



Frame It Right!


Engineered Wood use in Big Buildings



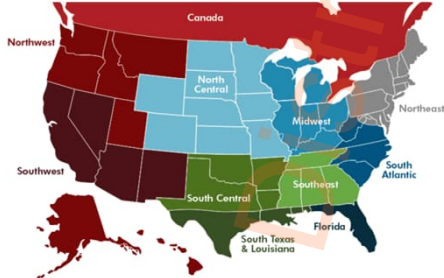

Presented by Larry Oenning, PE
November 15, 2023

1

Introduction



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West Regional Manager
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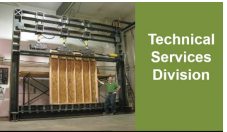
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Who is APA – The Engineered Wood Association?

APA represents approximately 175 member mills in 23 states and seven provinces.

Quality Services Division

Field Services Division





Technical Services Division

Market Communications Division

- ☐ Voice of industry
- ☐ Mark of quality
- ☐ Technical support
- ☐ Free education
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Non-profit trade association
- ☐ HQ in Tacoma, WA
- ☐ www.apawood.org


The leading resource for information about engineered wood products.



4

Agenda

- Why is training needed?
- Building from the ground up
 - Woods Strength
 - Walls
 - Floors
 - Roofs
 - Special topics
- Q&A



5

Engineered Wood Products (EWP)



- ✓ Plywood
- ✓ OSB – Oriented Strand Board
- ✓ I-joists
- ✓ Glulams – Glued Laminated Lumber
- ✓ LVL – Laminated Veneer Lumber
- ✓ LSL – Laminated Strand Lumber
- ✓ OSL – Oriented Strand Lumber
- ✓ CLT – Cross Laminated Timber



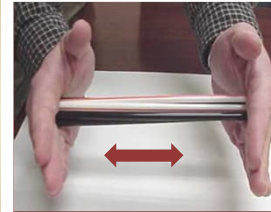
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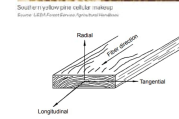
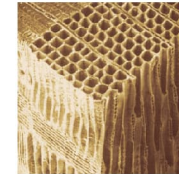
Wood as a Building Material

Wood has a strong and weak direction

Load parallel to grain



Stronger



Load perpendicular to grain



Weaker

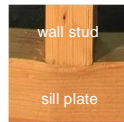


7

Mechanical Properties of Wood

Compression

- Parallel—studs, columns, posts
- Perpendicular—sill plate



Compression Parallel

Tension

- Parallel—beams, panels
- Perpendicular—connections



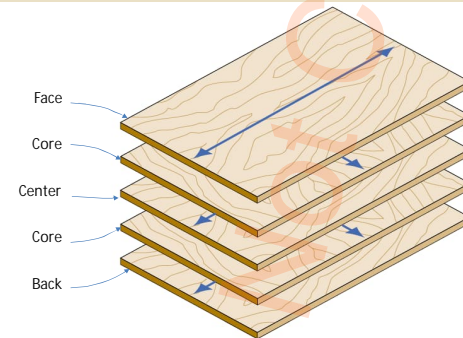
Tension Parallel



8

8

Wood's Strength Direction

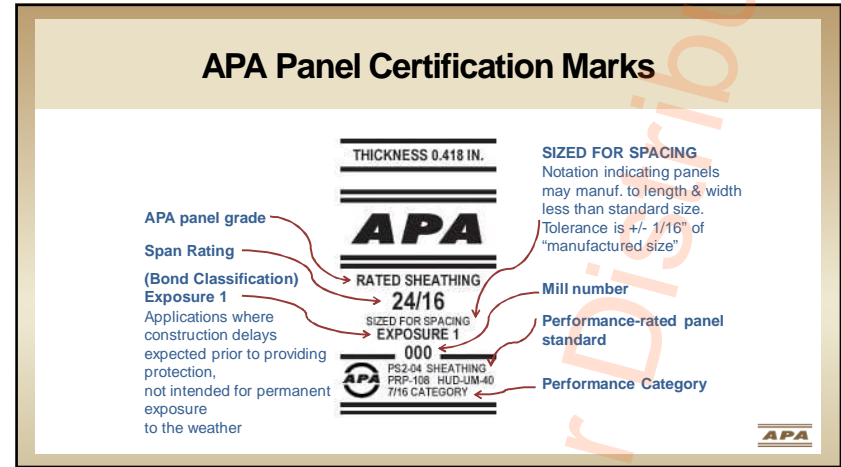


Plywood

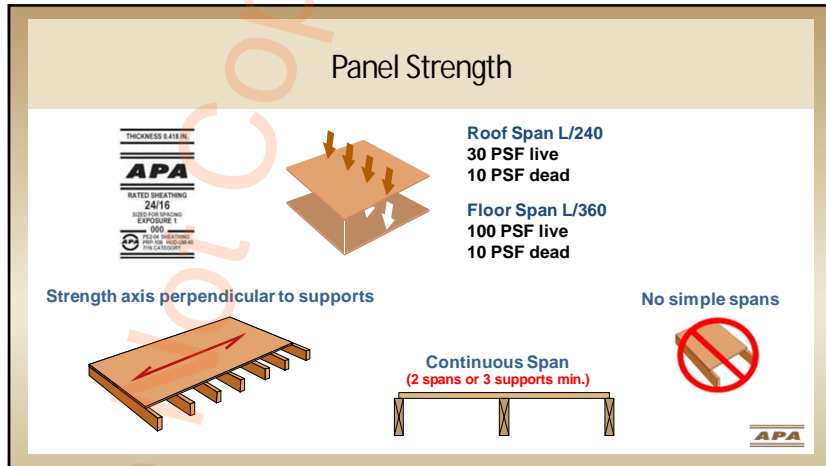
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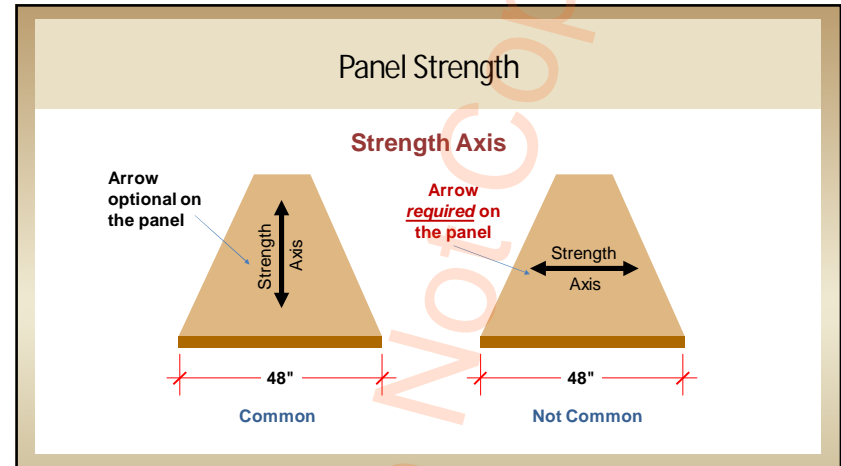
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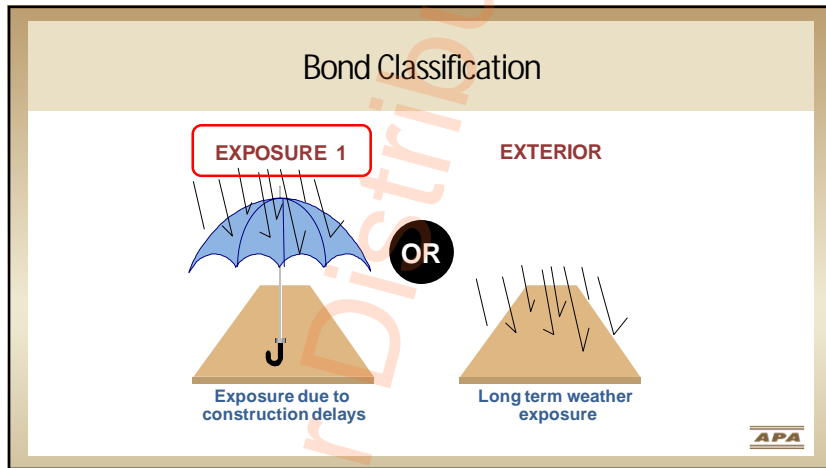
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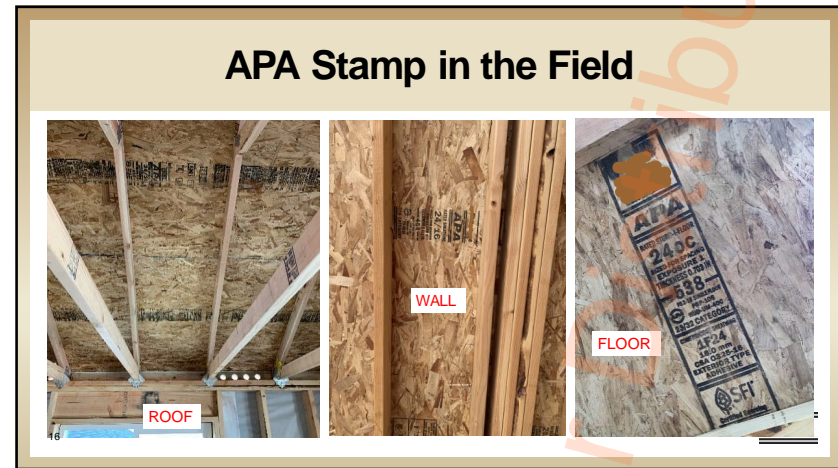
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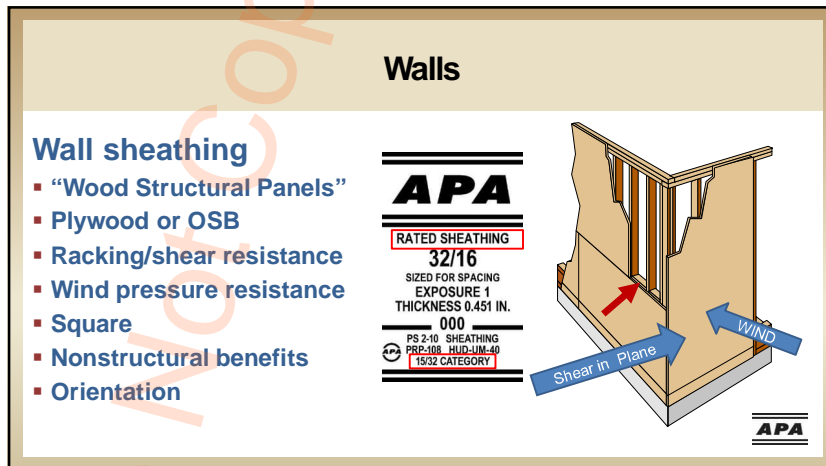
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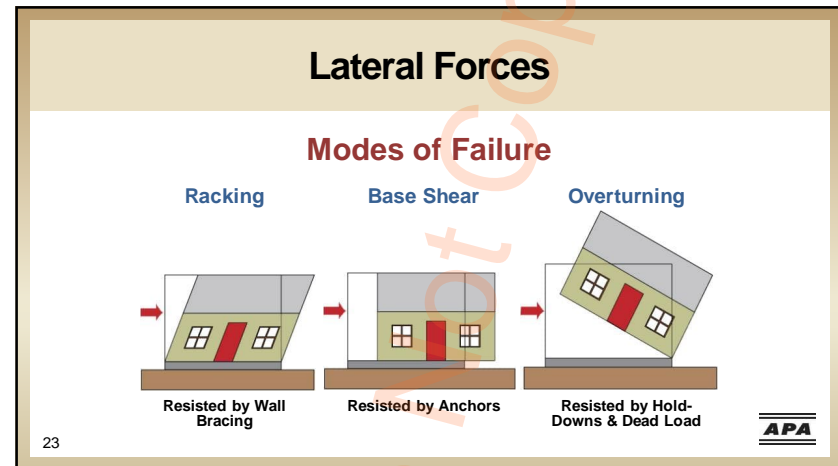
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16



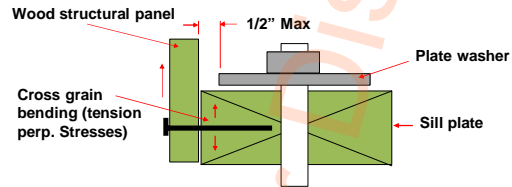
21



23

Anchor Bolts

- Size and spacing per engineer
- Large plate washers (3"x3"x0.229") prevent cross grain bending-splitting of sill plate (Required in Seismic Zones D and E, IBC 2308.3.1)
- APA recommends for High Wind Applications



24

Walls and Load Path

Hold-down hardware



25

Shear Wall Design



Special Design Provisions for Wind & Seismic (SDPWS), provides designers three acceptable methods for designing wood shear walls to resist lateral forces.



29

Engineered Shear Wall Design

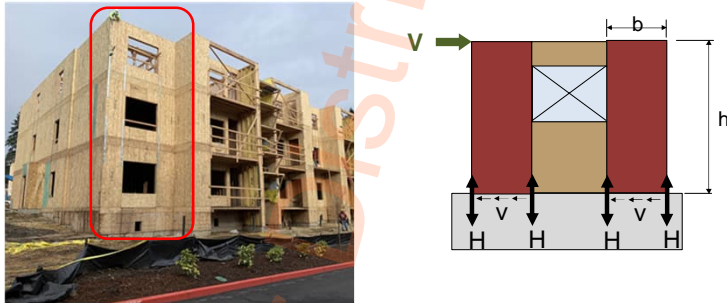


- Engineered Design
 - Segmented
 - Perforated
 - Force Transfer Around Openings (FTAO)



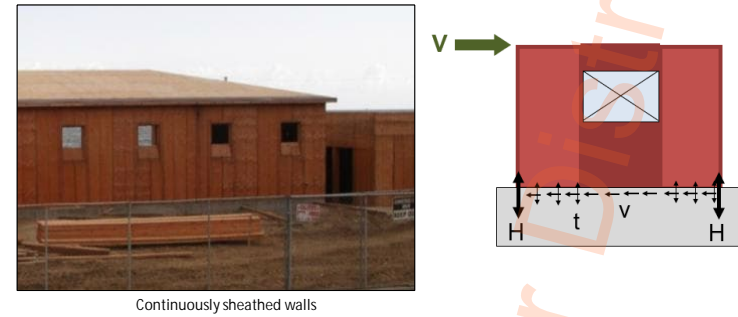
30

Segmented Shear Walls



31

Perforated Shear Walls



32

Force Transfer Around Openings (FTAO) Shear Walls



33

FTAO



Force Transfer Around Openings

- Window Flange
- Length of strap
- Blocking in interior - flatwise
- Strap interior/exterior
- APA FTAO Calculator
- APA T555 - FTAO Publication



34

Structural I Panels

- Increased shear capacity
- Increased stiffness, especially across the panel
- Plywood & available in OSB (performance tested)
- Before specifying, check local availability

Added →

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RATED SHEATHING

STRUCTURAL I

48/24

SIZED FOR SPACING

EXTERIOR

THICKNESS 0.703 IN.

000

PS 1-09 C-C PRP-108

23/32 CATEGORY

Group 1 Species

36

Staggered Fastening

Splitting occurs parallel to grain

Staggering

Splitting will not occur perpendicular to grain, no matter how close nails are

Staggering a line of nails parallel to wood grain minimizes splitting

37

Floors

- IBC Minimum Nailing**
 - Panel ends - 8d @ 6" on center
 - Intermediate - 8d @ 12" on center
 - Fastener edge distance - 3/8 inch

Panel ends 6" o.c. min.

Intermediate Supports 12" o.c. min.

40

"Composite action"

Q300 - Builder Tips:
Construct a Solid, Squeak-Free Floor System

RECOMMENDED TONGUE-AND-GROOVE JOINT SPACING

1/8" space

AFG-01 or ASTM D3498 when glued floor system is used

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41

Fully Fasten with Clamping Force

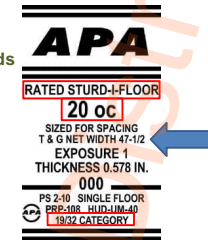
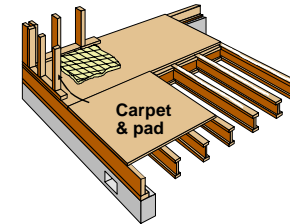


42

Floors

Sturd-I-Floor

- Combined subfloor & underlayment
- Resistant to concentrated & impact loads
- Plywood or OSB



43

Overdriven Fasteners

Nail installation

- Overdriving reduces performance
- APA recommends – add one for every two overdriven



APA TT-012 - Effect of Overdriven Fasteners on Shear Capacity publication

44

Overdriven Nails

Refer to APA publication TT-012 to maintain shear capacity:

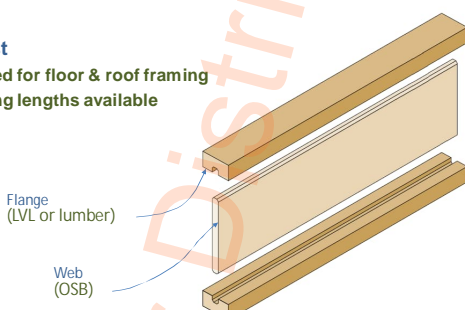
Overdriven Fasteners	Overdriven Distance	Action
≤ 20% Perimeter	< 1/8"	None
> 20% Perimeter	> 1/16"	Add 1 nail for every 2 overdriven
Any	> 1/8"	Add 1 nail for every 2 overdriven



45

Use Wood's Strength Direction

- **I-joist**
 - Used for floor & roof framing
 - Long lengths available



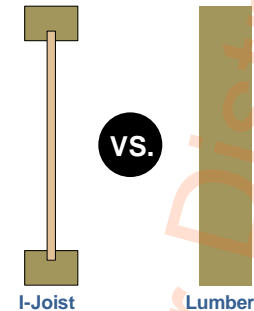
Flange (LVL or lumber)

Web (OSB)

48

Sustainability

- **I-Joist vs. Lumber**
 - Both at 16" o.c.
 - 36% less wood fiber
 - I-Joist at 19.2" o.c & Lumber at 16" o.c.
 - 46% less wood fiber



I-Joist

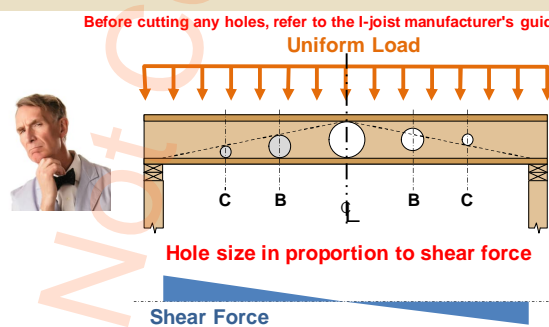
Lumber

49

Cutting Holes in I-Joists

Before cutting any holes, refer to the I-joist manufacturer's guidelines.

Uniform Load



Hole size in proportion to shear force

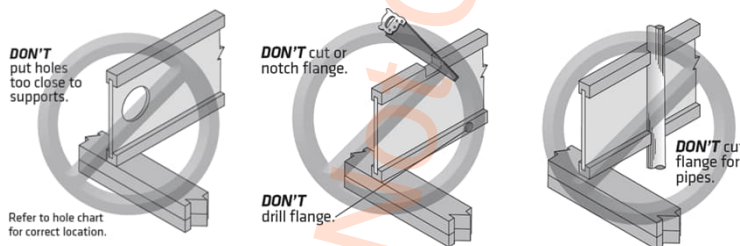
Shear Force

50

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50

NO!



DON'T put holes too close to supports.

Refer to hole chart for correct location.

DON'T cut or notch flange.

DON'T drill flange.

DON'T cut flange for pipes.

52

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52



53

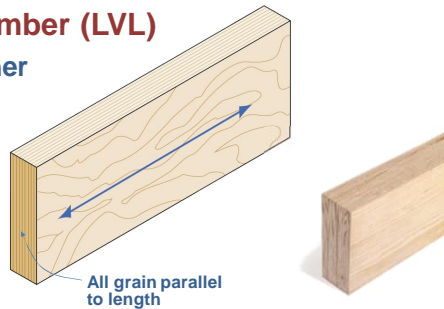


54

Structural Composite Lumber

Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

- Veneers bonded together
- Common uses
 - Beams
 - Headers
 - Rafters
 - Tall Wall studs
 - Stringer



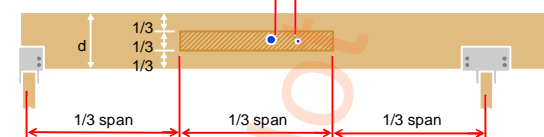
58

58

Floors

Field notching and drilling LVL (Form G535)

Minimum amount of spacing = 2 x diameter of the largest hole

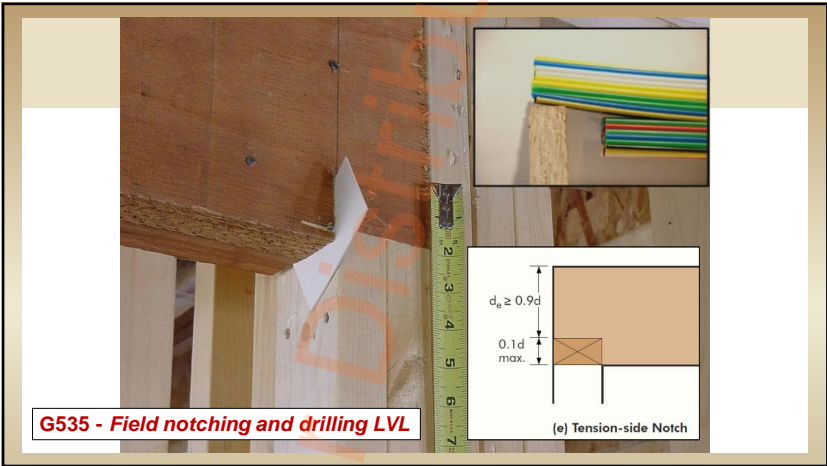


Zone where holes are permitted for passage of wires, conduits, etc.

No holes greater than 2" in diameter. No more than 3 holes per span.

Check with the I-joist Manufacturer's guidelines for holes

59



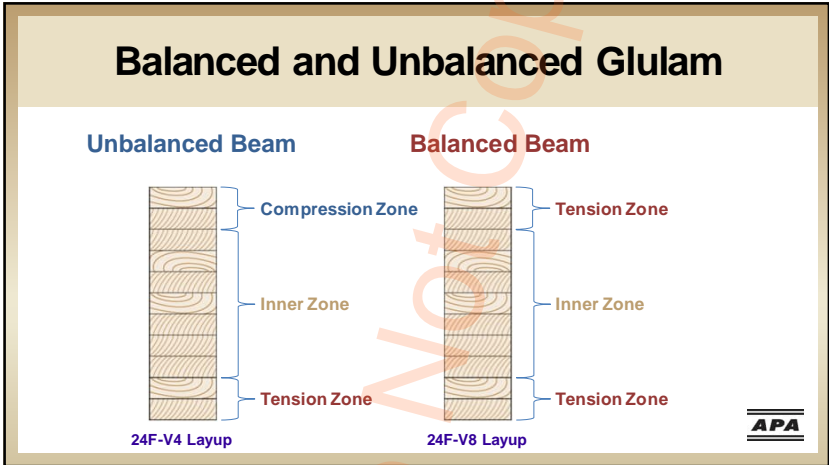
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61



62



63

Caution when using Unbalanced Glulams



64

Glulam Product Basics

Stock Beams – Camber is not an issue

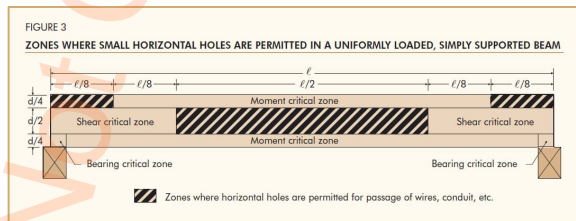
Camber in stock beams is usually zero or based on a 3500' radius where a 20' beam has a curvature of 1/8" or less



65

Floors

Field notching and drilling glulam (APA Form S560)



66

Large Holes

Large Diameter Holes in LVL and Glulam Beams (APA Forms V900, V700)



TECHNICAL NOTE
Effect of Large Diameter Horizontal Holes on the Bending and Shear Properties of Laminated Veneer Lumber

Number V9008
February 2020



TECHNICAL NOTE
Effect of Large Diameter Horizontal Holes on the Bending and Shear Properties of Structural Glued Laminated Timber

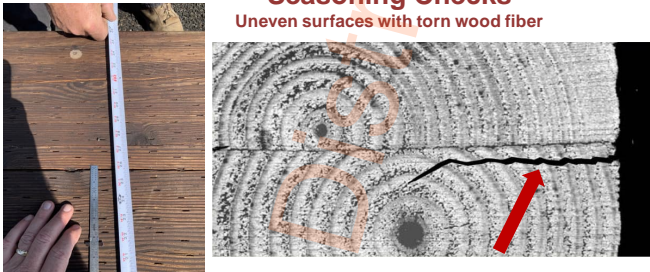
Number V7008
February 2020

67

Season Checks in Glulams

Seasoning Checks

Uneven surfaces with torn wood fiber



APA Owners Guide to Understanding Checks in Glued Laminated Timber – Form F450



69

Wood Properties

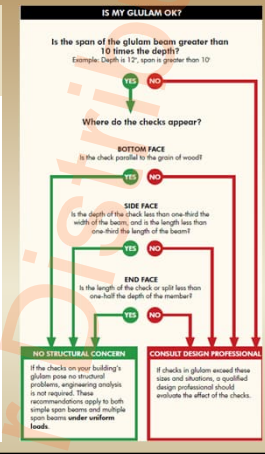


70

See APA Technical Note: Evaluation of Check Size in Glued Laminated Timber Beams, Form R475

Checking Evaluation

- Guidelines established for what size checks are okay without an engineering analysis
- Published in Owner's Guide to Understanding Checks in Glued Laminated Timber, APA Form F450

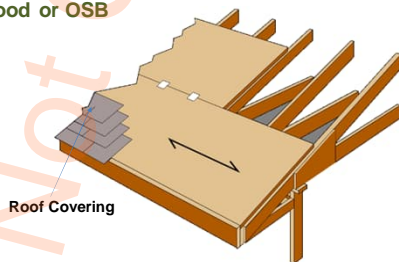


70

Roof

Rated Sheathing

- Plywood or OSB

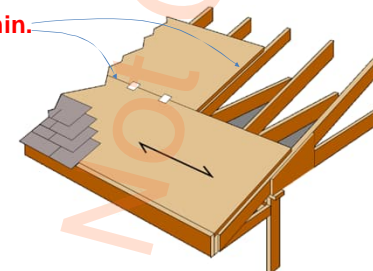


71

Special Topics

Allow for panel expansion

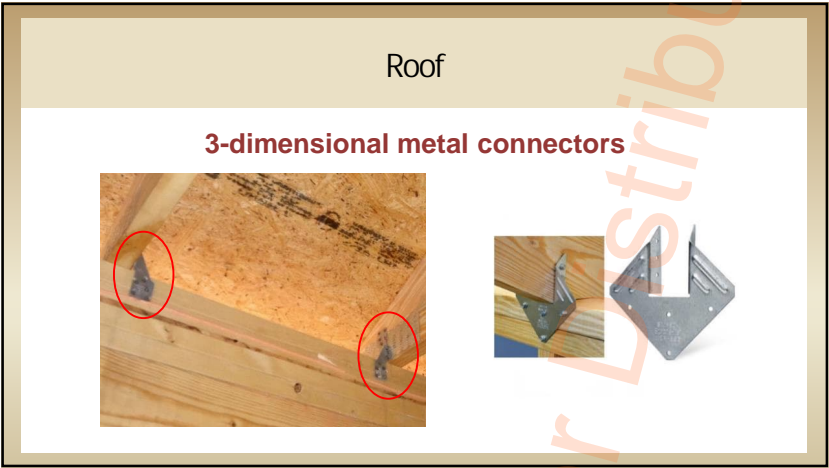
Space panels 1/8" min.
(ends & edges)



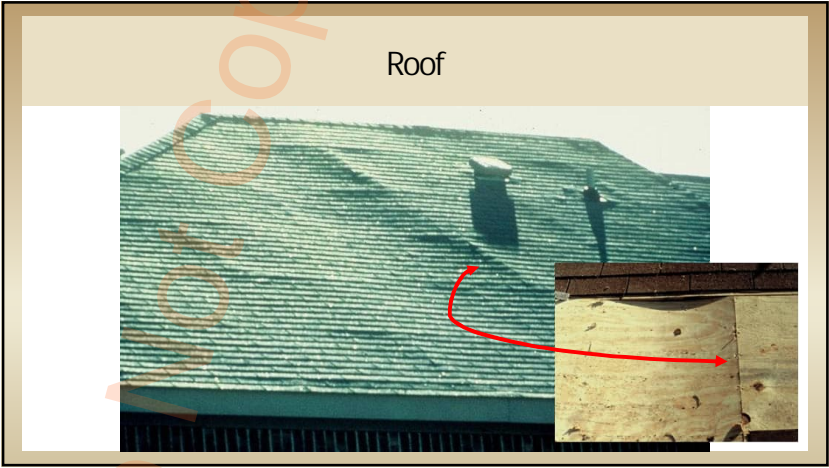
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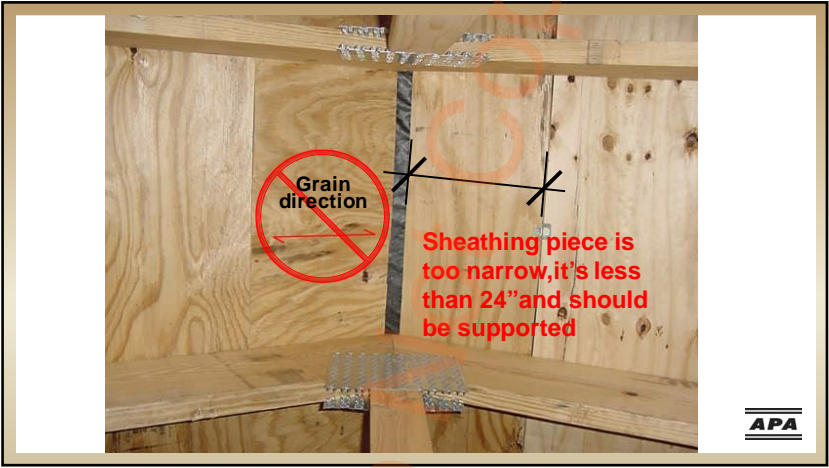
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76



82



83

Narrow Width Roof Sheathing Form R275

Narrow Roof Sheathing

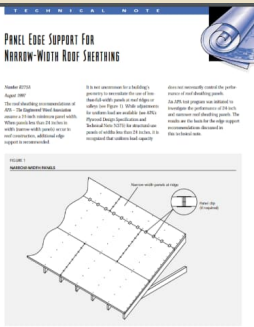
- If WSP* is 16" to 24"
 - 2 clips at lower edge acceptable
 - Lumber block lower edge
- If WSP is 12" to 16"
 - Lumber block lower edge
- If WSP is less than 12"
 - Lumber block upper and lower edges
(Regardless of adjacent ridge or valley)

*"WSP" = wood structural panel (plywood or OSB)

TECHNICAL NOTE

PANEL EDGE SUPPORT FOR NARROW-WIDTH ROOF SHEATHING

As per D1755, the edge of a panel must be supported by a minimum of 1/2" of solid material. When panels are less than 12" wide, the edge of the panel must be supported by a minimum of 1/2" of solid material. When panels are 12" to 24" wide, the edge of the panel must be supported by a minimum of 1/2" of solid material. When panels are more than 24" wide, the edge of the panel must be supported by a minimum of 1/2" of solid material.



APA
The Engineered Wood Institute

84

Special Topics

Special topics

- On-site moisture management
- Wood shrinkage



86

Prevent Moisture Intrusion Drying of Subfloor




Fans



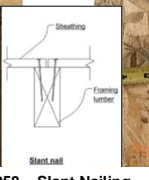
Dehumidification

88

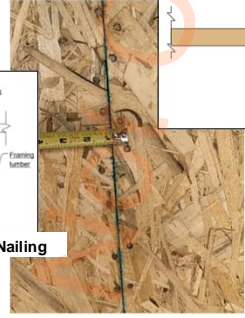
Proper spacing



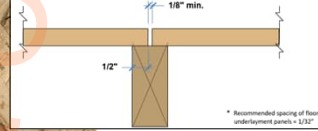
90



TT-058 – Slant Nailing



90



* Recommended spacing of floor underlayment panels = 1/32"

1/8"
10d box nail
3/8"

M300 – Builder Tip **APA**

90

Special Topics

What can happen if panels aren't allowed to acclimate?



95

Special Topics



Nailing
approx.
3" oc

97

Special Topics

Buckling - High Risk Applications:

- Panels installed parallel to supports (e.g. walls)
- Edge nailing 4" o.c. or closer
- Long lasting rainy weather or high humidity
- Panels installed within a few days of their manufacture
- Others...



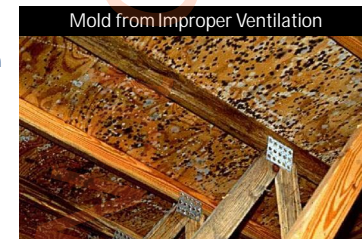
High risk because the conditions may reduce edge gap's effectiveness in absorbing panel expansion.

98

Special Topics

Attic Spaces require adequate ventilation


- Provide adequate moisture control both during and after construction
- Ventilate attics and roof structural spaces per requirements of International Building Code (IBC) Section 1203.2



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101

APA Form F505 – Q & A



FAQs
Questions About Structural Plywood and OSB Performance

APA-trademarked panel performance concerns are infrequent, but they arise on occasion. Some permissible performance, grade, growth or natural characteristics are often interpreted as performance issues when they are merely cosmetic and have no impact on panel performance. A guide of terms associated with panel performance follows.

Questions include:

- Delamination
- Buckling
- Checking
- Warping
- Grade
- Swelling
- Flaking
- Applications
- Siding substrate

102

Special Topics

Panel Expansion of large structures

- Panel expansion may accumulate through the framing of large, continuous floor or roof decks
- Provide temporary expansion joints to minimize displacement when building plan dimension exceeds 80'



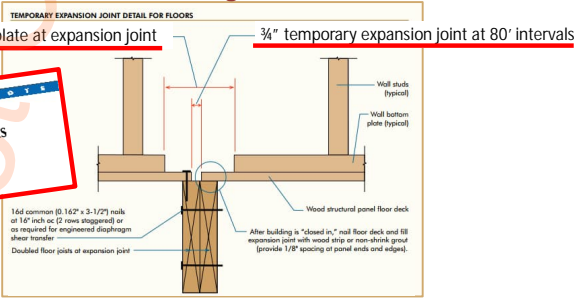
103


Special Topics

Provisions for large structures

12" gap in wall bottom plate at expansion joint

3/4" temporary expansion joint at 80' intervals



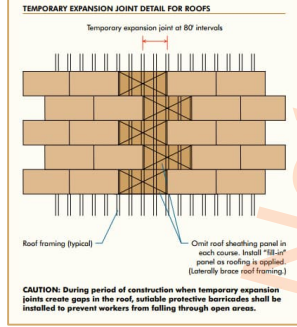


APA Technical note U425

104

Special Topics

Provisions for large structures



CAUTION: During period of construction when temporary expansion joints create gaps in the roof, suitable protective barricades shall be installed to prevent workers from falling through open areas.

Roofs:

- Sheath 80-foot sections, omitting a roof sheathing panel between sections
- Complete installation with fill-in panels immediately before sheathing is covered with roof underlayment

105

Special Topics

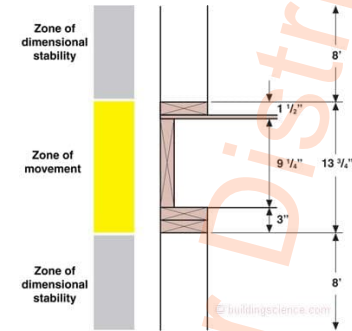
Shrinkage occurs primarily in horizontal wood dimensional lumber members such as wall plates and floor joists.



106

Special Topics

- Zone of movement
- Shrinkage occurs primarily in horizontal members such as wall plates and floor joists.
- WoodWorks paper, *Accommodating Shrinkage in Multi-Story Wood-Frame Structures*



110

Quick Summary



- Simple steps make a big difference:
 - Follow plans and specifications
 - Space panels
 - Follow fastening guidelines
 - Check load paths/stacking
 - Control moisture



Assistance is available from APA

112

APA CLT Resources



North American CLT vs. Imported Product: Stringent Standard Assures Consistent Value and Performance

American National Standard (ANSI/APA PRG 320) for Performance-Rated Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT) is the only standard that addresses the key characteristics that are evaluated in the certification process. When comparing North American CLT to products manufactured elsewhere, it is important to recognize the performance requirements defined in the ANSI standard.

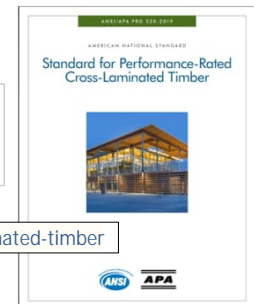
Product Description

Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is a large-scale, prefabricated, solid engineered wood product. It is made by gluing together layers of solid wood panels, oriented in alternating directions. CLT is also fire and water resistant, providing a sustainable, green building solution. CLT offers a high strength-to-weight ratio and is a sustainable material. CLT is strong, durable, and consistent in quality, making it a reliable choice for construction. CLT is made from sustainably sourced wood and is a green building material.

APA Form S500



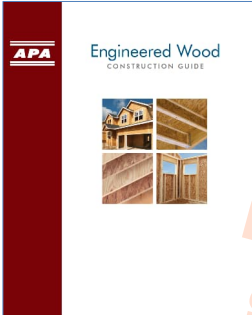
www.apawood.org/cross-laminated-timber



APA Form PRG 320


113

APA Resources



APA Engineered Wood Construction Guide (E30)

- ❑ The “go to” APA publication
- ❑ Free download
- ❑ \$12 to buy hard copy
- ❑ www.apawood.org/publication



114

Thank You!




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117