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Tall Timber Building Design:

Acoustics, Connections and Fire Protection

Presented by:

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Regional Director (OR, ID-So, HI)

80 M St | Photo: Hickok Cole | Architect: Hickok Cole

11 tall wood projects already under construction or built.

Carbon 12
Portland, OR
8 stories mass timber

Heartwood
Seattle, WA
8 stories mass timber

Minnesota Places
Portland, OR
8 stories – 7 mass timber

TimberView
Portland, OR
8 stories mass timber

1510 Webster
Oakland, CA
18 stories – 16 mass timber

Ascent
Milwaukee, WI
25 stories – 19 mass timber

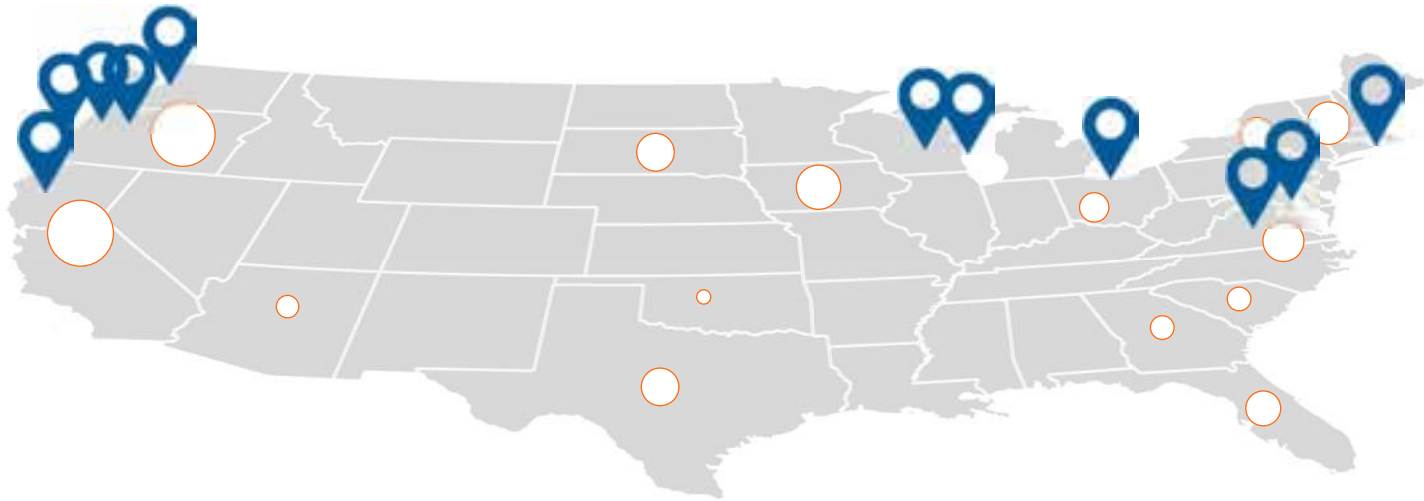
Bakers Place
Madison, WI
15 stories – 12 mass timber

INTRO
Cleveland, OH
9 stories – 8 mass timber

11 E Lenox
Boston, MA
7 stories mass timber

80 M Street
Washington DC
10 stories – 3-story mass timber vertical addition

Apex Plaza
Charlottesville, VA
8 stories – 6 mass timber



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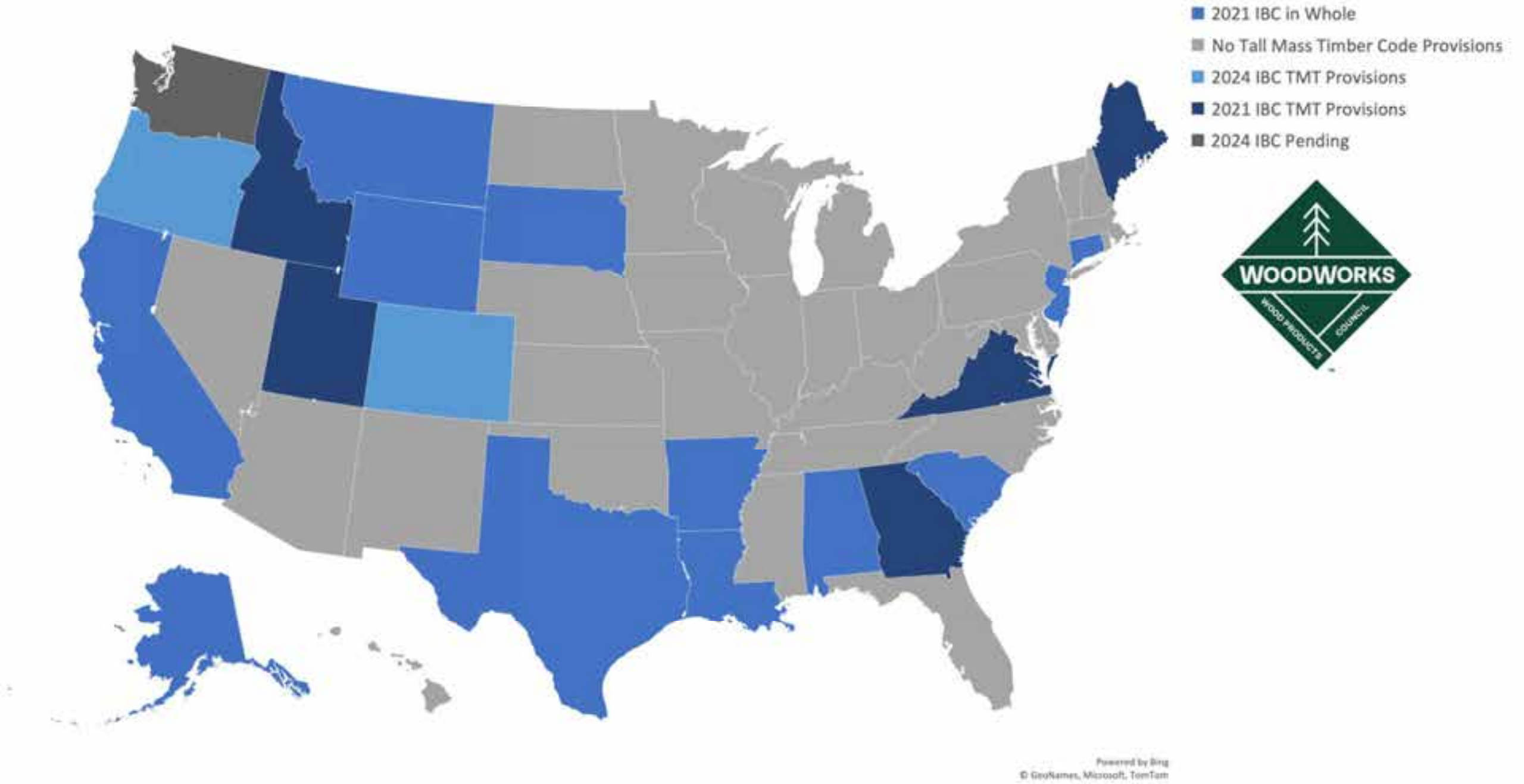
TALL WOOD

= 20 in-design tall wood projects

= tall wood project in construction or completed

WoodWorks is supporting 208 tall wood projects

Tall Mass Timber Code Adoptions by State



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

Course Description

The introduction of three new construction types in the 2021 International Building Code has created exciting possibilities for tall mass timber buildings. However, to effectively and efficiently implement the new code provisions for construction types IV-A, IV-B and IV-C, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the allowances and required design methodologies. This presentation will take a detailed look at a number of critical design and construction topics for tall timber buildings, including high-rise and sprinkler requirements, options for lateral force-resisting systems, fire design for penetrations, connections and abutting panels, shaft wall considerations, acoustics performance, and construction fire safety practices.

Learning Objectives

1. Review code requirements unique to tall wood buildings, focusing on items such as sprinklers and shaft construction.

2. Highlight design options for addressing topics such as fire stops at penetrations through mass timber assemblies and fire resistance of exterior walls in tall timber structures.

3. Discuss the acoustical performance of mass timber assemblies and highlight successful acoustical design approaches.

4. Demonstrate examples of lateral force-resisting systems in tall mass timber buildings and discuss differences in code compliance and material tolerances.

2021 IBC Introduced 3 new tall wood construction types:

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

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

Exception: Type IV-HT Construction in accordance with Section 602.4.4.

Fire-Resistance Ratings

Driven primarily by construction type.

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

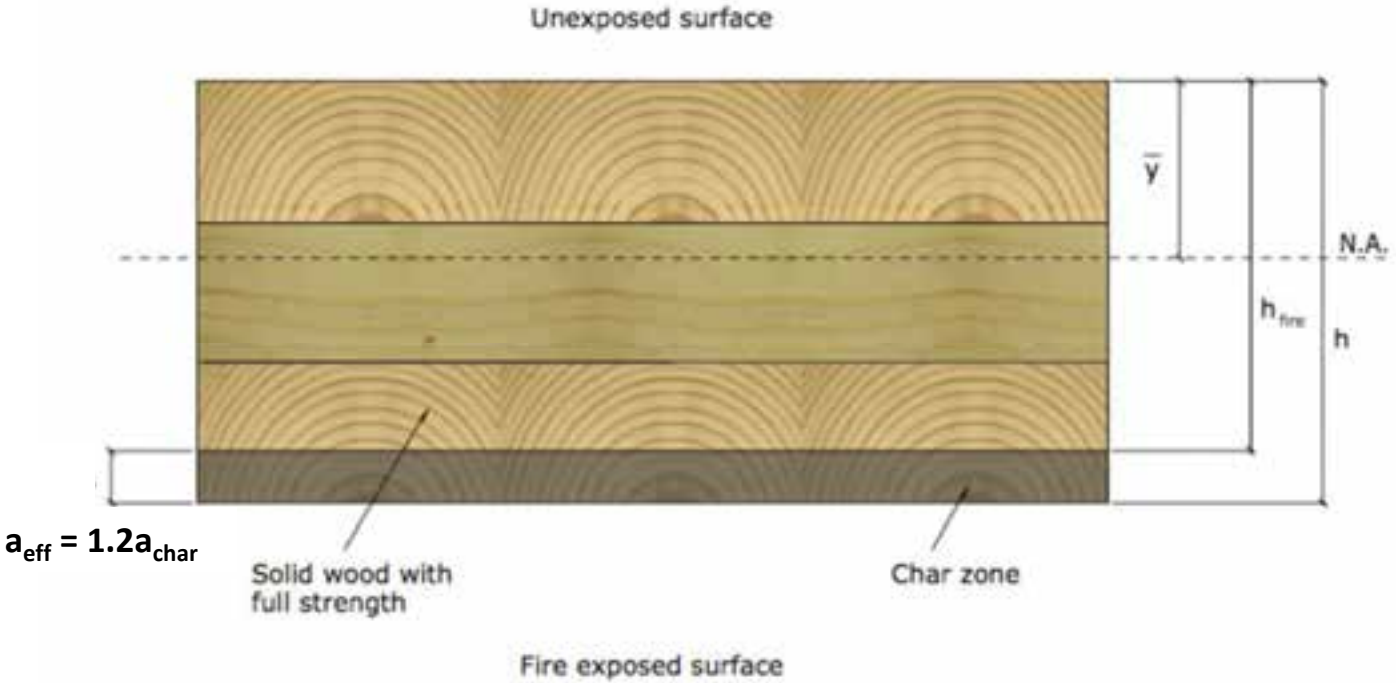
BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV				TYPE V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	HT	A	B
Primary structural frame[f] (see Section 202)	3[a,b]	2[a,b,c]	1[b,c]	0[c]	1[b,c]	0	3[a]	2[a]	2[a]	HT	1[b,c]	0
Bearing walls												
Exterior[a,f]	3	2	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	0
Interior	3[a]	2[a]	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	1/HT[a]	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)	1½[b]	1[b,c]	1[b,c]	0[c]	1[b,c]	0	1½	1	1	HT	1[b,c]	0

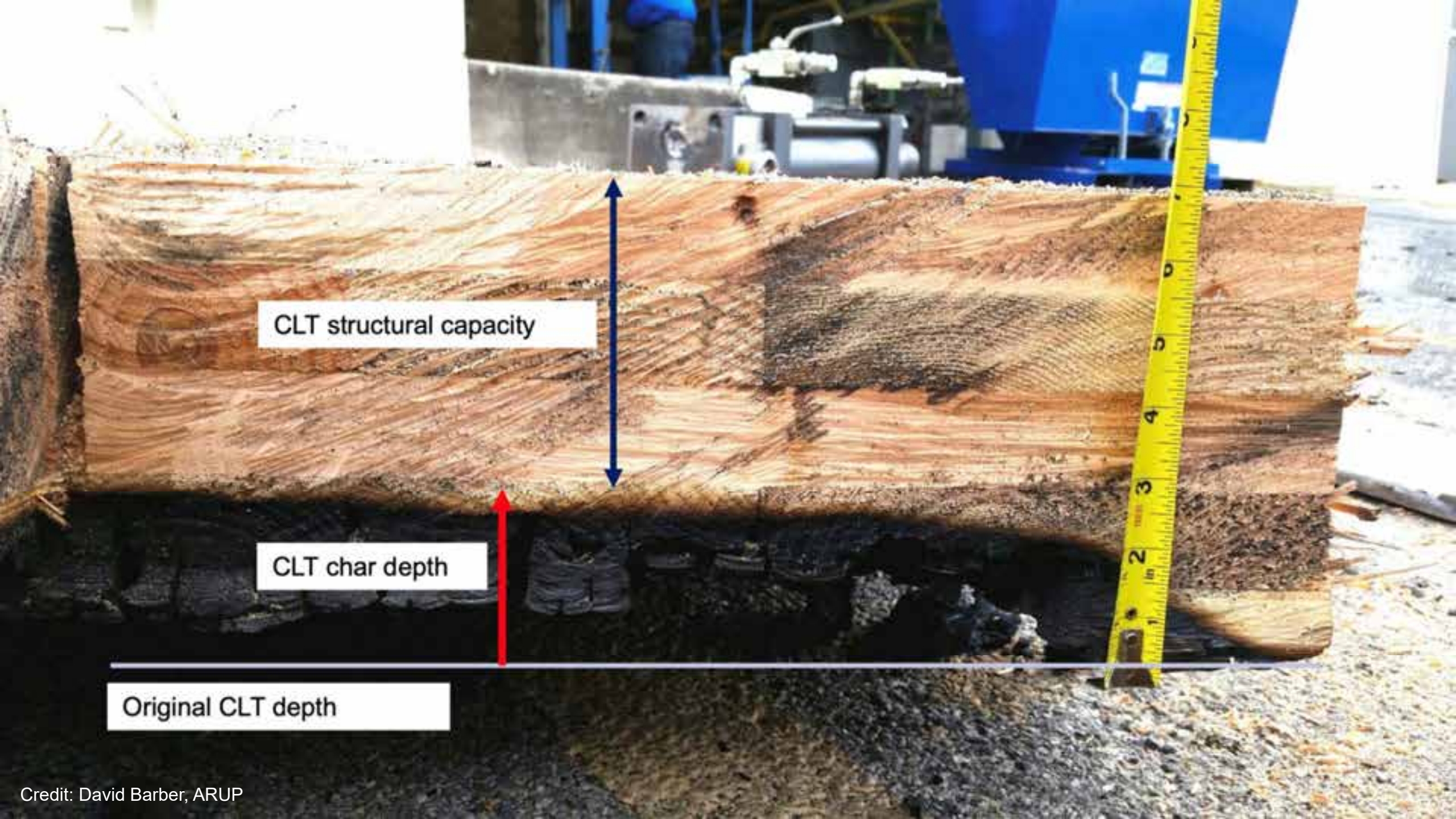
Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

2 Options:

1. **Calculations** in Accordance with IBC 722.1 → NDS Chapter 16
2. **Tests** in Accordance with ASTM E119


Credit: Urban One



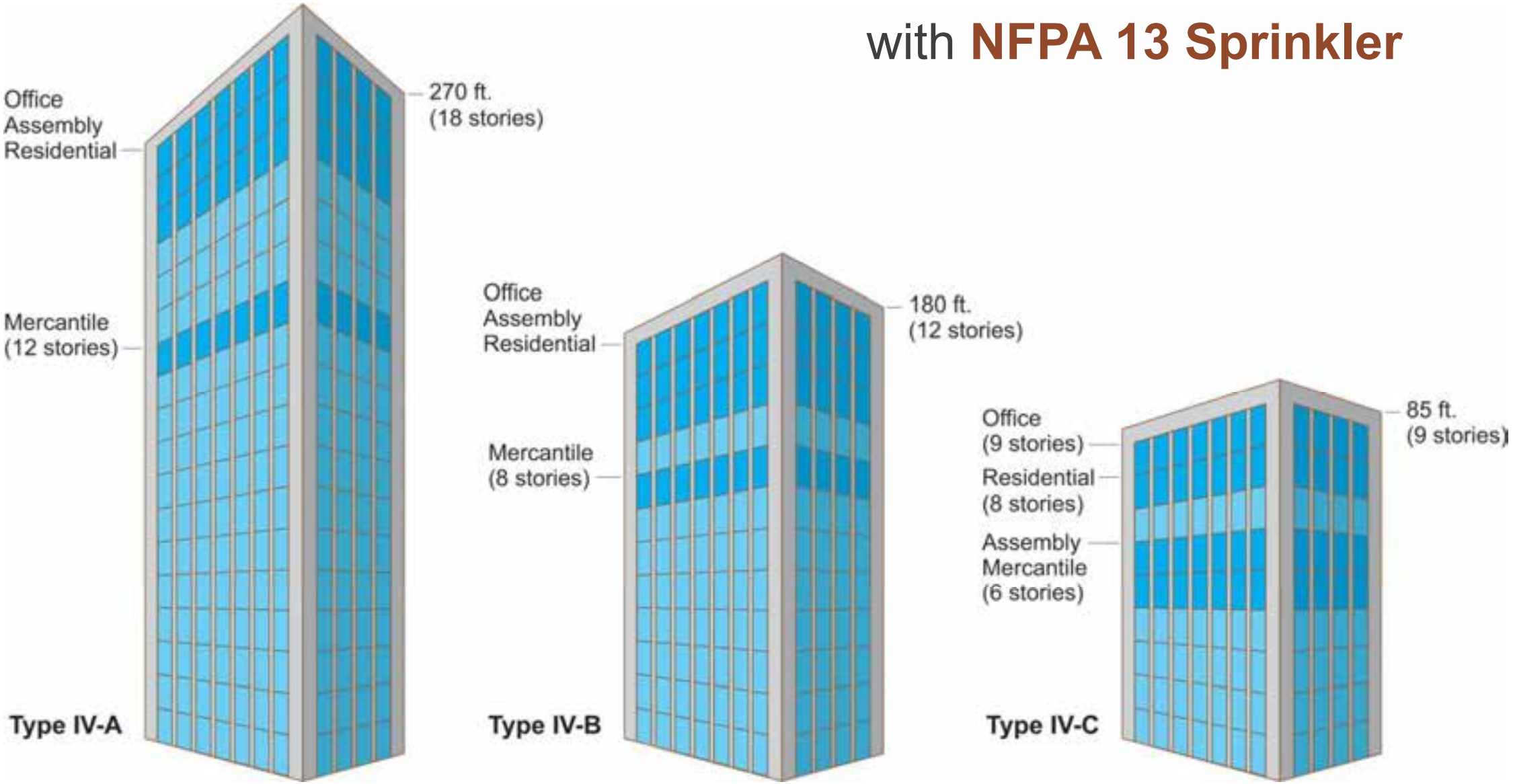


Credit: David Barber, ARUP

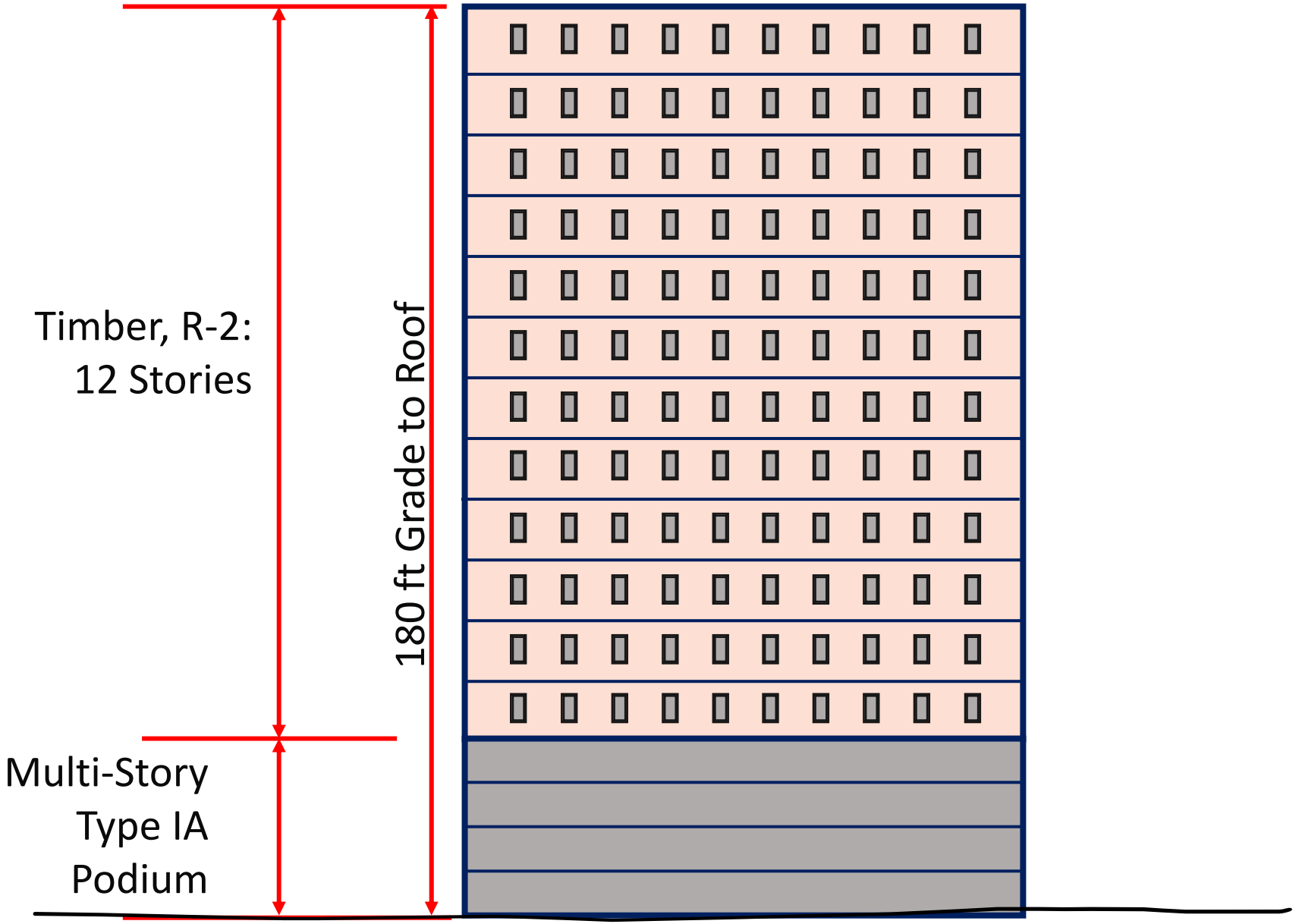
Credit: ARUP

2021 IBC Tall Wood Construction Types

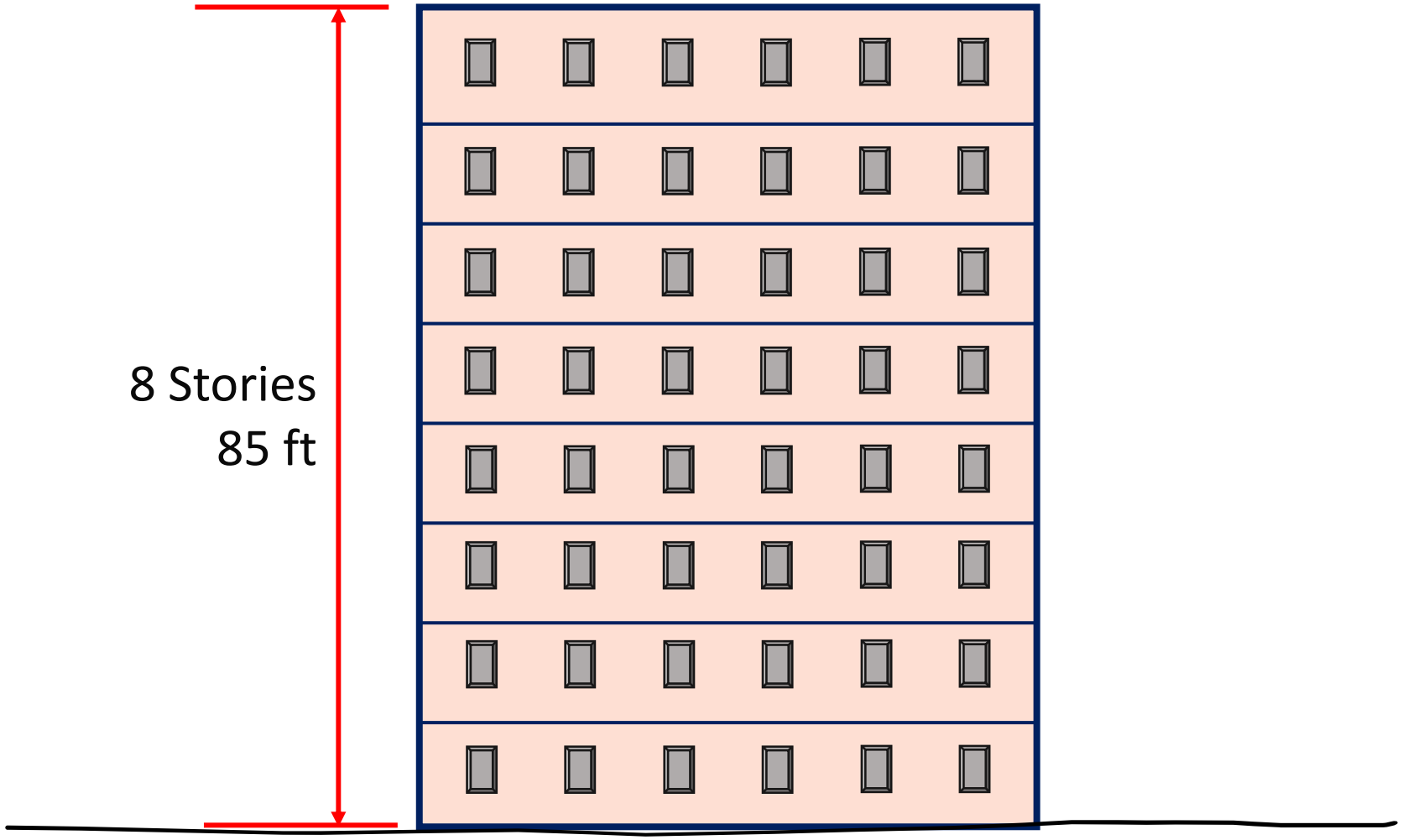
with **NFPA 13 Sprinkler**



Example Mixed-Use, Type IV-B Building



Example R-2, Type IV-C Building



Mid-Rise vs. High-Rise

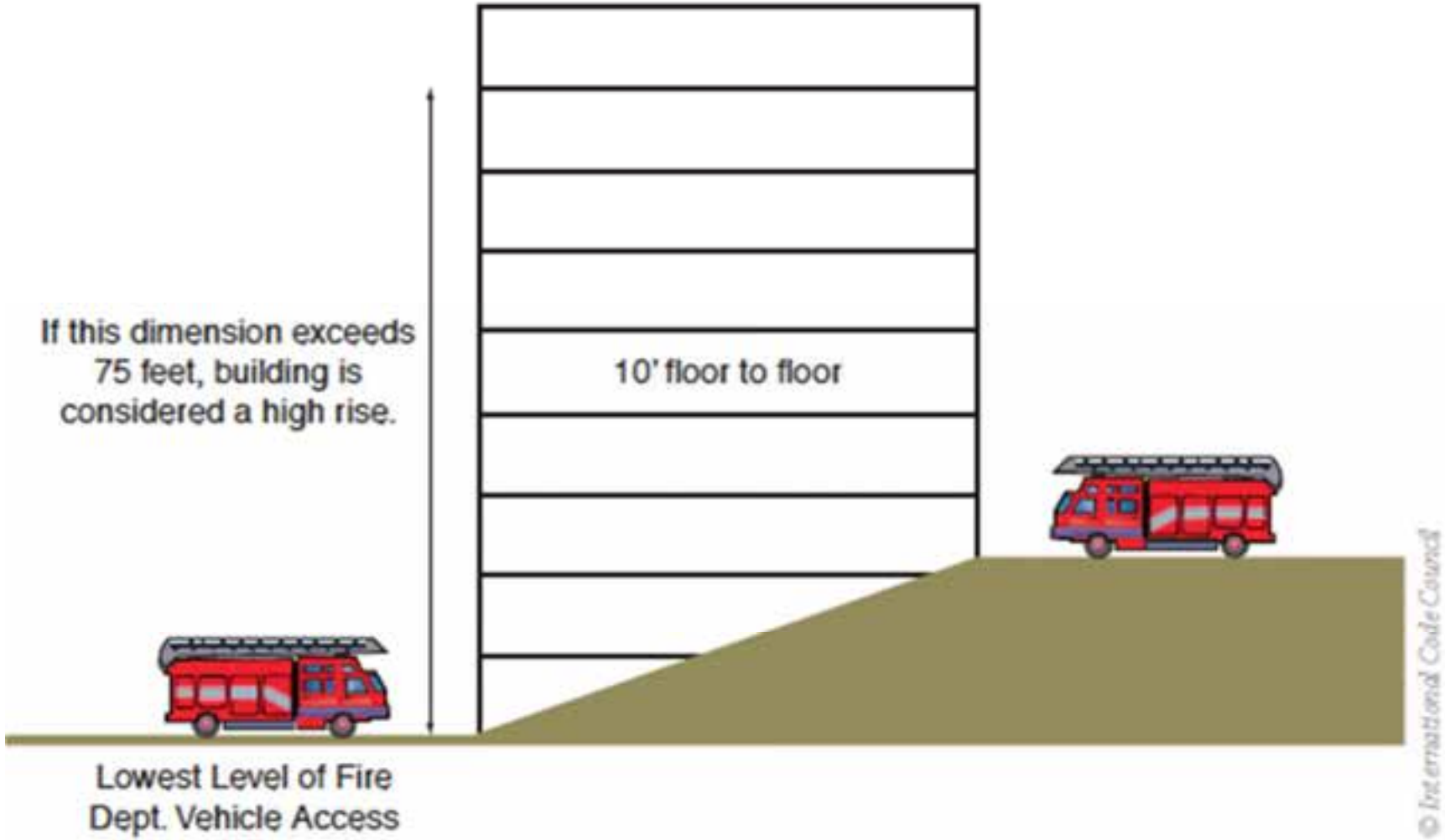


FIGURE 6-6 Determination of high-rise building

Sprinklers in High Rises

Two Water Mains Required if…

- Building Height Exceeds 420 ft
- **Type IV-A and IV-B buildings that exceed 120 ft in height**

Fire Safety During Construction

New code provisions in **International Fire Code (IFC)** address construction fire safety of tall wood buildings

3308.4 Fire safety requirements for buildings of Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction.

…designed to be greater than six stories above grade plane shall meet the following requirements during construction unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

1. **Standpipes** shall be provided in accordance with Section 3313.

2. **A water supply for fire department** operations, as approved by the fire chief.

Photo: Structurlam

Fire Safety During Construction

IFC 3313 Standpipe Requirements

SECTION 3313
STANDPIPES

3313.1 Where required.

In buildings required to have standpipes by Section 905.3.1, not less than one standpipe shall be provided for use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed prior to construction exceeding 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairways. Such standpipes shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.

3313.2 Buildings being demolished.

Where a building is being demolished and a standpipe is existing within such a building, such standpipe shall be maintained in an operable condition so as to be available for use by the fire department. Such standpipe shall be demolished with the building but shall not be demolished more than one floor below the floor being demolished.

3313.3 Detailed requirements.

Standpipes shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Section 905.

Exception: Standpipes shall be either temporary or permanent in nature, and with or without a water supply, provided that such standpipes comply with the requirements of Section 905 as to capacity, outlets and materials.

Credit: IFC

Noncombustible Protection (NC)

The definition of **"Noncombustible Protection (For Mass Timber)"** was created to address the **passive fire protection** of mass timber.

Fire Resistance Ratings (FRR)

IBC 722.7

+

= **FRR**

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

Materials & Protection

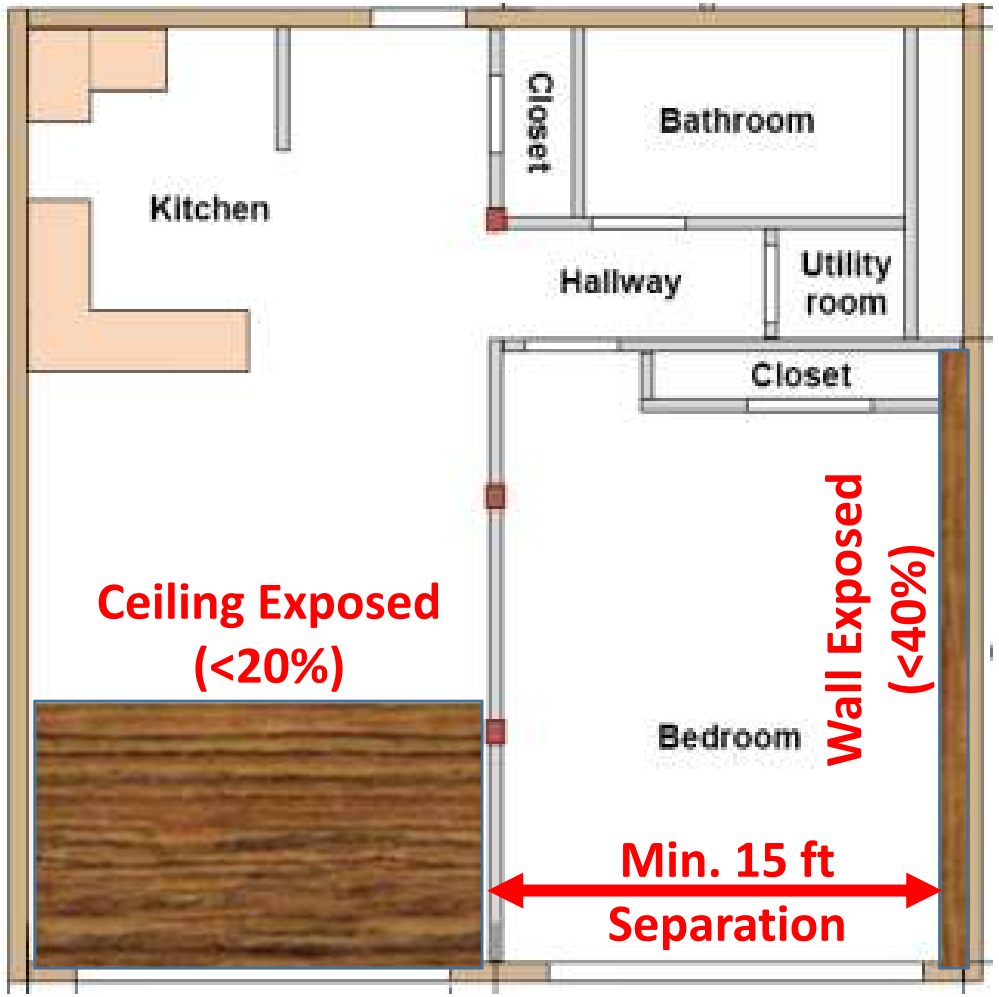
	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C
Structural Materials	Mass Timber or Non-combustible (NC)		
Exterior Walls	Mass Timber, exterior surface protected with 1 layer 5/8” type X gyp		
Concealed Spaces	Permitted, requires NC protection on MT surfaces		
NC Gypsum Protection	All MT is protected 3 HR: 3 layers 5/8” type X gyp 2 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

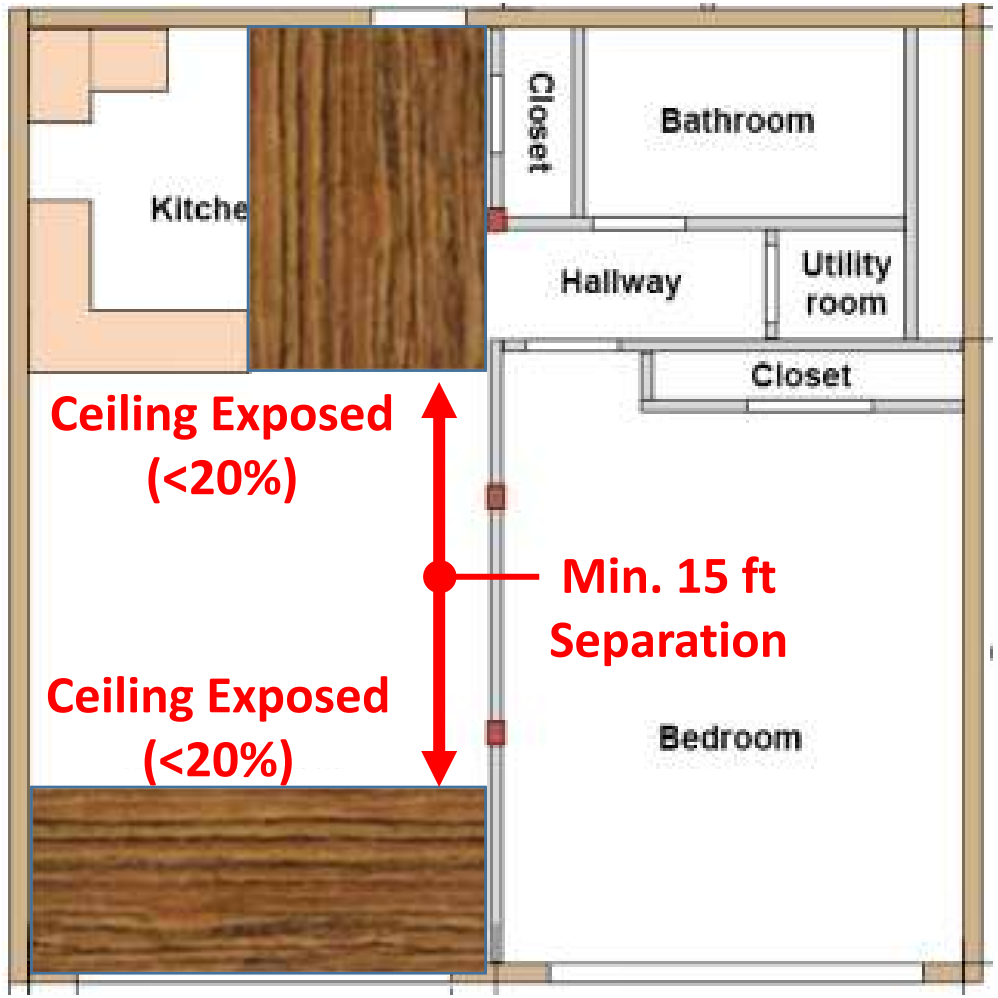
Credit: WGI

Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

2021 IBC Allowances





Credit: AWC

Protection vs. Exposed

IV-B

2024 IBC Allowances

Credit: AWC

No separation req'd between wall & ceiling

Occupancy Separation

Protection of MT used for occupancy separation

Addition to IBC 508.4.4.1 requires:
Mass timber elements serving as fire barriers or horizontal assemblies to separate occupancies in Type IV-B or IV-C construction shall be separated from the interior of the building with a minimum of ½" gypsum board or a noncombustible equivalent.

Photo: MIT | John Klein

Incidental Use Separation

Protection of MT used for incidental use separation

New section 509.4.1.1 requires:

Where Table 509 specifies a fire- resistance-rated separation, mass timber elements serving as fire barriers or a horizontal assembly in Type IV-B or IV-C construction shall be separated from the interior of the incidental use with a minimum of ½" gypsum board or a noncombustible equivalent.

Photo: MIT | John Klein

Shaft Enclosures in Tall Timber?

Image: Generate Architecture and Technologies + MIT – John Klein

Tall Wood Shaft Enclosures

	IV-A	IV-B	IV-C
Exit & Hoistway Enclosures	Up to 12 Stories or 180 ft: MT protected with 2 layers 5/8" type X gyp (if 2 HR req'd) or 3 layers 5/8" type X gyp (if 3 HR req'd) both sides Above 12 Stories or 180 ft: Noncombustible shafts (IBC 2021 602.4)	NC or MT protected with 2 layers 5/8" type X gyp (IBC 2021 602.4.2.6) both sides	NC or MT protected with 1 layer 5/8" type X gyp (IBC 602.4.3.6) both sides
E&H Enclosures FRR	2 HR (not less than FRR of floor assembly penetrated, IBC 713.4)		

Fire Safety During Construction

International Fire Code 3308.4 Cont'd

3. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane, at least one layer of noncombustible protection where required by Section 602.4 of the International Building Code shall be installed on all building elements more than 4 floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor levels.

4. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane required exterior wall coverings shall be installed on all floor levels more than 4 floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor level.

Exception: Shafts and vertical exit enclosures

Photo: Urban One

Fire Safety During Construction

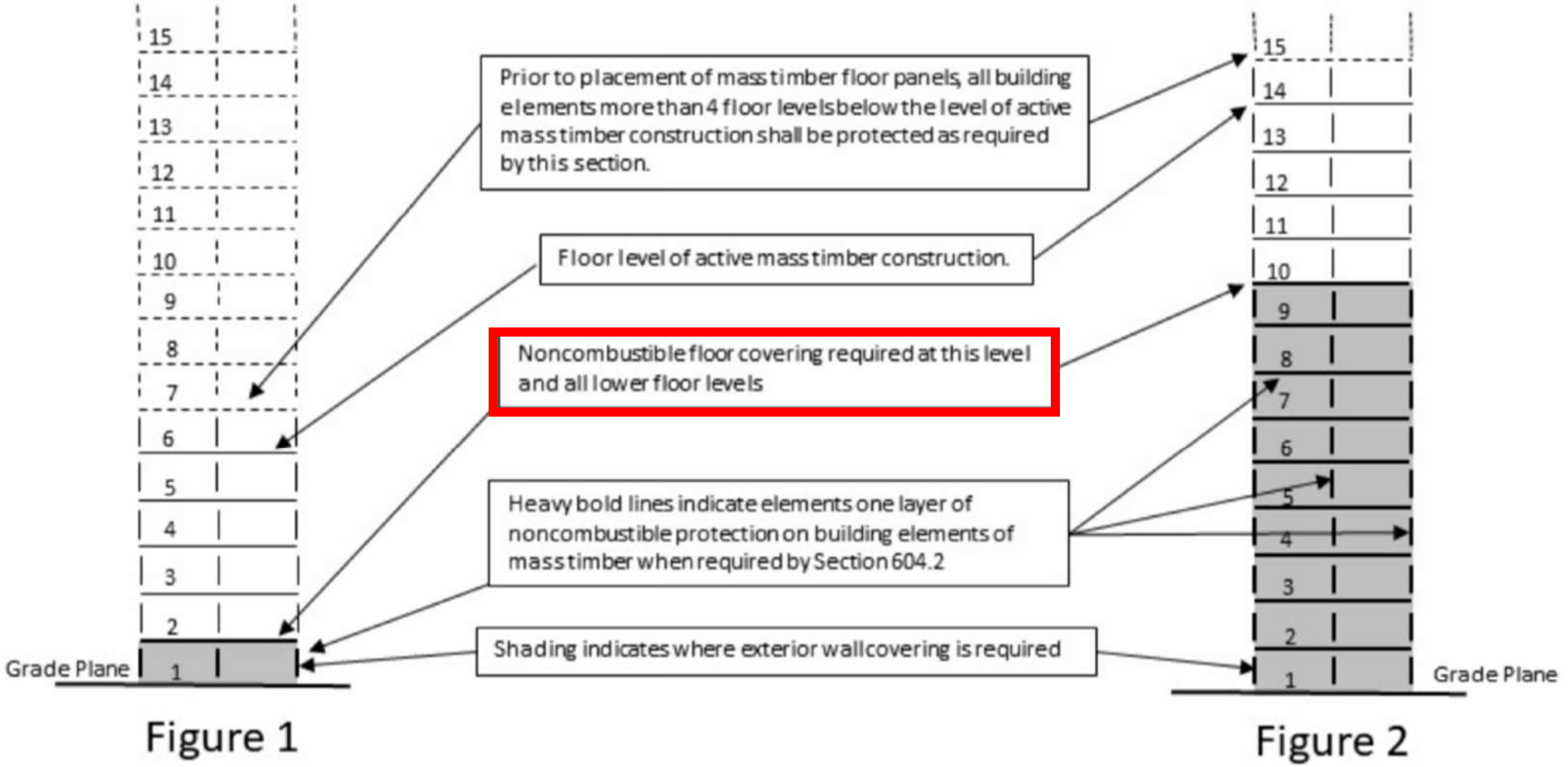


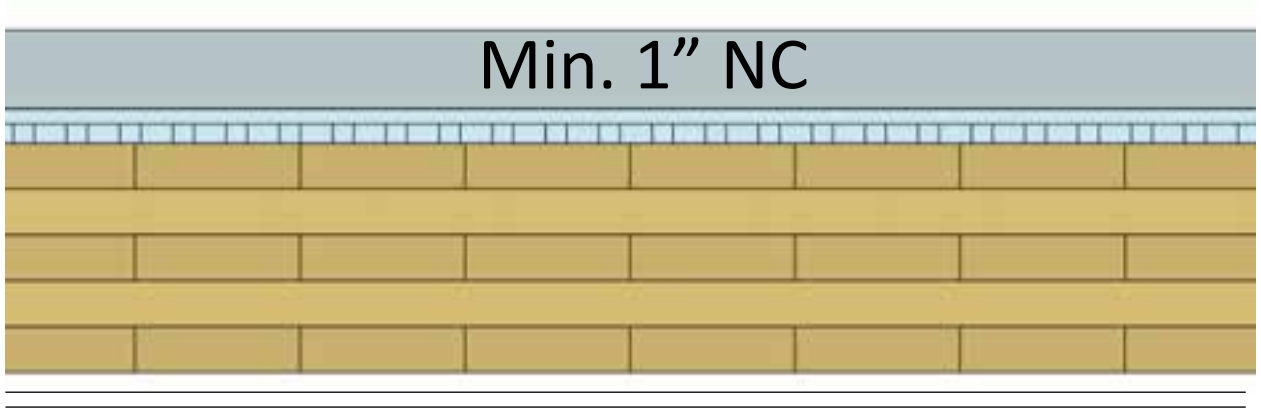
Figure 1

Figure 2

Examples of Protection During Construction For Mass Timber Buildings Greater Than 6 Stories Above Grade Plane

Credit: ICC

Floor Surface Protection



Min. 1” thick NC protection required on mass timber floors in **IV-A and IV-B**

<u>Not required in IV-C</u>

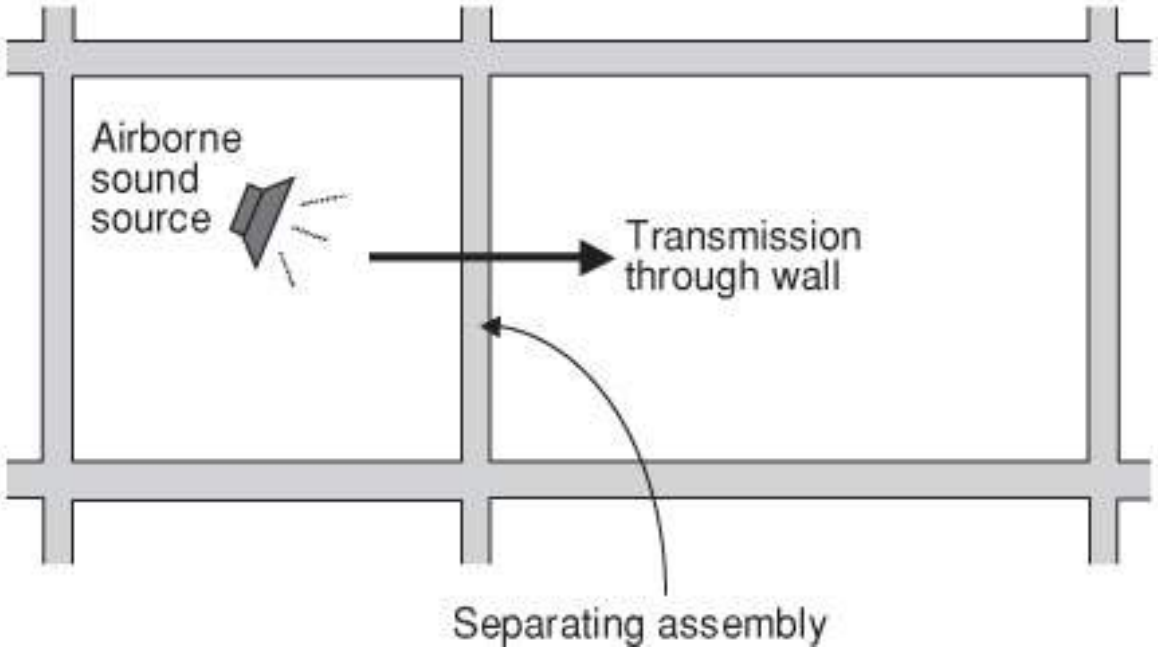
Mass Timber Acoustics

Concrete Slab:		CLT Slab:
6” Thick		6-7/8” Thick
80 PSF	⟷	18 PSF
STC 53	⟷	STC 41

Acoustical Design

Air-Borne Sound:

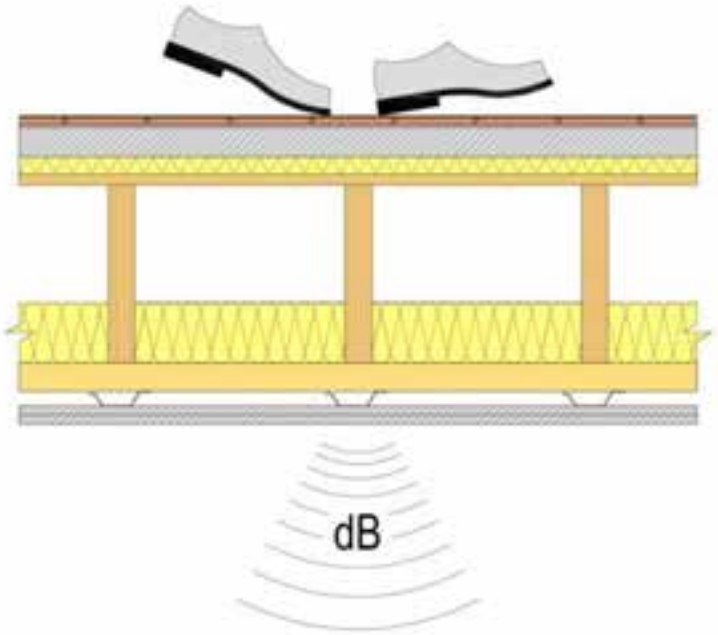
Sound Transmission Class (STC)



Acoustical Design

Structure-borne sound:

Impact Insulation Class (IIC)



Acoustical Design

Code requirements only address residential occupancies:

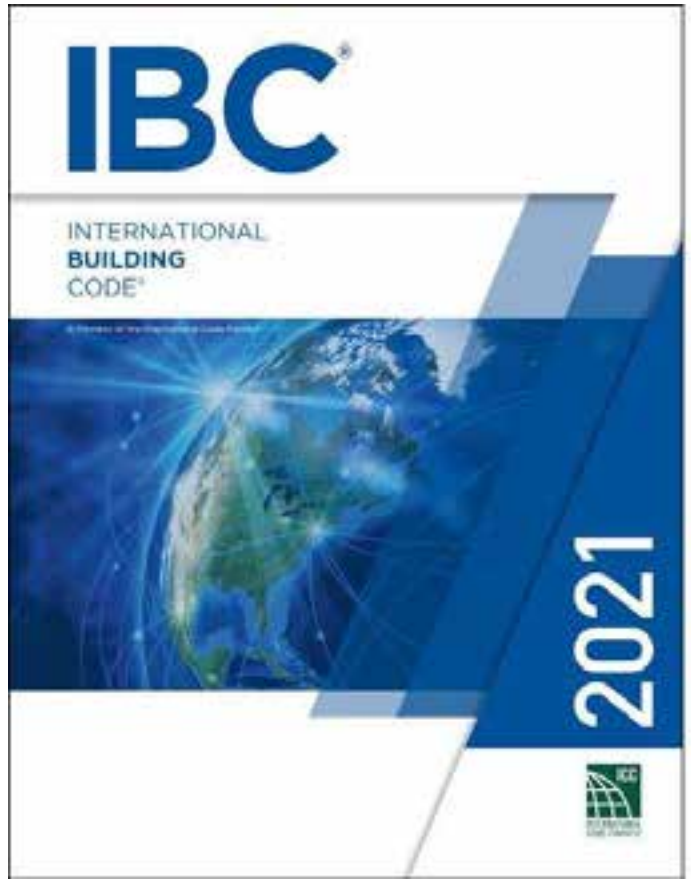
For unit to unit or unit to public or service areas:

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



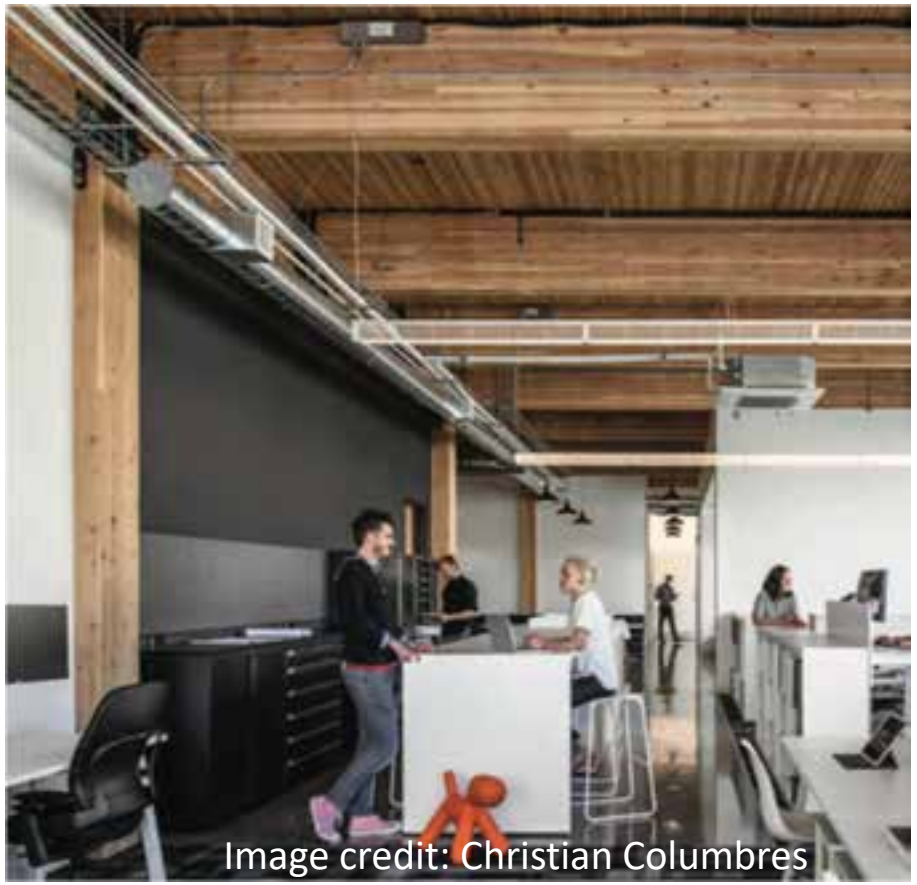
Acoustical Design

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

Acoustical Detailing

There are **3 effective methods** of improving acoustical performance:

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



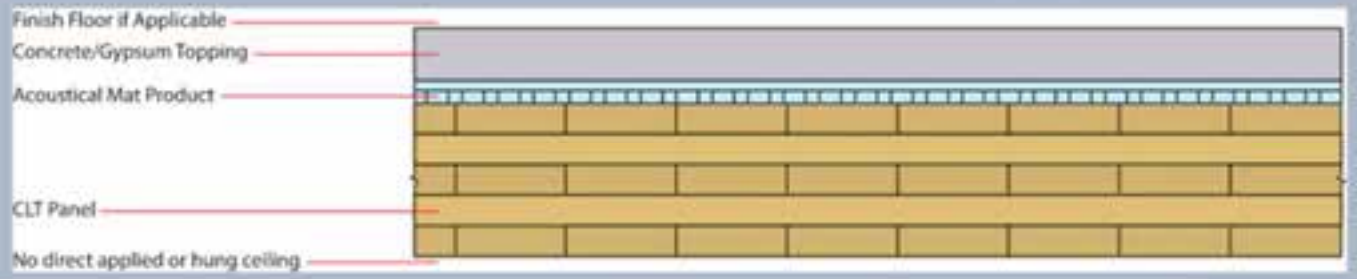
Mass Timber Acoustics

Common MT floor assembly:

Image credit: AcoustiTECH

Inventory of Tested Assemblies

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



CLT Panel	Concrete/Gypsum Topping	Acoustical Mat Product Between CLT and Topping	Finish Floor	STC[1]	IIC[1]	Source
CLT 3-ply (3.5")	3" concrete	Maxxon Acousti-Mat® 3/4	None	53[2] ASTC	45[2] FIIC	72
CLT 3-ply (4.125")	2" concrete	Pliteq GenieMat™ FF25	None	54	44	89
			LVT on GenieMat RST05	53	48	90
			Eng Wood on GenieMat RST05	53	46	91
			Carpet Tile	52	50	92
	3" concrete	Kinetics® RIM-33L-2-24 System with ¼" Plywood	None	57	45	103
			LVT	-	58	104
			2 layers of ¼" USG Fiberock® on Kinetics® Soundmatt	55	55	105
			LVT on 2 layers of ¼" USG Fiberock® on Kinetics® Soundmatt	-	59	106
			None	57	46	107
			LVT	-	55	108
			2 layers of ¼" USG			

Mass Timber Acoustics

Acoustical floor underlayments

Photo: AcoustiTECH[19]

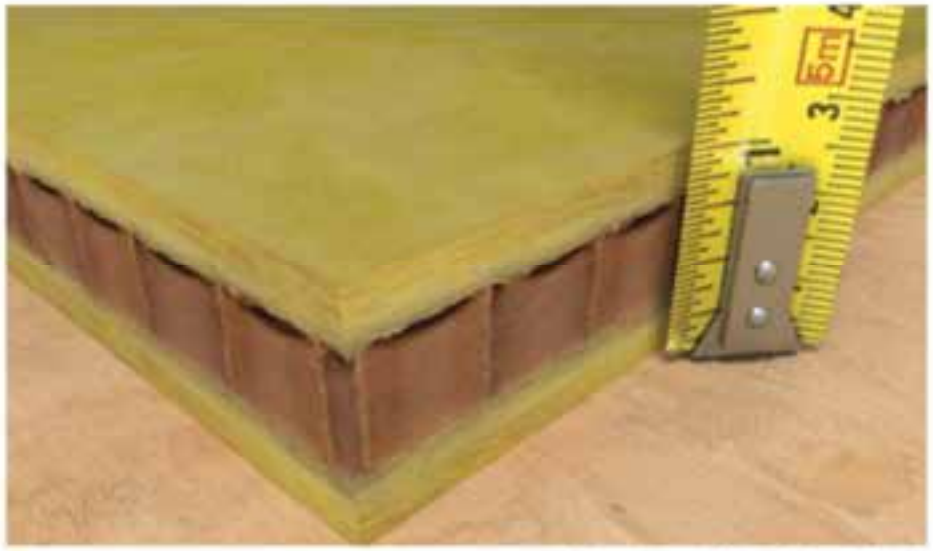


Photo: Kinetics Noise Control, Inc.,[20]

Photo: Maxxon Corporation

Photo: Pliteq Inc.,[21]

Tall Mass Timber Acoustics

Table 2: Impact of Direct Applied Ceiling Gypsum and Dropped Ceiling on Mass Timber Floor Panels[7]

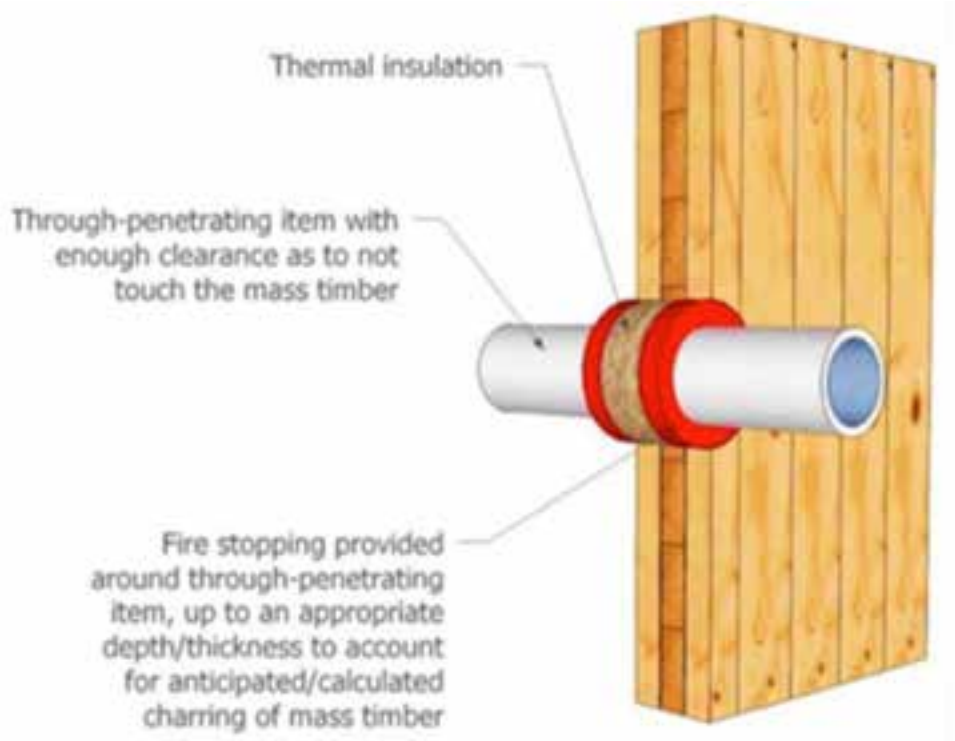
Base Assembly (top to bottom)		Base assembly plus 2 layers direct applied 5/8" gyp on underside of mass timber	Base assembly plus 2 layers direct applied gyp plus dropped ceiling
1" poured gypsum, acoustical mat, 5-ply CLT	STC 50 IIC 40	STC 52 IIC 46	STC 63 IIC 60
LVT, 1" poured gypsum, acoustical mat, 5-ply CLT	STC 51 IIC 43	STC 52 IIC 48	STC 63 IIC 63
2" concrete, acoustical mat, 5-ply CLT	STC 52 IIC 46	STC 59 IIC 52	Not tested
LVT, 2" concrete, acoustical mat, 5-ply CLT	STC 53 IIC 52	STC 58 IIC 55	Not tested

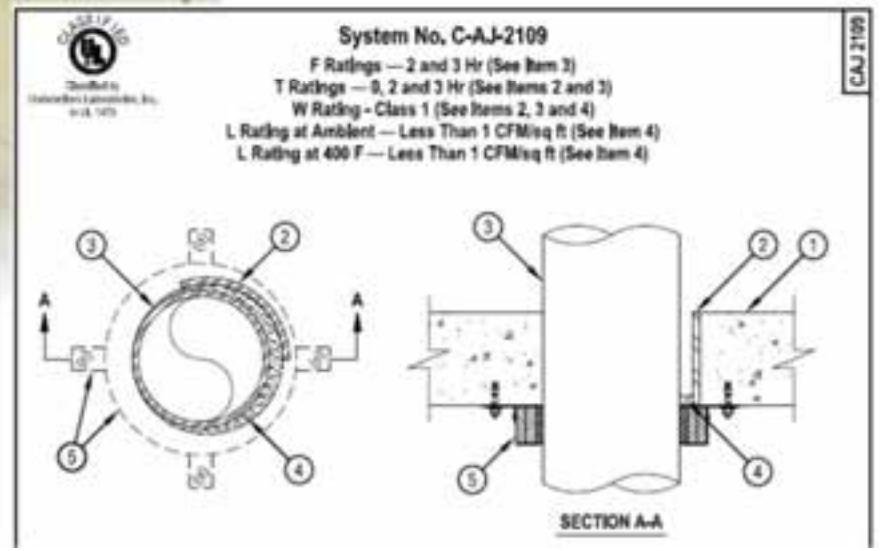

ENTRANCE
MAIN LOBBY
MASTER PLAN
SCALE
1 : 150

PENETRATIONS IN TALL WOOD

Photo: Alex Schreyer

Penetration Fire Protection





Photos: AWC/FPInnovations/Hilti

Penetration Fire Protection

Not a new code requirement or specific to tall wood.

Photos: AWC/FPInnovations

FRR Assemblies and Penetrations

Inventory of Fire Tested Penetrations in MT Assemblies

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Table 3: North American Fire Tests of Penetrations and Fire Stops in CLT Assemblies

CLT Panel	Exposed Side Protection	Penetrating Item	Penetrant Centered or Offset in Hole	Firestopping System Description	F Rating	T Rating	Stated Test Protocol	Source	Testing Lab
3-ply (78mm 3.07")	None	1.5" diameter data cable bunch	Centered	3.5 in diameter hole. Mineral wool was installed in the 1in. annular space around the data cables to a total depth of approximately 2 – 5/64in. The remaining 1in. annular space from the top of the mineral wool to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	1 hour	0.5 hour	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
3-ply (78mm 3.07")	None	2" copper pipe	Centered	4.375 in diameter hole. Pipe wrap was installed around the copper pipe to a total depth of approximately 2 – 5/64in. The remaining 1in. annular space starting at the top of the mineral wool to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	1 hour	N.A.	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
3-ply (78mm 3.07")	None	2.5" sched. 40 pipe	Centered	4.92 in diameter hole. Pipe wrap was installed around the schedule 40 pipe to a total depth of approximately 2 – 5/64in. The remaining 1in. annular space starting at the top of the pipe wrap to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	1 hour	N.A.	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
3-ply (78mm 3.07")	None	6" cast iron pipe	Centered	8.35 in diameter hole. Mineral wool was installed in the 1in. annular space around the cast iron pipe to a total depth of approximately 2 – 5/64in. The remaining 1in. annular space starting at the top of the pipe wrap to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	1 hour	N.A.	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
3-ply (78mm 3.07")	None	Hilti 6 in drop in device. System No.: F-B-2049	Centered	9.01" diameter hole. Mineral wool was installed in the 1 – 1/4in. annular space around the drop-in device to a total depth of approximately 1 – 7/64in and the remaining 1in. annular space from the top of the mineral wool to the top edge of the 9 – 1/64in. hole in the CLT was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	1 hour	0.75 hour	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
5-ply CLT (131mm 5.16")	None	1.5" diameter data cable bunch	Centered	3.5" diameter hole. Mineral wool was installed in the 1in. annular space around the data cables to a total depth of approximately 4 – 5/32 in. The remaining 1in. annular space from the top of the mineral wool to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	2 hours	1.5 hours	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
5-ply CLT (131mm 5.16")	None	2" copper pipe	Centered	4.375 in diameter hole. Pipe wrap was installed around the copper pipe to a total depth of approximately 4 – 5/32 in. The remaining 1in. annular space starting at the top of the mineral wool to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	2 hours	N.A.	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
5-ply CLT (131mm 5.16")	None	2.5" sched. 40 pipe	Centered	4.92 in diameter hole. Pipe wrap was installed around the schedule 40 pipe to a total depth of approximately 4 – 5/32 in. The remaining 1in. annular space starting at the top of the pipe wrap to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	2 hours	0.5 hour	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
5-ply CLT (131mm 5.16")	None	6" cast iron pipe	Centered	8.35 in diameter hole. Mineral wool was installed in the 1in. annular space around the cast iron pipe to a total depth of approximately 4 – 5/32 in. The remaining 1in. annular space starting at the top of the pipe wrap to the top of the floor assembly was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	2 hours	N.A.	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
5-ply CLT (131mm 5.16")	None	Hilti 6 in drop in device. System No.: F-B-2049	Centered	9.01" diameter hole. Mineral wool was installed in the 1 – 1/4in. annular space around the drop-in device to a total depth of approximately 1 – 7/64in and the remaining 1in. annular space from the top of the mineral wool to the top edge of the 9 – 1/64in. hole in the CLT was filled with Hilti FS-One Max caulking.	2 hours	1.5 hours	CANULC S115	26	Intertek March 30, 2016
5-ply (175mm 6.875")	None	1" nominal PVC pipe	Centered	4.21 in diameter with a 3/4 in plywood reducer flush with the top of the slab reducing the opening to 2.28 in. Two wraps of Hilti CP 648-E W45/1-3/4" Firestop wrap strip at two locations with a 30 gauge steel sleeve which extended from the top of the slab to 1 in below the slab. The first location was with the bottom of the wrap strip flush with the bottom of the steel sleeve and the second was with the bottom of the wrap strip 3 in. from the bottom of the slab. The void between the steel sleeve and the CLT and between the steel sleeve and pipe at the top was filled with Roxul Safe mineral wool leaving a 3/4 in deep void at the top of the assembly. Hilti FS-One Max Intumescent Firestop Sealant was applied to a depth of 3/4 in on the top of the assembly between the plywood and steel sleeve as well as the steel sleeve and pipe.	2 hours	2 hours	ASTM E814	24	QAI Laboratories March 3, 2017

SEALANTS AT MT PANEL EDGES

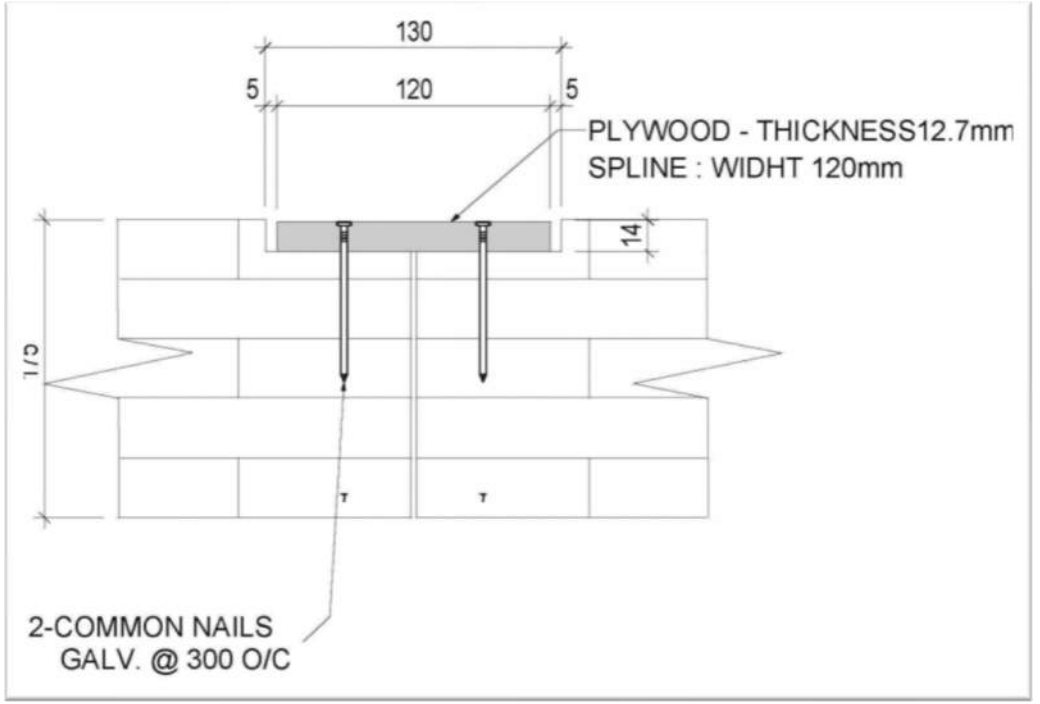
Photos: ARUP

Sealants at MT Panel Edges

703.9 Sealing of adjacent mass timber elements. In buildings of **Type IVA, IVB, and IVC** construction, sealant or adhesive shall be provided to resist the passage of air in the following locations:

1. At abutting edges and intersections of mass timber building elements required to be fire resistance-rated

2. At abutting intersections of mass timber building elements and building elements of other materials where both are required to be fire resistance-rated.



Sealants at MT Panel Edges

Sealants shall meet the requirements of **ASTM C920** (elastomeric joint sealants).

Adhesives shall meet the requirements of **ASTM D3498** (gap filling construction adhesives, i.e. not fire caulk).

Exception: Sealants or adhesives need not be provided where they are not a required component of a fire resistance- rated assembly.


Photo: NRCAN


Photo: Charles Judd


Photo: ARUP

Sealants at MT Panel Edges

2021 IBC **requires periodic special inspections** of adhesive/sealant installation

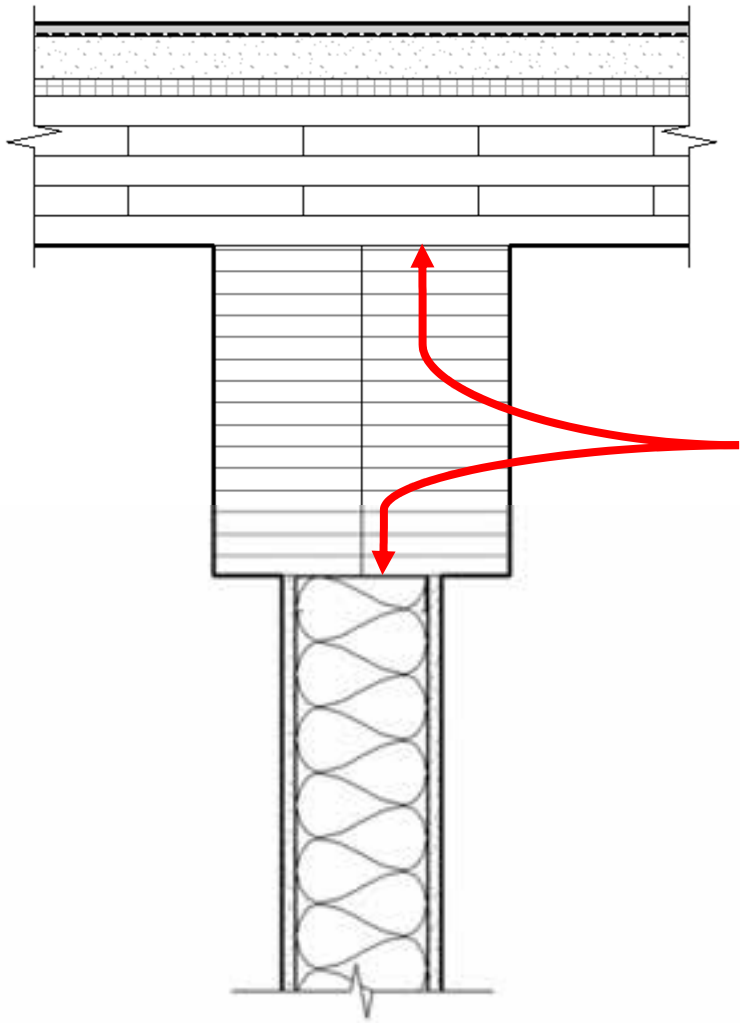
(when required to be installed)


Photo: NRCAN


Photo: Fast + Epp


Photo: ARUP

Joints & Intersecting Elements



Joint?
No (if wall is bearing)

SECTION 202
DEFINITIONS

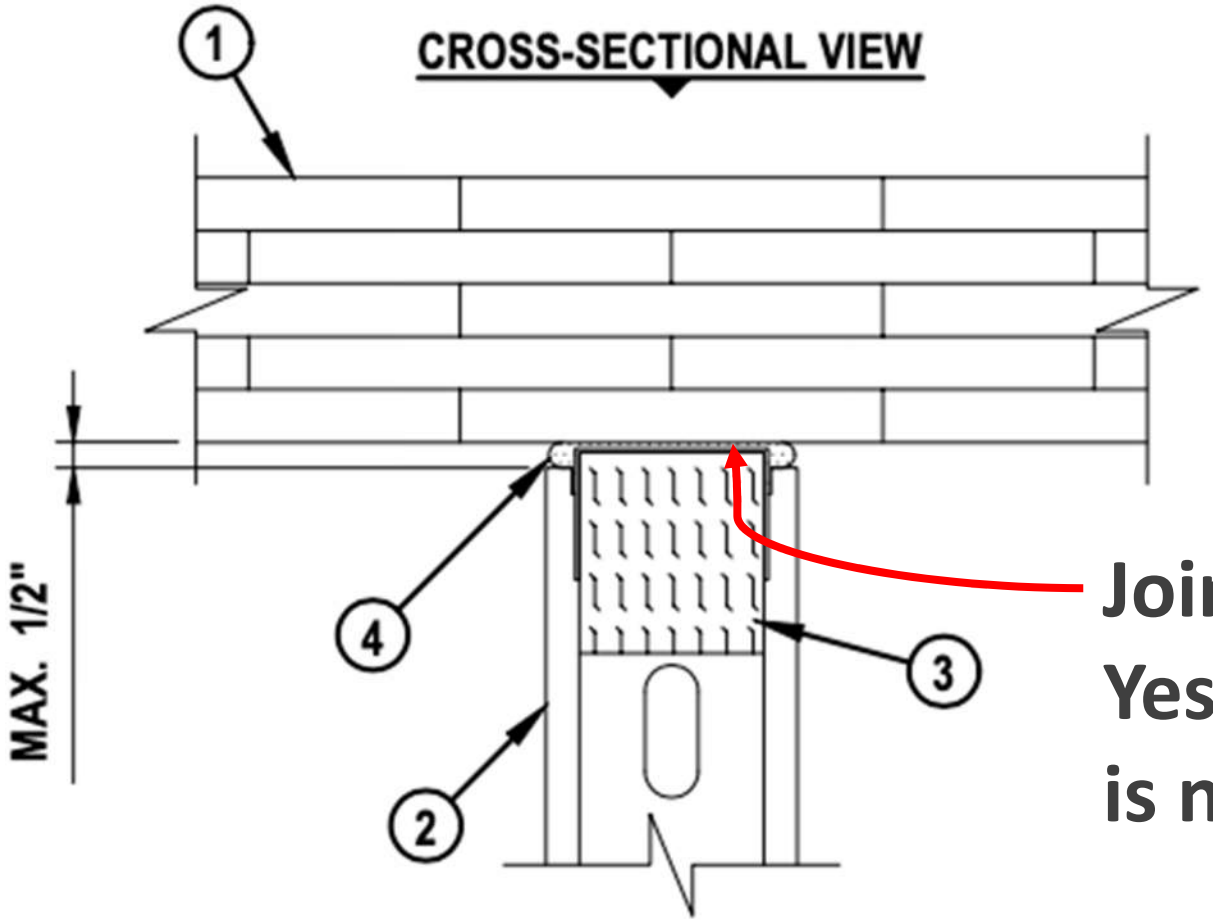
Joint. The opening in or between adjacent assemblies that is created due to building tolerances, or is designed to allow independent movement of the building in any plane caused by thermal, seismic, wind or any other loading.

Considerations:

- Is wall, beam and slab **rated?**
- Required to **prevent smoke passage?**

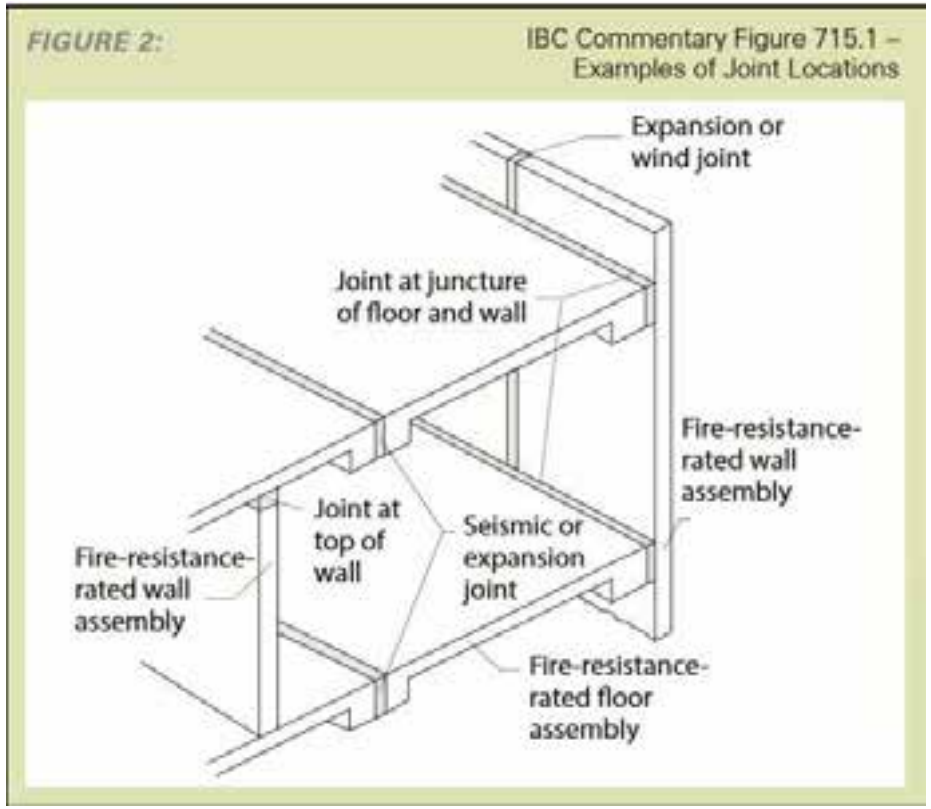
Not a tall timber specific item, applicable to all mass timber construction

Joints & Intersecting Elements



Source: Hilti

Joint?
Yes (if wall is non-brng)



Source: International Building Code

Not a tall timber specific item, applicable to all mass timber construction

Connections

Credit: Structurlam

Design considerations:

- Fire ratings
- Structural capacity
- Shrinkage
- Constructability
- Aesthetics
- Cost

Credit: Alex Schreyer

Mass Timber Connections Index

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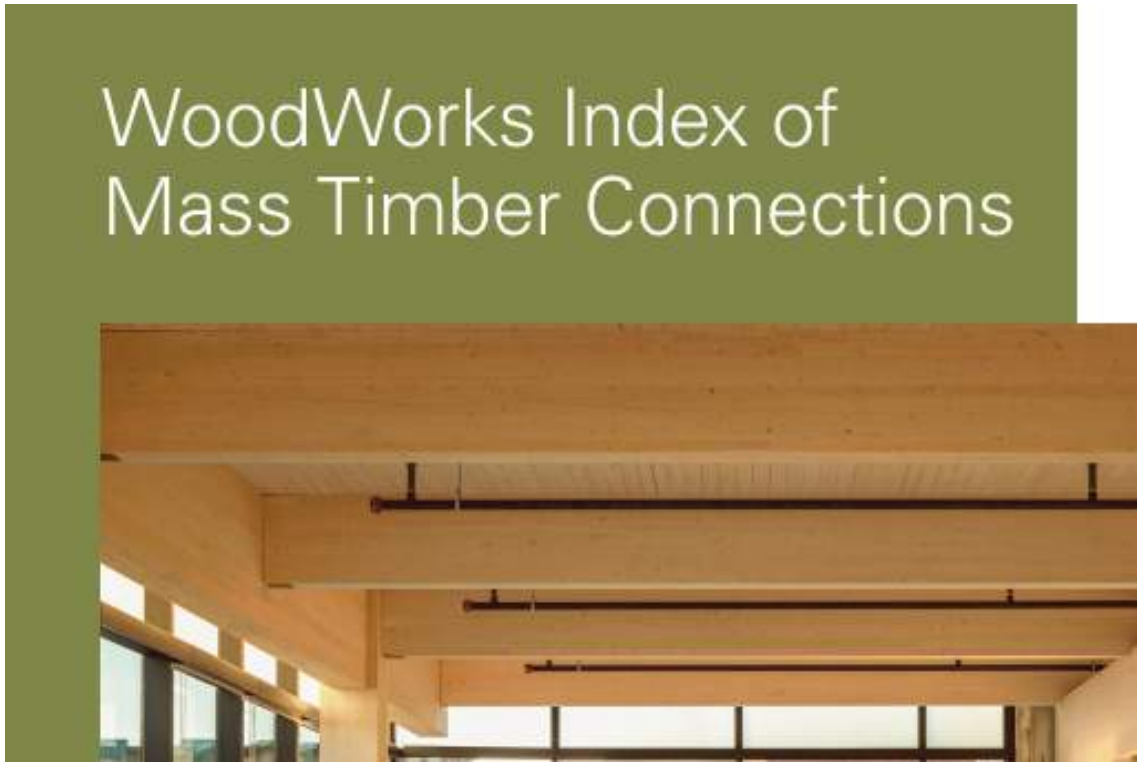
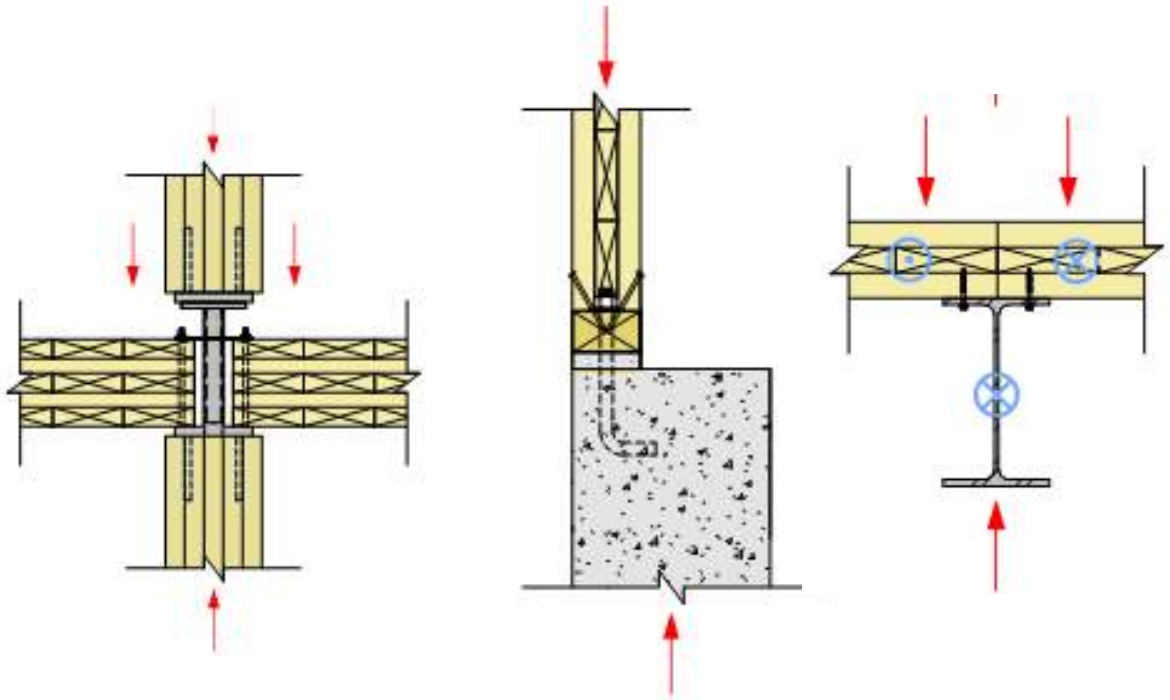
OZ ARCHITECTURE URBAN DESIGN INTERIOR DESIGN

SWINERTON MASS TIMBER

A library of commonly used mass timber connections with designer notes and information on fire resistance, relative cost and load-carrying capacity.





Connection Fire Protection

In Construction **Types IV-A, IV-B & IV-C**, building elements are required to be FRR as specified in IBC Tables 601 and 602. Connections between these building elements must be able to maintain FRR no less than that required of the connected members.

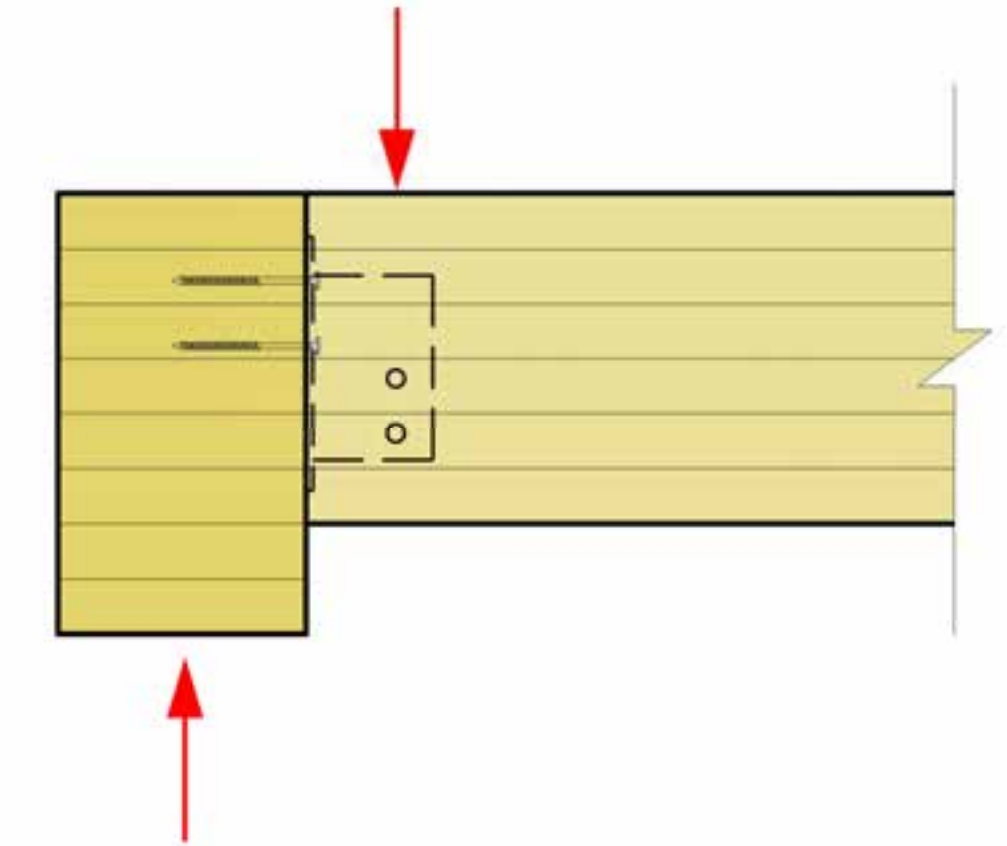
Photo: MyTiCon

16.3 Wood Connections

Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and portions of wood members included in the connection design, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time. Protection shall be provided by wood, fire-rated gypsum board, other approved materials, or a combination thereof.

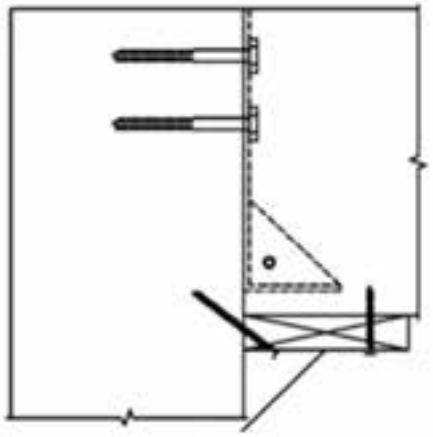
Source: NDS

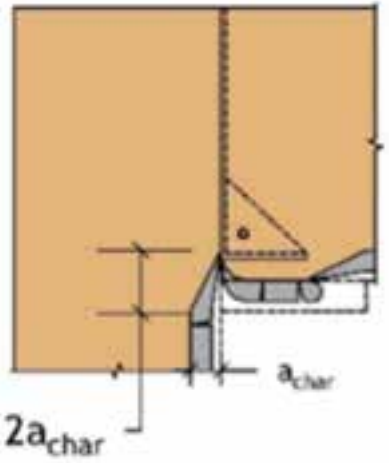
Connection Fire Protection



Fire Resistance of Connections

2304.10.1 Connection fire resistance rating. Fire resistance ratings in **Type IV-A, IV-B, or IV-C** construction shall be determined by one of the following:





Source: AWC's TR 10

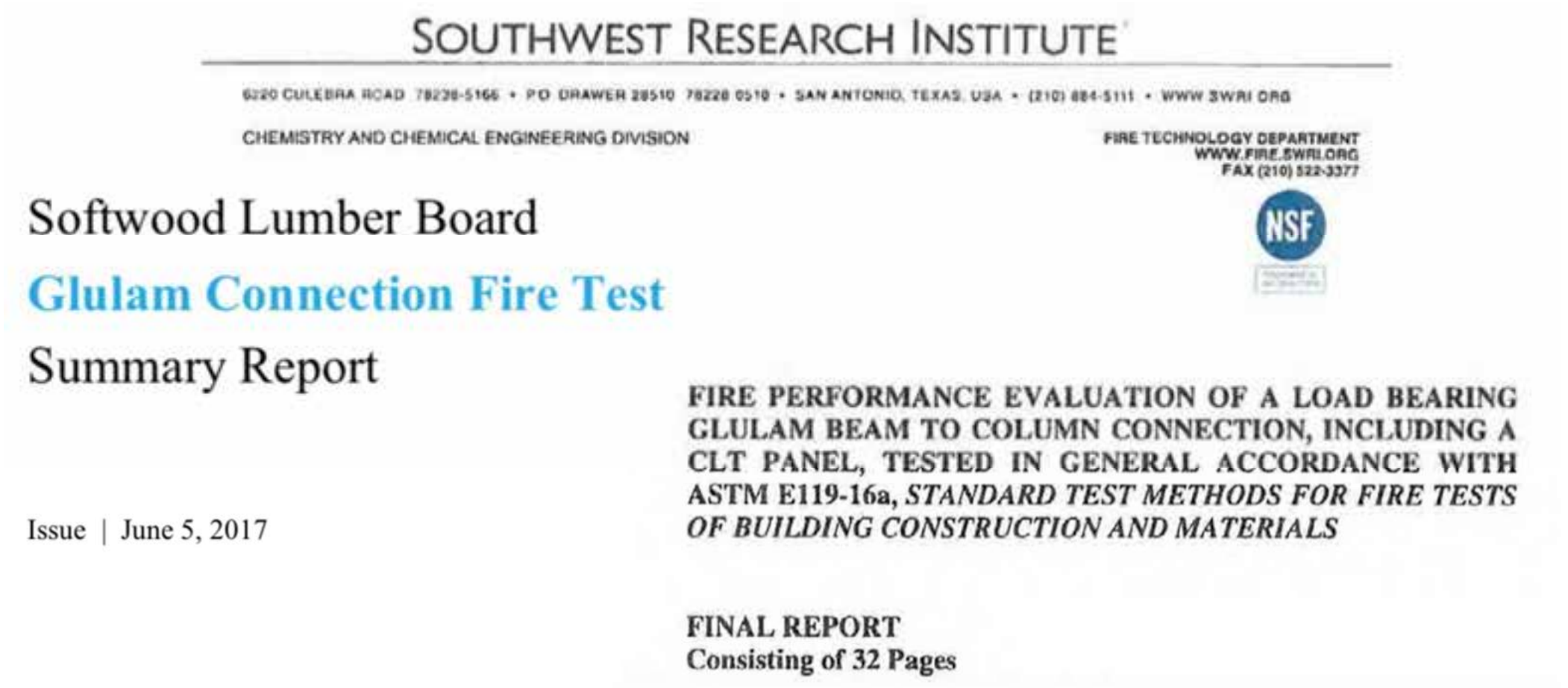
1. **Testing in accordance with Section 703.2** where the connection is part of the fire resistance test.

2. **Engineering analysis** that demonstrates that the temperature rise at any portion of the connection is limited to an average temperature rise of 250° F (139° C), and a maximum temperature rise of 325° F (181° C), for a time corresponding to the required fire resistance rating of the structural element being connected. For the purposes of this analysis, the connection includes connectors, fasteners, and portions of wood members included in the structural design of the connection.

Connection Fire Protection

2017 Glulam Beam to Column Connection Fire Tests
under standard **ASTM E119** time-temperature exposure

Connection Fire Protection



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CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

FIRE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT
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Softwood Lumber Board

Glulam Connection Fire Test

Summary Report

Issue | June 5, 2017

FIRE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF A LOAD BEARING GLULAM BEAM TO COLUMN CONNECTION, INCLUDING A CLT PANEL, TESTED IN GENERAL ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM E119-16a, *STANDARD TEST METHODS FOR FIRE TESTS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS*

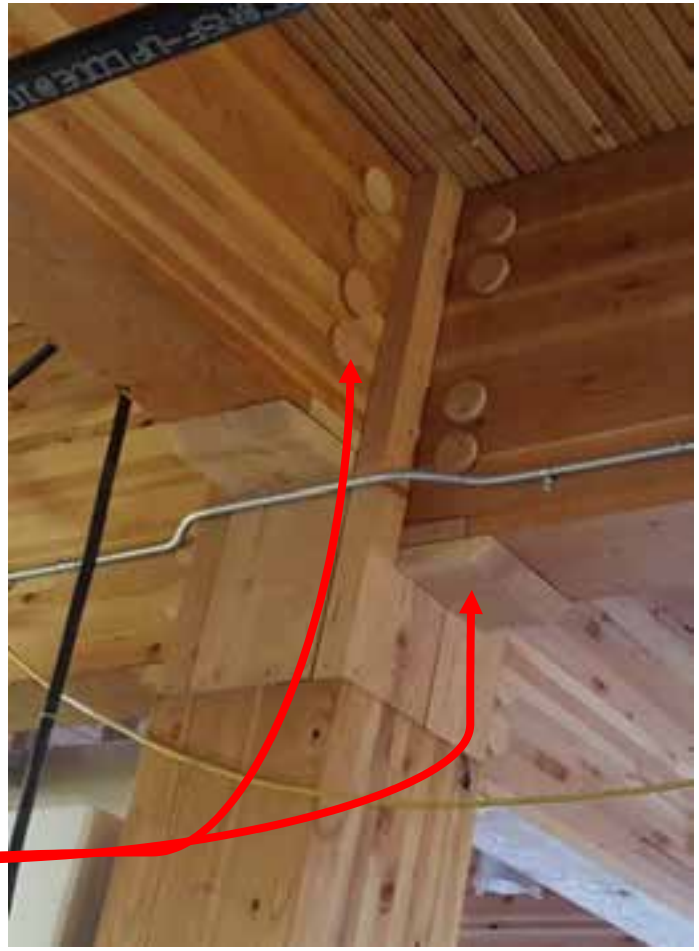
FINAL REPORT
Consisting of 32 Pages

Full Report Available at: https://www.thinkwood.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/reThink-Wood-Arup-SLB-Connection-Fire-Testing-Summary-web.pdf

Tall Mass Timber Inspections

Wood Connection Coverings for Fire-Resistance

110.3.5 Type IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C connection protection inspection. In buildings of Type IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C Construction, where connection fire resistance ratings are provided by wood cover calculated to meet the requirements of Section 2304.10.1, inspection of the wood cover shall be made after the cover is installed, but before any other coverings or finishes are installed.



Inspection of Wood Coverings

Tall Mass Timber Special Inspections

TABLE 1705.5.3
REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS OF MASS TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

Type	Continuous Special Inspection	Periodic Special Inspection
1. Inspection of anchorage and connections of mass timber construction to timber deep foundation systems.		X
2. Inspect erection of mass timber construction		X
3. Inspection of connections where installation methods are required to meet design loads		
3.1. Threaded fasteners		
3.1.1. Verify use of proper installation equipment.		X
3.1.2. Verify use of pre-drilled holes where required.		X
3.1.3. Inspect screws, including diameter, length, head type, spacing, installation angle, and depth.		X
3.2. Adhesive anchors installed in horizontal or upwardly inclined orientation to resist sustained tension loads	X	
3.3. Adhesive anchors not defined in 3.2.		X
3.4. Bolted connections		X
3.5. Concealed connections		X

Source: International Building Code

Table is only required for Type IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C

LATERAL SYSTEMS IN TALL WOOD

Lateral System Choices

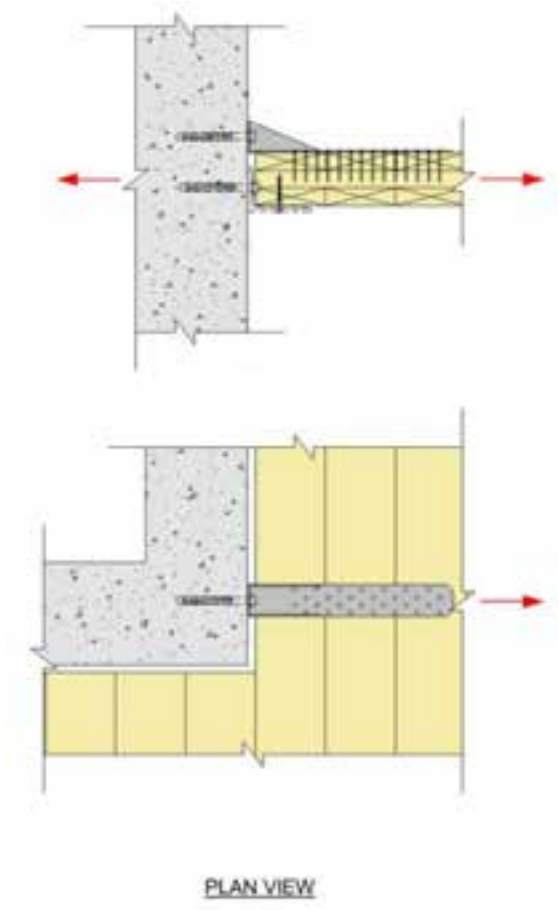
Credit: Hacker Architects

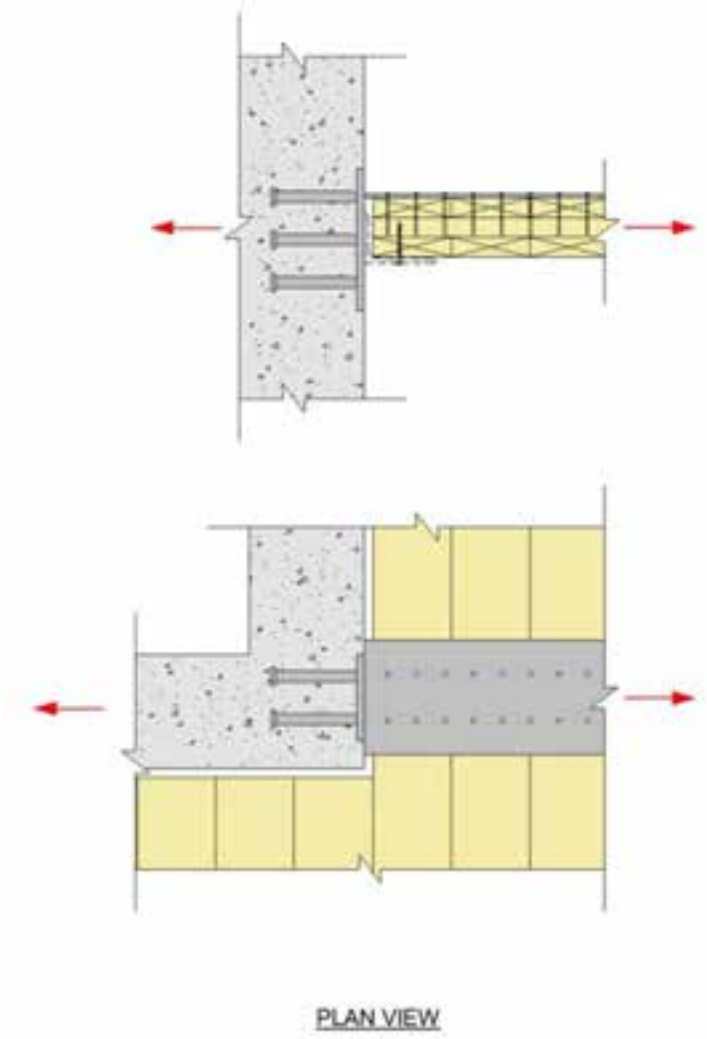
Lateral System Choices

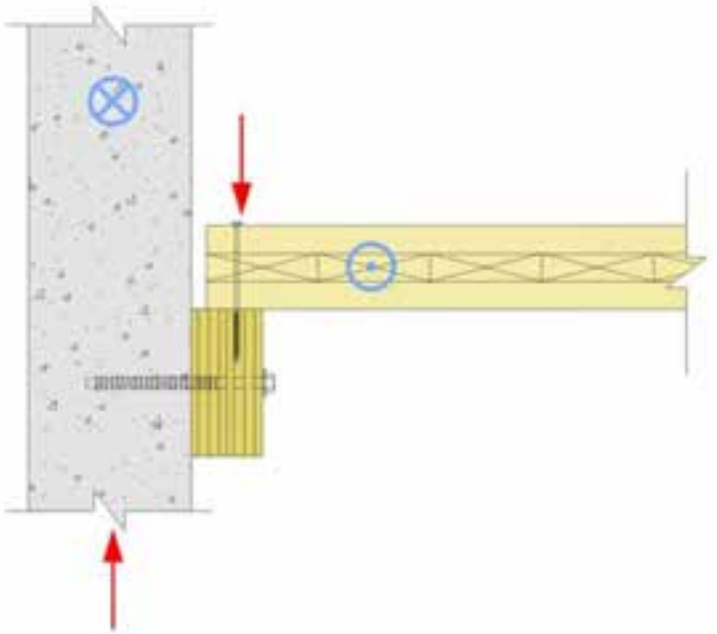
Photos: Marcus Kauffmann, ODF

Considerations for Lateral Systems

- Tolerances & adjustability
- Drag/collector forces

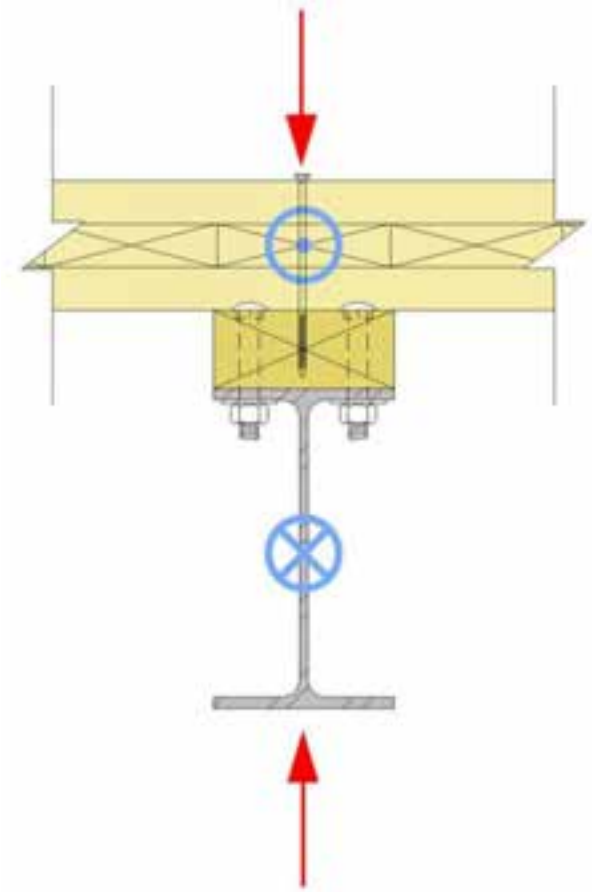


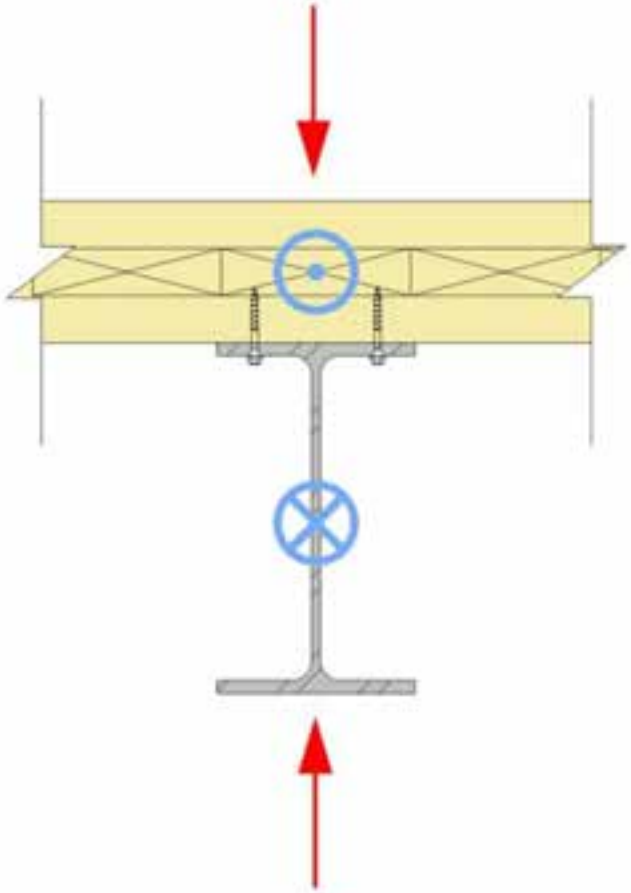




Considerations for Lateral Systems

- Tolerances & adjustability
- Ease of installation





Photos: Marcus Kauffmann, ODF

Tall Mass Timber Design Resource

Free at **woodworks.org**

2021 IBC Tall Mass Timber Design Resource

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

WOODWORKS

Tall Wood Buildings in the 2021 IBC

Up to 18 Stories of Mass Timber

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 includes 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 (FRRs) and levels of required noncombustible protection. The code includes 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

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QUESTIONS?

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course

WoodWorks – Wood Products Council

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