MISSISSIPPI WORKSHOP / THE ALL-WOOD BUILDING

WAECHTER ARCHITECTURE



Our vision and mission can be summarized in a word—Clarity.

We believe that architecture is at its best when buildings are legible, when they make sense, and when they elegantly serve their purpose.

Clarity isn't just a style or formal vocabulary, it's an experience that yields a feeling of calm, assurance, and limitless possibility.















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PROJECT OVERVIEW













CONTEXT





















ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMMING CONCEPTS







FIRST FLOOR PLAN



























SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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THIRD FLOOR PLAN









MATERIAL SYSTEMS



CROSS-I AMINATED TIMBER



KLH® CLT is a versatile building material characterized by its dimensional stability and accuracy, and its high level of prefabrication. KLH® solid wood panels are used for wall, floor slab, and roof elements.

The biaxial qualities of CLT provide a multitude of opportunities for exciting architectural designs. KLH® elements can be combined with most building materials and structural systems to produce exciting and innovative design arrangements. By utilizing CLT in a bearing wall system, the thicknesses of floor and wall elements can be minimized to achieve an increase in building volume over traditional framed bearing wall and dropped-ceiling systems.

KLH® superstructures are erected by knowledgeable construction companies, typically using a mobile crane. An average of 25 minutes is required to place each element, depending on the complexity of the structure and site conditions. Erection of CLT for a detached residential dwelling of average size and complexity typically takes approximately 1-2 days. Erection crews are usually made up of four workers and a crane operator, and typical panelto-panel connections are made with long wood screws and simple tools.



MAXIMUM DIMENSIONS AND PRODUCED WIDTHS Maximum panel length 54'-2" 9′-8″ Maximum panel width Maximum panel thickness 1′-8″ Produced widths 7′-10″ / 8′-2″ / 8′-11″ / 9′-8″ Minimum production length 27'-1" – in 2" increments

MANUFACTURE

KLH® solid wood elements are made up of a least 3 layers of lumber boards that are arranged perpendicular to each other and glued together under high pressure. Depending on the project requirements, we can supply PEFC and FSC® C119602 -certified panels on request.

By cross-laminating the lumber boards, swelling and shrinkage are restrained, providing excellent dimensional stability of the finished product. In accordance with ANSI/ APA PRG 320, only kiln dried lumber with a moisture content of 12% (+/- 2%) is used in KLH® CLT.

The fabrication process is subject to internal and external quality control by authorized third party auditors.





Formaldehyde-free adhesive is used for laminating the individual layers

ADHESIVES AND LAMINATION PROCESS

Only VOC-free and formaldehyde-free PUR adhesives are used in accordance with ANSI 405 and CSA 0112.10.

Adhesive is applied automatically over the entire surface at approximately 0.03 lbs/ft2 per joint. Combined with a laminating pressure of 87 psi, KLH® CLT is manufactured to consistently high standards of strength and quality.



ADHESIVES AND LAMINATION PROCESS



Cross-laminated timber is produced on a just-in-time basis



State-of-the-art CNC cutting machines facilitate both simple and highly complex patterns according to project requirements.

Furthermore, production takes place in a highly controlled manufacturing environment where temperature and humidity are continuously monitored and consistently maintained, ensuring the specified moisture content of both lumber stock and finished product.

More information about the adhesives used may be found at www.henkel-adhesives.de.



Comparison of carbon emissions between timber design and concrete design over <u>lifecycle</u> of structural materials in a 12-story tower.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION as per /ISO 14025/ and /EN 15804/

Owner of the Declaration	KLH Massivholz GmbH
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-KLH-20190027-ICA1-EN
Issue date	06.05.2019
Valid to	05.05.2024

KLH cross-laminated timber panels KLH Massivholz GmbH



www.ibu-epd.com / https://epd-online.com



CARBO

Project Name / Number		Mississippi	
Date		19/02/2021	
Country of construction		United States	
Volume of KLH® - CLT elen		446	
Transport by	Truck	1100	
	Ship	9090	



All values are based on the KLH[®] EPD that was verified by external assessment and the data quality was checked before public release. The calculation of the background data is based on the ecoinvent database. All standards and literature are stated in the EDP document, which is available on www.klh.at



ON LCA	
m³] km] nm] <u>174.4</u> tons CO ₂ equ. -354.1 tons CO ₂ equ.	
Assembly Assembly Project CO2	 CO₂ wood A1 - A3 Production A4 Transport A5 Assembly Project CO₂
a total of -179.7	tons CO ₂ equ
timber) 15.3	minutes





2

2





1 CLT Floor Panels 2 CLT Exterior Wall Panels 3 CLT Courtyard Exterior Wall Panels 4 CLT Interior Wall Panels 5 CLT Stair 6 Glulam Beams



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	FAE	BRICATION DRAWING APPF Material Order Approved	OVA No E	L Exception Taken		
END @ BEAM - BUTT JOINT, CLT-203 NNEL EDGE - SPLINE JOINT, TYP. LEVEL 3 ie 2/CLT-203	Approved With Comments Field Notes Required Submit Specified Items Not Reviewed Revise and Resubmit Rejected Signing below releases these fabrication drawings for production. Changes to panel specifications, quantity, or size, delays in approval, or changes after approval may add to the cost and / or cause delay. Approval of these drawings constitutes an understanding that all other drawings are superceded by these drawings with regard to the delivered CLT scope. Approved by:					
	240 Suit Por T: E: n	0 N Broadway te 308 tland, OR 97212 1 971.998.5705 nichael.hahn@klhusa.com				
THICKNESS CHANGE @ WALL BELOW						
NEL EDGE - SPLINE JOINT, TYP.						
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	1	Second Issue		05.26.2020	WA	
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Courtesy KLH Massivholz GmbH











CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING


































































WATERPROOFING & INSULATION



















SYSTEMS INTEGRATION







































CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

TYPICAL CLT CONNECTION TO STEM WALLS



NOTES:

2

- 1. REF. ARCH. FOR L6x6 LOCATIONS AT INSIDE / OUTSIDE FACE.
- 2. REF. S5.3 FOR FOOTING AND CURB INFORMATION.

TYP. CLT SHEAR WALL TO CONCRETE CONNECTION 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

Courtesy KPFF Engineering





TYPICAL CLT CONNECTION TO STEM WALLS







OUTSIDE CORNER HOLD DOWN





Courtesy KPFF Engineering



TYP CLT TO PIER













TYP GLULAM BEAM TO CLT WALL CONNECTION



Courtesy KPFF Engineering




TYP GLULAM BEAM TO CLT WALL CONNECTION









CLT / GLULAM STAIR



CLT / GLULAM STAIR







CLT / GLULAM STAIR





CODES AND FIRE RESISTANCE

CODE REVISIONS / FIRE RESISTANCE



HALF-LAP CONDITION DETAIL 4/A8.2 **T-JOINT**

DETAIL 5/A8.2

()

FIRE RATING AND OCCUPANCY SEPARATION

WALL FULL HEIGHT TO STRUCTURE,

FIRE RATED EXTERIOR WALL 1 HR SEPERATION WITH 45 MIN OPENING PROTECTION WITH UNPROTECTED OPENINGS

1 HR FIRE BARRIER WITH 45 MIN OPENING PROTECTION



HALF-LAP CONDITION DETAIL 4/A8.2 **T-JOINT** Ο

DETAIL 5/A8.2

FIRE RATING AND OCCUPANCY SEPARATION

WALL FULL HEIGHT TO STRUCTURE, 1 HR FIRE BARRIER WITH 45 MIN OPENING PROTECTION

FIRE RATED EXTERIOR WALL 1 HR SEPERATION WITH 45 MIN OPENING PROTECTION WITH UNPROTECTED OPENINGS



1 1/2" = 1'-0" NOTE: REFER TO DETAIL 3/S7.5 IN STRUCTURAL SET



CODE REVISIONS / FIRE RESISTANCE

Required Fire	Lamination Thickness, h _{lam} (in.)									
Resistance	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1-1/4	1-3/8	1-1/2	1-3/4	2	
(hr)	Char Depth, a _{char} (in.)									
1-Hour	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1½-Hour	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	
2-Hour	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	
		Effective Char Depth, aeff (in.)								
1-Hour	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	
11/2-Hour	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	
2-Hour	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	

Table 4.1.1.4B Effective Char Depth (for CLT with β_n=1.5 inches/hour)

Unexposed surface







a) Structural resistance



b) Integrity



c) Insulation

Figure 1



POST OCCUPANCY ANALYSIS / USDA WOOD INNOVATION GRANT













UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Mark Fretz, Director

- · Acoustic AirborneTesting
- · Acoustic Impact Testing
- · Thermal Imaging
- Infiltration (Blower Door)
- · Air Quality (Temp. & RH)
- · Air Quality (CO2 & VOC)







WOOD INNOVATION GRANT – ACOUSTIC TESTING













Results

Acoustics (Airborne and Impact Testing)

Note: Higher dB levels on the above table indicate greater resistance to sound transmission.

While less insulating than typical construction methods overall, the third floor residential spaces approach IBC multifamily standards as well as GSA standards for offices, with the best performing spaces reaching "High-Isolation Office" levels.

Key Takeaway: the 5-ply CLT decking with 1" Piteq acoustic mat used for the 300 level is quieter and compliant with a wider range of performance standards.

Our observation is that furnished and occupied spaces perform significantly better, and we've received favorable reports from our tenants for the audibility of speakers and instructors in our ground floor tenant spaces.

































WOOD INNOVATION GRANT - INFILTRATION / BLOWER DOOR



WOOD INNOVATION GRANT — AIR QUALITY (TEMPERATURE)

Results

Temperature

All spaces remained within a consistent comfort band, indicating proper functioning of the HVAC system.

During the shoulder season, indoor temperatures deviate, suggesting operation of windows with natural ventilation during these periods.



WOOD INNOVATION GRANT – AIR QUALITY (HUMIDITY)

Results

Relative Humidity

The ideal range of indoor RH for human health is 40%-60%. During the winter, the indoor RH is frequently below 40%, suggesting supplemental humidification would be beneficial during the heating season.

During the shoulder season, indoor RH is within the ideal range and more closely tracks outdoor daily averages.



WOOD INNOVATION GRANT — AIR QUALITY (CO2)

Results

 $\rm CO_2$

The office/conference spaces have spikes in clusters of five with gaps in between suggesting a workweek occupancy. Levels are typically below 1000 ppm, **indicating adequate ventilation for indoor air quality.**

During the shoulder season, indoor CO2 levels approach outdoor levels, suggesting the use of natural ventilation.

6/13/23







Results Formaldehyde / VOC

Formaldehyde was not detected in the indoor air. It is one of the most measurable VOCs and is a good indicator of indoor air quality.

The spent collection tubes on have no color change, indicating no formaldehyde during the test period. While some wood products contain these compounds, the use of PUR (polyurethane resin) for all CLT and Glulam adhesive is likely responsible for the positive result.

Comparative Analysis

One of the objectives of Mississippi's design was to illustrate the ecological benefit and the economic and logistical feasibility of an "All-Wood" approach. We began with a hypothetical Type 5B building, of similar size, configuration, type and location—i.e. a 10,000sf, three-story, mixed-use building on an urban site in Portland.

We compared conventional stick frame construction, a concrete frame strategy, "Hybrid" construction using CLT frame and decking with standard infill, and two "All-Wood" models: the all-CLT approach used on Mississippi Workshop, and a model utilizing mass plywood panels (MPP).

All-Wood (CLT)	- 124,126	kgCO2
・ All-Wood (MPP)	- 52,440	kgCO2
 Wood Framed 	+ 88,133	kgCO2
 Hybrid CLT 	+ 92,597	kgCO2
 Steel Framed 	+ 284,088	kgCO2
Concrete Frame	+ 496,970	kgCO2

All-Wood **Cross Laminated** Timber Building

Total Carbon Impact:

- 124,126 (kgCO2)

Standard Wood Stud Building

Total Carbon Impact:

+88,133

The All-Wood Cross Laminated Timber building is based entirely off of the Mississippi Project and can be considered an "as-built" analysis of it's materials.

CO2 Released through building materials: 130,133 (kgCO2)

CO2 Sequestered through wood material used: 42,000 (kgCO2)

Using the same footprint and volume as the Mississippi Project, an alternate construction system assumes standard wood stud assemblies wrapped in gypsum.

CO2 Released through building materials: 130,133 (kgCO2)

CO2 Sequestered through wood material used: 42,000 (kgCO2)

(kgCO2)

Comparative Analysis

We worked in consultation with KLH, KPFF Structural Engineers and R&H Construction to account for variables in the sequencing and estimated duration for each construction method, again using a building of comparable size, configuration, type and location.

The durations were estimated as follows:

- Hybrid CLT
- Wood Framed
- Steel Framed
- All-Wood (CLT)
- All-Wood (MPP)
- Concrete Frame

- 40 weeks 42 weeks
- 42 weeks
- 44 weeks
- 44 weeks
- 48 weeks

5% increase 5% increase 10% increase 10% increase 20% increase



Comparative Analysis

Completed in 2022, Mississippi cost approximately \$3.75 million for 9,550sf (net), plus 1200sf of landscaped courtyard and passageway.

Despite the application of many new systems and materials, the building was delivered for **\$392 per-square-foot.**

We're working with KLH, KPFF Structural Engineers and R&H Construction to estimate material quantities, labor costs, duration, and other key considerations to develop a ROM cost assessment of each construction method.

Given the limited palette of materials, finishes, and other efficiencies, we are seeing that All-Wood construction can be competitive, if not more cost effective, than other approaches.

	Building Design (Cubic Yard, UNO)						
MATERIAL	CLT BUILDING	MPP	HYBRID - MT	WOOD STUD	METAL STUD	CONCRETE	
FOUNDATION							
CONCRETE - FOUNDATION	95.44	62.04	62.04	62.04	47.72	85.90	
CONCRETE - STEM WALLS	152.03	152.03	152.03	152.03	152.03	Х	
WALLS		1		J.			
CLT	358.83	X	26.35	X	X	х	
MASS PLYWOOD	Х	358.83	Х	Х	Х	Х	
METAL SIDING (per LBS)	244.35	244.35	244.35	244.35	244.35	244.35	
EXT. INSULATION - MINERAL WOOL (per Sqft)	15,714.00	15,714.00	15,714.00	15,714.00	15,714.00	15,714.00	
INT. INSULATION - FIBERGLASS (per Sqft)	Х	X	1,692.88	1,692.88	1,692.88	Х	
PLYWOOD (OSB)	Х	X	37.40	37.40	37.40	Х	
GYPSUM BOARD TYPE X - 5/8" (per Sqft)	Х	Х	19,416.00	19,416.00	19,416.00	Х	
PAINT (per LBS)	Х	Х	55.47	55.47	55.47	Х	
DIMENSIONAL LUMBER	Х	X	65.22	65.22	Х	Х	
METAL STUD (per LBS)	Х	X	Х	Х	21,255.46	Х	
STEEL (per LBS)	Х	X	Х	Х	16,761.60	Х	
CONCRETE - WALLS	Х	X	X	Х	X	780.53	
FLOOR / CEILING			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			
CLT	94.57	X	94.57	X	X	Х	
MASS PLYWOOD	Х	94.57	X	X	Х	X	
CLT BEAMS	50.47	50.47	50.47	X	X	Х	
CONCRETE	119.59	119.59	119.59	119.59	358.78	717.56	
WOOD I-JOIST (per ft)	Х	X	Х	2,784.00	X	Х	
LSL	Х	X	X	7.00	X	Х	
METAL DECKING (per LBS)	Х	Х	X	Х	18,952.42	18,952.42	
PLYWOOD (OSB)	Х	Х	25.46	25.46	Х	Х	
INSULATION (per Sqft)	Х	X	3,744.47	3,744.47	3,744.47	Х	
PAINT (per LBS)	Х	X	4.49	4.49	4.49	Х	
STEEL (per LBS)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	43,485.30	Х	
GYPSUM CEILING BOARD - 5/8" (per Sqft)	Х	X	1,571.18	1,571.18	1,571.18	Х	
ROOF							
ROOF ASPHALT (per ft)	2,858.46	2,858.46	2,858.46	2,858.46	2,858.46	2,858.46	
ROOF INSULATION (per ft)	6,052.00	6,052.00	6,052.00	6,052.00	6,052.00	6,052.00	
CONCRETE	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.64	16.93	X	
MASS PLYWOOD	X	36.51	X	X	X	X	
CLT	36.51	X	36.51	X	X	X	

Initial quantity survey / material comparison (2023)

THANK YOU!