



storaenso

# SBE16 Excursion

Woodcity-project

Residential multi-storey  
building systems

# Stora Enso in brief



- A leading provider of renewable solutions
- Some 26 000 employees in 35 countries
- Sales in 2015: EUR 10 billion
- Shares listed on NASDAQ OMX in Helsinki and Stockholm



# A changing world

## Global trends drive for renewable materials



Growing population



Urbanisation



Digitalisation



Income growth



Global warming



Changing lifestyles



Eco awareness

# ”Everything that’s made with fossil-based materials today can be made from a tree tomorrow”



From a traditional paper and board producer to a global renewable materials growth company



Packaging Solutions



Consumer board



Bio materials



Wood Products



Paper

# Stora Enso Wood Products



# Broad portfolio of offering



**CLT (Cross Laminated Timber)\***



**Construction beams\***



**LVL (Laminated Veneer Lumber)\***



**Building Solutions\***



**Industrial components\***



**Classic sawn**



**Pellets\***



**Services**

*\*) Value added products = Building Components and Systems products*

# Our vision



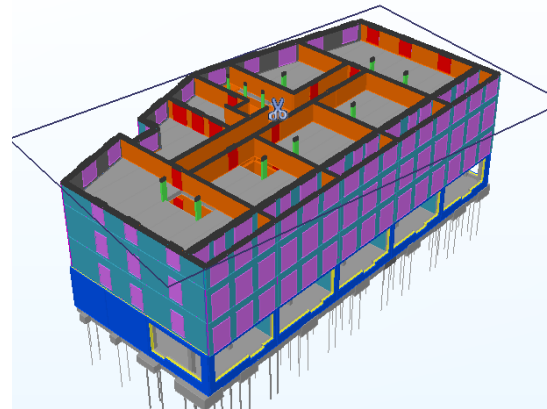
**”Our aim is to be the leading building solutions provider in wood construction and the forerunner in related technology development.”**

# Wood City - project



# Wood City block

- Office building 12.000 sqm
- Hotel building 7000 sqm
- 2 residential buildings 8000 sqm



# WOOD CITY / RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



- 2 pcs 8 storey apartment buildings
- 8198 m<sup>2</sup> floor area
- ~2000 m<sup>3</sup> of Stora Enso Building Components
- Developer: Helsinki Housing Production Department ATT
- Design & Build contractor: SRV Rakennus Oy
- Anttinen Oiva Arkkitehdit Oy



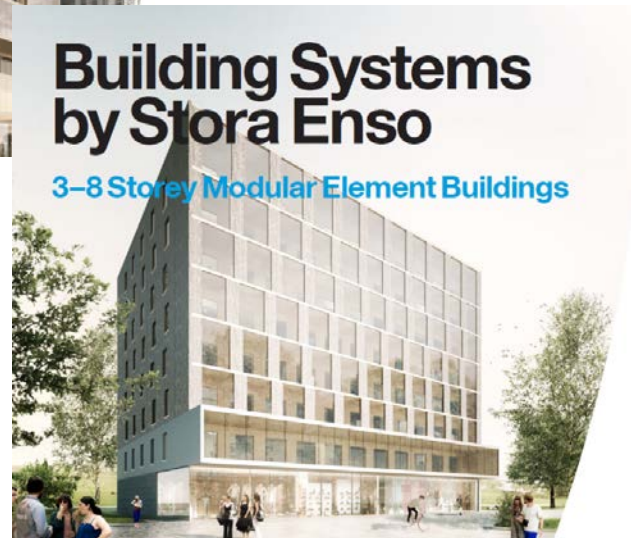
# Building Systems by Stora Enso

For residential multi-storey buildings



THE RENEWABLE MATERIALS COMPANY

# What is a “Stora Enso Building system”?



- Different system for different building type
- System manuals => Instructions how to build wooden building
- “European level” manuals which interpretation to certain project requires professional designers
- Open for anyone to access and use
- Developed together with recognized 3rd parties (Customers & specifiers)

# Building Systems for residential multi-storey buildings



**Panel system**

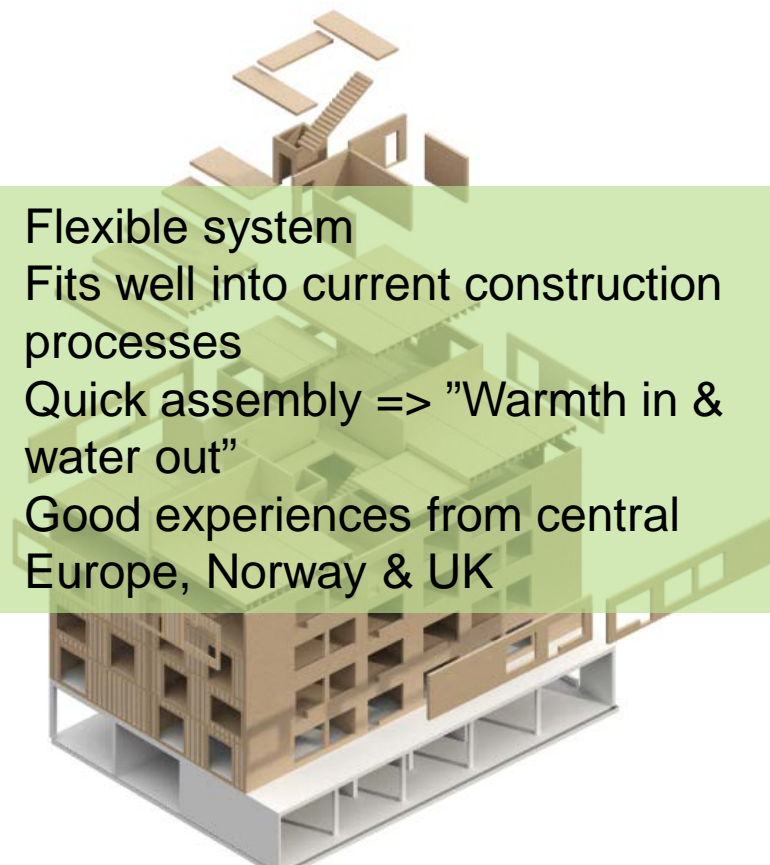


**Modular element system**



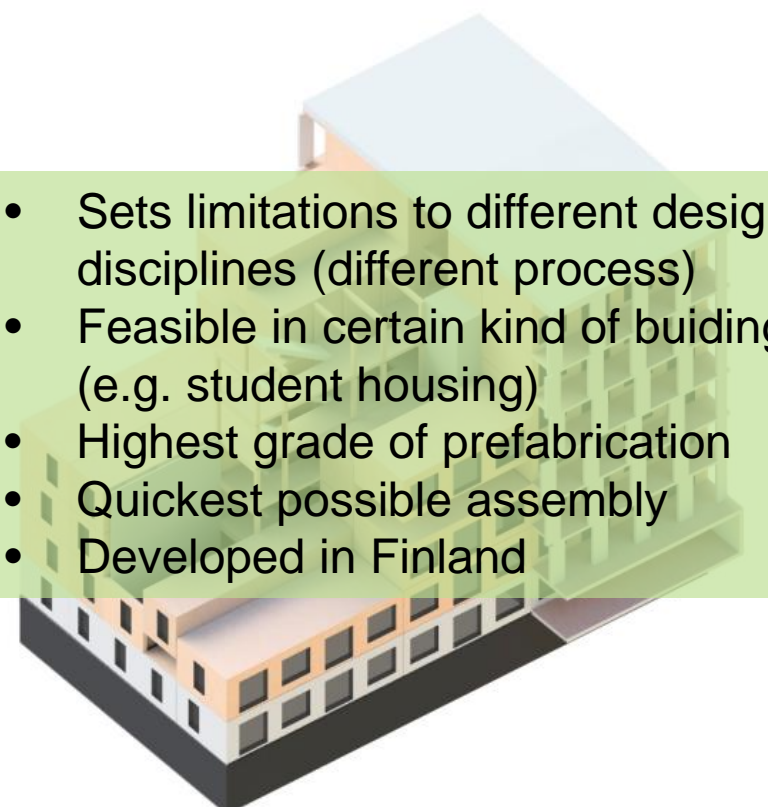
# Differences in between the systems

## Panel system

- 
- Flexible system
  - Fits well into current construction processes
  - Quick assembly => "Warmth in & water out"
  - Good experiences from central Europe, Norway & UK

Launched in: FIN, UK, FR, GER

## Modular element system

- 
- Sets limitations to different design disciplines (different process)
  - Feasible in certain kind of buildings (e.g. student housing)
  - Highest grade of prefabrication
  - Quickest possible assembly
  - Developed in Finland

Launched in: FIN

# Stora Enso's role



- Identify clear needs for targeted markets
  - Create building systems per building type
  - Promote best practices to get competitiveness
  - Share our technical know-how
- ⇒ Sustainability and collaboration are key factors to success



# Create the best network



**Stora Enso**



**Developers**



**Architects**

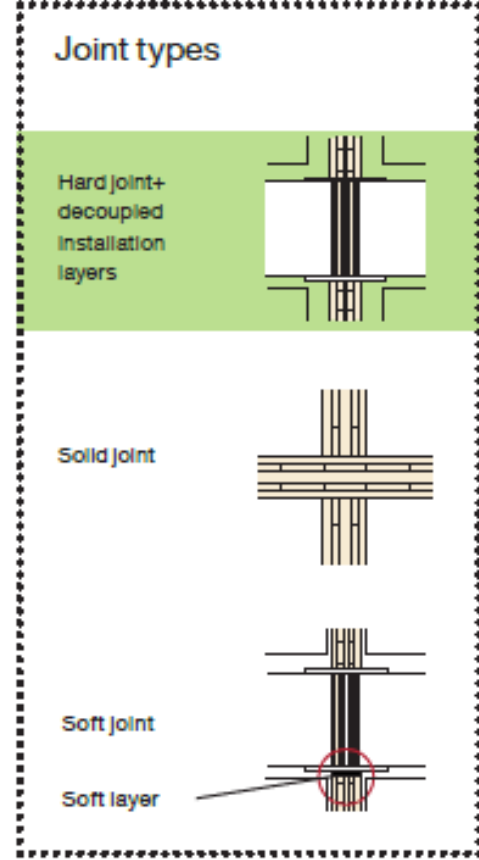
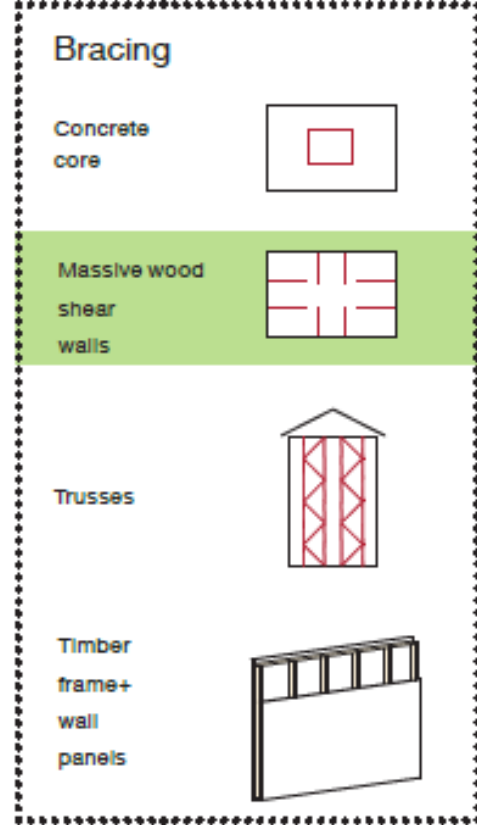
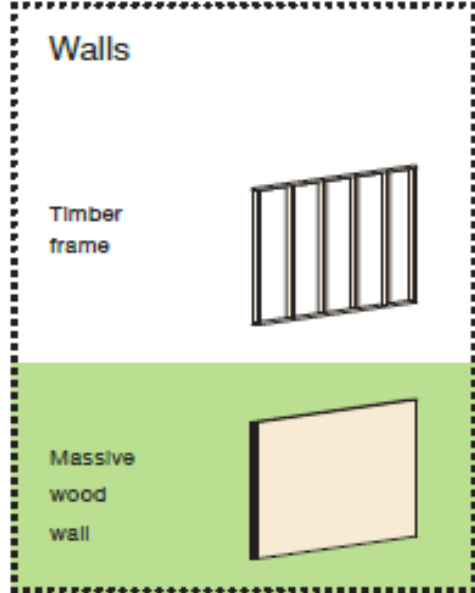
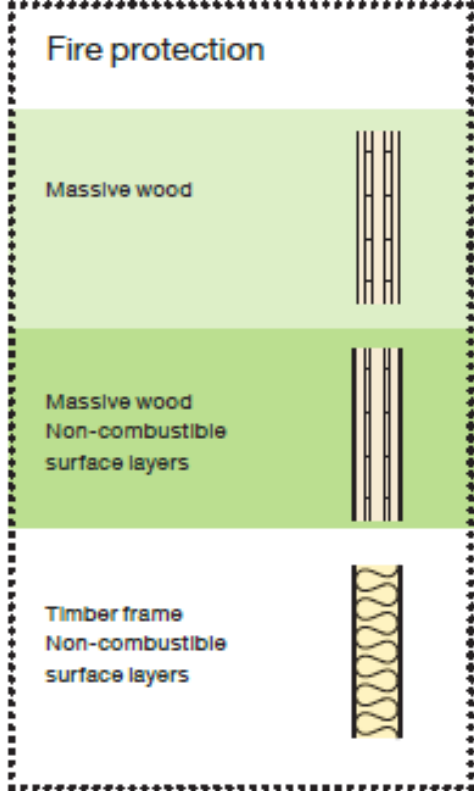
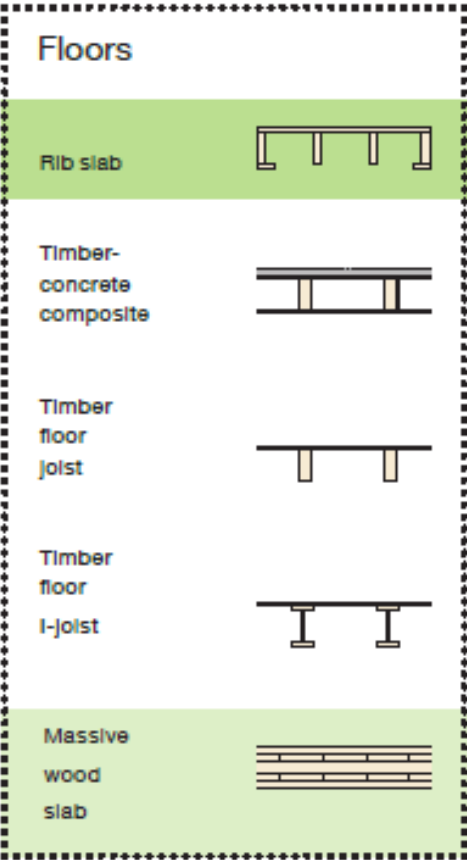


**Engineers**



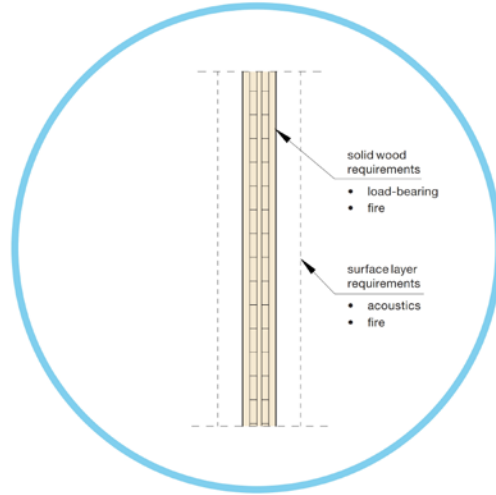
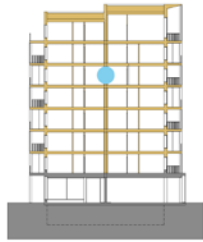
**Contractors**

# Manuals have selection of structural components ....



# ...structural types...

Load-bearing partition wall



Charring values used for CLT cross-section calculation are calculated according to zero strength layer theory presented in EN 1995-1-2.

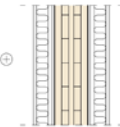
Variables of the construction materials, listed from the outside to the inside. Yellow colour indicates changed variable.

Type	Insulation	Materials	Thickness (CLT 140)	Minimum CLT cross-section (see 4.3)				Surface reaction to fire	Rw (C, Ctr) [dB]
				R60		R90			
				4 stories	7 stories	4 stories	7 stories		
A.0	100 mm	steel studs, gypsum boards [13 mm]	318 mm	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	160 C5s	A2-s1,d0	57 (-3, -9)
A.1	100 mm	steel studs, gypsum boards [13 mm] (punctual fastening only at floor and ceiling level)	318 mm	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	160 C5s	A2-s1,d0	59 (-3, -6)
B.0	100 mm	steel studs, gypsum boards [15 + 13 mm]	348 mm	100 C3s	120 C3s	120 C5s	140 C5s	A2-s1,d0	55 (-3, -5)
B.1	100 mm	steel studs, gypsum boards [15 + 13 mm] (punctual fastening only at floor and ceiling level)	348 mm	100 C3s	120 C3s	120 C5s	140 C5s	A2-s1,d0	61 (-2, -5)
C.0	50 mm	timber frame, gypsum board [13 mm] / CLT	229 mm	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	A2-s1,d0/ D-s2, d0	43 (-2, -7)
C.1	50 mm	steel studs, gypsum boards [13 mm] (gypsum board weight > 920 kg/m³) / CLT	229 mm	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	A2-s1,d0/ D-s2, d0	52 (-2, -6)
D.0	50 mm	visible CLT	300 mm	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	D-s2, d0	53 (-2, -7)
E.0	100 mm	timber frame, gypsum boards [13 + 15 mm] / 2 x 15 + 18 mm	511 mm	100 C3s	120 C3s	120 C5s	140 C5s	A2-s1,d0	56 (-3, -4)
E.1	100 mm	steel studs, gypsum boards [13 + 15 mm] / 2 x 15 + 18 mm (gypsum board weight > 920 kg/m³)	511 mm	100 C3s	120 C3s	120 C5s	140 C5s	A2-s1,d0	59 (-3, -4)
F.0	20 mm	gypsum boards [15 mm]	330 mm	120 C3s	140 C5s	140 C5s	140 C5s	A2-s1,d0	56 (-2, -7)

Note that all final solutions need to be reviewed and approved by responsible designer. See 1.3 (Disclaimer, page 5).

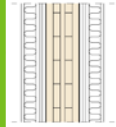
## Variables

### A. Lightweight inner partition, both sides



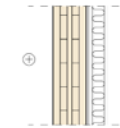
- Structure**
- gypsum board [12 kg/m²; 13 mm; 2 x 18 mm]
  - timber (or steel) frame wall [66 mm]
  - + insulation [50 mm]
  - air gap\*\*\* [10 mm] + punctual fastening
  - CLT\*\* [140 mm]
  - air gap\*\*\* [10 mm] + punctual fastening
  - timber (or steel) frame wall [66 mm]
  - + insulation [50 mm]
  - gypsum board [12 kg/m²; 13 mm; 2 x 18 mm]

### B. Lightweight inner partition, double gypsum boards



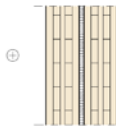
- Structure**
- gypsum board [12 kg/m²; 13 mm; 2 x 18 mm]
  - timber (or steel) frame wall [66 mm]
  - + insulation [50 mm]
  - air gap\*\*\* [10 mm] + punctual fastening
  - gypsum board [15 mm]
  - CLT\*\* [140 mm]
  - gypsum board [15 mm]
  - air gap\*\*\* [10 mm] + punctual fastening
  - timber (or steel) frame wall [66 mm]
  - + insulation [50 mm]
  - gypsum board [12 kg/m²; 13 mm; 2 x 18 mm]

### C. Lightweight inner partition, one side, double gypsum boards



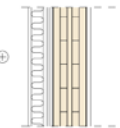
- Structure**
- CLT\*\* [140 mm]
  - (soft connection to the frame required)
  - air gap\*\*\* [10 mm] + punctual fastening
  - timber (or steel) frame wall [66 mm]
  - + insulation [50 mm]
  - gypsum board [12 kg/m²; 13 mm; 2 x 18 mm]

### D. Double CLT



- Structure**
- CLT\*\* 140 mm
  - mineral wool [20-50 mm]
  - CLT\*\* 140 mm

### E. Lightweight inner partition, both sides, service shaft



- Structure**
- gypsum board [12 kg/m²; 13 mm; 2 x 18 mm]
  - timber (or steel) frame wall [66 mm]
  - + insulation [50 mm]
  - air gap\*\*\* [10 mm] + punctual fastening
  - gypsum board [15 mm]
  - CLT\*\* [140 mm]
  - gypsum board [18 mm]
  - plumbing cavity
  - steel frame + insulation [50 mm]
  - 2 gypsum boards [15 mm]

### F. Double CLT, gypsum boards

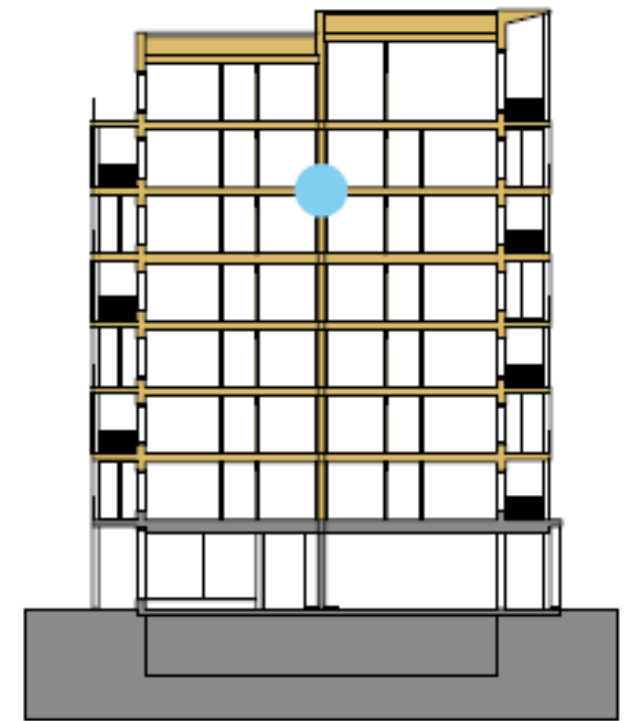
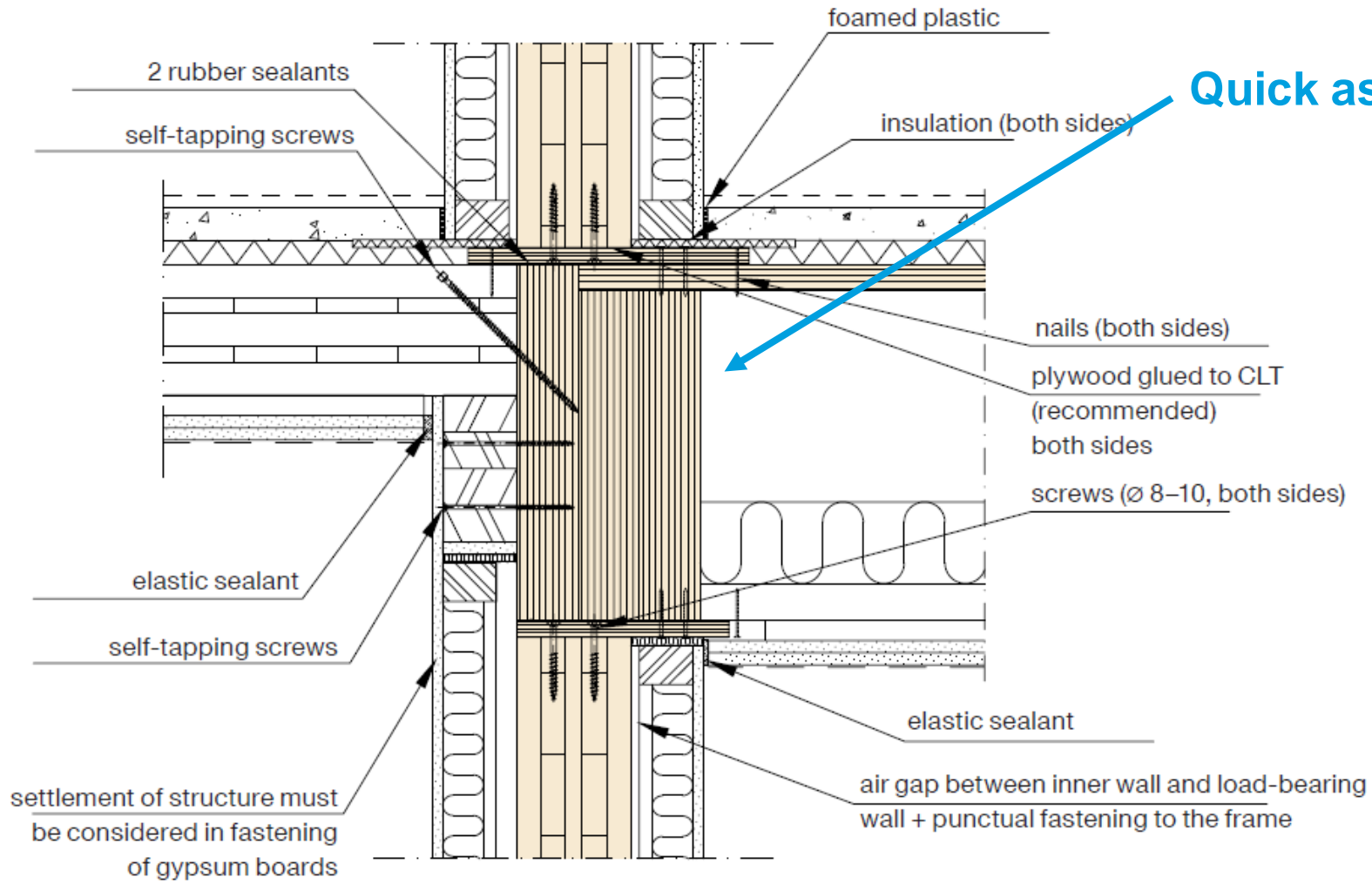


- Structure**
- gypsum board [15 mm; min. 12 kg/m²]
  - CLT\*\* [140 mm]
  - mineral wool [40-70 mm]
  - CLT\*\* [140 mm]
  - gypsum board [15 mm; min. 12 kg/m²]

- \* variable
- \*\* according to structural calculations
- \*\*\* air gap due to acoustics
- \*\*\*\* for render and included details, look at the manufacturer's guide

These minimum CLT cross sections are calculated for walls in cases where three or six stories are loading them. For exact loading considered, see 4.3 (walls 2 and 4, interior wall).

# ..and a lot of structural details



# Assembly guidelines



- Very quick erection
- Light cranes
- Panel system is typically installed without the tent/weather protection
- Indoor climate important to control



# Modular element system



# Case Puukuokka, Jyväskylä, 2015



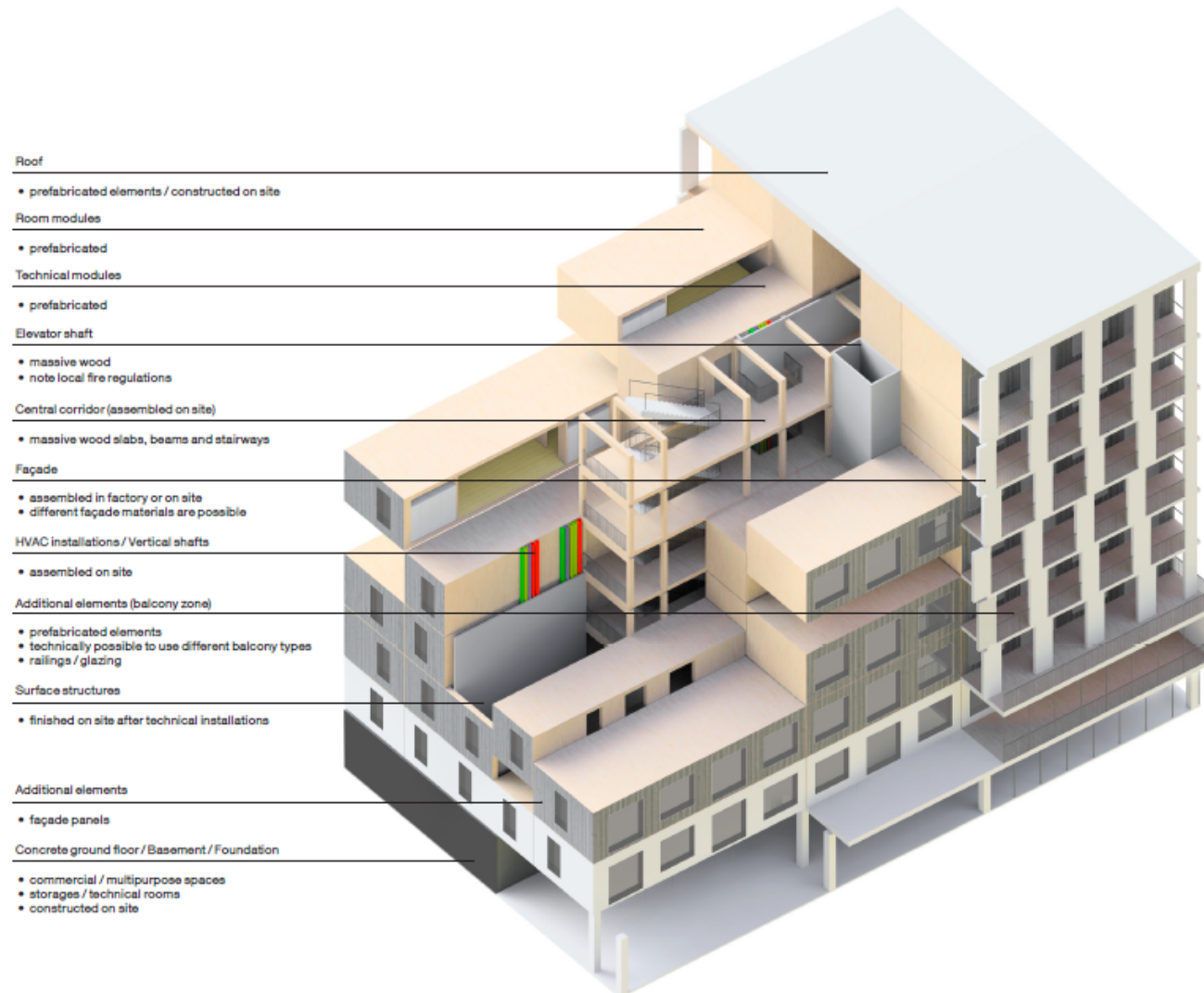
# Case Eskolantie, Helsinki, 2015



# Case Mäihä, Seinäjoki, 2016



# System anatomy



# Why to build with wood?



Light-weight material

Speed and cleanness of construction

Flexibility in conception

Good loads transmission

Noise pollution reduced

Reduction of non-renewable energy consumption

Reduction of CO2 emissions

Forests sustainably managed

Best carbon footprint

Good air quality

Esthetical performance

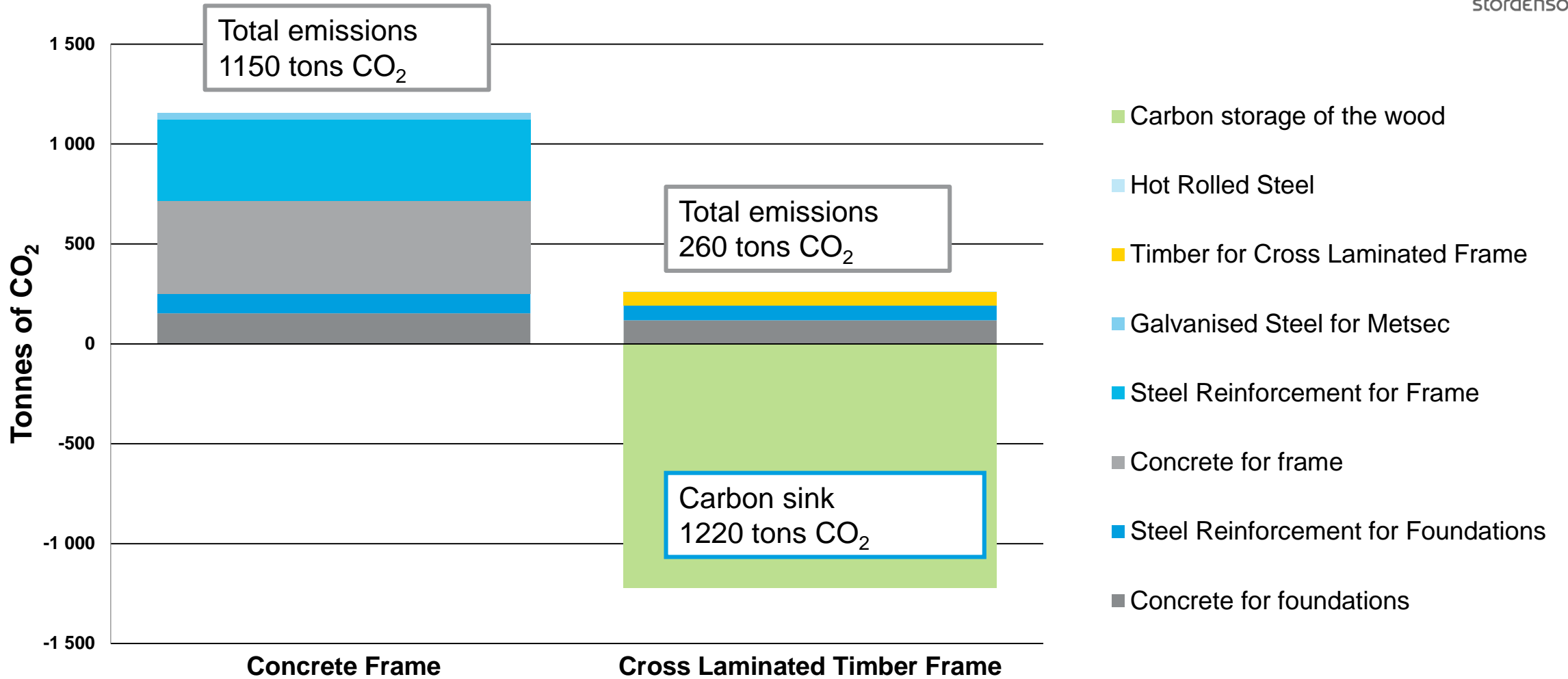
Thermal performance

Acoustic comfort

Good fire resistance

Sustainable heritage

# Environmental aspect / Case: Bridport House



# Thank you!

Usefull links below:

- Panel system manusr: [here](#)
- Modular element system manual: [here](#)
- Building systems page: [here](#)
- CLT-information: <http://www.clt.info/fi/>
- LVL-information: [here](#)