

Load-bearing behaviour of partially threaded screws in hardwood

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Introduction

- Today: complex buildings
 - Taller constructions, larger spans, higher loads
- **Solutions for MORE efficient buildings**
 - Hardwood: high potential construction material
- Project hardwood_joint
 - Innovative solutions for connection design
 - Knowledge gap: hardwood $\longleftrightarrow$ softwood?
 - Use full potential of hardwood members
 - Obtain high-performance connections



[pollmeier.com]



Challenges

■ Connection behaviour

■ Failure modes

→ ductility criterion

■ Appropriate design rules

■ Load-bearing capacity

→ $F_{V,R}$

■ Geometric conditions

→ spacing, edge distances, timber thickness



→ Connection tests

■ Single screws (Multi-stage tests)

■ Deformation process of screws

■ Initial adhesion

■ Groups of screws



Materials

■ Partially threaded self-tapping screws:

■ **Predrilled** insertion

8x160/80mm, countersunk head

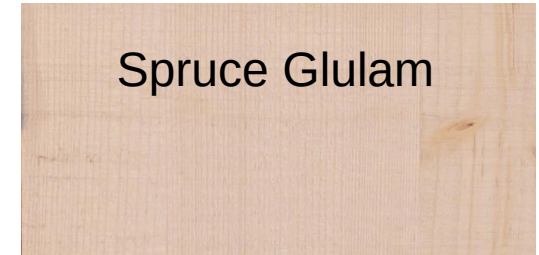


■ **Non predrilled** insertion

8x160/100mm, washer head

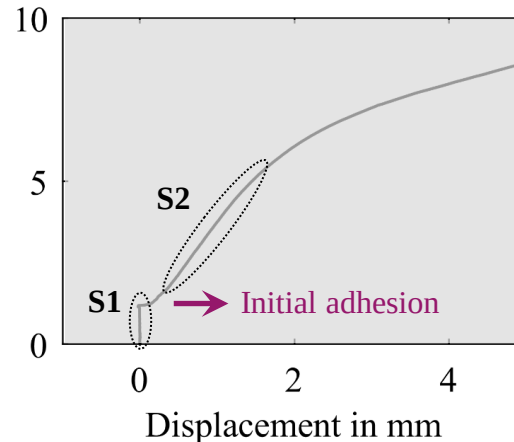
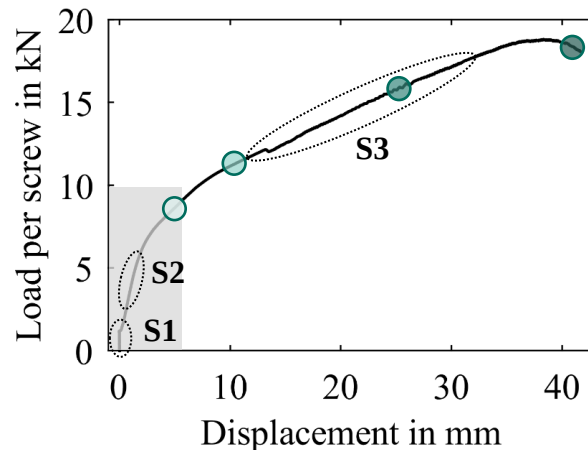


■ Wood species and products



Multi-stage tests

- Single-shear connection tests
- Test termination after reaching displacement stages
 - 5, 10, 25 mm and **failure**

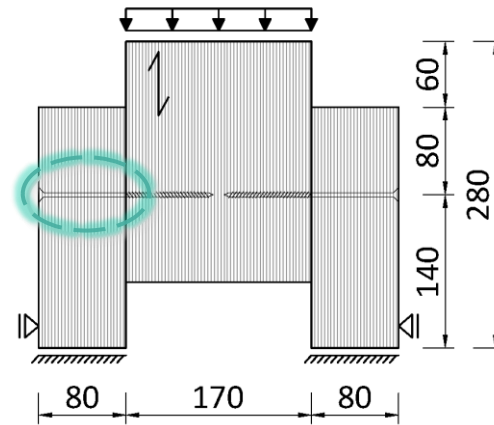


- Initial adhesion = Load at detaching point
- Stiffness and connection behavior: section S1 – S3

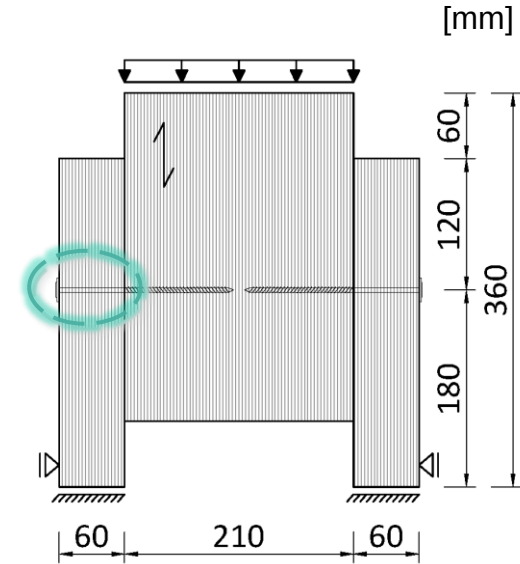
Test setup



predrilled

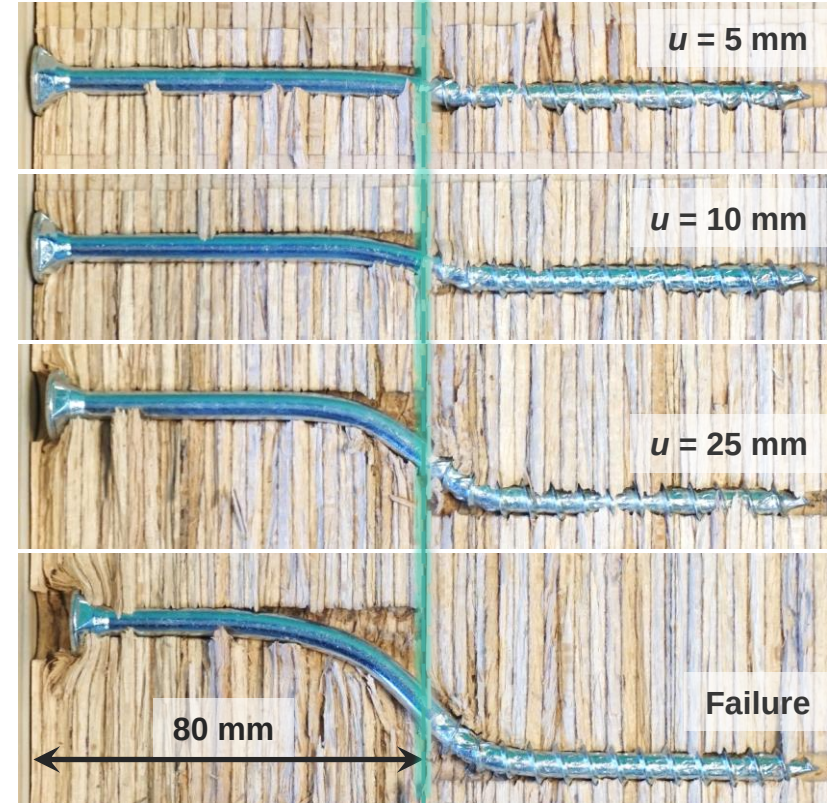
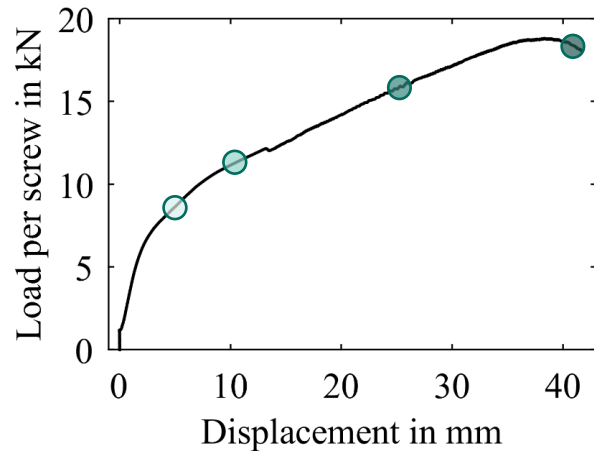


non predrilled



Results in Beech LVL

- Incremental deformation process
 - Plastic hinges starting at $u = 10\text{mm}$
 - Larger displacements: head pull-in
 - Difference: shank and thread



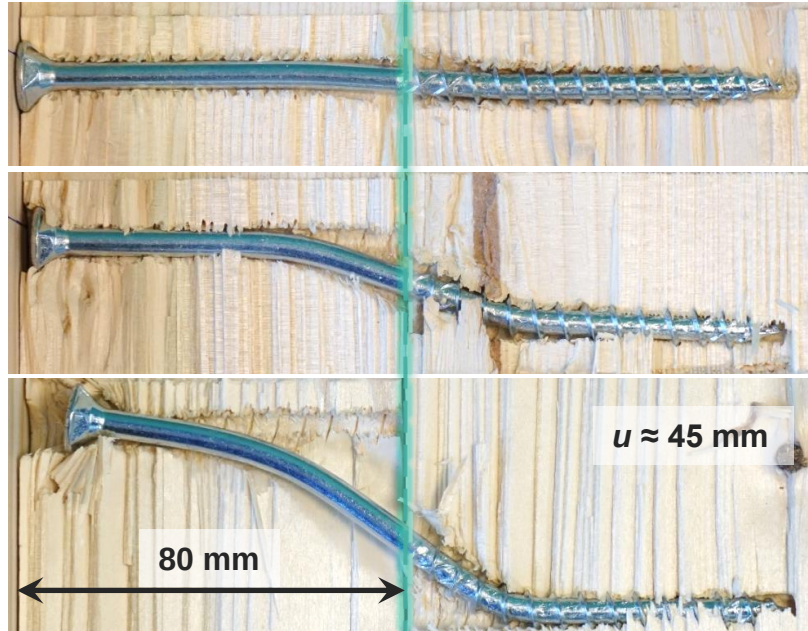
softwood

—

hardwood

Shear plane

Shear plane

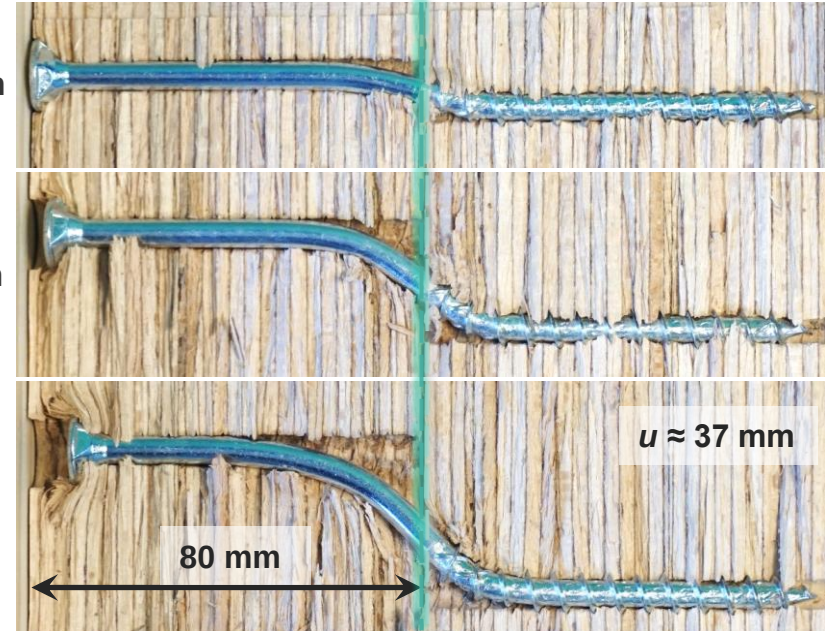


$u = 10 \text{ mm}$

$u = 25 \text{ mm}$

$u \approx 45 \text{ mm}$

Failure



$u \approx 37 \text{ mm}$

Initial adhesion

■ Prestress of screws → adhesive forces in shear plane

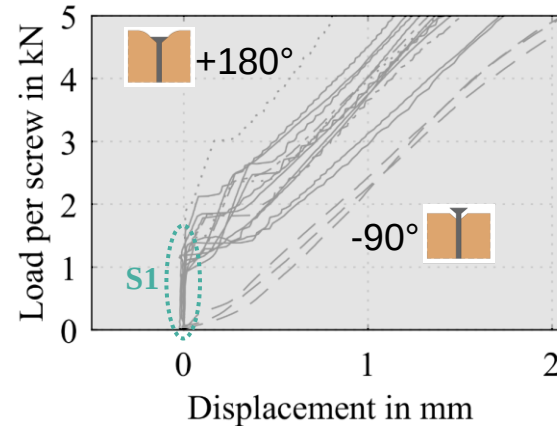
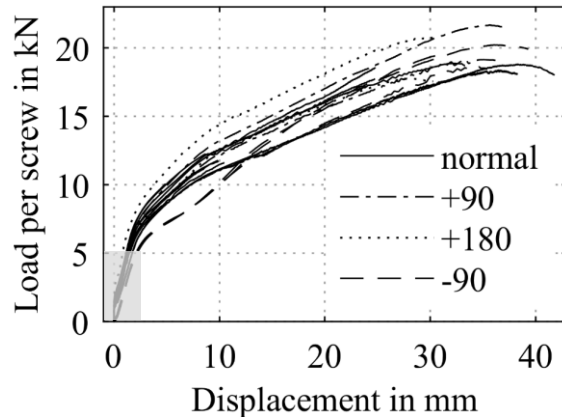
■ Manual modification of screw insertion

screw 90°/180° overtightened

+90° / +180° →

screw 90°/180° turned back

-90° / -180° →



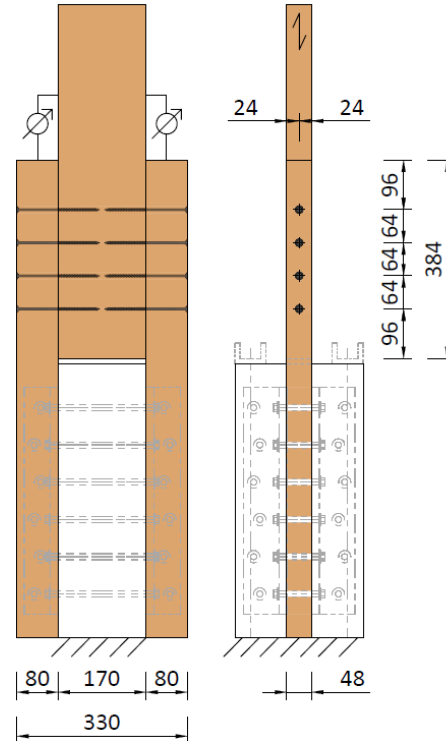
Results of predrilled screws

Groups of screws

■ Test setup

- Beech LVL & Birch Glulam
- Single shear connections
- Geometry

	distance		in mm
predrilled	a_1	$8d$	64
	a_2	$3d$	24
	$a_{3,t}$	$12d$	96
	$a_{4,c}$	$3d$	24
non predrilled	a_1	$15d$	120
	a_2	$7d$	56
	$a_{3,t}$	$20d$	160
	$a_{4,c}$	$7d$	56



One row



Two rows



Groups of screws

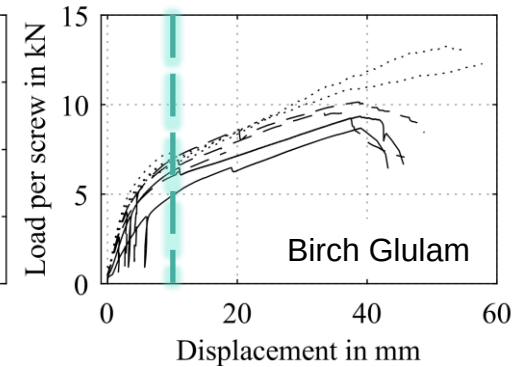
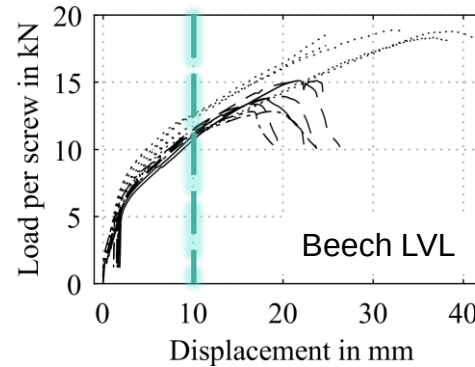
Results for predrilled screws

Load per screw and shear plane	Beech LVL	Birch Glulam
	Load in kN at $u = 10$ mm	
	12.0	7.02
	11.4	6.59
	10.9	5.63
$F_{V,R}$	9.69	5.74

$F_{V,R}$ calculated with input parameters

■ Tests: f_h , M_y , f_{ax} , f_{head}

■ Rope effect min (100% F_v ; 25% F_{ax})



Failure modes



- Splitting in grain direction
- Tension perp. to grain in middle member, followed by block-shear failure (birch glulam)



- Screw failure in shear plane or plastic hinge

Conclusion

- In general: **Current design rules** are appropriate for hardwood
- Durability of **initial adhesion is debatable**
- Non-predrilled screw insertion in hardwood is difficult
 - Challenge on site
 - **Predrilling is recommended**
- **Prevent failure perp. to grain** of the middle member
- Ductile behaviour: **$u = 10$ mm** for screw connections should be achieved
 - Adjustment of spacing a_1
 - Guarantee plastic hinges

Thank you for your attention!

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