

Learning from our neighbours: An Introduction to Cross Laminated Timber (CLT).



Cross Laminated Timber panels

What is CLT?

Where does CLT come from?

Structural Design of CLT

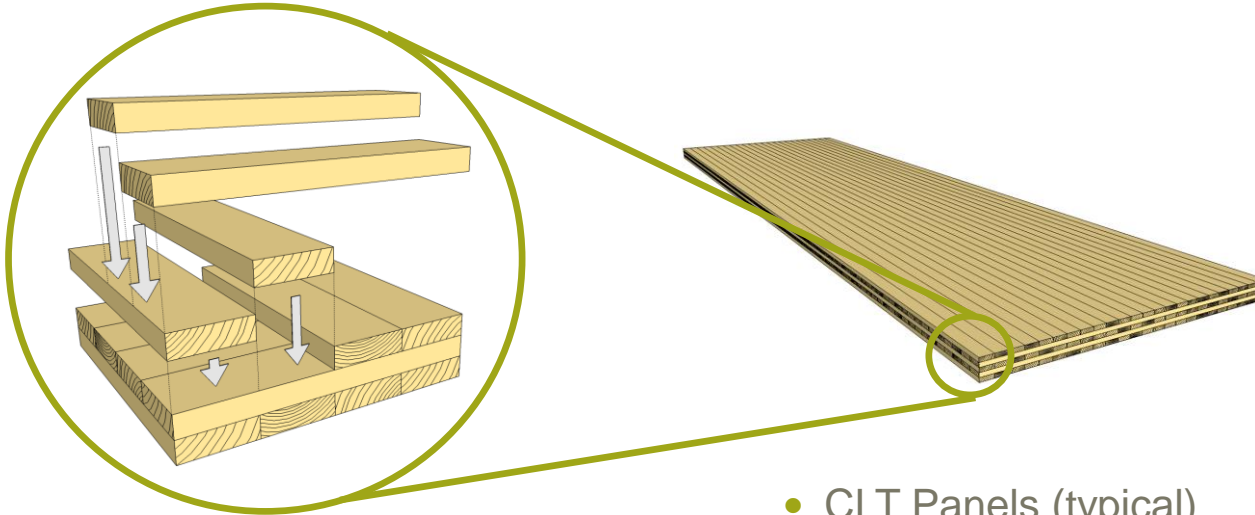
CLT in Ireland

What is CLT?



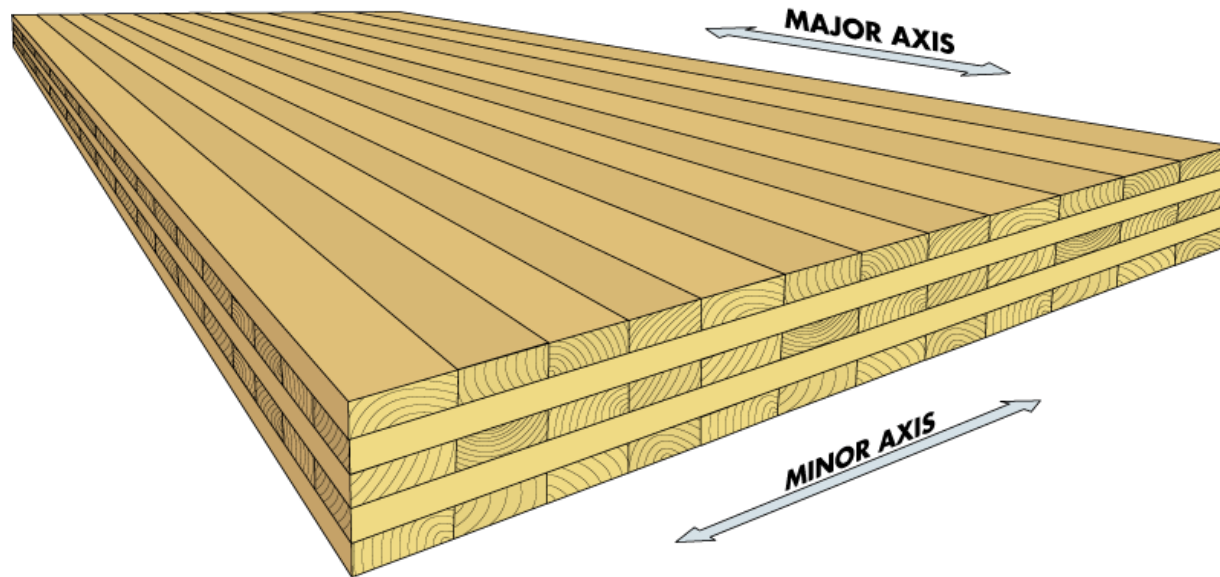
Image Source: RIBA Journal
Daniel Shearing

Cross Laminated Timber panels

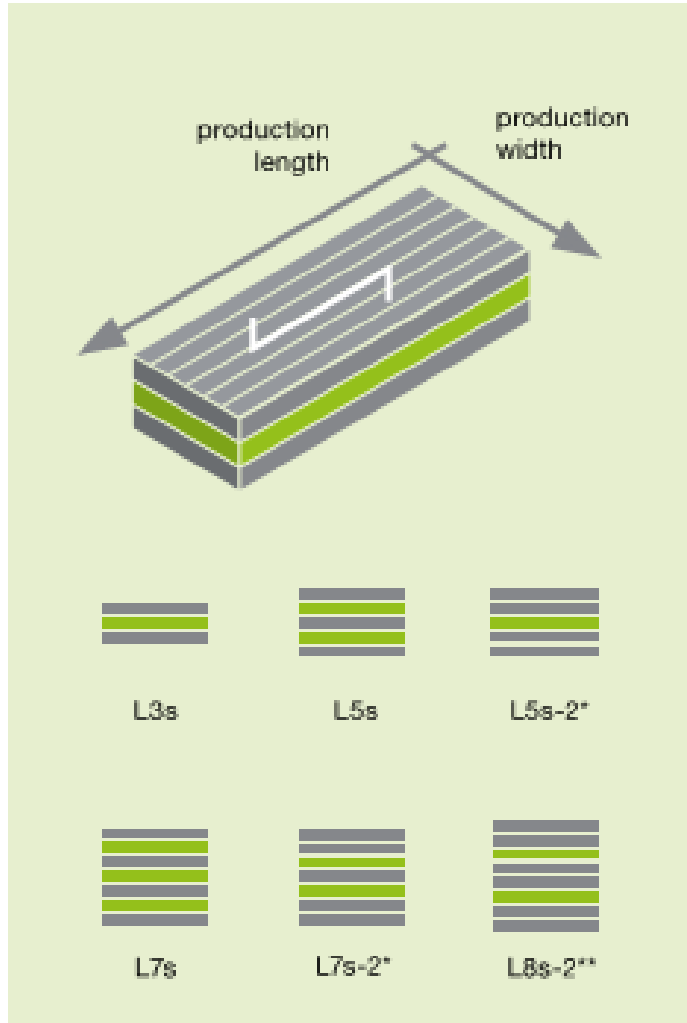
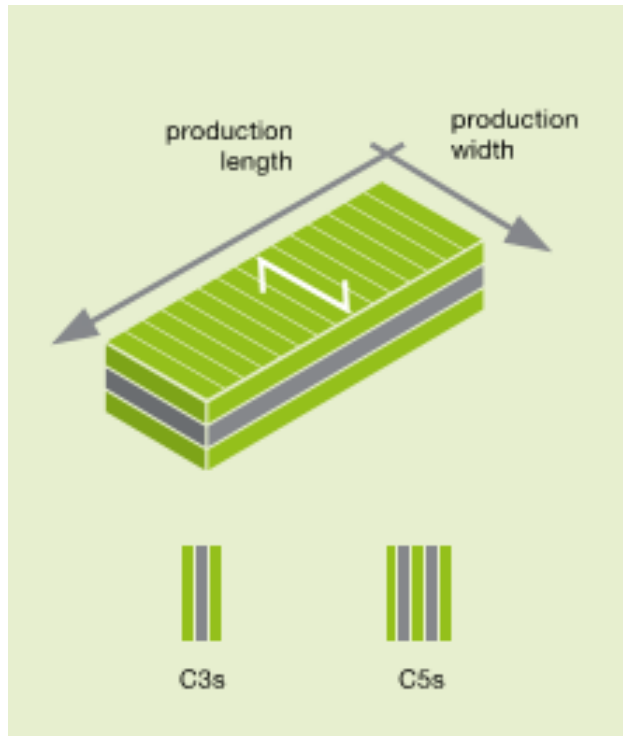


- CLT Panels (typical)
 - 50mm to 320mm thick (Vary 3,5 and 7 layers)
 - Typically 8m to 13.5m long
 - Cut to shape in factory
 - Standard widths 2.95m , 2.75m , 2.45m
(max. 3.5 ltd. Suppliers)

Cross Laminated Timber panels



Floor to Ceiling heights

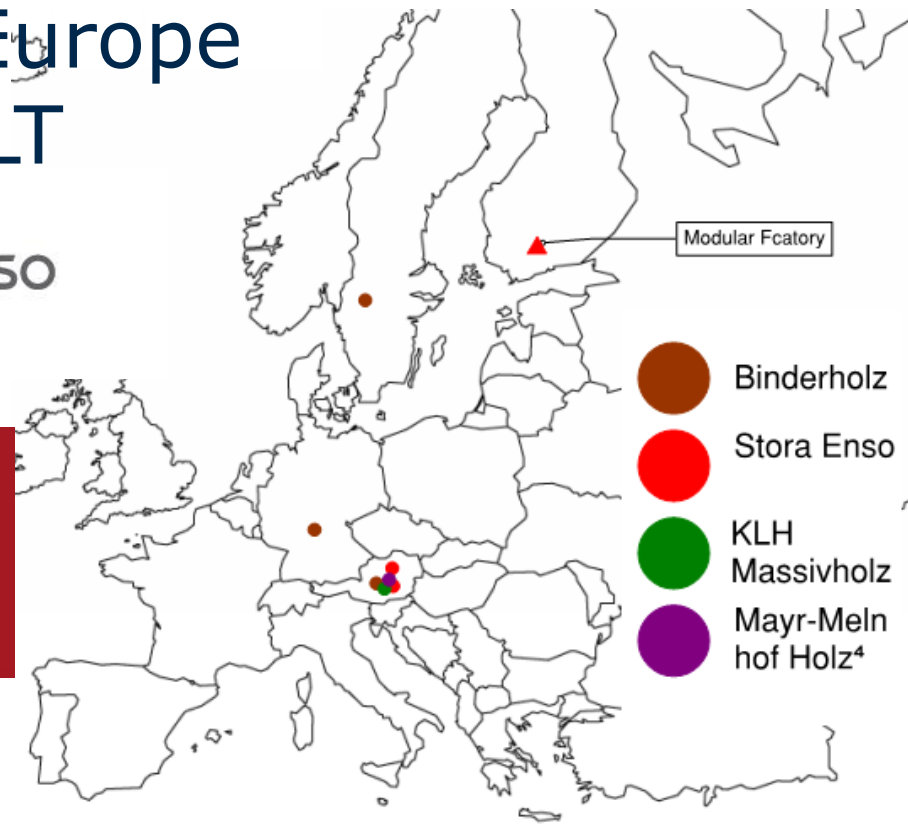


Importance of floor to ceiling consideration
for panels size and stability system.

Where does CLT come from?



Typical CLT suppliers Europe /Erectors in Ireland-CLT



*There are many other suppliers available – but the above represents those I have predominantly come across to date in Ireland, please let me know others to be included

Suppliers-Brackets

rothoblaas

SIMPSON

Strong-Tie

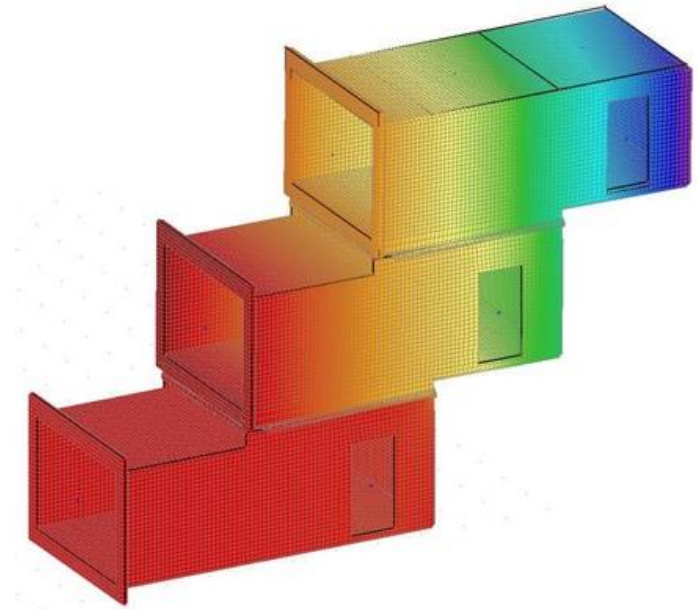
®



Image Source: Rothoblaas and SIMPSON Strong-Tie

*There are many other suppliers available – but the above represents those I have predominantly come across to date in Ireland, please let me know others to be included

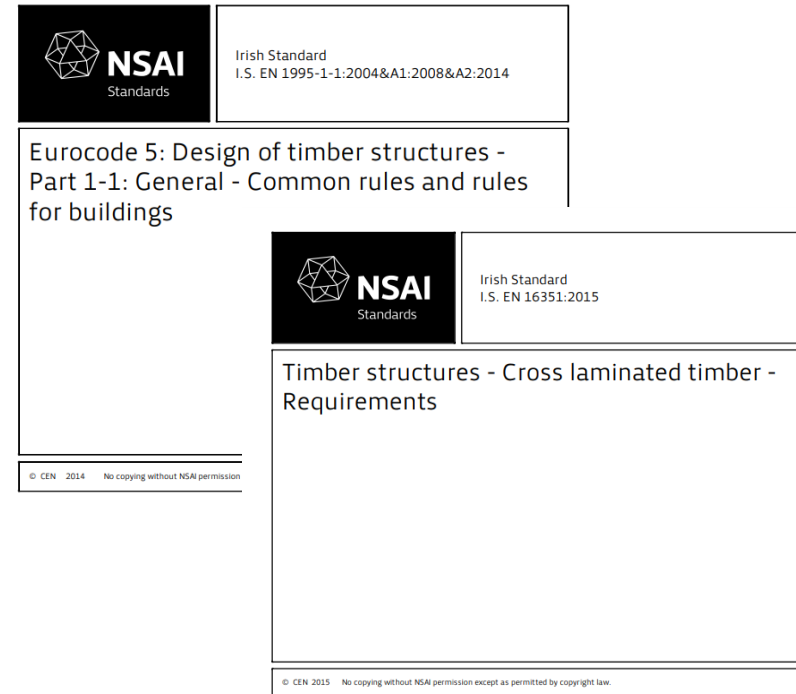
Structural Design of CLT



Approval and Standardisation

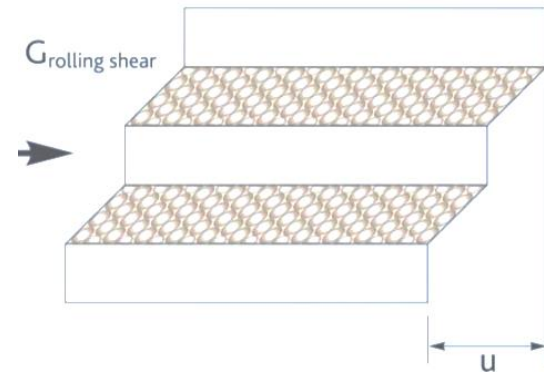
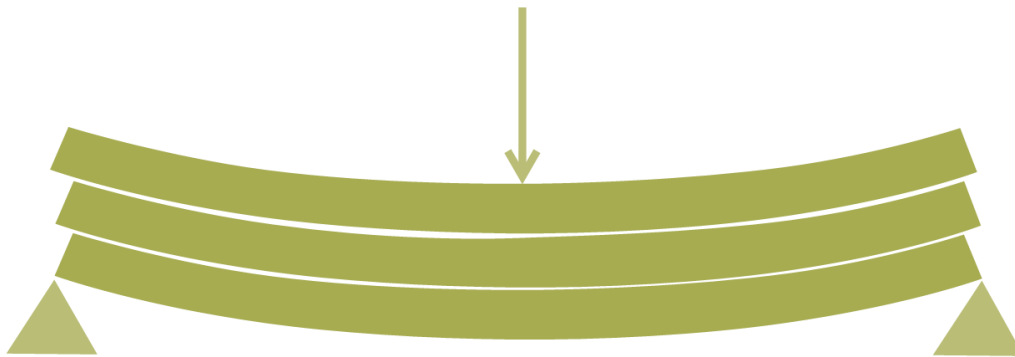


ETAs



EN1995 series and prEN16351

Geometrical Properties – Partial Interaction



When the panel bends the grain in cross layers perpendicular to the direction of span will want to roll over each other this causes a slippage and therefore a loss of stiffness

Geometrical Properties – Gamma Method

$$EI_{eff} = \sum EI + \gamma EAa^2$$

$$\gamma_i = \left[1 + \pi^2 E_i A_i \boxed{s_i / (K_i l^2)} \right]^{-1}$$

s_i in the original is the spacing of the mechanical fastening, i.e. screw and K_i is the slip of the screw (i.e. N/mm)

G_r is the rolling shear value

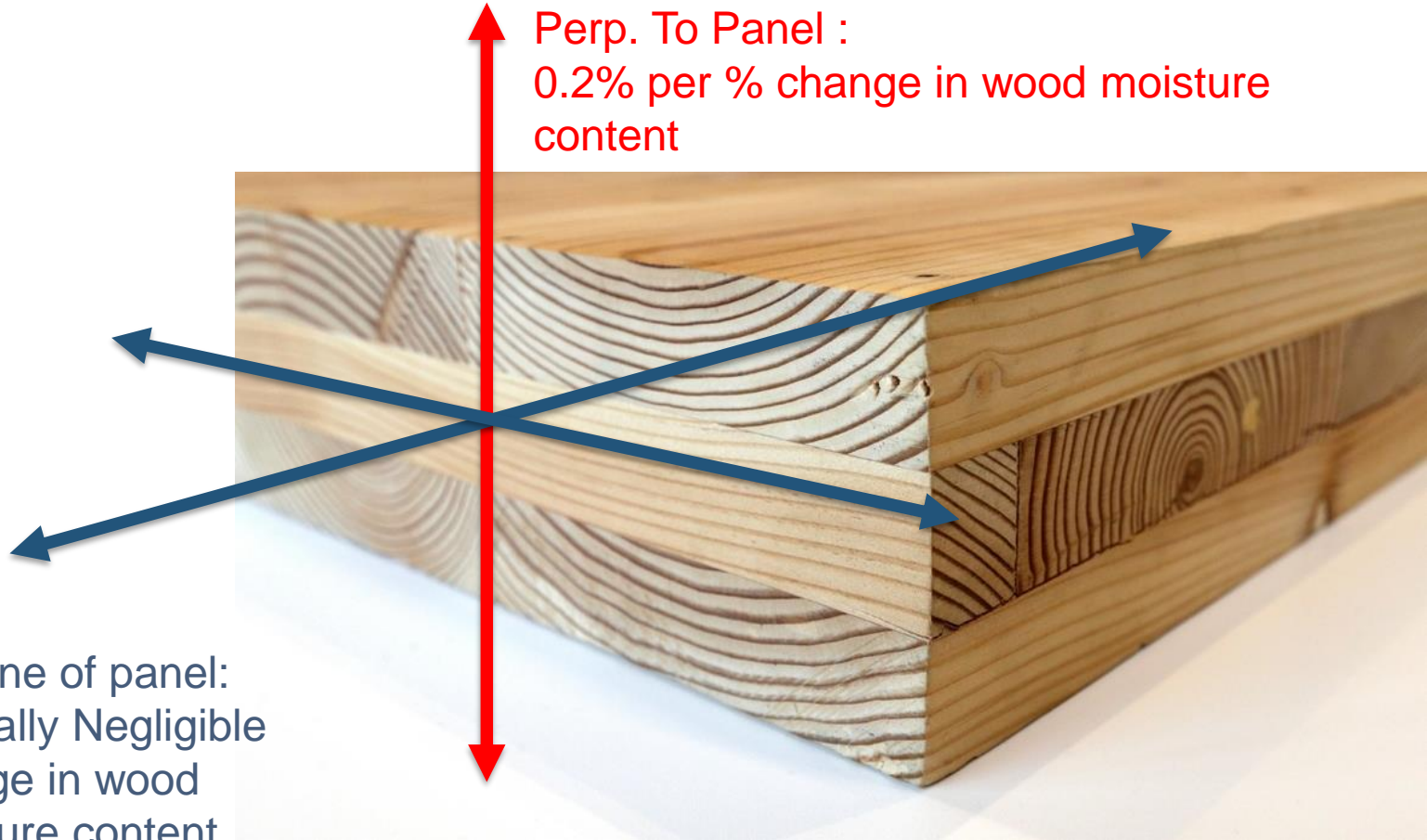
h_i is the depth of the “mechanical fastening”

$$s_i / K_i = h_i / (b \times G_r)$$

We calculate the equivalent stiffness of the layer that will have rolling shear and replace the stiffness of a typical metal fasteners based connection

Movement Due to Moisture

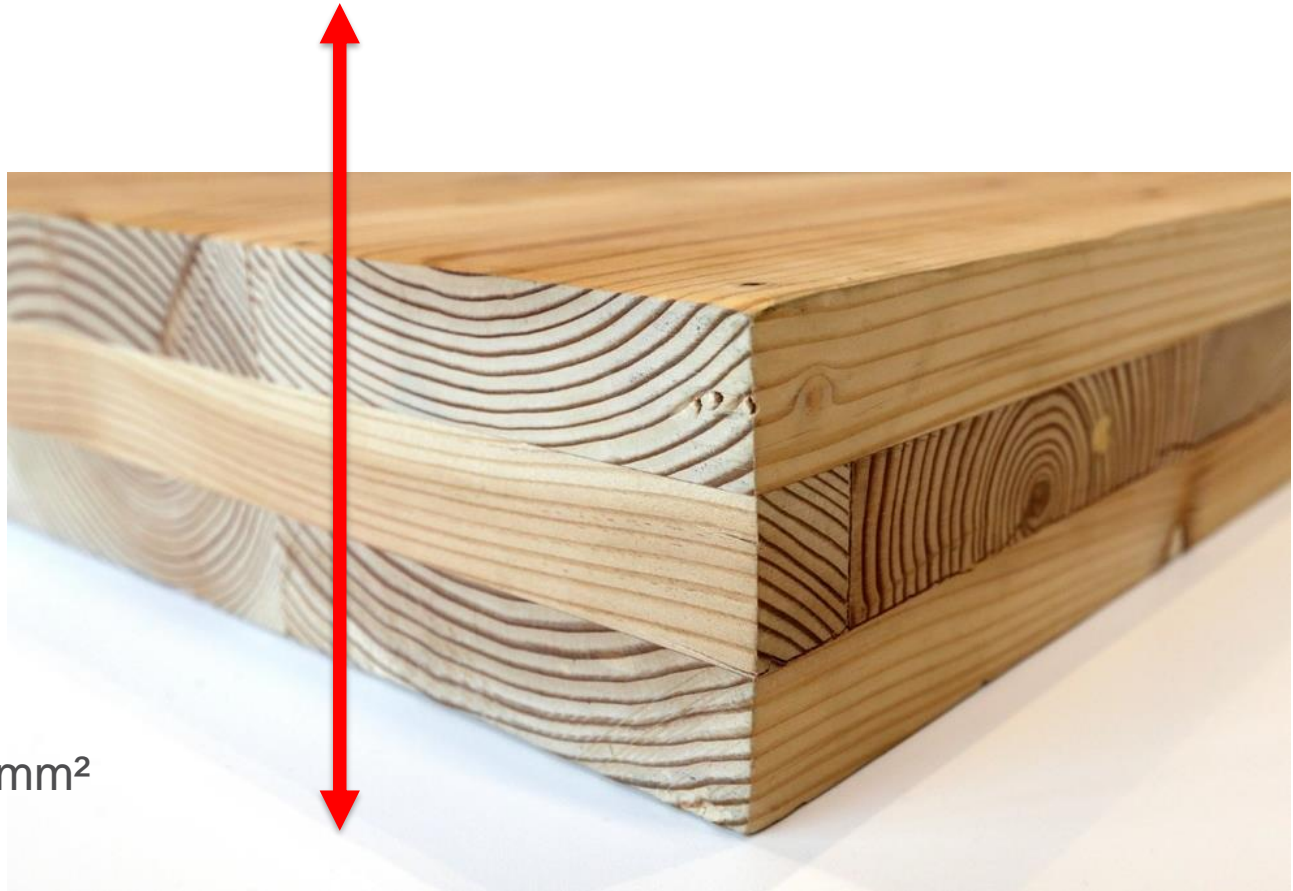
Perp. To Panel :
0.2% per % change in wood moisture
content



In plane of panel:
Typically Negligible
change in wood
moisture content

*Values above are from KLH ETA but always consult the ETA of the panel supplier

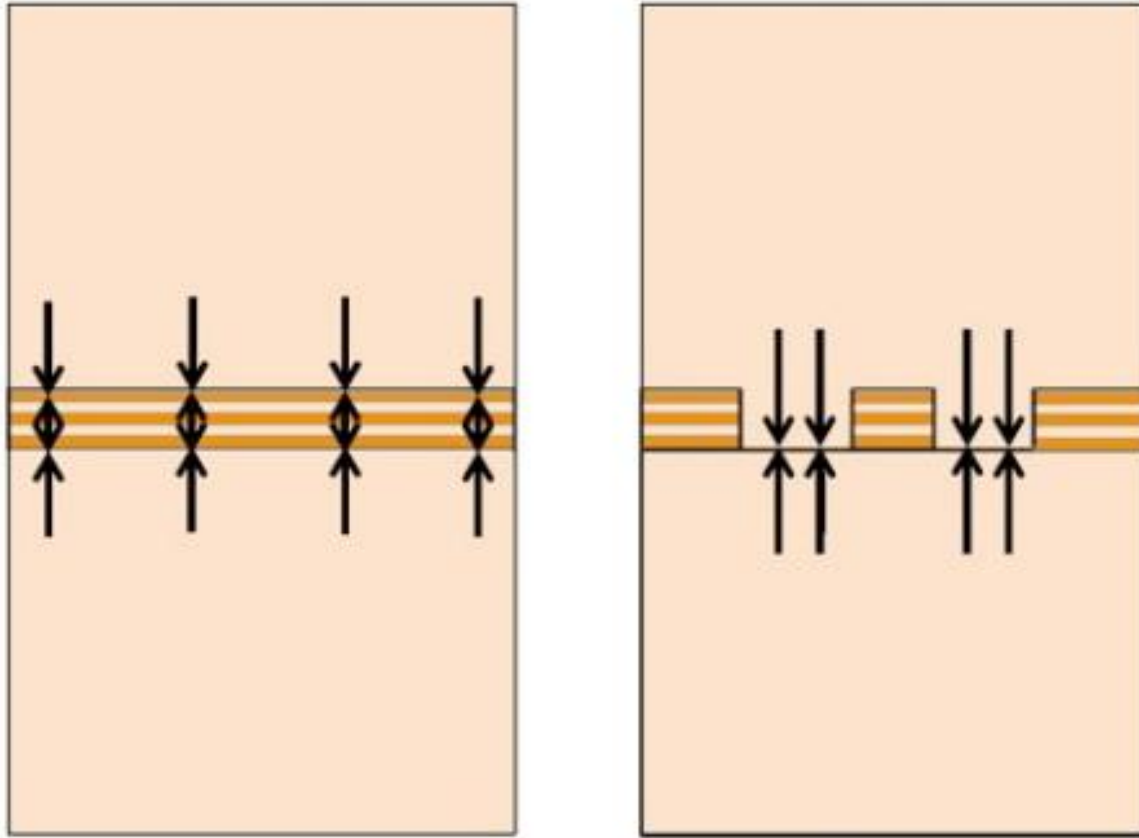
Movement Due to Loading



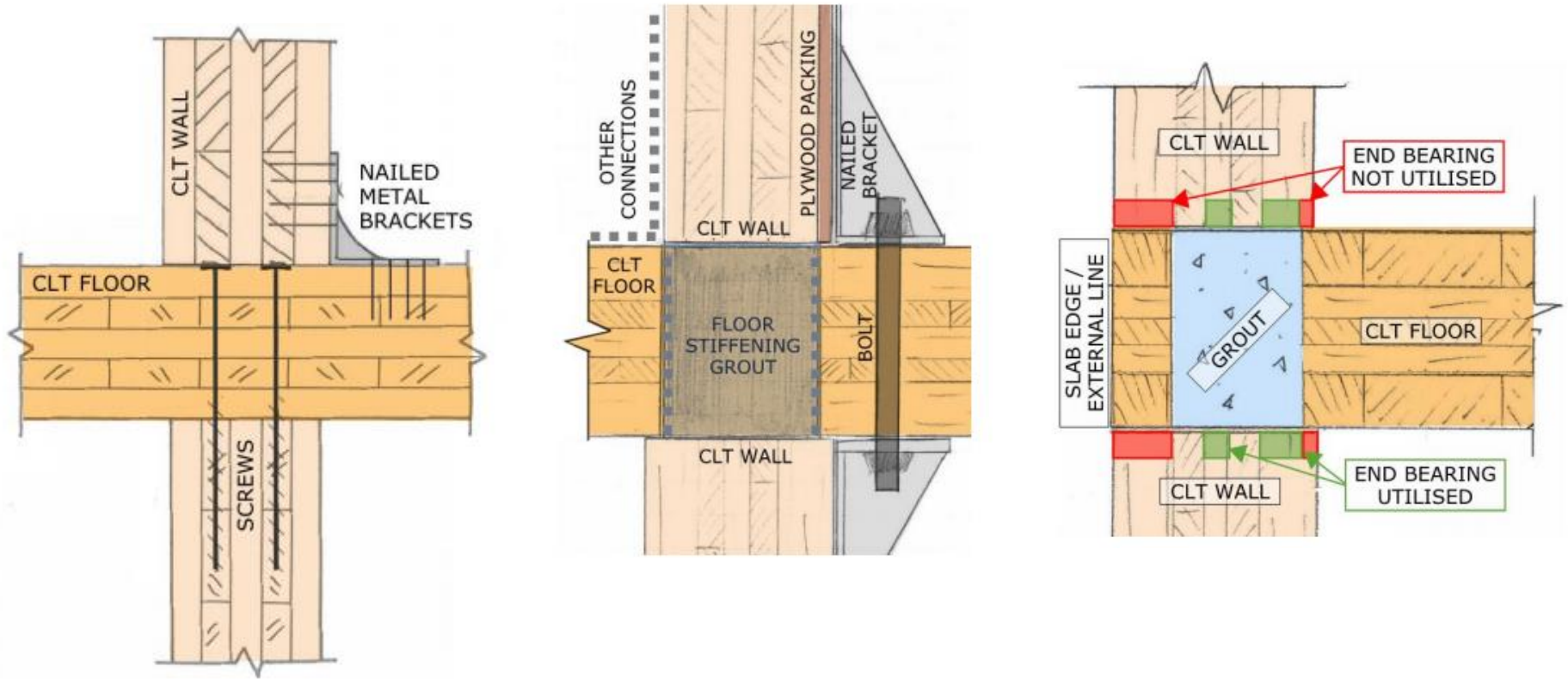
$E_{90, \text{mean}} = 0.37 \text{ kN/mm}^2$
vs
 $E_{0, \text{mean}} = 12 \text{ kN/m}^2$

NB Kdef Factor

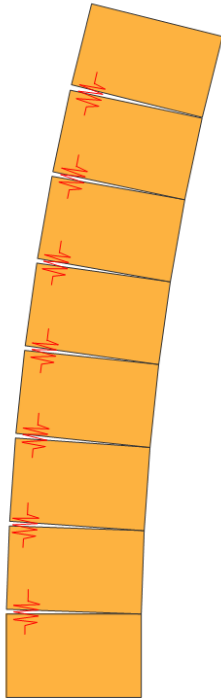
Transferring High Compression Loads in Tall buildings through floor panel



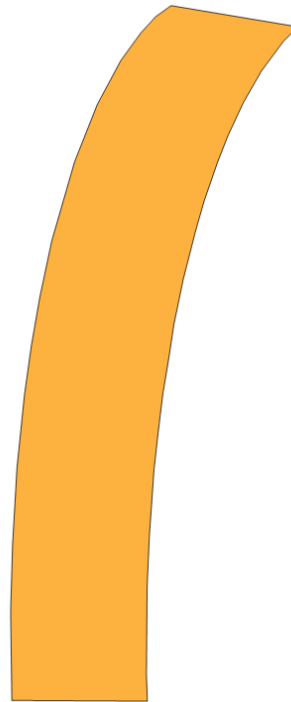
Transferring High Compression Loads in Tall buildings through floor panel



Modes of movement to consider



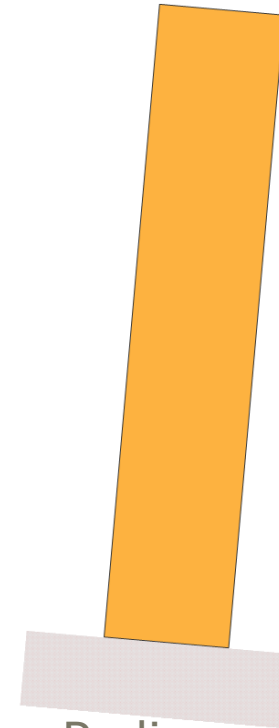
Connection
stiffness



Bending
stiffness



Shear
stiffness



Podium
stiffness

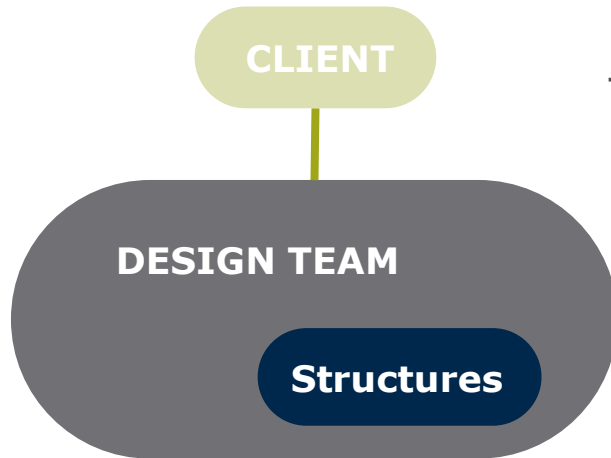


Precision

**Two Way
Spanning**

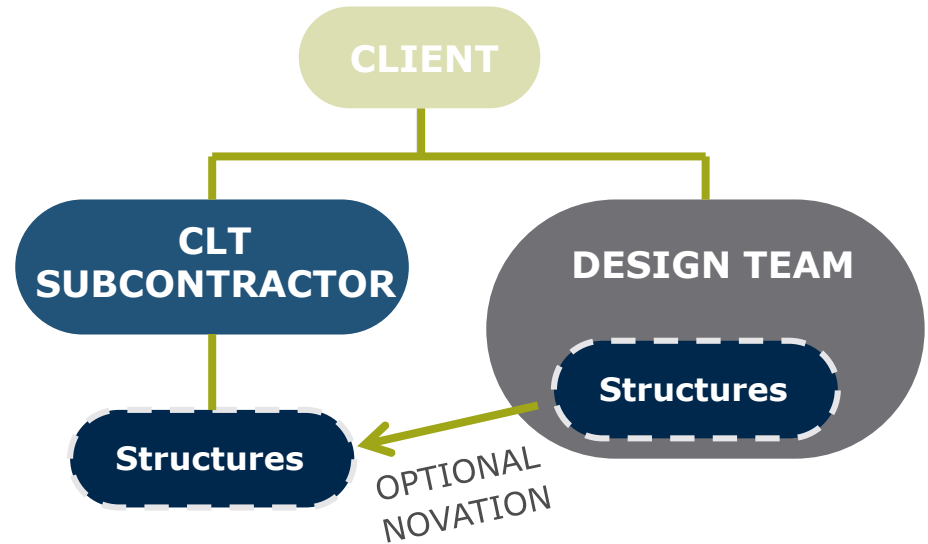
Typical contractual arrangement

RIBA stage 1-3



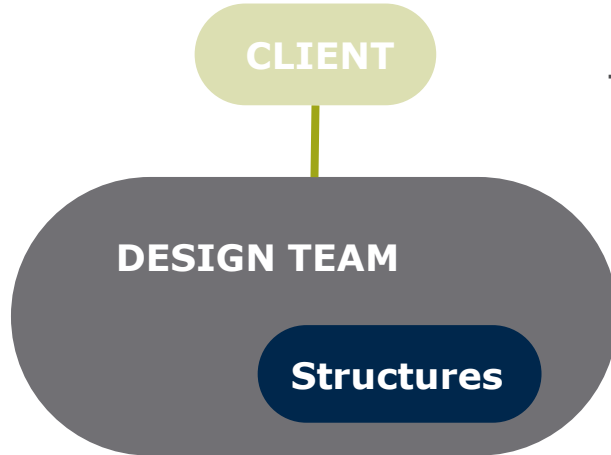
TENDER
➔

RIBA stage 4-6



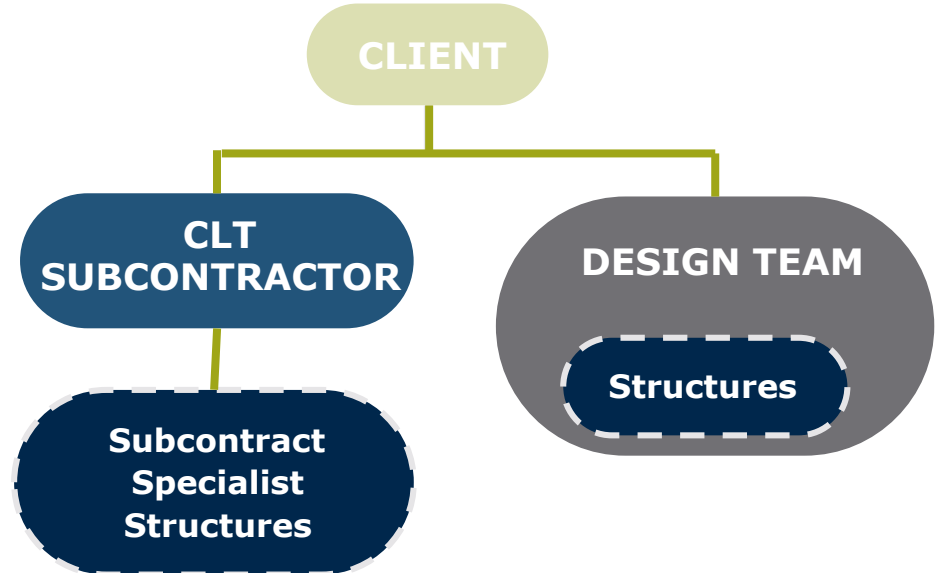
Typical contractual arrangement

RIBA stage 1-3



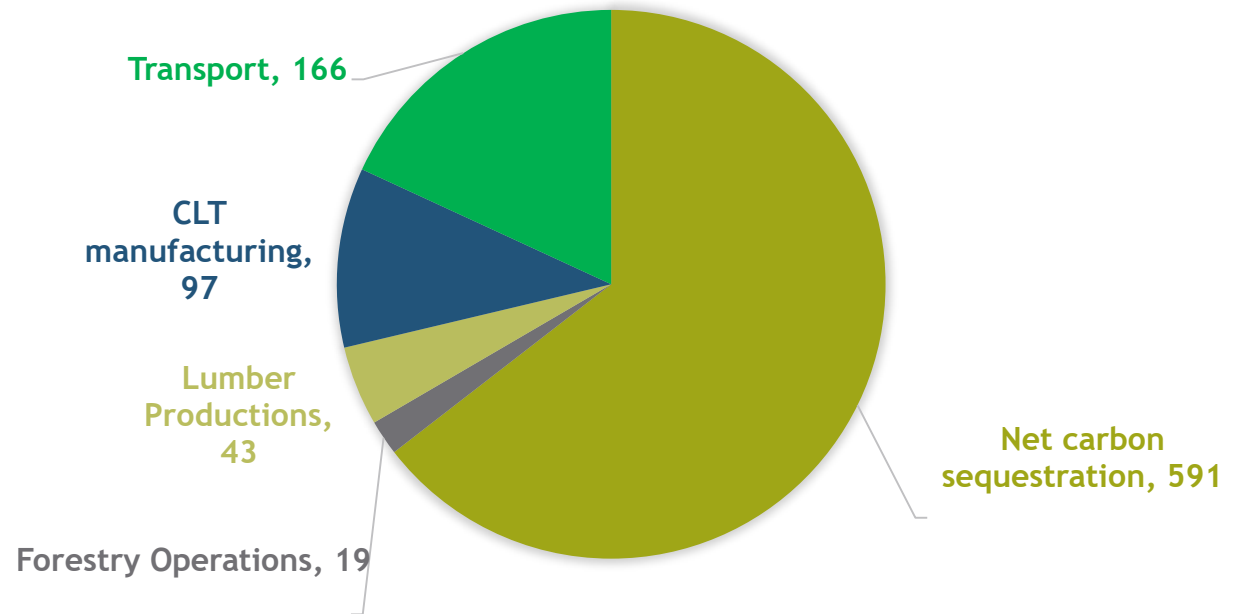
TENDER
→

RIBA stage 4-6



EQUIVALENT CARBON (KG/M³ OF CLT)

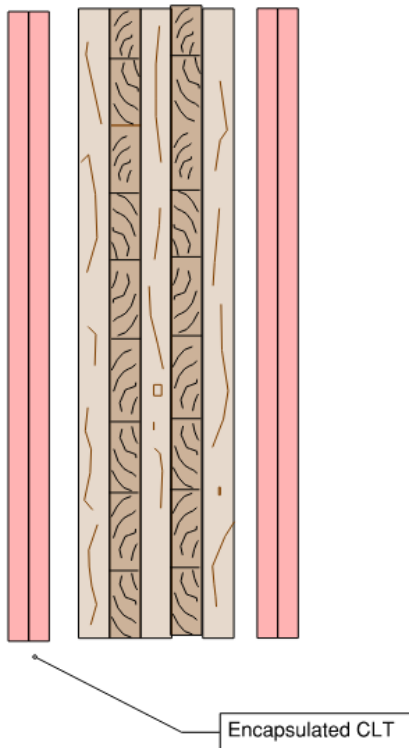
Gross carbon
sequestration =
916kg/m³



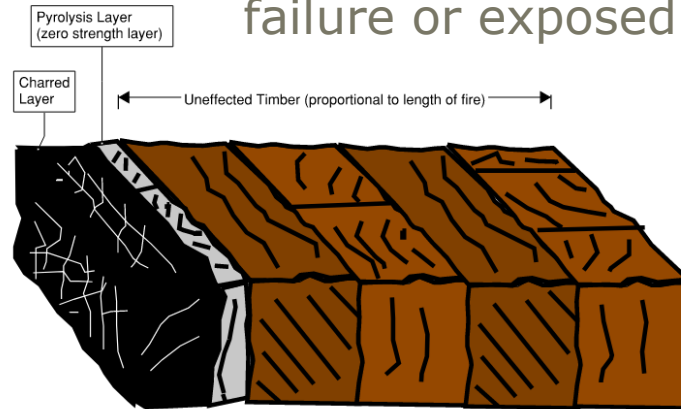
These are some estimates of the carbon within the CLT, every project will vary and the references below are provided as a starting point for those looking to compare carbon of CLT to other structures types

Structural Fire Resistance

Plasterboard Protection



Charring of timber post plasterboard failure or exposed



Zero strength layer assumed to be 7mm (as per glulam). However ZSL thickness is probably higher for glulam and CLT; based on current research.

Important considerations of fall of rate depending on orientation and glue type once exposed. Note generally plasterboard encapsulation used for up to 60mins resistance

Material Cost vs Programme Savings & secondary partitions



It is always worth engaging a contractor at an early stage to get an idea of costs and programme

G-frame
structures ltd



storaenso

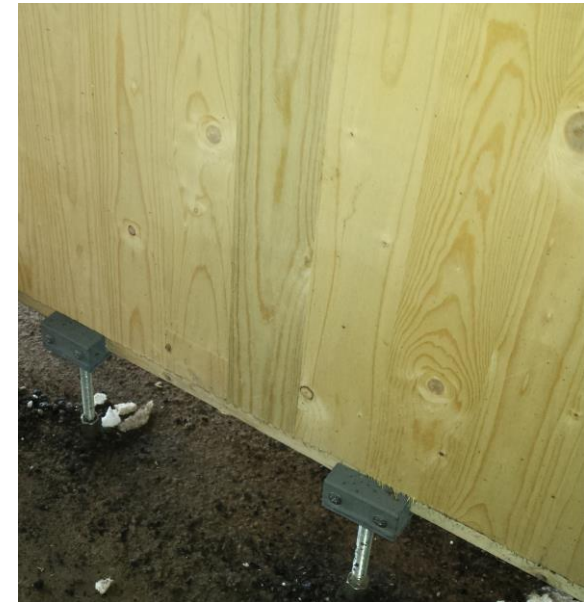
stephen davy architects
peter smith

FURNESS PARTNERSHIP
Consulting Structural and Civil Engineers



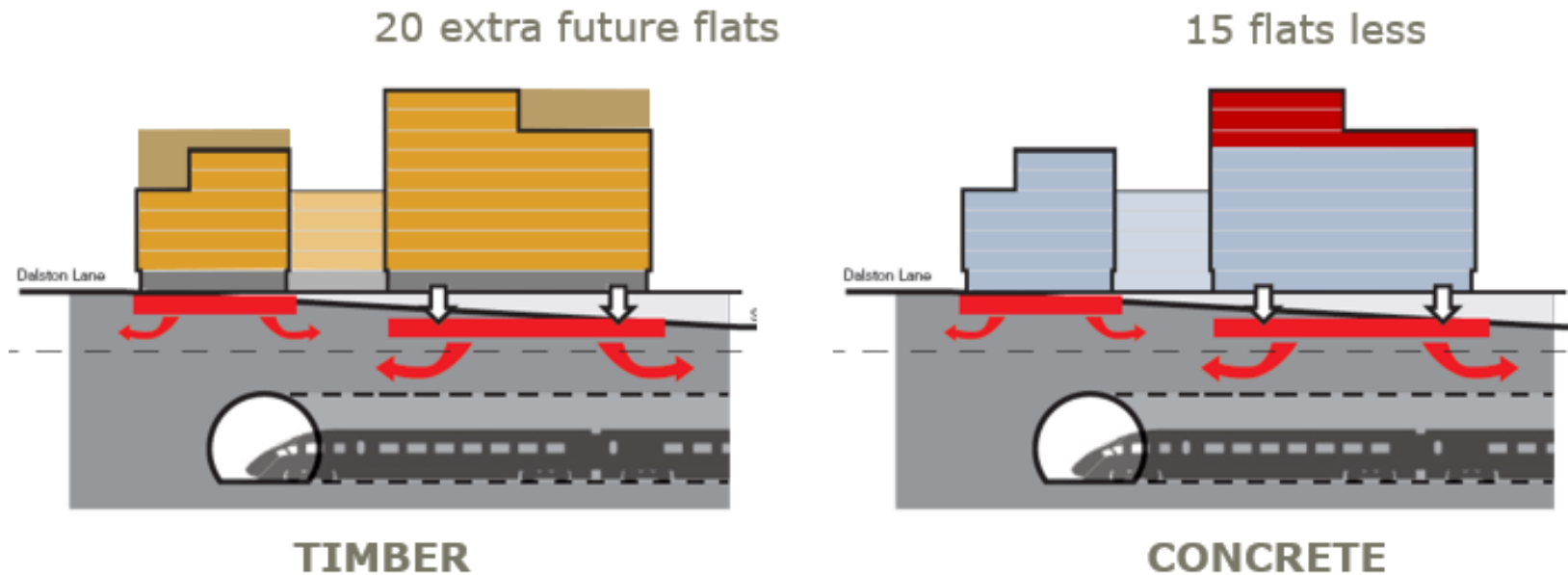


Lightweight material used to extend two floors onto existing building





Foundations + Flexibility

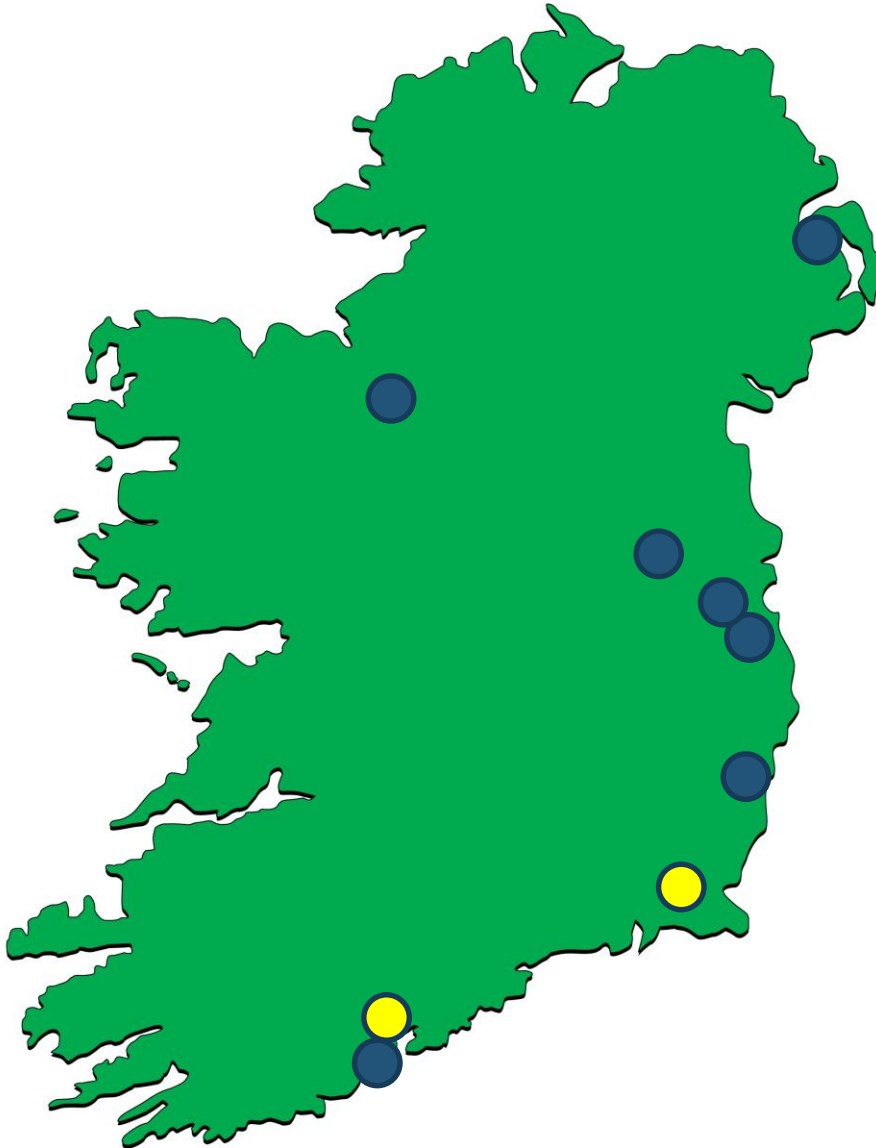


Light weight nature of the structure increased the benefit to the client by including more units, due to the load restrictions imposed on ground loading



BUILDABILITY



Source: B&K STRUCTURES



CLT in Ireland

-  Distributor
-  Projects

This map is a work in progress so please let us know if there are any buildings you know about built with CLT in Ireland. Some photos on the next few slides show examples of these projects.

CLT has many typology uses, but will not always be the best option in buildings and if you have a project you are considering doing in CLT please consult an experienced industry member to steer you towards the correct solution



PUNCH
consulting engineers

bucholzmcEvoyARCHITECTS

CEDARLAN

Samuel Beckett Civiv Campus Phase 1 (Dublin DLRCC)
Source: Bucherholz McEvoy Architects



Samuel Beckett Civic Campus Phase 1 (Dublin DLRCG)
Source: Bucherholz McEvoy Architects



CEDARLAN



Home in Crosshaven
Source: Cedarlan

bucholzmcEvoyARCHITECTS



Ballyogan-operations-and-maintenance-depot(Dublin)
Source: Bucherholz McEvoy Architects



G-frame
structures ltd



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