



**TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS:
A SENIOR PROJECT STUDY**

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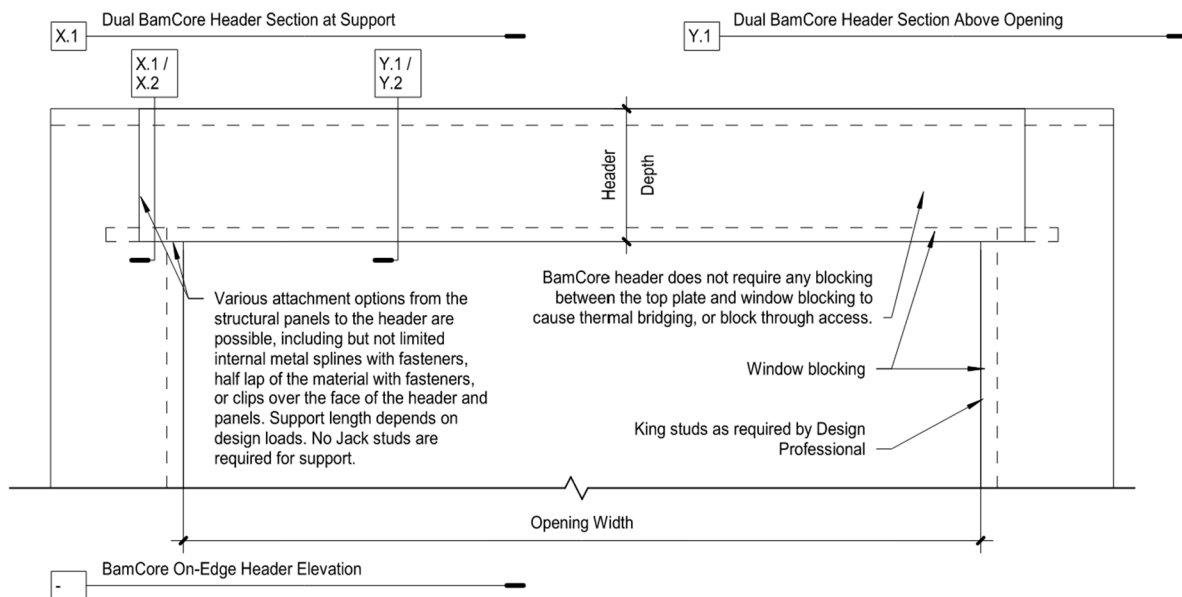
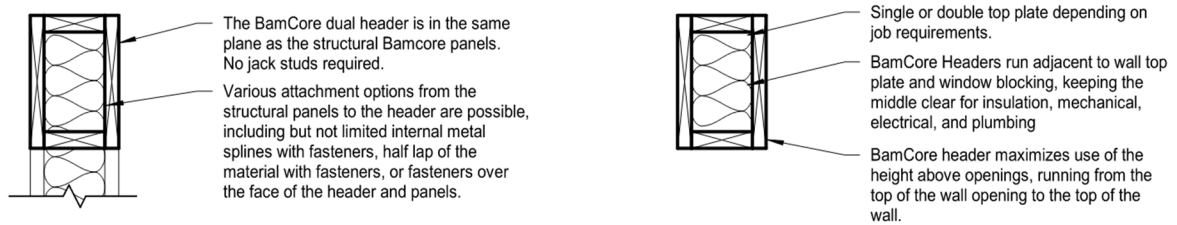
Abstract

The purpose of this study was to begin development of a composite box header that was able to span long openings with minimal deflection. The headers in study were comprised of BamCore side panels, nailed top and bottom each face to a 2x6 top plate, and a header of multiple specified sizes. The 2x6 top plate and headers ranging from a 6x6 to a 6x12 were made up of Douglas Fir-Larch, No.1. Analysis was performed assuming 10d common nailing at top and bottom of the BamCore side panels. Initial analysis of a composite box header was performed and analyzed as a transformed section. Testing ensued after findings from the initial analysis. Testing was performed by fabricating two (2) designed box headers at half scale. The headers that were tested were both analyzed as a 16" deep header with a 6x6 "bottom flange" and 2x6 top plate. At half scale, these headers were 8" deep, with headers and top plates ripped to half scale. The only difference between the two headers tested was that one header had a stiffener placed within the box at midspan—to mimic the splice of the BamCore Panels—and one header did not. The results from testing were compared to the initial analysis to find discrepancies and similarities between analysis and empirical results. This report contains findings from analysis and testing of these materials and sections in order to further develop long-span headers that are used in BamCore panel construction as a use of stronger and sustainable materials.

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Introduction

The development of a timber box header using BamCore side panels began with the initial precedent of BamCore’s “Dual BamCore Header”. The purpose and advantage of the Dual BamCore Header is the same as the timber box headers in study: to span over a wall opening, while *maximizing* the header depth from the top of the window or door opening to the top of the wall. The BamCore On-Edge Header detail is shown below:



14 BamCore On-Edge Headers
1" = 1'-0"

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BamCore has developed span tables for The Dual BamCore Header, which consists of an overall header depth and span corresponding to a maximum uniform load in pounds per linear foot:

BamCore G3 On Edge Header Uniform Load (PLF) Table, L/240 Deflection Criteria

Header Depth (in)	6		8		10		12		14		16		20		24	
	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)
3	3095 b	1 3/4	4127 b	2 1/2	5159 b	3 1/4	6191 b	4	7223 b	4 3/4	8255 b	5 1/2	10319 b	7 1/2	12383 b	9 1/2
4	1683	1 1/4	3094 b	2 1/2	3868 b	3	4641 b	3 3/4	5415 b	4 1/2	6188 b	5 1/4	7736 b	6 3/4	9283 b	8 1/2
5	941	1	1976	2	3093 b	3	3711 b	3 3/4	4330 b	4 1/4	4948 b	5	6186 b	6 1/2	7423 b	8
6	572	3/4	1242	1 1/2	2170 a	2 1/2	3065 a	3 1/2	3606 b	4 1/4	4122 b	5	5152 b	6 1/4	6183 b	7 3/4
7	371	1/2	824	1 1/4	1483	2	2249 a	3	3012 a	4	3531 b	4 3/4	4414 b	6 1/4	5297 b	7 1/2
8	252	1/2	571	1	1046	1 1/2	1678	2 1/2	2304 a	3 1/2	2966 a	4 1/2	3861 b	6	4633 b	7 1/2
9	179	1/2	410	3/4	761	1 1/4	1239	2	1818 a	3	2341 a	4	3430 b	6	4116 b	7 1/4
9.75	141	1/4	326	3/4	611	1 1/4	1002	1 3/4	1500	2 3/4	1993 a	3 3/4	3042 a	5 3/4	3798 b	7 1/4

1. ^a means controlled by Bending Strength, ^b means controlled by Shear Strength, no superscript is controlled by deflection.

2. Values include 4% bending strength increase for repetitive members.

3. Values are for 2 members with equal loading, 2.5 inches of width total

However, the span tables only go up to 9.75' spans, as the longest BamCore panels available span 10' in length. A minimum bearing length is also included, because for these shorter spans below 10', the bearing length from panel to panel must meet the requirement, but for spans over 10' of the timber box headers in study, the ends will be bearing on posts or end studs that provide wholly adequate support. Therefore, bearing length was not included in the research of the timber box header.

The typical overall depths of the headers in study were 12", 16", and 24". The range of timber header sizes, or "bottom flange" of the timber box headers, were 6x6, 6x8, 6x10, and 6x12. The calculated spans of the timber box headers were 10', 12', 14', 16', 18', and 20'.

The governing factor in the design of the long span timber box headers was deemed to be the deflection criteria. This is because in BamCore panel building systems, one of the most common locations of long span wall openings are for multi-panel sliding glass doors, like ones shown below:



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If the deflection is too large for the headers above the multi-panel sliding glass doors, the doors become highly dysfunctional and can become jammed. These doors must have a tight deflection limit to operate properly, otherwise the tracks of these doors do not allow adequate sliding and movement. Therefore, the deflection limit in the design of the timber box headers was set to $L/800$ in analysis, which ranges from 0.15" for the 10' span to 0.30" for the 20' span. Clearly, this is a very limiting deflection criteria for headers spanning this long, which is precisely why the development of timber box headers was initiated in this study.

Precedent Research

Precedent research regarding similar areas of study were used to initiate research on timber box headers and their performance.

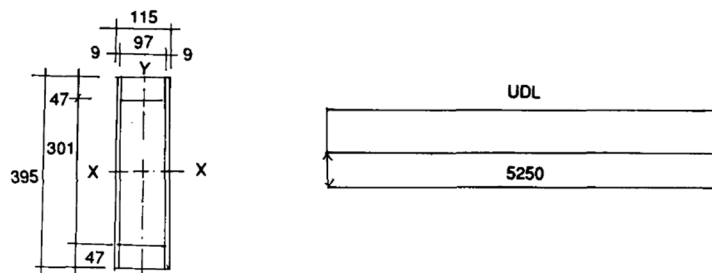
In “Strength of Plywood Web Box Beam” (Chu et al.), an approach following the laws of mechanics of materials offered insight into transformed sections acting compositely as a box beam. This study also offered insight into how side panels of a non-timber material affect the behavior of a beam. This study focused on strength with given design values tested against a given uniform load, whereas the study contained herein involves finding a maximum uniform load under a limiting deflection criteria.

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Appendix

(I) Design calculation for 5.4 m box beam



Given

Effective design span	=	5.25 m
Spacing of beams	=	2.5 m

Loading

Dead load (DL)	=	0.5 kNm^2 including self weight of beam
Live load (LL)	=	0.5 kNm^2
Total	=	<u>1.0 kNm^2</u>

Timber flanges

Strength group B, dry, standard grade

The following permissible stresses are the grade stresses (except tension stresses) taken from Engku (1980) and increased for medium term loading where applicable.

Bending (f)	=	12.4×1.25	=	15.5 Nmm^2
Tension (t)	=	7.4×1.25	=	9.2 Nmm^2
				(based on $0.6 \times$ bending and not from Engku (1980))

Compression parallel ($c_{//}$)	=	10.0×1.25	=	12.5 Nmm^2
Compression perpendicular (c_{\perp})	=	1.24×1.25	=	1.55 Nmm^2
				(based on basic stress with no wane)

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In “Design and Fabrication of All-Plywood Beams” (APA), total load based on allowable web and flange bending stress gave direction to finding maximum allowable load in analysis. However, the analysis was performed as a symmetric cross-section, with the neutral axis located at half of the total header depth. In the analysis of the timber box headers in this study, however, the neutral axis was never located at exactly the midpoint of the header depth, due to the varying timber header size and overall header depth.

Design and Fabrication of All-Plywood Beams
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Modulus of Elasticity in Pure Bending (E)
 From PDS Table 3, the Modulus of Elasticity for plywood having face plies of Group 1 species is 1,800,000 psi. This value may be increased 10% to obtain E in pure bending when shear deflection is considered separately.

$E = 1,800,000 \times 1.10 = 1,980,000 \text{ psi}$

Shear Modulus (G)
 From PDS Table 3, $G = 90,000 \text{ psi}$ for plywood having face plies of Group 1 species.

A2. Determine Total Load Based on Allowable Web and Flange Bending Stress

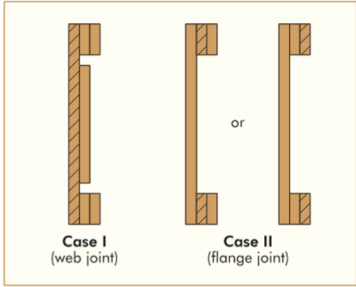
A2.1 Net Moment of Inertia (I_n)
 For this design example, the following beam cross-sections are possible at web or flange joint locations:

A visual comparison of the three possible cross-sections reveals that the *minimum* section for bending stress calculations occurs at a web joint (Case I).

$$I_{ws} (\text{web splice plate}) = \frac{\sum t_b h_s^3}{12} = \frac{0.289 \times 15.875^3}{12} = 96 \text{ in.}^4$$

$$I_f (\text{flanges}) = \frac{\sum t_b [h_v^3 - (h_v - 2d)^3]}{12} = \frac{2 \times 0.289 (23.875^3 - 16.375^3)}{12} = 444 \text{ in.}^4$$

$$I_n = I_{ws} + I_f = 96 + 444 = 540 \text{ in.}^4$$



A2.2 Calculate Total Load Based on Allowable Web and Flange Bending Stress (w_b)

$$w_b = \frac{8 F_b I_n}{12c L^2} = \frac{8 \times 3800 \times 540}{12 \times \frac{23.875}{2} \times 24^2} = 199 \text{ lb/ft}$$

A3. Determine Total Load Based on Allowable Web Shear Stress

A3.1 Total Moment of Inertia (I_t)

$$I_w (\text{web}) = \sum t_b h_w^3 = \frac{0.289 \times 23.875^3}{12} = 328 \text{ in.}^4$$

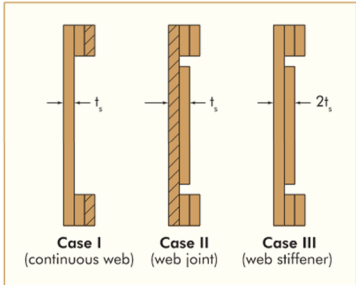
$I_f (\text{flanges}) = 444 \text{ in.}^4$ (from A2.1)

$$I_t = I_w + I_f = 328 + 444 = 772 \text{ in.}^4$$

A3.2 Effective Total Web Shear Thickness (t_s)
 For this design example, the effective web thickness (t_s) for shear calculations is shown on the following cross-sections which may occur along the beam:

A visual comparison of the three possible cross sections reveals that the minimum thickness for horizontal shear calculations occurs at either a continuous (unreinforced) web (Case I), or at a web joint (Case II). If the beam is detailed so that web joints are kept out of high-shear areas, then the controlling location will be in the unreinforced web, at the edge of the bear-

$$I_w (\text{web}) = \sum t_b h_w^3 = \frac{0.289 \times 23.875^3}{12} = 328 \text{ in.}^4$$



Form No. H815F ■ © 2008 APA – The Engineered Wood Association ■ www.apawood.org

TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS

Lastly, an empirical study on box beams by the University of Michigan offered insight into testing procedure to be performed on a transformed section. The beam tested was a plywood box beam with a span of 8', 12" overall depth, 2x4 top and bottom flanges, and 8d common nails at 3" on center, a similar set up to the testing performed during the study of this report.

Box Beams

Allowable Uniform Load (D+S)

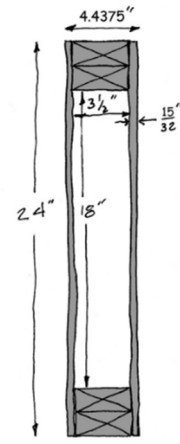
Bending
 $M = w_b L^2 / 8$
 $w_b = M (C_D) 8 / L^2$
 $w_b = 16390 \text{ ft-lb} (1.15) 8 / (18 \text{ ft})^2 = 465 \text{ plf}$

Web Shear
 $V_h = w_v L / 2$
 $w_v = V_h (C_D) 2 / L$
 $w_v = 3252 \text{ lbs} (1.15) 2 / 18 \text{ ft} = 415 \text{ plf}$ ←

Nail Shear
 $V_n = w_n L / 2$
 $w_n = V_n (C_D) 2 / L$
 $w_n = 5011 \text{ lbs} (1.15) 2 / 18 \text{ ft} = 640 \text{ plf}$

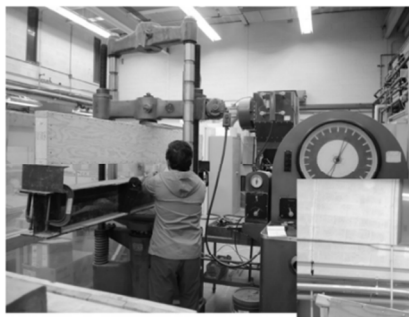
Deflection
 $\Delta = 5 K w L^4 / (384 E I)$
 $\Delta = 5 (1.5) (415) (18)^4 (1728) / (384 4,760,000,000) = 0.31 \text{ "}$
 $L/360 = 18(12)/360 = 0.6 \text{ "}$

K factor for deflection in composite panel section (from APA testing)
 for $L < 14 \text{ ft}$ $K = 2.0$, else $K = 1.5$




University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 17 of 18

Box Beams



span: 8 ft depth: 12"
 flanges: 2x4 S-P-F No2
 webs: 3/4" 3-ply plywood
 nails: 8d common at 3" o.c.

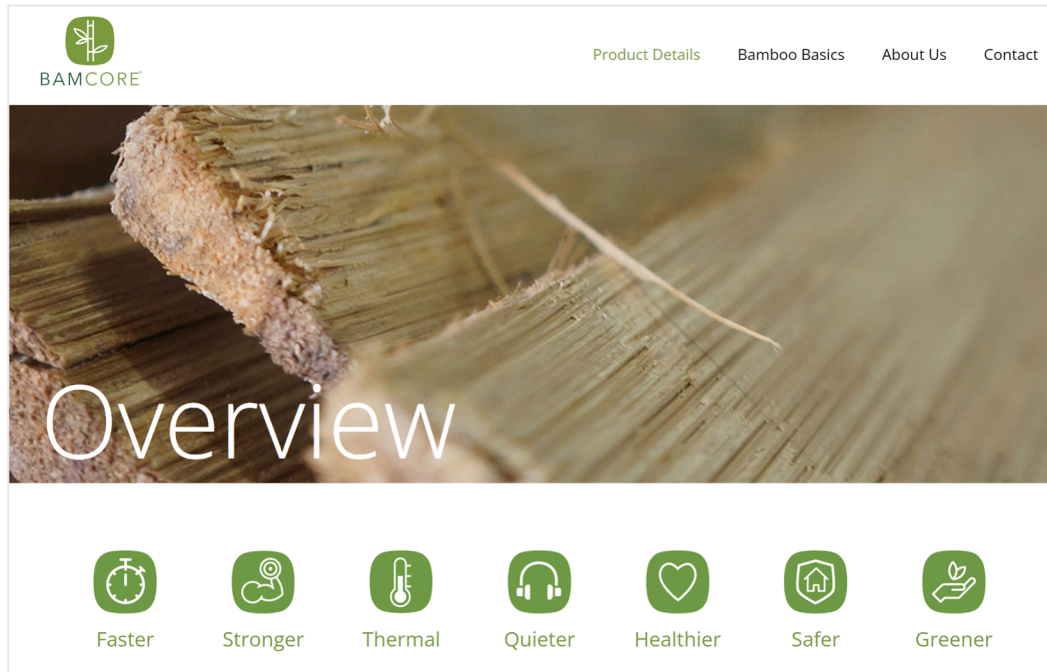
Capacity:
 4000 lbs first cracking
 8000 ft-lbs
 5000 lbs ultimate
 10000 ft lbs



University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 18 of 18

BamCore

As aforementioned, the panels in the timber box beams are BamCore panels. BamCore panels are heavily engineered hybrid structural panels comprised of a mixture of wood and bamboo.



This material is advertised as stronger, more insular, safer, and more environmentally friendly than traditionally used timber in construction. The BamCore sided timber box headers would be used in conjunction with the BamCore Prime Wall, a hollow wall made up of two parallel runs, outside and inside, that are filled with blown-in insulation. Without studs, there are no thermal bridges that displace insulation and negatively impact the thermal performance of the wall assembly. The BamCore Prime Wall is shown to be 51% stronger in vertical load bearing strength than conventional 2x6 framing, and 14% stronger than even conventional 2x8 framing. The raw material is purchased from sustainably harvested suppliers, and even in the process of manufacturing, there is no chemicals, water, heat, or steam used to mill, prepare, and manufacture the bamboo into panels. In contrast to other bamboo based construction products that start with high amounts of embodied energy because they start with small strips of squared and planed bamboo, BamCore preserves the full length of the bamboo based panel without cutting it into small strips that must all be glued together with adhesive. The adhesive BamCore is carefully selected to ensure minimum embodied carbon, and used to splice the full length panels at staggered locations on the panel with a finger joint. The material properties of BamCore provided in the technical evaluation report, TER 1507-03, were considered in the development and testing of the timber box header.

Neutral Axis

$$N.A. = \frac{\Sigma yA}{\Sigma A} = 5.2 \quad (d = |5.2 - y|)$$

Moment of Inertia

$$I = \Sigma I_{parts} + \Sigma Ad^2 = 397.4 + 519.5 = 917 \text{ in}^4$$

Demand vs. Capacity

$$F'_b = .99(1200 \text{ psi}) = 1200 \text{ psi}$$

$$F'_t = 825 \text{ psi}$$

$$F'_c = .57(1500 \text{ psi}) = 852 \text{ psi}$$

6x6:

$$M_{allow} = \frac{F'_t I}{y} = 145485 \text{ #in} = 12123 \text{ #ft}$$

$$w_{allow} = \frac{8M_{allow}}{L^2} = 1349 \text{ plf}$$

SECTION BENDING:

$$M_{allow} = \frac{F'_b I}{y} = 150246 \text{ #in} = 12520 \text{ #ft}$$

$$w_{allow} = \frac{8M_{allow}}{L^2} = 1001 \text{ plf}$$

2x6:

$$M_{allow} = \frac{F'_c I}{y} = 145485 \text{ #in} = 12123 \text{ #ft}$$

$$w_{allow} = \frac{8M_{allow}}{L^2} = 1349 \text{ plf}$$

L/800 DEFLECTION LIMIT:

$$w_{allow} = \frac{384E_{Header} I(L/800)}{5L^4} = 81.5 \text{ plf}$$

MAX WEB SHEAR:

Horizontal Shear of BamCore = $F_v = 465 \text{ psi}$

$t = 1.11''$ (transformed)

$$F_v t_v = 516 \text{ \#/in}$$

$$V_h = \frac{(F_v t_v) I(N_{webs})}{Q_t}$$

Statical Moment of Area:

Area of Flange & Web Above N.A.

$$Q_{top} = Q_{bottom} = Q$$

$$Q_{2x6} = 1.5'' \times 5.84'' (h - .75'' - y) = 1.5'' \times 5.84'' (12'' - .75'' - 5.2'') = 53 \text{ in}^3$$

$$Q_{BamCore} = 2 \times 1.11'' (h - y) \left(\frac{h-y}{2}\right) = 2 \times 1.11'' (12 - 5.2) \left(\frac{12-5.2}{2}\right) = 51.3 \text{ in}^3$$

$$Q = 53 + 51.3 = 104.3 \text{ in}^3$$

$$V_h = 9076 \text{ \#}$$

$$V = \frac{w_{allow} L}{2}$$

$$w = \frac{2V}{L} = 1815 \text{ plf}$$

MAX NAIL SHEAR:

For analysis, use 10d nails; $t_s = 1 \frac{1}{4}''$; $G = .50$

$$Z = 118 \text{ \#}$$

$$q = \frac{2 \text{ nails}(118 \text{ \#/nail})}{6''} = 39 \text{ \#/in} = 472 \text{ \#/ft}$$

$$q = \frac{VQ}{I}$$

$$39 \text{ \#/in} = \frac{V(104.3 \text{ in}^3)}{917 \text{ in}^4} \rightarrow V = 342.9 \text{ \#}$$

$$w = \frac{2V}{L} = 68.6 \text{ plf} \rightarrow \text{try @ } 4'' \text{ o.c.}$$

$$q = \frac{2 \text{ nails}(118 \text{ \#/nail})}{4''} = 59 \text{ \#/in} \rightarrow 518.7 \text{ \#}$$

$$w = \frac{2V}{L} = 104 \text{ plf} \geq 81.5 \text{ plf} \checkmark$$

TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS

Fabrication

Two specimens were tested under the Riehle Testing Machine in the High Bay at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. Both specimens were timber box headers with BamCore side panels. The dimensions were to mimic a full scale timber box header that would be:

- 16' in length,
- 16" in depth,
- possess a 6x6 bottom flange,
- a 2x6 top plate, and
- two (2) panels on each side of 1 ¼" thickness, as shown in the figure below:

In order to accommodate these proportions, both specimens needed to be fabricated at half scale. BamCore donated some of its material to this study, which was given as two panels, 8' in length, 8" in depth, and 1 ¼" in thickness. In order to construct two half scale specimens, each member of the overall section had to be appropriately proportioned. Each panel's thickness was cut in half down to 5/8".

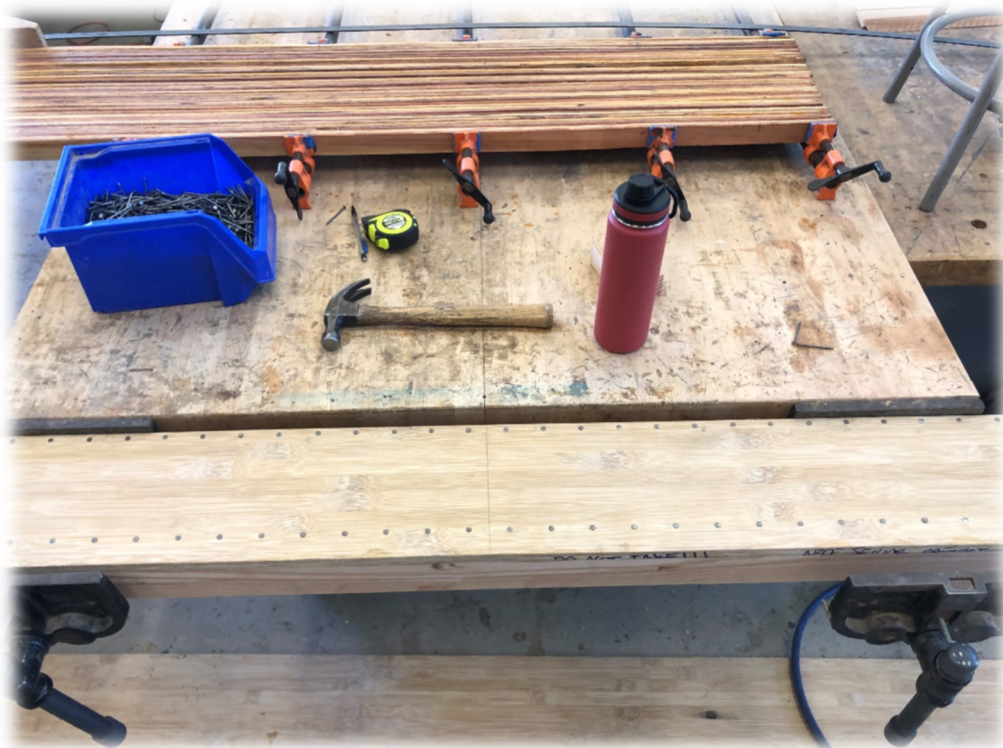


TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS

The 2x6 was fabricated as 1x3 (truly dimensioned $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ "), and the 6x6 was fabricated as a 3x3 (truly dimensioned $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ "). Nailing was a particular area of interest, since BamCore's typical details call out custom nailing of .131" diameter nails x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long at 6" on center. For analysis, 10d common nails were used, with a .148" shank diameter 3" long. The shear capacity of these nails is 118 #/nail per NDS, and at 6" on center, the shear flow maximum uniform load would not always be sufficient enough to be greater than the $L/800$ deflection limit. So the analysis deemed 10d nails at 4" on center appropriate. At half scale, a nail size with half the shear capacity was needed. 6d common nails were found to have shear capacity of 64 #/nail per NDS (nearly half the value of $118\#/2 = 59\#$). Since 4" on center was deemed appropriate at full scale, 2" on center was the nail spacing necessary for fabrication. The following photos show part of the fabrication process, with resawed material, pre-drilling holes with the CNC Router, nailing with palm nailer, and final product (predrilling and palm nailing only occurred due to university policy of no nail guns, otherwise nail gun would be used):



TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS



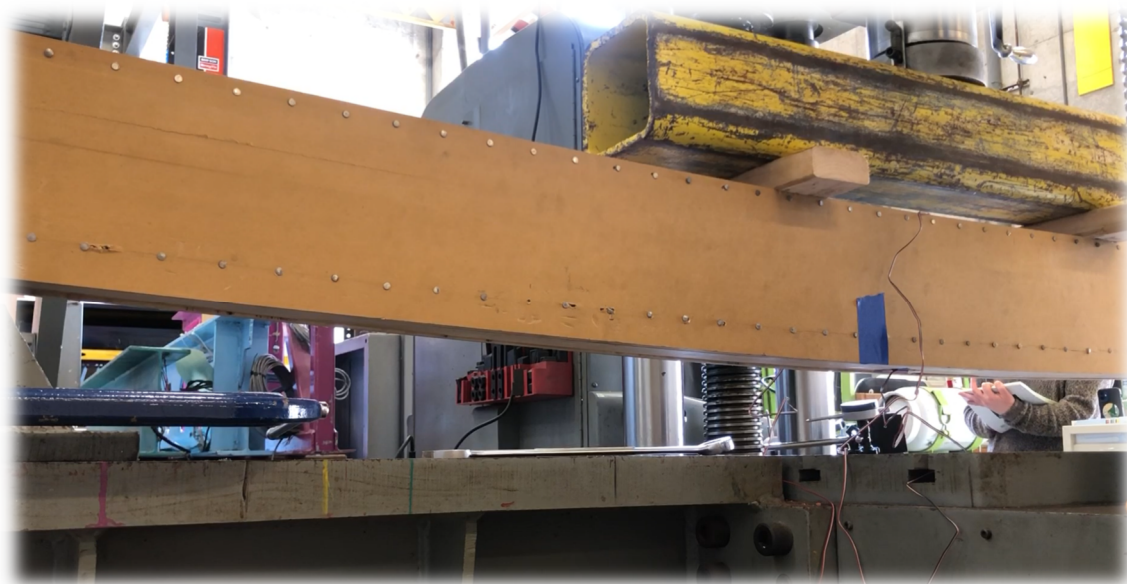
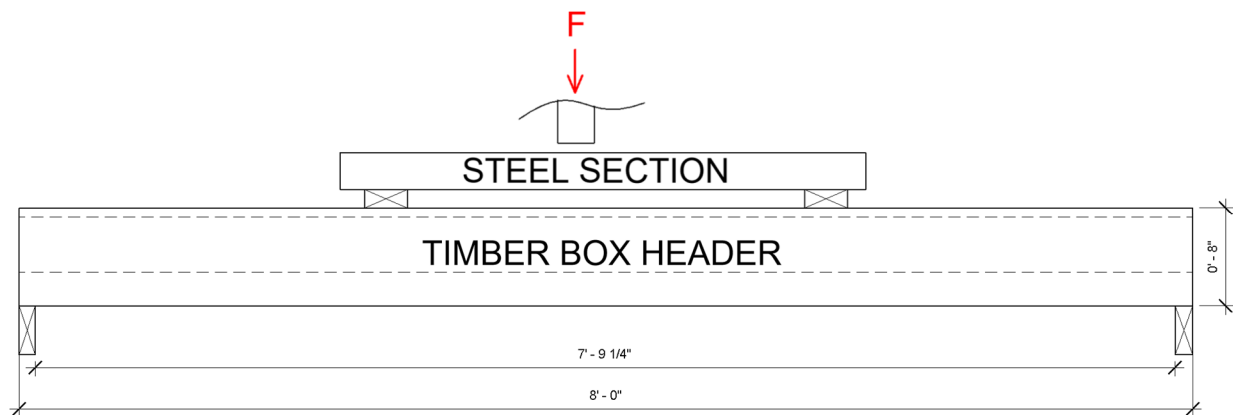
TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS



TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS

Testing

Each of the two specimens were placed in the Riehle Testing Machine, supported by two wood blocks on each end. The machine applied a point load to the header with its piston head, which contacted a steel section laying on top of the specimen. The steel section laid on top of the specimen atop wood blocks at each end, to limit deformation of the steel pressing into the timber header directly. The purpose of the steel section between the piston head and the timber header was to more accurately mimic a uniform load across the header and a constant maximum moment over the middle span, as opposed to a direct point load applied at the midspan.



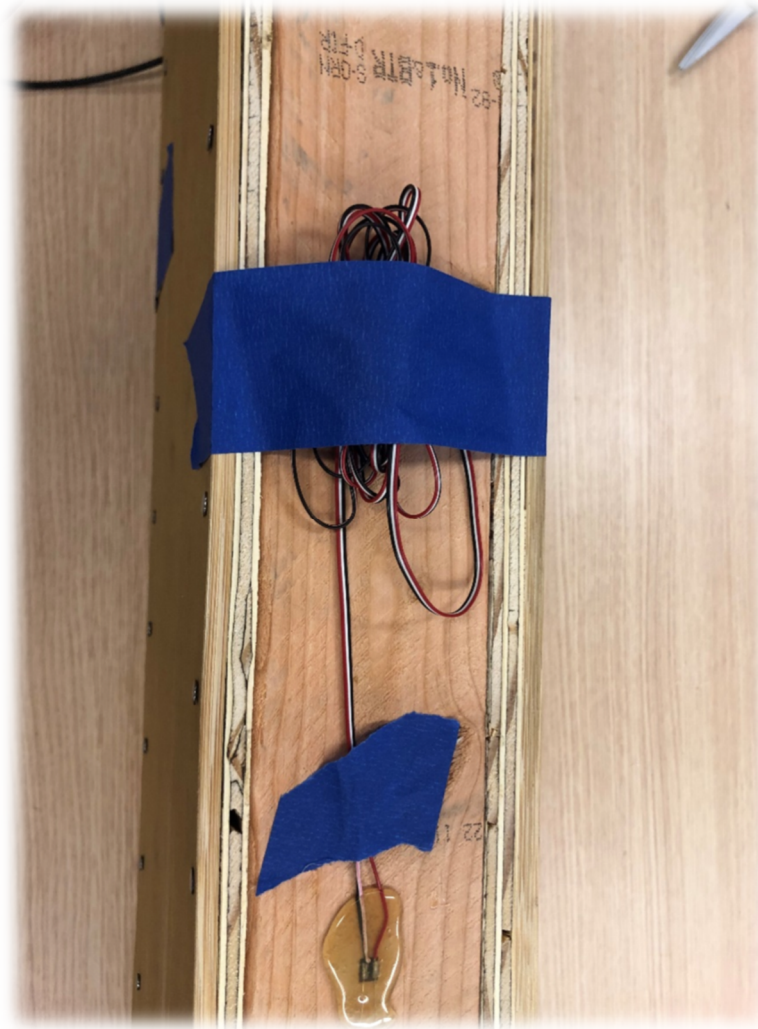
Data was collected directly from the Riehle machine and recorded, as the dial on the machine registered load being applied in pounds, and additionally displayed the total “deflection” (distance traveled, in inches, by the piston head after being zeroed out at first contact with the steel section).

TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS

Supplemental data was collected by attaching strain gages to the top plate, one side panel, and the bottom flange. The strain gages were placed to measure the elongation or shrinkage of the material it was applied to, and use the strain to obtain the stresses at the different locations of the header.



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The strain gages recorded strain by tracking electrical currents running through the gage out to exposed wires, then attaching the exposed wires to a solder pad. Then external wires were also attached to the solder pad on one end, and attached to a desktop on the other end to record strain on the screen. The strain gage on the top plate was placed on its top in hopes to capture shrinkage in compression, and the strain gage on the bottom flange was placed on its bottom in hopes to capture elongation. Traditionally, strain gages are not applied to wood or bamboo, since the materials are very fibrous compared to steel, the material that strain gages are normally applied to. Additionally, the electric current running through the gage had the potential to heat up the spot of application very quickly in comparison to steel, and wood reacts much more dramatically to the direct application of heat than steel at this scale. The potential for the strain gages not recording the correct strain was known prior to testing, and after analysis was deemed only supplemental data. The fabrication, set up, and testing for both specimens were exactly the same, with the exception of one specimen having a stiffener inside the header at midspan in order to mimic a splice of the BamCore panels along a span larger than 10'.

Results and Comparison

Upon the completion of fabrication, testing, and data collection, the empirical results were compared with the analytical results to note discrepancies. The first area of comparison was the $L/800$ deflection limit. During initial analysis, it was found to be that a timber box header spanning 16', with a 6x6, and 16" overall depth could support a uniform load of 43 plf before deflecting $L/800 = .24"$. The half scale model, a timber box header spanning 8', with a 3x3, and 8" overall depth, was found to support a uniform load of 50 plf in Specimen 1, and 54 plf in Specimen 2. Ideally, the objective was to see if these values would align, because although the half scale specimens possessed a smaller section size, they simultaneously spanned a shorter distance. This would mean a 14% difference between expected value and actual value for Specimen 1, and a 20% difference between expected value and actual value for Specimen 2.

The specimens were also tested to fracture, as a means to observe design stress values compared to test stress values. Strain values were recorded using the strain gages, but during comparison, it was found that the "test stress values" would be off by multiple factors from design stress values, which is an indication that the strain gages likely did not record strain on the timber box header accurately.

However, the maximum allowable uniform loads for tension, compression, and bending were all found during analysis using design stress values, and the point load from the tests was converted to a uniform load, and compared to the maximum allowable uniform loads from analysis. Both specimens seemed to have elements of multiple failure modes. What was evident after both tests was a failure of a combination of bending of the section and tension in the BamCore panel.

TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS



TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS

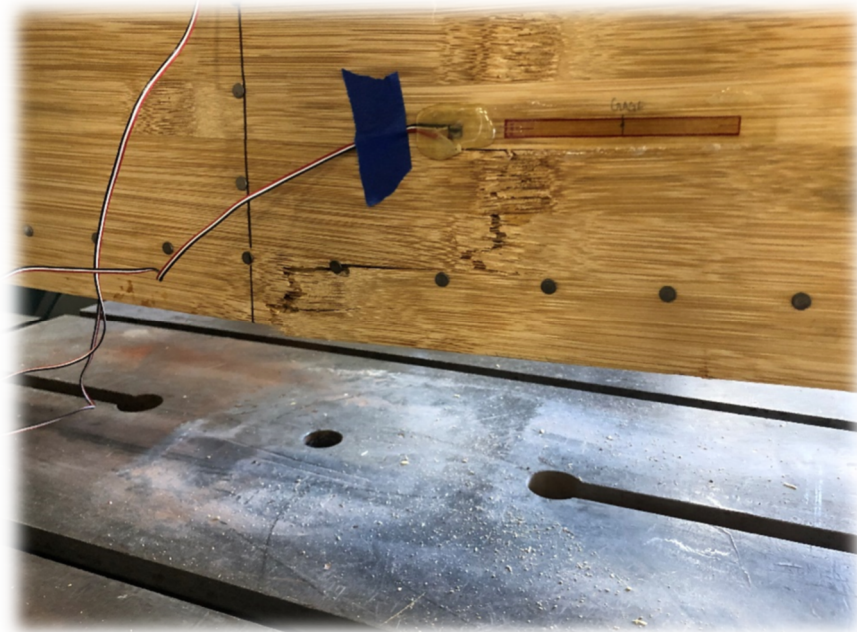
There also seemed to be a failure plane in the BamCore panels along the nail lines, visibly “ripping” the wood along the 6d nails at 2” on center.



Many of the tension failure cracks in the BamCore panels occurred at the finger joints of the panels, where different strips of BamCore would be joined together.



TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS



When comparing the maximum load on Specimen 1 to maximum bending load, the test applied 873 plf compared to 934 plf maximum bending load—a 6.9% difference. When comparing the maximum load on Specimen 2 to maximum bending load, the test applied 700 plf compared to 934 plf maximum bending load—a 33% difference.

TIMBER BOX HEADER USING BAMCORE SIDE PANELS

The development of timber box headers using BamCore side panels was a study that aimed to bring about new insight as to how BamCore and timber interact together when supporting a uniform load. The findings in this report have led to an initial span table, as shown below, along with maximum loads for different failure modes. BamCore panels provide an efficient use of material in a given cross section by providing more strength than typical plywood, and sustainability in practice and development.

Appendix & Spreadsheet Calculations

MOMENT OF INERTIA AND N.A. SPREADSHEET FOR 6X6:

SET DATA

Modulus of Elasticity	psi
E _{Headers}	1600000
E _{Bamcore}	1420000
E _{2x6}	1700000

Transformation to E _{Hheader}	n
E _{Bamcore} /E _{Header} =	0.89
E _{2x6} /E _{Header} =	1.06

Header Depths (in)
12
16
24

12" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x6	5.5	5.5	5.5	30.25	76.26
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	12	26.63	319.50
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	65.64	397.40

Centroid	in	distance from datum at y=0 (bottom of header) to centroid of individual part
Y _{Header} =	2.75	
Y _{Bamcore} =	6	
Y _{2x6} =	11.25	

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	341.55	N.A. = $\Sigma(y^*A)/\Sigma A$
N.A.	5.20	in from bottom

d _{Header} =	2.45	distance from centroid of individual part to section
d _{Bamcore} =	0.80	
d _{2x6} =	6.05	N.A.

Ad ⁴	in ⁴
Bamcore	16.90
Header	182.07
2x6	320.49
Total	519.46

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	397.40
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	519.46
Moment of Inertia	917

c =	6.80	largest distance between extreme fiber and neutral axis
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Section Modulus (S)	134.9	in ³
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16" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x6	5.5	5.5	5.5	30.25	76.26
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	16	35.50	757.33
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	74.52	835.23

Centroid	in
Y _{Header} =	2.75
Y _{Bamcore} =	8
Y _{2x6} =	15.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	500.86	
N.A.	6.72	in

d _{Header} =	3.97
d _{Bamcore} =	1.28
d _{2x6} =	8.53

Ad ⁴	in ⁴
Bamcore	58.02
Header	477.15
2x6	637.56
Total	1172.73

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	835.23
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	1172.73
Moment of Inertia	2008

c =	9.28
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Section Modulus (S)	216.4	in ³
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24" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x6	5.5	5.5	5.5	30.25	76.26
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	24	53.25	2556.00
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	92.27	2633.90

Centroid	in
Y _{Header} =	2.75
Y _{Bamcore} =	12
Y _{2x6} =	23.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	925.99	
N.A.	10.04	in

d _{Header} =	7.29
d _{Bamcore} =	1.96
d _{2x6} =	13.21

Ad ⁴	in ⁴
Bamcore	205.38
Header	1605.90
2x6	1530.54
Total	3341.81

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	2633.90
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	3341.81
Moment of Inertia	5976

c =	13.96
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Section Modulus (S)	427.9	in ³
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MOMENT OF INERTIA AND N.A. SPREADSHEET FOR 6X8:

SET DATA

Modulus of Elasticity	psi
E _{Headers}	1600000
E _{Bamcore}	1420000
E _{2x6}	1700000

Transformation to E _{Header}	n
E _{Bamcore} /E _{Header} =	0.89
E _{2x6} /E _{Header} =	1.06

Header Depths (in)
12
16
24

12" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x8	5.5	5.5	7.5	41.25	193.36
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	12	26.63	319.50
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	76.64	514.50

Centroid	in	distance from datum at y=0 (bottom of header) to centroid of individual part
Y _{Header} =	3.75	
Y _{Bamcore} =	6	
Y _{2x6} =	11.25	

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	413.05	N.A. = $\Sigma(y^*A)/\Sigma A$
N.A.	5.39	in from bottom

d _{Header} =	1.64	distance from centroid of individual part to section
d _{Bamcore} =	0.61	
d _{2x6} =	5.86	N.A.

Ad ⁴	in ⁴
Bamcore	9.93
Header	110.87
2x6	301.06
Total	421.86

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	514.50
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	421.86
Moment of Inertia	936

c =	6.61	largest distance between extreme fiber and neutral axis
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Section Modulus (S)	141.6	in ³
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16" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x8	5.5	5.5	7.5	41.25	193.36
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	16	35.50	757.33
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	85.52	952.34

Centroid	in
Y _{Header} =	3.75
Y _{Bamcore} =	8
Y _{2x6} =	15.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	572.36	
N.A.	6.69	in

d _{Header} =	2.94
d _{Bamcore} =	1.31
d _{2x6} =	8.56

Ad ⁴	in ⁴
Bamcore	60.64
Header	357.30
2x6	641.83
Total	1059.76

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	952.34
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	1059.76
Moment of Inertia	2012

c =	9.31
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Section Modulus (S)	216.2	in ³
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24" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x8	5.5	5.5	7.5	41.25	193.36
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	24	53.25	2556.00
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	103.27	2751.00

Centroid	in
Y _{Header} =	3.75
Y _{Bamcore} =	12
Y _{2x6} =	23.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	997.49	
N.A.	9.66	in

d _{Header} =	5.91
d _{Bamcore} =	2.34
d _{2x6} =	13.59

Ad ⁴	in ⁴
Bamcore	291.71
Header	1440.51
2x6	1619.04
Total	3351.27

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	2751.00
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	3351.27
Moment of Inertia	6102

c =	14.34
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Section Modulus (S)	425.5	in ³
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MOMENT OF INERTIA AND N.A. SPREADSHEET FOR 6X10:

SET DATA

Modulus of Elasticity	psi
E_{Header}	1600000
E_{Bamcore}	1420000
E_{2x6}	1700000

Transformation to E_{Header}	n
$E_{\text{bamcore}}/E_{\text{header}}$	0.89
$E_{\text{2x6}}/E_{\text{header}}$	1.06

Header Depths (in)
12
16
24

12" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b_{Original}	$b_{\text{Transformed}}$	h	Area	I
6x10	5.5	5.5	9.5	52.25	392.96
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	12	26.63	319.50
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	87.64	714.11

Centroid	in	distance from datum at $y=0$ (bottom of header) to centroid of individual part
$Y_{\text{Header}}=$	4.75	
$Y_{\text{Bamcore}}=$	6	
$Y_{\text{2x6}}=$	11.25	

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	506.55	N.A. = $\Sigma(y^*A)/\Sigma A$
N.A.	5.78	in from bottom

$d_{\text{Header}}=$	1.03	distance from centroid of individual part to section
$d_{\text{Bamcore}}=$	0.22	
$d_{\text{2x6}}=$	5.47	N.A.

Ad^2	in ⁴
Bamcore	1.29
Header	55.42
2x6	262.29
Total	319.00

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	714.11
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	319.00
Moment of Inertia	1033

c=	6.22	largest distance between extreme fiber and neutral axis
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Section Modulus (S)	166.1	in ³
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16" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b_{Original}	$b_{\text{Transformed}}$	h	Area	I
6x10	5.5	5.5	9.5	52.25	392.96
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	16	35.50	757.33
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	96.52	1151.94

Centroid	in
$Y_{\text{Header}}=$	4.75
$Y_{\text{Bamcore}}=$	8
$Y_{\text{2x6}}=$	15.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	665.86	
N.A.	6.90	in

$d_{\text{Header}}=$	2.15
$d_{\text{Bamcore}}=$	1.10
$d_{\text{2x6}}=$	8.35

Ad^2	in ⁴
Bamcore	43.03
Header	241.31
2x6	611.30
Total	895.64

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	1151.94
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	895.64
Moment of Inertia	2048

c=	9.10
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Section Modulus (S)	225.0	in ³
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24" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b_{Original}	$b_{\text{Transformed}}$	h	Area	I
6x10	5.5	5.5	9.5	52.25	392.96
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	24	53.25	2556.00
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	114.27	2950.61

Centroid	in
$Y_{\text{Header}}=$	4.75
$Y_{\text{Bamcore}}=$	12
$Y_{\text{2x6}}=$	23.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	1090.99	
N.A.	9.55	in

$d_{\text{Header}}=$	4.80
$d_{\text{Bamcore}}=$	2.45
$d_{\text{2x6}}=$	13.70

Ad^2	in ⁴
Bamcore	320.20
Header	1202.75
2x6	1645.74
Total	3168.69

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	2950.61
$\Sigma(Ad^2)$	3168.69
Moment of Inertia	6119

c=	14.45
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Section Modulus (S)	423.4	in ³
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MOMENT OF INERTIA AND N.A. SPREADSHEET FOR 6X12:

SET DATA

Modulus of Elasticity	psi
E _{Headers}	1600000
E _{Bamcore}	1420000
E _{2x6}	1700000

Transformation to E _{Header}	n
E _{Bamcore} /E _{Header} =	0.89
E _{2x6} /E _{Header} =	1.06

Header Depths (in)	
12	
16	
24	

12" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x12	5.5	5.5	11.5	63.25	697.07
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	12	26.63	319.50
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	98.64	1018.21

Centroid	in	distance from datum at y=0 (bottom of header) to centroid of individual part
Y _{Header} =	5.75	
Y _{Bamcore} =	6	
Y _{2x6} =	11.25	

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	622.05	N.A. = $\Sigma(y^*A)/\Sigma A$
N.A.	6.31	in from bottom

d _{Header} =	0.56	distance from centroid of individual part to section
d _{Bamcore} =	0.31	
d _{2x6} =	4.94	N.A.

Ad'	in'
Bamcore	2.50
Header	19.57
2x6	214.24
Total	236.31

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	1018.21
$\Sigma(Ad'^2)$	236.31
Moment of Inertia	1255

c=	6.31	largest distance between extreme fiber and neutral axis
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Section Modulus (S)	198.9	in ³
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16" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x12	5.5	5.5	11.5	63.25	697.07
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	16	35.50	757.33
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	107.52	1456.04

Centroid	in
Y _{Header} =	5.75
Y _{Bamcore} =	8
Y _{2x6} =	15.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	781.36	
N.A.	7.27	in

d _{Header} =	1.52
d _{Bamcore} =	0.73
d _{2x6} =	7.98

Ad'	in'
Bamcore	19.05
Header	145.64
2x6	558.56
Total	723.25

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	1456.04
$\Sigma(Ad'^2)$	723.25
Moment of Inertia	2179

c=	8.73
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Section Modulus (S)	249.6	in ³
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24" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x12	5.5	5.5	11.5	63.25	697.07
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	24	53.25	2556.00
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			$\Sigma(A)=$	125.27	3254.71

Centroid	in
Y _{Header} =	5.75
Y _{Bamcore} =	12
Y _{2x6} =	23.25

$\Sigma(Y^*A)=$	1206.49	
N.A.	9.63	in

d _{Header} =	3.88
d _{Bamcore} =	2.37
d _{2x6} =	13.62

Ad'	in'
Bamcore	298.74
Header	952.90
2x6	1625.72
Total	2877.35

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
$\Sigma(I \text{ parts})$	3254.71
$\Sigma(Ad'^2)$	2877.35
Moment of Inertia	6132

c=	14.37
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Section Modulus (S)	426.8	in ³
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Inertia Summary Table

Header Section	Total Depth (in)	Moment of Inertia (in ⁴)	N.A. from bottom (in)	Q (in ³)
6x6	12	917	5.20	104.2
	16	2008	6.72	148.5
	24	5976	10.04	269.3
6x8	12	936	5.39	101.5
	16	2012	6.69	149.1
	24	6102	9.66	281.1
6x10	12	1033	5.78	95.9
	16	2048	6.90	144.9
	24	6119	9.55	284.7
6x12	12	1255	6.31	89.0
	16	2179	7.27	137.6
	24	6132	9.63	282.0

Cp Sample Calculation

Strong Axis	$l_1 = 14$ ft	168 inches
Stability Factor	$K_E = 1.0$	[Table G1, A Appendix G]
	$c = 0.8$	[Sect. 3.7.1]

Section Properties and Allowable Stresses: Douglas Fir - Larch

Properties:

$E = 1.70E+06$ psi	$A = 11.58$ in ²
$E_{min} = 6.20E+05$ psi	$F_c = 1,500$ psi

Adjustment Factors:

$C_D = 1$	Load Duration Factor	[Table 2.3.2]
$C_M = 1$	Wet Service Factor	
$C_t = 1$	Temperature Factor	
$C_F = 1.00$	Size Factor	
$C_i = 1$	Incising Factor	
$C_T = 1$	Buckling Stiffness Factor	

Determine Allowable Stress:

Maximum Slenderness Ratio:

Strong Axis:	$l_{1e} = 168$	$d_1 = 7.72$	$r^*_1 = 474$
Weak Axis:	$l_{2e} = 0$	$d_2 = 1.5$	$r^*_2 = 0$
$r^*_{MAX} = 474$		$A = 11.58$ in ²	

Ratio of Critical Stress to Maximum Stress:

$F_{CE} = 1,076$ psi	[Sect. 3.7.1]	$E'_{min} = 620,000$ psi
$F^*_c = 1,500$ psi	[Sect. 3.7.1]	$le/d = 22$

Column Stability Factor:

$C_p = 0.57$	[EQ 3.7-1]
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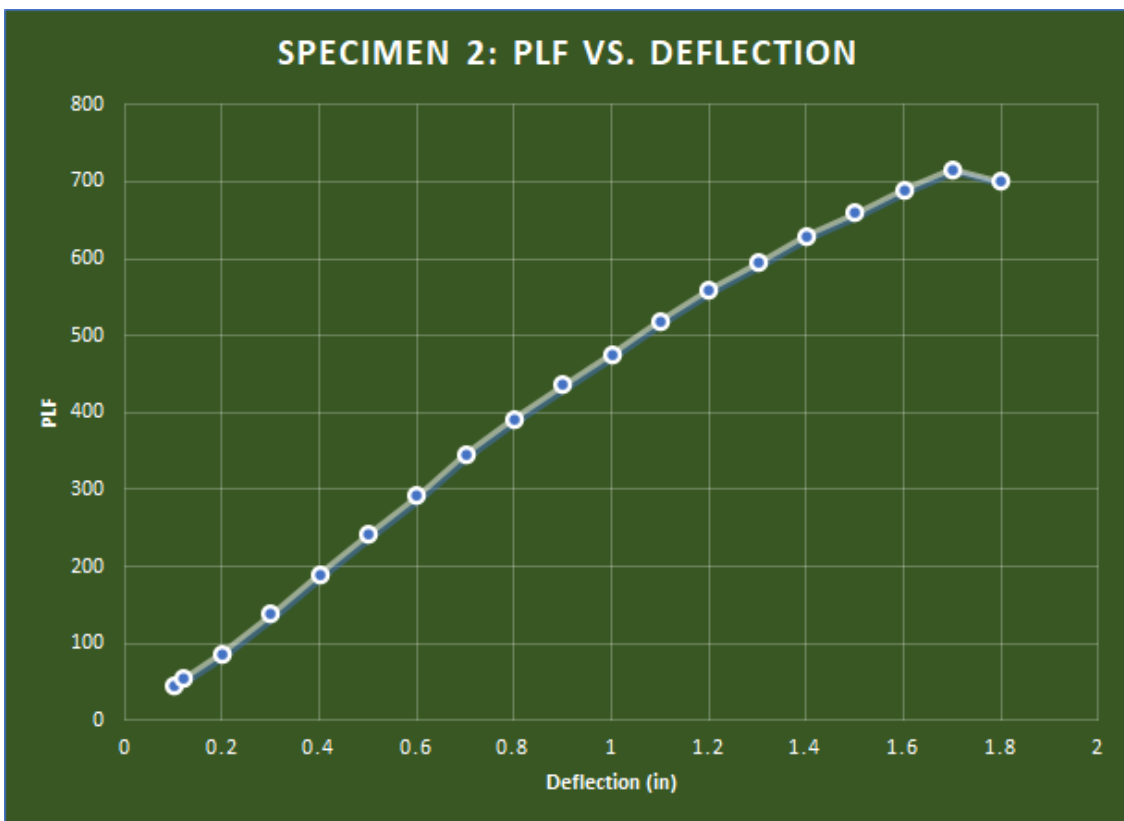
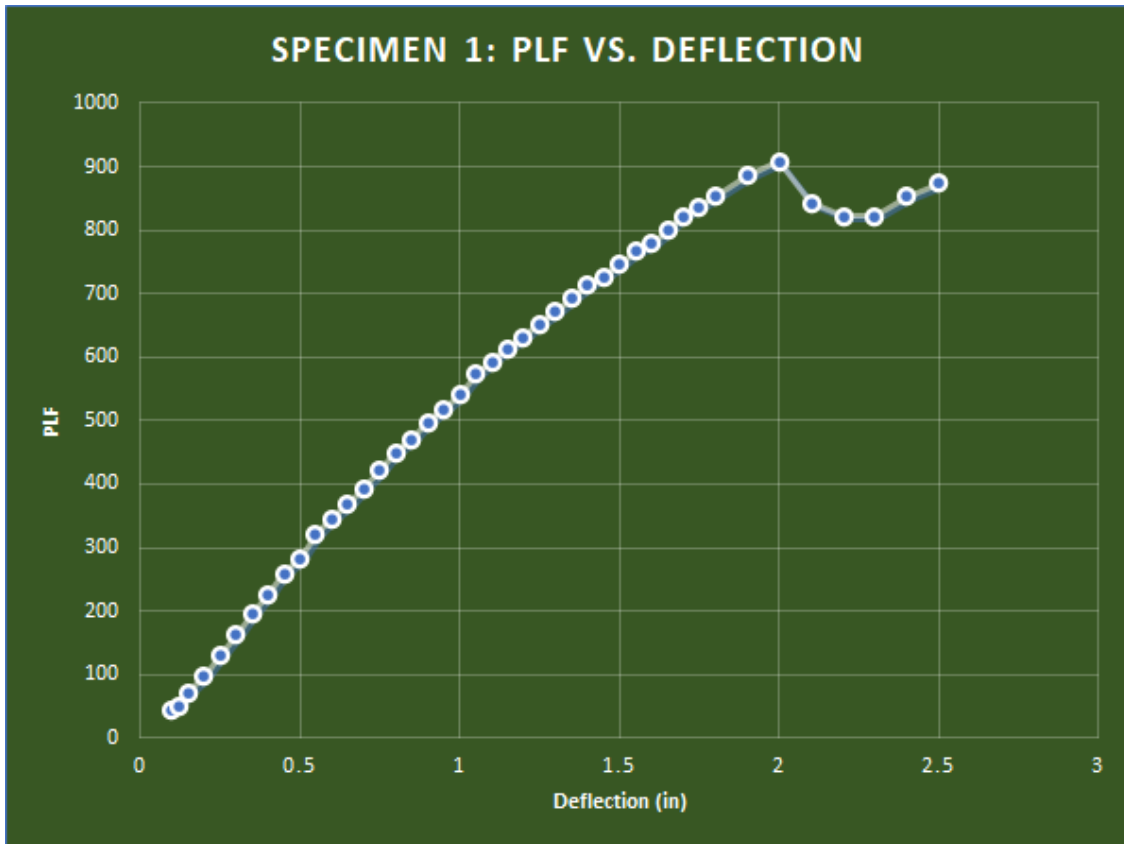
Allowable Stress:

$F'^*_c = 852$ psi

Maximum Uniform Loads Tables

	Header	Depth (in)	TENSION		COMPRESSION		BENDING		DEFLECTION	SHEAR		MAX PLF	L/480	L/360	L/240
			Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	wallow (plf)	V (#)	wallow (plf)				
10' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	969	16862	1349	17621	1410	81.5	9076	1815	81	136	181	272
		16	20538	1643	27051	2164	29873	2390	178.5	13954	2791	178	297	397	595
		24	40935	3275	53493	4279	59542	4763	531.2	22898	4580	531	885	1180	1771
	6x8	12	11945	956	17706	1416	17374	1390	83.2	9522	1904	83	139	185	277
		16	20668	1653	27024	2162	30062	2405	178.9	13927	2785	178	298	397	596
		24	43432	3475	53191	4255	63174	5054	542.4	22400	4480	542	904	1205	1808
	6x10	12	10054	804	20761	1661	20108	1609	91.8	11115	2223	91	153	204	306
		16	16695	1336	28123	2250	33389	2671	182.0	14584	2917	182	303	404	607
		24	36051	2884	52927	4234	72102	5768	543.9	22181	4436	543	907	1209	1813
	6x12	12	11190	895	27541	2203	22380	1790	111.5	14553	2911	111	186	248	372
		16	16868	1349	31195	2496	33735	2699	193.7	16345	3269	193	323	430	646
		24	35813	2865	53346	4268	71626	5730	545.1	22438	4488	545	908	1211	1817
12' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	673	16862	937	17621	979	47.2	9076	1513	47	79	105	157
		16	20538	1141	27051	1503	29873	1660	103.3	13954	2326	103	172	230	344
		24	40935	2274	53493	2972	59542	3308	307.4	22898	3816	307	512	683	1025
	6x8	12	11945	664	17706	984	17374	965	48.2	9522	1587	48	80	107	161
		16	20668	1148	27024	1501	30062	1670	103.5	13927	2321	103	173	230	345
		24	43432	2413	53191	2955	63174	3510	313.9	22400	3733	313	523	698	1046
	6x10	12	10054	559	20761	1153	20108	1117	53.1	11115	1852	53	89	118	177
		16	16695	927	28123	1562	33389	1855	105.3	14584	2431	105	176	234	351
		24	36051	2003	52927	2940	72102	4006	314.8	22181	3697	314	525	700	1049
	6x12	12	11190	622	27541	1530	22380	1243	64.5	14553	2425	64	108	143	215
		16	16868	937	31195	1733	33735	1874	112.1	16345	2724	112	187	249	374
		24	35813	1990	53346	2964	71626	3979	315.4	22438	3740	315	526	701	1051
14' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	494	16862	688	17621	719	29.7	9076	1297	29	50	66	99
		16	20538	838	27051	1104	29873	1219	65.0	13954	1993	65	108	145	217
		24	40935	1671	53493	2183	59542	2430	193.6	22898	3271	193	323	430	645
	6x8	12	11945	488	17706	723	17374	709	30.3	9522	1360	30	51	67	101
		16	20668	844	27024	1103	30062	1227	65.2	13927	1990	65	109	145	217
		24	43432	1773	53191	2171	63174	2579	197.7	22400	3200	197	329	439	659
	6x10	12	10054	410	20761	847	20108	821	33.5	11115	1588	33	56	74	112
		16	16695	681	28123	1148	33389	1363	66.3	14584	2083	66	111	147	221
		24	36051	1471	52927	2160	72102	2943	198.2	22181	3169	198	330	441	661
	6x12	12	11190	457	27541	1124	22380	913	40.6	14553	2079	40	68	90	135
		16	16868	688	31195	1273	33735	1377	70.6	16345	2335	70	118	157	235
		24	35813	1462	53346	2177	71626	2923	198.6	22438	3205	198	331	441	662
16' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	379	16862	527	17621	551	19.9	9076	1135	19	33	44	66
		16	20538	642	27051	845	29873	934	43.6	13954	1744	43	73	97	145
		24	40935	1279	53493	1672	59542	1861	129.7	22898	2862	129	216	288	432
	6x8	12	11945	373	17706	553	17374	543	20.3	9522	1190	20	34	45	68
		16	20668	646	27024	845	30062	939	43.7	13927	1741	43	73	97	146
		24	43432	1357	53191	1662	63174	1974	132.4	22400	2800	132	221	294	441
	6x10	12	10054	314	20761	649	20108	628	22.4	11115	1389	22	37	50	75
		16	16695	522	28123	879	33389	1043	44.4	14584	1823	44	74	99	148
		24	36051	1127	52927	1654	72102	2253	132.8	22181	2773	132	221	295	443
	6x12	12	11190	350	27541	861	22380	699	27.2	14553	1819	27	45	60	91
		16	16868	527	31195	975	33735	1054	47.3	16345	2043	47	79	105	158
		24	35813	1119	53346	1667	71626	2238	133.1	22438	2805	133	222	296	444
18' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	299	16862	416	17621	435	14.0	9076	1008	13	23	31	47
		16	20538	507	27051	668	29873	738	30.6	13954	1550	30	51	68	102
		24	40935	1011	53493	1321	59542	1470	91.1	22898	2544	91	152	202	304
	6x8	12	11945	295	17706	437	17374	429	14.3	9522	1058	14	24	32	48
		16	20668	510	27024	667	30062	742	30.7	13927	1547	30	51	68	102
		24	43432	1072	53191	1313	63174	1560	93.0	22400	2489	93	155	207	310
	6x10	12	10054	248	20761	513	20108	497	15.7	11115	1235	15	26	35	52
		16	16695	412	28123	694	33389	824	31.2	14584	1620	31	52	69	104
		24	36051	890	52927	1307	72102	1780	93.3	22181	2465	93	155	207	311
	6x12	12	11190	276	27541	680	22380	553	19.1	14553	1617	19	32	42	64
		16	16868	416	31195	770	33735	833	33.2	16345	1816	33	55	74	111
		24	35813	884	53346	1317	71626	1769	93.5	22438	2493	93	156	208	312
20' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	242	16862	337	17621	352	10.2	9076	908	10	17	23	34
		16	20538	411	27051	541	29873	597	22.3	13954	1395	22	37	50	74
		24	40935	819	53493	1070	59542	1191	66.4	22898	2290	66	111	148	221
	6x8	12	11945	239	17706	354	17374	347	10.4	9522	952	10	17	23	35
		16	20668	413	27024	540	30062	601	22.4	13927	1393	22	37	50	75
		24	43432	869	53191	1064	63174	1263	67.8	22400	2240	67	113	151	226
	6x10	12	10054	201	20761	415	20108	402	11.5	11115	1111	11	19	26	38
		16	16695	334	28123	562	33389	668	22.8	14584	1458	22	38	51	76
		24	36051	721	52927	1059	72102	1442	68.0	22181	2218	67	113	151	227
	6x12	12	11190	224	27541	551	22380	448	13.9	14553	1455	13	23	31	46
		16	16868	337	31195	624	33735	675	24.2	16345	1634	24	40	54	81
		24	35813	716	53346	1067	71626	1433	68.1	22438	2244	68	114	151	227

Test Results: PLF vs. Deflection



Timber Box Header Span Tables

10' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	81
		16	178
		24	531
	6x8	12	83
		16	178
		24	542
	6x10	12	91
		16	182
		24	543
	6x12	12	111
		16	193
24		545	

12' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	47
		16	103
		24	307
	6x8	12	48
		16	103
		24	313
	6x10	12	53
		16	105
		24	314
	6x12	12	64
		16	112
24		315	

14' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	29
		16	65
		24	193
	6x8	12	30
		16	65
		24	197
	6x10	12	33
		16	66
		24	198
	6x12	12	40
		16	70
24		198	

16' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	19
		16	43
		24	129
	6x8	12	20
		16	43
		24	132
	6x10	12	22
		16	44
		24	132
	6x12	12	27
		16	47
		24	133

18' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	13
		16	30
		24	91
	6x8	12	14
		16	30
		24	93
	6x10	12	15
		16	31
		24	93
	6x12	12	19
		16	33
24		93	

20' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	10
		16	22
		24	66
	6x8	12	10
		16	22
		24	67
	6x10	12	11
		16	22
		24	67
	6x12	12	13
		16	24
24		68	

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Timber Box Header Using BamCore Side Panels

A Senior Project Study by Jonathan Herrera

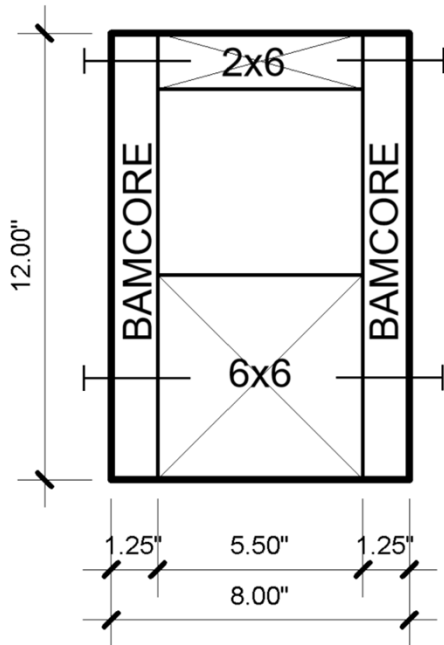
Project Advisor: Abby Lentz, PE

California Polytechnic State University

Winter 2023



Abstract



Purpose: begin development of a composite box header that was able to span long openings with minimal deflection, and fabricate at half scale

Box header comprised of:

2x6 Top Plate

(2) 1 ¼" BamCore Side Panels

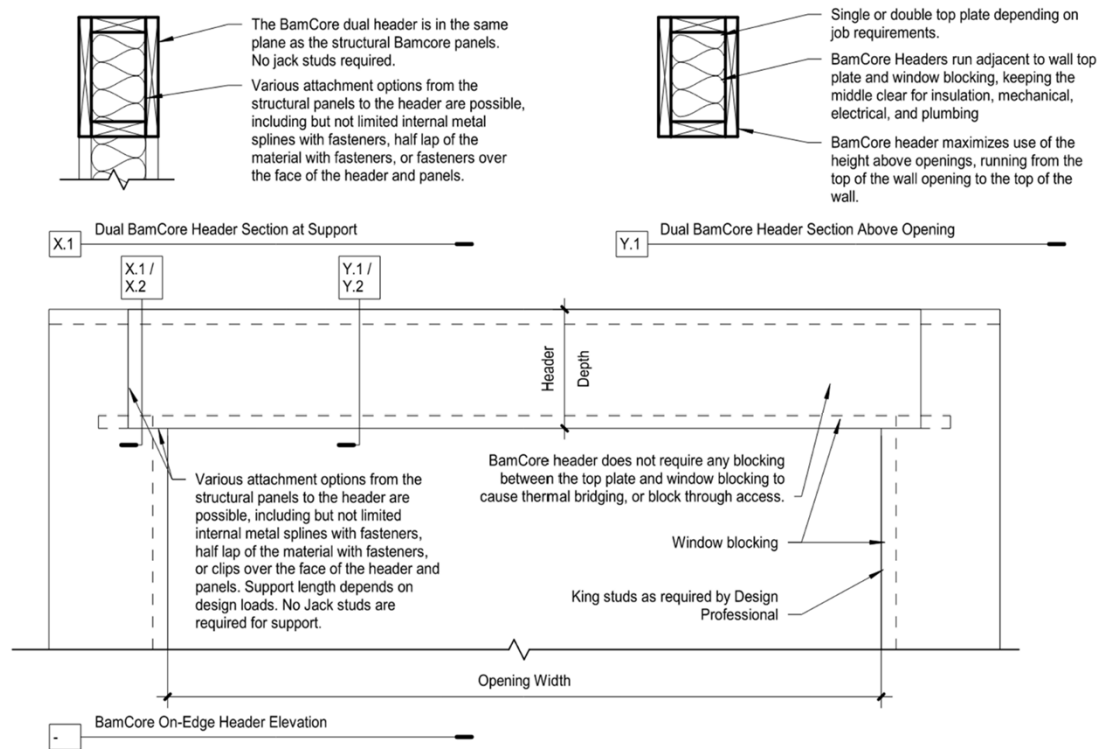
Bottom Header ranging from 6x6 to 6x12

Depth ranging from 12" to 24"

Span ranging from 10' to 20'

Introduction

- Design: derived from design of “Dual BamCore Header”, but currently insufficient for spans longer than 10’



14 BamCore On-Edge Headers
1" = 1'-0"

Current BamCore Span Tables

- ▶ Span Tables for Dual BamCore Header, only up to 9.75', no L/800 Deflection Criteria

BamCore G3 On Edge Header Uniform Load (PLF) Table, L/240 Deflection Criteria

Header Depth (in)	6		8		10		12		14		16		20		24	
Span (ft)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)	Bearing Length (in)
3	3095 b	1 3/4	4127 b	2 1/2	5159 b	3 1/4	6191 b	4	7223 b	4 3/4	8255 b	5 1/2	10319 b	7 1/2	12383 b	9 1/2
4	1683	1 1/4	3094 b	2 1/2	3868 b	3	4641 b	3 3/4	5415 b	4 1/2	6188 b	5 1/4	7736 b	6 3/4	9283 b	8 1/2
5	941	1	1976	2	3093 b	3	3711 b	3 3/4	4330 b	4 1/4	4948 b	5	6186 b	6 1/2	7423 b	8
6	572	3/4	1242	1 1/2	2170 a	2 1/2	3065 a	3 1/2	3606 b	4 1/4	4122 b	5	5152 b	6 1/4	6183 b	7 3/4
7	371	1/2	824	1 1/4	1483	2	2249 a	3	3012 a	4	3531 b	4 3/4	4414 b	6 1/4	5297 b	7 1/2
8	252	1/2	571	1	1046	1 1/2	1678	2 1/2	2304 a	3 1/2	2966 a	4 1/2	3861 b	6	4633 b	7 1/2
9	179	1/2	410	3/4	761	1 1/4	1239	2	1818 a	3	2341 a	4	3430 b	6	4116 b	7 1/4
9.75	141	1/4	326	3/4	611	1 1/4	1002	1 3/4	1500	2 3/4	1993 a	3 3/4	3042 a	5 3/4	3798 b	7 1/4

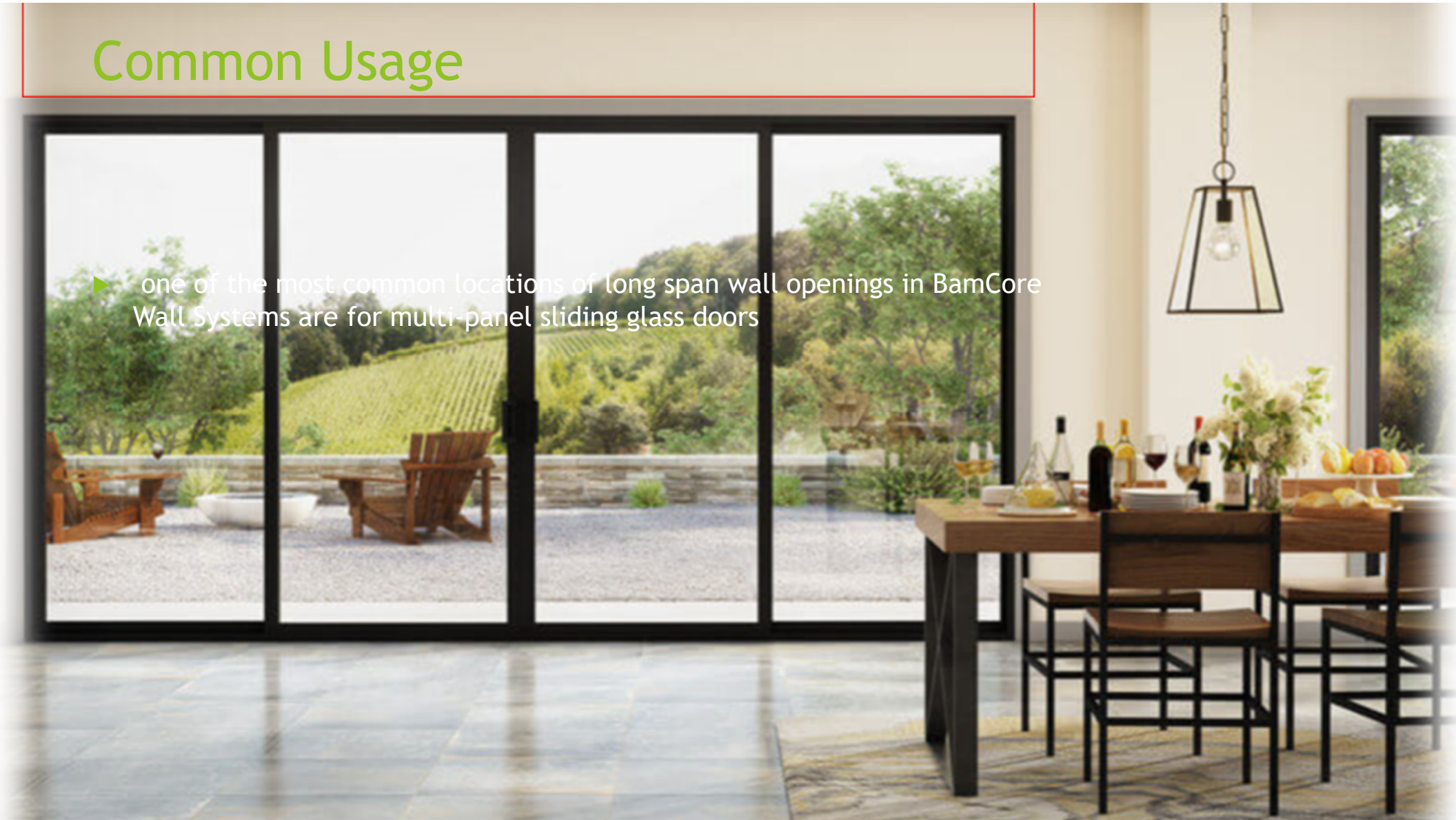
1. ^a means controlled by Bending Strength, ^b means controlled by Shear Strength, no superscript is controlled by deflection.

2. Values include 4% bending strength increase for repetitive members.

3. Values are for 2 members with equal loading. 2.5 inches of width total

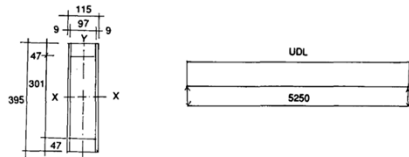
Common Usage

- ▶ one of the most common locations of long span wall openings in BamCore Wall Systems are for multi-panel sliding glass doors



Appendix

(I) Design calculation for 5.4 m box beam



Given
 Effective design span = 5.25 m
 Spacing of beams = 2.5 m

Loading
 Dead load (DL) = 0.5 kNm² including self weight of beam
 Live load (LL) = 0.5 kNm²
 Total = 1.0 kNm²

Timber flanges
 Strength group B, dry, standard grade
 The following permissible stresses are the grade stresses (except tension stresses) taken from Engku (1980) and increased for medium term loading where applicable.

Bending (f) = $12.4 \times 1.25 = 15.5 \text{ Nmm}^2$
 Tension (t) = $7.4 \times 1.25 = 9.2 \text{ Nmm}^2$
 (based on $0.6 \times$ bending and not from Engku (1980))

Compression parallel (c_p) = $10.0 \times 1.25 = 12.5 \text{ Nmm}^2$
 Compression perpendicular (c_v) = $1.24 \times 1.25 = 1.55 \text{ Nmm}^2$
 (based on basic stress with no wane)

Design and Fabrication of All-Plywood Beams

Modulus of Elasticity in Pure Bending (E)
 From PDS Table 3, the Modulus of Elasticity for plywood having face plies of Group 1 species is 1,800,000 psi. This value may be increased 10% to obtain E in pure bending when shear deflection is considered separately.
 $E = 1,800,000 \times 1.10 = 1,980,000 \text{ psi}$

Shear Modulus (G)
 From PDS Table 3, G = 90,000 psi for plywood having face plies of Group 1 species.

A2. Determine Total Load Based on Allowable Web and Flange Bending Stress
A2.1 Net Moment of Inertia (I_x)
 For this design example, the following beam cross-sections are possible at web or flange joint locations:
 A visual comparison of the three possible cross-sections reveals that the minimum section for bending stress calculations occurs at a web joint (Case I).

$I_{x, \text{web joint}} = \frac{\sum I_x h_x^3}{12} = \frac{0.289 \times 15.875^3}{12} = 96 \text{ in.}^4$
 $I_{x, \text{flange joint}} = \frac{\sum I_x h_x^3 - (I_w - 2d^3)}{12} = \frac{2 \times 0.289 (23.875^3 - 16.375^3)}{12} = 444 \text{ in.}^4$
 $I_x = I_x + I_w = 96 + 444 = 540 \text{ in.}^4$

A2.2 Calculate Total Load Based on Allowable Web and Flange Bending Stress (w_u)
 $w_u = \frac{8 E I_x}{12c L^2} = \frac{8 \times 1,980,000 \times 540}{12 \times 23.875^2 \times 2} = 199 \text{ lb/ft}$

A3. Determine Total Load Based on Allowable Web Shear Stress
A3.1 Total Moment of Inertia (I_x)
 $I_{x, \text{web}} = \sum I_x h_x^3 = \frac{0.289 \times 23.875^3}{12} = 328 \text{ in.}^4$
 $I_{x, \text{flange}} = 444 \text{ in.}^4$ (from A2.1)
 $I_x = I_x + I_w = 328 + 444 = 772 \text{ in.}^4$

A3.2 Effective Total Web Shear Thickness (t_e)
 For this design example, the effective web thickness (t_e) for shear calculations is shown on the following cross-sections which may occur along the beam:
 A visual comparison of the three possible cross sections reveals that the minimum thickness for horizontal shear calculations occurs at either a continuous (unreinforced) web (Case I), or at a web joint (Case II). If the beam is detailed so that web joints are kept out of high-shear areas, then the controlling location will be in the unreinforced web, at the edge of the beam.

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Box Beams
 Allowable Uniform Load (D+S)

Bending
 $M = w_u L^2 / 8$
 $w_u = M (C_1) / 8 / L^2$
 $w_u = 16390 \text{ ft-lb} (1.15) / (18 \text{ ft})^2 = 465 \text{ plf}$

Web Shear
 $V_u = w_u L / 2$
 $w_u = V_u (C_2) / 2 / L$
 $w_u = 3252 \text{ lbs} (1.15) / 2 / 18 \text{ ft} = 415 \text{ plf}$

Nail Shear
 $V_u = w_u L / 2$
 $w_u = V_u (C_3) / 2 / L$
 $w_u = 5011 \text{ lbs} (1.15) / 2 / 18 \text{ ft} = 640 \text{ plf}$

Deflection
 $\Delta = 5 K w L^4 / (384 E I)$
 $\Delta = 5 (1.15) (415) (18)^4 (1728) / (384 \times 4,760,000,000) = 0.31 \text{"}$
 $L/360 = 18 (2) / 360 = 0.6 \text{"}$

K factor for deflection in composite panel section (from APA testing)
 for $L < 14 \text{ ft}$ $K = 2.0$, else $K = 1.5$

University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 17 of 18

Box Beams
 span: 8 ft depth: 12"
 flanges: 2x4 S-P-F No2
 webs: 1/4" 3-ply plywood
 nails: 6d common at 3" o.c.

Capacity:
 4000 lbs first cracking
 8000 ft-lbs
 5000 lbs ultimate
 10000 ft lbs

University of Michigan, TCAUP Structures I Slide 18 of 18

Precedent Studies

- ▶ “Strength of Plywood Web Box Beam” (Chu et al.)
- ▶ “Design and Fabrication of All-Plywood Beams” (APA)
- ▶ Empirical study on box beams by the University of Michigan

BamCore



BAMCORE

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Overview



Faster



Stronger



Thermal



Quieter



Healthier

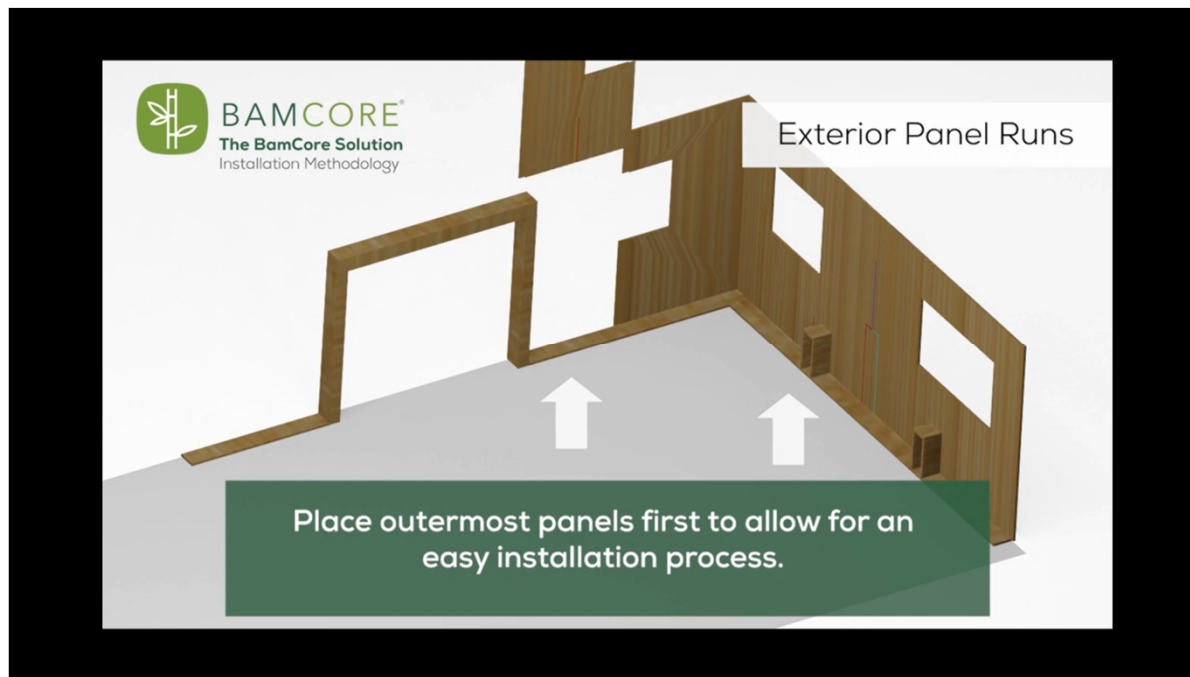


Safer

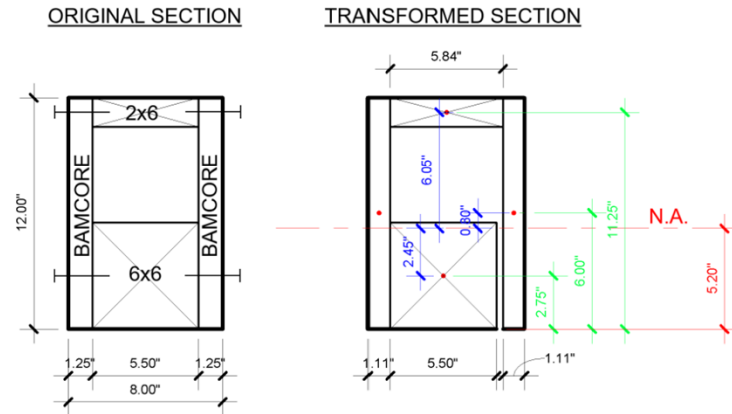


Greener

BamCore Installation



Analysis



The objective of this study was to begin development of a composite box header that was able to span long openings with minimal deflection, and to develop span tables with a tight $L/800$ deflection limit. The following analysis was performed to obtain maximum uniform load values, and an expanded calculation follows. For different header sizes, span lengths, and overall depths, the same process was carried out in a spreadsheet.

Elasticity

$$E_{Header} = 1,600,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$E_{BamCore} = 1,420,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$E_{2x6} = 1,700,000 \text{ psi}$$

Transformation to E_{Header}

$$\frac{E_{BamCore}}{E_{Header}} = 0.89$$

$$\frac{E_{2x6}}{E_{Header}} = 1.06$$

Neutral Axis

$$N.A. = \frac{\sum yA}{\sum A} = 5.2 \quad (d = |5.2 - y|)$$

Moment of Inertia

$$I = \sum I_{parts} + \sum Ad^2 = 397.4 + 519.5 = 917 \text{ in}^4$$

Demand vs. Capacity

$$F'_b = .99(1200 \text{ psi}) = 1200 \text{ psi}$$

$$F'_t = 825 \text{ psi}$$

$$F'_c = .57(1500 \text{ psi}) = 852 \text{ psi}$$

6x6:

$$M_{allow} = \frac{F'_t I}{y} = 145485 \text{ #in} = 12123 \text{ #ft}$$

$$w_{allow} = \frac{8M_{allow}}{L^2} = 1349 \text{ plf}$$

SECTION BENDING:

$$M_{allow} = \frac{F'_t I}{y} = 150246 \text{ #in} = 12520 \text{ #ft}$$

$$w_{allow} = \frac{8M_{allow}}{L^2} = 1001 \text{ plf}$$

2x6:

$$M_{allow} = \frac{F'_t I}{y} = 145485 \text{ #in} = 12123 \text{ #ft}$$

$$w_{allow} = \frac{8M_{allow}}{L^2} = 1349 \text{ plf}$$

L/800 DEFLECTION LIMIT:

$$w_{allow} = \frac{384E_{Header} I (L/800)}{5L^4} = 81.5 \text{ plf}$$

MAX WEB SHEAR:

Horizontal Shear of BamCore = $F_v = 465 \text{ psi}$

$t = 1.11''$ (transformed)

$F_v t_v = 516 \text{ \#/in}$

$$V_h = \frac{(F_v t_v)(N_{web})}{Q_t}$$

Statical Moment of Area:

Area of Flange & Web Above N.A.

$$Q_{top} = Q_{bottom} = Q$$

$$Q_{2x6} = 1.5'' \times 5.84''(h - .75'' - y) = 1.5'' \times 5.84''(12'' - .75'' - 5.2'') = 53 \text{ in}^3$$

$$Q_{BamCore} = 2 \times 1.11''(h - y)\left(\frac{h-y}{2}\right) = 2 \times 1.11''(12 - 5.2)\left(\frac{12-5.2}{2}\right) = 51.3 \text{ in}^3$$

$$Q = 53 + 51.3 = 104.3 \text{ in}^3$$

$$V_h = 9076 \text{ \#}$$

$$V = \frac{w_{allow} L}{2}$$

$$w = \frac{2V}{L} = 1815 \text{ plf}$$

MAX NAIL SHEAR:

For analysis, use 10d nails; $t_s = 1 \frac{1}{4}''$; $G = .50$

$Z = 118 \text{ \#}$

$$q = \frac{2 \text{ nails}(118 \text{ \#/nail})}{6''} = 39 \text{ \#/in} = 472 \text{ \#/ft}$$

$$q = \frac{VQ}{I}$$

$$39 \text{ \#/in} = \frac{V(104.3 \text{ in}^3)}{917 \text{ in}^4} \rightarrow V = 342.9 \text{ \#}$$

$$w = \frac{2V}{L} = 68.6 \text{ plf} \rightarrow \text{try @ } 4'' \text{ o.c.}$$

$$q = \frac{2 \text{ nails}(118 \text{ \#/nail})}{4''} = 59 \text{ \#/in} \rightarrow 518.7 \text{ \#}$$

$$w = \frac{2V}{L} = 104 \text{ plf} \geq 81.5 \text{ plf} \checkmark$$

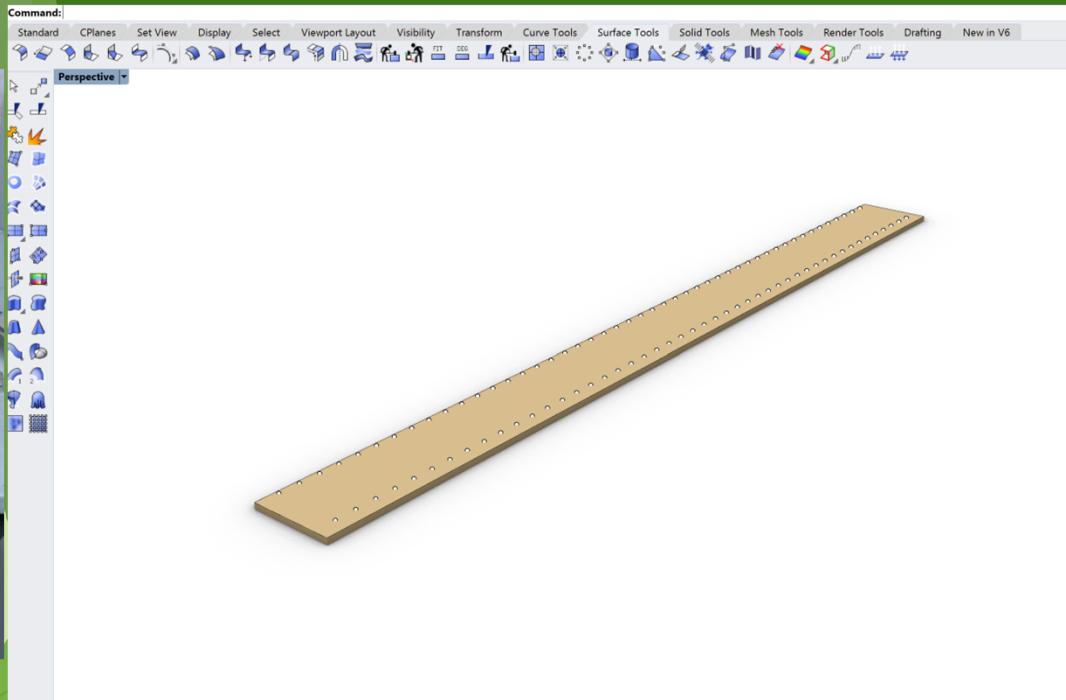




Fabrication



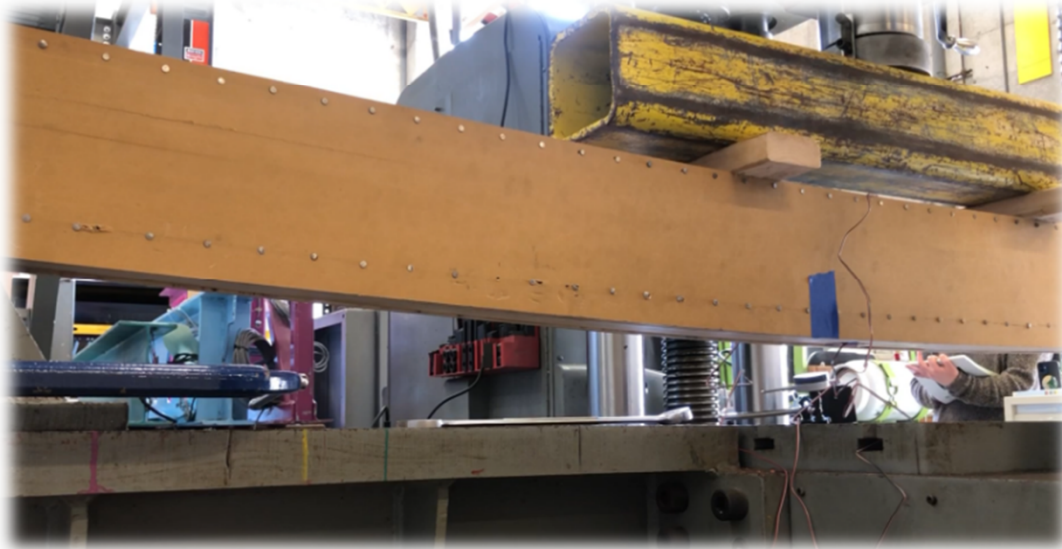
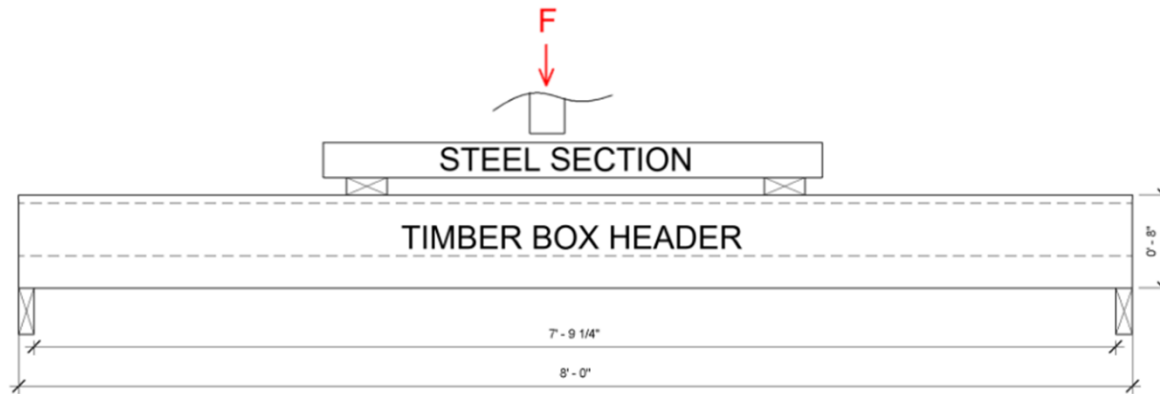
CNC Router



Nailing



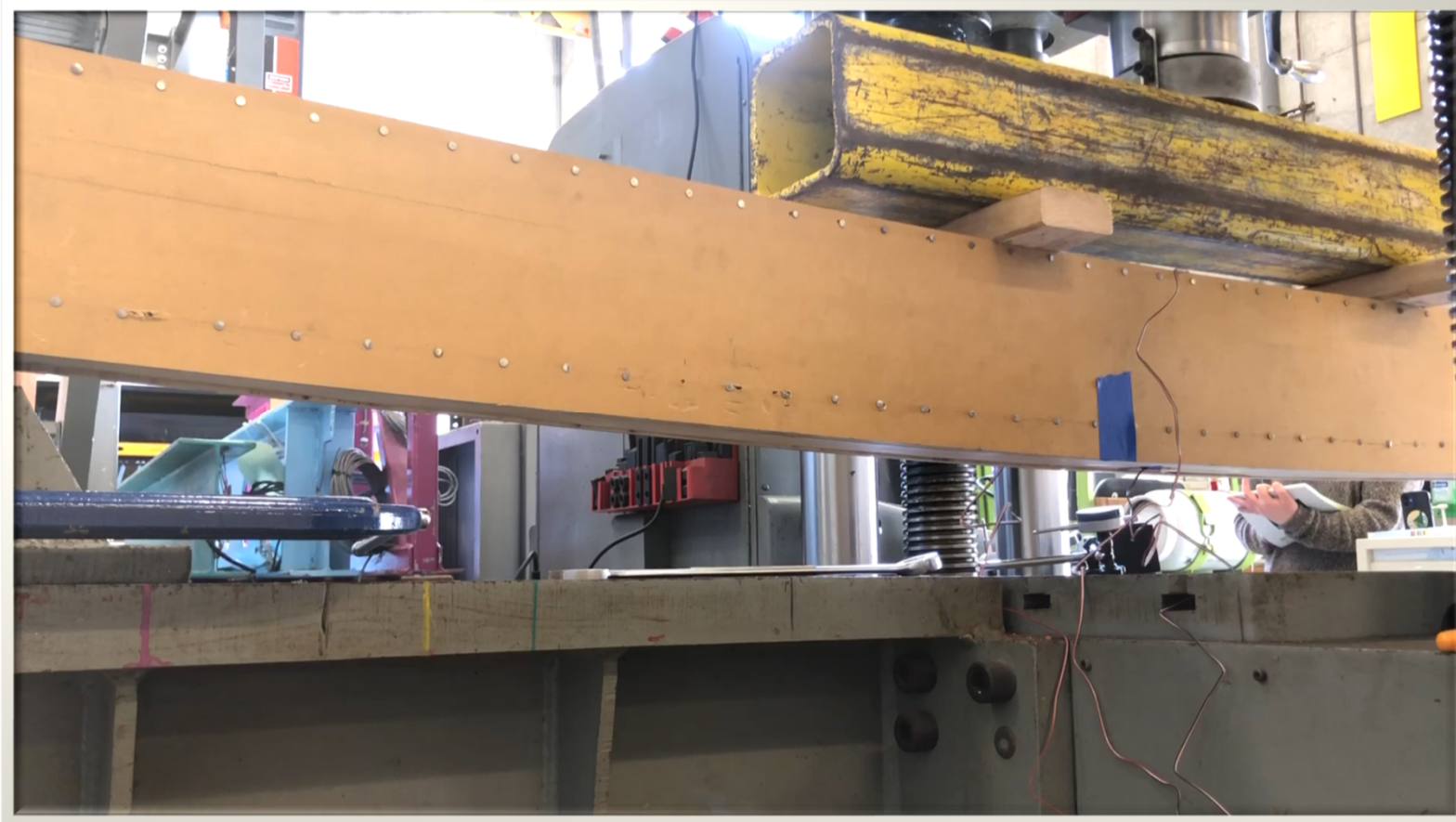
Testing



Strain Gages



Fracture



Results



Results



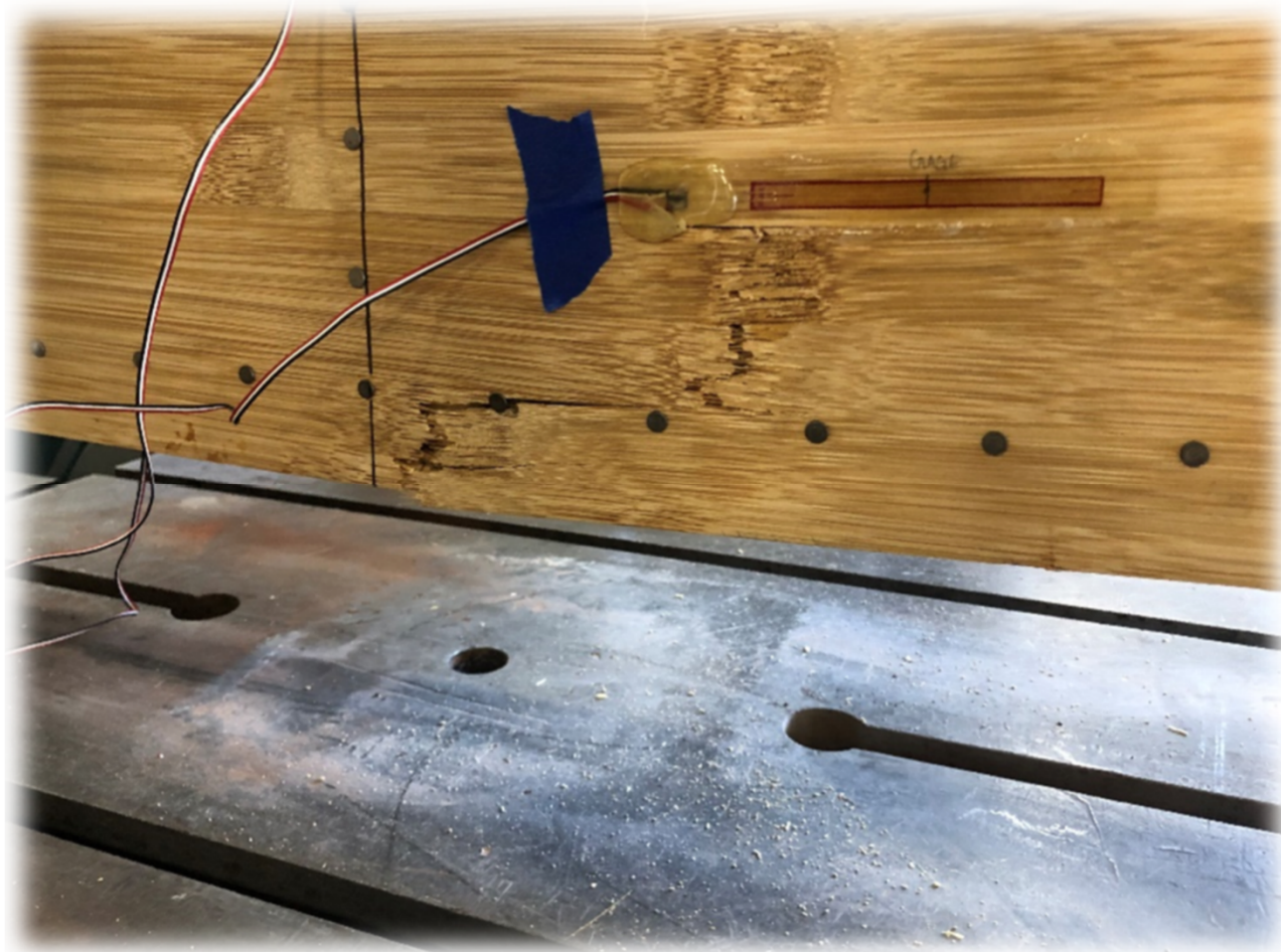
Results



Results



Results



Results



Appendix & Spreadsheet Calculations

MOMENT OF INERTIA AND N.A. SPREADSHEET FOR 6X6:

SET DATA

Modulus of Elasticity	psi
E _{headers}	1600000
E _{Bamcore}	1420000
E _{2x6}	1700000

Transformation to E _{header}	n
E _{Bamcore} /E _{header}	0.89
E _{2x6} /E _{header}	1.06

Header Depths (in)
12
16
24

12" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x6	5.5	5.5	5.5	30.25	76.26
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	12	26.63	319.50
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			Σ(A)=	65.64	397.40

Centroid	in	distance from datum at y=0 (bottom of header) to centroid of individual part
y _{Header}	2.75	
y _{Bamcore}	6	
y _{2x6}	11.25	

Σ(y ² A)	341.55	N.A. = Σ(y ² A)/ΣA
N.A.	5.20	in from bottom

d _{Header}	2.45	distance from centroid of individual part to section N.A.
d _{Bamcore}	0.80	
d _{2x6}	6.05	

Ad ²	in ⁴
Bamcore	16.90
Header	182.07
2x6	320.49
Total	519.46

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
Σ (I parts)	397.40
Σ (Ad ²)	519.46
Moment of Inertia	917

c	6.80	largest distance between extreme fiber and neutral axis
---	------	---

Section Modulus (S)	134.9 in ³
---------------------	-----------------------

16" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x6	5.5	5.5	5.5	30.25	76.26
(2) Bamcore Panel	2.5	2.22	16	35.50	757.33
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			Σ(A)=	74.52	835.23

Centroid	in
y _{Header}	2.75
y _{Bamcore}	8
y _{2x6}	15.25

Σ(y ² A)	500.86
N.A.	6.72 in

d _{Header}	3.97
d _{Bamcore}	1.28
d _{2x6}	8.53

Ad ²	in ⁴
Bamcore	58.02
Header	477.15
2x6	637.56
Total	1172.73

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
Σ (I parts)	835.23
Σ (Ad ²)	1172.73
Moment of Inertia	2008

c	9.28
---	------

Section Modulus (S)	216.4 in ³
---------------------	-----------------------

24" TOTAL DEPTH

Part Dimensions	b _{Original}	b _{Transformed}	h	Area	I
6x6	5.5	5.5	5.5	30.25	76.26
(2) Bamcore Panels	2.5	2.22	24	53.25	2556.00
2x6	5.5	5.84	1.5	8.77	1.64
			Σ(A)=	92.27	2633.90

Centroid	in
y _{Header}	2.75
y _{Bamcore}	12
y _{2x6}	23.25

Σ(y ² A)	925.99
N.A.	10.04 in

d _{Header}	7.29
d _{Bamcore}	1.96
d _{2x6}	13.21

Ad ²	in ⁴
Bamcore	205.38
Header	1605.90
2x6	1530.54
Total	3341.81

Moment of Inertia	in ⁴
Σ (I parts)	2633.90
Σ (Ad ²)	3341.81
Moment of Inertia	5976

c	13.96
---	-------

Section Modulus (S)	427.9 in ³
---------------------	-----------------------

Inertia Summary Table

Header Section	Total Depth (in)	Moment of Inertia (in ⁴)	N.A. from bottom (in)	Q (in ³)
6x6	12	917	5.20	104.2
	16	2008	6.72	148.5
	24	5976	10.04	269.3
6x8	12	936	5.39	101.5
	16	2012	6.69	149.1
	24	6102	9.66	281.1
6x10	12	1033	5.78	95.9
	16	2048	6.90	144.9
	24	6119	9.55	284.7
6x12	12	1255	6.31	89.0
	16	2179	7.27	137.6
	24	6132	9.63	282.0

Maximum Uniform Loads Tables

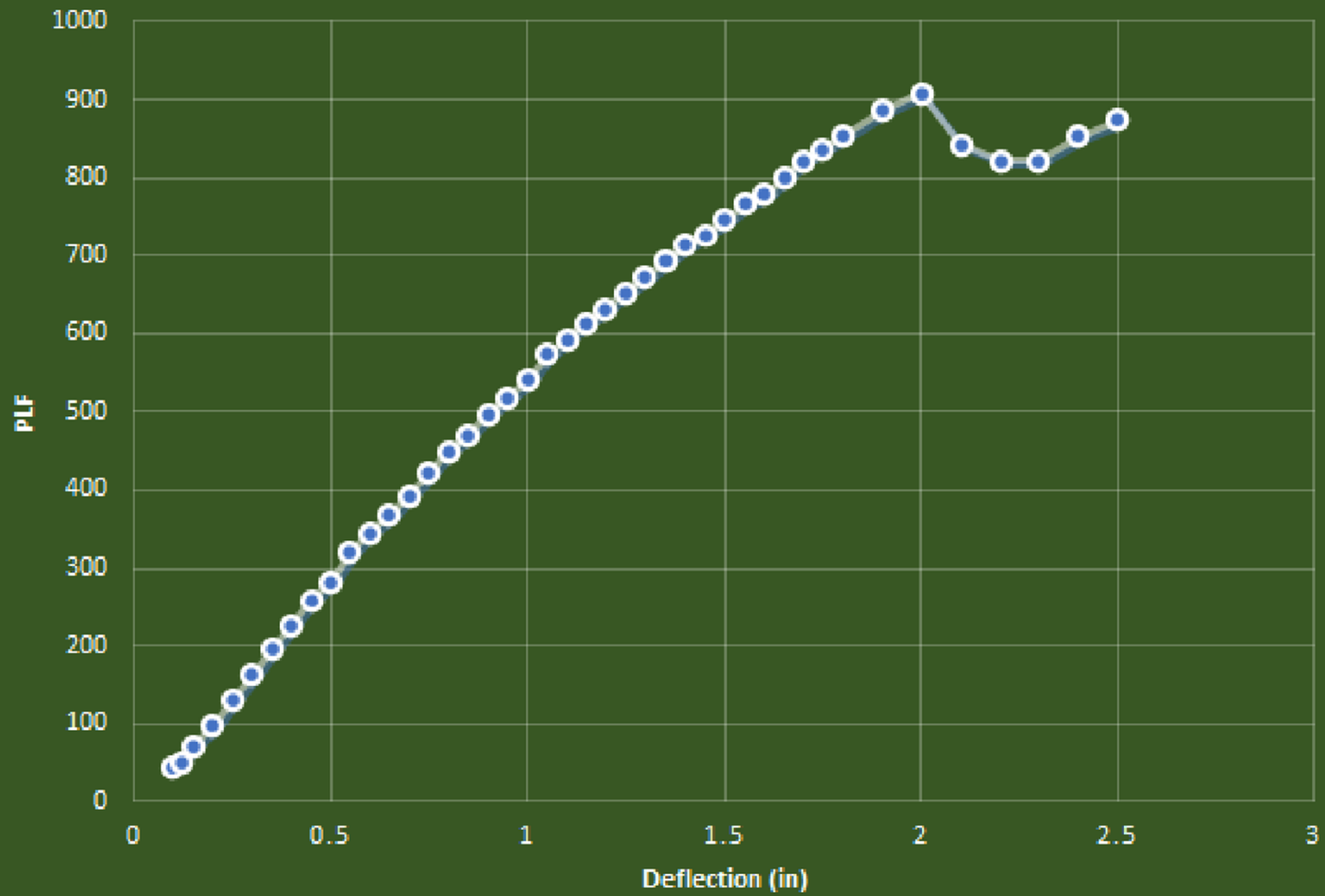
	Header	Depth (in)	TENSION		COMPRESSION		BENDING		DEFLECTION	SHEAR		MAX PLF
			Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	wallow (plf)	V (#)	wallow (plf)	
10' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	969	16862	1349	17621	1410	81.5	9076	1815	81
		16	20538	1643	27051	2164	29873	2390	178.5	13954	2791	178
		24	40935	3275	53493	4279	59542	4763	531.2	22898	4580	531
	6x8	12	11945	956	17706	1416	17374	1390	83.2	9522	1904	83
		16	20668	1653	27024	2162	30062	2405	178.9	13927	2785	178
		24	43432	3475	53191	4255	63174	5054	542.4	22400	4480	542
	6x10	12	10054	804	20761	1661	20108	1609	91.8	11115	2223	91
		16	16695	1336	28123	2250	33389	2671	182.0	14584	2917	182
		24	36051	2884	52927	4234	72102	5768	543.9	22181	4436	543
	6x12	12	11190	895	27541	2203	22380	1790	111.5	14553	2911	111
		16	16868	1349	31195	2496	33735	2699	193.7	16345	3269	193
		24	35813	2865	53346	4268	71626	5730	545.1	22438	4488	545
12' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	673	16862	937	17621	979	47.2	9076	1513	47
		16	20538	1141	27051	1503	29873	1660	103.3	13954	2326	103
		24	40935	2274	53493	2972	59542	3308	307.4	22898	3816	307
	6x8	12	11945	664	17706	984	17374	965	48.2	9522	1587	48
		16	20668	1148	27024	1501	30062	1670	103.5	13927	2321	103
		24	43432	2413	53191	2955	63174	3510	313.9	22400	3733	313
	6x10	12	10054	559	20761	1153	20108	1117	53.1	11115	1852	53
		16	16695	927	28123	1562	33389	1855	105.3	14584	2431	105
		24	36051	2003	52927	2940	72102	4006	314.8	22181	3697	314
	6x12	12	11190	622	27541	1530	22380	1243	64.5	14553	2425	64
		16	16868	937	31195	1733	33735	1874	112.1	16345	2724	112
		24	35813	1990	53346	2964	71626	3979	315.4	22438	3740	315
14' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	494	16862	688	17621	719	29.7	9076	1297	29
		16	20538	838	27051	1104	29873	1219	65.0	13954	1993	65
		24	40935	1671	53493	2183	59542	2430	193.6	22898	3271	193
	6x8	12	11945	488	17706	723	17374	709	30.3	9522	1360	30
		16	20668	844	27024	1103	30062	1227	65.2	13927	1990	65
		24	43432	1773	53191	2171	63174	2579	197.7	22400	3200	197
	6x10	12	10054	410	20761	847	20108	821	33.5	11115	1588	33
		16	16695	681	28123	1148	33389	1363	66.3	14584	2083	66
		24	36051	1471	52927	2160	72102	2943	198.2	22181	3169	198
	6x12	12	11190	457	27541	1124	22380	913	40.6	14553	2079	40
		16	16868	688	31195	1273	33735	1377	70.6	16345	2335	70
		24	35813	1462	53346	2177	71626	2923	198.6	22438	3205	198

	Header	Depth (in)	TENSION		COMPRESSION		BENDING		DEFLECTION	SHEAR		MAX PLF
			Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	wallow (plf)	V (#)	wallow (plf)	
16' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	379	16862	527	17621	551	19.9	9076	1135	19
		16	20538	642	27051	845	29873	934	43.6	13954	1744	43
		24	40935	1279	53493	1672	59542	1861	129.7	22898	2862	129
	6x8	12	11945	373	17706	553	17374	543	20.3	9522	1190	20
		16	20668	646	27024	845	30062	939	43.7	13927	1741	43
		24	43432	1357	53191	1662	63174	1974	132.4	22400	2800	132
	6x10	12	10054	314	20761	649	20108	628	22.4	11115	1389	22
		16	16695	522	28123	879	33389	1043	44.4	14584	1823	44
		24	36051	1127	52927	1654	72102	2253	132.8	22181	2773	132
	6x12	12	11190	350	27541	861	22380	699	27.2	14553	1819	27
		16	16868	527	31195	975	33735	1054	47.3	16345	2043	47
		24	35813	1119	53346	1667	71626	2238	133.1	22438	2805	133

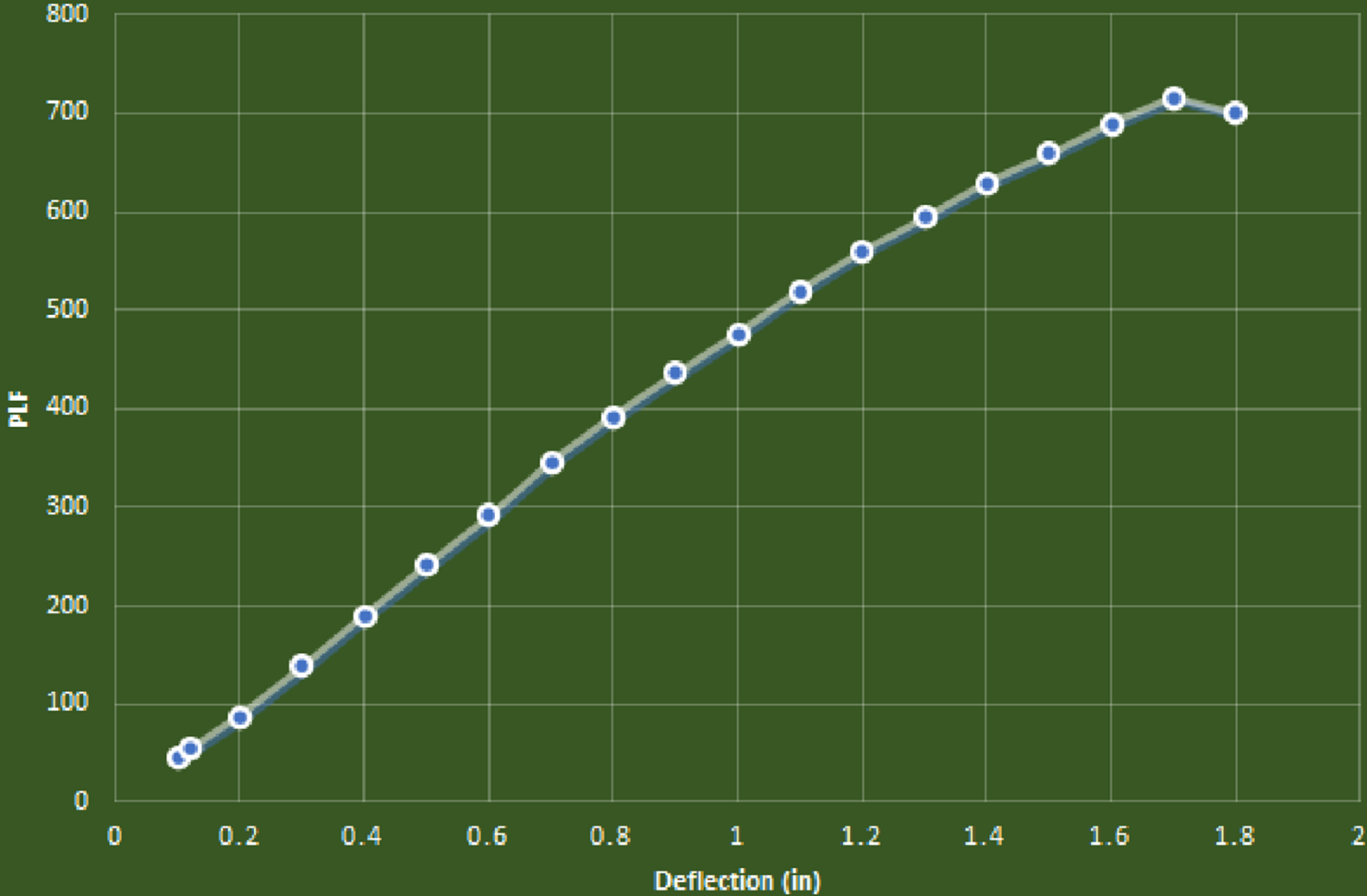
	Header	Depth (in)	TENSION		COMPRESSION		BENDING		DEFLECTION	SHEAR		MAX PLF
			Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	wallow (plf)	V (#)	wallow (plf)	
18' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	299	16862	416	17621	435	14.0	9076	1008	13
		16	20538	507	27051	668	29873	738	30.6	13954	1550	30
		24	40935	1011	53493	1321	59542	1470	91.1	22898	2544	91
	6x8	12	11945	295	17706	437	17374	429	14.3	9522	1058	14
		16	20668	510	27024	667	30062	742	30.7	13927	1547	30
		24	43432	1072	53191	1313	63174	1560	93.0	22400	2489	93
	6x10	12	10054	248	20761	513	20108	497	15.7	11115	1235	15
		16	16695	412	28123	694	33389	824	31.2	14584	1620	31
		24	36051	890	52927	1307	72102	1780	93.3	22181	2465	93
	6x12	12	11190	276	27541	680	22380	553	19.1	14553	1617	19
		16	16868	416	31195	770	33735	833	33.2	16345	1816	33
		24	35813	884	53346	1317	71626	1769	93.5	22438	2493	93

	Header	Depth (in)	TENSION		COMPRESSION		BENDING		DEFLECTION	SHEAR		MAX PLF
			Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	Mallow (#-ft)	wallow (plf)	wallow (plf)	V (#)	wallow (plf)	
20' SPAN	6x6	12	12114	242	16862	337	17621	352	10.2	9076	908	10
		16	20538	411	27051	541	29873	597	22.3	13954	1395	22
		24	40935	819	53493	1070	59542	1191	66.4	22898	2290	66
	6x8	12	11945	239	17706	354	17374	347	10.4	9522	952	10
		16	20668	413	27024	540	30062	601	22.4	13927	1393	22
		24	43432	869	53191	1064	63174	1263	67.8	22400	2240	67
	6x10	12	10054	201	20761	415	20108	402	11.5	11115	1111	11
		16	16695	334	28123	562	33389	668	22.8	14584	1458	22
		24	36051	721	52927	1059	72102	1442	68.0	22181	2218	67
	6x12	12	11190	224	27541	551	22380	448	13.9	14553	1455	13
		16	16868	337	31195	624	33735	675	24.2	16345	1634	24
		24	35813	716	53346	1067	71626	1433	68.1	22438	2244	68

SPECIMEN 1: PLF VS. DEFLECTION



SPECIMEN 2: PLF VS. DEFLECTION



Timber Box Header Span Tables

10' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	81
		16	178
		24	531
	6x8	12	83
		16	178
		24	542
	6x10	12	91
		16	182
		24	543
	6x12	12	111
		16	193
24		545	

12' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	47
		16	103
		24	307
	6x8	12	48
		16	103
		24	313
	6x10	12	53
		16	105
		24	314
	6x12	12	64
		16	112
24		315	

14' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	29
		16	65
		24	193
	6x8	12	30
		16	65
		24	197
	6x10	12	33
		16	66
		24	198
	6x12	12	40
		16	70
24		198	

16' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	19
		16	43
		24	129
	6x8	12	20
		16	43
		24	132
	6x10	12	22
		16	44
		24	132
	6x12	12	27
		16	47
24		133	

18' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	13
		16	30
		24	91
	6x8	12	14
		16	30
		24	93
	6x10	12	15
		16	31
		24	93
	6x12	12	19
		16	33
24		93	

20' SPAN	Header	Depth (in)	Uniform Load (PLF)
	6x6	12	10
		16	22
		24	66
	6x8	12	10
		16	22
		24	67
	6x10	12	11
		16	22
		24	67
	6x12	12	13
		16	24
24		68	

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