

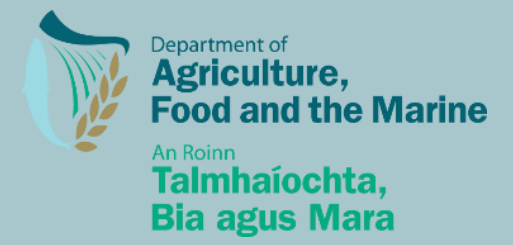


Sustainable Timber Construction:

Exploring Engineered Timber as a Climate Friendly Building Solution

WoodProps Programme

Date: Thursday 31st October 2019, 09:00-13:00
Venue: The National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin 9





WoodProps Programme

Overall Aims:

- Characterisation of Irish structural timber
 - Timber Properties
 - Species
 - Grading in Ireland
- Knowledge exchange
 - Members of European Committees for timber
 - Use of EWP in modern timber construction
 - Dissemination of technical information



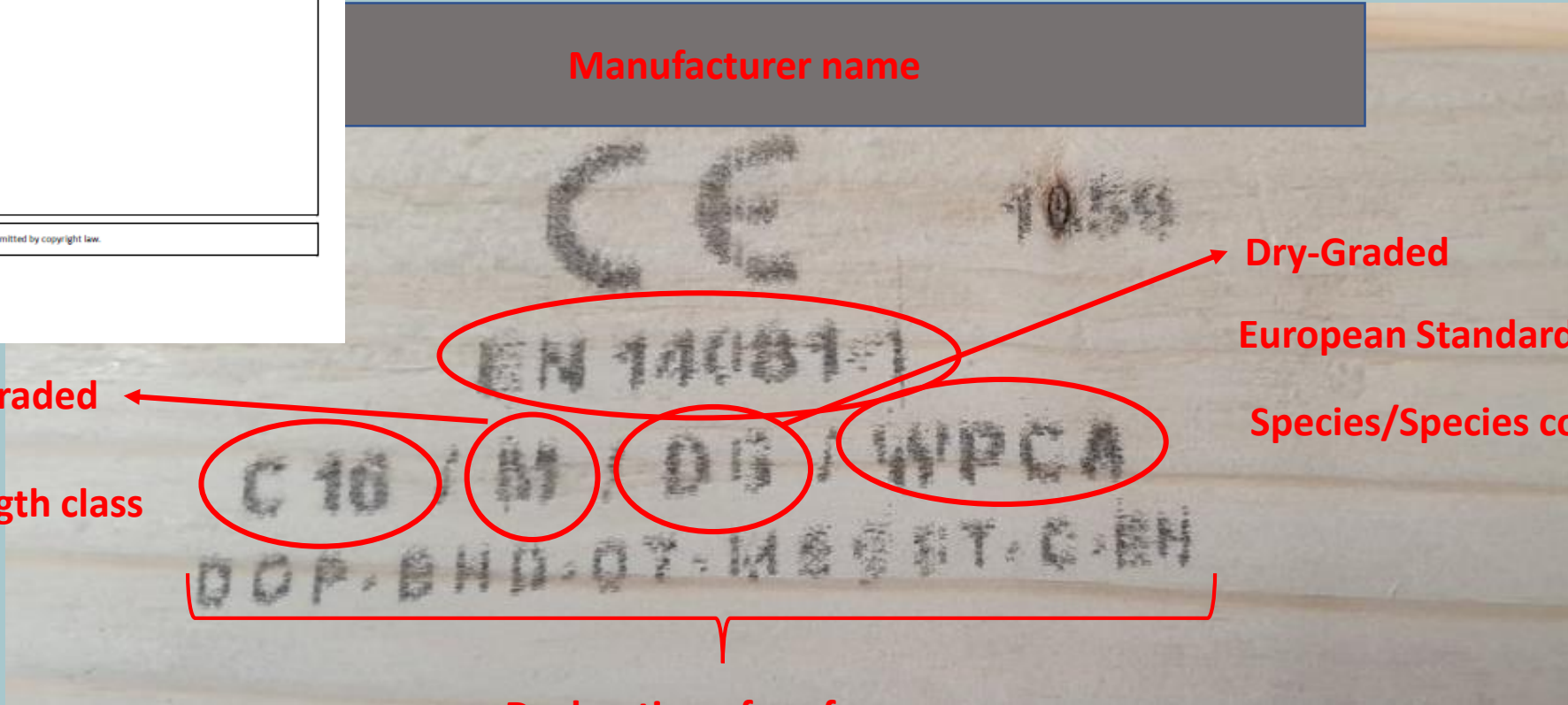
Irish Standard
I.S. EN 14081-1:2016+A1:2019

Timber structures - Strength graded structural timber with rectangular cross section - Part 1: General requirements

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Manufacturer name



Machine graded

Strength class

Dry-Graded

European Standard applied

Species/Species combination

Declaration of performance

Image: Courtesy of Dan Ridley-Ellis



Sitka spruce C16, what's that?

- **Sitka spruce** (*Picea sitchensis* (Bong) Carr.) is a **conifer** (softwood) **species** that occupies **51.1%** of the forest area in Ireland.
- More than half of the output from Irish sawmills in 2015 was used in the construction sector.
- **C16** is the basic customary **strength class** used in Ireland (and the UK)



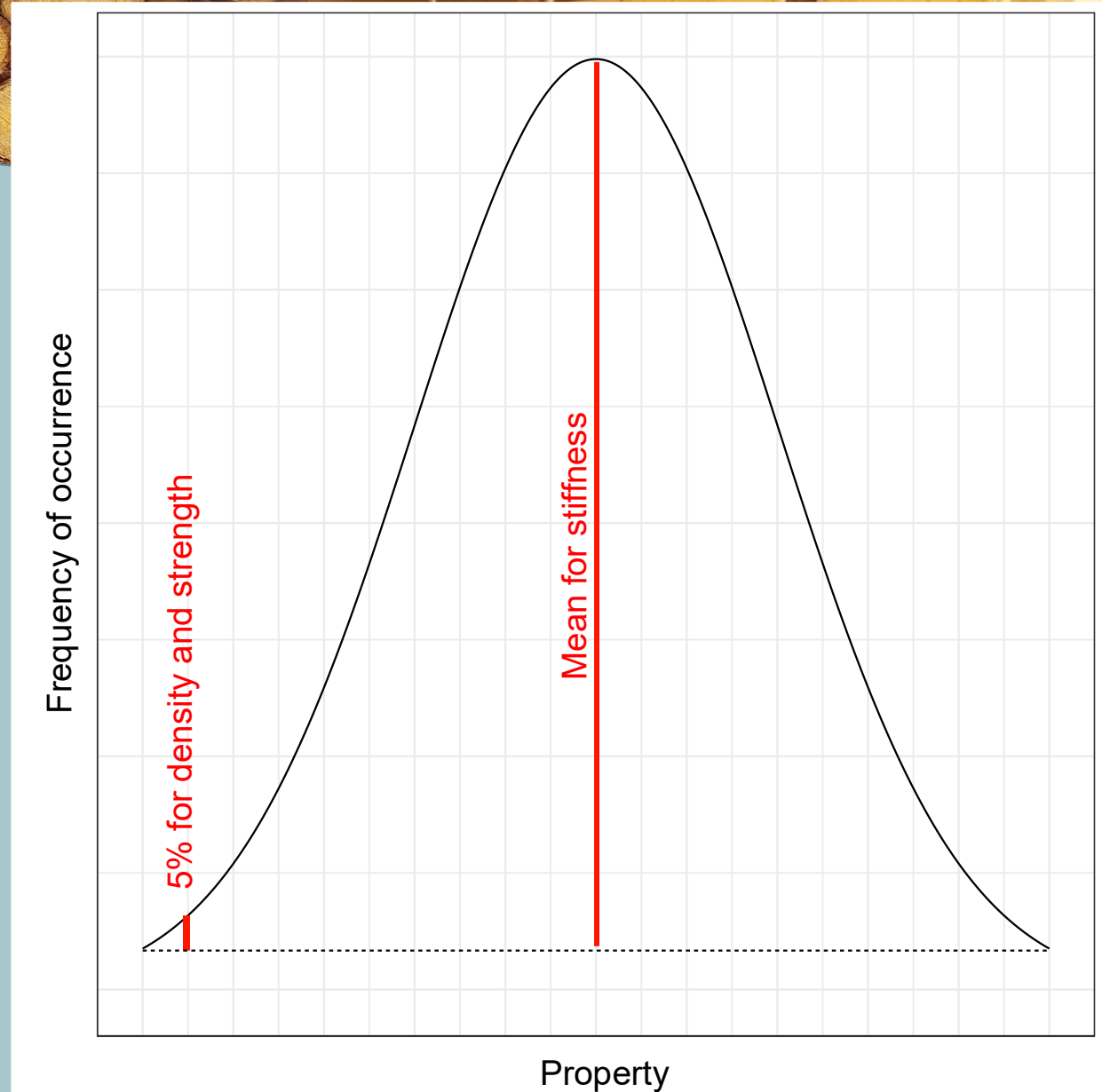
Is not it all the timber the same?

- Trees manufacture wood according to their needs, not to ours.
- Variations:
 - Between species
 - Between origins
 - Within growing regions
 - Within forests
 - Within stands
 - Between trees in a stand
 - Within a tree:
 - Within a board
 - With age
 - With management



How do we deal with that variation?

- Timber classified in “strength classes”
- Described by characteristic material properties, “characteristic values”
 - Stiffness, Strength and Density
 - Measured in bending or tension
- For hardwoods and softwoods (and Poplar and sweet chestnut)
- The aim is to have similar properties within the batch. You can mix species!



	Class	C14	C16	C18	C20	C22	C24	C27	C30	C35	C40	C45	C50
Strength properties in N/mm²													
Bending	$f_{m,k}$	14	16	18	20	22	24	27	30	35	40	45	50
Tension parallel	$f_{t0,k}$	7,2	8,5	10	11,5	13	14,5	16,5	19	22,5	26	30	33,5
Tension perpendicular	$f_{t90,k}$	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Compression parallel	$f_{c0,k}$	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	27	29	30
Compression perpendicular	$f_{c90,k}$	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,9	3,0
Shear	$f_{v,k}$	3,0	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,8	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
Stiffness properties in kN/mm²													
Mean modulus of elasticity parallel bending	$E_{m,0,mean}$	7,0	8,0	9,0	9,5	10,0	11,0	11,5	12,0	13,0	14,0	15,0	16,0
5 percentile modulus of elasticity parallel bending	$E_{m,0,k}$	4,7	5,4	6,0	6,4	6,7	7,4	7,7	8,0	8,7	9,4	10,1	10,7
Mean modulus of elasticity perpendicular	$E_{m,90,mean}$	0,23	0,27	0,30	0,32	0,33	0,37	0,38	0,40	0,43	0,47	0,50	0,53
Mean shear modulus	G_{mean}	0,44	0,50	0,56	0,59	0,63	0,69	0,72	0,75	0,81	0,88	0,94	1,00
Density in kg/m³													
5 percentile density	ρ_k	290	310	320	330	340	350	360	380	390	400	410	430
Mean density	ρ_{mean}	350	370	380	400	410	420	430	460	470	480	490	520

Strength classes for softwood based on edgewise bending tests (EN 338:2016)



Systems of grading, governed by EN 14081

- Visual, trained operators
 - The grading rule in Ireland is I.S. 127:2015
- Machine (assignments less conservative than visual)
 - Machine control
 - One or more Indicating property (IP) is measured, and related to the grade-determining properties (strength, stiffness and density) using an statistical model
 - IP thresholds determine if the graded batch match the required strength classes
 - The IP thresholds change with species and growing regions
 - To comply with the grade, characteristic values must be reached. Strength grading is not only about strength!
 - For a species and grade combination (e.g. C16/Reject) usually one property is limiting
 - Output control
 - Initial settings from destructive testing and periodical checks of the performance



Irish Standard
I.S. EN 14081-1:2016+A1:2019

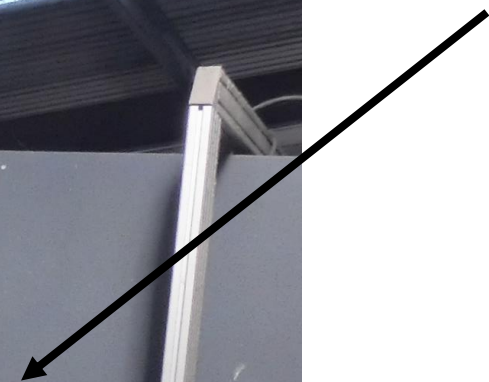
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X-ray Scanner



**Inline
moisture metre**



What can we grade in Ireland?

- Sitka spruce (and Norway spruce) and Douglas fir

British spruce		C14	C16	C18	C20	C22	C24	C27	C30
Strength	19.6 N/mm ²	14	16	18	20	22	24	27	30
Stiffness	8.30 kN/mm ²	7	8	9	9.5	10	11	11.5	12
Density	330 kg/m ³	290	310	320	330	340	350	370	380
Potential grading yield		100%	100%	92%	75%	58%	30%		
Douglas fir		C14	C16	C18	C20	C22	C24	C27	C30
Strength	16.5 N/mm ²	14	16	18	20	22	24	27	30
Stiffness	10.9 kN/mm ²	7	8	9	9.5	10	11	11.5	12
Density	388 kg/m ³	290	310	320	330	340	350	370	380
Potential grading yield		100%	100%	99%	95%	91%	87%		



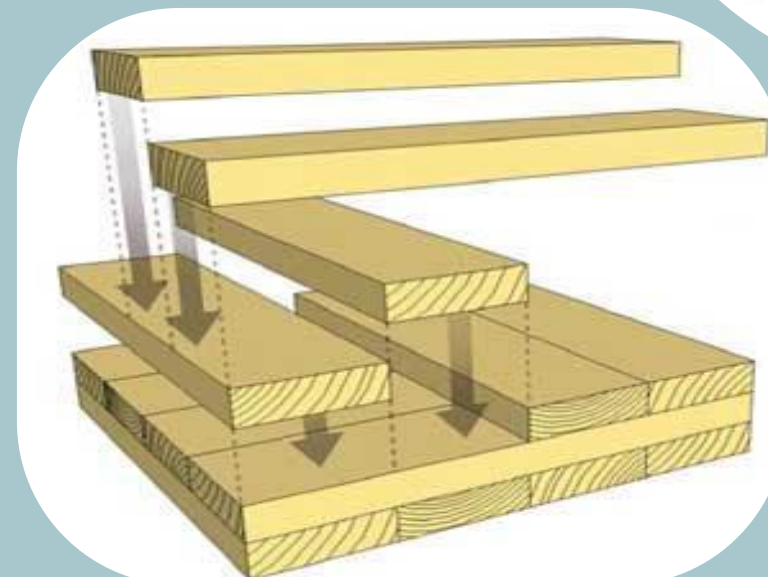
Summary:

- Pieces are individually assigned to strength classes but it is the population of timber that matters
- Timber can be graded to different strength classes
- Irish C16 is as good as Scandinavian C16
- Irish timber can be graded to C16, and higher
- Machine strength grading isn't always about strength



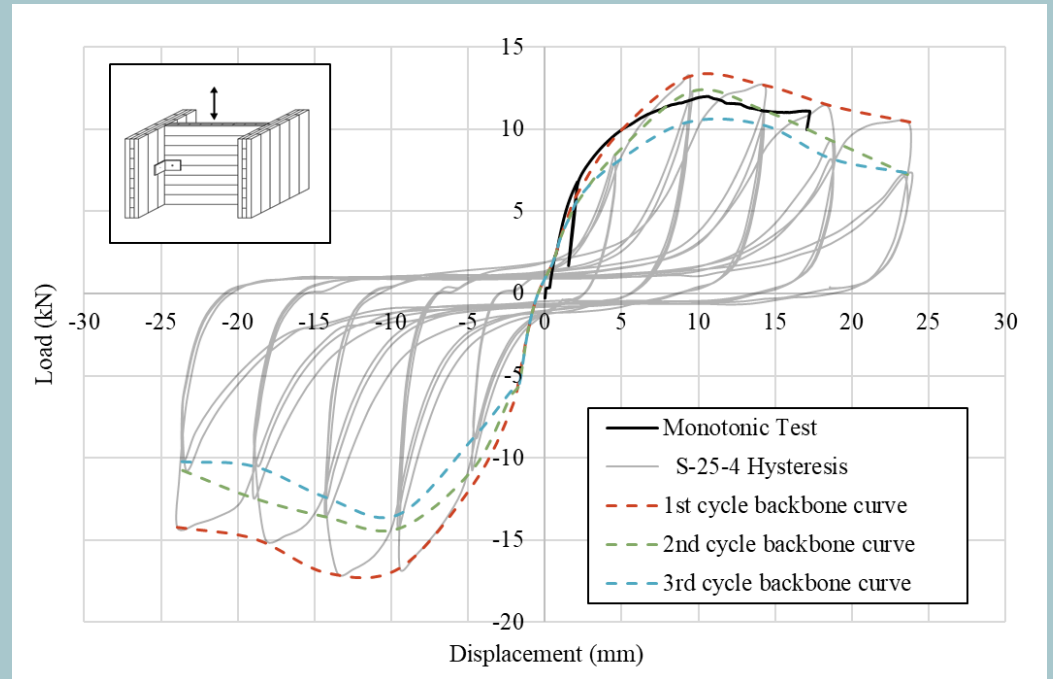
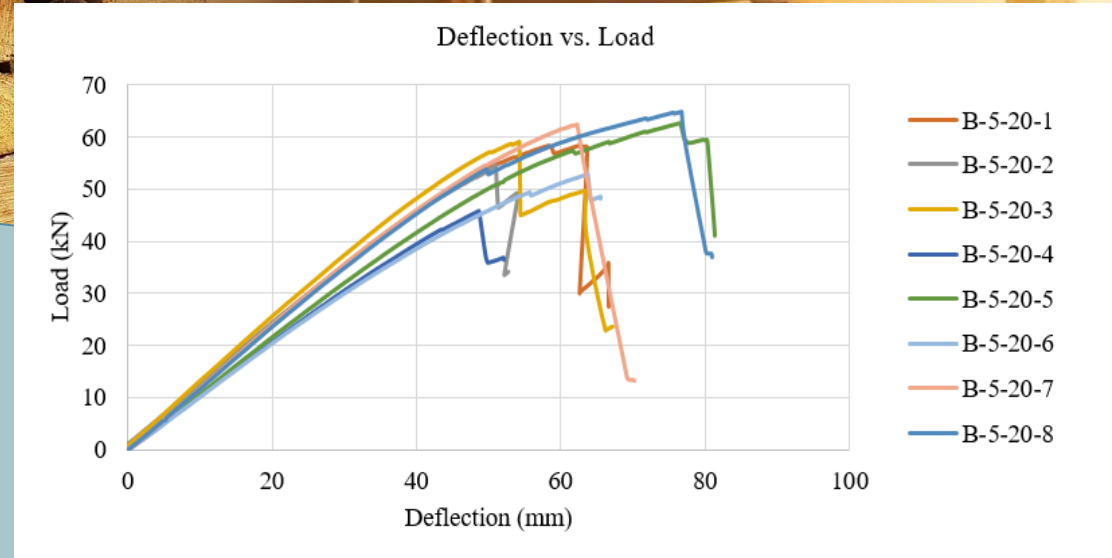
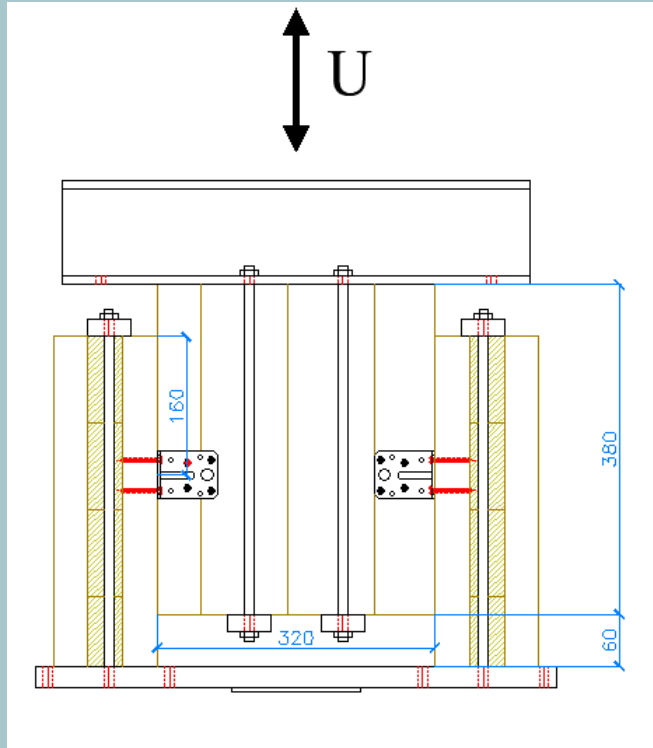
Engineered Wood Products

- Multi-layer engineered wood product
 - Glulam
 - Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)
- Increased rigidity/homogeneity
- Simple connections
- Increased speed of construction





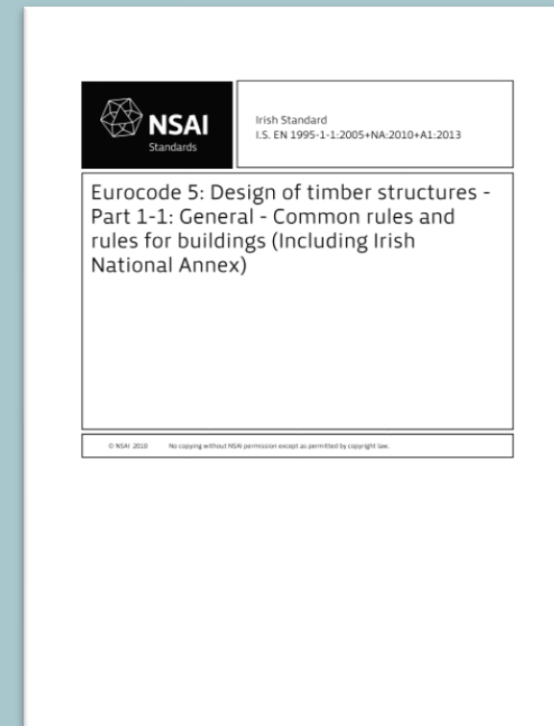
Engineered Wood Products





Mass timber buildings

- Mass timber buildings have been constructed around the world!
 - Sustainable and environmentally conscious materials
 - Advances in production of EWP and connection systems
- Future Eurocode 5 updates will include section on CLT
- CLT utilising C16 timber are available to use in Europe via ETAs





Mass timber buildings

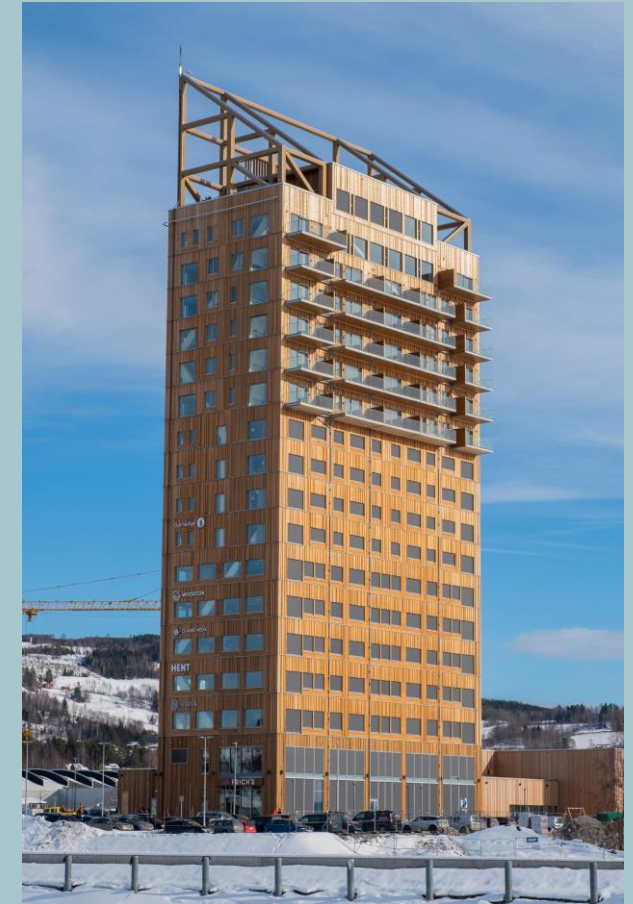
- Brock Commons
 - Vancouver, Canada
 - 18 Storey
 - 53m tall
 - CLT wall and floors
 - Glulam columns
 - Structure-70 days





Mass timber buildings

- Mjøstårnet
 - Brumunddal, Norway
 - 18 Storey
 - 85.4m tall
 - CLT floors/lift shaft
 - Glulam columns
 - Current tallest!





Mass timber buildings

- Puukuokka Block
 - Finland
 - 8 Storey
 - Prefabricated Modules
 - CLT wall and floors
 - 6 months/block





Interested in learning more?

WoodProps is focused on industry engagement and knowledge sharing related to timber quality, innovation in wood products and updates on standards development.

- Timber Information Resource Centre

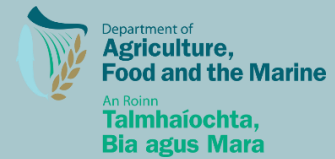


Timber Information Resource Centre

www.nuigalway.ie/terg/knowledge

The following topics are currently available with more under construction:

- Design Guidance
- Case Studies
- Design Tools
- Forestry
- Fire
- Connections
- Engineered Wood Products
- Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)
- Health and Wellbeing
- Climate Change
- Video Library
- Building Regulations

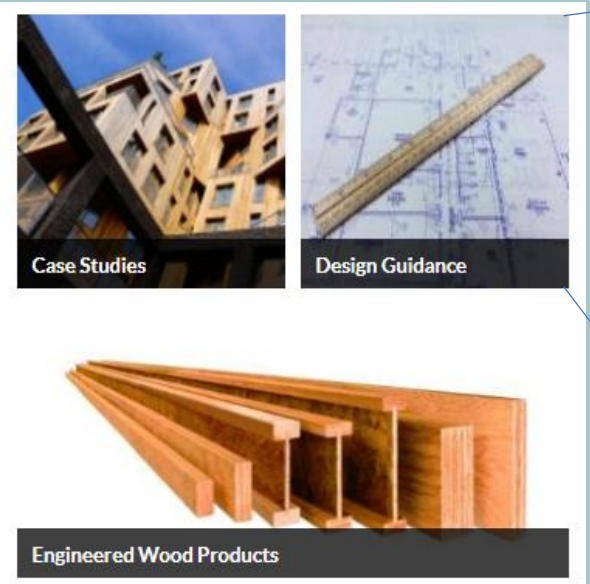


#WoodProps



Timber Information Resource Centre

Simply search under your topic of interest!



Design Guidance

This section contains informative material and guidance in the design and detailing of timber structures

- [Informative Articles](#) +
- [Structural Design Guidance](#) +
- [Fire Design Guidance](#) +



Structural Design Guidance

- [Design of Timber Structures Volume 1 \(2016\): Structural aspects of timber construction](#)
- [Design of Timber Structures Volume 2 \(2016\): Rules and formulas according to Eurocode 5](#)
- [Design of Timber Structures Volume 3 \(2016\): Examples Produced by Swedish Wood, Published by Swedish Forest Industries Federation.](#)

[Building with CLT - Stora Enso](#)
This document presents information on planning, design, detailing and commissioning of CLT buildings.



Thank you for listening

- Website: www.nuigalway.ie/terg
- TIRC: www.nuigalway.ie/terg/knowledge
- Join our Mailing List to keep up to date with the WoodProps!
- Twitter: @TERG_NUIG

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