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DESIGN EQUATIONS FOR DOWEL EMBEDMENT STRENGTH AND WITHDRAWAL RESISTANCE FOR THREADED FASTENERS IN CLT

Student:	Shawn	KENNEDY
Director :	Alexander	SALENIKOVICH
Co-Directors:	Williams	MUNOZ
	Mohammad	MOHAMMAD



PRESENTATION PLAN

- 1. INTRODUCTION
 - 1.1 MOTIVATION
 - 1.2 BACKGROUND
 - 1.3 OBJECTIVE
- 2. MATERIALS
- 3. METHODOLOGY
- 4. ANALYSIS
- 5. WITHDRAWAL
- 6. EMBEDMENT
- 7. CONCLUSION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOTIVATION

- CLT PRODUCTS PRESENT A GOOD DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE
- IN CANADA CLT IS LAGGING BEHIND
 - IN PARTICULAR, ABSENCE OF DESIGN EQUATIONS FOR FASTENERS IN THE CANADIAN WOOD DESIGN STANDARD (CSA O86)
- **TIMBER CONSTRUCTION IS GROWING IN POPULARITY**
- MIDRISE AND HIGHRISE BUILDINGS
- HIGHRISE BUILDINGS = HIGH FORCES IN THE STRUCTURE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 BACKGROUND - WITHDRAWAL

SAWN TIMBER & GLULAM

TWO DIFFERENT WITHDRAWAL EQUATIONS IN CSA O86-09

- Wood Screws

$$P_{rw} = \phi y_w L_{pt} n_F$$

where $y_w = 68 d_F^{0.82} G_0^{1.77}$

- Lag Screws

$$P_{rw} = \phi y_w L_{pt} n_F$$

Table 10.6.5.1
Basic withdrawal resistance for lag screws, y_w , N/mm

Species group	Shank diameter, in									
	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	
Douglas Fir-Larch	74	97	120	140	170	200	240	280	310	
Hem-Fir	37	55	70	86	100	130	150	180	200	
Spruce-Pine-Fir	31	42	61	75	91	120	140	170	190	
Northern Species	27	42	58	70	84	110	130	150	180	

CLT

RESEARCH BY UIBEL AND BLASS (2007)

- EN 1382 (1999) Equation for Self-Drilling Screws in CLT

$$R_{ax,s,k} = \frac{0.35 \cdot d_F^{0.8} \cdot L_t^{0.9} \cdot \rho_k^{0.75}}{1.5 \cdot \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}$$

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 BACKGROUND - EMBEDMENT

SAWN TIMBER & GLULAM

- European yield model

(a) Embedment strength of wood based on the work of Smith *et al.* (1988)

(b) $f_{P,k} = 50G(1 - 0.01d_F)$

(c) $f_{Q,k} = 22G(1 - 0.01d_F)$

(d) Other standards may cast doubt on the validity of the influence of diameter (d_F)

(e) [example: NDS-2012 (AWC, 2012)]

(f) $f_{P,k} = 12000G$

(g) $f_{Q,k} = 22G^{1.45} d_F^{-0.5}$

where f_1, f_2 = embedment strength of members 1 and 2 calculated in accordance with Clause 10.4.4.3.3, where member 1 is the side member, MPa
 d_F = diameter of fastener, mm
 t_1, t_2 = member thickness or dowel-bearing length in accordance with Clause 10.4.2.2, mm
 f_y = yield strength of fastener in bending, in accordance with Clause 10.4.4.3.3.3, MPa

CLT

RESEARCH BY UIBEL & BLASS (2006)

- EN (2006) CLT dowel embedment equation

$$f_{\theta,k} = \frac{0.31\rho_k^{1.16}(1 - 0.015d_F)}{1.1\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}$$

1. INTRODUCTION

1.3 OBJECTIVE

- VALIDATE OR DEVELOP DESIGN EQUATIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL RESISTANCE AND EMBEDMENT STRENGTH OF FASTENERS IN CANADIAN MADE CLT

2. MATERIALS

2.1 FASTENERS UNDER STUDY

- LAG SCREWS



- SELF-DRILLING SCREWS (self-tapping screws)



- BOLTS



2.2 WOOD PRODUCT UNDER STUDY

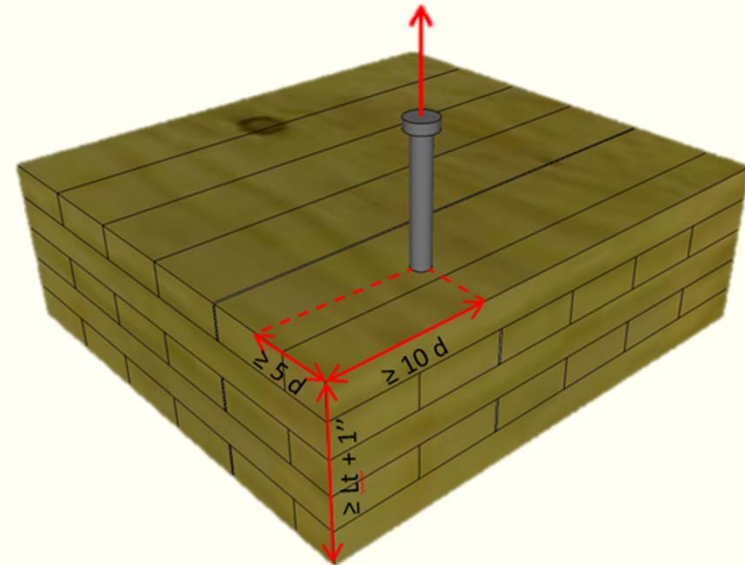
- CLT: FROM TWO CANADIAN SUPPLIERS
- SPECIES: SPF (Spruce-Pine-Fir)



3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 WITHDRAWAL

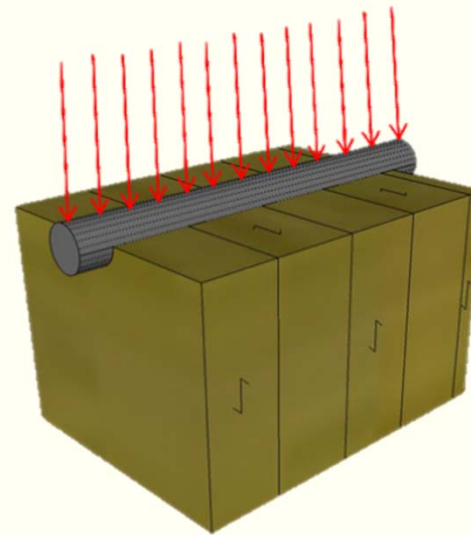
- STANDARD EN 1382
- INSERTION PERPENDICULAR
- LARGE DIAMETER FASTENERS ($d_F \geq 6\text{mm}$)
- TWO LENGTH OF PENETRATION/DIAMETER
- END DISTANCE = $10d_F$
- EDGE DISTANCE = $5d_F$
- LEAD HOLE = $0.7d_F$
- STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS
65% \pm 5% HR AND 20 °C \pm 3 °C
- N = 10 REP. PER SERIES
- TOTAL TESTS = 360 (lag screws)
= 120 (self-drilling screws)



3. METHODOLOGY

3.2 EMBEDMENT

- ASTM D5764 HALF-HOLE TESTS METHOD
- EMBEDMENT OF THE THREADED AND NON-THREADED PORTIONS
- LARGE DIAMETER FASTENERS ($d_f \geq 6\text{mm}$)
- TWO LENGTH OF EMBEDMENT
- LOAD APPLIED AT 0° , 45° AND 90° TO THE GRAIN
- STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS
65% \pm 5% HR AND 20 $^\circ\text{C} \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$
- N = 10 REP. PER SERIES
- TOTAL TESTS = 720 (lag screws)
= 360 (self-drilling screws)

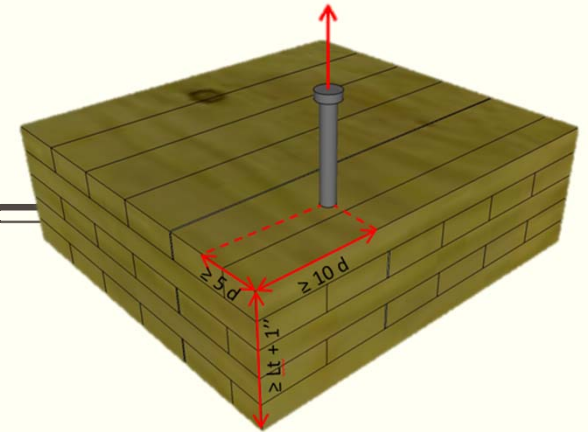


4. ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA

- WITHDRAWAL

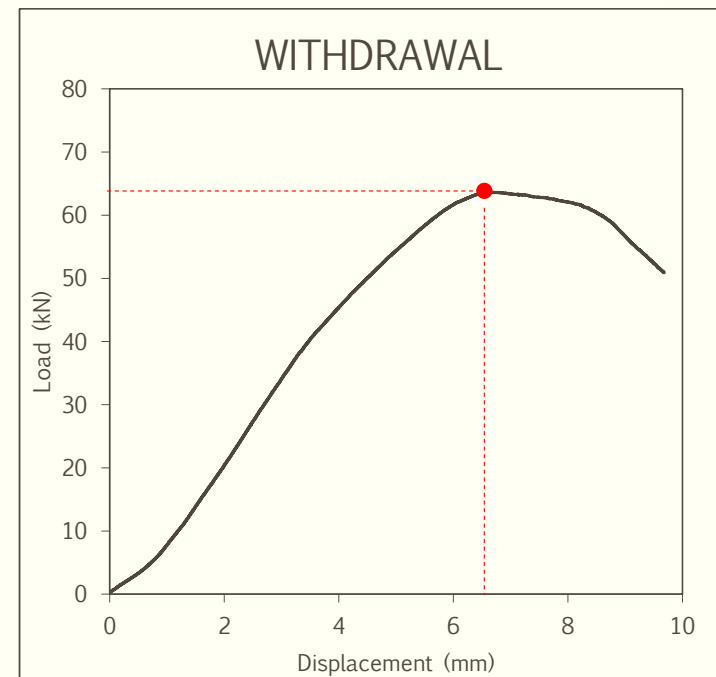
- EMBEDMENT

4. ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA

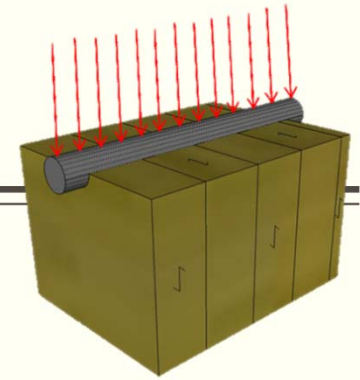


- WITHDRAWAL
 - Peak Load (kN)
 - Displacement at Peak Load (mm)

- EMBEDMENT



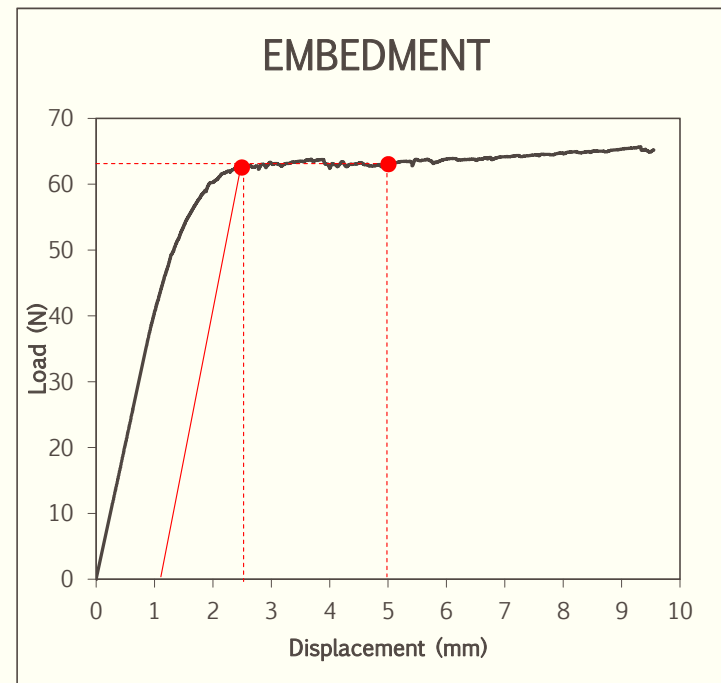
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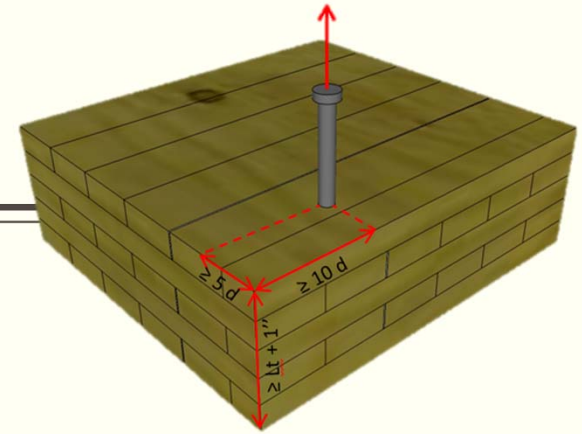
- WITHDRAWAL
 - Peak Load (kN)
 - Displacement at Peak Load (mm)

- EMBEDMENT
 - Peak load (kN)
 - Displacement at peak load (mm)
 - 5% diameter offset load (P_y) (kN)
 - Displacement at 5% diameter offset load (mm)

$$f_i = \frac{P_y}{l \cdot d}$$



5. WITHDRAWAL



- CSA O86-09 (2009) EQ. WS

- $P_{rw, avg} = 112 d_F^{0.82} G_0^{1.77} L_t$

- $P_{rw} = 59 d_F^{0.82} G^{1.77} L_t$

- NDS (AWC 2012) EQ. LS

- $P_{rw, avg} = 116 d_F^{0.75} G_0^{1.5} L_t$

- $P_{rw} = 62 d_F^{0.75} G^{1.5} L_t$

- NDS (AWC 2012) EQ. WS

- $P_{rw, avg} = 98 d_F G_0^2 L_t$

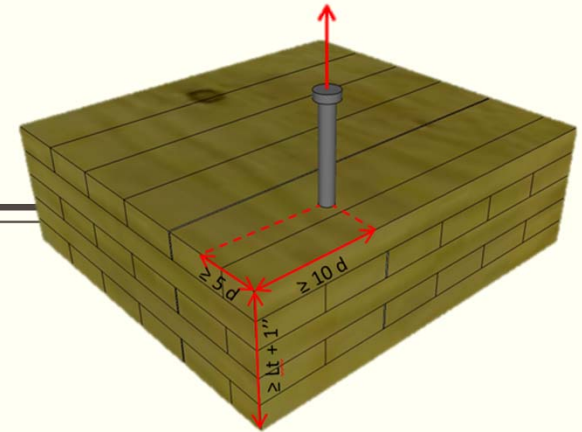
- $P_{rw} = 52 d_F G^2 L_t$

- EN 1382 (1999) EQ. SDS IN CLT

- $P_{rw, avg} = 62 d_F^{0.8} \rho_{12}^{0.75} L_t^{0.9}$

- $P_{rw} = 37 d_F^{0.8} G^{0.75} L_t^{0.9}$

5. WITHDRAWAL RESULTS



- CSA O86-09 (2009) EQ. WS

- $P_{rw, avg} = 112 d_F^{0.82} G_0^{1.77} L_t$
 - $P_{rw} = 59 d_F^{0.82} G^{1.77} L_t$

- NDS (AWC. 2012) EQ. LS

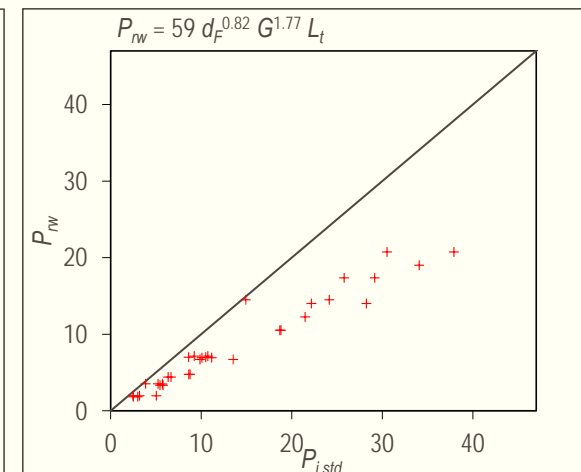
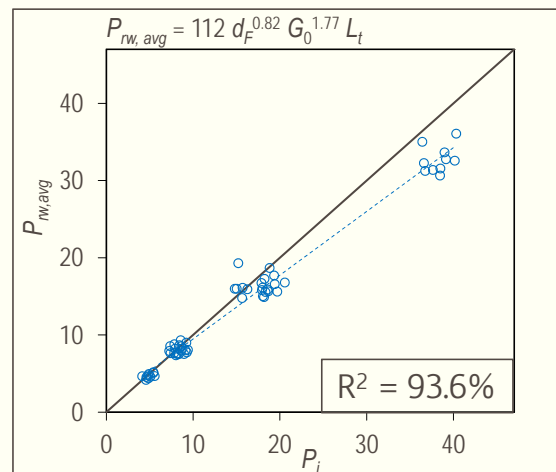
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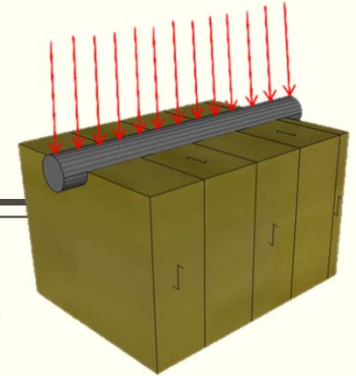
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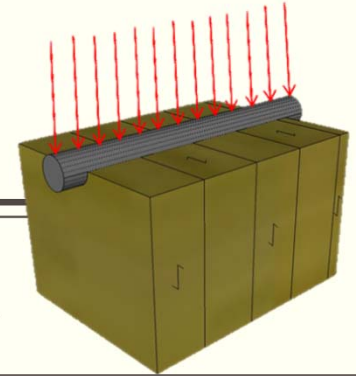
6. EMBEDMENT

6.1 COMPLEMENTARY RESEARCH – EMBEDMENT IN GLULAM PRODUCTS

- EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF DIAMETER
 1. SIMPLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EMBEDMENT STRENGTH AND THE DIAMETER
$$y = Ax + b$$
 2. COMPARISON OF NEW MODEL VS. EXPERIMENTAL DATA



6. EMBEDMENT



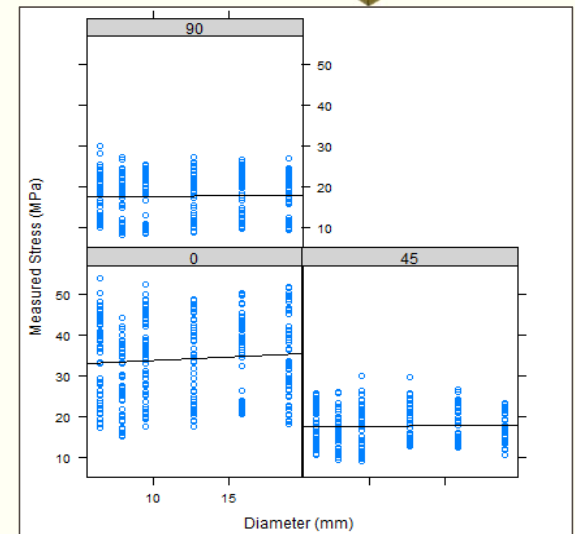
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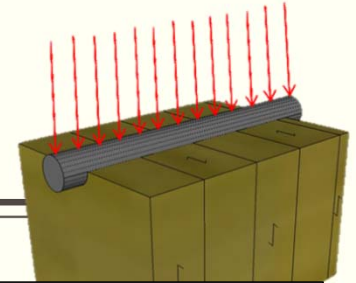
$$y = Ax + B$$

2. COMPARISON OF NEW MODEL VS. EXPERIMENTAL DATA



p-value (0°)	= 0.169
p-value (45°)	= 0.743
p-value (90°)	= 0.771

6. EMBEDMENT



6.1 COMPLEMENTARY RESEARCH – EMBEDMENT IN GLULAM PR

- EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF DIAMETER

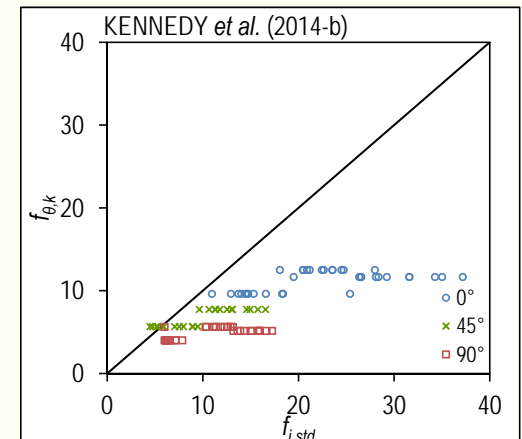
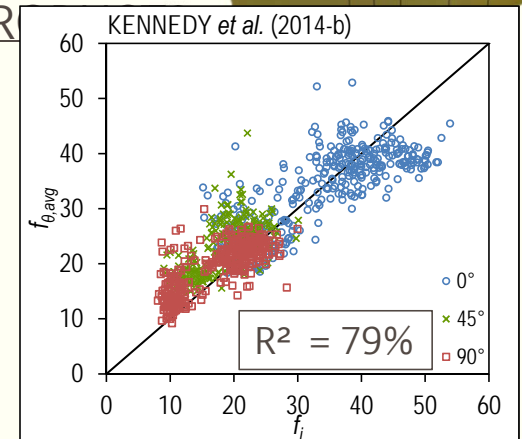
- SIMPLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EMBEDMENT STRENGTH AND THE DIAMETER

$$y = Ax + b$$

- COMPARISON OF NEW MODEL VS. EXPERIMENTAL DATA

$$f_{\theta,avg} = \frac{108\rho_{12}^{1.7}}{(1.54\rho_{12}^{-0.5})\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}$$

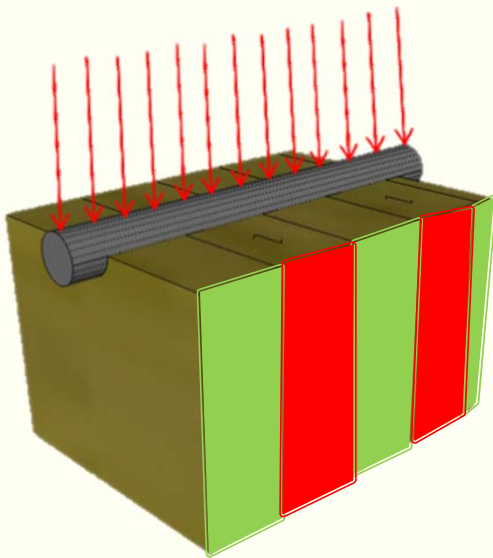
$$f_{\theta,k} = \frac{42G^{1.7}}{(1.54G^{-0.5})\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}$$



6. EMBEDMENT

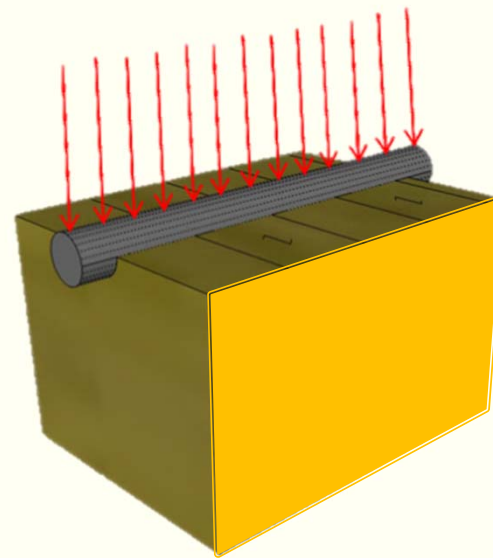
1st APPROACH – US CLT APPROACH

$$f_{\theta,CLT} = (l_{\parallel}f_P + l_{\perp}f_Q)l_p^{-1}$$



2ND APPROACH – EUROPEAN

$$f_{\theta,CLT} = f_{\theta}$$



6. EMBEDMENT

1st APPROACH – US CLT APPROACH

$$f_{\theta,CLT} = (l_{\parallel} f_P + l_{\perp} f_Q)^{-1}$$

- CSA O86 EMBEDMENT EQUATIONS

$$f_{P,k} = 50G(1 - 0.01d_F)$$

$$f_{Q,k} = 22G(1 - 0.01d_F)$$

- NDS EMBEDMENT EQUATIONS

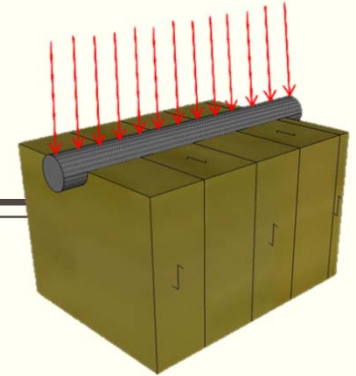
$$f_{P,k} = 12000G_0$$

$$f_{Q,k} = 6100G_0^{1.45} d_F^{-0.5}$$

- KENNEDY ET AL.(2014-b) EMBEDMENT EQUATIONS

$$f_{P,k} = 42G^{1.7}$$

$$f_{Q,k} = 27G^{2.2}$$



6. EMBEDMENT

1st APPROACH – US CLT APPROACH

$$f_{\theta,CLT} = (l_{\parallel} f_P + l_{\perp} f_Q) l_P^{-1}$$

- CSA O86 EMBEDMENT EQUATIONS

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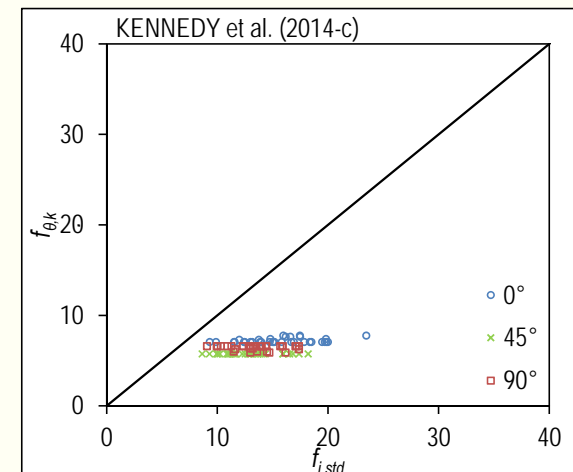
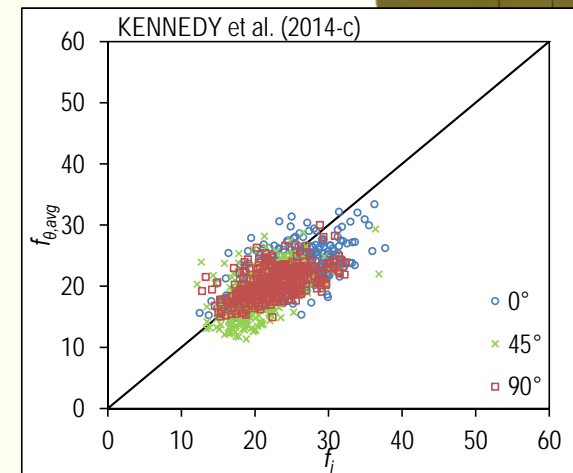
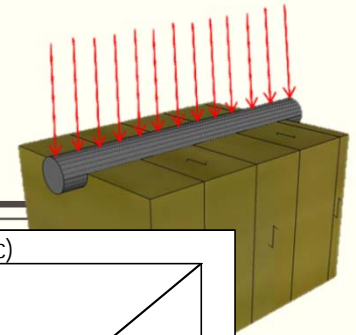
$$f_{P,k} = 12000G_0$$

$$f_{Q,k} = 6100G_0^{1.45} d_F^{-0.5}$$

- KENNEDY ET AL.(2014-b) EMBEDMENT EQUATIONS

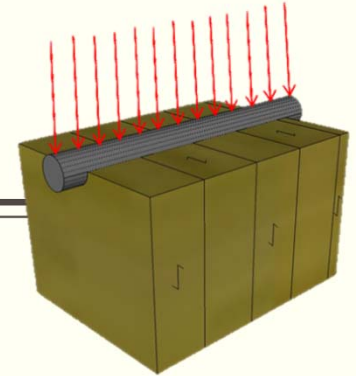
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6. EMBEDMENT

2ND APPROACH – EUROPEAN



$$f_{\theta,CLT} = f_{\theta}$$

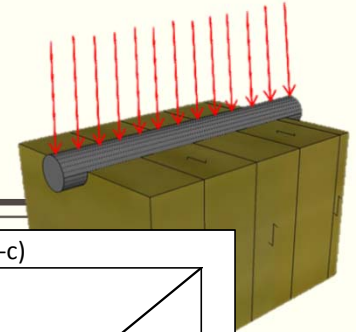
- EUROPEAN (2006) CLT DOWEL EMBEDMENT EQUATION

$$f_{\theta,k} = \frac{55G^{1.16}(1 - 0.015d)}{1.1\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$$

- KENNEDY ET AL.(2014-C) CLT EMBEDMENT EQUATION

$$f_{\theta,k} = \frac{41(\rho_{12} - 0.12)^{1.11}}{1.07(\rho_{12} - 0.12)^{-0.07} \cdot \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$$

6. EMBEDMENT



2ND APPROACH – EUROPEAN

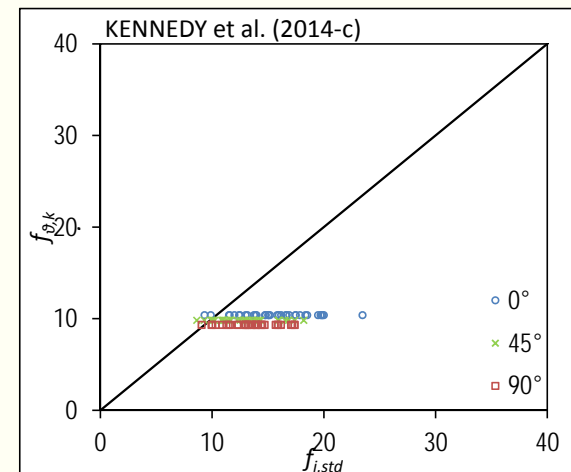
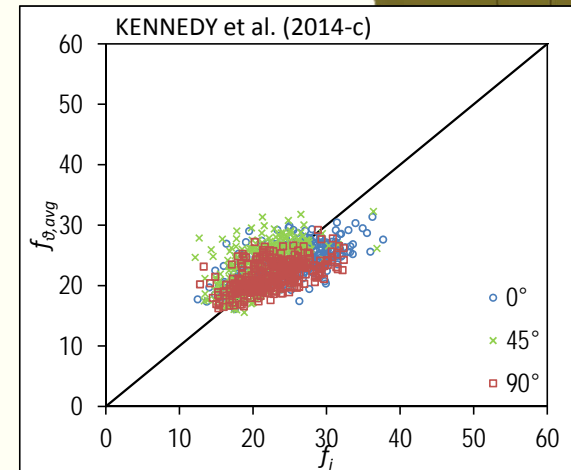
$$f_{\theta,CLT} = f_{\theta}$$

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$$f_{\theta,k} = \frac{41(\rho_{12} - 0.12)^{1.11}}{1.07(\rho_{12} - 0.12)^{-0.07} \cdot \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$$



7. CONCLUSION

WITHDRAWAL

- CSA O86-09 (2009) EQ. WS

EMBEDMENT

- EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF DIAMETER
- 1ST APPROACH : KENNEDY ET AL.(2014-b) EMBEDMENT EQUATIONS
- 2ND APPROACH : KENNEDY ET AL.(2014-C) CLT EMBEDMENT EQUATION



THANK YOU!