# Understanding Mass Timber and Cold-Formed Steel Hybrid Construction

**Presented by:** 

Associate

#### Hercend Mpidi Bita, P.E.

Principal Timber Engineering Inc.

Bryan Maltais, P.E.

McNamara · Salvia

McNAMARA SALVIA

**TIMBER** ENGINEERING

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Disclaimer: This presentation was developed by a third party and is not funded by WoodWorks or the Softwood Lumber Board. Bunker Hill Housing Redevelopment – Stellata / Stantec / McNamara - Salvia / Leggat McCall Properties / Photo courtesy McNamara Salvia WoodWorks | The Wood Products Council is a registered provider of AIA-approved continuing education under Provider Number G516. All registered AIA CES Providers must comply with the AIA Standards for Continuing Education Programs. Any questions or concerns about this provider or this learning program may be sent to AIA CES (cessupport@aia.org or (800) AIA 3837, Option 3).

This learning program is registered with AIA CES for continuing professional education. As such, it does not include content that may be deemed or construed to be an approval or endorsement by the AIA of any material of construction or any method or manner of handling, using, distributing, or dealing in any material or product. AIA continuing education credit has been reviewed and approved by AIA CES. Learners must complete the entire learning program to receive continuing education credit. AIA continuing education Learning Units earned upon completion of this course will be reported to AIA CES for AIA members. Certificates of Completion for both AIA members and non-AIA members are available upon request.

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



### **Course Description**

This seminar explores the emerging hybrid construction method combining mass timber and coldformed steel (CFS) to optimize structural performance and cost-effectiveness. We will examine structural, fire, and acoustic performance benefits, prefabrication advantages, and construction efficiencies. The presentation will also feature a detailed case study of the Bunker Hill Housing Redevelopment project in Boston, MA, showcasing a groundbreaking application of mass timber-CFS hybrid construction in an urban setting. Participants will gain insights into the design considerations, construction sequencing, benefits, and challenges associated with this hybrid structural system.

### Learning Objectives

- 1. Assess the structural efficiency, fire safety, acoustic performance, and sustainability advantages of integrating cross-laminated timber (CLT) and cold-formed steel (CFS) in mid-rise buildings.
- 2. Examine how the thermal performance of mass timber and cold-formed steel contributes to energy-efficient building envelopes and reduces operational carbon.
- 3. Compare the cost-effectiveness of CLT-CFS hybrid construction with conventional building systems, focusing on material efficiency, labor savings, and lifecycle costs.
- 4. Explain the gravity and lateral load-resisting strategies of mass timber and CFS hybrid systems, including platform-type construction and connection detailing.

### **EFFICIENT STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**



### WOOD BEARING WALLS – WHEN IS IT VIABLE?



\*UP TO 60FT SHEAR WALLS NO SPLICE

### MASS TIMBER FLOOR SYSTEM – EFFICIENT SPAN





### LOADBEARING WALL SYSTEMS – PLATFORM-TYPE

LOADBEARING LIGHTWOOD FRAMING ≤ 5-6 STOREYS LOADBEARING CLT PLATFORM-TYPE UP TO 8-9 STOREYS





LOADBEARING CFS FRAMING UP TO 18 STOREYS



### **EFFICIENT HYBRID SYSTEM FOR TALLWOOD- NEW APPROACH**

### UP TO 18 STOREYS

CFS BEARING FRAME

**CLT** floorplate Light gauge CFS bearing wall steel connector plates

### **EFFICIENT GRAVITY SYSTEM** WHAT CREATES FORMS?

- → EFFICIENT STRUCTURAL LAYOUT
- → PANEL UTILISATION & EFFICIENCY
- → PANEL THICKNESS
- → WALL SPACINGS
- → ERECTION SPEED & OPTIMISATION
- → PREFAB.



### **EFFICIENT LATERAL SYSTEM** WHAT CREATES FORMS?





WOOD LLRS VIABLE UP TO~9 STOREY

HYBRID LLRS REQUIRED

### **EFFICIENT LATERAL SYSTEM – WHERE?**



### **NEW APPROACH – CLT+CFS**

- → CONCRETE PODIUM PARKING & COMMERCIAL
- → CLT+CFS RESIDENTIAL/OFFICE

PLATFORM TYPE CONSTRUCTION

- ✓ CFS LOAD BEARING WALLS
- ✓ CLT FLOOR PANELS
- → REPETITIVE + LIGHTWEIGHT + PREFAB





### **PROJECT TEAM**

Owner Architectural Consulting Arch Structural CP/Code Mechanical Fire Suppression Electrical Landscape Civil Geotech Acoustic Heritage Consultant Indigenous Consultant

**Tomo Spaces** MA+HG Eskew+Dumez+Ripple **Timber Engineering GHL** Consultants **Rocky Point Engineering Rocky Point Engineering** Nemetz (S/A) & Associates Hapa Collaborative Envelope/Energy Evoke Buildings **Creus Engineering Geopacific Consultants BLK Consultants Donald Luxton &** Associates, John Atkin snaweyał

### **MAC – VANCOUVER, BC**

### **CLT EFFICIENT SPAN – 2H FRR**

- → TALL MID-RISE WOOD = 8-12 STOREYS
- → 2H FRR
- → 12' SPAN GRID SYSTEM
- → 5PLY (175mm) V-GRADE CLT PANEL
- → DESIGN CHAR RATE 0.65mm/Min



Credit – Katerra /Mercer

### **CLT EFFICIENT SPAN – PERFORMANCE**

- → RESIDENTIAL LOADS
- → UP TO 2" CONCRETE TOPPING
- → MULTI-SPAN CONTINUOUS
  - ✓ DEFLECTION
  - ✓ VIBRATION
  - ✓ ACOUSTIC
  - ✓ FIRE



## CFS WALLS EFFICIENT HEIGHT – UP TO 8-9 STOREYS

- → WALL SPACING OPTIMISE LOADS ON WALL
- → STUD SPACING OPTIMISE LOADS ON STUD:
- → HEAVY STUDS AT LOWER LEVEL





### **CFS STUD PACK vs HSS POSTS**

- → HIGH VERTICAL LOADS
- → CONNECTIONS BTW COMPONENTS
- → NUMBER OF TRADES
- → PREFAB & CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE





## **VERTICAL MOVEMENTS**

- → PLATFORM CONSTRUCTION
- → HYBRID SYSTEM GRAVITY & LATERAL COMPATIBILITY
  - ✓ SHINKAGE
  - ✓ CREEP
  - ✓ COMPRESSION PERP
- → LOAD-PATH





### **CONCEPT #1 – SCREW REINFORCEMENT**





### **CONCEPT #2– DOWEL THROUGH CLT**





STEEL SPACERS (credit Katerra/Mercer)

### **CONCEPT #3- PRECASE CONCRETE SPACER**



## **CLT DIAPHRAGM & STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY**

- → STUD SPACING @ 24" O.C.
- → CONCRETE SPACERS 6" DIAM.
- → CLT CUTS
- → TIE FORCES & STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY



CFS wall below not shown for clarity

# **EFFICIENT MATERIAL CHOICES**

SPEED OF CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE CONNECTIONS AND DETAILING PREFAB.









### **SIMPLICITY + REGULARITY = EFFICIENCY**





### **UNDERSTAND OPTIMIZATION**

- → EARLY ARCHITECT INTEGRATION
- → EARLY ARCHITECT INTEGRATION
- → CONDO MODULES
- → WITH OPTIMAL CLT SIZING
- → PREFAB.



### **AMENITY SPACE & OPENINGS**

#### TRANSFER STEEL POSTS AND BEAMS



#### ALIGNMENT OF OPENINGS



### **CLT+CFS SYSTEM FOR TALL MID-RISE** 5-9 **STOREYS**

- → CLT THICKNESSES AND SPANS
- → STUD SPACINGS
- → SPACERS vs NO SPACERS
- → TYPE & SIZE OF SPACERS
- → STUD PACKS vs HSS POSTS
- → NUMBER OF TRADES
- → TRANSFERS & OPENINGS





### BUNKER HILL HOUSING STRUCTURAL OVERVIEW



### MATERIAL EXPLORATIONS: Why CFMF?

### Construction Type IV-C

- Non-combustible bearing walls
- Panelized CFMF walls: non-combustible, strong, fast erection time

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. The minimum dimensions and permitted materials for building elements shall comply with the provisions of this section and Section 2304.11. Mass timber elements of Types IV-A, IV-B and IV-C construction shall be protected with noncombustible protection applied directly to the mass timber in accordance with Sections 602.4.1 through 602.4.3. The time assigned to the noncombustible protection shall be determined in accordance with Section 703.6 and comply with Section 722.7.

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

Exterior *load-bearing walls* and *nonload-bearing walls* shall be *mass timber* construction, or shall be of noncombustible construction.

TABLE 601 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)												
BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV				TYPE V	
	Α	в	Α	в	Α	в	Α	в	С	HT	Α	в
Primary structural frame <sup>f</sup> (see Section 202)	3 <sup>a, b</sup>	2 <sup>a, b, c</sup>	1 <sup>b, c</sup>	0°	1 <sup>b, c</sup>	0	3ª	2ª	2ª	HT	1 <sup>b, c</sup>	0
Bearing walls												
Exterior <sup>e, f</sup>	3	2	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	0
Interior	3 <sup>n</sup>	2ª	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	1/HT <sup>g</sup>	1	0
Nonbearing walls and partitions Exterior	See Table 705.5											
Nonbearing walls and partitions Interior <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>b,c</sup>	$1^{b,c}$	0°	$1^{b,c}$	0	11/2	1	1	HT	1 <sup>b,c</sup>	0

e. Not less than the fire-resistance rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 705.5).
f. Not less than the fire-resistance rating as referenced in Section 704.10.

Reference: IBC 2021

## MATERIAL EXPLORATIONS: Why CLT?

- Short span 5 Ply CLT, Glulam/PSL beams, HSS posts
- Medium span 3 Ply CLT + Glulam Prefabbed Tee
- Long span 8" Precast Hollow-core Concrete plank





## MATERIAL EXPLORATIONS: Why CLT?

- Long span 7 Ply CLT
  - 1 Piece
  - Lightweight floor panel



### **EFFECTIVE BUILDING TYPE**



• Speed of Erection: every load carrying element is pre-fabricated

- Service loads
  - Varying span & skip load conditions
- Fire Resistance: Type IV-C
  - 2 Hour char time





- Wood shrinkage of CLT
  - Platform style construction
- Crushing of timber perpendicular to grain
  - CFMF studs bearing on CLT





- Crushing of timber perpendicular to grain
  - Track acts like base plate
  - Added angle aids in overhang support



- Taller building = higher crushing loads
- Expand on current detail?
  - Screws are owned for lateral chord loads
  - Make them longer for bearing area increase?



### **OTHER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### • Vibrations: analytical review





#### TABLE 3-13: Suggested performance targets

Place	Peak Acceleration Target	RMS Velocity Target			
Offices or residences	0.5% g	16,000-32,000 mips			
Premium offices or luxury residences	0.3% g	8,000-16,000 mips			





### **OTHER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### • Vibrations: in-situ results



Credit: McNamara – Salvia

### **OTHER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### • Walking test results



Credit: McNamara – Salvia

### **CLT & CFMF BENEFITS**

- CLT's single span across building
  - Less crane picks faster erection
  - Maximizes fabrication efficiency
- CLT's light weight
  - Lower foundation impact
- Diaphragm strength
- CFMF's high load wall capacity
- CFMF's prefab faster erection







# QUESTIONS?

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course

#### HERCEND MPIDI BITA, Ph.D. P.Eng. P.E.

Principal Timber Engineering Inc. 400-19 East 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Vancouver, BC V5T 1G7 C +1 778 903 4553 hercend.mpidibita@timberengineering.ca

#### **TIMBER** ENGINEERING

Bryan P. Maltais, P.E. Associate McNamara · Salvia One Federal Street, Suite 3710 Boston MA 02110 C 617-850-4155 bmaltais@mcsal.com

#### MCNAMARA · SALVIA STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS