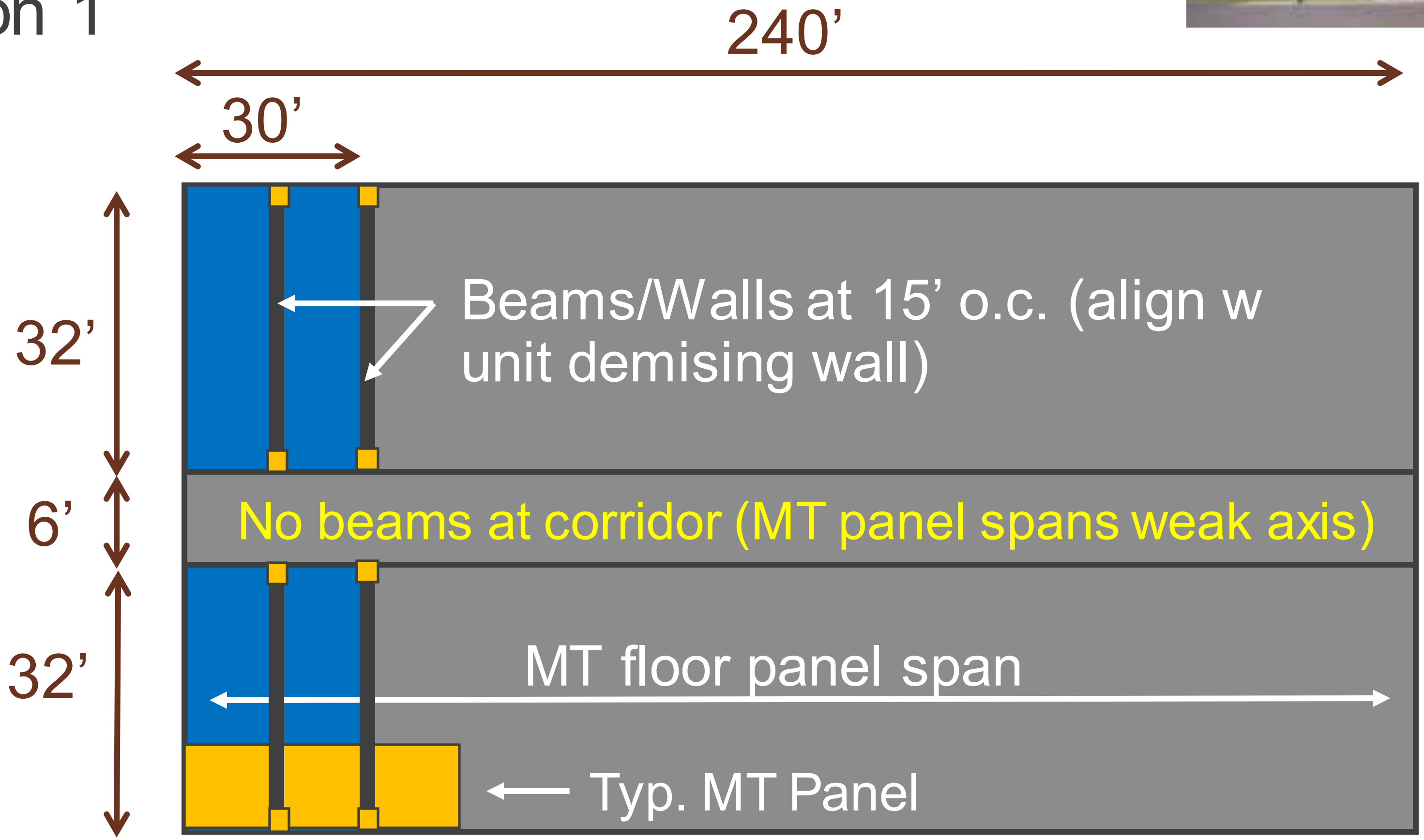


Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IV-C Grid Options

- Option 1

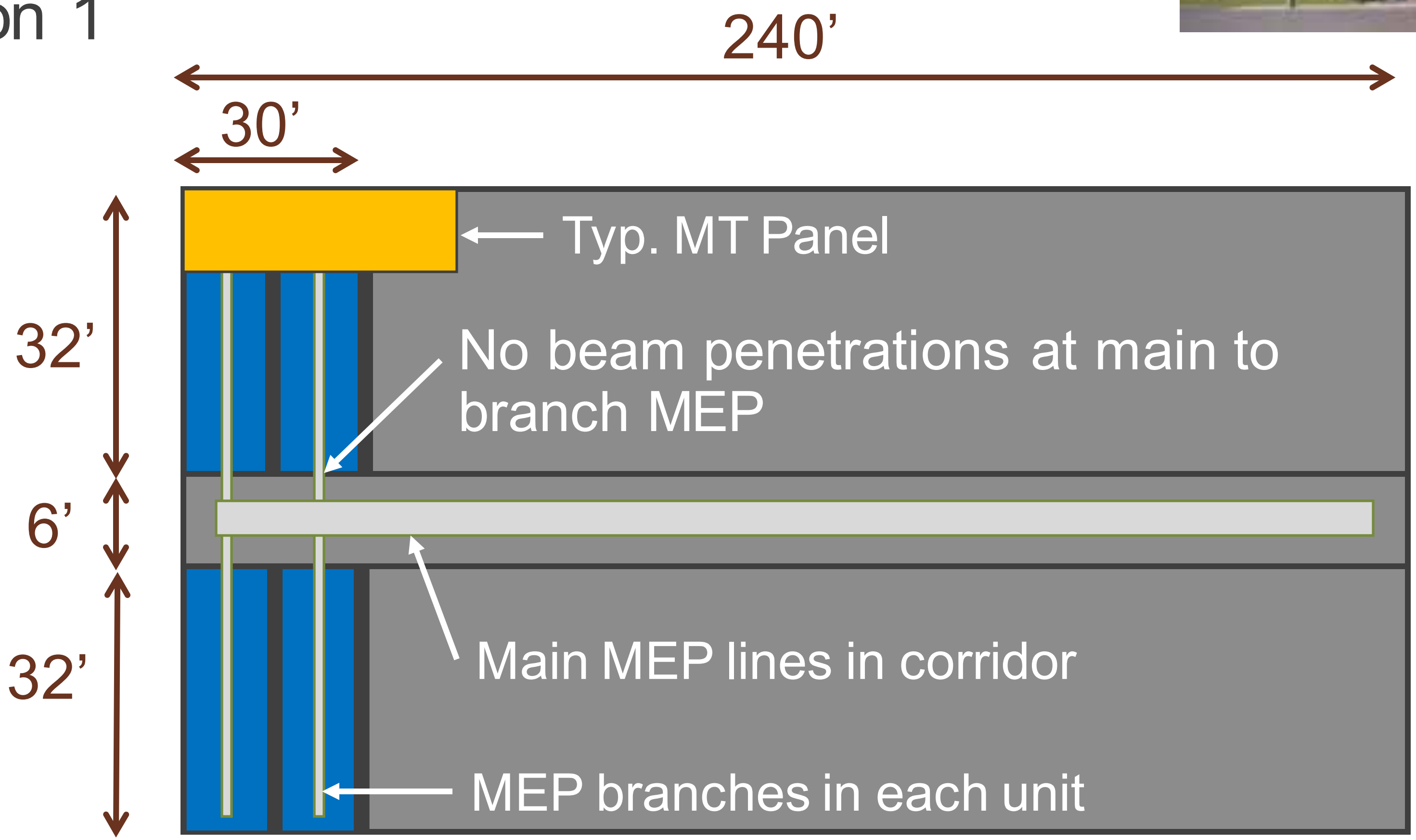


Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IV-C Grid Options

- Option 1

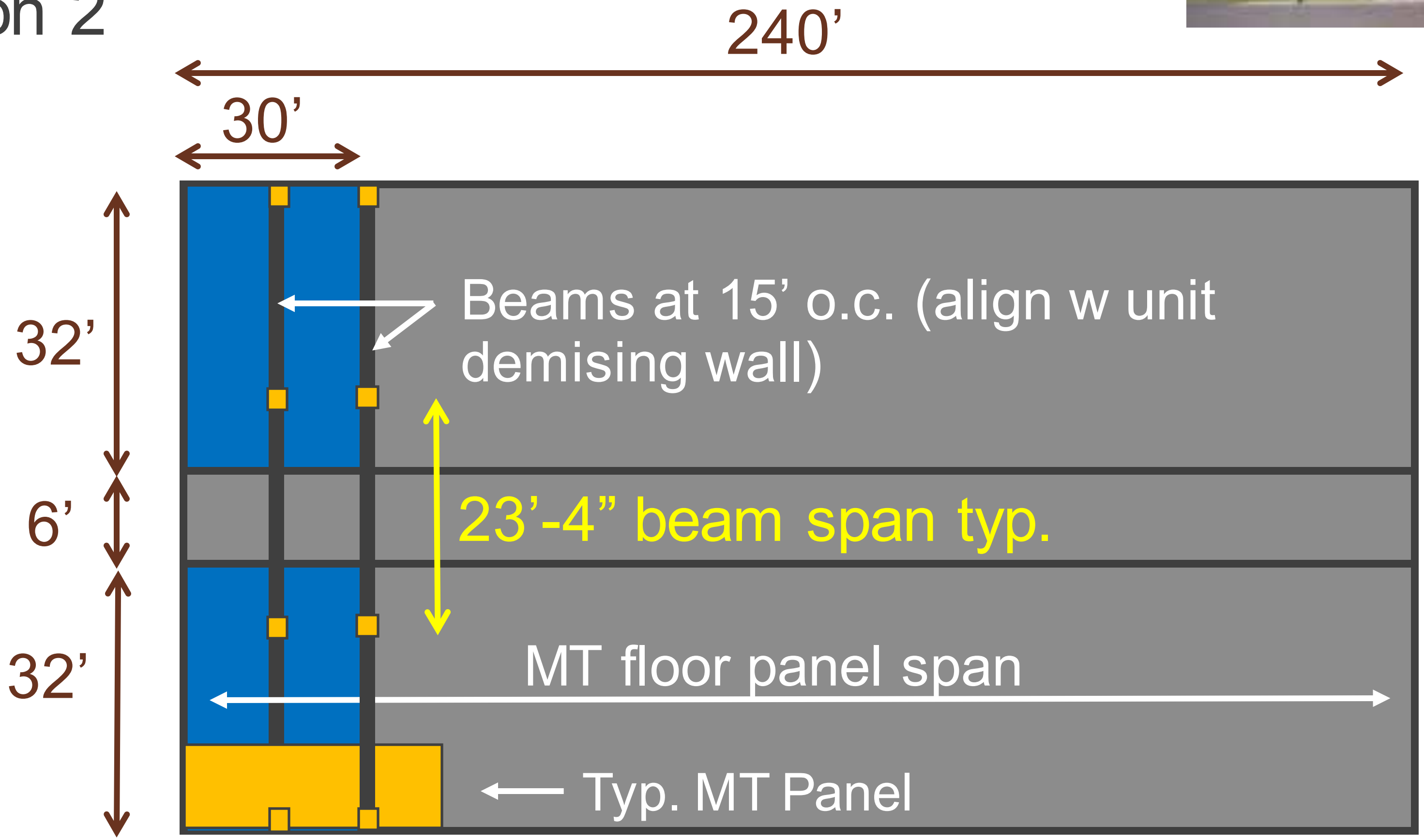


Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IV-C Grid Options

- Option 2

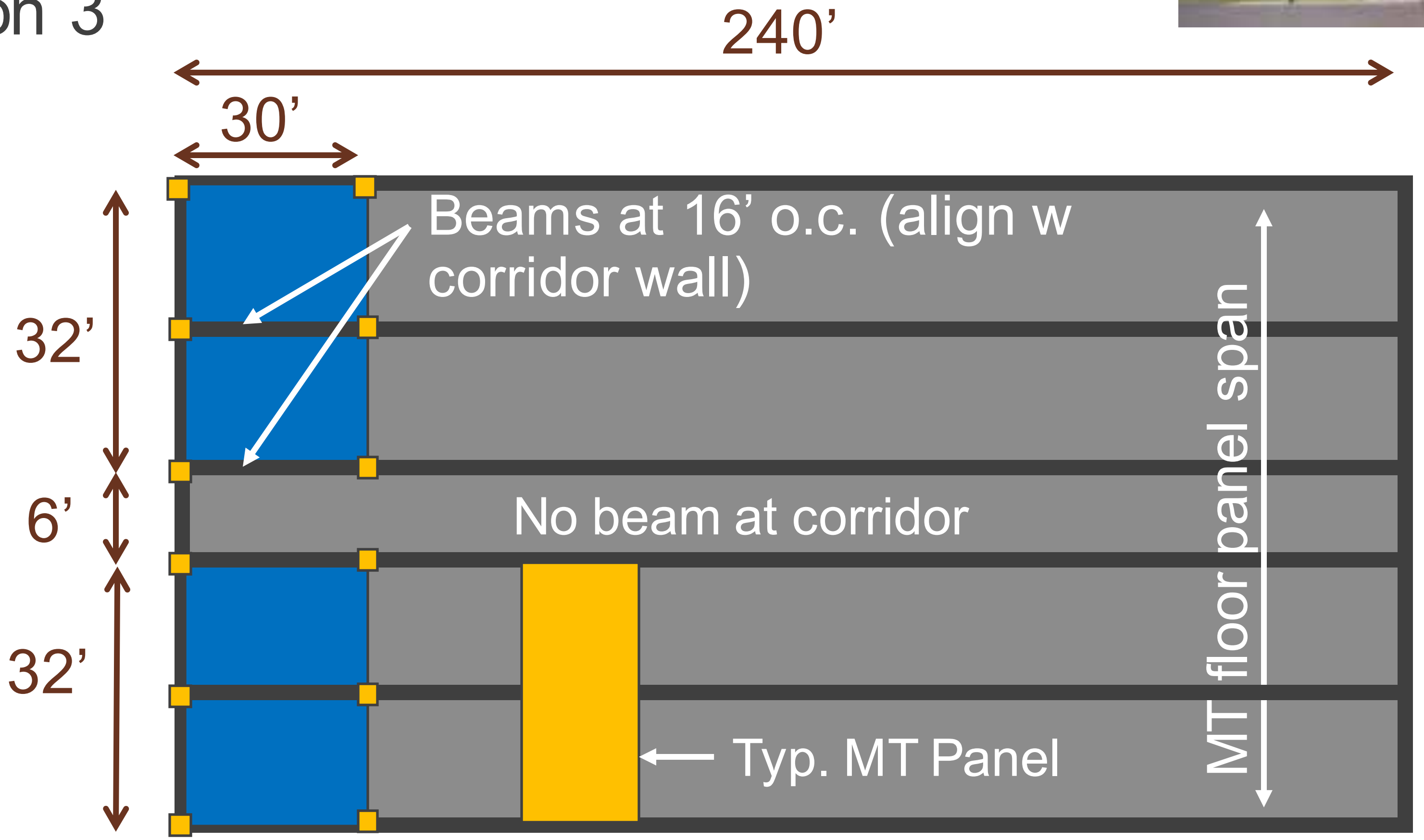


Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IV-C Grid Options

- Option 3

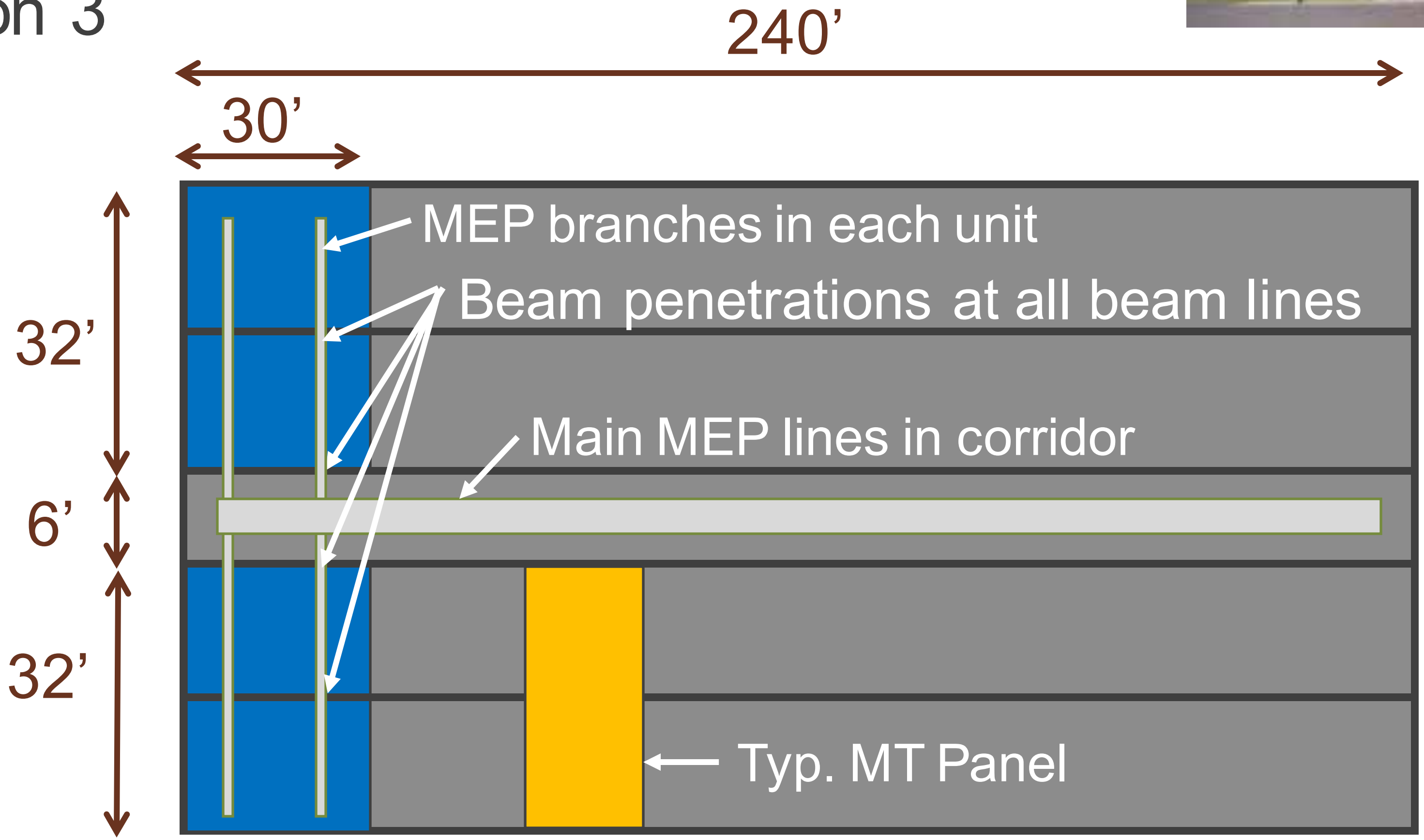


Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IV-C Grid Options

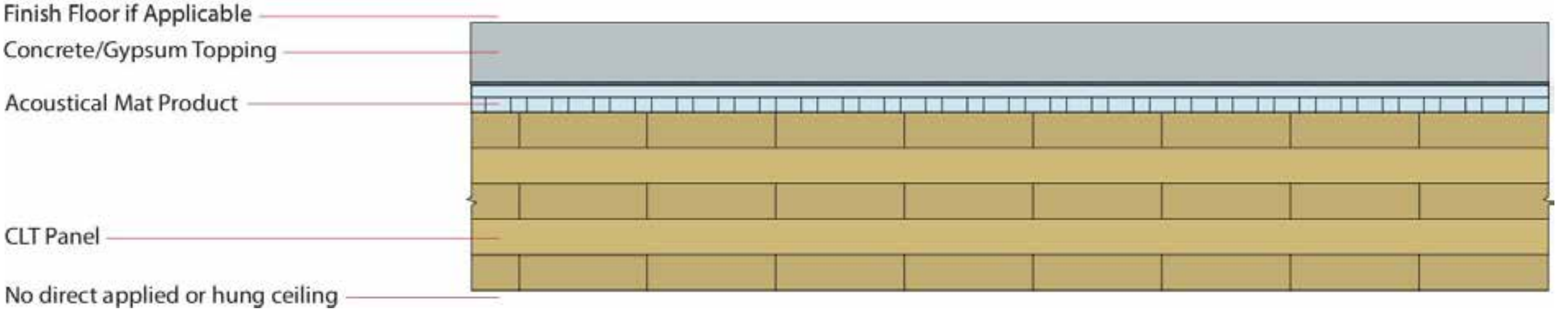
- Option 3



Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IV-C Floor Assembly Options

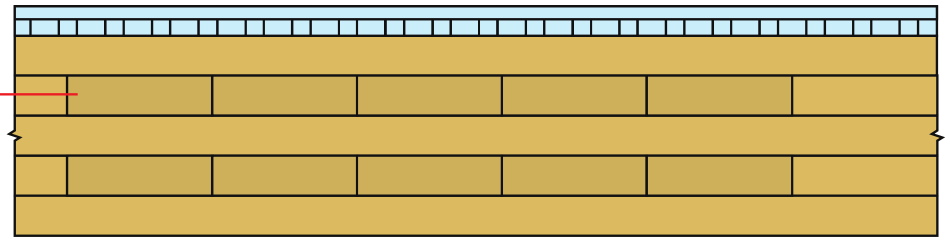


- 2-hr FRR: 5-ply CLT or 7-ply CLT
- STC & IIC 50 min: 2” topping (5-ply CLT) or 1.5” topping (7-ply CLT)

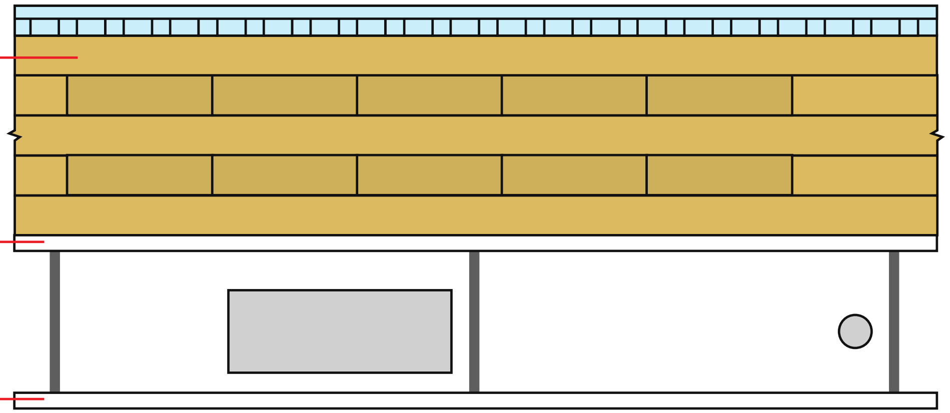
Note: many other acoustic mat and topping options exist, one example shown here
Note: 5-ply is most efficient for the 15-16 ft panel spans shown

Concealed Spaces in Type IV-C

Without Dropped Ceiling



With Dropped Ceiling



Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example


Credit: Monte French Design Studio

MT Construction Type Options:

- 7 stories of IV-C
- 5 stories of IIIA over 2 stories of IA podium
- 5 stories of IV-HT over 2 stories of IA podium

Implications of Type IIIA:

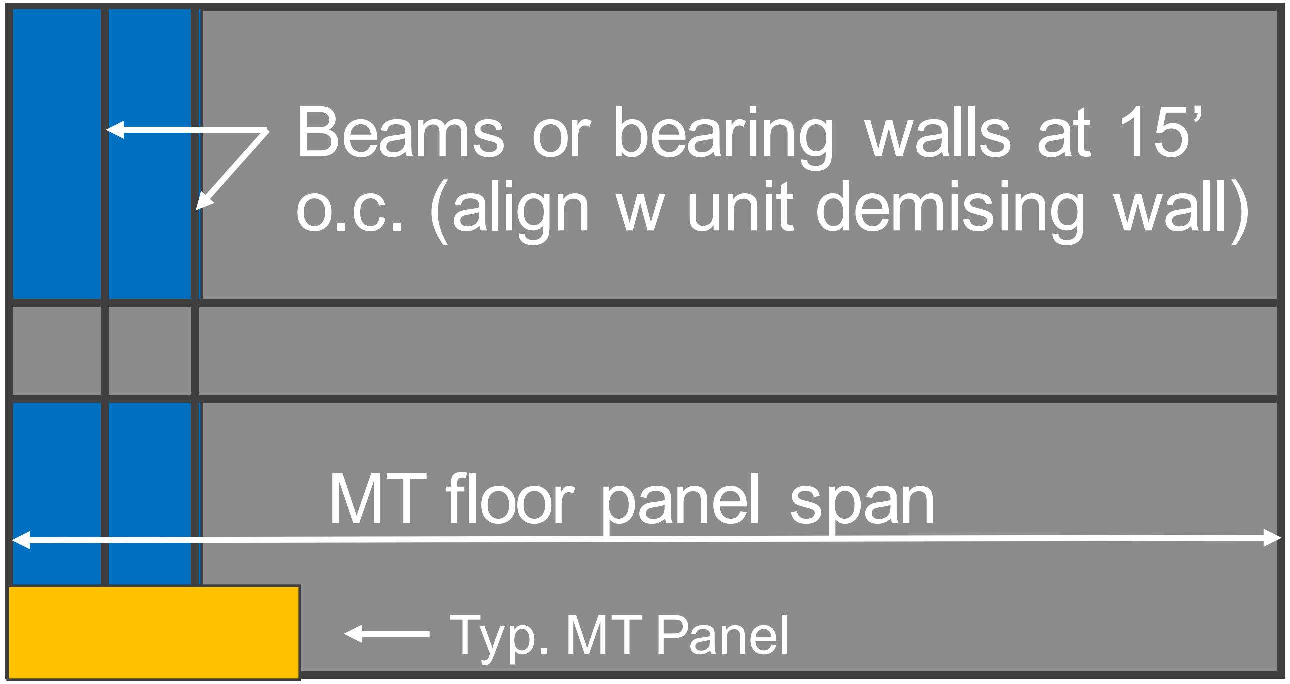
- 1 hr FRR
- 5-ply CLT, maybe thinner
- 1 story Type IA podium required
- CLT exterior walls not permitted, non-combustible or FRT wood only
- Can use light-frame wood framing for interior walls
- If <65 feet for wood portion, light frame wood shear walls are an option

Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example

Type IIIA Grid Options

- Can use beams or bearing walls gravity support



Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example


Credit: Monte French Design Studio

MT Construction Type Options:

- 7 stories of IV-C
- 5 stories of IIIA over 2 stories of IA podium
- <u>5 stories of IV-HT over 2 stories of IA podium</u>

Type IV-HT in Group R Occupancy:

- Separation walls (fire partitions) and horizontal separation (horizontal assemblies) between dwelling units require a 1-hour rating.
- Floor panels require a 1-hour rating in addition to minimum sizes
- Essentially the same panel and grid options as IIIA

Ref. IBC 420.2, 420.3, 708.3, 711.2.4.3

Key Early Design Decisions

Early Design Decision Example


Credit: Monte French Design Studio

MT Construction Type Options:

- 7 stories of IV-C
- 5 stories of IIIA over 2 stories of IA podium
- <u>5 stories of IV-HT over 2 stories of IA podium</u>

Implications of Type IV-HT:

- 1 hr FRR and min. sizes
- Potential to use 3-ply or thin 5-ply CLT
- Efficient spans vary with panel thickness
- Efficient grids are that or multiples of that span
- 1 story Type IA podium required
- CLT exterior walls permitted

Speed of Construction

Market Distinction

KNOW YOUR WHY

Sustainability

Lightweight

Leasing Velocity

Cost

Urban Density

Seattle Mass Timber Tower: Detailed Cost Comparison

Fast Construction

- Textbook example done by industry experts
- Mass timber vs. PT conc
- Detailed cost, material takeoff & schedule comparisons

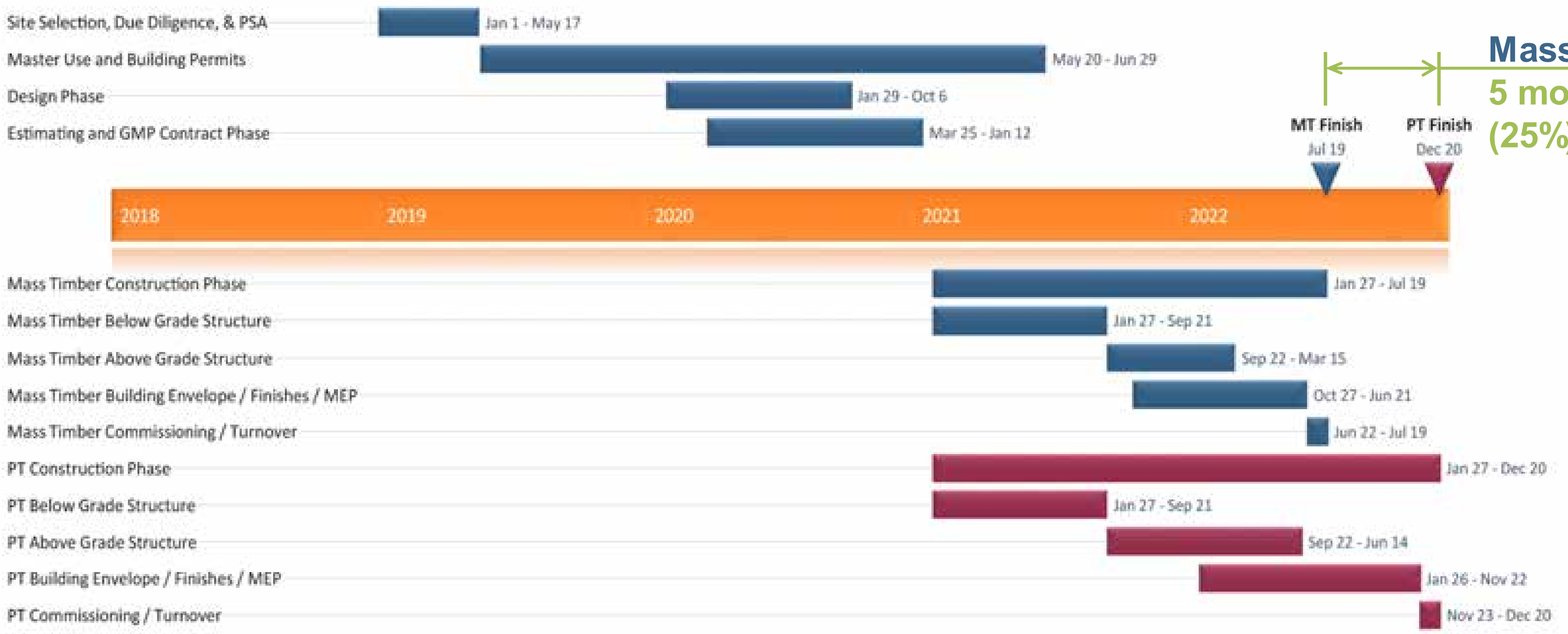
"The initial advantage of Mass Timber office projects in Seattle will come through the
leasing velocity
that developers will experience."

- Connor Mclain, Colliers

Seattle Mass Timber Tower

Fast Construction

Construction Schedule:



Mass Timber
5 months (25%) faster

Source: Tall With Timber
A Seattle Mass Timber Tower Case Study by DLR Group[1]

Seattle Mass Timber Tower

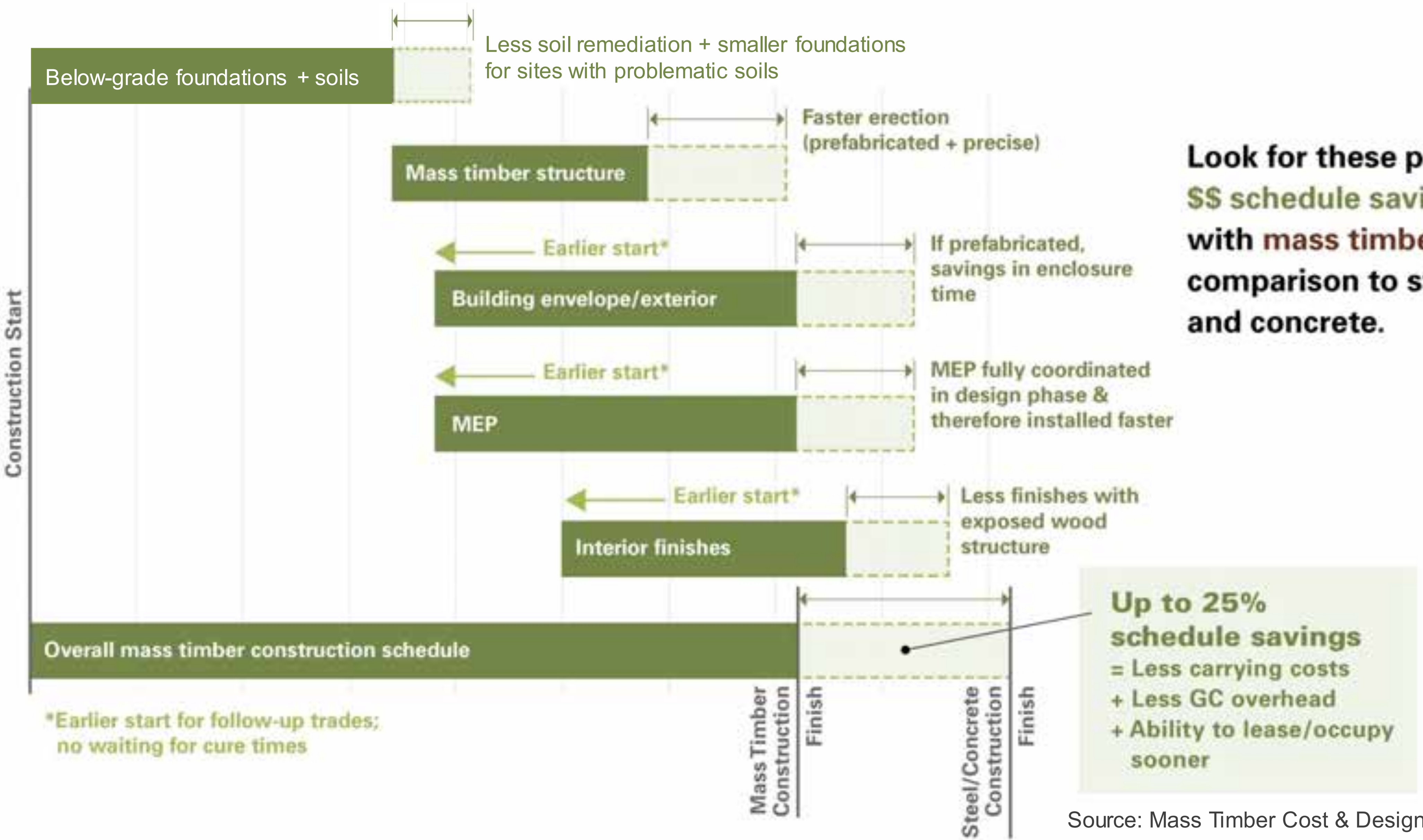
Faster Construction + Higher Material Costs = Cost Competitive

System	Mass Timber Design	PT Concrete Design	Mass Timber Savings
Direct Cost of Work	$86,997,136	$85,105,091	2.2%
Project Overhead	$ 9,393,750	$11,768,750	-20.2%
Add-Ons	$ 8,387,345	$ 8,429,368	-0.5%
Total	**$104,778,231**	**$105,303,209**	**-0.5%**

Source: DLR Group | Fast + Epp | Swinerton Builders

Compressing the Typical Schedule

Fast Construction

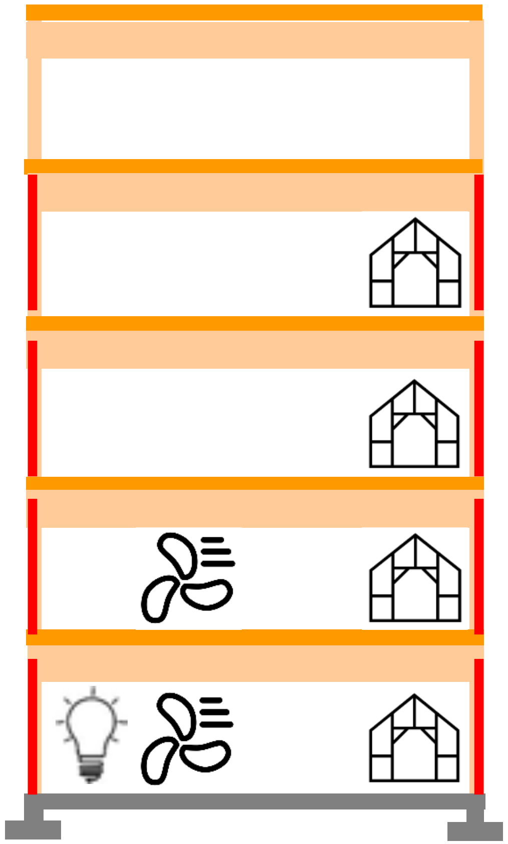


Look for these potential $$ schedule savings with mass timber in comparison to steel and concrete.

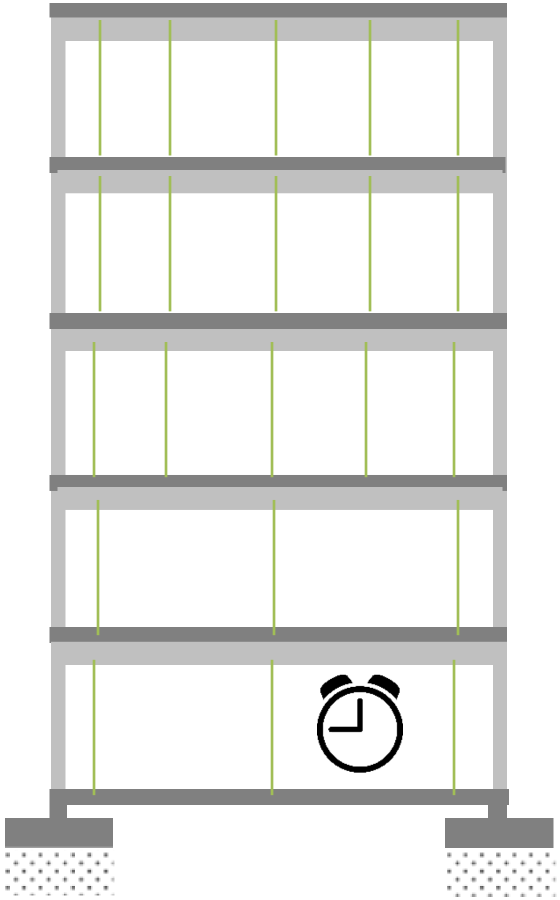
Source: Mass Timber Cost & Design Optimization, WoodWorks[2]

Schedule Savings for Rough-In Trades

Fast Construction



NO curing
(mass timber)

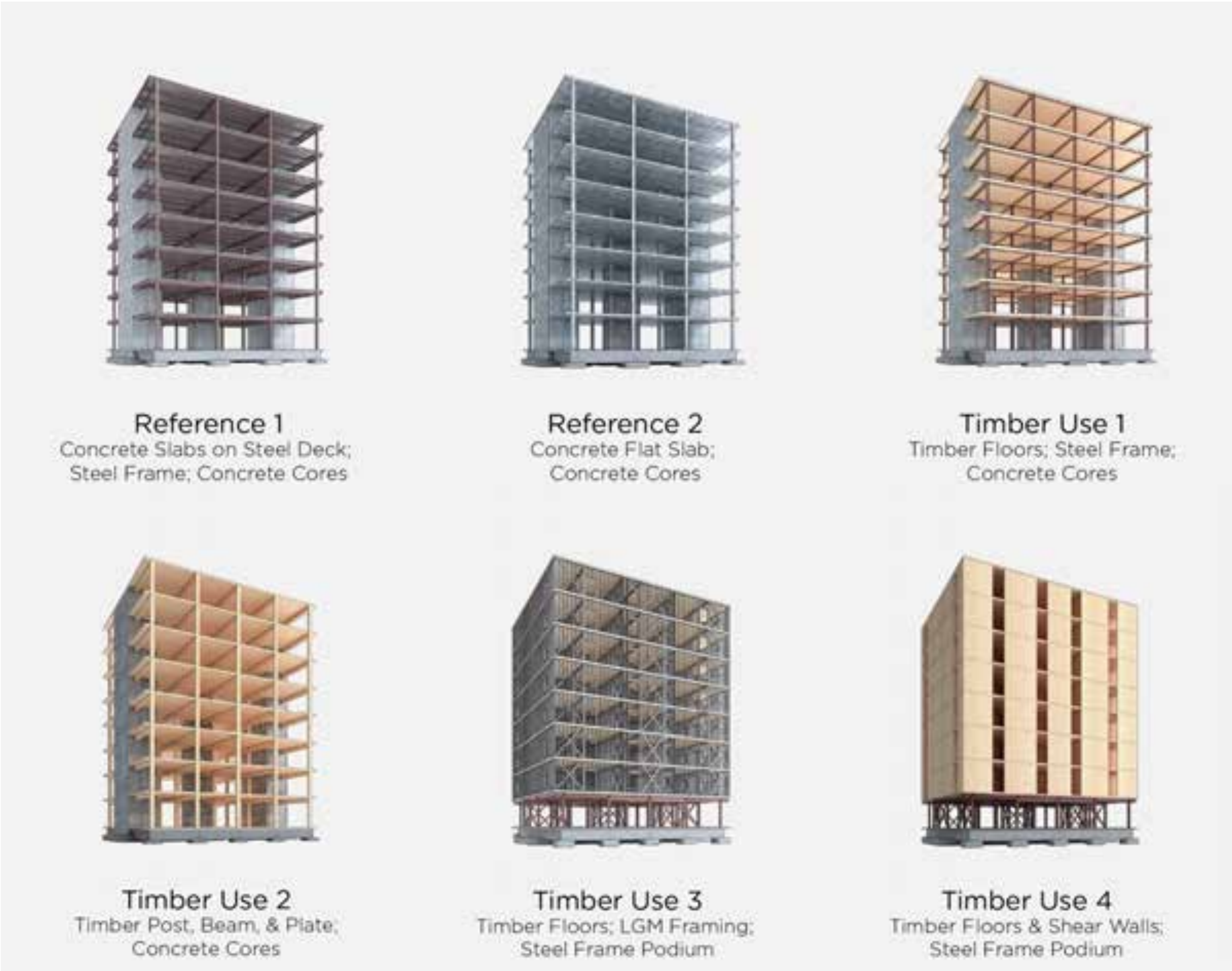


Curing & maze of
shores (concrete)

Photo: WoodWorks

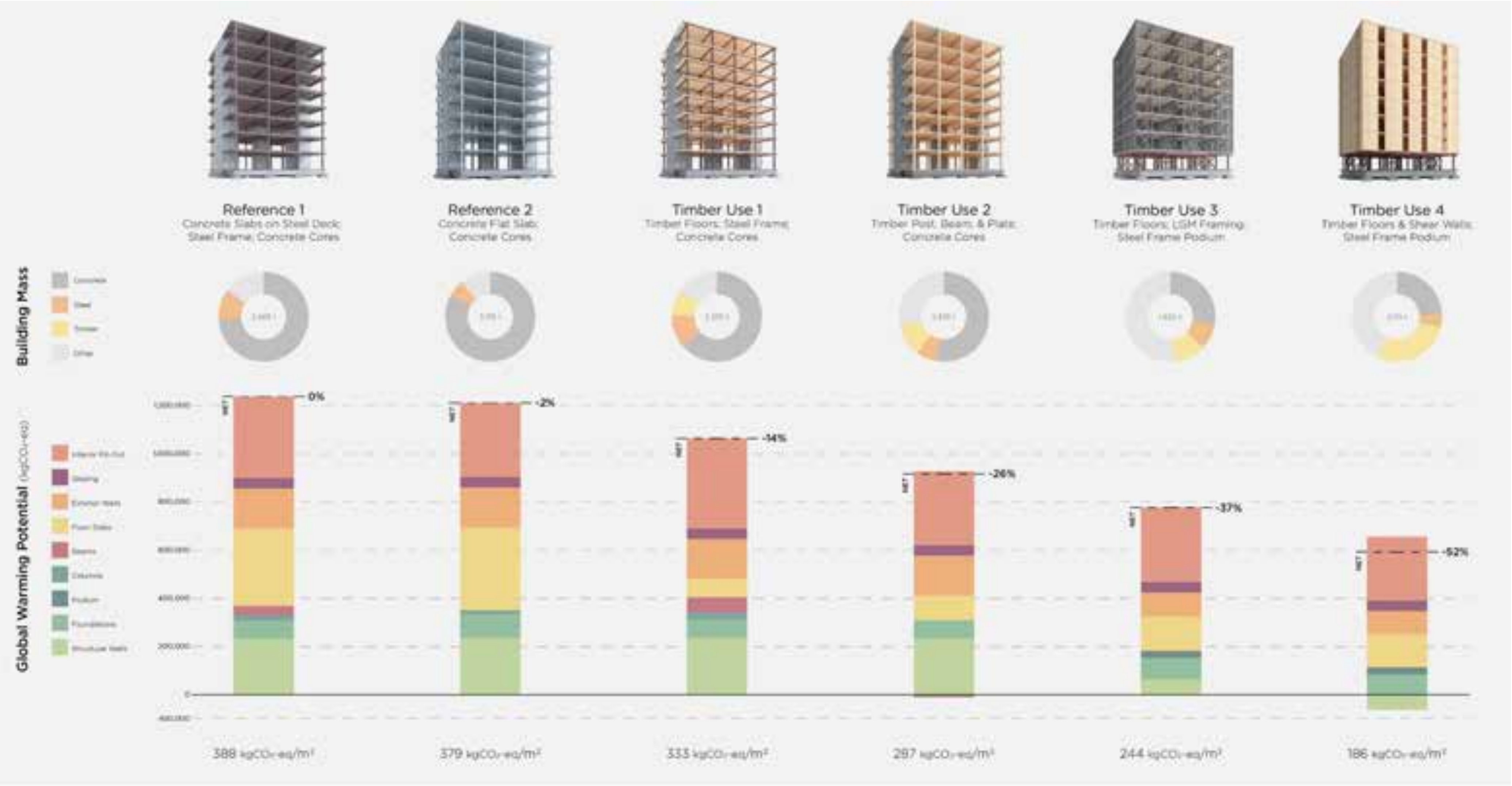
Source: Generate Architecture + Technologies

Holistic Cost Assessment



Source: Generate Architecture + Technologies

Sustainability Impacts



GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL & MATERIAL MASS
(PER BUILDING ASSEMBLY)

The total global warming potential (GWP) of each option is shown with a breakdown by building assembly. The Concrete With Steel Frame and Concrete Flat Slab options have the highest GWP, with the bulk of the impact embedded in the floor slabs. The Timber Use 1 (Floor Slabs; Steel Frame) option offers a slight reduction in GWP, with the most of the savings also embedded in the floor slabs. The Timber Use 2 (Post, Beam, and Plate) option offers a relatively typical approach to building with timber, showing savings in floor slabs, beams and columns. Since Timber Use 3 and 4 are cellular approaches with load-bearing walls, these options included steel podiums to accommodate the ground floor program. Timber Use 3 shows how a hybrid approach with light gauge metal yields GWP savings in structural walls and exterior walls, despite the addition of the podium. Lastly, Timber Use 4 emphasizes how a completely cellular CLT timber approach yields impressive reductions in nearly every category.

Source: Generate Architecture + Technologies

Reduce Risk
Optimize Costs

- For the entire project team, not just builders
- Lots of reference documents

Download Checklists at
www.woodworks.org

www.woodworks.org/wp-content/uploads/wood_solution_paper-Mass-Timber-Design-Cost-Optimization-Checklists.pdf

WOODWORKS WOOD PRODUCTS COUNCIL

Mass Timber Cost and Design Optimization Checklists

WoodWorks has developed the following checklists to assist in the design and cost optimization of mass timber projects. The *design optimization* checklists are intended for building designers (architects and engineers), but many of the topics should also be discussed with the fabricators and builders. The *cost optimization* checklists will help guide coordination between designers and builders (general contractors, construction managers, estimators, fabricators, installers, etc.) as they are estimating and making cost-related decisions on a mass timber project. The *pre-design* checklist should be reviewed by the developer/owner, designers and builders.

1 De Haro
San Francisco, CA
ARCHITECT: Perkins&Will
ENGINEERS: DCI Engineers
CONTRACTOR: Hathaway Dinwiddie

WoodWorks offers a wide range of resources at woodworks.org, many of which are referenced in this document. We also recommend that designers and builders download the following:

Mass Timber Design Manual[1] – Includes technical papers, continuing education articles, expert Q&As and more, and is updated regularly. Published in partnership with Think Wood.

U.S. Mass Timber Construction Manual[2] – Provides a framework for the planning, procurement and management of mass timber projects.

Photo: David Wakely

Keys to Mass Timber Success:

Know Your WHY

Design it as Mass Timber From the Start

Leverage Manufacturer Capabilities

Understand Supply Chain

Optimize Grid

Take Advantage of Prefabrication & Coordination

Expose the Timber

Discuss Early with AHJ

Work with Experienced People

Let WoodWorks Help for Free

Create Your Market Distinction

Images: Korb & Associates

The challenge is not in learning how to accept change, but in how to orchestrate the most efficient change

Carbon12, Portland, OR Credit: Kaiser + Path

Mass Timber in Multi-Family Housing: Is it a Good Fit for Your Project?

There's a good chance it is…Let's talk about it!

Credit: D/O Architects

Questions? Ask us anything.

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901 East Sixth, Thoughtbarn-Delineate Studio, Leap!Structures, photo Casey Dunn

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