

IMPROVED FIRE DESIGN OF ENGINEERED WOOD SYSTEMS **IN BUILDINGS**

https://risefr.com/services/research-and-assessments/firenwood

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WP5 Management and monitoring

WP1

Obstacles and new strategies for implementation and use of engineered wood systems in construction

WP2 Improved fire design models for engineered wood systems

WP3 Experimental validation

WP 4 Dissemination, communication, exploitation and transnational collaboration

WP1 Obstacles/new strategies, engineered wood systems

Objective:

Gathering of knowledge about societal and political obstacles in different countries and development of new strategies for fire design and optimization of wood systems and wood structures related to fire behavior.

- review of European building regulations
- survey and workshop with different stakeholders to gather country specific information



WP1 Obstacles of engineered wood systems

Main obstacles:

- lack of knowledge
- fire protection
- economic disadvantages
- construction products and their certification
- restrictions in building regulations





WP2 Improved fire design models

Objective:

Develop relevant and validated fire design models that will support and streamline the building design process.

- Specific input values in existing models related to adhesive behavior at elevated temperatures will be defined.
- Design models for CLT walls and floors, timber-to-timber connections with glued-in steel rods and walls and floors with Ijoists will be developed and/or improved



Design models proposed for EN 1995-1-2

Bondline integrity maintained Bondline integrity maintained Charring depth $d_{char,n}$ 1 SE. Tension forces Bondline integrity not maintained Charring depth $d_{ m char,n}$ Bondline integrity not maintained h_3 3 4 25mm h_2 h_1 Tension forces

 $t_{\rm a,2}$

 $t_{\rm f,2}$

 $t_{\rm f,1}$

Design models proposed for EN 1995-1-2



Light timber frame assemblies with I-joists









d_o – zero strength layer to compensate strength reduction because of heating

Different adhesive classes for finger joints FJ1, FJ2, FJ3





INFLUENCE OF ADHESIVES ON FIRE RESISTANCE OF WOODEN I-JOISTS

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ABSTRACT: FIRENWOOD is an Era-NET cofund Forest Value project (2019-2022) dealing with the fire resistance testing and design methods of engineered wood products at elevated temperatures and fire. As one part of the project, various adhesives, allowed for load bearing timber structures, are tested in finger joints in small scale and medium scale fire tests. The paper will provide a description of these tests and an overview and analysis of the results. Based on the test data of both types, a good agreement regarding the adhesive performance between the tests can be shown. The design model for wooden I-joists is described and values for the depth of the zero-strength layer are proposed for different adhesive performance levels in finger joints

KEYWORDS: Fire resistance, Fire testing, Engineered wood products, I-joists, Adhesive bonds

1 INTRODUCTION

The world is growing towards more sustainability in all fields of life. That is also true in the construction sector which is very resource dependent. Timber construction is a possible solution to build more environmentally friendly and carbon neutral buildings also in big cities. ing the height of huildings whi

Within the project 11 adhesive systems have been selected and will be used in the range of available heat resistance and fire tests. The aim is to compare various test methods and to propose a small scale test method for the qualification of adhesives used in load-bearing structures made of EWP. The EWPs and glued joints included in this project are I-joists, finger joints, glulam,

EN 1995-1-2:2025

WP3 Experimental validation

Objective:

Gain new insight by testing fire development and fire properties, as well as mechanical properties at elevated temperatures, of the selected adhesives and bond types of the engineered wood.

- Different investigated test procedures with adhesive bonds.
- Reproducibility.
- Development and validation of the fire design models in WP2







Cone heater tests of finger joints





Adhesive name	TTF (min)	Residual strength (MPa)	Failure description
А	25,93 (0,38)	5,78 (0,19)	Adhesive
В	30,63 (1,48)	7,81 (0,67)	Wood/adhesive
С	27,39 (1,2)	6,59 (0,37)	Adhesive/wood
D	30,48 (2,79)	7,23 (0,75)	Adhesive/wood
Е	23,71 (0,66)	5,43 (0,17)	Adhesive
F	31,49 (0,63)	7,59 (0,49)	Wood/adhesive
G	27,55 (0,99)	6,56 (0,37)	Adhesive/wood
Н	26,21 (0,42)	6,16 (0,19)	Adhesive/wood
I	31,66 (0,81)	7,93 (0,69)	Wood/adhesive
J	32,28 (1,67)	8,55 (0,62)	Wood
K	26,63 (1,12)	6,05 (0,12)	Adhesive/wood





11 adhesives FIRENWOOD

Model scale tests with finger jointed flanges













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Furnace tests vs cone tests



Good correlation! 2 I-joists failed due to knots (will be repeated)

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Cone calorimeter tests of CLT and GLT







Shear test



CLT and GLT Exposed lamellas 20 and 40 mm



Single lap compression shear tests

Single lap compression shear tests at elevated temperatures following EN 17224

- 12 Adhesives (1 Adhesive national project)
- Temperatures:
 - 20°C
 70°C
 100°C
 130°C
 160°C
 180°C
 200°C
 - 220°C
 - 232°C (450°F)
 - 250°C (testing ongoing)









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Single lap compression shear tests

Target temperature 232°C





Tension shear tests at elevated temperatures

- 5 Temperatures
- 3 different gluelines
- 2 adhesives





WP4 Dissemination, communication, exploitation and transnational collaboration

A strong focus is on:

- Presenting proposed strategies and design approaches
- Implementation tests for classification of adhesives with regards to elevated temperature and fire behavior
 - CEN/TC 193 /SC1 Adhesives for wood and derived timber products
 - CEN/TC 250 /SC5 Eurocode 5, Part 1-2: General rules



Dissemination and communication framework

