

LVL by Stora Enso

Technical brochure



Stora Enso

The renewable materials company

Stora Enso is a leading provider of renewable solutions in packaging, biomaterials, wooden constructions and paper on global markets.

Our aim is to replace fossil based materials by innovating and developing new products and services based on wood and other renewable materials.

The Group has some 25,000 employees in more than 35 countries. Our sales in 2016 were EUR 9.8 billion, with an operational EBIT of EUR 884 million.

Population growth, urbanisation, climate change and eco-awareness are strong trends driving the business for wood-based solutions. Cities are growing and consequently there is greater need for residential housing as well as office and commercial buildings, resulting in an increased demand for lighter, easy-to-assemble and renewable construction materials.

We believe in a sustainable and energy-efficient construction method for the public and private sectors. Wood, our most important raw material, has many advantages over the materials made from non-renewable resources. Wood is renewable, recyclable and it can be used as a bioenergy at the end of its life cycle. With carbon captured in the wood, the products offer a truly sustainable means of combating climate change.

Stora Enso products are manufactured from responsibly sourced wood. The wood supply chains to Stora Enso's Wood Products units are covered by a wood traceability system, which is third-party certified according to PEFC™ or FSC® Chain of Custody system, or according to both systems.



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1. LVL by Stora Enso

Laminated Veneer Lumber



Code Evaluations: See DrJ Technical Evaluation Report TER No. 1507-01.

Key data

Basic information	Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) is an advanced wood product suitable for a wide range of structural applications, from new build to repair. Being one of the strongest wood-based construction materials relative to its weight, LVL provides an ideal solution when strength, dimensional stability and high load-bearing capacity are essential – not forgetting the homogeneous quality and good workability.
Use	Structural applications; beams, floor joists, headers, post-and-beam frames, roof joists and stud.
Maximum width	96"
Standard thickness	1" - 7"
Maximum length	78'
Wood species	Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)
Adhesives	LVL is consisting of multiple layers of veneers that are bonded together with brown phenolic resin. Top face veneer scarf joints are bonded with clear melamine-formaldehyde resin. LVL meets the heat durability performance requirements per ASTM D7247.
Moisture content	8 - 10% at delivery
Surface quality	Intended for non-visual end usages. Standard LVL is delivered unsanded with a clear glue line on the top face.
Weight	Mean density 31.8 lb/ft ³
Thermal conductivity λ	0.9 BTU in/hr·ft ² ·°F

Applications

LVL can be used in various challenging construction and industrial end usages where strength, workability, stability and weight is a concern – opening up new possibilities for wood-based applications.

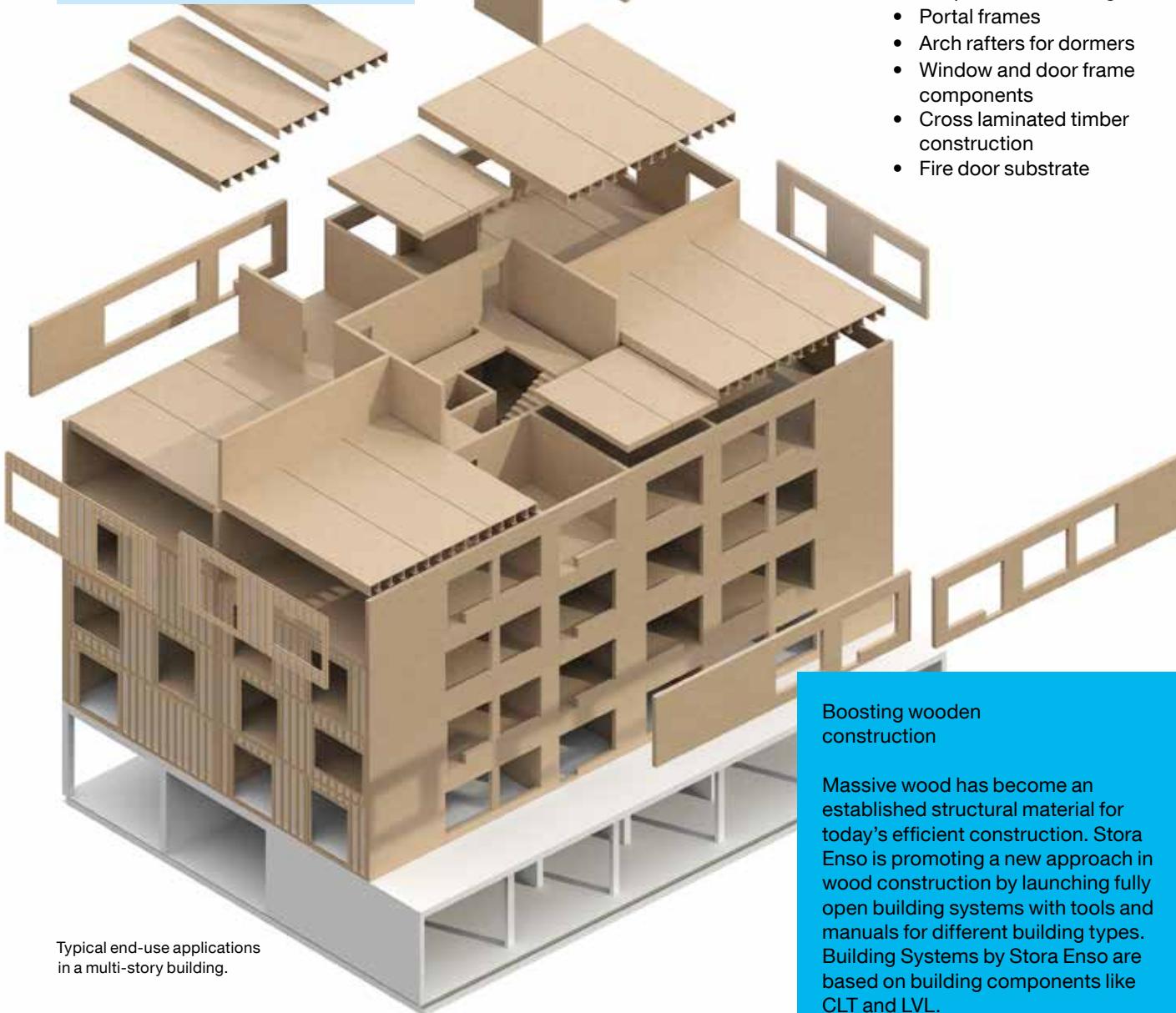
Typical applications range from posts and beams to joists and roof trusses, wood-frame construction and prefabricated building elements. Modern solutions can be found in vehicle and wind power installations as well as in a number of industrial applications.



Typical end-use applications in a single-family house.



- Beams and rafters
- Timber frame walls
- Panels for ceiling
- Panels for roofing
- Rib panels for flooring
- Portal frames
- Arch rafters for dormers
- Window and door frame components
- Cross laminated timber construction
- Fire door substrate



Typical end-use applications in a multi-story building.

Boosting wooden construction

Massive wood has become an established structural material for today's efficient construction. Stora Enso is promoting a new approach in wood construction by launching fully open building systems with tools and manuals for different building types. Building Systems by Stora Enso are based on building components like CLT and LVL.

2. Production

Stora Enso's Wood Products division provides versatile wood-based solutions for building and housing. Our product range covers all areas of urban construction including massive wood elements and building systems, wood components and pellets. We also offer a variety of sawn timber goods.

Wood Products operates globally and has 20 production units in Europe. Our global distribution network ensures consistent and efficient deliveries to our customers.

In the manufacturing process, we set constantly higher targets to minimize negative environmental and social impacts and to maximize the efficiency of all raw material use. To achieve operational excellence, we apply integrated management systems. Stora Enso's Wood Products units have a good coverage of third-party certified management systems for Quality (ISO 9001) Environment (ISO 14001) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHSAS 18001).

Sawing Capacity

- Total 192 billion ft³

Further Processing Capacity

- Total 86 billion ft³

Pellet Capacity

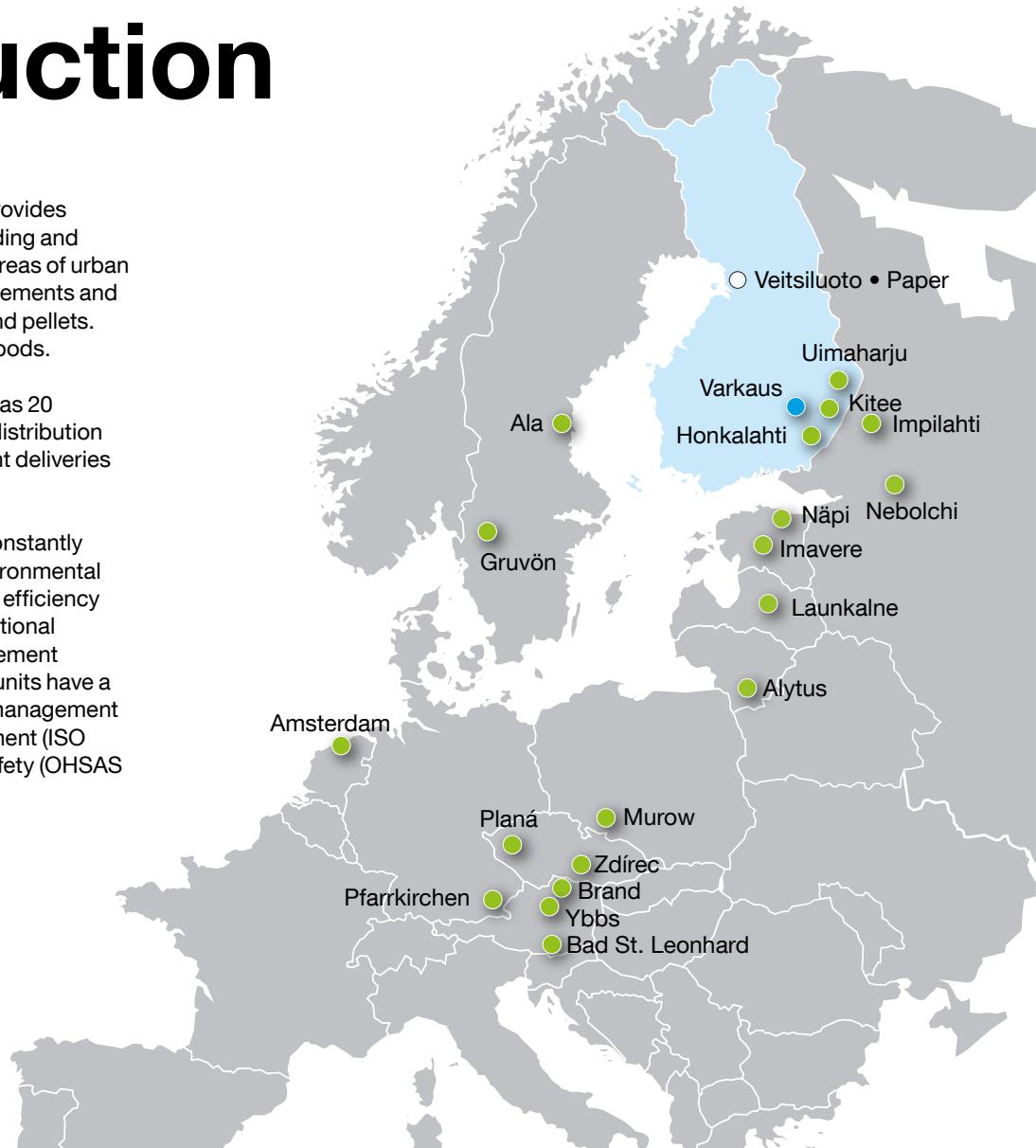
- Total 430,000 tons

CLT Capacity

- Total 5.3 billion ft³

LVL Capacity

- Total 2.3 billion ft³





Varkaus unit

Varkaus mill, situated in the Eastern Finland surrounded by rich forest areas, consists of a containerboard mill, pulp mill, sawmill and an LVL mill. Thanks to own wood purchasing operations Stora Enso has a full control over the whole value chain from raw material to the tailor-made products.

Varkaus has an annual sawing capacity of 4,600,000 ft³ and LVL capacity of 3,500,00 ft³.

The integrate is self-sufficient in energy. Combined heat and power plants use 95% bio- and recycled fuels maximizing the energy efficiency and minimizing fossil CO₂ emissions.

Most modern production technology

The essential benefits of LVL are derived from the choice of raw material used and the manner of production: logs are rotary peeled into 1/8" thick veneers and bonded together under heat and pressure.

Every sheet of veneer is individually measured in terms of density, moisture content and modulus of elasticity to optimize the product performance. Sheets are then re-glued into a continuous billet to create S grade products on the most advanced production line built to date in Europe.

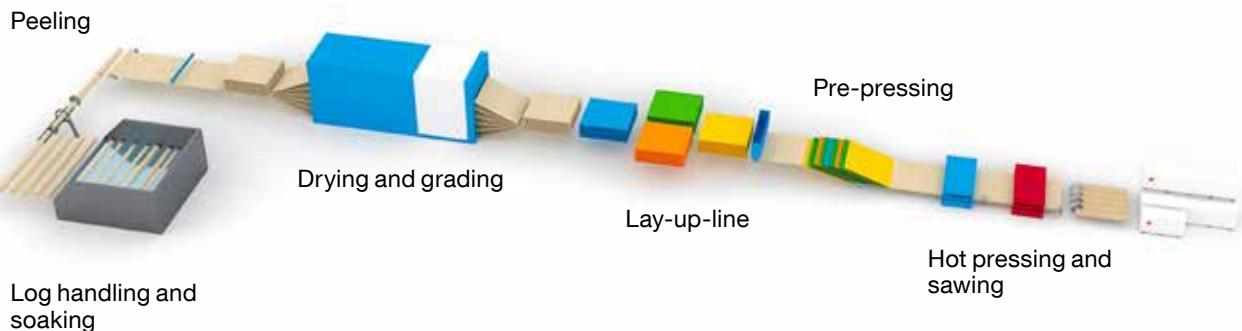


Illustration of the LVL line

3. Further processing

Moisture protection

LVL products can be treated with a water-borne wood oil (Teknoshield 4015).

Moisture protection is accurately applied to all four sides and ends in order to achieve greater protection.

Moisture protection is intended only for temporary protection during the storage and construction time at site. Surfaces exposed to continuous weather strain are recommended to be retreated once a year.



Sanding

Standard LVL by Stora Enso is delivered untreated. In order to obtain more accurate thicknesses and demanding tolerances the LVL products can be sanded.

Sanding decreases the thickness by approximately 1/8" (1/16" per surface).

Thickness tolerance after calibration is $\pm 1/50"$.



Vacuum pressing

In order to deliver a more comprehensive, inclusive and flexible product range we have installed a vacuum pressing line in our post production facility.

Not only can we produce beams for a variety of load bearing end-uses but by vacuum pressing we can create massive elements up to 11'-9" in width, 10'-6" in height and 62' in length.

Different types of lay-up models and wall elements of various thicknesses can be used to build even the most demanding structures for every building bespoke (e.g. wooden multi-story buildings).

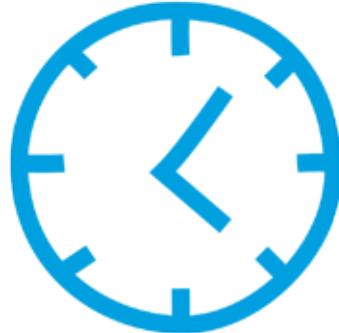


4. Material properties

Fire resistance

The temperature at which LVL ignites when it is exposed to a flame is about 518°F. A temperature of over 752°F is needed to cause spontaneous combustion.

- Nominal charring rate of LVL is $\beta_n = 0.027 \text{ in/min}$
- Example: $t = 60 \text{ min}, n = \beta_n \cdot t = 0.027 \times 60 = 1.62 \text{ in}$



Moisture behavior

LVL is delivered with a moisture content of 8 - 10%. Wood is a hygroscopic material and its moisture content varies according to the temperature and the relative humidity of ambient air.

The moisture content (MC) is defined by the following formula

- $$MC = \frac{M_{\text{wet}} - M_{\text{dry}}}{M_{\text{dry}}} \times 100\%$$
- where M_{wet} is the initial mass of the test piece and M_{dry} is the mass of the overdry test piece after drying

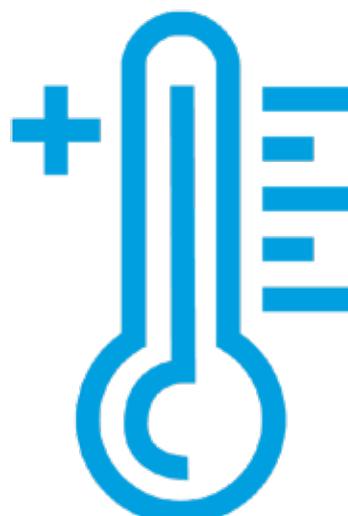
Under sustained conditions of $T= 68^{\circ}\text{F}$ and $RH=65\%$ the equilibrium moisture content of LVL is around 10%.



Thermal properties

The thermal conductivity of LVL depends on its moisture content. With a RH of 47% the moisture content of LVL is 9.3% and the thermal conductivity coefficient, $\lambda = 0.76 \text{ BTU in/hr-ft}^2\text{-}^{\circ}\text{F}$. Within a RH of 93% the moisture content of LVL is 25% and the thermal conductivity coefficient, $\lambda = 0.90 \text{ BTU in/hr-ft}^2\text{-}^{\circ}\text{F}$.

LVL dimensions are very stable under heat and the thermal deformation can generally be disregarded.



5. Structural properties

The design guidelines and tables in this brochure are provided to assist in the selection of LVL by Stora Enso for use in common structural applications.

The design properties provided in the table on page 11 have been established using the procedures provided in ASTM D5456.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- Windows 8 or 10
- Intel multi core i series processor, i5 or better or AMD equivalent.
- 4GB ram or better
- Hard disk free space of 1 GB or more
- High speed internet access for registration and updates
- Monitor with a resolution of 1680 x 1050 or higher

Design software

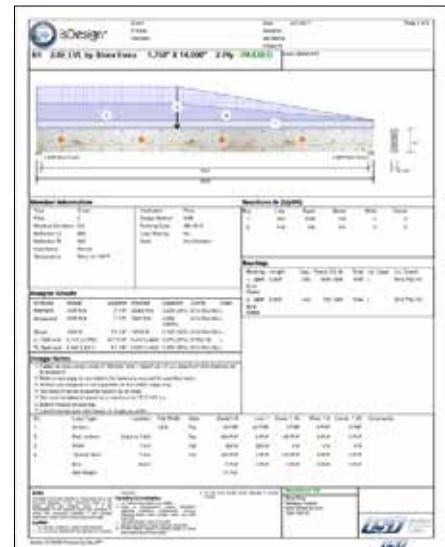
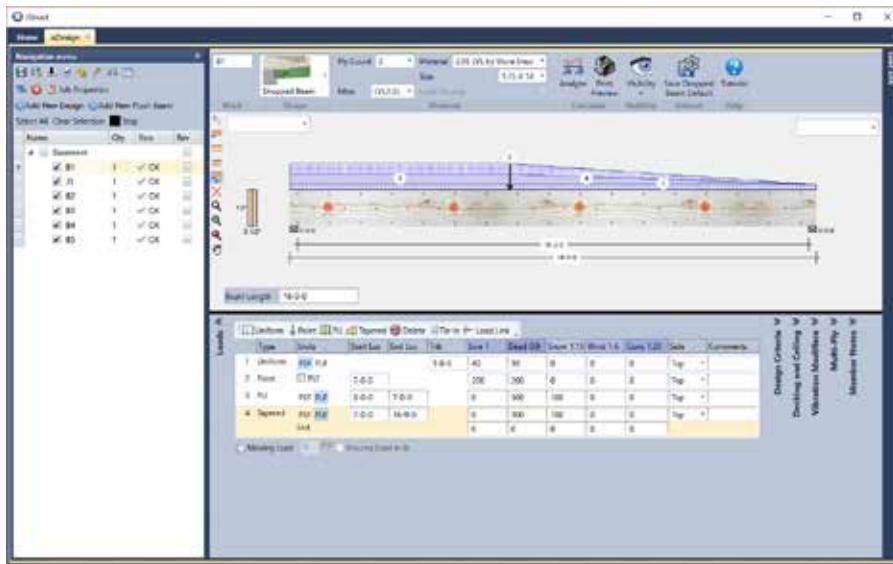
iStruct™ by Stora Enso

iStruct™ ewp design software is a windows based structural analysis software suite that allows users to model and design a single joist or beam or an entire system.

isDesign™ (part of iStruct™) is a single member sizing module that allows users to size Stora Enso products by inputting specifics about spans,

supports and loading conditions. isDesign supports all U.S. and Canadian building codes. Designs can be created with either imperial or metric units.

The software provides a unique interactive experience for inputting and designing members. Designs can even include hanger and multi-ply fastener design.



iStruct™, isDesign™ are licensed trademarks of Calculated Structured Designs, Calgary, Alberta Canada

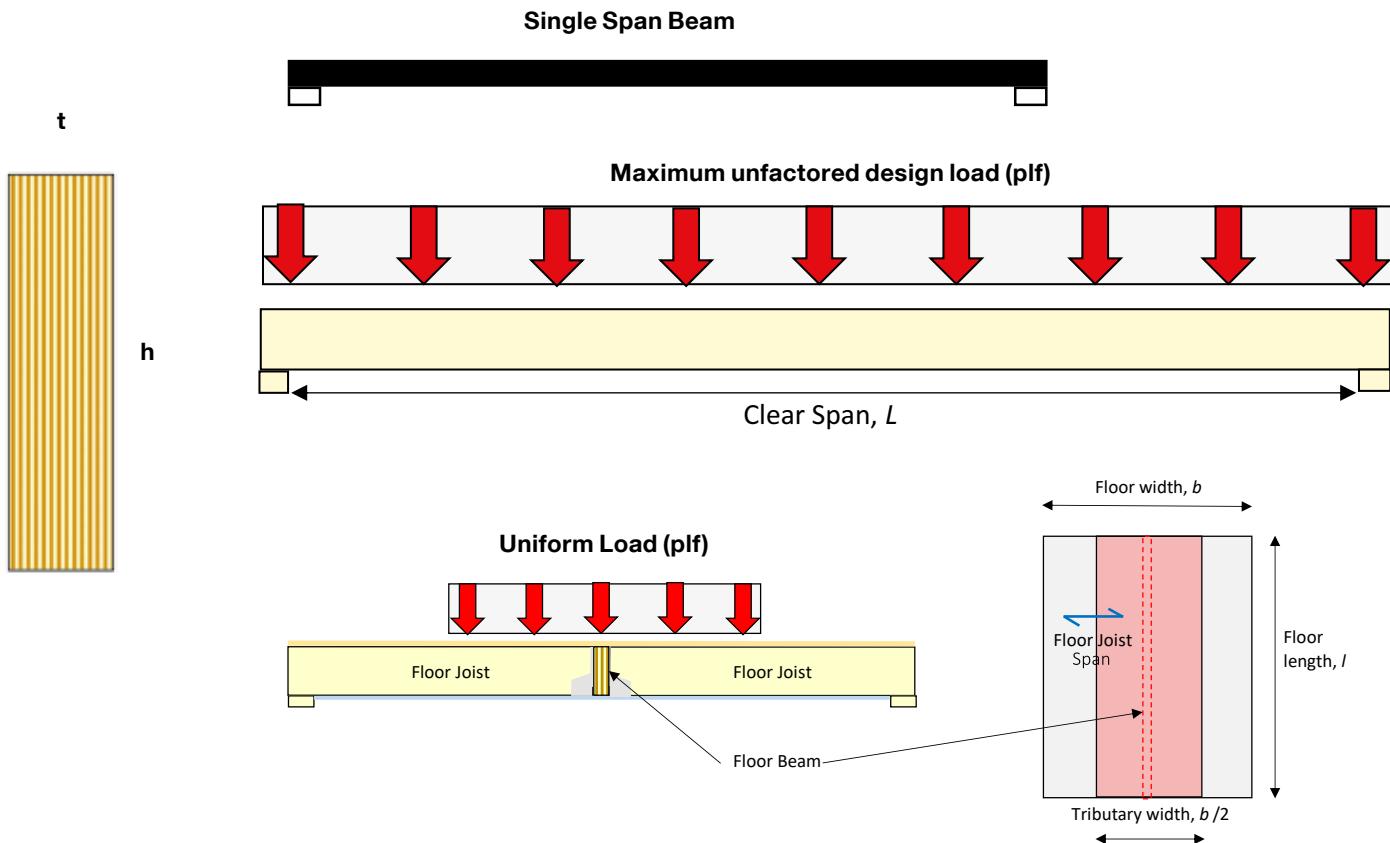
Design values (Allowable Stress Design)

Bending, F_b (psi)		Tension, F_t (psi)	Compression, F_c (psi)			Horizontal Shear, F_v (psi)		Beam Modulus of Elasticity, E (psi)	Plank Modulus of Elasticity, E (psi)	Modulus of Elasticity for Beam & Column Stability, E_{min} (psi)		
Beam ^{6,7,8}	Plank	Parallel-to-Grain ^{9,9}	Parallel to- Grain	Perpendicular to-Grain	Beam	Plank	True ⁵	Apparent ⁵	True ^{5,10}	Apparent ^{5,10}		
			Beam	Plank	Beam	Plank	True ^{5,10}	Apparent ^{5,10}	True ^{5,10}	Apparent ^{5,10}		
3,000	3,300	2,300	2,750	900	550	350	100	2.0×10^6	1.9×10^6	2.0×10^6	1.9×10^6	1.1×10^6

- 1 psi = 0.00689 MPa or 1 MPa = 145 psi.
- The reference design values in this table are applicable for the product used in dry, well-ventilated interior applications, in which the equivalent moisture content of sawn lumber is less than 16%.
- The reference design values in this table are for normal load duration. Loads of longer or shorter duration shall be adjusted in accordance with the applicable code. Duration of load adjustments shall not be applied to $F_{c\perp}$ and E .
- Orientation nomenclature for S-LVL™.
- The Apparent E for both beams and planks can be used directly in traditional beam deflection formulas. The True E values (i.e., shear-free) are for both beams and planks. Using True E, deflection is calculated as follows for uniformly loaded simple span beams.

$$\Delta = [5WL^4/(32Eth^3)] + [12WL^2/(5Eth)]$$
where: Δ = deflection in inches
W = uniform load in lbs./in.
L = span in inches
E = modulus of elasticity in psi
t = width of beam in inches
h = depth of beam in inches
- The design value for bending members used in a beam orientation is based on a referenced depth of 12". For other depths, the bending values shall be adjusted by a size factor adjustment of $(12/d)^{0.117}$, where d is measured in inches with a minimum depth of $3\frac{15}{16}$ ".
- When structural members qualify as repetitive members in accordance with the applicable code, a 4% increase is permitted.
- Thicknesses greater than $5\frac{1}{4}$ " shall not be used in design.
- Design value multiplied by $(4.43/L)^{0.129}$ for length effect factors, with L measured in feet. Value limited to members 18" deep and less.
- Based on 1.75" thickness.

Single Span Load Tables

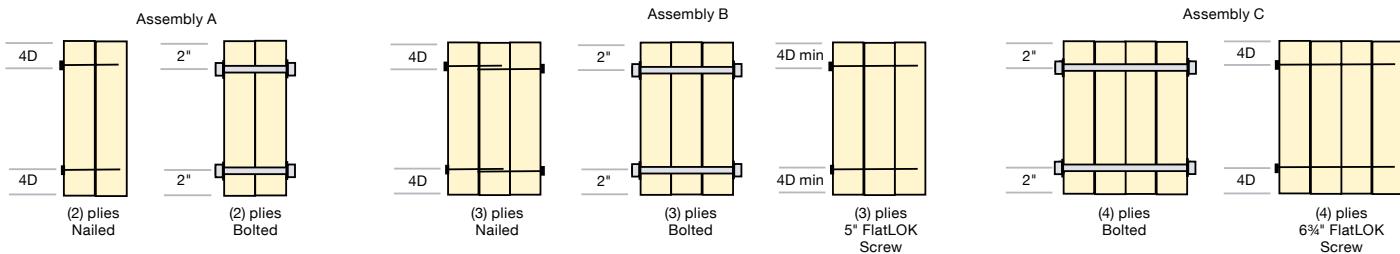
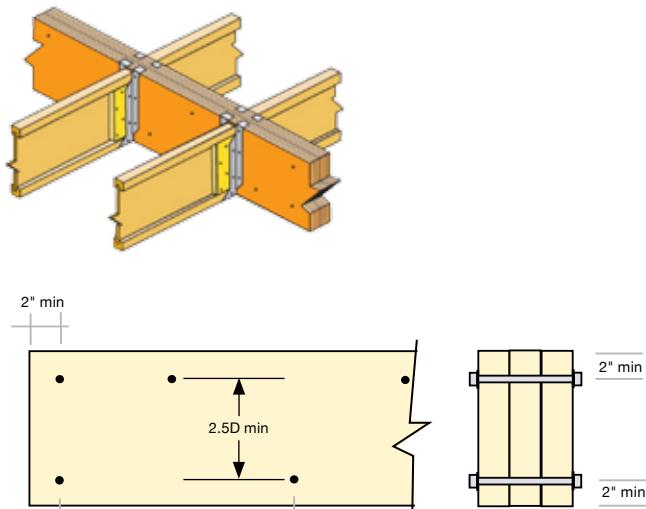
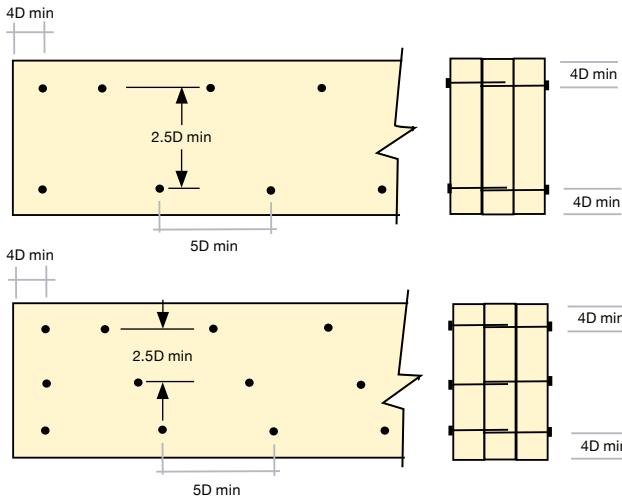


Notes:

1. All uniform loads given in the tables are in pounds per linear foot (plf).
2. The top line (LL) of each table indicates the allowable load-carrying capacity using the live load deflection limit.
3. The middle line (TL) of each table indicates the allowable load carrying capacity (in addition to the self-weight of the beam) using the total load deflection limit of the member.
4. The bottom line (Brg) of each table indicates the required bearing length at each end of the beam in inches when loaded to the maximum loads allowed and assumes that the compression strength of the bearing material is greater than or equal to the compression perpendicular to grain design value of the S-LVL™ beam. Shorter bearing lengths may be possible with lighter loads, and longer bearing lengths may be required where the compression strength of the bearing material is less than the compression perpendicular to grain design value of the S-LVL™ beam. Calculations are based on a design span measured from centerline of required bearing to centerline of required bearing. If different bearing lengths are required, design span should be evaluated accordingly.
5. For live load deflection factors of LL/180 and LL/480, multiply the maximum live load value (LL/240) by 1.333 and (LL/360) by 0.667. The result shall not exceed the maximum allowable total load (TL).
6. These tables are for gravity loads only. Consult a registered design professional for wind and seismic load analysis and design.
7. All tables are based on uniform load conditions. Any concentrated load applications must be analyzed separately or converted to an equivalent uniform load.
8. The compression edge of the header or beam must be laterally supported at intervals of 24" or less. In addition, lateral support must be provided at bearing points.
9. 1.5"x14", 1.5"x16", 1.5"x18", 1.5"x20", 1.5"x24", 1.75"x16", 1.75"x18", 1.75"x20" and 1.75"x24" are to be used as minimum two ply members only unless both the top and bottom edge of the member are held in line for the entire length of the beam and the ends at points of bearing are held in position to prevent rotation and/or lateral displacement.

Multiple Ply Beams

Joist applied to one or both sides of the beam.



Maximum Uniformly Distributed Load (PLF) That Can Be Applied to Either Side Of the Beam														
Assembly Detail (See Figures 1-3)	Ply Thickness	2 Rows of 16d (0.162x3 1/2") Nails at 12" o.c.	3 Rows of 16d (0.162x3 1/2") Nails at 12" o.c.	2 Rows of 12d (0.148x3 1/4") Nails at 12" o.c.	3 Rows of 12d (0.148x3 1/4") Nails at 12" o.c.	2 Rows of 10d (0.131x3") Nails at 12" o.c.	3 Rows of 10d (0.131x3") Nails at 12" o.c.	2 Rows of F4.5FL (0.227x4 1/2") Screws at 12" o.c.	3 Rows of F4.5FL (0.227x4 1/2") Screws at 12" o.c.	2 Rows of F6.0FL (0.227x6") Screws at 12" o.c.	3 Rows of F6.0FL (0.227x6") Screws at 12" o.c.	2 Rows of 1/2" Bolts at 12" o.c.	3 Rows of 1/2" Bolts at 12" o.c.	
A	1.5"	563	844	470	705	368	552						748	1123
	1.75"	563	844	470	705	368	552						873	1310
B	1.5"	422	633	352	528	276	414	621	931				561	842
	1.75"	422	633	352	528	276	414	621	931				655	982
C	1.5"									552	827	499	748	
	1.75"									552	827	582	873	

- Multiply the appropriate table value by:
 - 1.5 for nails or bolts spaced at 8" o.c. (203 mm) per row
 - 2 for nails or bolts spaced at 6" o.c. (152 mm) per row
 - 3 for nails or bolts spaced at 4" o.c. (102 mm) per row
 - 0.5 for bolts spaced at 24" o.c. (610 mm) per row
- Determine the appropriate beam size required to support the load before determining the connection requirements.
- Screws can be used in place of bolts, provided additional fasteners are used such that the sum of the screw capacities is equal to or greater than that of the 1/2" diameter bolts (12.7mm). Refer to the screw manufacturer's literature.
- Tabulated values assume adequate end distance, edge distance and spacing per NDS, as applicable.
- Tabulated values are for normal load duration. Adjustment of the design stresses for duration of load shall be in accordance with the applicable code, NDS, as applicable.
- For beams greater than 4-ply wide, consult a registered design professional for the attachment requirements.
- A standard cut steel washer of minimum 0.109" thickness (2.8 mm), with a minimum outside dimension of 1 3/8" (35 mm), is required on each side of the beam between the wood and bolt head and nut.
- Bolted connections assume full diameter bolts with bending yield strength (F_{yb}) of 45,000 psi (310 MPa).
- Nailing is required from both sides for 3-ply beams.
- Screw connections assume bending yield strength (F_{yb}) of 171,600 psi (1,180 MPa).
- Screws can be used in place of FastenMaster FlatLOK, provided the screw capacities are equal to or greater than that of the specified screw. Refer to the screw manufacturer's literature.

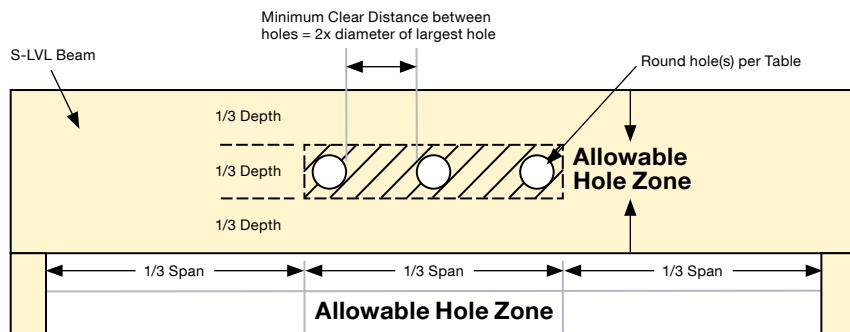
Equivalent Specific Gravity

Product	Fasteners	Fastener Axis Orientation	Load Direction	Equivalent GS for Design Purposes	Max Spacing
Stora Enso LVL-S	Nails	Y axis	Withdrawal	0.4	See footnote 4
		X axis	Withdrawal	0.34	
	Nails & Screws	Y axis	L and X	0.5	
		X axis	L and Y	0.35	
	Bolts	Y axis	L	0.41	Per applicable code
			X	0.45	

1. Orientation nomenclature for S-LVL™ LVL
2. Adjustment of the fastener values for duration of load shall be in accordance with the applicable code, NDS, as applicable.
3. Lateral resistance and withdrawal values are as provided in NDS for sawn lumber having equivalent specific gravities as shown.
4. Spacing, edge distance and end distance of nails installed perpendicular to the glue lines of the LVL™ are the same as those permitted in the applicable code for sawn lumber. Spacing of nails installed parallel to the glue lines of the LVL™ must be a minimum of 3" (76 mm) for 8d (0.131" x 2½") (3.3 mm x 63 mm) common nails, 4" (102 mm) for 10d (0.148" x 3") (3.8 mm x 76 mm) and 12d (0.148" x 3¼") (3.8 mm x 83 mm) common nails. The end distances must be a minimum of 2" (51 mm) for 8d (0.131" x 2½") (3.3 mm x 63 mm) common nails, 3" (76 mm) for 10d (0.148" x 3") (3.8 mm x 76 mm) and 12d (0.148" x 3¼") (3.8 mm x 83 mm) common nails. The minimum nail spacing must be 8" (204 mm) for 16d (0.162" x 3½") (4.1 mm x 89 mm) common nails installed parallel to the glue lines of the LVL™ that is at least 1¾" thick by ½" wide (44mm by 133 mm), and the minimum end distance must be 3" (76 mm). Minimum edge distance must be sufficient to prevent splitting of the LVL™. In addition, maximum nail penetration into the LVL™ must be limited as to prevent splitting.

Circular holes

Guidance on the design of beams with circular holes.



Allowable Hole Sizes

Beam Depth	Max Round Hole Diameter
7 1/4" - 9 1/4"	1 1/2"
9 1/2" - 16"	2"
Deeper than 16"	3"

Notes:

1. Holes(s) must be located completely in the allowable hole zone.
2. No rectangular holes are allowed.
3. No more than three (3) holes allowed per span.
4. Table is valid for simple span, uniformly loaded beams only. Table is not valid for cantilever sections.
5. Hole location, clearance and effect of beam deflection should be considered to avoid problems with piping.
6. Connections by others.
7. Notching of beam not permitted.



6. Storage and handling

LVL products must be handled and stored properly and carefully. Incorrect handling and storing may cause defects on product's surfaces, edges or corners. Furthermore, the dimensional stability of the product may suffer.

Transportation

While transporting or storing the product, increased moisture caused by rain or splashing must be avoided. If LVL products are moved with a forklift, wide enough forks must be used in order to avoid damaging the product. When lifting several packs at a time, the distance between forks must be wide enough to ensure safe lifting.

Unloading

LVL packages are to be handled with forklift or crane by using web slings. Web slings used must be of proper condition and strength.

Use of chains or wires is forbidden. Incorrect handling may damage surface or edges, also dimensional stability of the product may suffer. Do not drop packages from trucks or push with the fork tips. When handled with forklift proper stability has to be considered. Distance of the forks must be wide enough for safe lifting.

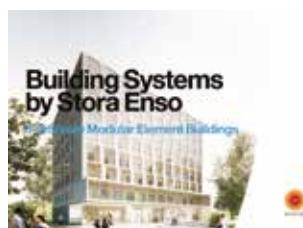
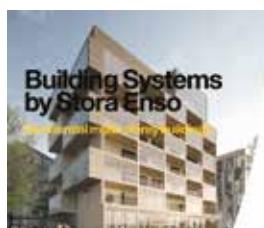
Storing

Packages have to be stored weather protected under cover. Place the packages on wooden skids at least 1 ft. off the ground on a flat and dry surface. The skids must be of suitable size, amount and have to be spread evenly to prevent products from twisting and crooking.

In storing packages over a week, cut plastic open from bottom corner to enable air circulation.



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