

Designing and Building with Mass Timber: Design, Planning and Performance

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Brandon Brooks, MBA, PMP
WoodWorks
May 22, 2022



ICE Block 1, RMW Architecture & Interiors, Buehler Engineering, photo © TG Photography



MULTI-FAMILY/MIXED-USE | EDUCATION | OFFICE | RETAIL | INDUSTRIAL | CIVIC | INSTITUTIONAL



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- Building Systems & Technologies

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John W. Oliver Design Building at UMass Amherst
Leers Weinzapfel Associates, Equilibrium Consulting
photo © Albert Vecerka / Esto

RESOURCES & UPCOMING EVENTS



New WOOD SOLUTION PAPER



**CLT Diaphragm Design for
Wind and Seismic Resistance**
Using SDPWS 2021 and ASCE 7-22

New CASE STUDIES

Adidas East Village Expansion

Innovative mass timber designs meet
ambitious construction timeline



Thomas Logan

Wood-frame urban podium project fills
need for affordable downtown housing



Visit woodworks.org/publications-media

Concealed Spaces in Wood-Frame and Mass Timber Construction | June 8

1.0 AIA/CES HSW LUs, 1.0 PDH credits, 0.10 ICC credits

Visit woodworks.org/events

New for GCs and installers:
U.S. Mass Timber Construction Manual



PHOTO: MARCUS KAUFFMAN

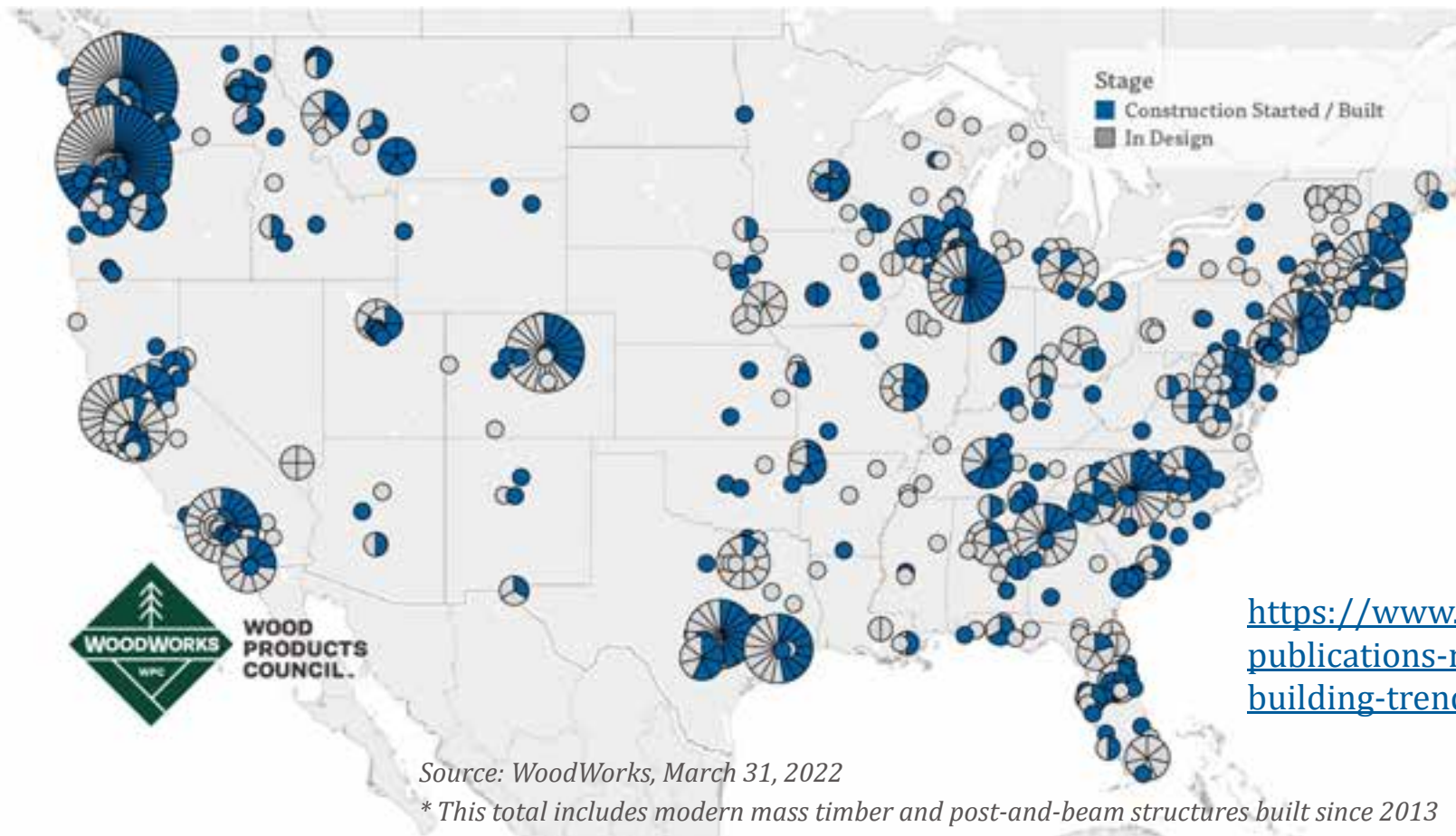
U.S.
Mass Timber
Construction
Manual



Download free at
woodworks.org

Current State of Mass Timber Projects

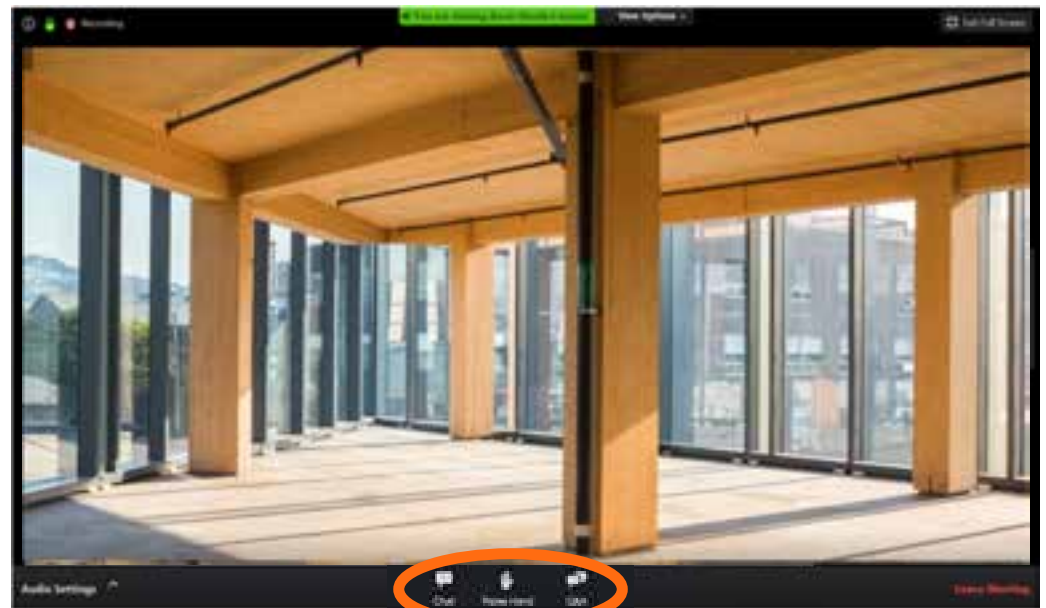
As of March 2022, in the US, **1,384** multi-family, commercial, or institutional projects have been constructed with, or are in design with, mass timber.



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.



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

Course Description

How can architects, engineers and contractors collaborate to meet the growing demand for mass timber buildings? While developers across the country are pursuing mass timber projects, knowledge among AEC professionals is not yet widespread. Firms have varying degrees of familiarity with both the products and practicalities of designing, sourcing, and building a modern mass timber structure, and early adopters continue to play a significant role in educating the rest of the community. This presentation seeks to build on this openness and environment of shared learning, providing an overview of mass timber products, planning, design and implementation to maximize the benefits these buildings can deliver. We'll also discuss why some mass timber projects face resistance, and how to overcome misconceptions to achieve success. Topics will also include preconstruction coordination and interactions between the manufacturer and design/construction teams, case-based approaches to costing and scheduling, project delivery methods, how to achieve the highest level of efficiency for costs, schedule, and performance, and additional education and training opportunities.

Learning Objectives

1. Identify project planning, coordination and design topics that translate into successful buildings for both the design and construction team.
2. Explore best practices for interaction between manufacturer, design team and preconstruction manager that can lead to cost efficiency and safety on site.
3. Discuss potential construction schedule savings and construction fire safety practices realized through the use of prefabricated mass timber elements.
4. Discuss benefits of using mass timber products, including structural versatility, prefabrication, lighter carbon footprint, and reduced labor costs.

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

MASS TIMBER DESIGN

Products

Structural Solution & Connections

Projects and Code Considerations

MASS TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

Planning for Construction

Performing Construction

Workforce Development

MASS TIMBER OVERVIEW



Photo: PCL Construction

OVERVIEW | TIMBER METHODOLOGIES



Light Wood-Frame
Photo: WoodWorks



Heavy Timber
Photo: Benjamin Benschneider



Mass Timber
Photo: John Stamets

MASS TIMBER PRODUCTS



Glue Laminated Timber (Glulam)
Beams & columns



Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)
Solid sawn laminations



Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)
SCL laminations



Photo: Freres Lumber



Photo: StructureCraft



Photo: LendLease



Photo: LEVER Architecture

Dowel-Laminated Timber (DLT)



Photo: StructureCraft

Nail-Laminated Timber (NLT)



Photo: Think Wood

Glue-Laminated Timber (GLT)
Plank orientation



Photo: StructureCraft



Photo: StructureCraft



Photo: Ema Peter



Photo: Manasc Isaac
Architects/Fast + Epp

Glue Laminated Timber (GLT)

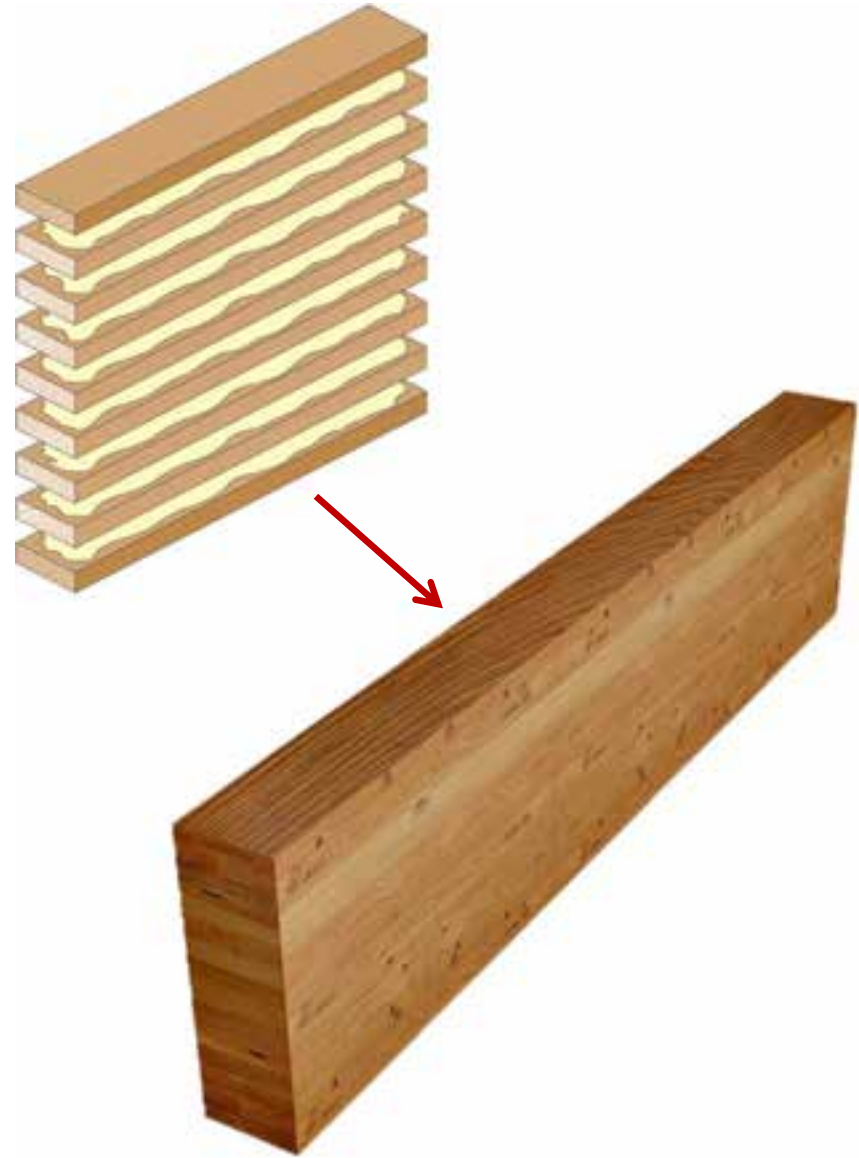


Photo: Alex Schreyer

Glue Laminated Timber (GLT)



Photo: Manasc Isaac Architects/Fast + Epp

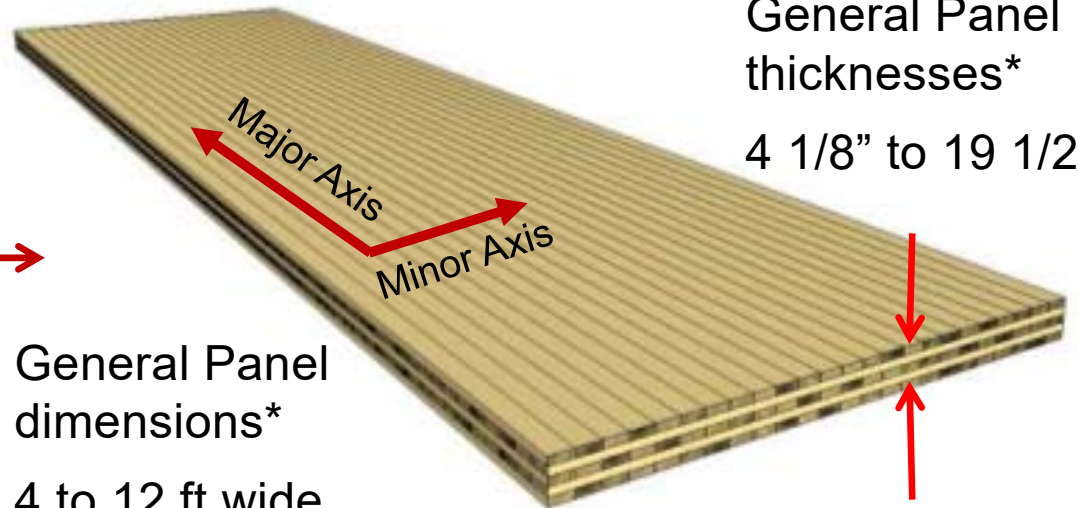
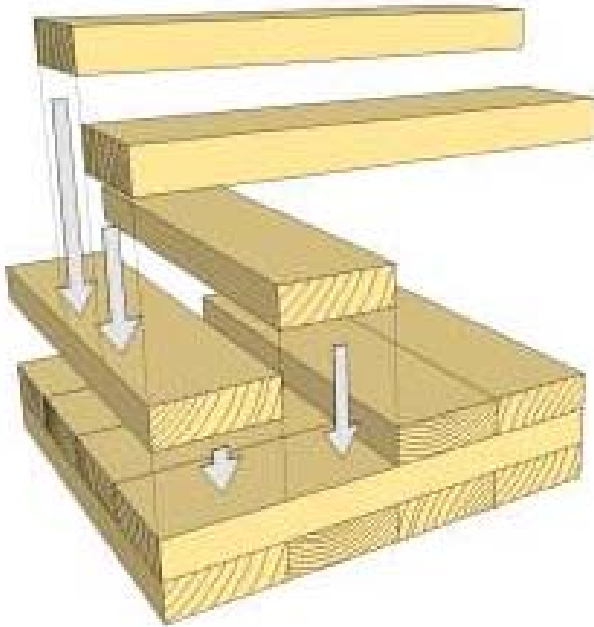


Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)



Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)

With solid sawn laminations



General Panel
thicknesses*
4 1/8" to 19 1/2"

General Panel
dimensions*
4 to 12 ft wide
24 to 64 ft long

*Consult with manufacturers for
available panel sizes

Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)

With SCL laminations



Photos: Freres Lumber

Nail-Laminated Timber (NLT)



Photo: StructureCraft

Nail-Laminated Timber (NLT)



Photo: StructureCraft



Photo: Think Wood



Dowel-Laminated Timber (DLT)



Photo: StructureCraft

Other Mass Timber Product Options



Glue Laminated Timber
GLT



Laminated Veneer Lumber
LVL



Parallel Strand Lumber
PSL



Laminated Strand Lumber
LSL



Timber-Concrete Composite
TCC



Decking

Photos: StructureCraft





Photo: Ema Peter

STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS | POST, BEAM + PLATE



Photo: Seagate Structures

STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS | POST + PLATE



Photo: Lendlease

STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS | HONEYCOMB



Photo: John Klein

STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS | HYBRID LIGHT-FRAME + MASS TIMBER



Photo: TimberLab

STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS | HYBRID STEEL + MASS TIMBER



STRUCTURAL SOLUTIONS | HYBRID CONCRETE + MASS TIMBER

OVERVIEW | CONNECTIONS



Concealed Connectors

Photo Marcus Kauffman



Self Tapping Screws

Photo Simpson Strong Tie

OVERVIEW | CONNECTIONS



Beam to Column

Photo: StructureCraft



Photo: Structurlam

OVERVIEW | CONNECTIONS



Column to Foundation

Photo: Alex Schreyer

OVERVIEW | CONNECTIONS



Panel to Panel & Supports

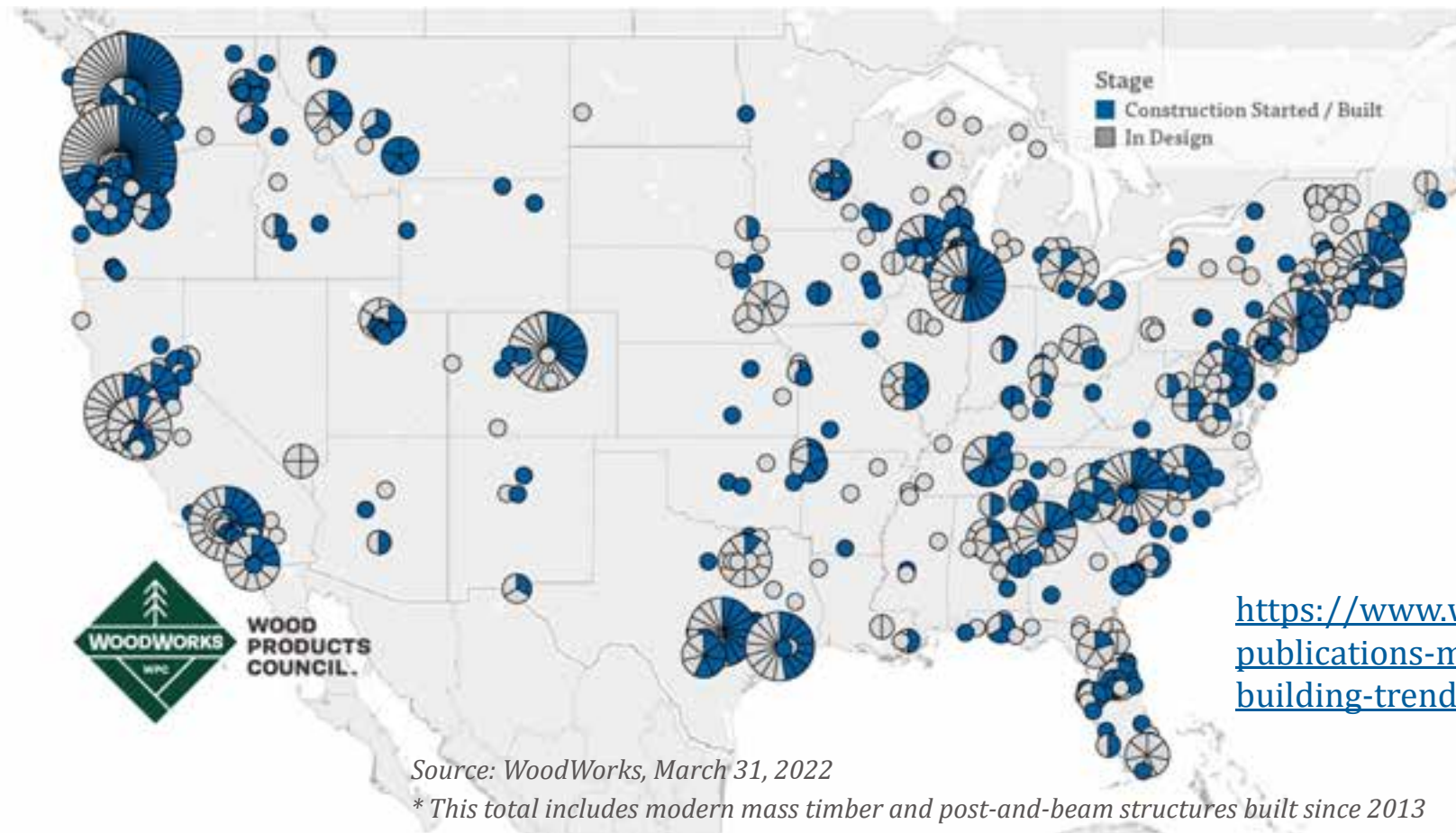
Photo: Charles Judd



Photo: Marcus Kauffman

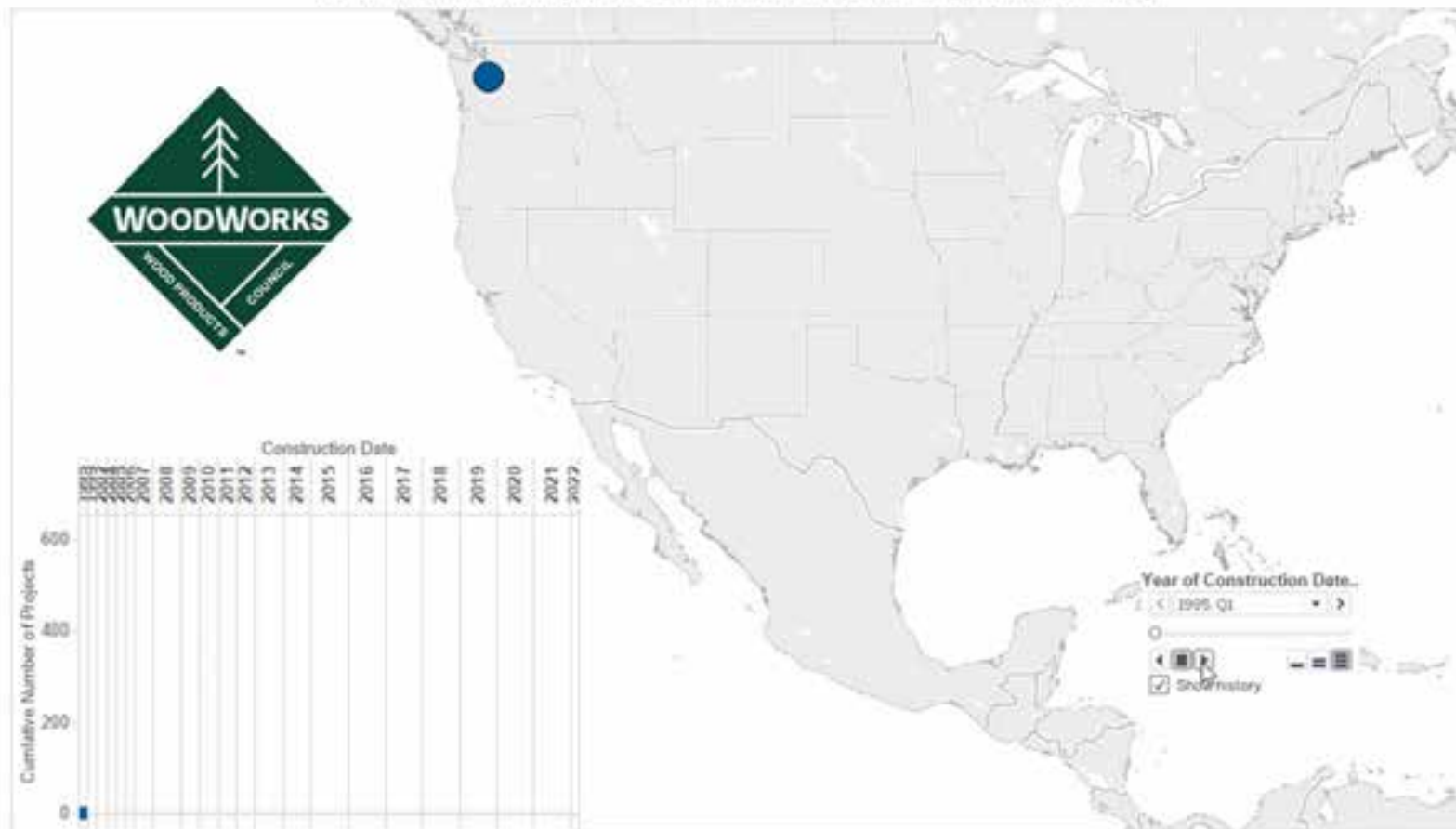
Current State of Mass Timber Projects

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Photos: Michael Elkan | Naturally Wood | UBC

PRECEDENT PROJECTS | BROCK COMMONS

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

Type IV-B
Variance to expose ~50% ceilings

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

9 Stories | 115 ft
8 Timber Over 1 Podium



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



25 STORIES

19 TIMBER OVER 6 PODIUM, 284 FT

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

80 M ST, WASHINGTON, DC

**3 STORY VERTICAL ADDITION
7 STORY EXISTING BUILDING**

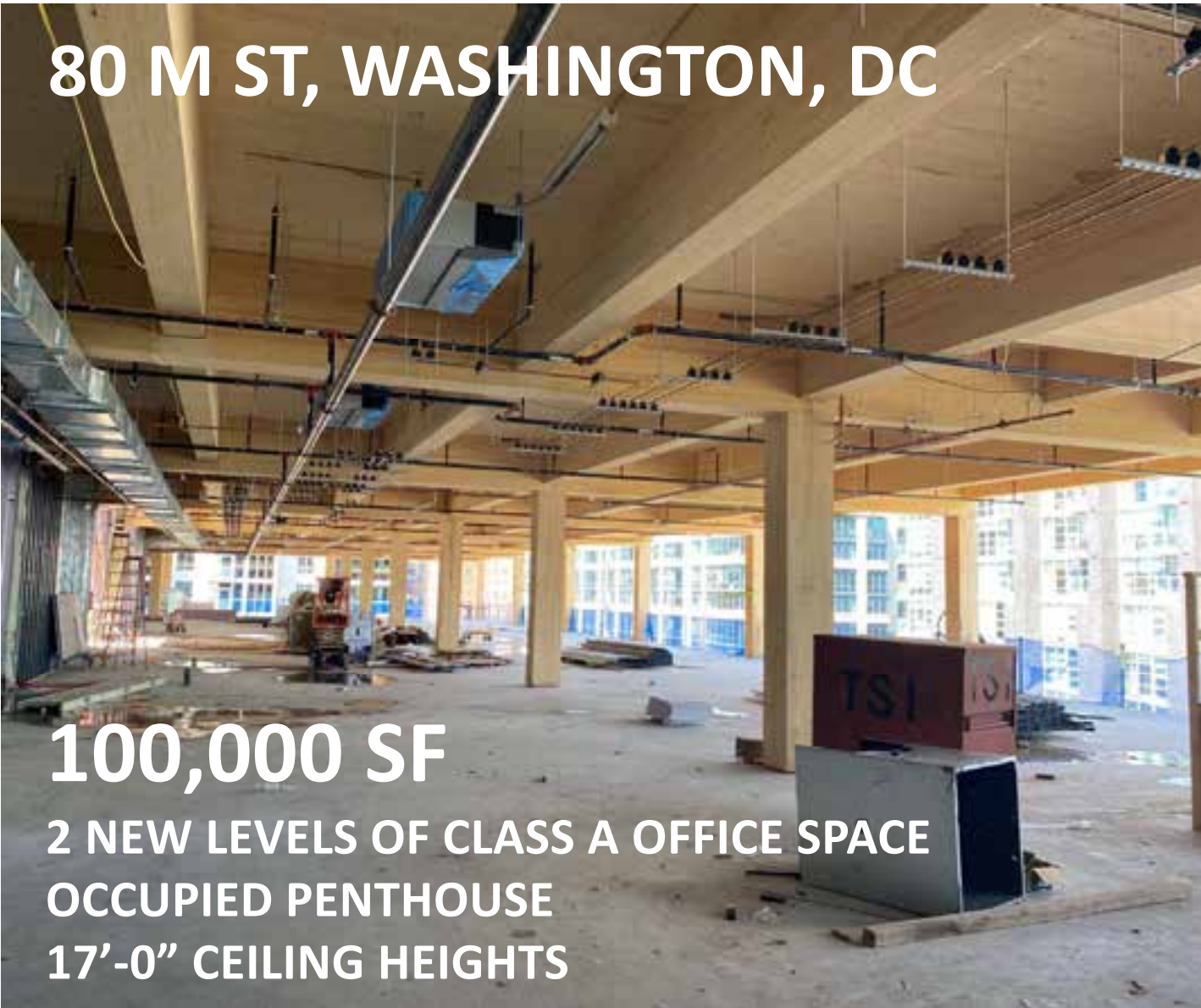
Photo: WoodWorks Architect: Hickok Cole



80 M ST, WASHINGTON, DC

100,000 SF

**2 NEW LEVELS OF CLASS A OFFICE SPACE
OCCUPIED PENTHOUSE
17'-0" CEILING HEIGHTS**





APEX PLAZA CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

187,000 SF

Photo: WoodWorks | Architect: William McDonough + Partners

APEX PLAZA CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

8 STORIES
6 TIMBER OVER 2 PODIUM, 100 FT



Photo: William McDonough + Partners | Architect: William McDonough + Partners

PRIMARYLY OFFICE SPACE

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



Photos: StructureCraft

PRECEDENT PROJECTS | T3 ATLANTA



Photo: Hartshorne Plunkard Architecture

MASS TIMBER PROJECT CONSIDERATIONS



Photo: Hacker Architects

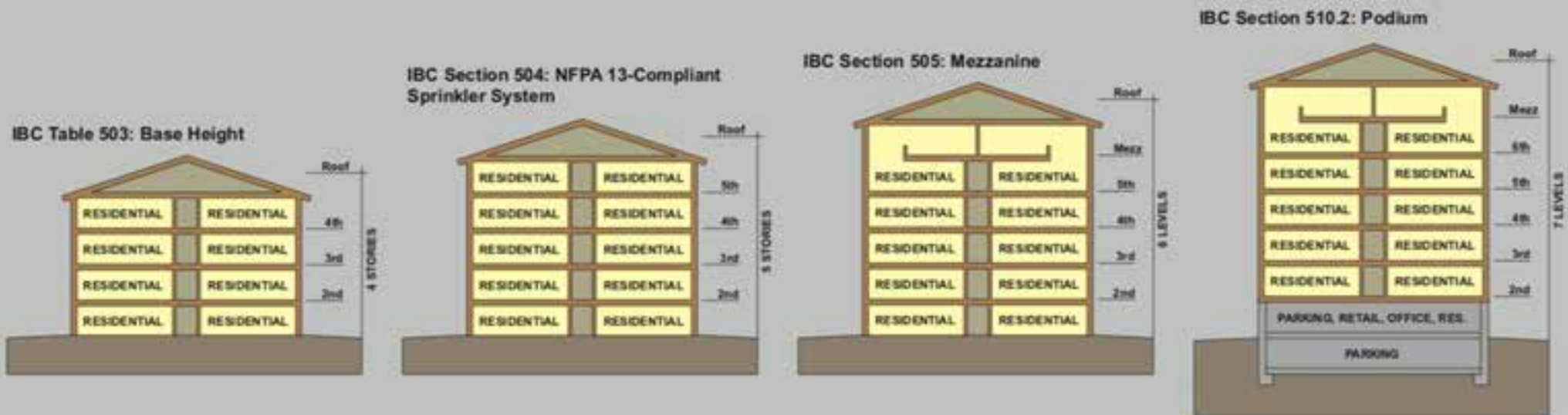
MASS TIMBER IN THE CODE



Photo: Freres Lumber

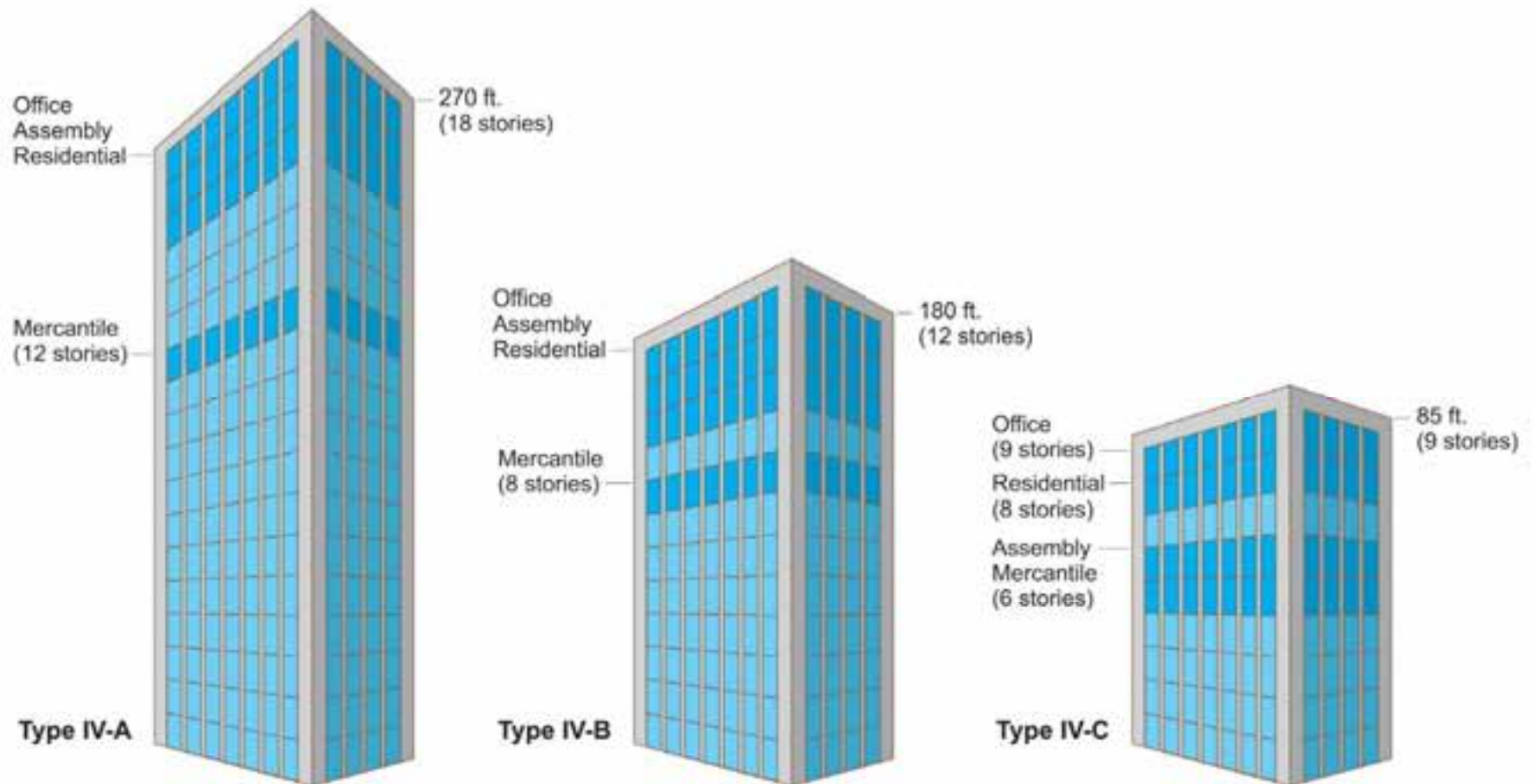
BUILDING CODE APPLICATIONS | CONSTRUCTION TYPE

Mass Timber in Low- to Mid-Rise: 1-6 Stories in Construction Types III, IV or V



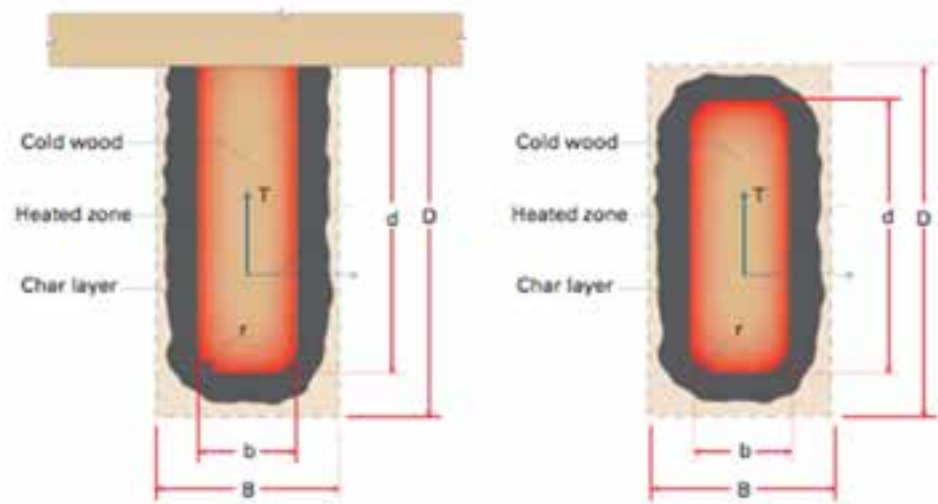
BUILDING CODE APPLICATIONS | CONSTRUCTION TYPE

Tall Mass Timber: Up to 18 Stories in Construction Types IV-A, IV-B or IV-C



BUILDING CODE APPLICATIONS | FIRE RESISTANCE

Mass Timber’s Fire-Resistive Performance is Well-Tested, Documented and Recognized via Code Acceptance



Source: AWC’s TR 10

Table 16.2.1A Char Depth and Effective Char Depth (for $\beta_n = 1.5$ 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

Source: AWC’s NDS



Credit: David Barber, ARUP

BUILDING CODE APPLICATIONS | FIRE RESISTANCE



Richard Wilson, PE, SE
Senior Technical Director - Tall Wood
Structures - Wood Products Support

Demonstrating Fire-Resistance Ratings for Mass Timber Elements in Tall Wood Structures

Changes to the 2021 International Building Code (IBC) have created opportunities for wood buildings that are much larger and taller than previously allowed in past versions of the code. Occupant safety and the need to ensure fire performance is guaranteed, and a fundamental consideration as the changes were developed and approved. The result is three new construction types—Type IVA, IVB and IV-C—which are based on the previous Heavy Timber construction type (designated Type IV-T), but with additional fire protection requirements.

One of the main ways to demonstrate that a building will meet the required level of passive fire protection, regardless of structural materials, is through hourly fire-resistance ratings (FRR) of its elements and assemblies. The IBC defines an FRR as the period of time a building element, component or assembly maintains the ability to contain a fire, continues to perform a given structural function, as well, as determined by the tests of the methods listed in Table 6, prescribed in Section 703.

FRRs for the new construction types are similar to those required for Type I construction, which is primarily steel and concrete (See Table 1). They are found in IBC Table 601, which includes FRR requirements for all structural steel types and building elements. However, other code



TABLE 6. FRR Requirements (Prescribed for Tall Mass Timber Construction Types and Building Type I)

Building Element	IVA (Unfired steel) Length and width	IVB Max. 12 stories 210 ft (64.00 m)	IVB Max. 12 stories 180 ft (54.91 m)	IV-C Max. 12 stories 180 ft (54.91 m)	IV-C Max. 9 stories 135 ft (41.15 m)
Primary Frames	0	0	0	0	0
Exterior Bearing Walls	0	0	0	0	0
Interior Bearing Walls	0	0	0	0	0
Roof Construction	15	15	1	1	1
Primary Frames at Right	0	0	1	1	1
Floor Construction	0	0	0	0	0

Assemblies are required to be tested and approved under throughout building.
*No tested building was permitted for this requirement.
*No tested building was permitted for this requirement.
*No tested building was permitted for this requirement.

Source: 2021 IBC, Section 601.2, 601.4, 601.5 and 601.6.

Mass Timber Fire Design Resource

- Code compliance options for demonstrating FRR
- Updated as new tests are completed
- Free download at woodworks.org

Value: Program

Level 1



Level 2






Concept Plan
Hillsboro Community Center at 53rd Ave.
May 11, 2011

opis

Cost: Construction Type

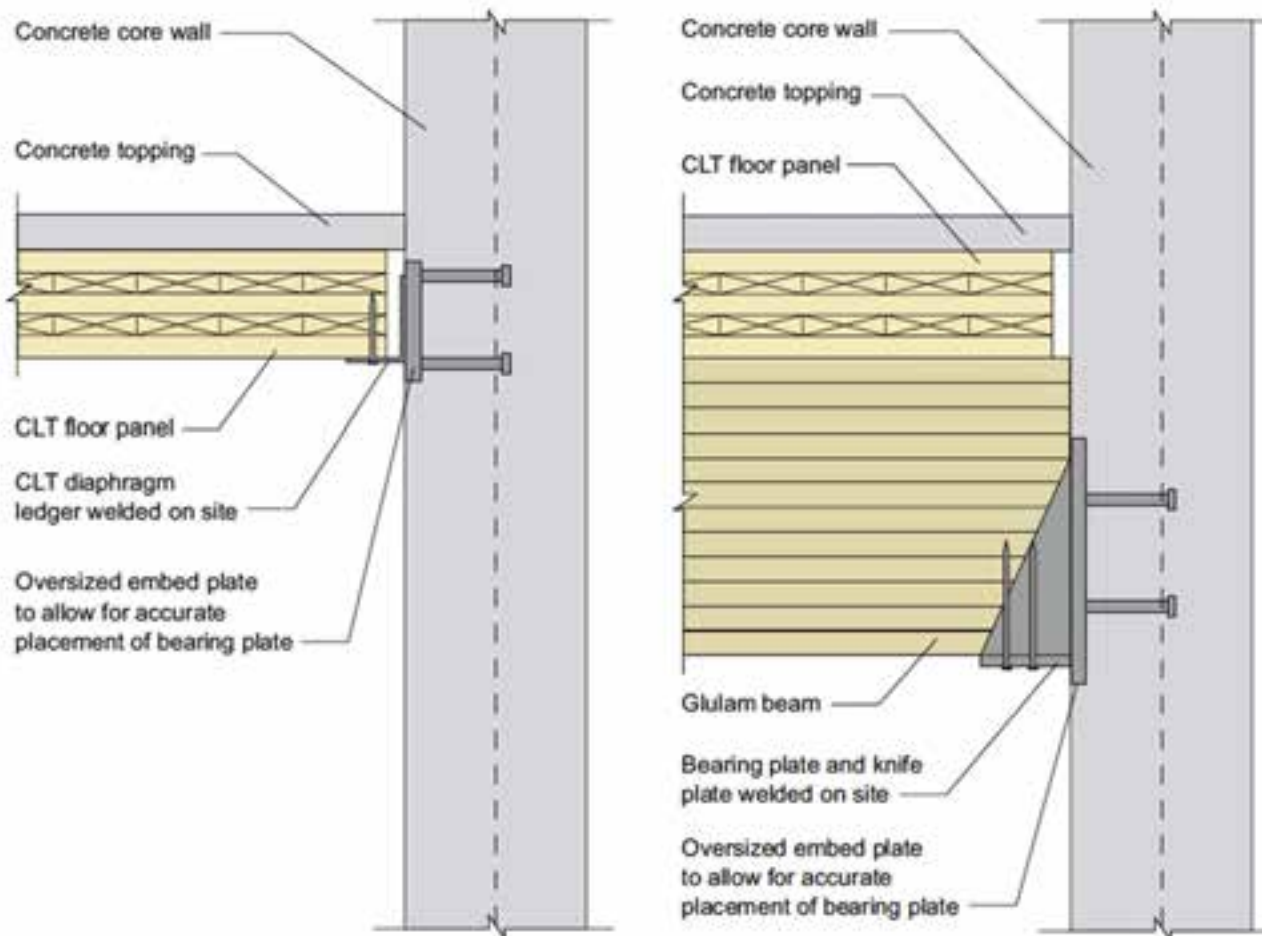
TABLE 601
Fire Resistance Rating Requirements for Building Elements (Hours)

Building Element	I-A	I-B	III-A	III-B	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT	V-A	V-B
Primary Structural Frame	3*	2*	1	0	3*	2	2	HT	1	0
Ext. Bearing Walls	3*	2*	2	2	3*	2	2	2	1	0
Int. Bearing Walls	3*	2*	1	0	3*	2	2	1/HT	1	0
Floor Construction	2	2*	1	0	2	2	2	HT	1	0
Roof Construction	1.5*	1*	1	0	1.5	1	1	HT	1	0
Exposed Mass Timber Elements					None	20-40%	Most	All		
		Baseline 0hr & HT				+\$10/SF 1hr & maybe 2hr		+\$12-15/SF 2hr FRR		
										

Cost Source: Swinerton

*These values can be reduced based on certain conditions in IBC 403.2.1, which do not apply to Type IV buildings.

Options for accommodating differential movement



Cost Impacts of Construction Type

Construction Type Early Decision Example



3-story building on college campus

- Mostly Group B occupancy, some assembly (events) space
- NFPA 13 sprinklers throughout
- Floor plate = 7,700 SF
- Total Building Area = 23,100 SF

Impact of Assembly Occupancy Placement:

Owner originally desires events space on top (3rd) floor

- Requires Construction **Type IIIA**

If owner permits moving events space to 1st or 2nd floor

- Could use **Type IIIB**

Cost Impacts of Construction Type

Construction Type Early Decision Example

3-story building on college campus

Cost Impact of Assembly Occupancy Placement:



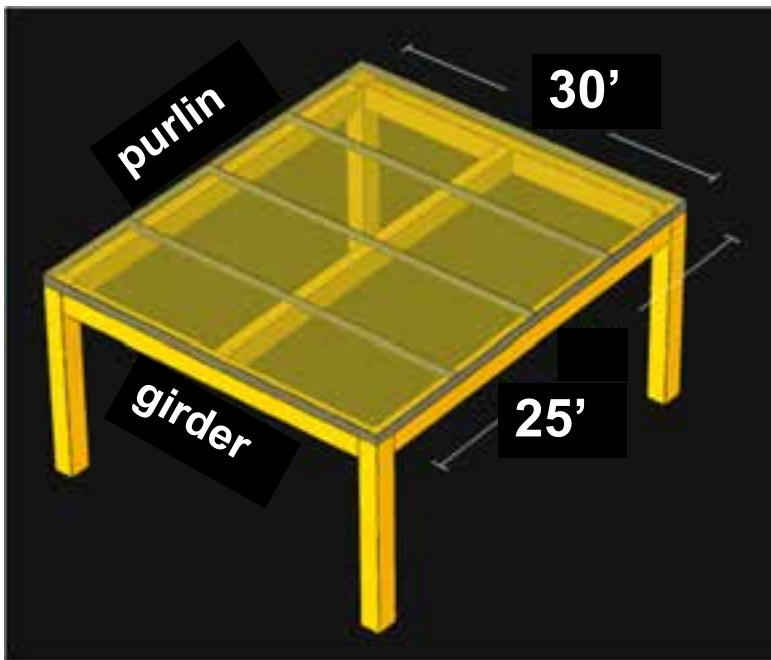
Location of Event Space	3 rd Floor	1 st Floor
Construction Type	III-A	III-B
Assembly Group	A-3	A-3
Fire Resistive Rating	1-Hr	0-Hr
Connections	Concealed	Exposed
CLT Panel Thickness	5-Ply	3-Ply
<u>Superstructure Cost/SF</u>	<u>\$65/SF</u>	<u>\$53/SF</u>

Source: PCL Construction



Cost Implication of Design Choices

Panel volume usually 65-80% of MT package volume



Source: Fast + Epp, Timber Bay Design Tool

Type IIIA option 1

1-hr FRR

Purlin: 5.5"x28.5"

Girder: 8.75"x33"

Column: 10.5"x10.75"

Floor panel: 5-ply

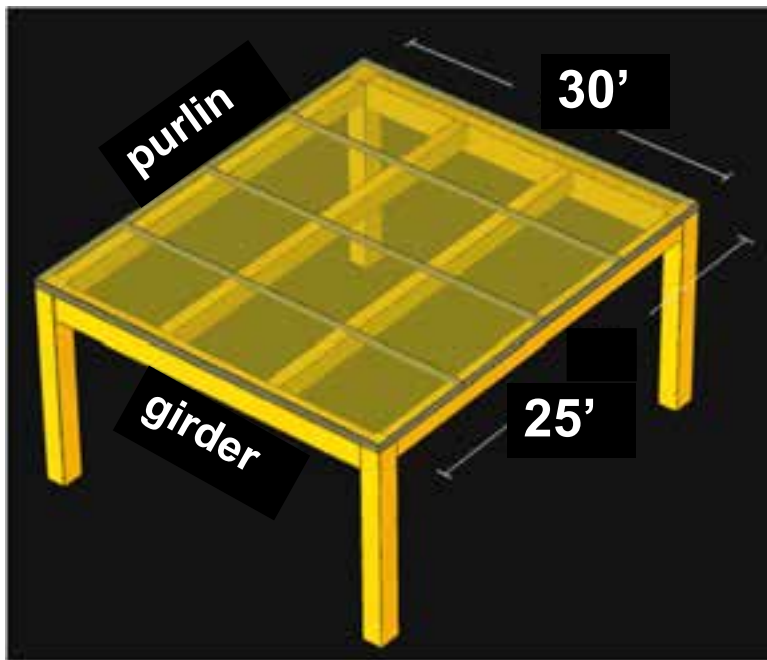
Glulam volume = 118 CF (22% of MT)

CLT volume = 430 CF (78% of MT)

Total volume = 0.73 CF / SF

Cost Implication of Design Choices

Panel volume usually 65-80% of MT package volume



Source: Fast + Epp, Timber Bay Design Tool

Type IIIA option 2

1-hr FRR

Purlin: 5.5"x24"

Girder: 8.75"x33"

Column: 10.5"x10.75"

Floor panel: 5-ply

Glulam volume = 123 CF (22% of MT)

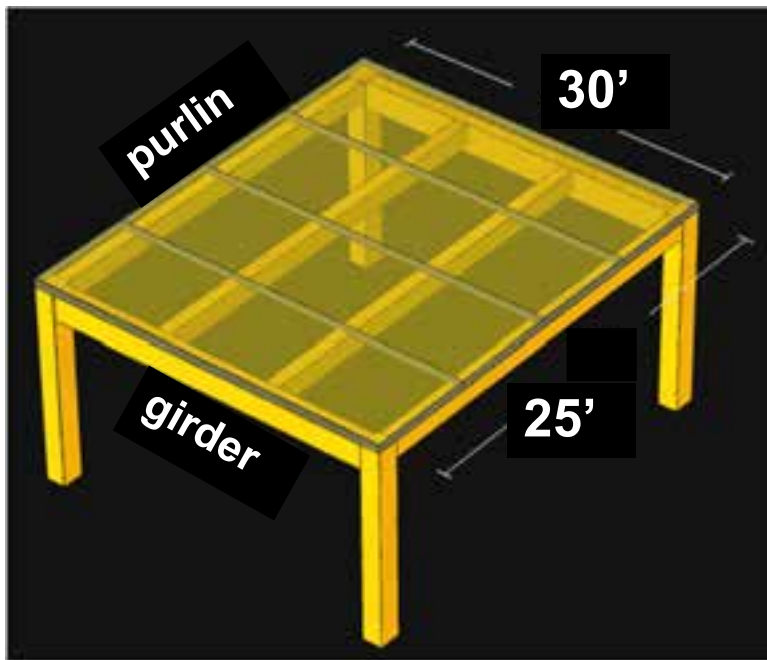
CLT volume = 430 CF (78% of MT)

Total volume = 0.74 CF / SF

Cost considerations: One additional beam (one additional erection pick), 2 more connections

Cost Implication of Design Choices

Panel volume usually 65-80% of MT package volume



Source: Fast + Epp, Timber Bay Design Tool

Type IV-HT

0-hr FRR (min sizes per IBC)

Purlin: 5.5"x24" (IBC min = 5"x10.5")

Girder: 8.75"x33" (IBC min = 5"x10.5")

Column: 10.5"x10.75" (IBC min = 6.75"x8.25")

Floor panel: 3-ply (IBC min = 4" CLT)

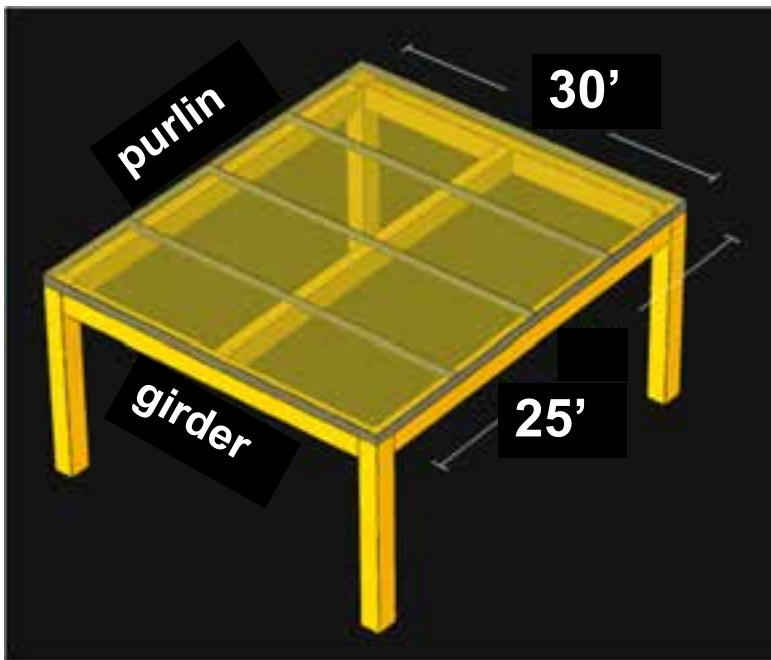
Glulam volume = 120 CF (32% of MT)

CLT volume = 258 CF (68% of MT)

Total volume = 0.51 CF / SF

Cost Implication of Design Choices

Which is the most efficient option?



Source: Fast + Epp, Timber Bay Design Tool

	Timber Volume Ratio
IIIA – Option 1	0.73 CF / SF
IIIA – Option 2	0.74 CF / SF
IV-HT	0.51 CF / SF

A general rule of thumb for efficient mass timber fiber volume is no higher than 0.75 CF per SF for up to a 1 hour rated structure (higher if 2 hour exposed timber in tall mass timber). Ratios in the 0.85 to 1.0 CF / SF range tend to become cost prohibitive

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Expert Tips

Key Design Considerations for Mass Timber Projects

Important considerations related to construction type, fire ratings, panel thickness, member size and occupancy.

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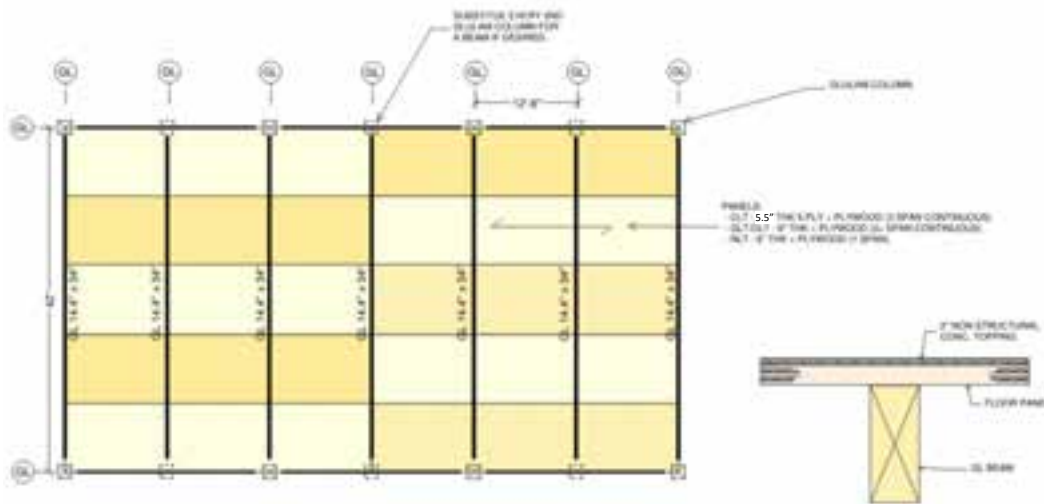
Selecting a Construction Type

For mass timber projects, selection of construction type is one of the more significant design decisions. While it's common to choose construction type based on structural material—i.e., to assume that steel and concrete structures should be Type II, light-frame wood should be Type V, and exposed heavy/mass timber should be Type IV—this approach can lead to additional costs. While Type IV construction can be used for exposed



Photo: Swinerton

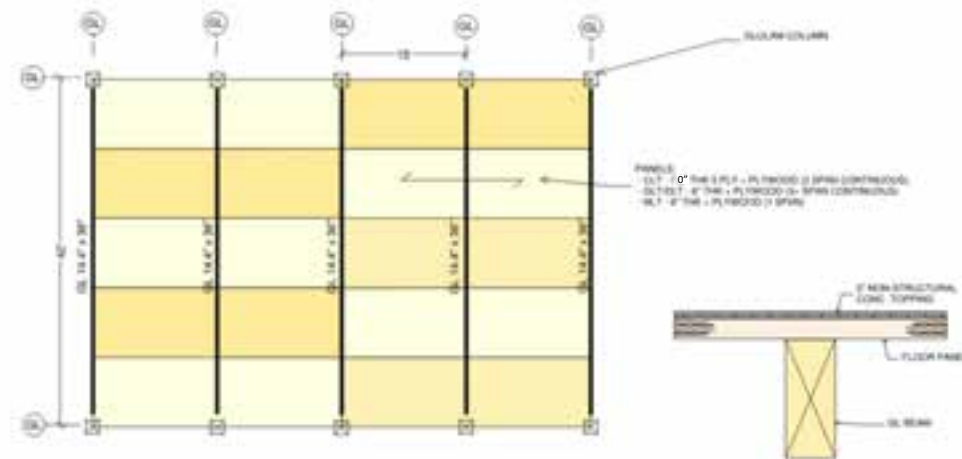
Cost: Structural System & Grid



Baseline

12'-6" Glulam Spacing

5.5" CLT



\$ +5%

15' Glulam Spacing

7" CLT

Source: Seattle Mass Timber Tower Book

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Expert Tips

Creating Efficient Structural Grids in Mass Timber Buildings

Although a mass timber solution may work economically on grids created for other materials, a few modifications can increase efficiencies related to member sizing and manufacturer capabilities.

Share 

Mass timber products such as cross-laminated timber (CLT), nail-laminated timber (NLT) and glue-laminated timber (glulam) are at the core of a revolution that is shifting how designers think about construction. At no time has materials selection been such an integral aspect of the building designer's daily responsibilities. In addition to its sustainability and light carbon footprint, mass timber has benefits that include enhanced aesthetics, speed of construction and light weight, all of which can positively impact costs. However, to convince building owners and developers that a mass timber solution is viable, the structural design must also be cost competitive. This requires a full understanding of both material properties and

Value Analysis

$$Value = \frac{\uparrow Function + \uparrow Aesthetics}{\downarrow Cost}$$



Value Analysis

$$\textit{Value Engineering} = \frac{\downarrow \textit{Function} + \downarrow \textit{Aesthetics}}{\downarrow \textit{Cost}}$$





Photo: Mark Bitterman

Perimeter Glazing



Insurance Perspective on Mass Timber

- Lack of historic loss data = Unknowns
- Unknowns = Risk
- Risk = Higher Premiums
- Some take a 'wood is wood' approach
- Important to understand the significant differences in how mass timber performs in the event of a fire, etc. when compared to light wood-frame and all other building materials



Photo Credit: StructureCraft



Photo Credit: GLI Partners

Insurance vs. Building Codes

- It is important to note the distinct difference between the primary concerns of insurers vs. primary concerns of building codes
- **Insurance** primarily concerned with **property loss**
- **Building codes** primarily concerned with **occupant safety**
- As such, code acceptance and associated testing may be helpful to insurers in evaluating a new product like mass timber, but it will not address all concerns

