

# ARCHITECTURE 544

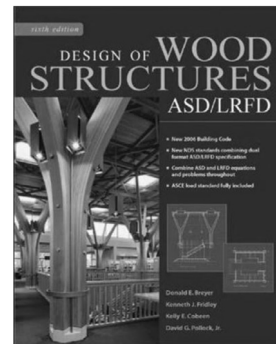
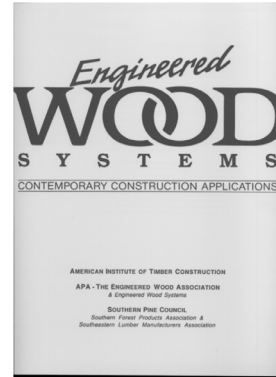
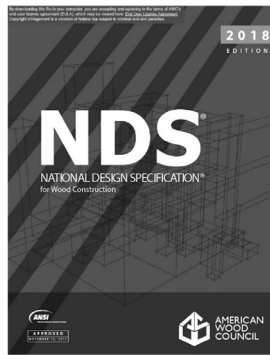
## WOOD FRAMING

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 1205c Art & Architecture Bldg.

Office hours:  
 by appointment

Lecture Topics :

- Course Structure
- Codes
- Course Website
- Sawn Lumber
- Engineering Properties
- Engineered Wood Products



## Course Syllabus

### Organization

- Lecture – Tuesday & Thursday
- HW Problems – on web
- Project with STAAD

### Evaluation

- Topic Quizzes 330
- HW Problems 840
- STAAD Project 200
- Class Project 200

### Text

- NDS 2018
- Canvas
- Web site:  
<https://www.umich.edu/~arch544>

### Wood Framing (3) Syllabus

#### CATALOG DESCRIPTION

Timber as material, properties. Framing with wood (light wood framing, heavy timber framing, laminated timbers). Design and selection of components. Connections of elements (nailing, bolting, timber connectors). Lateral loads and response thereto are also studied. Prerequisite: Arch 324 or equivalent.

#### OBJECTIVES

Students are familiarized with analysis and design of wood structures using the NDS-ASD code as well as load calculation based on ASCE – 7 (including dead, live, wind and snow load calculation). In addition techniques used to design with modern wood engineered products are explored. Topics covered include: sawn lumber, Glulam, LVL, I-joists, CLT, plywood panels, and stressed skin elements. The students will also explore architectural examples of contemporary wood design using case studies.

#### ORGANIZATION

The course is lecture based, and the concepts and procedures are taught in this context with classroom and homework problems solved by the students. The presentation is hybrid. Physical presents is not required. All lectures and material will be posted on the course website and Canvas. Computer facilities, including software, are available for supporting computational work in the BT-Lab. Testing equipment and tools are also available for the construction project.

#### EVALUATION

Evaluation is based on a series of online problems (approximately one per week); Weekly quizzes on Canvas; a group computer analysis project using STAAD.Pro; and a special project (student's choice). Grades are assigned according to the number of points achieved during the semester:

11 topic quizzes 30pts each	330
11 homework problems, 5pts/ question	840
STAAD project	200
Class project	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1570</b>

The point scale relates to a full range of letter grades assigned as follows:

A+	1518	A	1465	A-	1413
B+	1361	B	1308	B-	1256
C+	1204	C	1151	C-	1099
D+	1047	D	994	D-	942
		E	941 and below		

By University policy the minimum passing grade is a D (994). The highest recorded grade in Architecture is an A. For graduate students C- (1099) is required to pass.

#### HOMEWORK PROBLEMS

A set of homework problems covering the primary aspects of the course is given to each student. Each student will have a unique set of problems to solve. Students submit solutions online for scoring. Each problem may be worked up to 2 times (2 different data sets) for credit. The best score from one of the 2 trials will be recorded. Late problems will be penalized at -5% per day up to a maximum of -35%. Problems are accessed through the course web site. A FAQ which explains the policy concerning the problems is also posted on the problem page.

#### TEXTS

The required text is the NDS-2018 code, available at <http://www.awc.org/Standards/nds.html> (student price) In addition, a copy of *Design of Wood Structures* by Donald Breyer is available in electronic format on Canvas. Another good resource is *The APA Engineered Wood Handbook* also posted on our Canvas site.

# Course Schedule

Architecture 544

Winter 2022

## Wood Framing (3) Lecture and Exercise Schedule

### Lectures

Tuesday & Thursday  
8:30 – 10:00  
Recorded and posted

### Homework

on website *SATURDAY*

### Weekly Quiz

Canvas *SUNDAY*

### Projects

STAAD FEA analysis

- Group Project
- Physical Testing
- Case Study
- Structure Analysis

DATE	TOPIC	ASSIGNMENT (due dates online)	REFERENCE
JAN 6	Wood Properties-ASD approach		Breyer-Ch.1&4
JAN 11	ASCE-7 – Load Cases and Co		Breyer-Ch.2 / ASCE7-3&4
JAN 13	Sawn Lumber: Flexure	<i>SATURDAY</i> HW1 – Floor Loads	Breyer-Ch.4 / NDS-3&4
JAN 18	Sawn Lumber: Flexure		Breyer-Ch.4 / NDS-3&4
JAN 20	Analysis of Beams	HW2 – Sawn Lumber Rafters	Breyer-Ch.6 / NDS-3&4
JAN 25	Design of Beams		Breyer-Ch.6 / NDS-3&4
JAN 27	Grid Shells		
FEB 1	LVL, PSL, LSL, I-Joists – pt1	HW3 – Sawn Lumber Joists	APA Lit. / NDS 7&8
FEB 3	LVL, PSL, LSL, I-Joists – pt2		APA Lit. / NDS 7&8
FEB 8	Sawn Lumber: Columns	HW4 – Sawn Lumber Beams	APA Lit. / NDS-3&4
FEB 10	Box Beams		Breyer-Ch.7 / NDS-3&4
FEB 15	Glulam Beams	HW5 – Sawn Lumber Columns	Breyer-Ch.5 / NDS-5
FEB 17	CLT floor plates	HW6 – Glulam Beams	CLT Handbook
FEB 22	Intro to FEA and STAAD		
FEB 24	STAAD project in BT Lab (room 1221)		
MAR 1	Winter Break *****	Winter Break *****	Winter Break *****
MAR 3	Winter Break *****	Winter Break *****	Winter Break *****
MAR 8	Composite (Fitch) Beams	HW7 – Fitch Beams	Breyer-Ch.7 / NDS-15
MAR 10	Five Column Types		Breyer-Ch.7 / NDS-3&4
MAR 15	Combined Stresses	HW8 – Combined Stresses	Breyer-Ch.8 / NDS-9
MAR 17	Panels – Plywood & OSB		Breyer-Ch.9 / NDS-9
MAR 22	Diaphragms -	HW9 – Diaphragms	Breyer-Ch.10 / NDS-9
MAR 24	Shear Walls		Breyer-Ch.11-14 / NDS-11-14
MAR 29	Mechanical Connectors	HW10 - Connectors	Breyer-Ch.11-14 / NDS-11-14
MAR 31	Mechanical Connectors		Breyer-Ch.11-14 / NDS-11-14
APR 5	Timber Frame		AWC-DCA5-Post Frame
APR 7	Graphic Statics		
APR 12	student reports		
APR 14	student reports		
APR 19	student reports		

## National Design Specification for Wood Construction (NDS 2018)

Order at student price \$65  
or use pdf on Canvas



## Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures (ASCE 7-16)

Use pdf on Canvas



# National Design Specification for Wood Construction (NDS 2018)

Order online:

Register as student with [American Wood Council](https://www.awc.org)

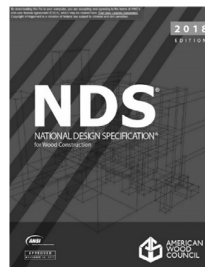
<https://www.awc.org/membership>

## Publications for Students

Student hard copies of all publications can be ordered by you, your instructor, or your institution's bookstore at [publications@awc.org](mailto:publications@awc.org), 800-890-7732, or 412-741-1579. Electronic (PDF) versions of AWC publications are also available at a discount for students. Students receive a 50% discount off the list price of publications.

Then place order at student price:

<https://www.awc.org/codes-standards/publications/nds-2018>



## SIZE NOMINCLATURE

### Full Sawn

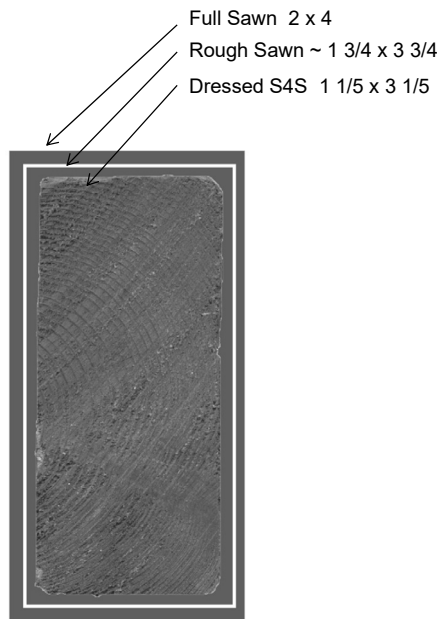
- The size delivered is the full nominal size before shrinkage
- Not generally available

### Rough Sawn

- Rough sawn condition with no surface planing
- Because no surfaces are planed, sizes are approximately 1/8" larger than S4S

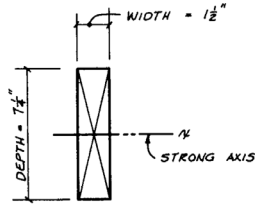
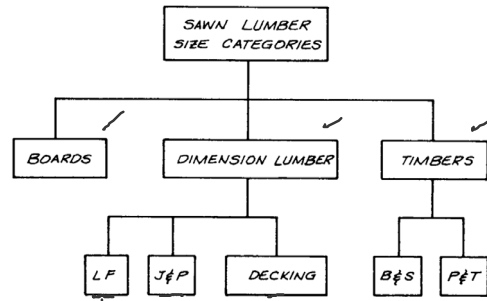
### Dressed

- The size after shrinkage from drying and surface planing
- Typically dressed on all 4 sides S4S

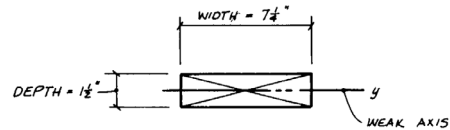


## SIZE CATAGORIES

Boards	1 to 1½ in. thick 2 in. and wider
Dimension lumber	2 to 4 in. thick 2 in. and wider
Timbers	5 in. and thicker 5 in. and wider



2 x 8 SECTION



8 x 2 SECTION

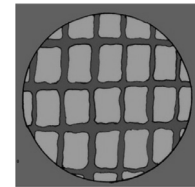
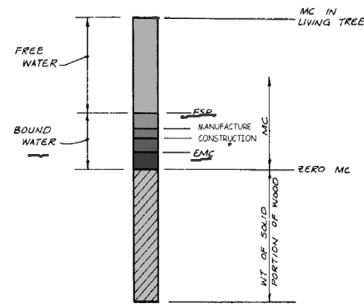
## SIZE CATAGORIES

Symbol	Name	Nominal dimensions		Examples of sizes
		Thickness	Width	
LF	Light Framing and Structural Light Framing	2 to 4 in.	2 to 4 in.	2 x 2, 2 x 4, 4 x 4
SJ&P	Structural Joist and Plank	2 to 4 in.	5 in. and wider	2 x 6, 2 x 14, 4 x 10
DIM	Stud	2 to 4 in.	2 to 6 in.	2 x 4, 2 x 6, 4 x 6 (lengths limited to 10 ft and shorter)
	Decking*	2 to 4 in.	4 in. and wider	2 x 4, 2 x 8, 4 x 6
B&S	Beams and Stringers	5 in. and thicker	More than 2 in. greater than thickness	6 x 10, 6 x 14, 12 x 16
TIMBER	Posts and Timbers	5 in. and thicker	Not more than 2 in. greater than thickness	6 x 6, 6 x 8, 12 x 14

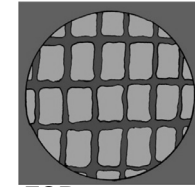
\*Decking is normally stressed about its minor axis. In this book, all other bending members are assumed to be stressed about the major axis of the cross section, unless otherwise noted.

## Moisture Content

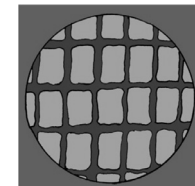
- MC = %water to oven dry wood
- In a living tree, MC can be 200%
- “free water” is contained in cell cavity
- “bound water” is within the cell wall
- Fiber Satration Point (FSP) is the MC at 0% free and 100% bound water  
FSP is about 30%
- Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC) is reached in service



Living tree



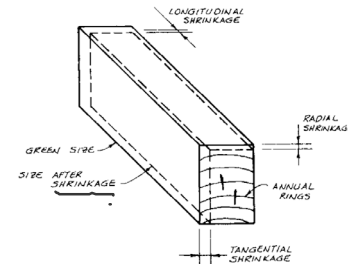
FSP



EMC

## Shrinkage

- Shrinkage begins once  $MC < FSP$
- Shrinkage is not the same in each direction
- Uncontrolled shrinkage results in splits

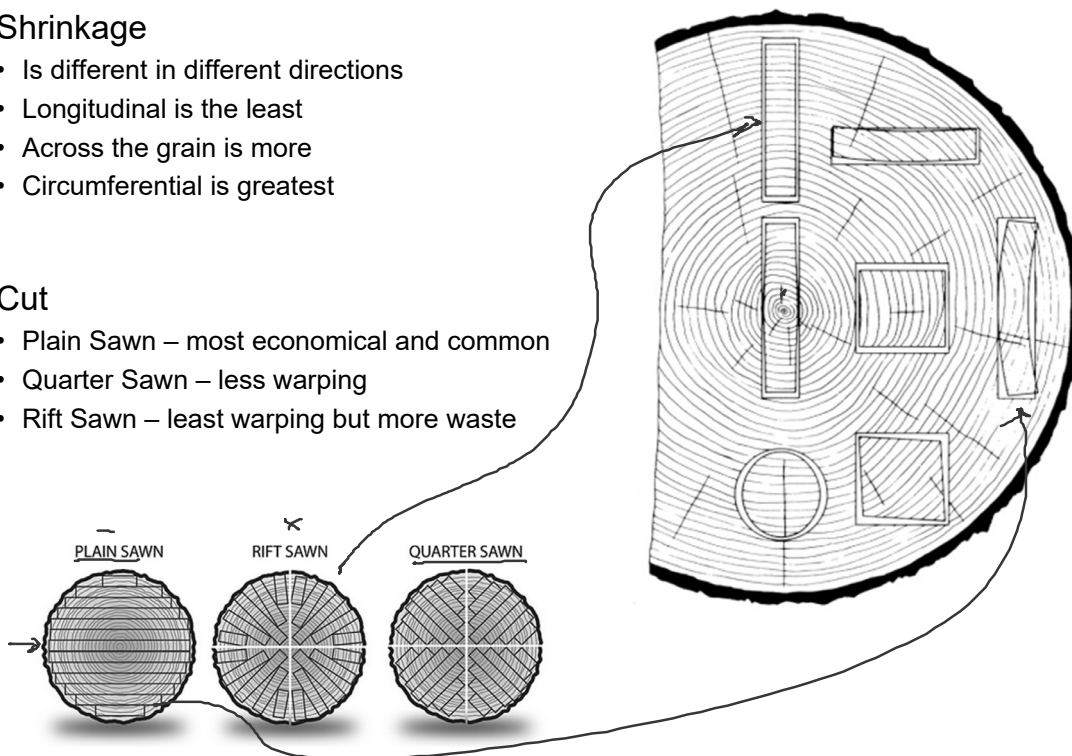


## Shrinkage

- Is different in different directions
- Longitudinal is the least
- Across the grain is more
- Circumferential is greatest

## Cut

- Plain Sawn – most economical and common
- Quarter Sawn – less warping
- Rift Sawn – least warping but more waste



## Yard Dry

- Initial free water is removed
- Air dried outdoors or under cover
- Dry rate depends on humidity and circulation
- Coating the ends reduces splitting
- Takes ~ weeks to months



## Kiln Dry - KD

- Enclosed in humidity controlled chamber
- Introduction of controlled heat
- Air circulation
- Dried to < %18



## Heat Treated - HT

- temperature raised to 53° C (127° F) for 30 min.
- kills organisms
- requirement for imports

## GRADING

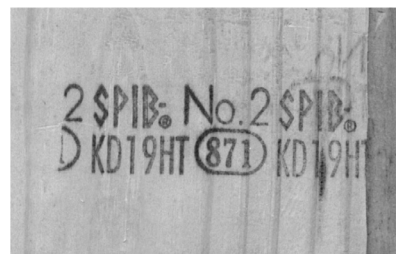
### Visual Grading

Each member is assessed for visual defects. (splits, knots, density, etc.)



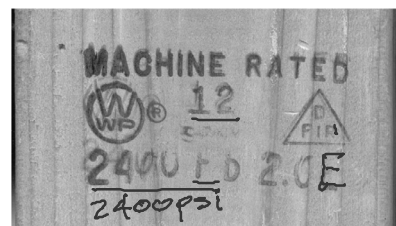
### Machine Evaluated Lumber (MEL)

Each member is assessed for density using x-ray technology.



### Machine Stress Rated (MSR)

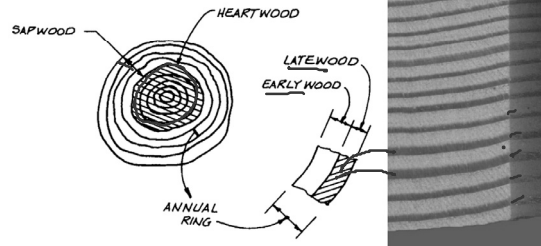
Each member is stressed by running it through rollers which measure the deflection and stiffness. The E modulus in bending can be calculated from the deflection.



## GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS

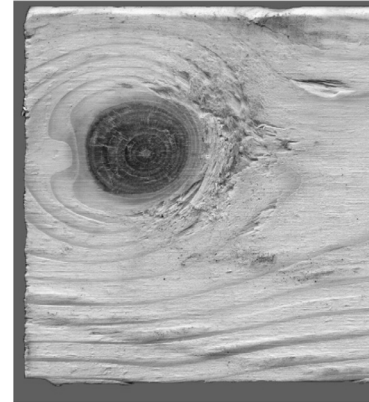
### Annual Rings

- Latewood is denser and stronger than earlywood.
- Sapwood is the actively living part of the tree. It is younger and transports water more readily than heartwood. The strength of the two is about the same.
- Density can be gauged visually by noting the % of latewood to earlywood



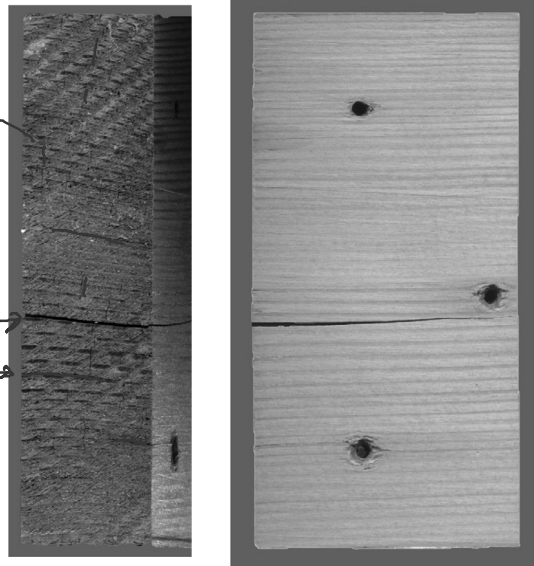
### Knots

- Knots result from tree branches
- Knots weaken the member and effect the grading



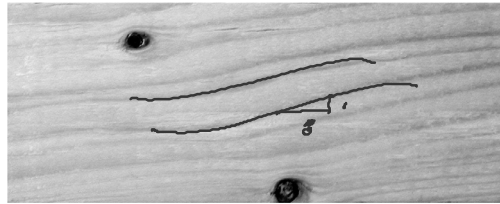
### Checks, Shakes and Splits

- All three are defects which weaken the wood
- **Checks and splits** are seasoning defects
- **Shakes** result from stress in the growing tree



## Slope of Grain

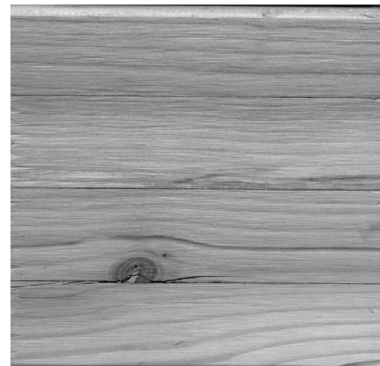
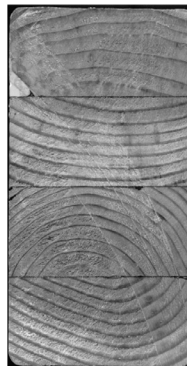
- The slope of the grain is taken in relation to the long edge of the member
- It is measured as a ratio  
e.g. 1" in 8"
- Increase in slope lowers the strength of the member



## Engineered Wood Products

### Glulam

- Glue laminated lumber
- Stress rated and graded
- Parallel grain
- Different finish grades
- Standard widths and lams
- Straight or curved
- Size limit by transportation
- Stock or custom dimensions



**Table 5.1.3 Net Finished Widths of Structural Glued Laminated Timbers**

Nominal Width (in.)	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
	<b>Western Species</b>							
Minimum Net Finished Width (in.)	2-1/2	3-1/8	5-1/8	6-3/4	8-3/4	10-3/4	12-3/4	14-3/4
	<b>Southern Pine</b>							
	-	3	5	6-3/4	8-1/2	10-1/2	-	-

2005 NDS

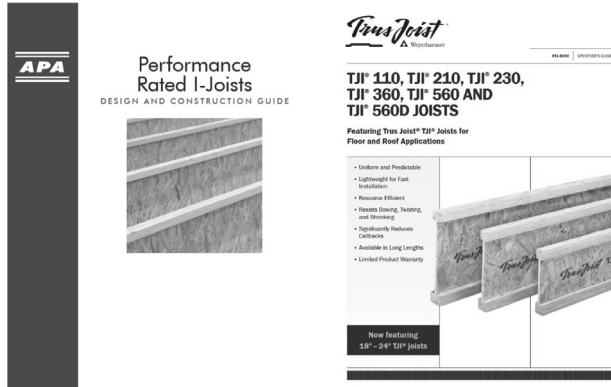




# Engineered Wood Products

## Prefabricated Wood I-Joists

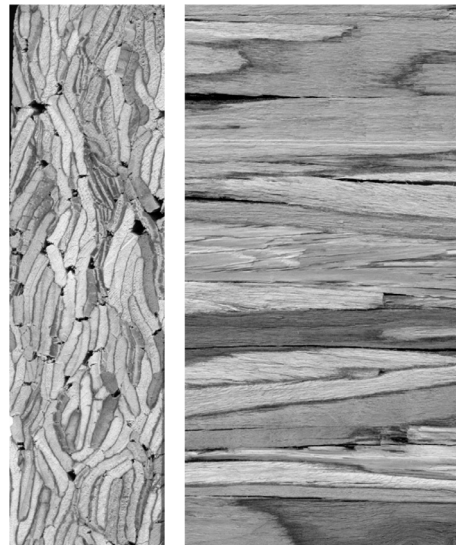
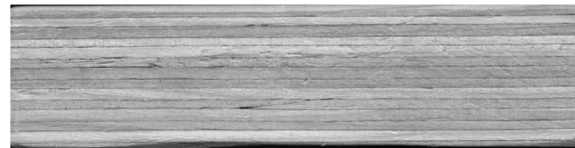
- ASTM D 5055
- Standard dimensions
- Specifications per manufacturer



# Engineered Wood Products

## Structural Composite Lumber

- **Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)**
  - Veneer  $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ "
- **Parallel Strand Lumber (PSL)**
  - Strand thickness  $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ "
- **Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL)**
  - Strand thickness  $\leq .10$ "

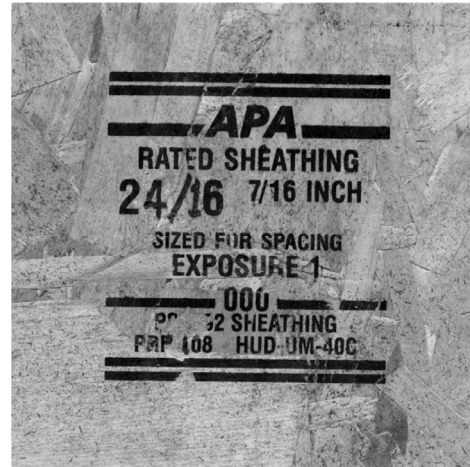


# Engineered Wood Products



## Wood Structural Panels

- **Plywood** – cross laminated wood veneer panels pressed and glued.
- **Oriented Strand Board (OSB)** – cross laminated layers of wood strands or wafers, compressed and glued
- **Composite Panel** – wood veneer and reconstituted wood based material



# Engineered Wood Products

## Wood Structural Panels

- **Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)** – cross laminated wood panels using at least three layers of boards or dimensioned lumber pressed and glued together. Thickness of layers varies from 5/8 inch to 2.0 inches. The width to pieces may vary from 2.4 to 9.5 inches. Panels are produced in different widths – commonly: 2 ft., 4 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft. and up to 60 ft. length.



# Engineered Wood Products

Wood Structural Panels

CLT



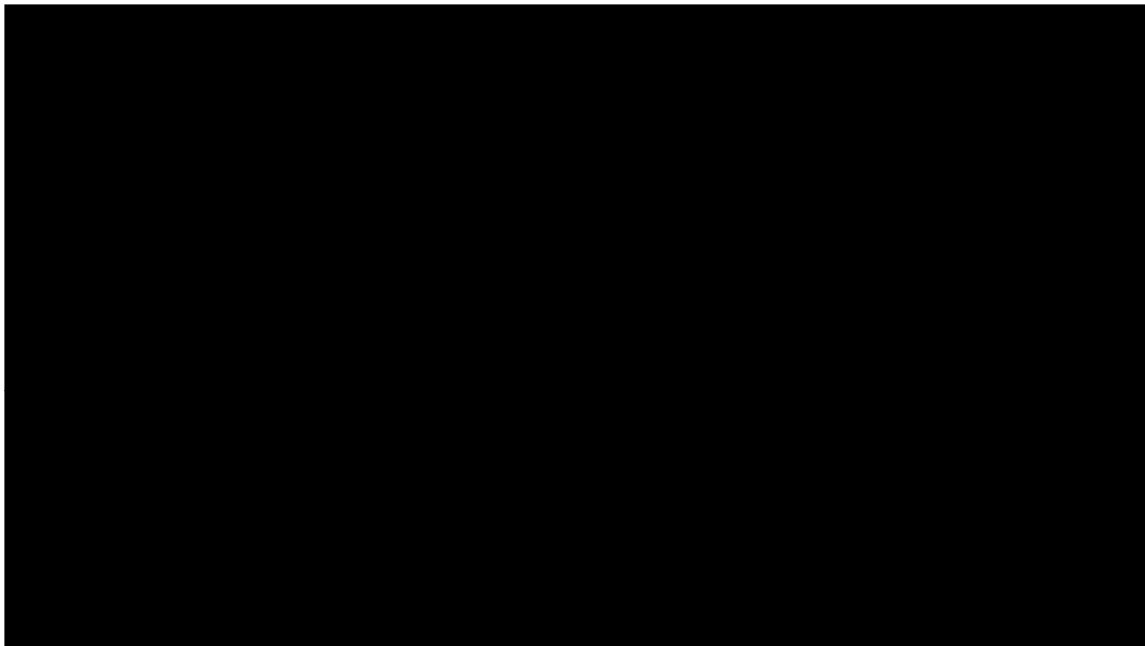
Brock Commons  
Tallwood House

The University of  
British Columbia

18-storey, 53 m  
2017

# Engineered Wood Products

Wood Structural Panels - CLT



# Engineered Wood Products

## Wood Structural Panels - CLT



Ascent in Milwaukee – 25 stories, under construction