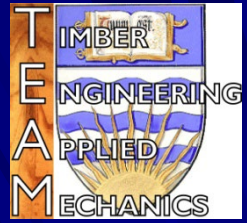


UBC



# Increased Strength of Hem-Fir (N) Expands Structural Application in Heavy Timber Construction

Frank Lam  
Tom Chao Zhang

University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, BC Canada

November 24, 2022



3<sup>rd</sup> largest Canadian university

2022	Vancouver	Okanagan	Total
Undergraduates	47400	10806	58206
Graduate	11368	1183	12551
Faculty	6466	668	7134
Staff	10779	1020	11819

2022 Academic Ranking of World Universities placed UBC 44<sup>th</sup> in the world.  
2022 Times Higher Education Rankings placed UBC 37<sup>th</sup> in the world.

UBC places among the top 20 public universities in the world

**Climate change is the defining  
challenge of our generation**





# Chair for Wood Building Design and Construction

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(Arch)



Blair Satterfield  
(Associate Professor)  
(Arch)



R.O. Foschi  
(Professor Emeritus)  
(Civil)

# Sustainable Timber Built Environment Group/Cluster



# Learning Objectives

- Understand how in-grade testing works and why it matters
- Review the impact of in-grade testing on the strength properties of Hem-fir (N) timbers
- Recognize the technical performance, sustainability and versatility of Hem-fir (N) timbers in different applications
- Explore potentials of new applications for Hem-fir (N) with comparisons to other large dimension wood products

# Hem-fir (N)



Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is the most abundant tree species on the coast of British Columbia. A smaller volume of Western hemlock stands can also be found in the interior of BC.

Western hemlock is commonly harvested together with amabilis fir (*Abies amabilis*) and sold as a commercial species group as Hem-fir (N). For the Japanese export market Hem-fir (N) is called Canada Tsuga.

Hem-fir (N) is one of the most important timber resource in BC.





# Hem-fir (N)

Hem-fir (N) has good strength and stiffness properties making it well suited for structural applications as horizontal components.

The density range of Hem-fir (N) is also well suited for ease of nailing and screw installation while achieving very good withdrawal and lateral resistance.

In non-structural applications Western hemlock has excellent working properties. It is a very desirable species for applications as mouldings, interior woodworking, joinery, veneered interior paneling, furniture, doors, floors, and windows.

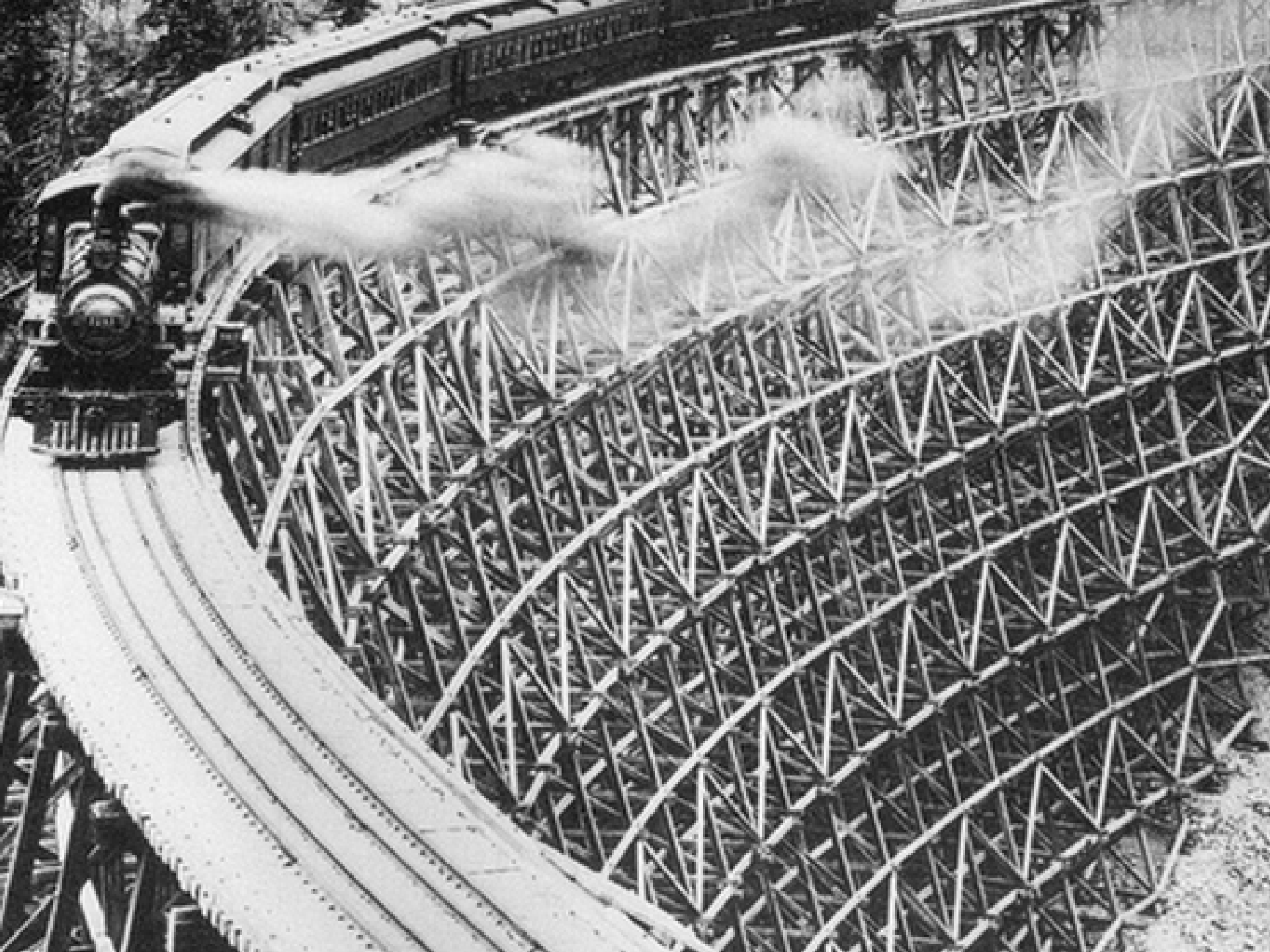
Western hemlock is non-resinous. It has good treatability properties including takes any stains or finishes extremely well.

# Hem-fir (N) Timber

In Canadian Code for Engineering Design in Wood CSA O86.1, “Beams and Stringers Timber” refers to sawn wood that is 114 mm or more in the smaller dimension with visual grades of Select Structural, No. 1 and No. 2 under the grading rules of National Lumber Grades Authority (NLGA)



**Why investigate the strength properties of Hem-fir (N) timber?**





Myra Canyon Trestle Bridge Fire 2003



# Kinsol Trestle 44 metres high and 188 metres long



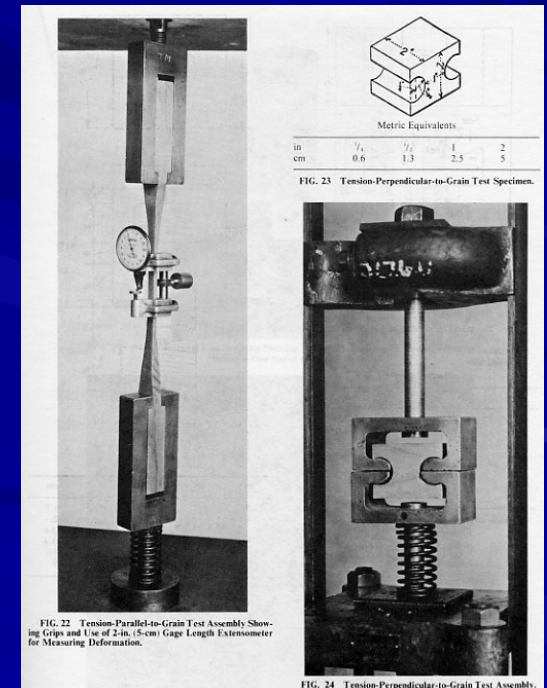
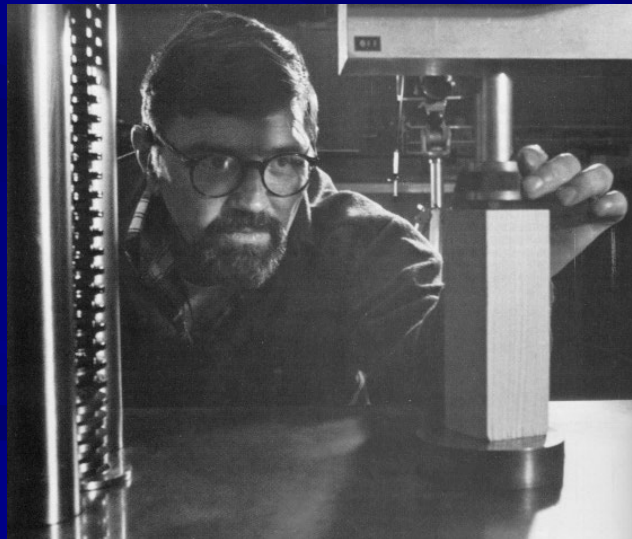
Engineers were reluctant to use Hem-fir (N) timber citing low strength properties in codes.

This does not align with UBC's database on full size testing of Hem-fir (N) post and timber material for applications in Japan!!

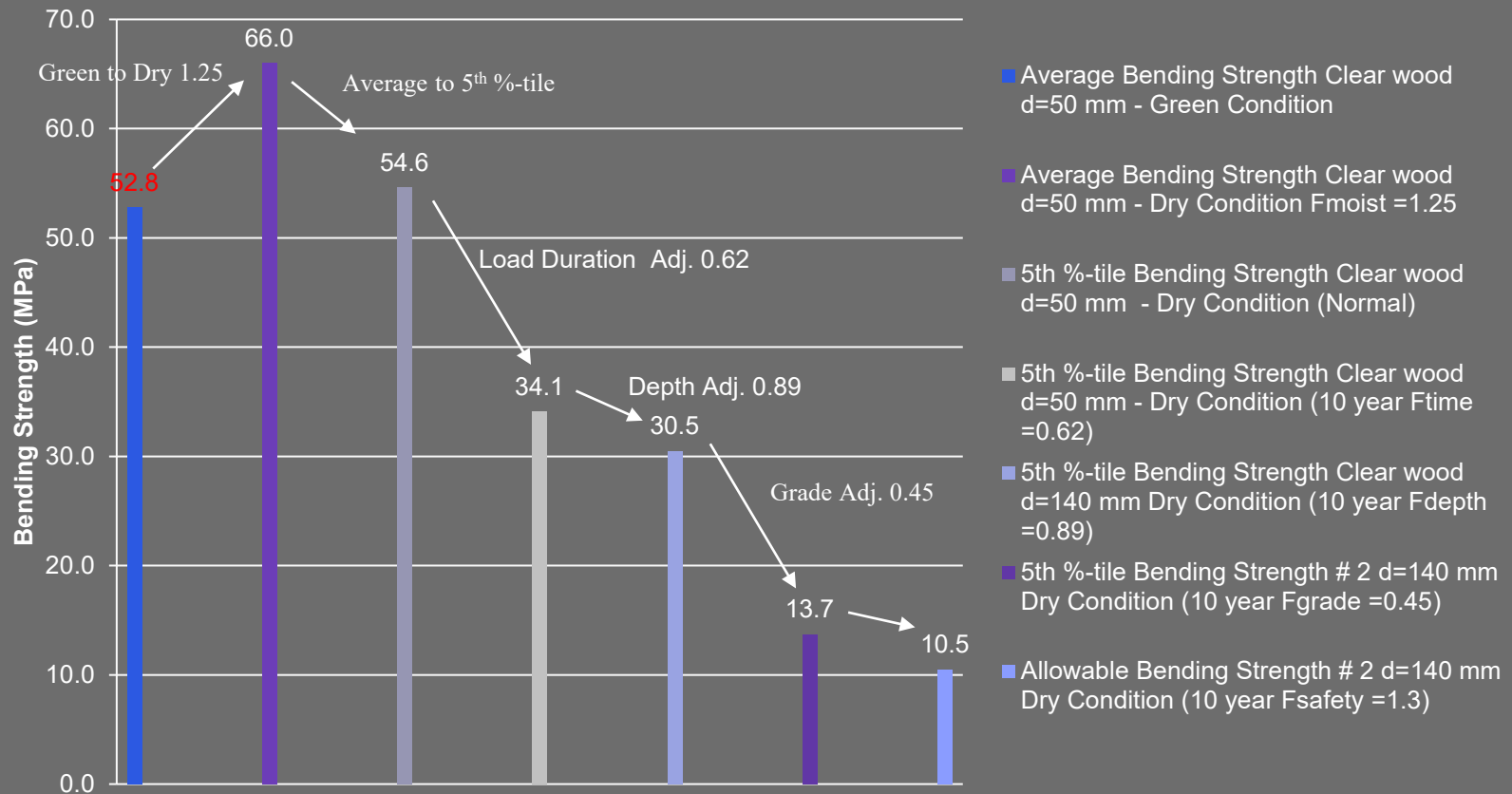


# Structural Wood Products Property Studies

- Traditional Clear Wood Methods (1900's to 1960's)
  - Small clear and Full-size comparisons
  - Clear wood property tests standardized
  - Allowable Stresses: lumber, plywood, glulam



# Small Clear Test Concept – from Test Results to Allowable Stress



# Structural Wood Products Property Research

- In-Grade (Full-Size) Testing Methods (1960's to now)
  - National Standards adopted (1970's – 1980's)
  - ISO Standards – (1980's – 2005)
    - Standards for sampling, testing and evaluation of characteristic properties
  - Test products as-produced and used in construction
  - Represents actual material behavior in structures
  - Allowable Stress Design
  - Load and Resistance Factor Design
    - Reliability-Based Design Methods

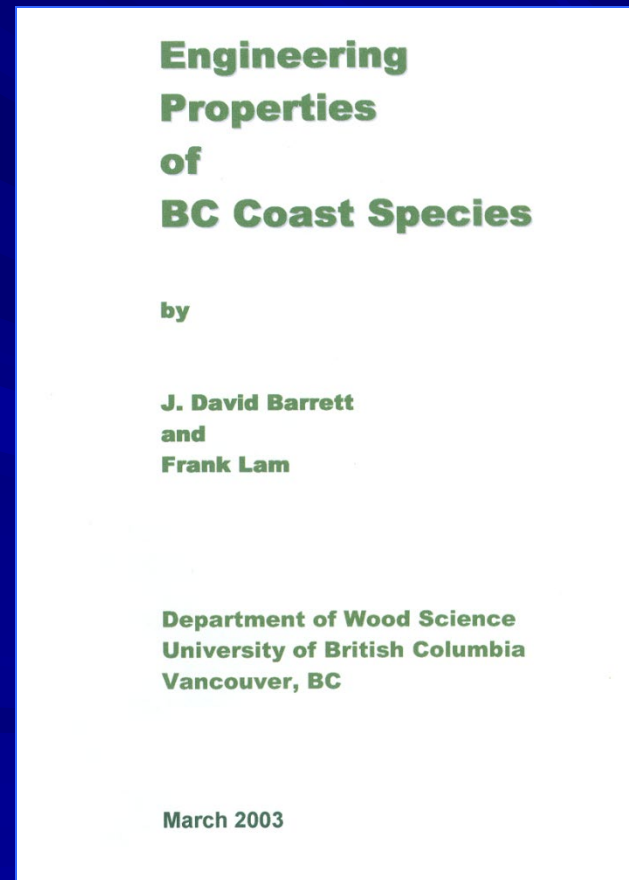
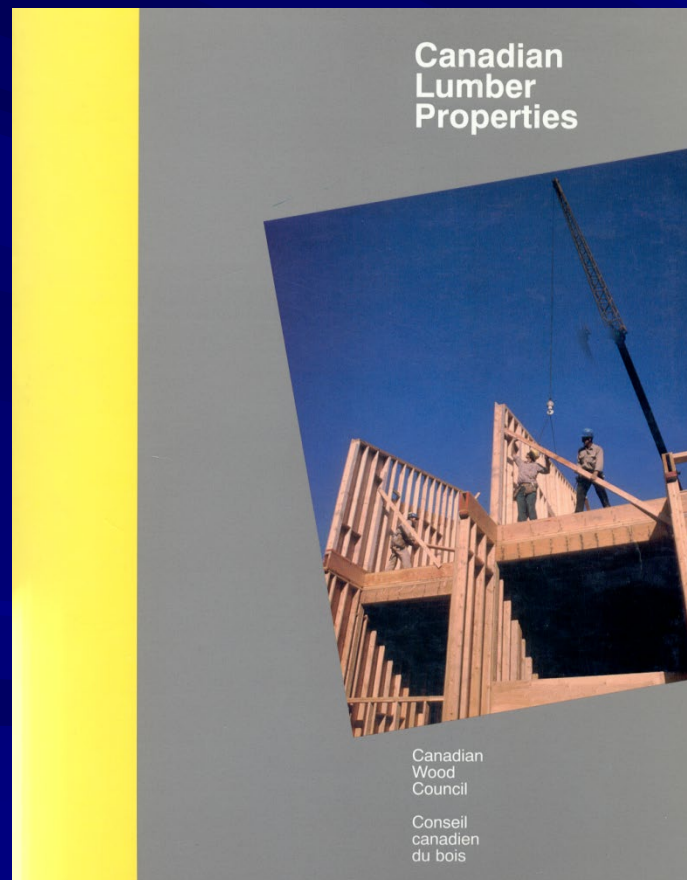
# Structural Wood Products Property Research



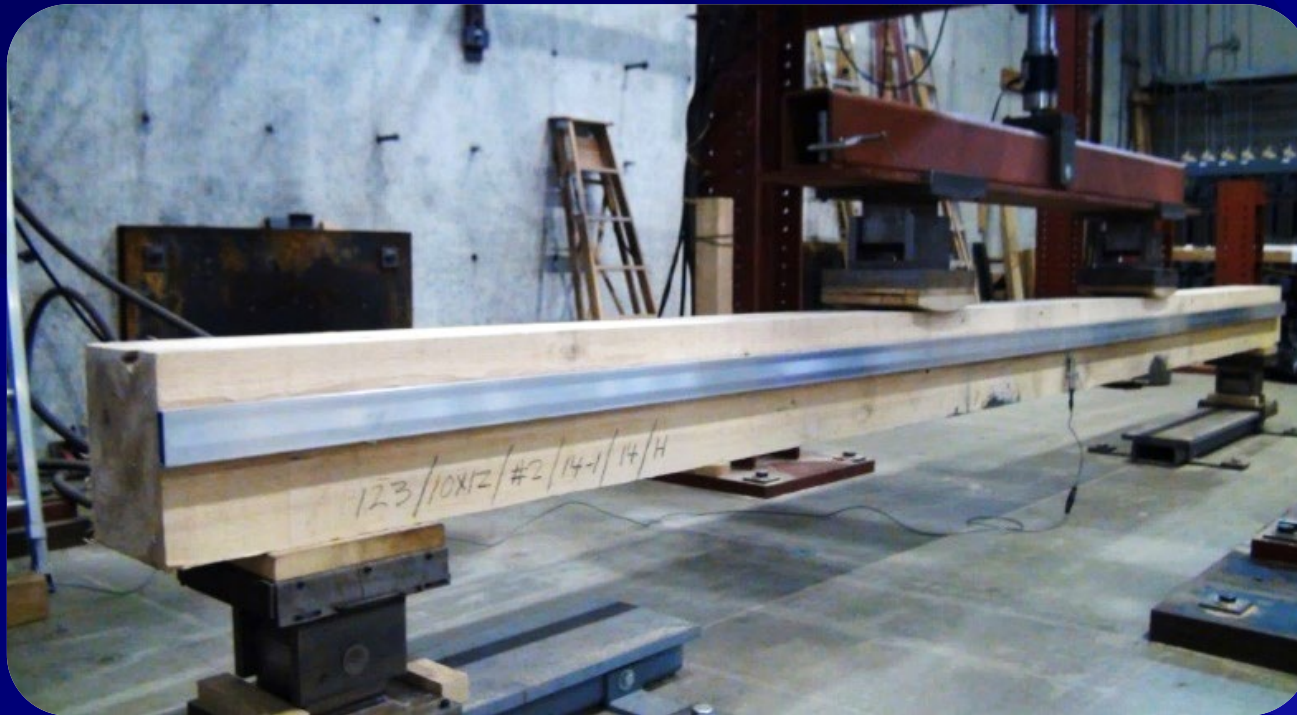
- Engineering Properties of Canadian Structural Lumber
- Douglas fir, Hemlock, Spruce-Pine-Fir, Yellow Cedar, Sitka Spruce

UBC- Madsen (70's)  
Forintek Canada Corp. (80's)  
UBC- Barrett, Lam (90's)

# Structural Wood Products Property Research



# Structural Wood Products Property Research



- Engineering Properties of Canadian Timber
- Douglas fir, Hemlock,

UBC- Lam , Barrett (90's to now)

# Structural Wood Products Property Research

- In-grade testing of larger dimension timber products with member thickness greater than 100 mm is very costly; very limited in-grade data exist on their strength properties.
- In the early 1980's UBC conducted an in-grade testing program by proof loading on Douglas fir "Beam and Stringer" timber of Select Structural and No. 1 grades to establish their design strengths for the code.
- In-grade testing on large dimension Hem-Fir (N) and Spruce-Pine-Fir timber was not performed . Timber design strengths for these species were conservatively derived by relating their small clear strength properties to those of Douglas fir-Larch.

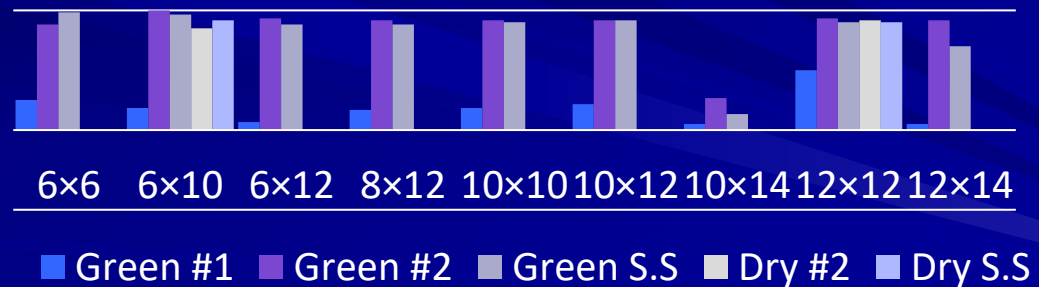
# Latest In-grade Program on Hem-fir (N) Timber

Over 400 m<sup>3</sup>

		Sample Size	6x6	6x10	6x12	8x12	10x10	10x12	10x14	12x12	12x14
Green	No. 1		15	11	4	10	11	13	3	30	3
	No. 2		53	60	56	55	55	55	16	56	55
	S.S		59	58	53	53	54	55	8	54	42
Dry	No. 2			51						55	
	S.S			55						54	

N=60

Nominal size in inches





E-rating

Knot  
Mapping

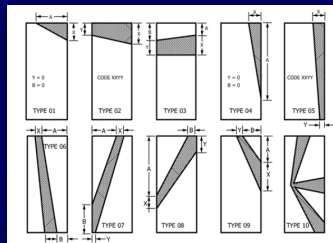
Bending  
Test

Failure  
Mapping

MC/SG  
Test

MOE/MOR

Moisture Content  
Specific Gravity





1212 specimens  
tested



Full-size member  
Test Data



Size/MC  
adjustment and  
reliability  
analysis



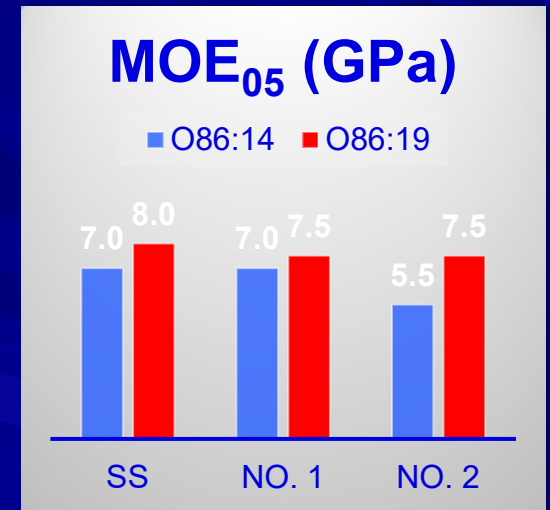
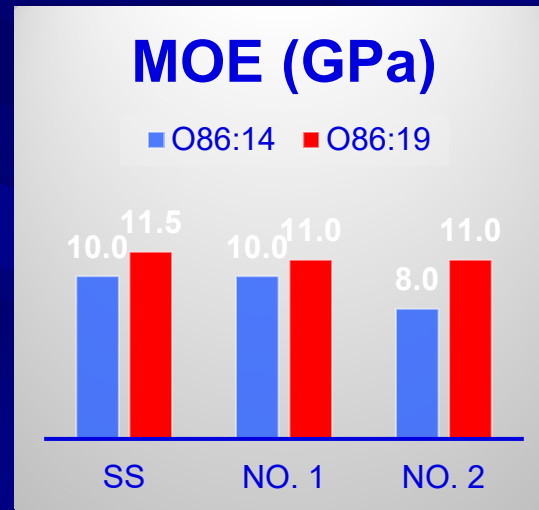
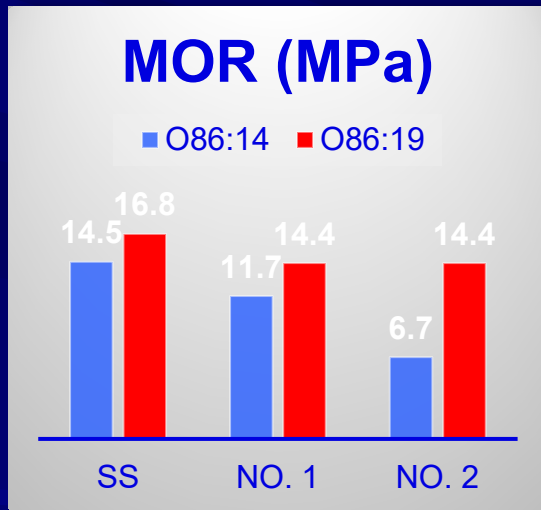
Design Values

# CSA O86-2019

**Table 6.6**  
**Specified strengths and moduli of elasticity for beams and stringers, MPa**  
 (See Clauses [6.3.1.1](#), [6.5.2.2](#), [6.5.5.2.5](#), [10.5.3–10.5.5](#), [10.6.3.1](#), [10.6.3.6](#), [12.4.4.4](#), [12.4.4.5](#), and [14.3](#).)

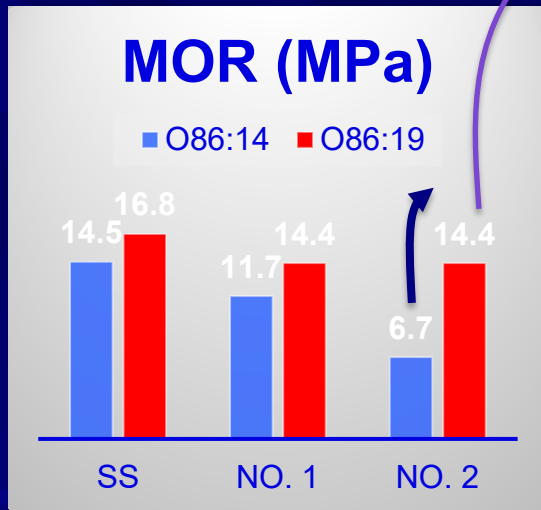
Species combination	Grade	Bending, $f_b^*$	Longitudi- nal shear, $f_v$	Compression		Tension parallel to grain, $f_t$	Modulus of elasticity	
				Parallel to grain, $f_c$	Perpendic- ular to grain, $f_{cp}$		$E^*$	$E_{05}^*$
Douglas Fir-Larch	SS	19.5	1.5	13.2	7.0	10.0	12 000	8000
	No. 1	15.8		11.0		7.0	12 000	8000
	No. 2	9.0		7.2		3.3	9500	6000
Hem-Fir	SS	16.8	1.2	13.0	4.6	7.4	11 500	8000
	No. 1	14.4		12.4		6.3	11 000	7500
	No. 2	14.4		12.4		6.3	11 000	7500
Spruce-Pine-Fir	SS	13.6	1.2	9.5	5.3	7.0	8500	6000
	No. 1	11.0		7.9		4.9	8500	6000
	No. 2	6.3		5.2		2.3	6500	4500
Northern Species	SS	12.8	1.0	7.2	3.5	6.5	8000	5500
	No. 1	10.8		6.0		4.6	8000	5500
	No. 2	5.9		3.9		2.2	6000	4000

## Compared to previous design values

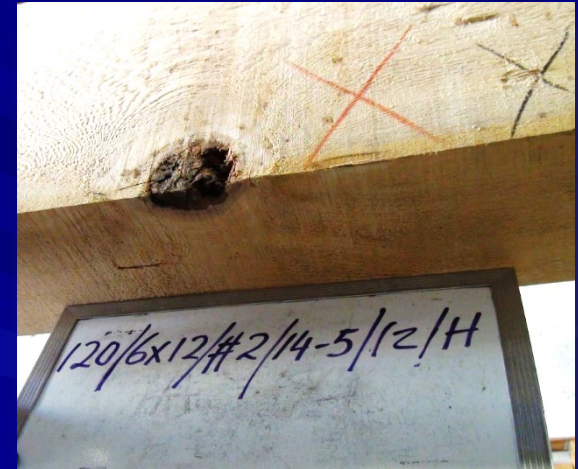


## Why such a drastic change?

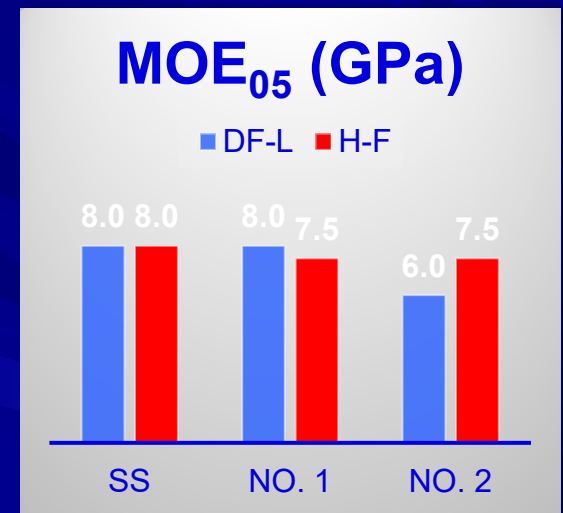
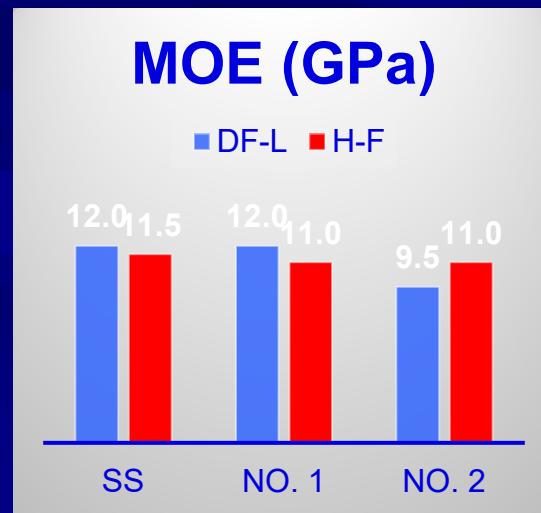
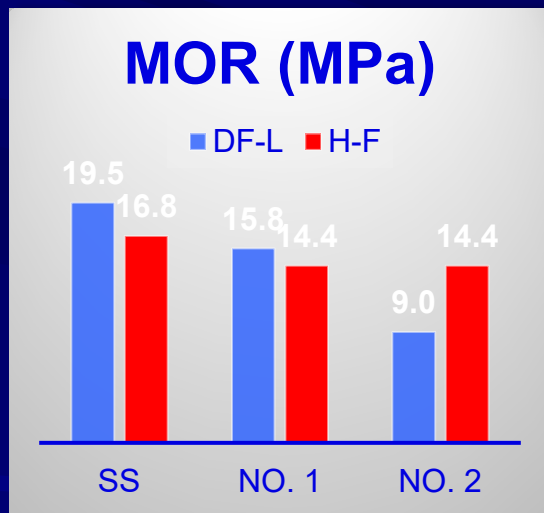
Compared to previous design values



- 1) Results based on In-grade testing.
- 2) A large number of specimens were downgraded from Select Structural to #2 due to **small unsound knot**.



## Compared to Douglas Fir-Larch design values



## Summary

Grade	CSA O86:14			CSA O86:19		
Unit (MPa)	Bending	Modulus of elasticity		Bending	Modulus of elasticity	
	$f_b$	E	$E_{05}$	$f_b$	E	$E_{05}$
SS	14.5	10,000	7,000	<b>16.8</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>8,000</b>
No. 1	11.7	10,000	7,000	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>
No. 2	6.7	8,000	5,500	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>



# Potential Applications of Hem-fir (N) Timber - Outdoors



## Outdoors Structures

### Treatability:

Compared to Douglas Fir, the cell structures of Hem-fir (N) is more permeable in terms of chemical treatments; thus, offering more durability protection when treated.

# Potential Applications of Hem-fir (N) Timber - Outdoors

Timber Deck



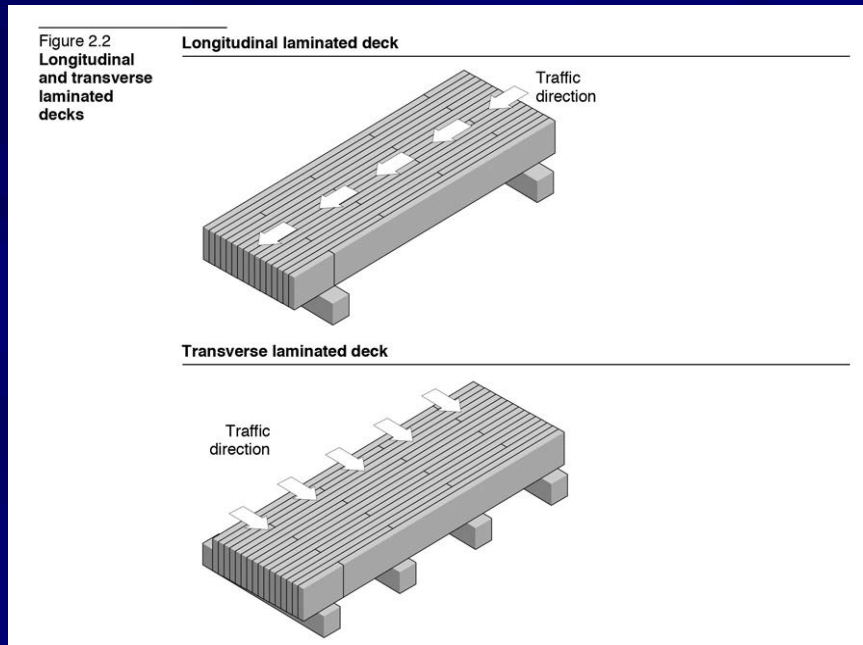
# Potential Applications of Hem-fir (N) Timber - Outdoors

Decking for Footbridges

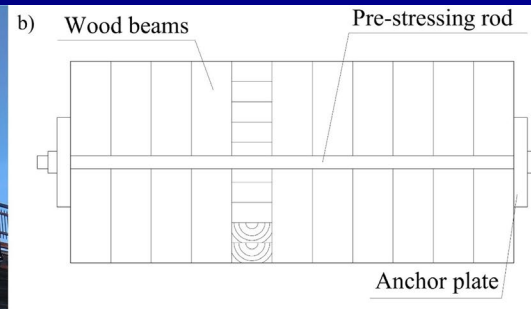


# Potential Applications of Hem-fir (N) Timber - Outdoors

## Stress laminated Timber Deck



OHBDC (1983). Ontario Highway Bridge Design Code 1983, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and communications.

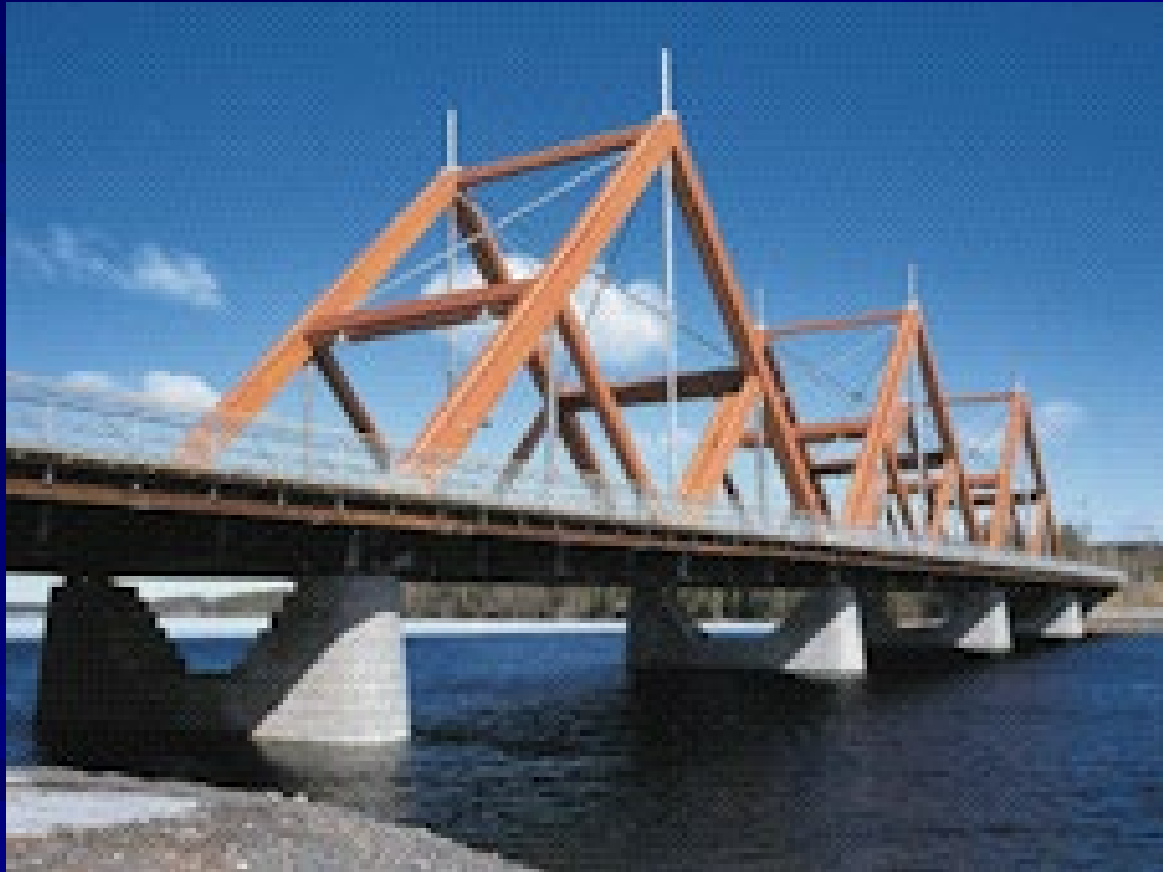


Engineering Structures  
Volume 213, 15 June 2020, 110592

# Decking for Vehicle Bridge



# Vihantasalmi Bridge Finland



# Pedestrian Bridge Ursanne



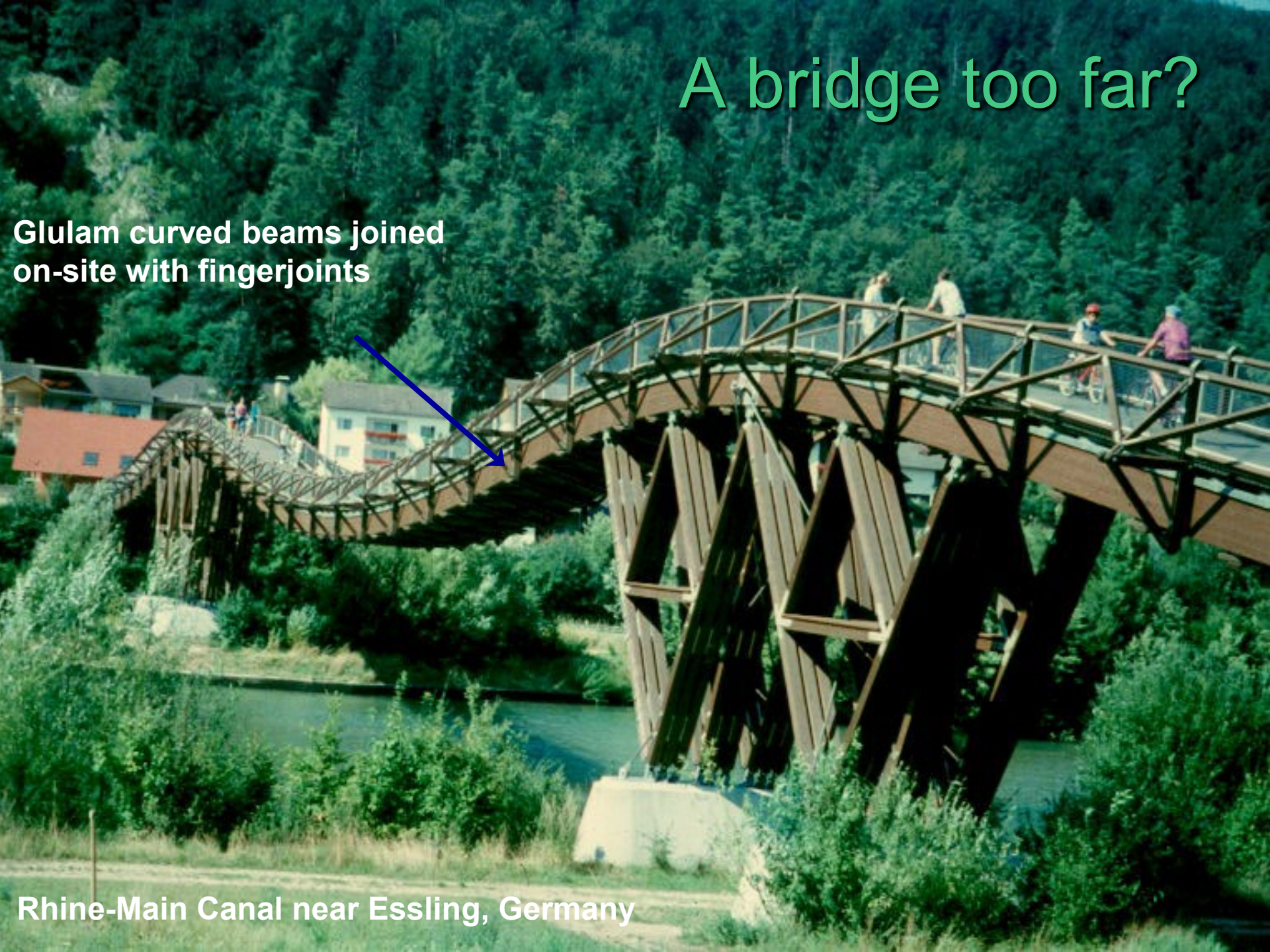
# Pedestrian Bridge Vallorbe





# A bridge too far?

Glulam curved beams joined on-site with fingerjoints



Rhine-Main Canal near Essling, Germany

# Cucumber Tower by Jan Vondrak Czech Republic



Source dezeen\_ss\_9

# Roadside Construction Scaffolding Timber Deck



alamy

Image ID: FGPMDH  
www.alamy.com



# Potential Applications of Hem-fir (N) Timber - Indoors

## Indoors Structures

Proper drying is needed to control moisture content and dimension stability.

Advanced drying techniques such as RF Vacuum drying can facilitate the drying process

Stress Relieve groove in Japanese Cypress post

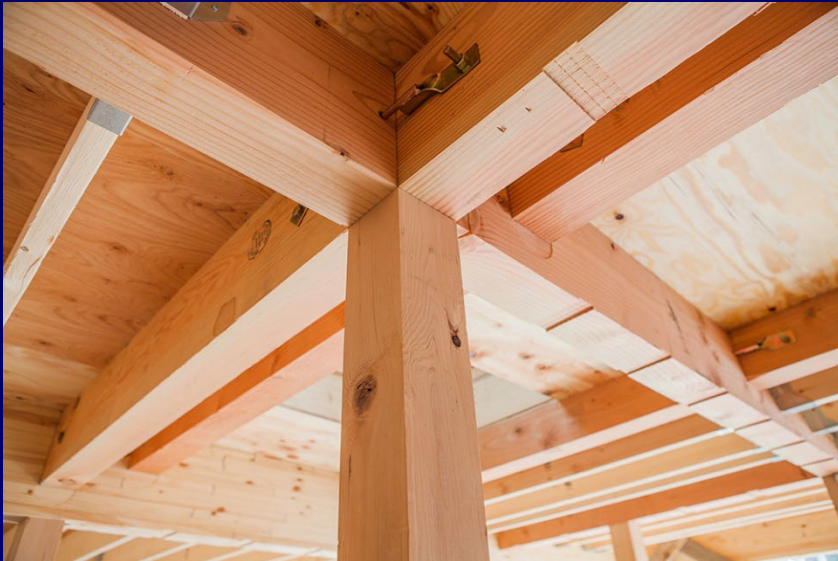


# Structural application of RF/V dried Sugi Timber in Japan



# Solid Sawn Mass Timber Building using Douglas-fir

UBC C.K. Choi Building



Source: [www.canadawood.org](http://www.canadawood.org)



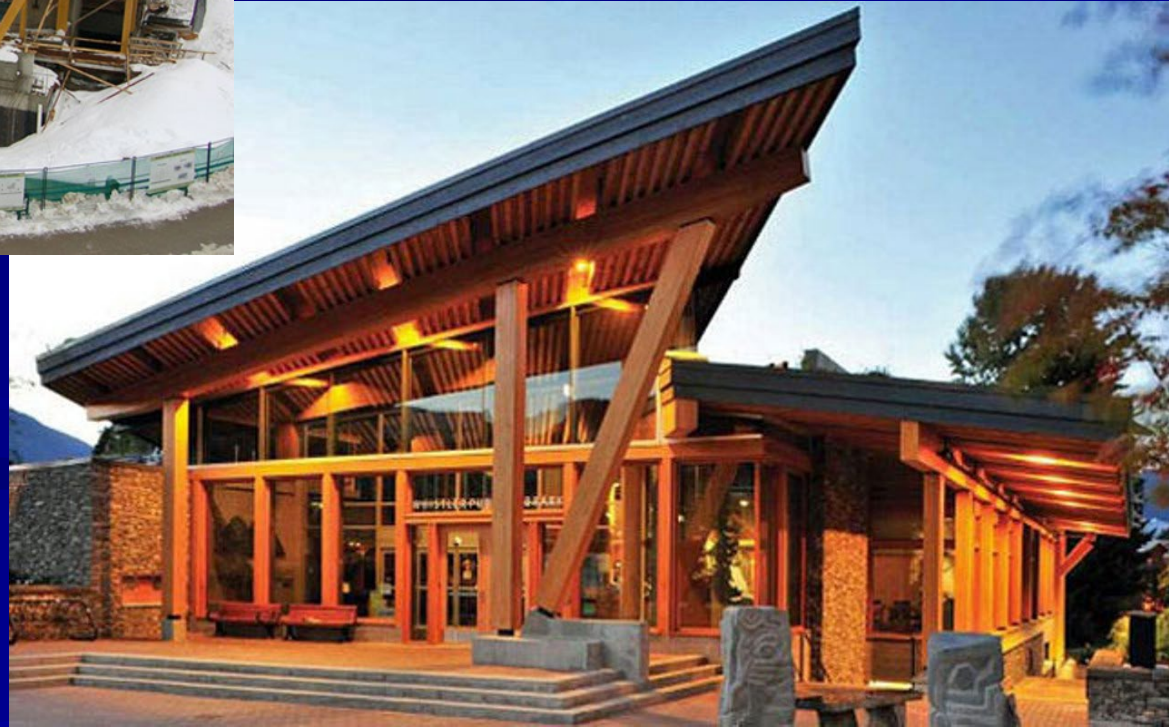








# Application of Hem-fir (N) timber in Whistler Public Library





# Hem-fir (N) in Whistler Audain Museum







# Hem-fir (N) timber in Pt. Robert Residence







# Cost and Availability

- Industry has capacity to double Hem-fir Timber production and is looking for more market opportunities for this resource.
- Douglas fir has a price premium over Hem-fir (N). Depending on market conditions, Douglas fir timber can be ~30% more expensive.

# New initiatives

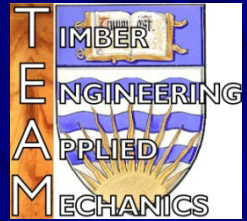
Industry is looking at machine graded timber.

Industry is working on developing Hem-fir (N) lamstock for CSA 24f-E glulam beams.

Lamstock testing is underway at UBC. Hem-fir (N) glulam beams will be tested in 2023.



UBC



# Contact Information

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[www.PacificHemFir.com](http://www.PacificHemFir.com)

Please visit us to learn more

Photo courtesy of Western Forest Products