Photo: Structurlam

2021 IBC Tall Wood and Critical Design Topics

Presented by
Anthony Harvey, WoodWorks
October 7, 2021

New Tall Wood Code Provisions: Advanced Fire Design for Exposed Timber

Anthony Harvey, PE
Regional Director

NIR Center | Photo: Hennebery Eddy Architects | Architect: Hennebery Eddy Architects

Hennebery Eddy Architects

Questions? Ask me 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.

Course Description

The 2021 International Building Code (IBC) includes a series of changes that significantly expand the opportunities for tall timber structures. Three new construction types—Type IV-A, IV-B and IV-C—will allow the use of mass timber or noncombustible materials in buildings up to 18 stories tall. 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. This presentation will take a detailed look at the new code provisions and methods of addressing requirements for fire resistance and exposed timber. Topics will include tall wood-specific high-rise and sprinkler requirements, methods of demonstrating fire-resistance ratings, fire design for penetrations, connections and abutting panels, allowances for exposed timber, exterior walls, concealed spaces, and more.

Learning Objectives

1. Explore the three new tall wood construction types and discuss related code provisions such as allowable heights and fire-resistance ratings.

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 timber exposure strategies for IV-B construction, emphasizing code compliance topics such as horizontal separation and exposure area limits.

4. Highlight resources available to designers for fire-resistance design in tall timber structures, emphasizing tested assemblies, allowances for concealed spaces and contributions of noncombustible protection layers.

CONSTRUCTION TYPES REVEIW

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL®

Since its debut, IBC has contained

9 Construction Type options

5 Main Types (I, II, III, IV, V) with all but Type IV having sub-types A and B

TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B

2021 IBC Introduces

3 New Tall Wood Construction Types:

IV-A, IV-B, IV-C,

Previous Type IV is renamed Type IV-HT

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

Tall Timber Construction Types

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

TYPE IV-A

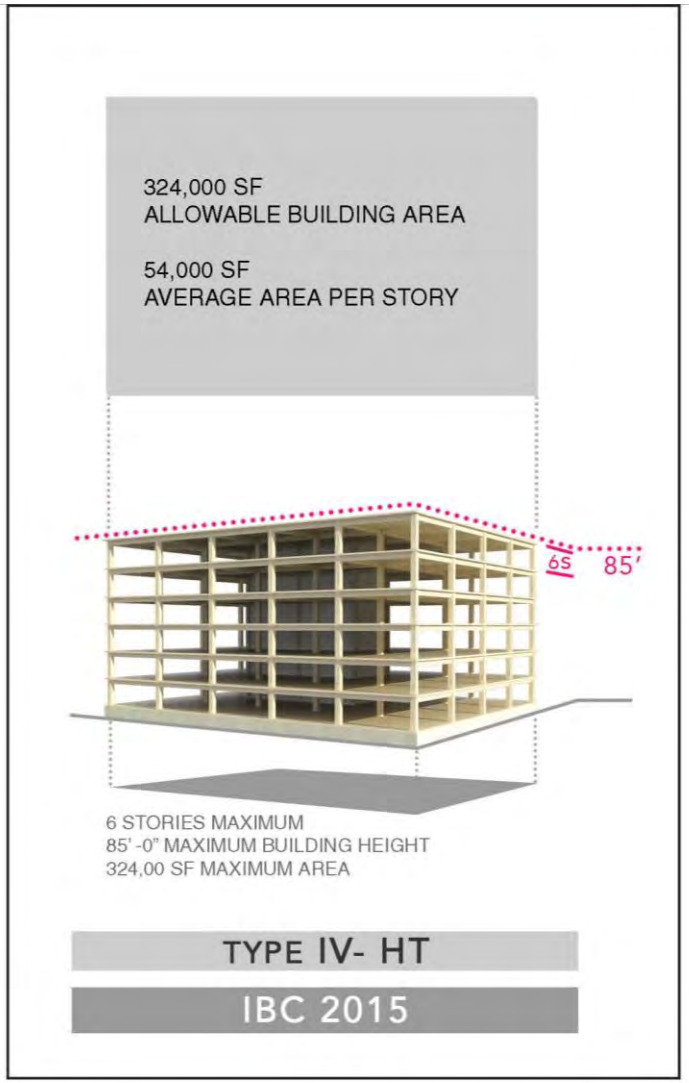
12 STORIES
BUILDING HEIGHT 180 FT
ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 648,000 SF
AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 54,000SF

TYPE IV-B

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

TYPE IV-C

IBC 2021



TYPE IV- HT

IBC 2015

BUSINESS OCCUPANCY [GROUP B]

*BUILDING FLOOR-TO-FLOOR HEIGHTS ARE SHOWN AT 12'-0" FOR ALL EXAMPLES FOR CLARITY IN COMPARISON BETWEEN 2015 TO 2021 IBC CODES.

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Tall Wood Building Size Limits

	Construction Type (All Sprinklered Values)						
	I-A	I-B	**IV-A**	**IV-B**	**IV-C**	IV-HT	III-A
Occupancies	**Allowable Building Height above Grade Plane, Feet (IBC Table 504.3)**						
A, B, R	Unlimited	180	**270**	**180**	**85**	85	85
	Allowable Number of Stories above Grade Plane (IBC Table 505.4)						
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	12	**18**	**12**	**6**	4	4
B	Unlimited	12	**18**	**12**	**9**	6	6
R-2	Unlimited	12	**18**	**12**	**8**	5	5
	Allowable Area Factor (At) for SM, Feet^2 (IBC Table 506.2)						
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	Unlimited	**135,000**	**90,000**	**56,250**	45,000	42,000
B	Unlimited	Unlimited	**324,000**	**216,000**	**135,000**	108,000	85,500
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	**184,500**	**123,000**	**76,875**	61,500	72,000

Tall Wood Building Size Limits

	Construction Type (Unsprinklered Values)					
	I-A	I-B	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT
Occupancies	**Allowable Building Height above Grade Plane, Feet (IBC Table 504.3)**					
A, B, R	Unlimited	160	**65**	**65**	**65**	**65**
	Allowable Number of Stories above Grade Plane (IBC Table 505.4)					
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	11	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**
B	Unlimited	11	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
R-2	Unlimited	11	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
	Allowable Area Factor (At) for SM, Feet^2 (IBC Table 506.2)					
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	Unlimited	**45,000**	**30,000**	**18,750**	**15,000**
B	Unlimited	Unlimited	**108,000**	**72,000**	**45,000**	**36,000**
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	**61,500**	**41,000**	**25,625**	**20,500**

Even so, Sprinklers may be required by 903.2 (all occupancies) and definitely for residential (420.4)

Tall Wood Building Size Limits

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	I-A	I-B	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT
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A, B, R	Unlimited	160	65	65	65	65
	Allowable Number of Stories above Grade Plane (IBC Table 505.4)					
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	11	3	3	3	3
B	Unlimited	11	5	5	5	5
R-2	Unlimited	11	4	4	4	4
	Allowable Area Factor (At) for SM, Feet^2 (IBC Table 506.2)					
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	Unlimited	45,000	30,000	18,750	15,000
B	Unlimited	Unlimited	108,000	72,000	45,000	36,000
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	61,500	41,000	25,625	20,500

In almost all cases, sprinklers will be required

Even so, Sprinklers may be required by 903.2 (all occupancies) and definitely for residential (420.4)

Non-Tall Opportunities – Large Area

	Construction Type (All Sprinklered Values)						
	I-A	I-B	**IV-A**	**IV-B**	**IV-C**	IV-HT	III-A
Occupancies	**Allowable Building Height above Grade Plane, Feet (IBC Table 504.3)**						
A, B, R	Unlimited	180	**270**	**180**	**85**	85	85
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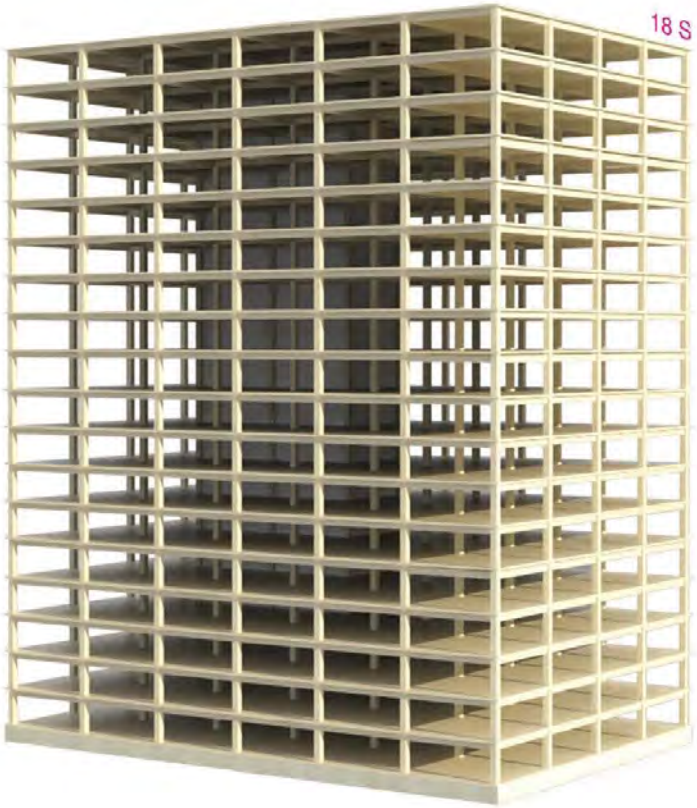
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	12	**18**	**12**	**6**	4	4
B	Unlimited	12	**18**	**12**	**9**	6	6
R-2	Unlimited	12	**18**	**12**	**8**	5	5
	Allowable Area Factor (At) for SM, Feet^2 (IBC Table 506.2)						
A-2, A-3, A-4	Unlimited	Unlimited	**135,000**	**90,000**	**56,250**	45,000	42,000
B	Unlimited	Unlimited	**324,000**	**216,000**	**135,000**	108,000	85,500
R-2	Unlimited	Unlimited	**184,500**	**123,000**	**76,875**	61,500	72,000

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

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

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

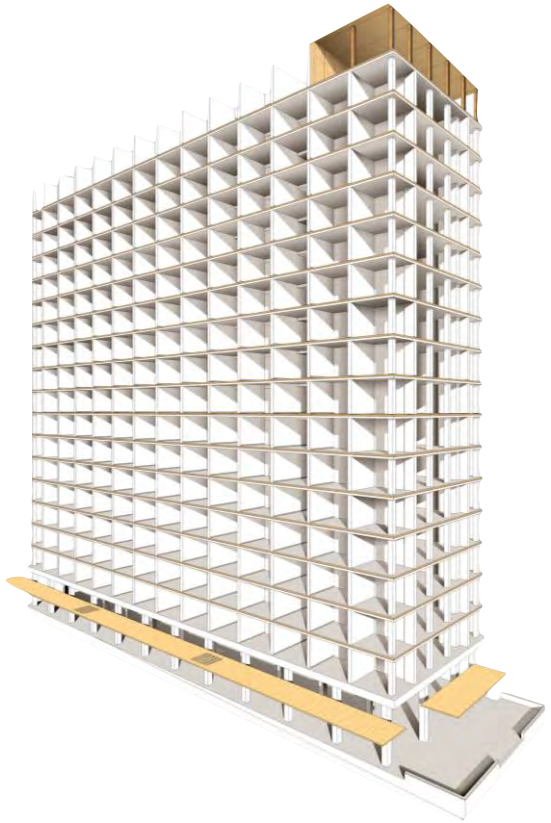
Areas exclude potential frontage increase

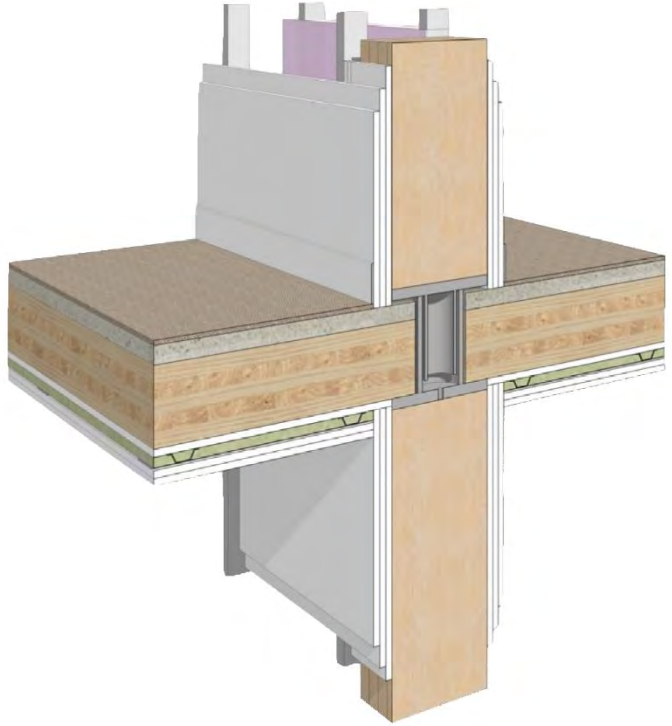
In most cases, Type IV-A height & story allowances = 1.5 * Type I-B height & story allowances

Type IV-A area = 3 * Type IV-HT area

Type IV-A Protection vs. Exposed

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones





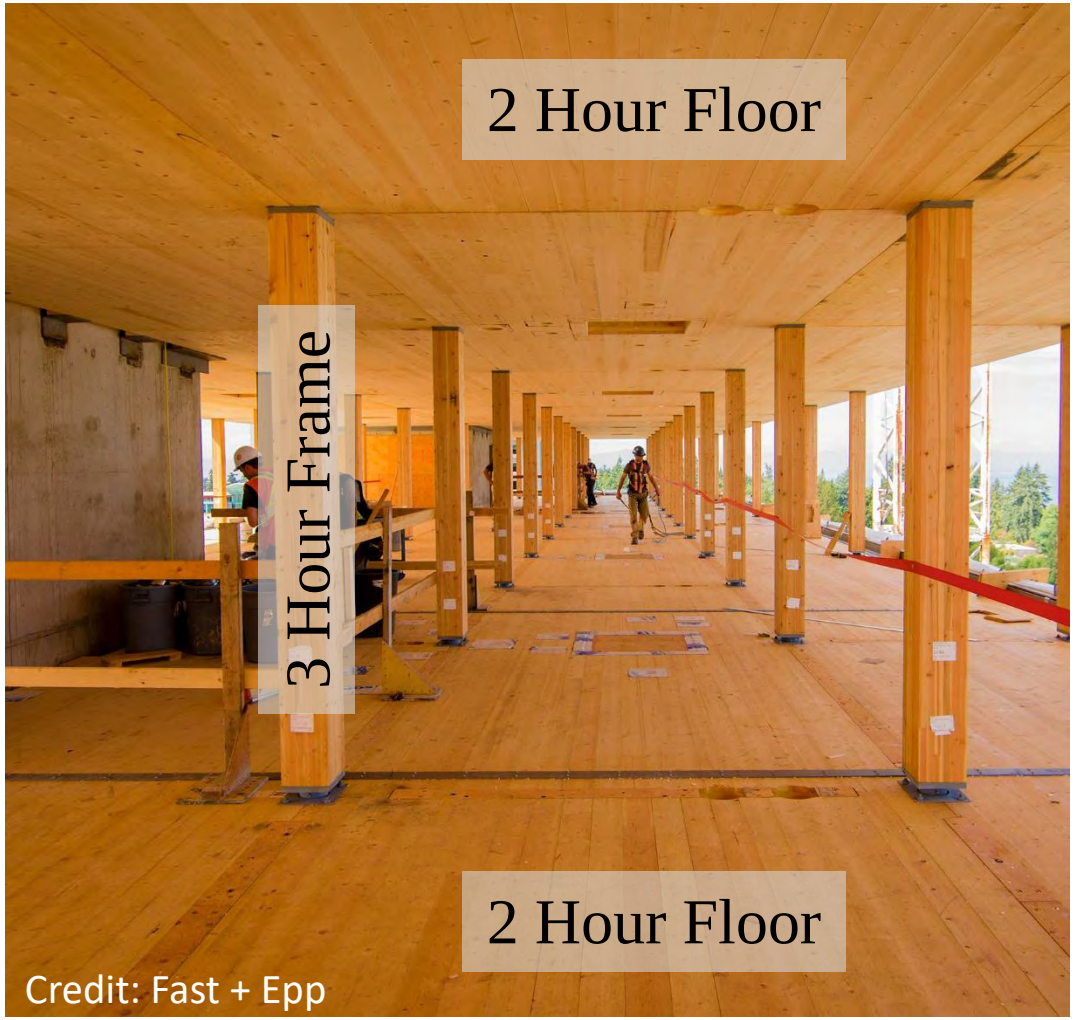
Credit: Acton Ostry Architects, Fast + Epp

100% NC protection on all surfaces of Mass Timber

Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-A

Primary Frame FRR	3 HR (2 HR at Roof)
Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR	3 HR
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR
Roof Construction FRR	1.5 HR



Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-A

	FRR	Min. NC Protection
Primary Frame FRR	3 HR (2 HR at Roof)	120 min (80 min at Roof)
Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR	3 HR	120 min
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR	80 min
Roof Construction FRR	1.5 HR	80 min

½" Type X Gypsum = 25 min | 5/8" Type X Gypsum = 40 min

Credit: Urban One

Noncombustible Protection (NC)

Where timber is required to be protected, NC must contribute at least 2/3 FRR

Required Noncombustible Contribution to FRR

FRR of Building Element (hours)	Minimum from Noncombustible Protection (minutes)
1	40
2	80
3 or more	120

Source: 2021 IBC Section 722.7

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).

Credit: Urban One

Noncombustible Protection (NC)

Prescriptive Noncombustible Contributions to FRR

Type of Protection	Contribution per Layer (minutes)
1/2" Type X gypsum board	25
5/8" Type X gypsum board	40

Source: 2021 IBC Section 722.7.1

Required Noncombustible Contribution to FRR

FRR of Building Element (hours)	Minimum from Noncombustible Protection (minutes)
1	40
2	80
3 or more	120

1 layer 5/8 Type X

2 layers 5/8 Type X

3 layers 5/8 Type X

Source: 2021 IBC Section 722.7

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.

+

= **FRR**

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

However, FRR Doesn't always need to be from a combination of MT + NC. In some cases, just NC can be used, in other cases, just MT can be used:

IBC 602.4
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.

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 2021 IBC 2304.11
(2015 IBC Chap 6)

Type IV Minimum Sizes - Framing

Framing		Solid Sawn (nominal)	Glulam (actual)	SCL (actual)
Floor	Columns	8 x 8	$6^{3}/_{4}$ x 8¼	7 x 7½
	Beams	6 x 10	5 x 10½	5¼ x 9½
Roof	Columns	6 x 8	5 x 8¼	5¼ x 7½
	Beams*	4 x 6	3 X $6^{7}/_{8}$	3½ X 5½

Minimum Width by Depth in Inches
See IBC 2018 2304.11 or IBC 2015 602.4 for Details

*3” nominal width allowed where sprinklered

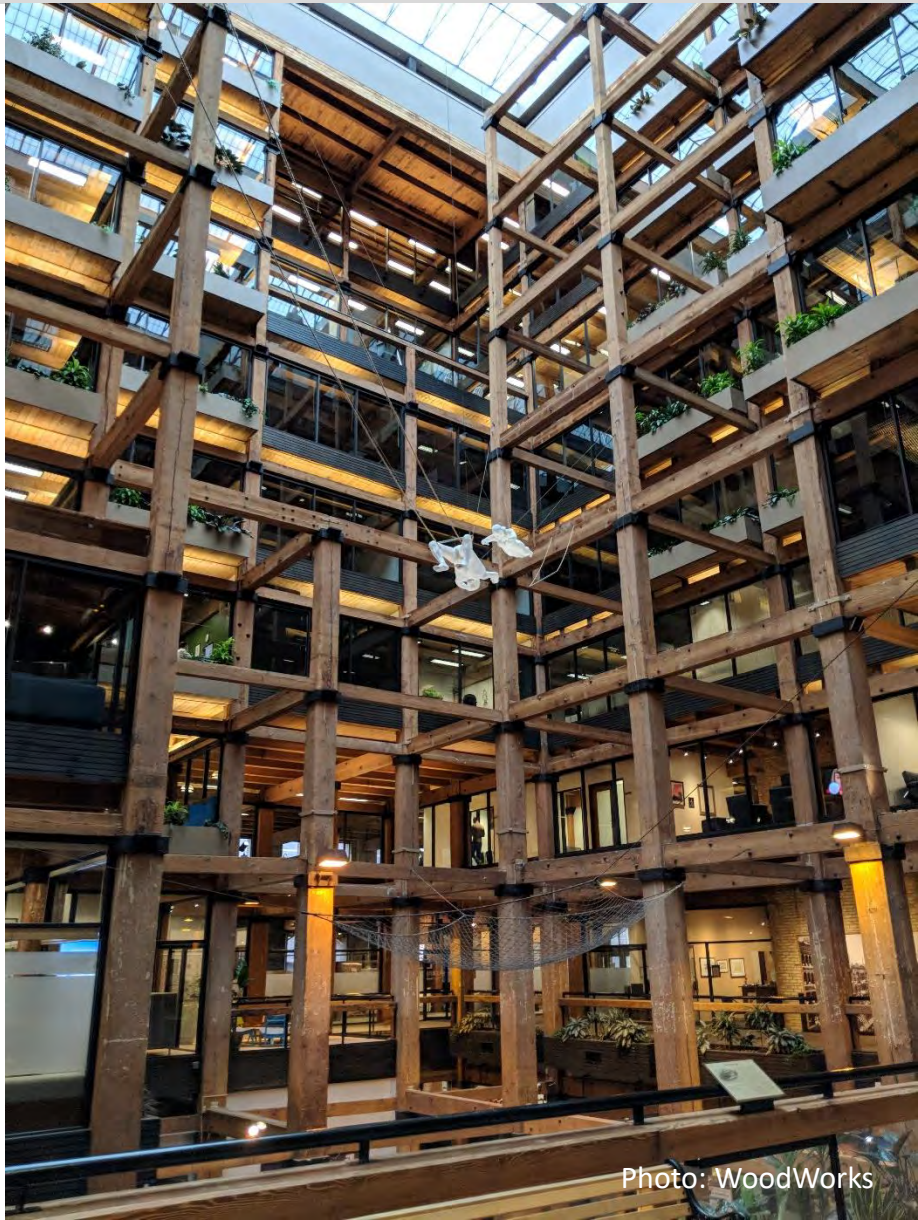


Photo: WoodWorks

Type IV Minimum Sizes – Floor/Roof Panels

Floor Panels/Decking:

- 4” thick CLT (actual thickness)
- 4” NLT/DLT/GLT (nominal thickness)
- 3” thick (nominal) decking covered with: 1” decking or 15/32” WSP or ½” particleboard

Roof Panels/Decking:

- 3” thick CLT (nominal thickness)
- 3” NLT/DLT/GLT (nominal thickness)
- 2” decking (nominal thickness)
- 1-1/8” WSP


Photo: StructureCraft


Photos: Aitor Sanchez/ Ewing Cole


Photo: LEVER Architecture

MT Type IV Minimum Sizes – Walls

Exterior Walls for Type IV-A B C

- CLT or Non-combustible

Exterior Walls for Type IV-HT

- CLT or FRTW or Non-combustible
- IBC 2018 - 6” Thick Wall (FTW or CLT)
- IBC 2021 - 4” Thick CLT

MT Type IV Minimum Sizes – Walls

MT Interior Walls in all Type IV:

- Laminated construction 4” thick
- Solid wood construction min. 2 layers of 1” matched boards

Other Interior Walls in Type IV A,B,C

- Non-combustible (0 hr for nonbearing)

Other Interior Walls in Type IV HT

- Non-combustible (1 hr min)
- Wood stud wall (1 hr min)

Verify other code requirements for FRR (eg. interior bearing wall; occupancy separation)

Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-A

FRR Examples:

Primary Structural Frame (Beam, Column, Bearing Wall):

3 HR Required

NC protection = at least 120 min

- **Use 3 layers of 5/8” type X Gypsum = 120 min (2 HR)**
  Mass Timber FRR req’d = 3 HR – 2 HR = 1 HR


Credit: StructureCraft


Credit: Urban One

Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-A

FRR Examples:

Floor Panels:

2 HR Required

NC Protection = at least 80 min

- **Use 2 layers of 5/8” type X Gypsum = 80 min (1.33 HR), plus:**
  - **Mass Timber FRR req’d = 2 HR – 1.33 HR = 40 min, or**
- **Use 3 layers of 5/8” Type X Gypsum = 120 min (2 HR) and no FRR from MT req’d**

Credit: Urban One

Type IV-A Protection

IV-A

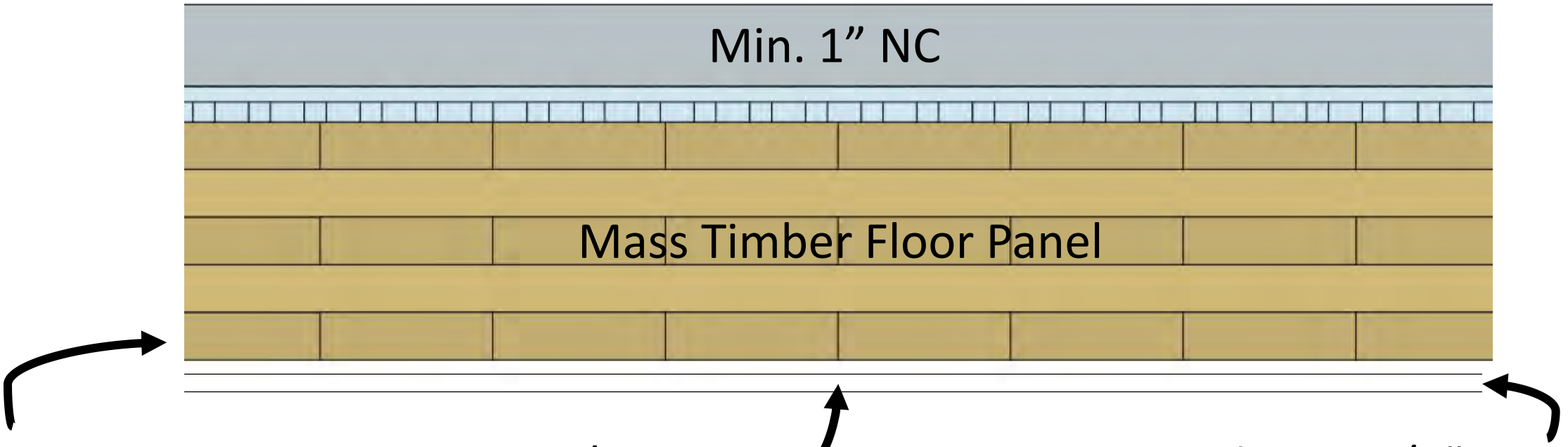
Floor Surface Protection	Min. 1 inch of NC protection
Roof Construction Protection	Min. 2 layers 5/8” type X gyp on inside face
Ext Wall Protection	Min. 1 layer 5/8” type X gyp on outside face Min. 2 layers 5/8” type X gyp on inside face (non-brng) Min. 3 layers 5/8” type X gyp on inside face (brng)


Credit: Maxxon

Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-A

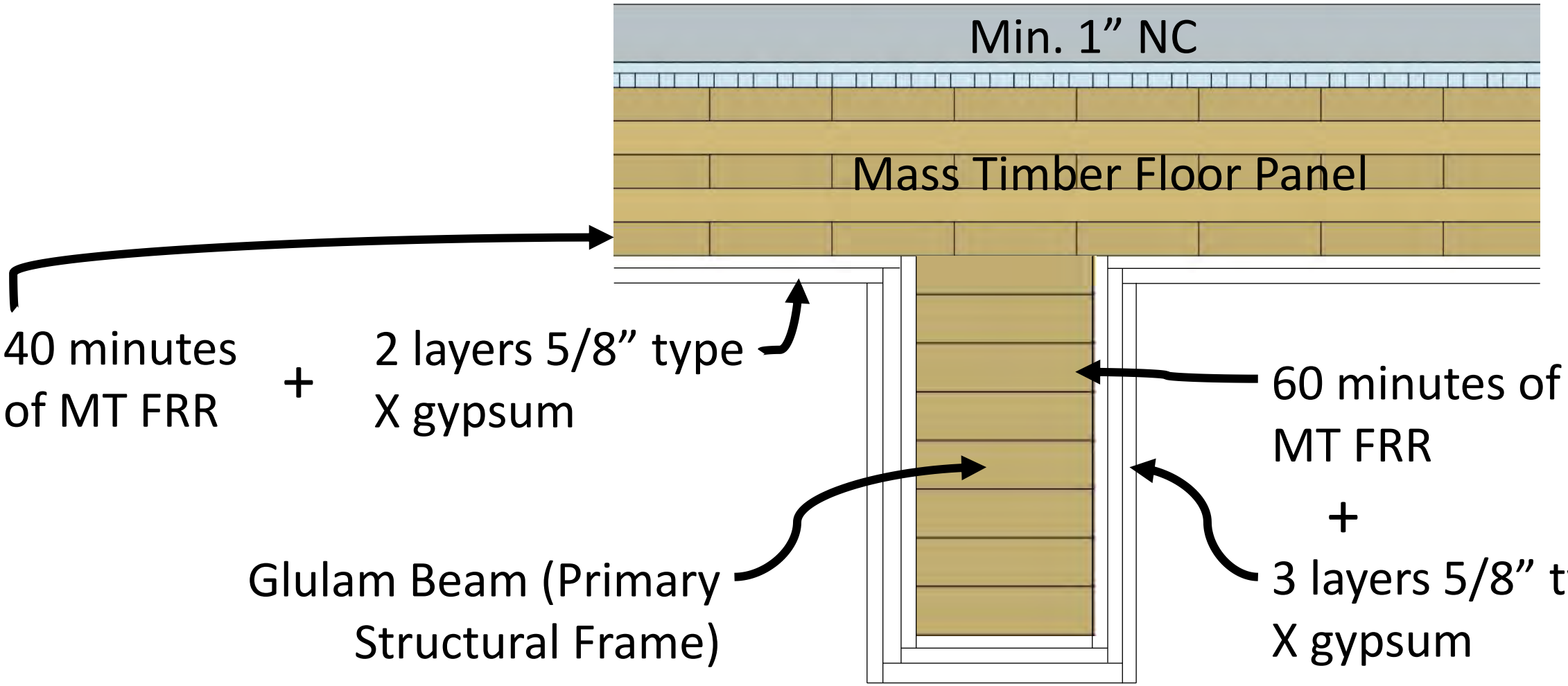
FRR & NC Floor Panel Example: 2 HR



Type IV-A Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-A

Primary Frame (3 HR) + Floor Panel Example (2 HR):



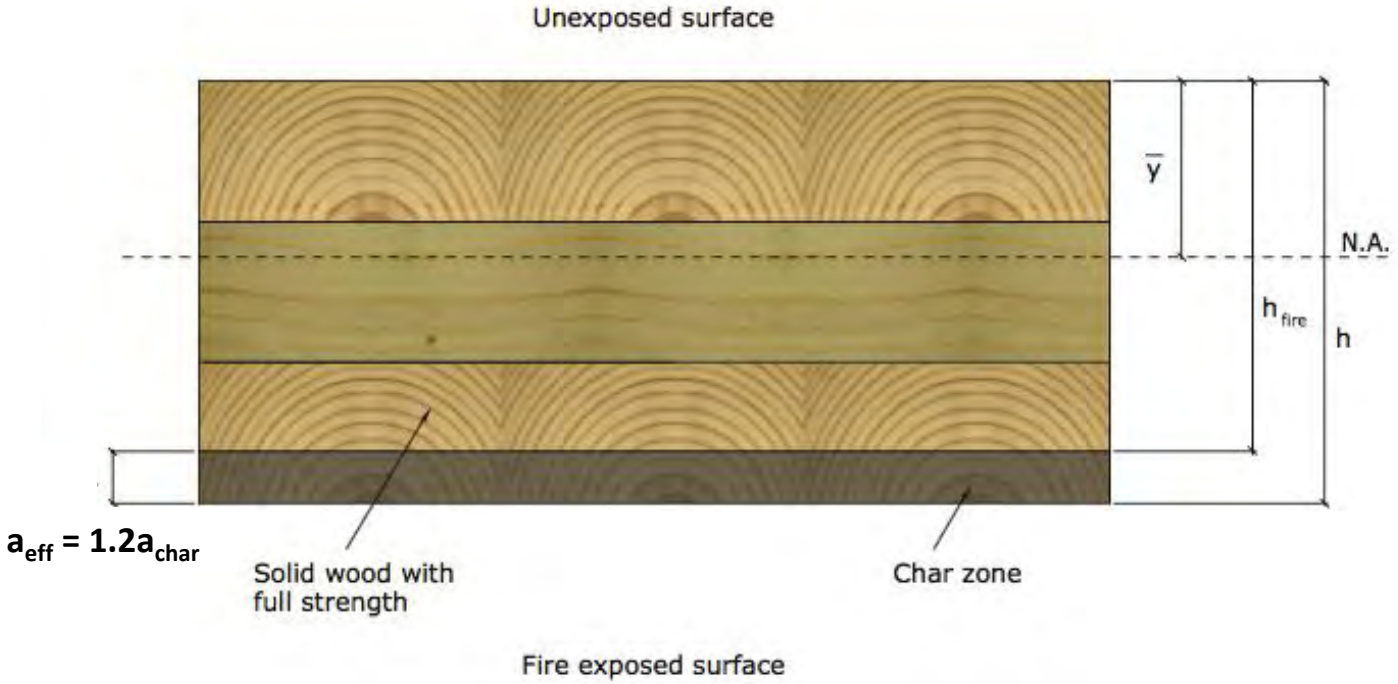
MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

How do you determine FRR of MT?

2 Options:

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


Credit: Urban One



MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

MT FRR Calculations Method:

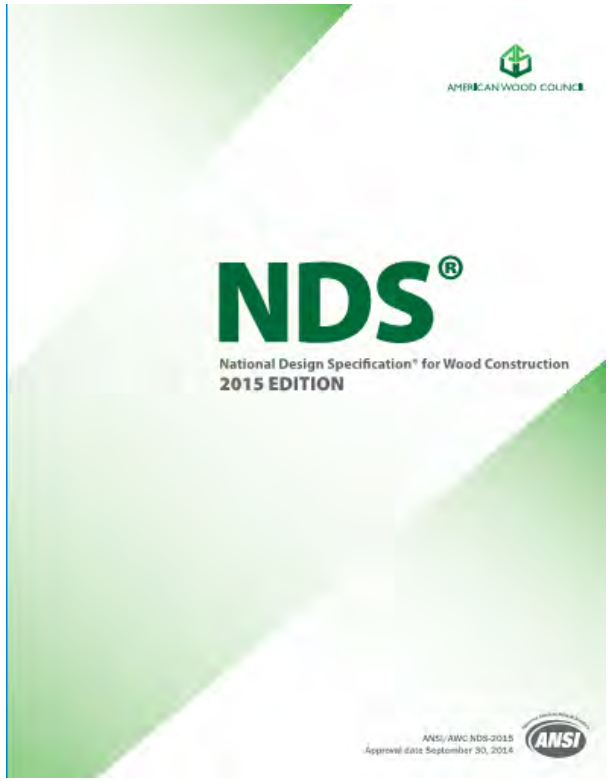
- **IBC 703.3 allows several methods of determining FRR. One is calculations per 722.**
- **722.1 refers to NDS Chpt 16 for exposed wood FRR**

703.3 Methods for determining fire resistance. The application of any of the methods listed in this section shall be based on the fire exposure and acceptance criteria specified in ASTM E119 or UL 263. The required *fire resistance* of a building element, component or assembly shall be permitted to be established by any of the following methods or procedures:

3. Calculations in accordance with Section 722.

722.1 General. The provisions of this section contain procedures by which the *fire resistance* of specific materials or combinations of materials is established by calculations. These procedures apply only to the information contained in this section and shall not be otherwise used. The calculated *fire resistance* of concrete, concrete masonry and clay masonry assemblies shall be permitted in accordance with ACI 216.1/TMS 0216. The calculated *fire resistance* of steel assemblies shall be permitted in accordance with Chapter 5 of ASCE 29. The calculated *fire resistance* of exposed wood members and wood decking shall be permitted in accordance with Chapter 16 of ANSI/AF&PA *National Design Specification for Wood Construction (NDS)*.

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)




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

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

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


Credit: ARUP

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

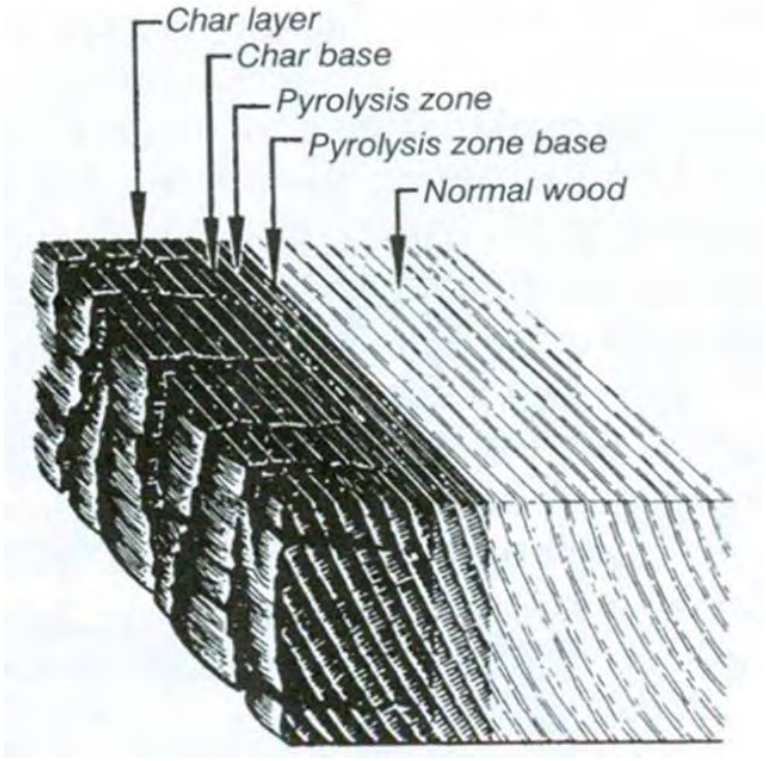
Required Fire Resistance (hr.)	Char Depth, a_{char} (in.)	Effective Char Depth, a_{eff} (in.)
1-Hour	1.5	1.8
1½-Hour	2.1	2.5
2-Hour	2.6	3.2

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

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

Structural capacity check performed on remaining section, with stress increases



Credit: Forest Products Laboratory

Table 16.2.2 Adjustment Factors for Fire Design[1]

			ASD					
			Design Stress to Member Strength Factor	Size Factor[2]	Volume Factor[2]	Flat Use Factor[2]	Beam Stability Factor[3]	Column Stability Factor[3]
Bending Strength	F_b	x	2.85	C_F	C_V	C_{fu}	C_L	-
Beam Buckling Strength	F_{bE}	x	2.03	-	-	-	-	-
Tensile Strength	F_t	x	2.85	C_F	-	-	-	-
Compressive Strength	F_c	x	2.58	C_F	-	-	-	C_P
Column Buckling Strength	F_{cE}	x	2.03	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

Tested Assemblies Method:

- **Many successful Mass Timber ASTM E119 fire tests have been completed by industry & manufacturers**

NGC Testing Services

Fire Testing Laboratory

ACCREDITED Testing Laboratory TL-216

TEST REPORT

Page 1 of 53

for

American Wood Council

222 Catoctin Circle SE, Suite 201
Leesburg, VA 20175

Standard Methods of
Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
ASTM E 119 – 11a

Test Report No: WP-1950

Assignment No: K-1089

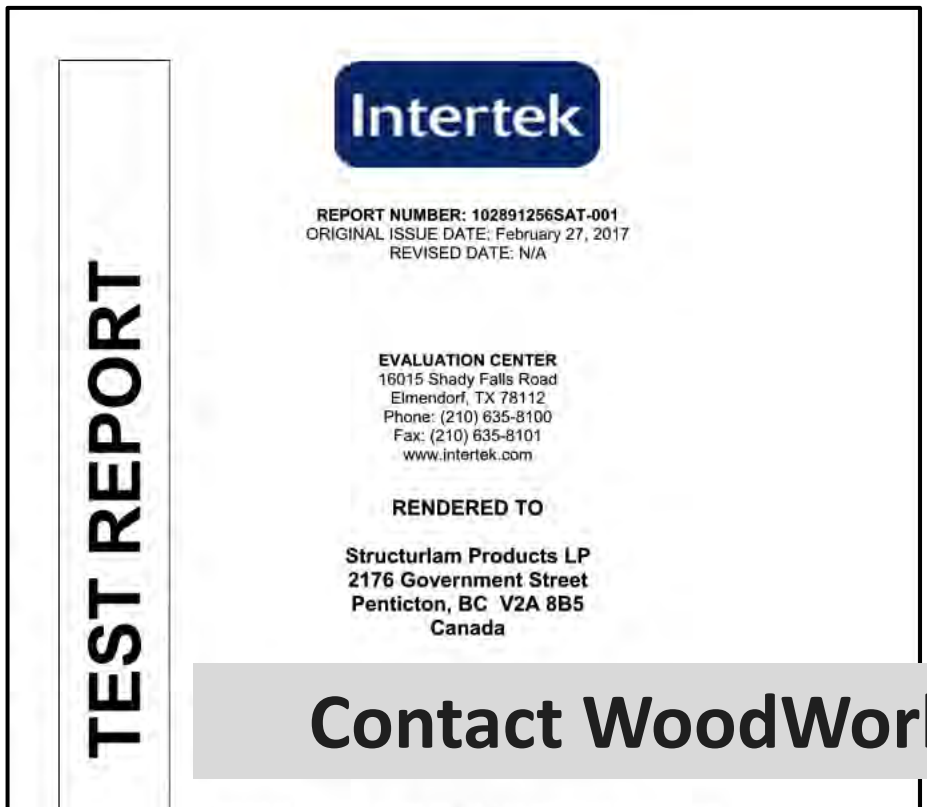
Subject Material: Cross-Laminated Timber and Gypsum Board Wall Assembly (Load-Bearing)

Test Date: October 4, 2012

Report Date: October 15, 2012

Prepared by:
Michael J. Rizzo
Test Engineer

Reviewed by:
Robert J. Menchetti
Director, Laboratory Facilities and Testing Services



TEST REPORT

Intertek

REPORT NUMBER: 102891256SAT-001
ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: February 27, 2017
REVISED DATE: N/A

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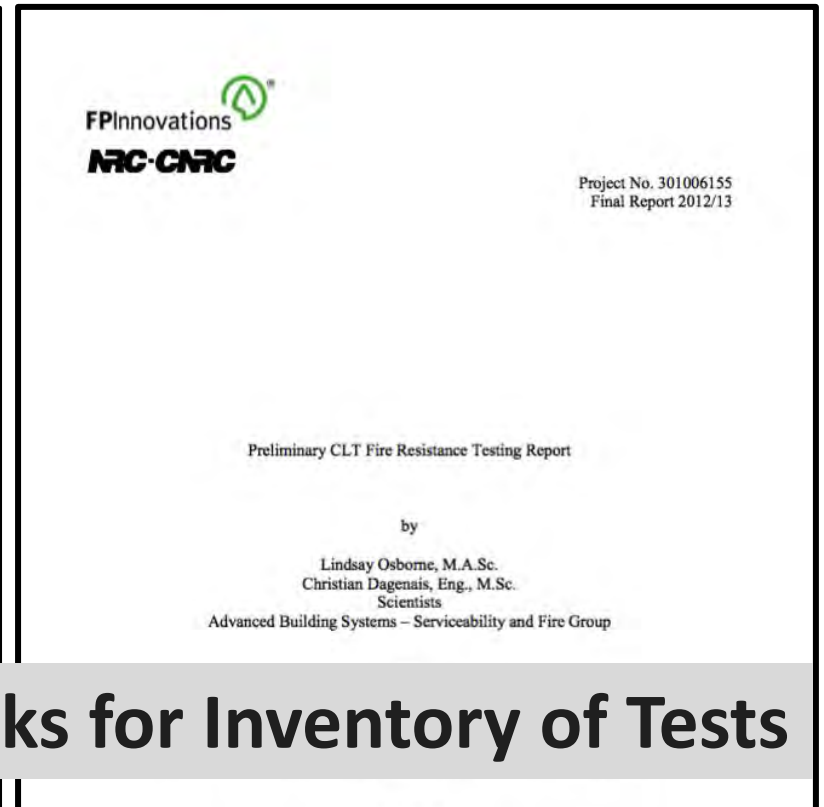

FPInnovations
NRC·CNRC

Project No. 301006155
Final Report 2012/13

Preliminary CLT Fire Resistance Testing Report

by

Lindsay Osborne, M.A.Sc.
Christian Dagenais, Eng., M.Sc.
Scientists
Advanced Building Systems – Serviceability and Fire Group

Contact WoodWorks for Inventory of Tests

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

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Fire-Resistive Design of Mass Timber Members

Code Applications, Construction Types and Fire Ratings

Richard McLain, PE, SE • Senior Technical Director • WoodWorks
Scott Breneman, PhD, PE, SE • Senior Technical Director • WoodWorks

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
- Updated as new tests are completed
- Free download at woodworks.org

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

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

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

Changes to the 2021 International Building Code (IBC) have created opportunities for wood buildings that are much larger and taller than prescriptively allowed in past versions of the code. Occupant safety, and the need to ensure fire performance in particular, was a fundamental consideration as the changes were developed and approved. The result is three new construction types—Type IV-A, IV-B and IV-C—which are based on the previous Heavy Timber construction type (renamed Type IV-HT), 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 (FRRs) 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 confine a fire, continues to perform a given structural function, or both, as determined by the tests, or the methods based on tests, 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.[1] (See Table 1.) They are found in IBC Table 601, which includes FRR requirements for all construction types and building elements; however, other code sections should be checked for overriding provisions (e.g., occupancy separation, shaft enclosures, etc.) that may alter the requirement.

Image: Korb + Associates Architects

Ascent | Milwaukee, WI
Architect: Korb + Associates Architects
Structural Engineer: Thornton Tomasetti

TABLE 1:
FRR Requirements (Hours) for Tall Mass Timber Construction Types and Existing Type I

Building Element	I-A *Unlimited stories, heights and areas**	IV-A *Max. 18 stories, 270 ft, 324,000 sf***	I-B *Max. 12 stories, 180 ft, unlimited areas**	IV-B *Max. 12 stories, 180 ft, 216,000 sf***	IV-C *Max. 9 stories, 85 ft, 135,000 sf***
Primary Frame	3	3	2	2	2

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

Free download at woodworks.org

MT Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

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 1.5E MSR 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 & SPF #1/#2	1 layer 5/8" Type X gypsum	Half-Lap	None	Reduced 75% Moment Capacity	1	1 (Test 3)	NRC Fire Laboratory
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	EI	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	EI	1 layer of 5/8" Type X gypsum under Z-channels and furring strips with 3 5/8" Glass fiber 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	EI	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	EI	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
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	Nordic	EI	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	EI M5 MSR 2100 x SPF #2	None	Topside Spline	1-1/2" Maxxon Cyp-Crete 2000 over Maxxon Reinforcing Mesh	Loaded. See Manufacturer	2.5	6	Intertek, 2/22/2016
5-ply CLT (175mm 6.875")	DR Johnson	VI	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	VI	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	VI	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 (160mm 6.3")	KLH	CV3M1	None	Half-Lap & Topside spline	None	Loaded. See Manufacturer	1	18	SwRI

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TECHNICAL BRIEF

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

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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 (FRRs) 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 confine a fire, continues to perform a given structural function, or both, as determined by the tests, or the methods based on tests, 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.[1] (See Table 1.) They are found in IBC Table 601, which includes FRR requirements for all construction types and building elements; however, other code sections should be checked for overriding provisions (e.g., occupancy separation, shaft enclosures, etc.) that may alter the requirement.

Image: Korb + Associates Architects

Ascent | Milwaukee, WI
Architect: Korb + Associates Architects
Structural Engineer: Thornton Tomasetti

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FRR Requirements (Hours) for Tall Mass Timber Construction Types and Existing Type I

Building Element	I-A *Unlimited stories,*	IV-A *Max. 18 stories,*	I-B *Max. 12 stories,*	IV-B *Max. 12 stories,*	IV-C *Max. 9 stories,*
Interior Bearing Walls	3	3	2	2	2

Tall Timber Fire-Resistance Design

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..

Type IV-B

12 STORIES

BUILDING HEIGHT	180 FT
ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA	648,000 SF
AVERAGE AREA PER STORY	54,000SF

TYPE IV-B

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Credit: LEVER Architecture

Type IV-B Height and Area Limits

IV-B

12 STORIES
BUILDING HEIGHT 180 FT
ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 648,000 SF
AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 54,000SF

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
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

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

12 STORIES
BUILDING HEIGHT 180 FT
ALLOWABLE BUILDING AREA 648,000 SF
AVERAGE AREA PER STORY 54,000SF

TYPE IV-B

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

Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-B

Primary Frame FRR	2 HR (1 HR at Roof)
Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR	2 HR
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR
Roof Construction FRR	1 HR

Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-B

*Applicable to most locations. Limited exposed MT permitted

	FRR	Min. NC Protection
Primary Frame FRR	2 HR (1 HR at Roof)	80 min* (40 min* at Roof)
Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR	2 HR	80 min*
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR	80 min*
Roof Construction FRR	1 HR	40 min*

½" Type X Gypsum = 25 min | 5/8" Type X Gypsum = 40 min

Credit: Urban One

Type IV-B Protection

IV-B

Floor Surface Protection	Min. 1 inch of NC protection
Roof Construction Protection	Min. 1 layer 5/8” type X gyp on inside face*
Ext Wall Protection	Min. 1 layer 5/8” type X gyp on outside face Min. 2 layers 5/8” type X gyp on inside face*

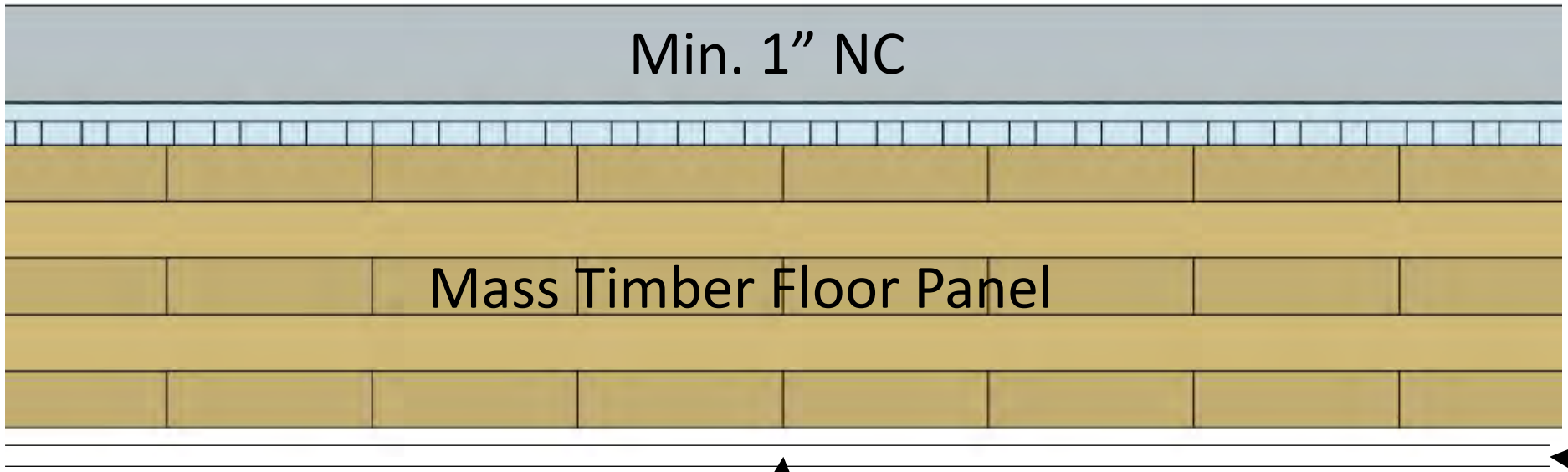
***Applicable to most locations**
Limited exposed MT permitted


Credit: Maxxon

Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-B

FRR & NC Floor Panel Example: 2 HR



40 minutes of MT FRR* + 2 layers 5/8” type X gypsum*

OR

3 layers 5/8” type X gypsum*

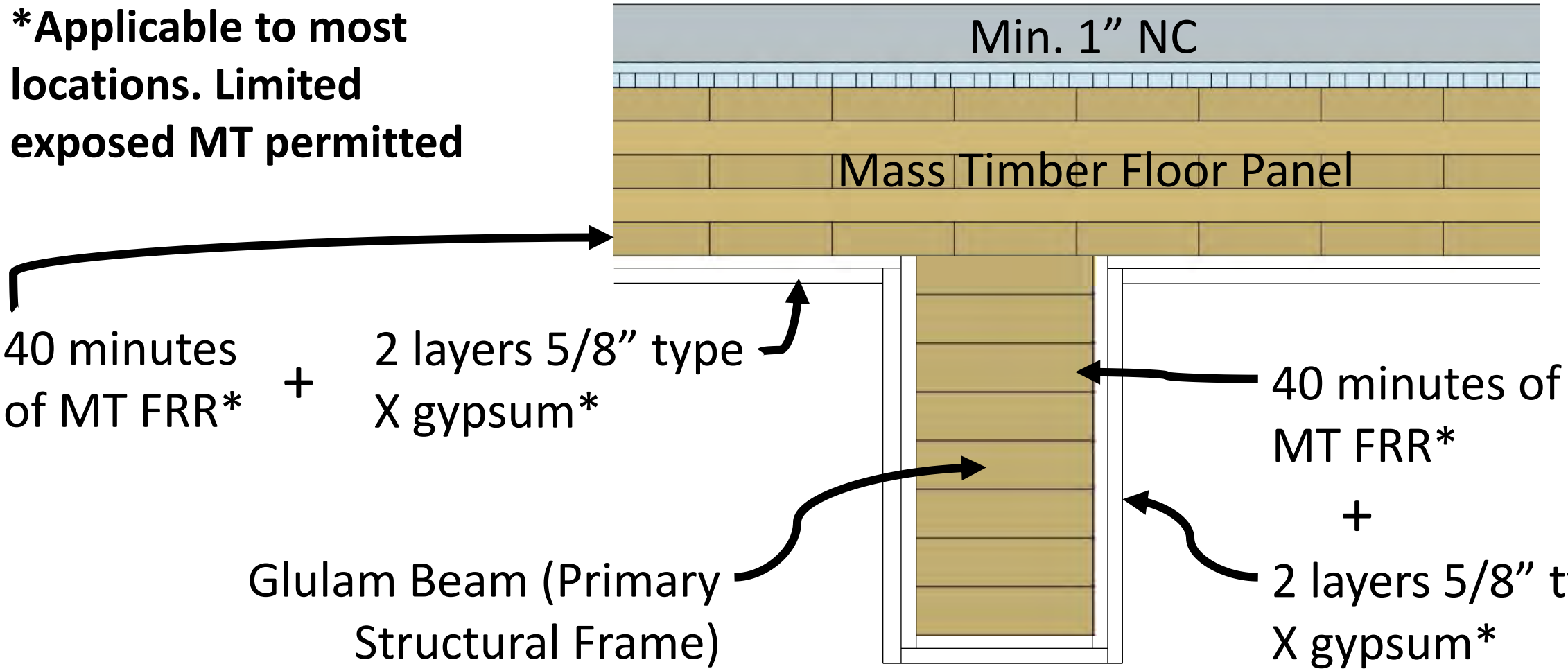
***Applicable to most locations. Limited exposed MT permitted**

Type IV-B Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-B

Primary Frame (2 HR) + Floor Panel Example (2 HR):

***Applicable to most locations. Limited exposed MT permitted**



Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

Limited Exposed MT allowed in Type IV-B for:

- **MT beams and columns which are not integral part of walls or ceilings, no area limitation applies**
- **MT ceilings and beams up to 20% of floor area in dwelling unit or fire area, or**
- **MT walls and columns up to 40% of floor area in dwelling unit or fire area, or**
- **Combination of ceilings/beams and walls/columns, calculated as follows:**

Credit: Kaiser+Path

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

Mixed unprotected areas, exposing both ceilings and walls:

- **In each dwelling unit or fire area, max. unprotected area =**

$$(U_{tc}/U_{ac}) + (U_{tw}/U_{aw}) \leq 1.0$$

- **U_{tc} = Total unprotected MT ceiling areas**
- **U_{ac} = Allowable unprotected MT ceiling areas**
- **U_{tw} = Total unprotected MT wall areas**
- **U_{aw} = Allowable unprotected MT wall areas**

Credit: Kaiser+Path

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

Design Example: Mixing unprotected MT walls & ceilings

Credit: AWC

800 SF dwelling unit

- U_{ac} = (800 SF)*(0.20) = 160 SF
- U_{aw} = (800 SF)*(0.40) = 320 SF
- Could expose 160 SF of MT ceiling, <u>OR</u> 320 SF of MT Wall, <u>OR</u>
- If desire to expose 100 SF of MT ceiling in Living Room, determine max. area of MT walls that can be exposed

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

Design Example: Mixing unprotected MT walls & ceilings

Credit: AWC

$(U_{tc}/U_{ac}) + (U_{tw}/U_{aw}) \leq 1.0$

$(100/160) + (U_{tw}/320) \leq 1.0$

$U_{tw} = 120$ SF

- Can expose 120 SF of MT walls in dwelling unit in combination with exposing 100 SF of MT ceiling

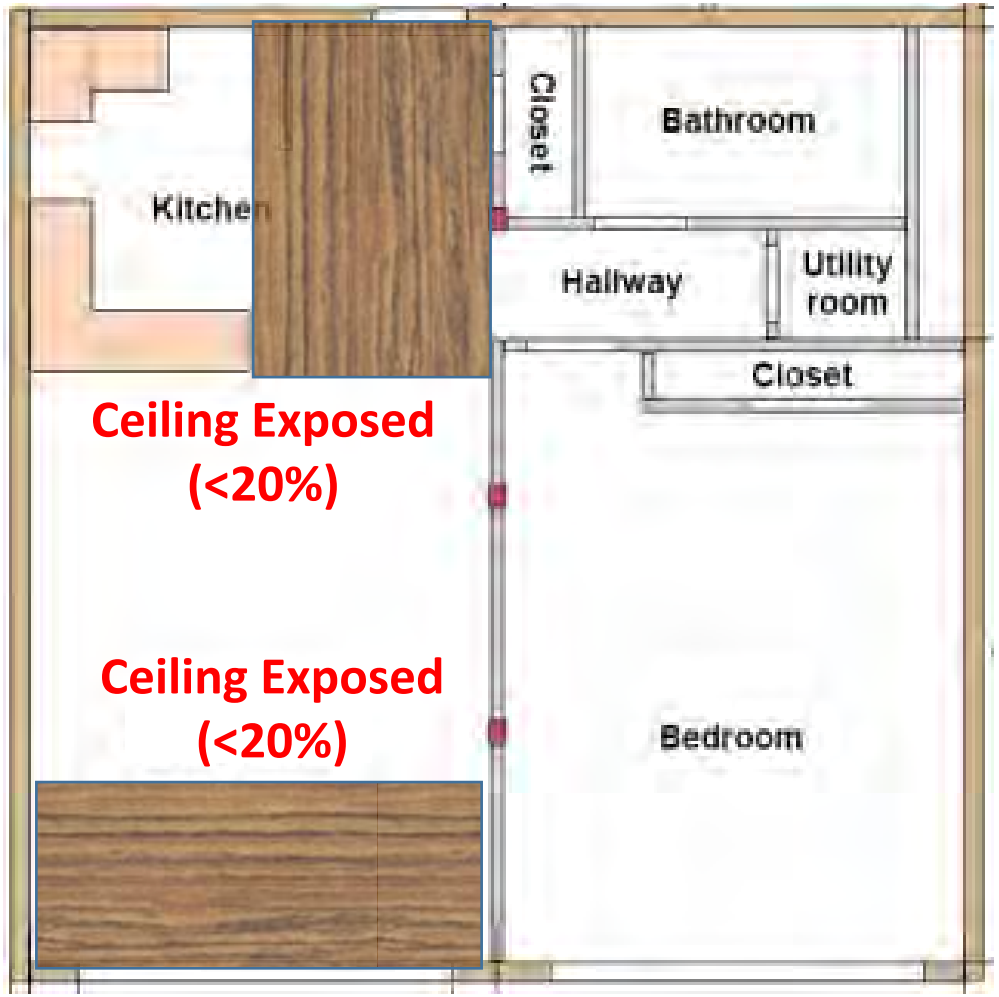
Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

Credit: AWC

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B



Credit: AWC

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

Horizontal separation of unprotected areas:

- Unprotected portions of mass timber walls and ceilings shall be not less than 15 feet from unprotected portions of other walls and ceilings, measured horizontally along the ceiling and from other unprotected portions of walls measured horizontally along the floor.

Credit: Kaiser+Path

Type IV-B Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

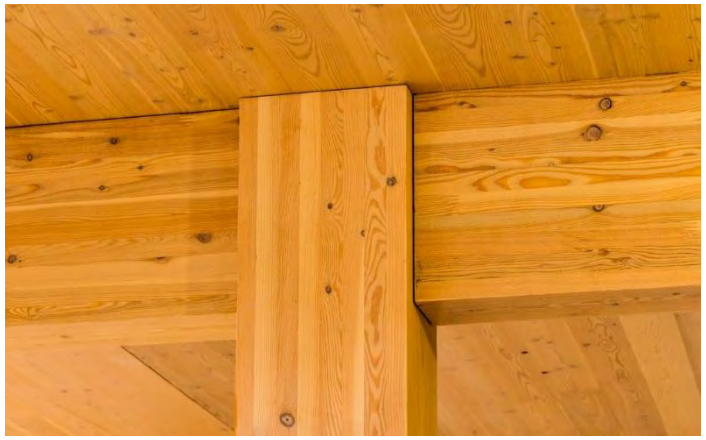
Credit: AWC

Type IV-C

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

TYPE IV-C

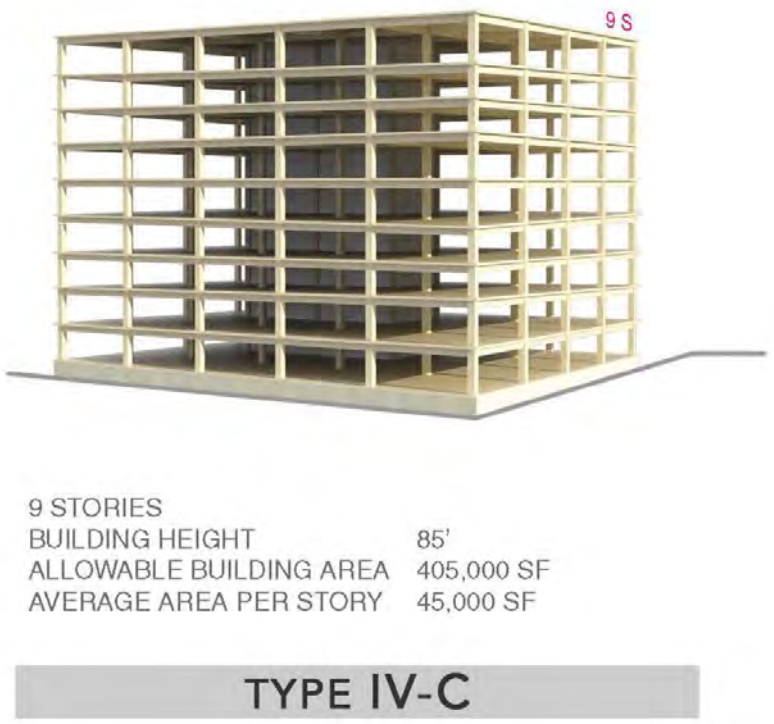
Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones



Photos: Baumberger Studio/PATH Architecture/Marcus Kauffman

Type IV-C Height and Area Limits

IV-C



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

IV-C

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

TYPE IV-C

Credit: Susan Jones, atelierjones

Credit: Kaiser+Path, Ema Peter

All Mass Timber surfaces may be exposed

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

Type IV-C Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-C

Primary Frame FRR	2 HR (1 HR at Roof)
Ext or Int Bearing Wall FRR	2 HR
Floor Construction FRR	2 HR
Roof Construction FRR	1 HR

Credit: Ema Peter

Same FRR as IV-B, but all MT in IV-C may be exposed*

Type IV-C Protection

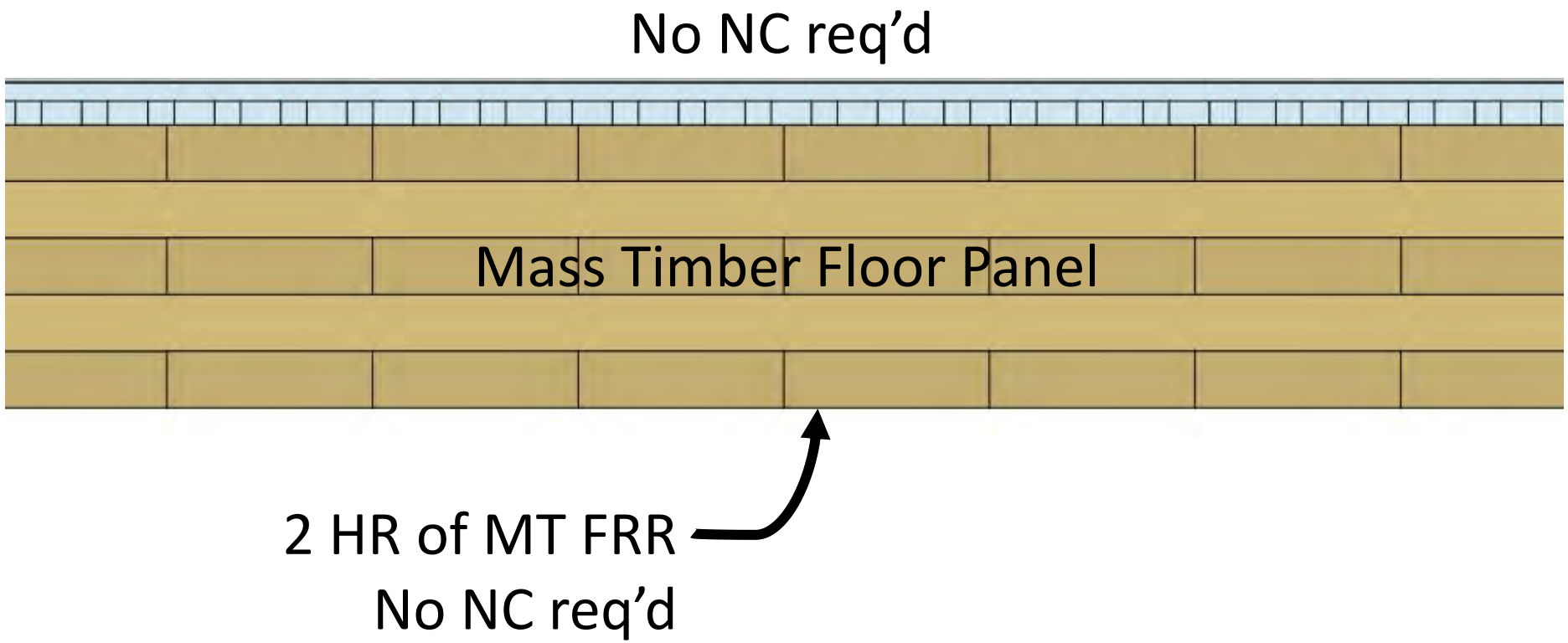
IV-C

Floor Surface Protection	None req'd
Roof Construction Protection	None req'd
Ext Wall Protection	Min. 1 layer 5/8" type X gyp on outside face None req'd on inside face

Type IV-C Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-C

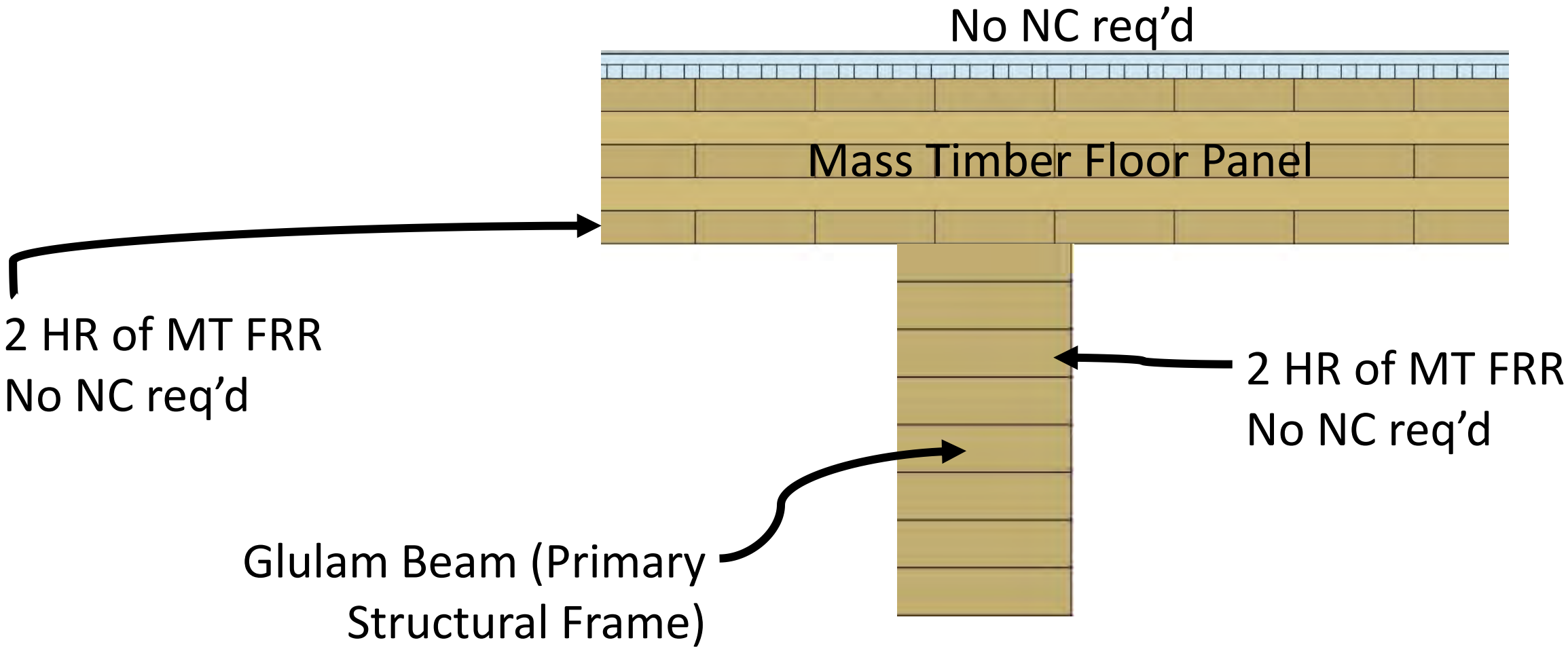
FRR & NC Floor Panel Example: 2 HR



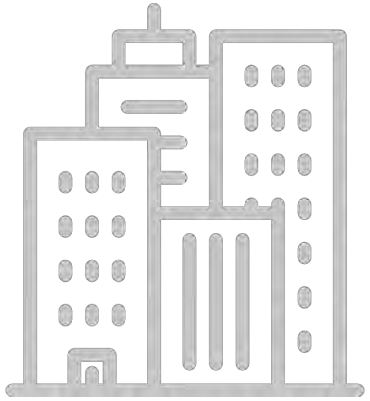
Type IV-C Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IV-C

Primary Frame (2 HR) + Floor Panel Example (2 HR):



Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR) Recap



	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT
Roof Construction	1.5	1	1	HT
Primary Frame @ Roof	2	1	1	HT
Floor Construction	2	2	2	HT
Primary Frame	3	2	2	HT
Exterior Bearing Walls	3	2	2	2
Interior Bearing Walls	3	2	2	1 or HT

Required Fire Resistance Rating in Hours (per Table 601 only)

Noncombustible Protection (NC) Recap

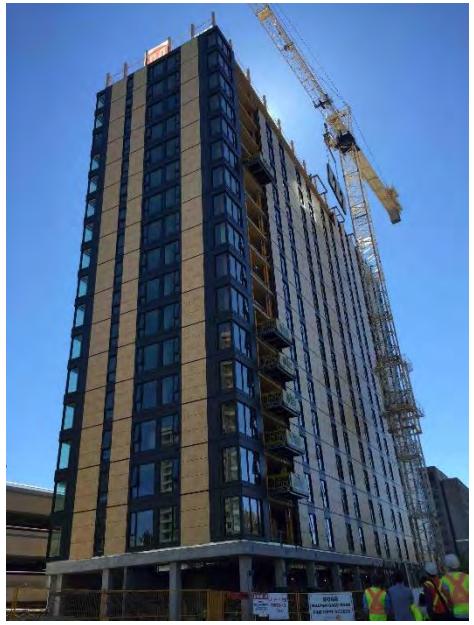
Noncombustible Protection Required

IV-A

IV-B

IV-C

IV-HT



Credit: LEVER Architecture

Credit: PATH Architecture

Photo: Blaine Brownell

Interior Wall Construction Recap

	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IV-HT
Fire Rating (bearing wall)	3 Hr	2 Hr	2 Hr	1 Hr or HT*
Construction – MT	Laminated construction 4” thick (CLT, NLT, etc) Solid wood construction min. 2 layers of 1” matched boards			
NC Protection	Per Interior Requirements			No
Noncombustible non-bearing wall	0 Hr			1 Hr
Wood Stud Wall	No			1 Hr

*IBC 2021 requires at least 1 Hr FRR for HT walls supporting 2 levels

Exterior Wall Construction Recap

IV-B

IV-A

IV-C

IV-HT

	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C	IBC 2021	IBC 2018
Fire Rating (bearing wall)	3 Hr	2 Hr	2 Hr	2 Hr	2Hr
Mass Timber	Mass Timber/CLT			4” min thick CLT*	6” Wall*
Exterior NC Protection	40 Min NC & No Exterior Combustible Coverings			FRT Sheathing, Gyp or other NC	
Interior NC Protection	Per Interior Requirements			Not Required	
Light Frame FRTW	No			Yes*	6” Wall*

*Changes in IBC 2015, 2018, and 2021 editions

What's the 'Sweet Spot' for Tall Mass Timber?

Depends on many factors:

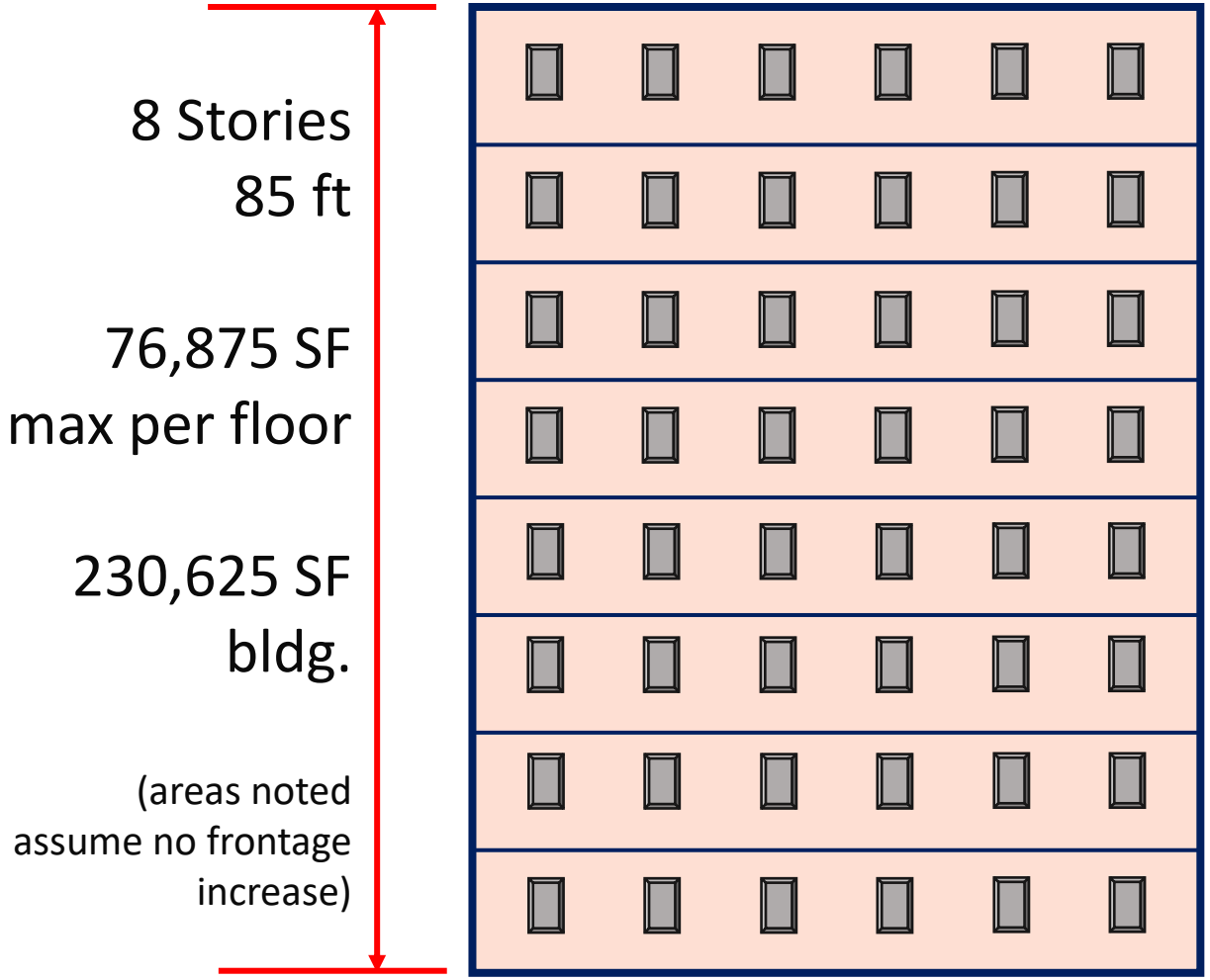
- Project Use
- Site Constraints
- Local Zoning & FAR Limitations
- Budget
- Client Objectives for Sustainability, Exposed Timber
- And More…

But Some General Trends Could Be:

80 M Street, SE, Washington, DC
Photo: Hickok Cole | Architect: Hickok Cole

Type IV-C Tall Mass Timber

Example R-2, Type IV-C Building



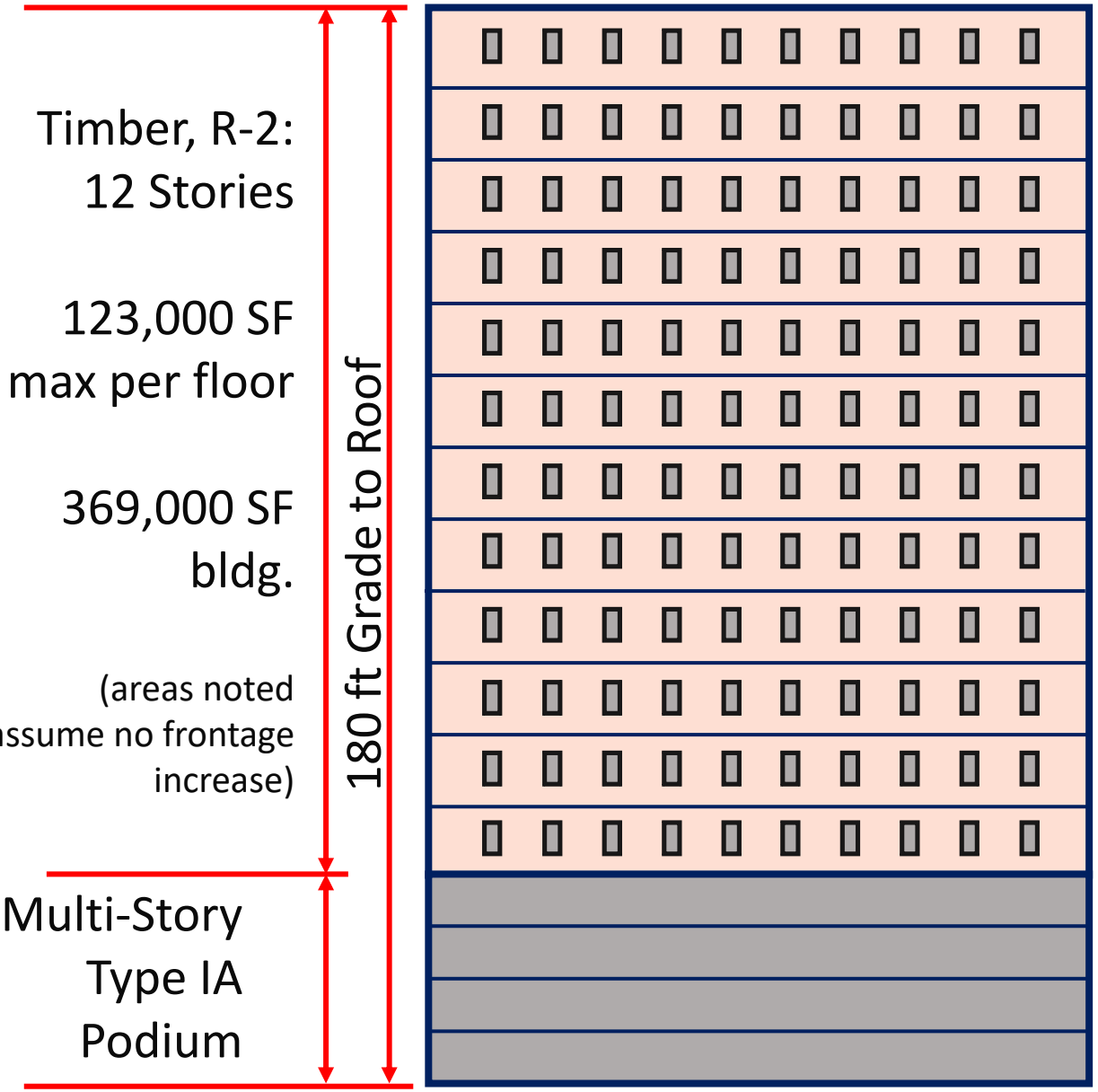
Not Likely to Utilize Podium Due to Overall Building Height Limit (85 ft) Relative to # of Timber Stories (8)

Same Overall Building Height Limit as IV-HT (85 ft) but higher Fire-Resistance Ratings Req'd

3 Additional Stories Permitted Compared to IV-HT

All Timber Exposed

Type IV-B Tall Mass Timber



Example Mixed-Use, Type IV-B Building

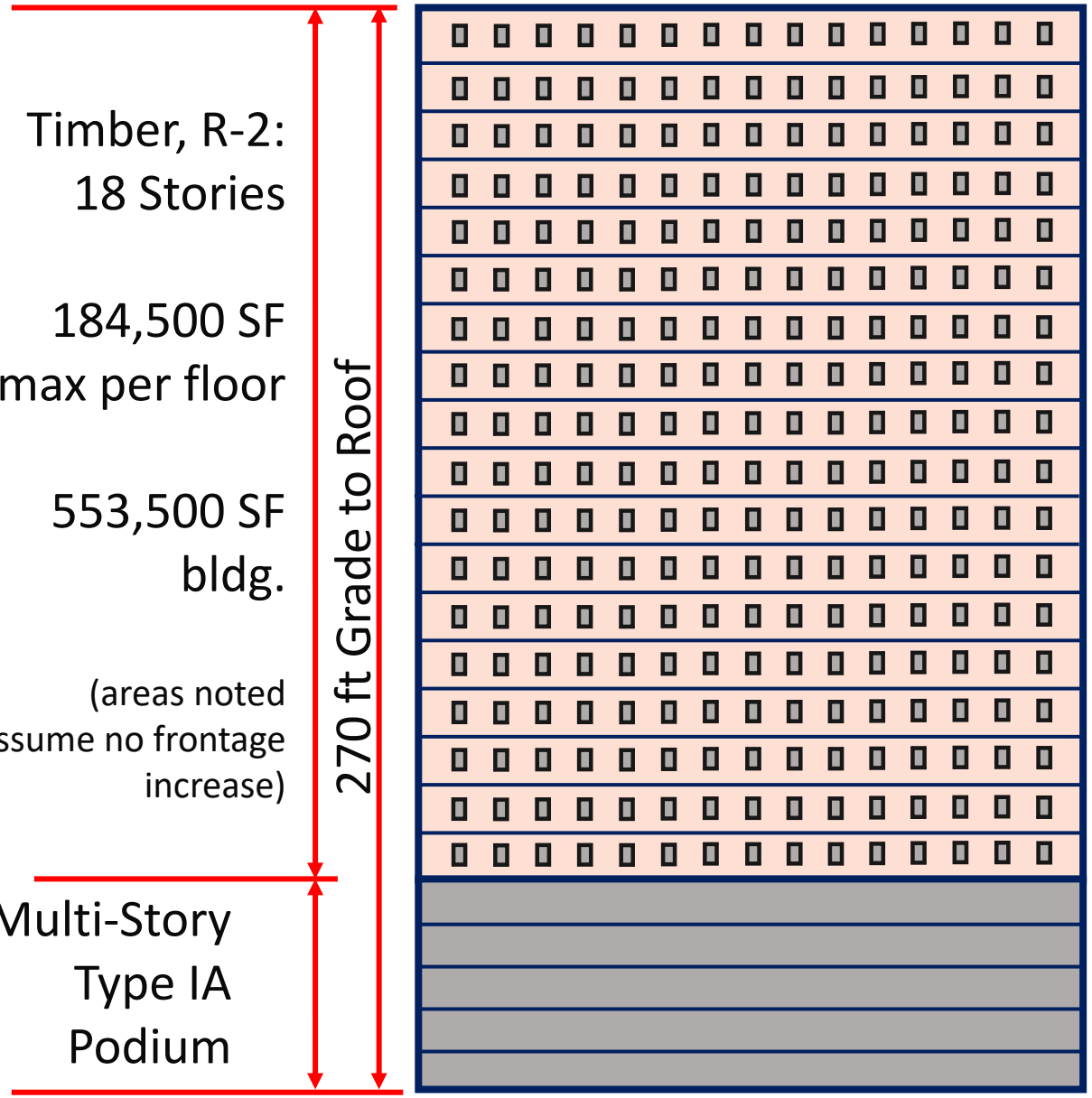
Likely to Utilize Podium Due to Overall Building Height Limit (180 ft) Relative to # of Timber Stories (12)

Same Fire-Resistance Ratings Req'd as IV-C But Limitations on Timber Exposed

4 Additional Stories Permitted Compared to IV-C

Limited Timber Exposed

Type IV-A Tall Mass Timber



Example Mixed-Use, Type IV-A Building

Likely to Utilize Podium Due to Overall Building Height Limit (270 ft) Relative to # of Timber Stories (18)

Higher Fire-Resistance Ratings Req'd than IV-B For Primary Frame

6 Additional Stories Permitted Compared to IV-B

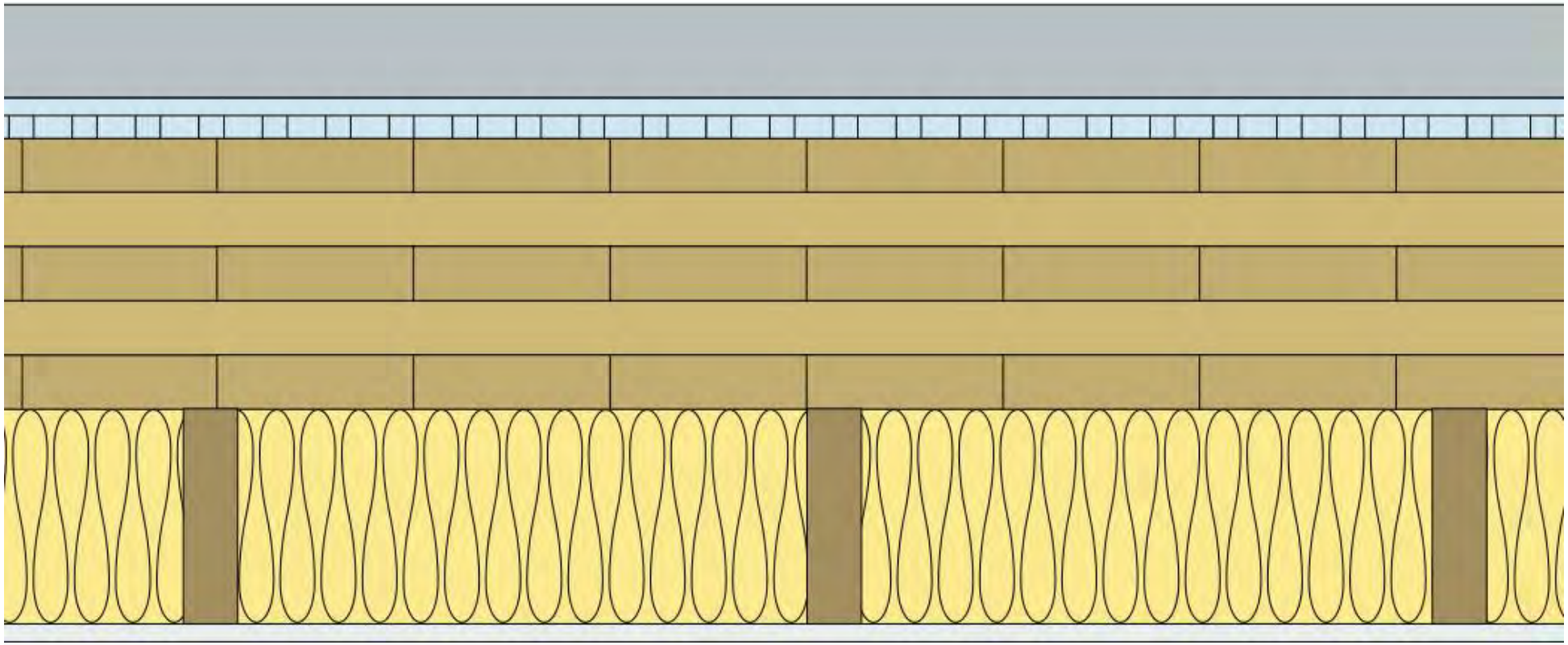
No Exposed Timber Permitted

CONCEALED SPACES IN TYPE IV

Concealed Spaces in Type IV

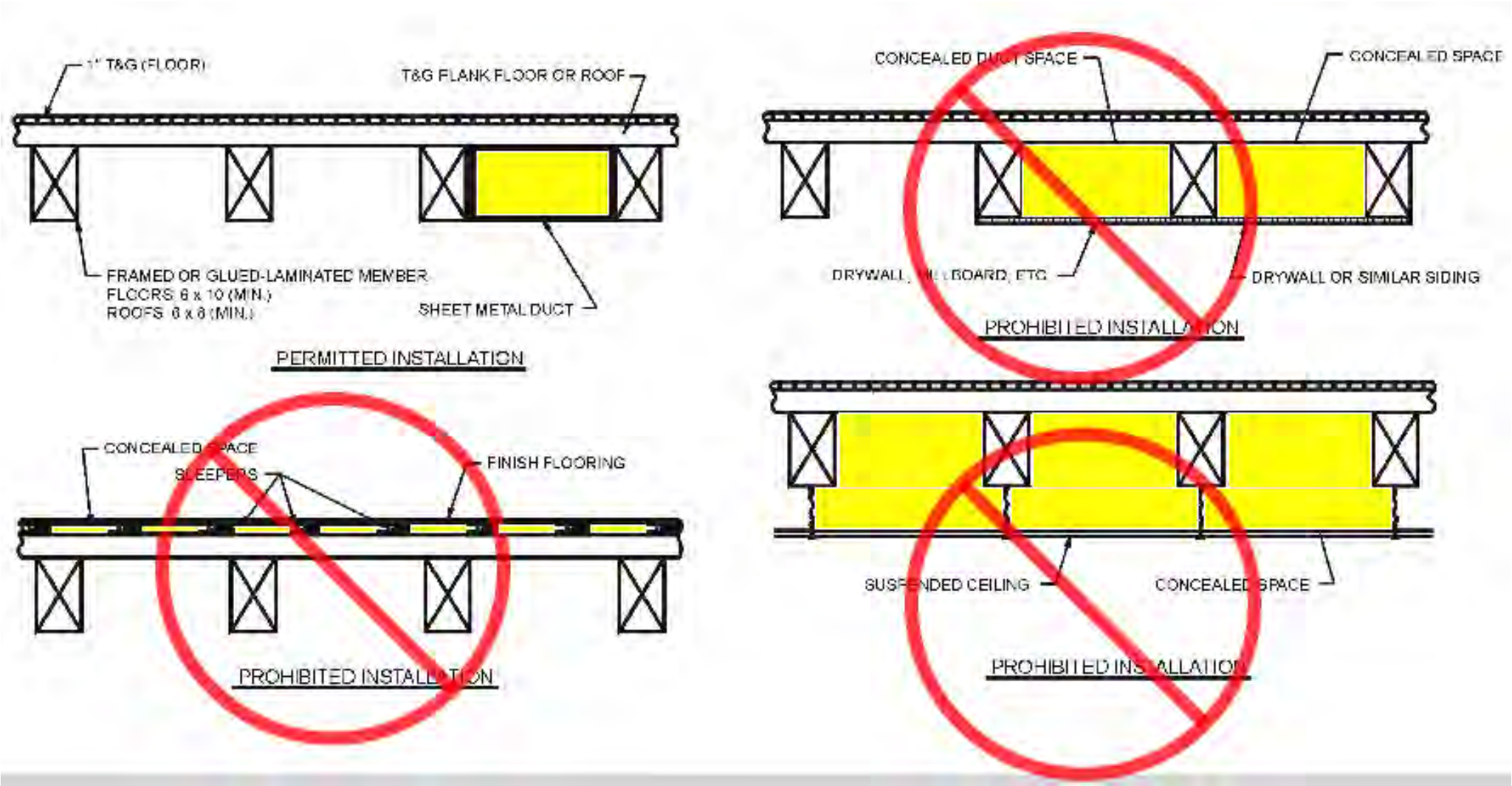
What if I have a dropped ceiling? Can I have a dropped ceiling?

- **Impact on FRR, NC placement, sprinkler requirements**



Concealed Spaces in Type IV

Previous Type IV (now IV-HT) provisions prohibited concealed spaces



Credit: IBC

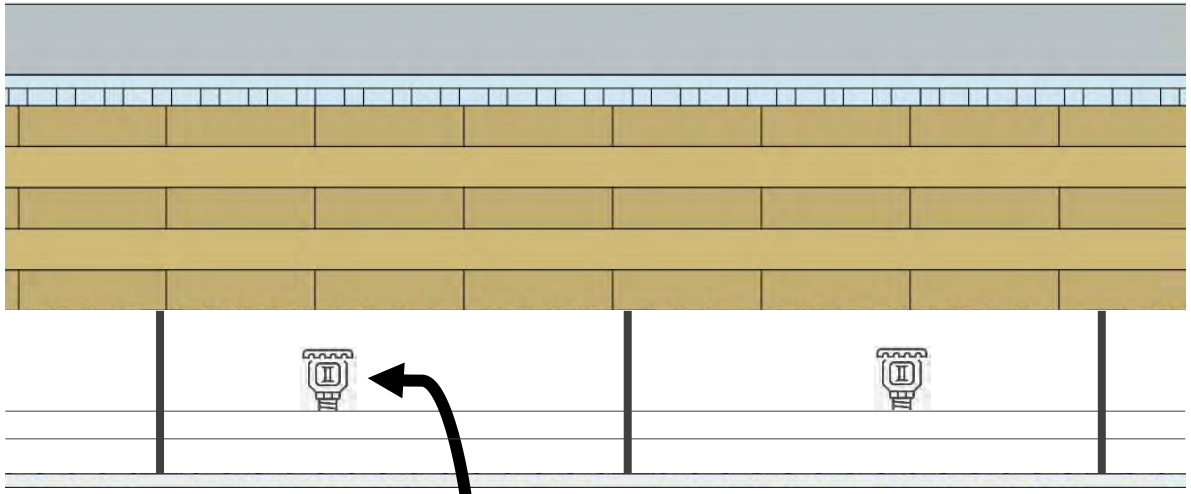
Concealed Spaces in Type IV-HT

Type IV-HT (IBC 2021) permits concealed spaces where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The building is sprinklered throughout with an NFPA 13 Sprinkler and automatic sprinklers are provided in the concealed space.
2. The concealed space is completely filled with noncombustible insulation.
3. Surfaces within the concealed space are fully sheathed with not less than 5/8” Type X gypsum.

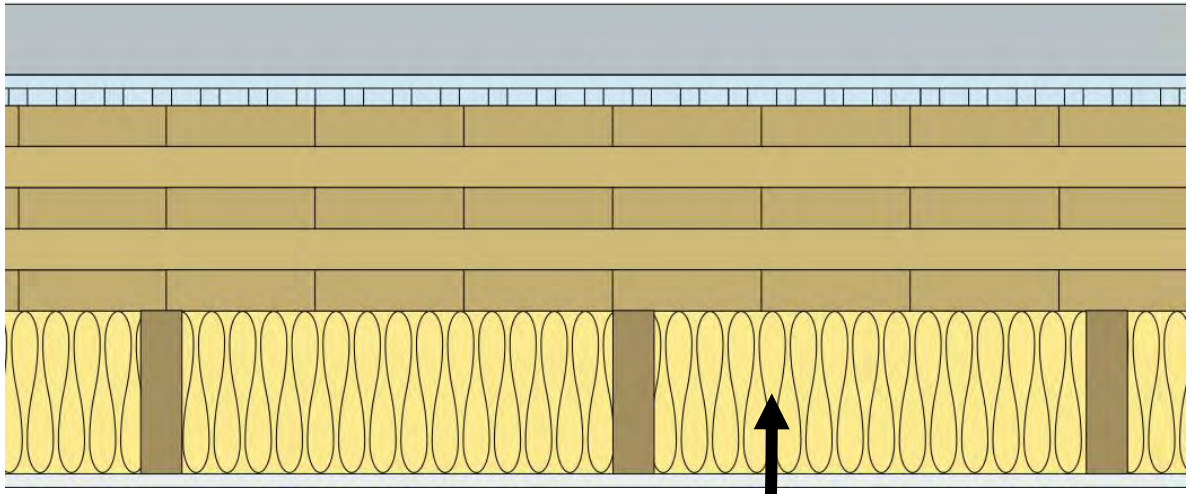
Concealed spaces within interior walls and partitions with a one hour or greater fire resistance rating complying Section 2304.11.2.2 do not require additional protection.

Concealed Spaces in Type IV-HT



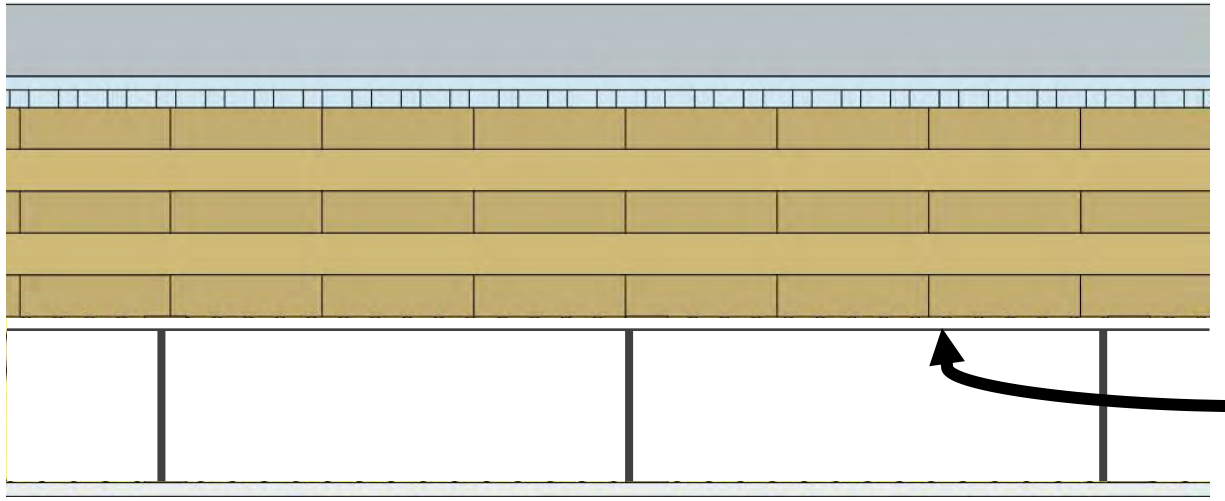
Option 1

Sprinklers in concealed spaces



Option 2

Noncombustible insulation



Option 3

5/8” Type X gypsum on all MT surfaces

Concealed Spaces in Type IV-A, IV-B, IV-C

New IV-HT concealed space provisions do not apply to IV-A, IV-B or IV-C

But, can still have concealed spaces in IV-A, IV-B, IV-C:

- **IV-A and IV-B:** Combustible construction forming concealed spaces protected with NC of 80 minutes (2 layers of 5/8” Type X Gypsum)
- **IV-C:** Combustible construction forming concealed spaces protected with NC of 40 minutes (1 layer of 5/8” Type X Gypsum)

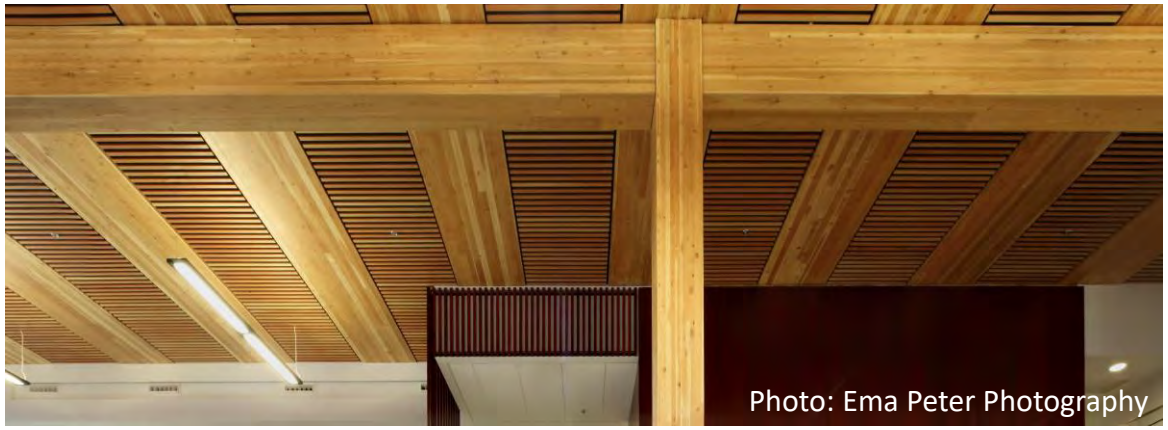


Photo: Ema Peter Photography

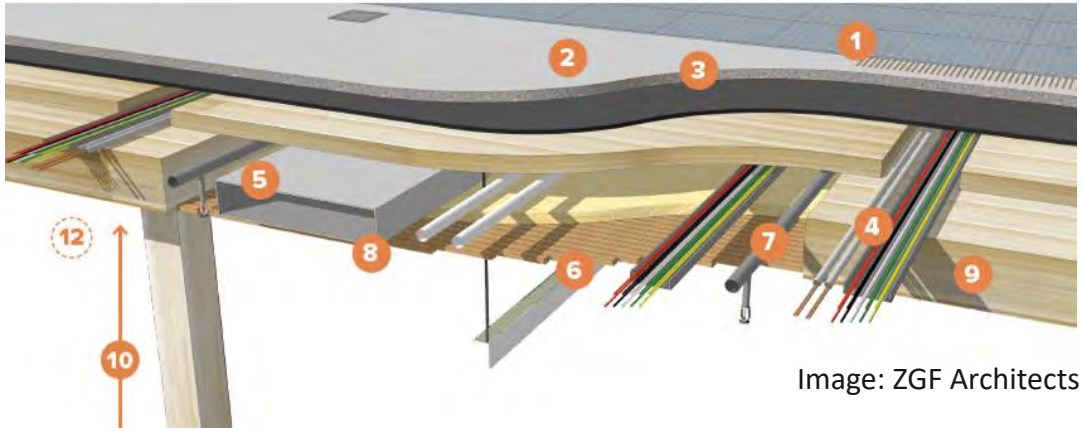
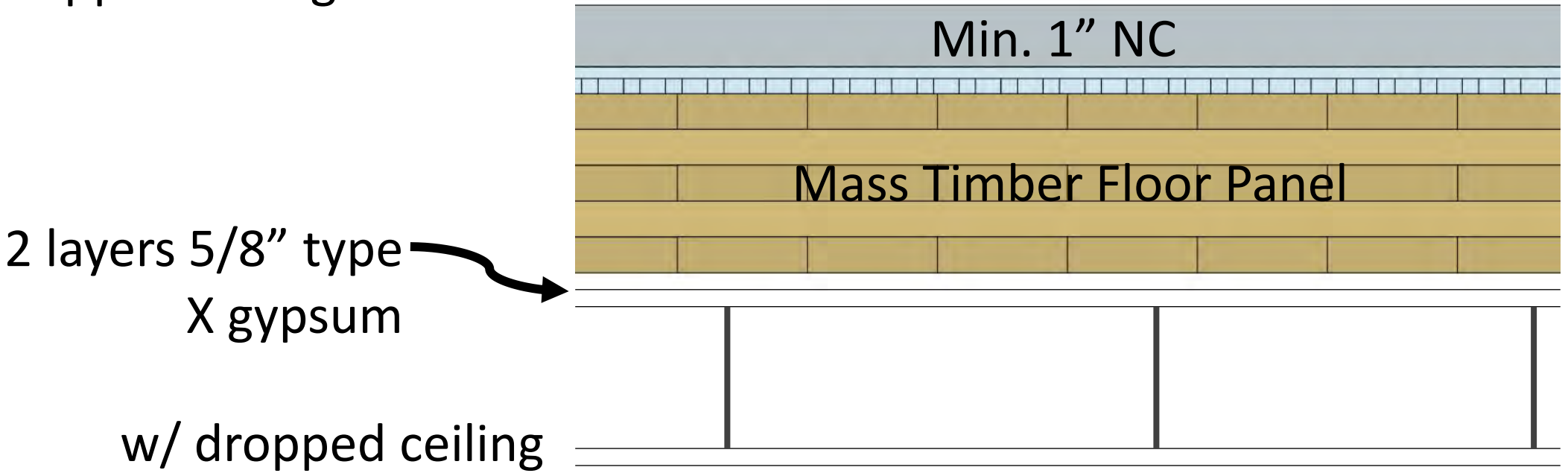


Image: ZGF Architects

Concealed Spaces in Type IV-A, IV-B

*Applicable to most locations. Limited exposed MT permitted in IV-B

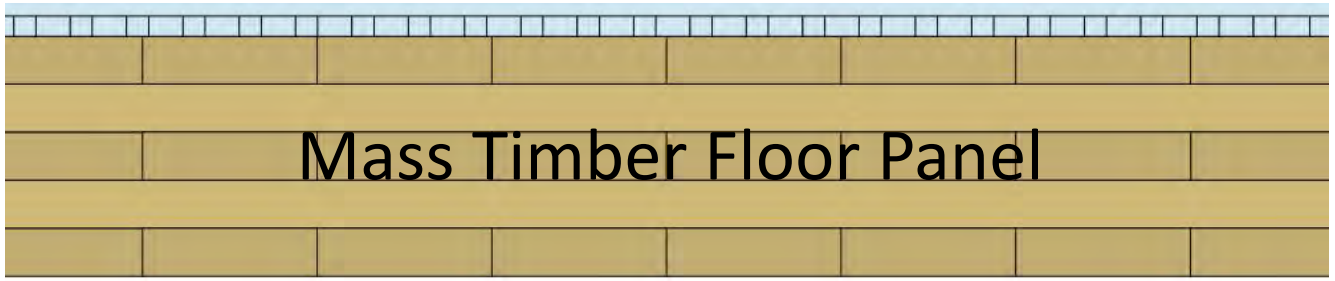
w/o dropped ceiling



w/ dropped ceiling

Concealed Spaces in Type IV-C

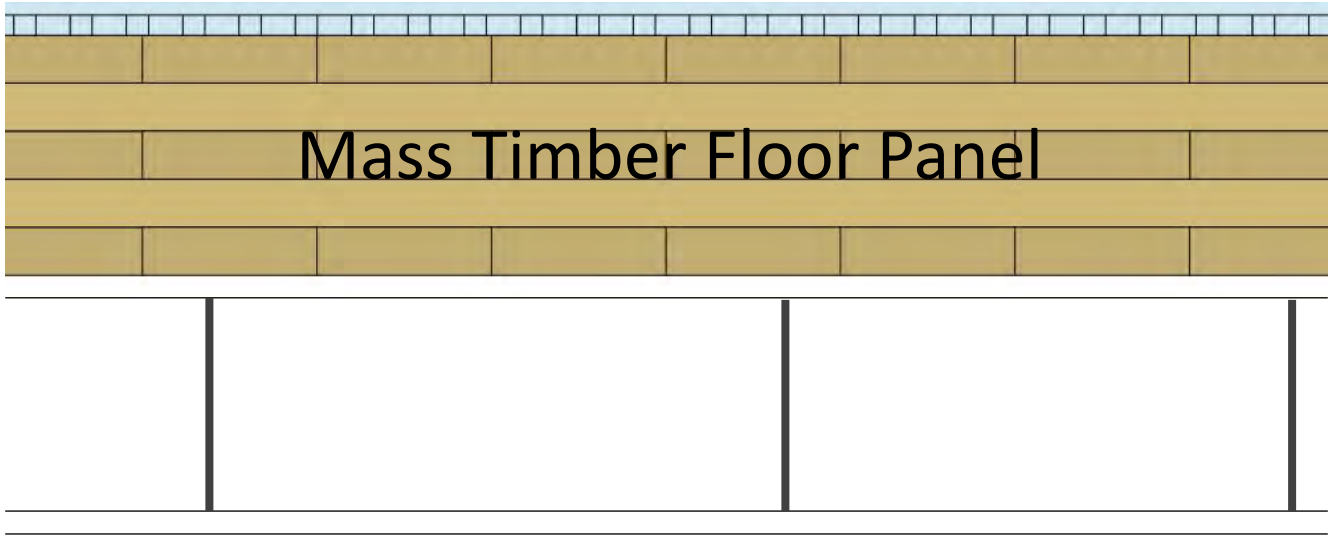
No NC req'd



No NC req'd

w/o dropped ceiling

No NC req'd



1 layer 5/8" type X gypsum

w/ dropped ceiling

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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?*[1]

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 structure) 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

Rendering: Harbor Bay Real Estate Advisors; Image Fiction

Concealed Space Protection in Mass Timber

ADDRESSING CLT CHAR FALL OFF

CLT Fire Performance – Char Fall Off

CLT char fall off or heat induced delamination occurs when laminations (or pieces thereof) fall off the underside of a CLT panel under extended fire conditions.

Photo: Urban One

Photo: ARUP

CLT Fire Performance – Fire Re-Growth

In tall buildings, preventing fire re-growth is key.
Fire re-growth is a phenomenon in which the heat-release rate of a fire intensifies following a decay phase. Fire re-growth can be initiated when delamination occurs, as this exposes un-charred wood surfaces, thereby resulting in an influx of fuel available for consumption by the fire.


Photo: Urban One


Photo: ARUP

CLT Fire Performance – Char Fall Off

Facts about CLT char fall off:

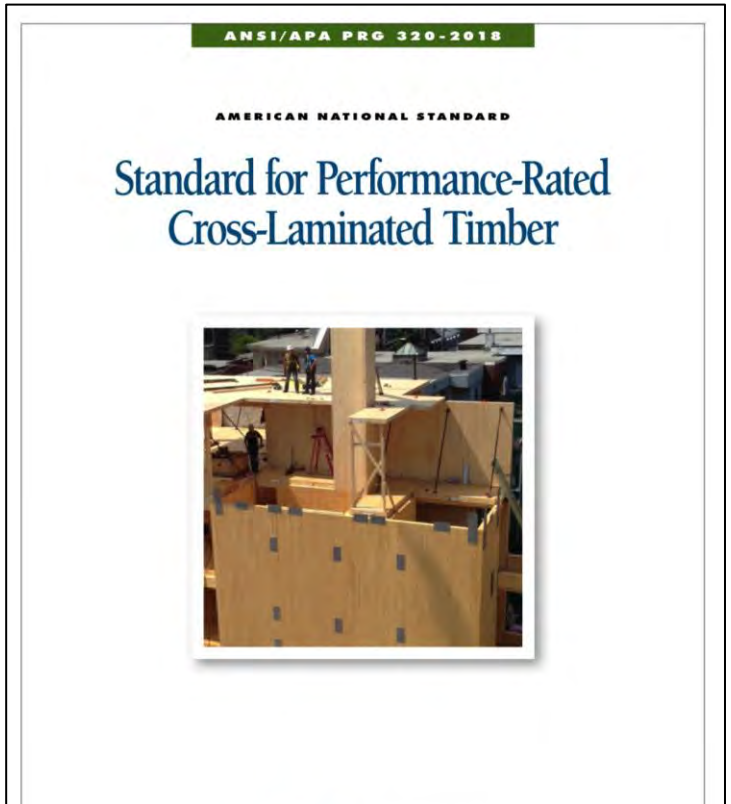
- **Only an item to consider in tall buildings. Important to avoid in high-rise construction where required performance is containment of fire within compartment of origin with no sprinkler or fire service suppression**
- **Not applicable when discussing mid-rise mass timber (or any building under types II, III, IV-HT or V)**
- **Largely a function of adhesive performance under high temps**
- **Has been addressed in PRG 320-18 (required for all CLT under 2021 IBC, not just tall wood)**

Photo: FPInnovations

CLT Fire Performance – PRG 320

2021 IBC Section 602.4 added:

Cross-laminated timber shall be labeled as conforming to PRG 320 - 18 as referenced in Section 2303.1.4.



CLT Fire Performance – PRG 320

PRG 320 is manufacturing & performance standard for CLT.
2018 edition (referenced in 2021 IBC) added new elevated temperature adhesive performance requirements validated by full-scale and medium-scale qualification testing to ensure CLT does not exhibit fire re-growth

When designing tall wood – <u>specify CLT per PRG 320-18</u> (req'd in IBC 2021 for all CLT)

ANNEX B. PRACTICE FOR EVALUATING ELEVATED TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE OF ADHESIVES USED IN CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (MANDATORY)

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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

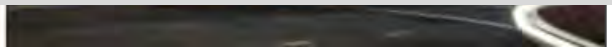
In January 2019, the International Code Council (ICC) approved a set of proposals to allow tall wood buildings as part of the 2021 International Building Code (IBC). Based on these proposals, the 2021 IBC will include three new construction types—Type IV-A, IV-B and IV-C—allowing the use of mass timber 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 are now dozens of timber buildings constructed above eight stories tall. Some international examples include:

Building Name	Location	Stories	Completion Date
Via Cenni	Milan, Italy	9	2013



WoodWorks Tall Wood Design Resource

QUESTIONS?

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course

Anthony Harvey, PE

Regional Director

anthony.harvey@woodworks.org