



WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

**M**  **M**  
MAYR MELNHOF HOLZ



**MMHBE**

Solid timber construction element





## WHERE IDEAS CAN GROW.

Wood is naturally CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral and energy-efficient in all respects. This building material contributes significantly to the protection of our environment through its positive properties in the area of summer heat protection and cold winter protection as well as the storage of CO<sub>2</sub>. Building with wood is a valuable contribution to climate and environmental protection. Each second, one new cubic metre of wood is growing in Austria. In one cubic meter of wood, carbon from one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> is stored in the atmosphere, relieving the strain on our environment. As a PEFC certified company, Mayr-Melnhof Holz mainly processes spruce, as well as fir, larch and pine. The majority of the wood originates from local forests around the individual company locations.



Products of Mayr-Melnhof Holz



**MM masterline**  
Glulam beams



**MM vistaline**  
Duo-/Trio beams



**MM profideck**  
Laminated ceiling elements



**MM blockdeck**  
Floor and wall beams



**MM HBE**  
Solid timber construction element (HBE)



**MM crosslam**  
Cross-laminated timber



**X-C LAM CONCRETE**  
Timber concrete compound element



**K1 multiplan**  
3-ply structural panels



**K1 yellowplan**  
Formwork panels



**HT 20plus**  
Formwork beams



**MM sawn timber**



**MM royalpellets**



**MM royalbriquettes**

CONTENT

General information

<b>MMHBE</b>	4
The system	5
Technical data	6
Quality	7
The wall element	8
Wall, ceiling and roof	9
Measuring tolerances and important notes	10

Mounting of wall and ceiling elements

11

Accessories

13

Pre-dimensioning tables

Exterior walls	14
Interior walls, one-sided fire	15
Interior walls, two-sided fire	16
Single span girder - ceiling	17
Double span girder - ceiling	18
Single span girder - roofs	19
Double span girder - roofs	22

Pre-dimensioning example

25

Schematic depiction of connection details

32

Building physics

33

References

49

**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG**  
Turmgasse 67 · 8700 Leoben · Austria  
T +43 3842 300 0 · F +43 3842 300 1210  
holding@mm-holz.com · www.mm-holz.com

Dear customer, thank you for your interest in our products. Please note that this document is a sales brochure and therefore the stated values are only approximate values. It might contain typing errors and other mistakes. During the preparation work for this sales brochure, all information was carefully researched, but we can not assume any liability for the correctness and completeness of the stated values and data. Any legal claims derived from the use of this information are therefore excluded. The service content owed by us is determined exclusively by a written offer prepared by us for you and our written order confirmation in this regard. This sales brochure and our other sales documents are not offers in the legal sense. We also recommend that you consult our staff during the planning of your projects. They will be happy to help you on a non-binding basis. Any reproduction of this work, even in part, is only permitted with the express permission of the MM Holz Group.

# MMHBE

## Solid timber construction element

With this **MMHBE** system, Mayr-Melnhof offers an attractive alternative for tried-and-tested solid timber house construction. Similar to **MMcrosslam** cross-laminated timber, a proven construction product made from solid timber, the system shows its strengths in smaller projects. Especially when short delivery times, flexibility of project development and costs are the main points of concern, customers rely on our **MMHBE** system.

The **MMHBE** system is based on the Lego principle and works with few and simple details. Solid walls, ceilings or roofs made of wood are created with just one standardised building block. By simply bolting together the elements in a frame of beams and stiffening frames, loads are linearly derived via slabs.

**MMHBE** stock items are available always and everywhere, and you can start your small or larger project tomorrow.

## Properties

- Solid, long-term valuable construction
- Excellent form stability and dimensional accuracy
- Prefabricated elements
- Simple assembly with only minor dust and noise emissions
- Short construction time due to dry construction method
- High degree of standardisation
- System-based, simple application
- Little amount of waste material
- Natural resource, positive climate balance
- Easy and quick assembly
- Suitable for structurally effective slab formation
- Pleasant room and living climate

## Areas of application

- Single and multiple family houses
- Added storeys
- Commercial, office and industrial buildings
- Modular and temporary buildings
- DIY area
- Hybrid constructions in combination with massive stone and timber framework construction



# The system

## From production to construction site

The **MMHBE** system is produced by Mayr-Melnhof Holz and **MM masterline** then processed with a double groove and spring as a connection profile. Optionally, a groove mounted on both sides can also be milled in the middle, which can later be used as an internal cable duct.

The standardised element **MMHBE** is stored as a storage rod or in a system length at Mayr-Melnhof Holz. In addition to the MMH stock program, **MMHBE** stock rods are also kept available by retailers and system users worldwide.

Thus, **MMHBE** is available always and everywhere and you can start your new project at any time.



Certificate according to the Building Products Regulation  
 Wismar 769 - CPR - 6162  
 Eppingen-Richen 0797 - CPR - 0802  
 Gaishorn 1359 - CPR - 0637



Chain of Custody  
 PEFC/06-38-79

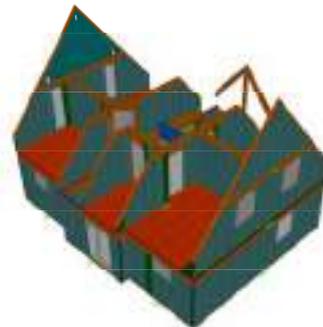
## From draft to construction site

On the basis of the planner / builder, the first plans and designs of the planner are created, which are presented in a foreman concept or execution plan prior to execution.

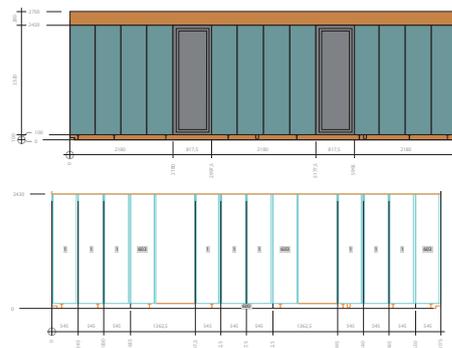


The more flexible the **MMHBE** client and the more elaborate the design plan is, the better the advantages of the **MMHBE** system can be played out.

As a rule, cuttings can be avoided almost completely, because windows and doors are integrated in a grid-type plan and their openings will be recessed. Thus, joinery and unnecessary material costs are avoided.



In the final step, the joinery and assembly plans are completed and the rapid assembly enabled by the system components can begin.



WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

# Technical Data

## Types of wood

Nordic spruce

## Surfaces

Visible quality (SI) Industrial quality (NSI)

## Product standard

EN 14080:2013

## Strength classes (according to EN 14080:2013)

GL 24h

## Bonding

Glue on melamine resin basis, (MUF) according to EN 301 type 1 for bonding load-bearing timber components indoors and outdoors.

## Colour of glued joint

Bright glued joint (melamine resin bonding)

## Wood moisture

approx. 12% ± 2%

## Raw density (mean values)

Spruce approx. 450 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

## Heat conductivity

$\lambda = 0,13 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$  parallel to the glued joints

## Diffusion resistance

$\mu = 20 - 40$  (at 12% wood moisture)

## Emissions & VOC

Formaldehyde class E1

The limit values of emission class E1 ( $\leq 0,1 \text{ ppm HCHO}$ ) are clearly undercut by glued-laminated timber.

## Fire resistance behaviour

Classification of glued-laminated timber:

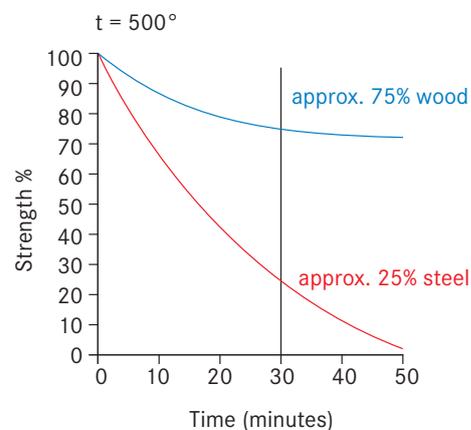
**Fire behaviour class according to EN 14080, table 11**

mean minimum raw density 380 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

European class D

Smoke class (smoke) s2

Dropping class (drop) d0



At a temperature of approx. 500 ° C, steel loses 75% of its strength after 30 minutes, whereas at that time wood only loses 25% of its strength.

## Fire resistance

Calculated burning rate 0,7 mm/min. according to EN 1995-1-2, table 3.1.

## Shrinkage and swelling behaviour

Wood is a natural building material. It can both absorb and release moisture. The equilibrium moisture content of the component depends on the climatic conditions of the environment. In order to avoid changes in the component dimensions, the wood moisture should be adapted to the later installation location.

Glued-laminated timber is produced with a wood moisture content of approx. 12% ± 2%. This corresponds to the equilibrium moisture content at a room temperature of 20 ° C and a relative humidity of 65%.

Glulam has a medium swelling and shrinkage in height and width of  $\alpha_{\text{u}} = 0,24\%$  per 1% change in wood moisture ( $\Delta u$ ). Changes in length with  $\alpha_{\text{u||}} = 0,01\%$  can usually be ignored.

# Quality

## Visual quality

Glued-laminated timber is produced in two different surface qualities:

**Visual quality (SI):** For visible applications  
e.g. In residential areas, kindergartens, schools, sports facilities etc.

**Industrial quality (NSI):** For use without any visual demands  
such as e.g. industrial halls, composting plants, stables, clad roof and ceiling girder surfaces

## Surfaces

Planed and chamfered on 4 sides incl. connecting notch



## Important notes

- The criteria refer to the surface quality at the time of delivery.
- Appropriate storage for the material and assembly of the glued-laminated timber after delivery must be ensured by the customer.
- Depending on the surrounding climate, material-related deviations of the natural material wood from the above criteria may occur.

## Quality criteria

Criteria <sup>*1</sup>	Industrial quality	Visual quality
1 firmly ingrown knots <sup>*2,3</sup>	admissible	admissible
2 knots fallen out or loose <sup>*2,3</sup>	admissible	Ø < 20 mm are admissible <sup>*4</sup> Ø > 20 mm must be replaced at the factory <sup>*4</sup>
3 pitch pockets <sup>*3,5</sup>	admissible	up to 5 mm wide pitch pockets are
4 knots and defects repaired by knothole stoppers or "boats" <sup>*3</sup>	not required	admissible
5 knots and pitch pockets repaired with filling mass <sup>*3</sup>	not required	admissible
6 insect infestation <sup>*3</sup>	Galleries up to 2 mm are admissible	Insect holes up to 2 mm are admissible
7 pith	admissible	admissible
8 width of shrinkage cracks <sup>*3,5,7</sup>	no limits apply	up to 4 mm
9 colouring due to blueness as well as red and blue nail-tight strips <sup>*5</sup>	no limits apply	up to 10% of the visible surface of the entire construction component
10 mould infestation <sup>*5</sup>	not admissible	not admissible
11 contaminations <sup>*5</sup>	admissible	not admissible
12 finger joint distance	no limits apply	no limits apply
13 processing of the surface	levelled	planed and chamfered; plane marks admissible to a depth of 1 mm

\*1 Deviations from the limit values defined below in cells 2, 3, 6-9, 12 and 13 can be tolerated to the following extent: Maximum three deviations / m<sup>2</sup> visible surface for visual quality.

\*2 Admissible knot size according to DIN 4074

\*3 No limits regarding the number

\*4 Measurement of the knot diameter in analogy to the measurement of the diameter of single knots in square timber according to 4074-1: 2003-6, 5.1.2.1.

\*5 State of delivery

\*6 If necessary, paintable filling masses must be requested explicitly.

\*7 Irrespective of the surface quality, the crack depth may be up to 1/6 of the component width for components without a planned transverse tensile stress and up to 1/8 of the component width of each side for components with a planned transverse tensile stress.

# The wall element

## The MMHBE element at stored length

Warehouse lengths are produced at 13.5 m. Depending on the height of the storeys, usually about 5 wall elements from one warehouse length can be cut to size on site. This makes the whole process quicker, increases flexibility and minimises waste.

- GL 24h, melamine glue, surface in industrial quality (NSi), wood moisture 12 +/- 2%
- Profile: 15 mm double groove - double tongue with double-sided groove  
20 x 30 mm  
20 x 60 mm cable duct (integrated installation level)
- Strength: 100 mm
- Widths: 360 + 560 mm (covering widths 345 + 545 mm)
- Warehouse length: 13.5 m



## The MMHBE wall element from manufacturing

Individual wall elements can also be manufactured according to their material list. Your Mayr-Melnhof contact person will be pleased to inform you about the numerous available options!



## The MMHBE element at system length

Specialised users of the **MMHBE** system order and store the best-fitting **MMHBE** system length and thus save on caps from the warehouse bar. The system length is also advantageous for storage and transport. Therefore it is possible to simply work right off the package!

- GL 24h, melamine glue, surface in industrial quality (NSi), wood moisture 12 +/- 2%
- Profile: 15 mm double groove - double tongue with double-sided groove  
20 x 30 mm  
20 x 60 mm cable duct (integrated installation level)
- Strength: 100 mm
- Widths: 360 + 560 mm (covering widths 345 + 545 mm)
- Warehouse length: e.g. 2.6 m



## The MMHBE pre-cut wall element

For a complete **MMHBE** kit, however, a professional joinery system should be used. Precise CNC machining reduces valuable working time on the construction site, avoids errors and cuts construction costs!

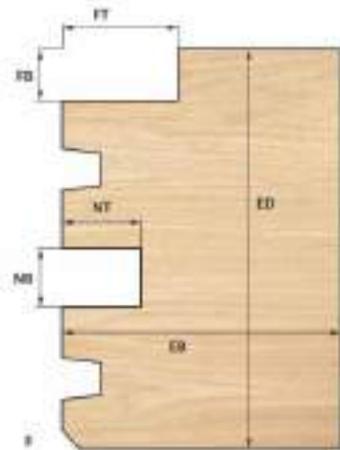


# Wall, ceiling and roof

MMHBE wall, ceiling and roof elements can be produced according to individual customer requirements and for your construction project according to the below special forms.

Term definitions and available dimensions

- FT = rebate depth: 45 / 60 / 70 mm
- FB = rebate width: 1 - 25 mm (1 mm steps)
- NT = groove depth: 30 mm
- NB = groove width: 15 - 30 mm (1 mm steps)
- F = chamfer: 5 mm (other dimensions available on request)
- ED = element thickness: depending on the profiling:  
60 - 260 mm (20 mm steps)
- EB = element width 200 - 960 mm (40 mm steps)



Double groove - double tongue with rebate  
From an element strength (ED) of 100 mm to 260 mm



Single groove - single tongue  
Up to an element strength (ED) of 60 mm



Double groove - double tongue  
From an element strength (ED) of 80 mm to 260 mm



Groove - groove  
From an element strength (ED) of 60 mm to 260 mm



Double groove - double tongue with groove  
From an element strength (ED) of 100 mm to 260 mm



Rebate - rebate  
From an element strength (ED) of 60 mm to 260 mm



Double groove - double tongue with groove and rebate  
From an element strength (ED) of 140 mm to 260 mm



Groove - rebate  
From an element strength (ED) of 80 mm to 260 mm



# Measuring tolerances and important notes

Our **MMHBE** products are always manufactured to the exact size ordered. However, manufacturing tolerances and the natural shrinkage and swelling behaviour of the wood can lead to dimensional deviations of the cross section.

The measuring tolerances for **MMHBE** elements are regulated in EN 14080:2013. The reference moisture is 12%:

Width	60 mm ≤ b ≤ 300 mm		
Width tolerance	± 2 mm		
Height	100 mm ≤ h ≤ 400 mm	400 mm < h ≤ 2,500 mm	
Height tolerance	+ 4 mm / - 2 mm	+ 1% / - 0,5%	
Length	< 2,0 m	2,0 m bis < 20 m	> 20 m
Length tolerance	± 2 mm	± 0,1%	± 20 mm

## Crack formation

As a result of the natural shrinkage and swelling behaviour, shrinkage cracks can occur depending on the ambient conditions. Especially during the construction phase, the outer areas of the component can absorb moisture. In order to prevent shrinkage cracks, this building moisture must be gradually returned to equilibrium moisture content by sufficient ventilation and careful heating of the building.

Shrinkage cracks, even along the glue joint, can occur on the surfaces of the **MMHBE** elements. For components without system-related transverse tensile stress, such shrinkage cracks are tolerated up to a depth of 1/3 of the component width (on each side).

With direct weathering and strongly changing climatic stresses, the tendency to crack formation increases.

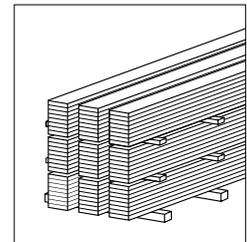
## Packaging and storage

**For the storage of elements, the principles that apply to the storage of wood must be observed:**

- Use sleepers
- In case of horizontal stacking of building parts, laminated wood and intermediate timber must be placed on top of each other.
- Protect from tipping
- Remove protective film to prevent condensation
- Building parts must be protected from rain, splash water and rising ground moisture by way of ensuring sufficient clearance to the ground and using tarpaulins.
- In case of long-term storage, additional sleepers must be used to prevent creep deformation.

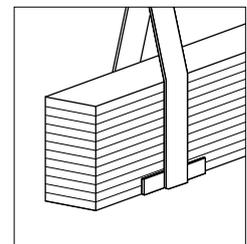
## Stacking

Use sleepers and stacking bars  
Protect components from tipping.



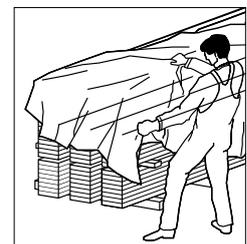
## Damage

Use wide straps and edge protectors at the bottom and if necessary at the top. Avoid any damage.



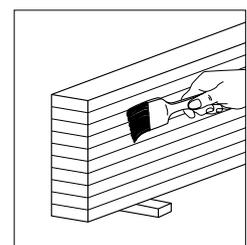
## Moisture

Protect against moisture with tarpaulins after delivery. Remove packing immediately, otherwise there is a risk of condensation.



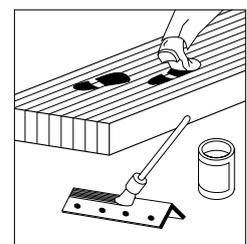
## Weather protection

Ensure constructional wood protection. In addition: Moisture protection coat for short-term weathering as temporary protection during the construction period.



## Contamination

Prevent contamination by painting, covering or similar. Avoid stains, impregnation salts and rusting steel parts (also due to splashes caused by welding or flexing).



Source: Studiengemeinschaft Holzleimbau e.V.

# Mounting of wall and ceiling elements

## Fixing the equalization threshold



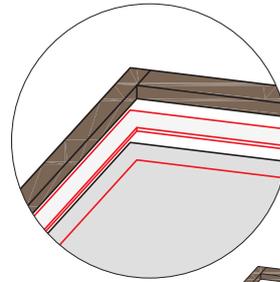
### Double protection:

Prevents capillary rising of moisture into the wood and ensures excellent airtightness.



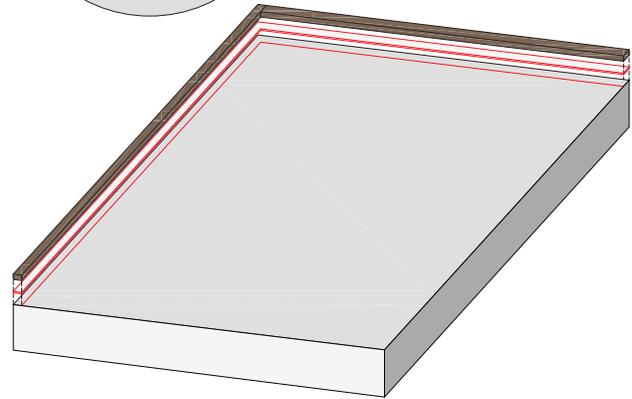
### Adjustable:

The adhesive PU foam profiles make it possible to compensate for any irregularities in the substrate.

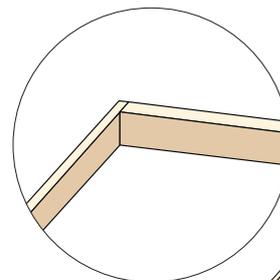


### Note:

Shielding of entire areas to prevent rising moisture above the concrete floor slabs is recommended.

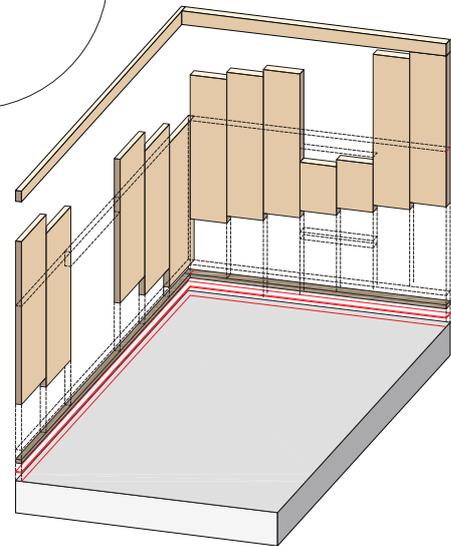


## Connection of the equalization beam and installation of the wall elements on the ground floor as well as the floor beam

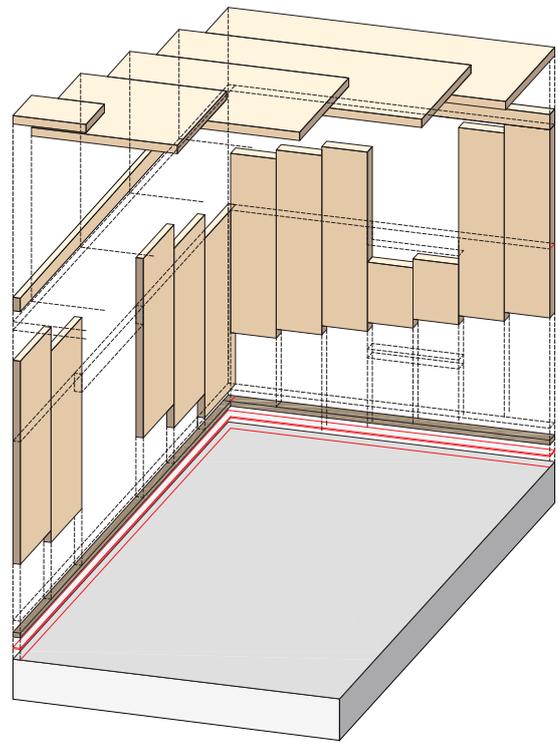
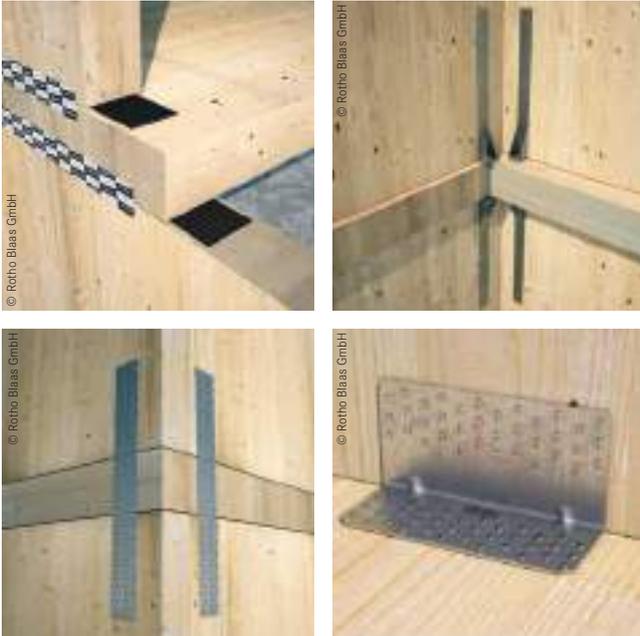


### Note:

Toothing head beam symmetrically to the floor beam.



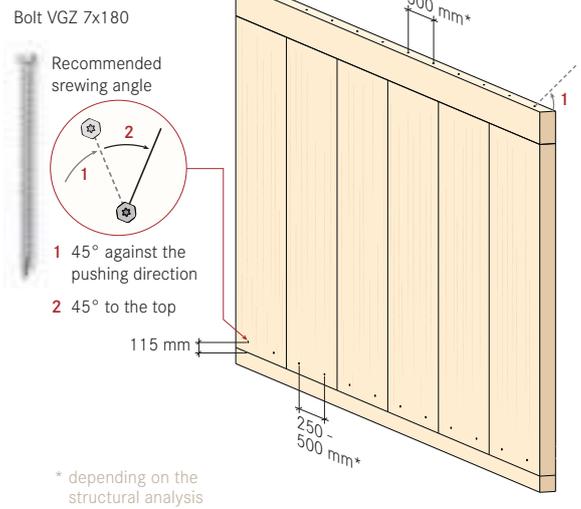
**Mounting MMHBE wall elements on the upper floor**



**Cable routing Cable duct between each MMHBE wall element is possible**



**Schematic depiction - bolt pattern**



# Accessories

## Transport of MMHBE elements

Anchor for the transport of prefabricated parts / cross-laminated panels. The anchor for the transport of prefabricated components is made of galvanised cast steel and therefore very resistant. The integrated tabs serve to retain the head of the screw that is threaded into the component. The anchor can be used for axial loads and for transverse loads.

© Rotho Blaas GmbH



## Mounting supports

The "Giraffe" mounting support is made entirely made of galvanised steel. The exact fine adjustment makes a simple and accurate use possible. It can be extended to 3m and weighs only 9,8 kg. The mounting post also has a handy revolver handle for quick adjustment. Another advantage is the large plates at the top and at the bottom of the support. The upper plate allows a wide stop, even on two walls at the same time. The lower plate, on the other hand, can be easily fixed through the holes on both sides of the floor.

© Rotho Blaas GmbH



## Panel tightener

This panel tightener is suitable for the jointing of solid wood walls, board pile ceilings, roof elements, and much more. Due to the 360° rotatable plates, this panel tightener can also be used in places that are difficult to access, such as sloping ceilings, obtuse or acute angles.



## Assembling jig

Facilitated installation of the wood screws at 45° by using the steel assembly jig.



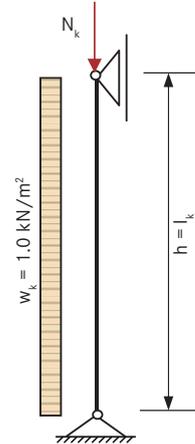
# Pre-dimensioning tables



## Exterior walls (incl. Wind / fire on one side): required cross-sectional dimensions

### Assumptions

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{\text{mean}} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{\text{mod}} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(Wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{\text{sys}} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,\text{mean}} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{\text{cr}} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.80$  for roof



Exterior wall ▼		Wall height [m] (corresponds to the assumed buckling length $l_k$ )															
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m]	$q_k$ [kN/m]	2.5				3.0				3.2				3.5			
		R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90
10	10	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100
	20	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100
	40	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
20	10	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100
	20	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	100	60	80	100	120
	40	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
40	10	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120
	20	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	40	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
60	10	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	20	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	40	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	100	100	120	140
80	10	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	20	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	40	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	100	100	120	140
	80	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	100	100	120	120	100	100	120	140

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load

Categories: A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

R30; 
  R60; 
  R90

WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

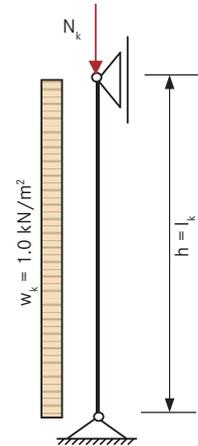


### Interior walls | fire on one side: required cross-sectional dimensions

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{mean} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{mod} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(Wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{sys} = 1.0$

- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,mean} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{def} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{def} = 0.80$  for roof



Inside walls fire on one side ▼		Wall height [m] (corresponds to the assumed buckling length $l_k$ )															
$\bar{g}_{2k}$ [kN/m]	$q_k$ [kN/m]	2.5				3.0				3.2				3.5			
		R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90
10	10	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100
	20	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100
	40	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120
	60	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
20	10	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100
	20	60	60	80	100	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120
	40	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
40	10	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120
	20	60	60	80	100	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120
	40	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
60	10	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	20	60	80	100	120	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	40	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	80	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	100	100	120	140
80	10	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	20	60	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	40	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120
	60	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	100	120	140
	80	80	80	100	120	80	80	100	120	80	100	120	120	100	100	120	140

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load

Categories: A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

  R30; 
   R60; 
   R90

WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

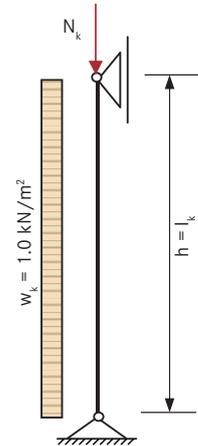
wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de



### Interior walls | fire on both sides: required cross-sectional dimensions

#### Assumptions

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{mean} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{mod} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(Wind, snow < 1,000 m)
- System coefficient  $k_{sys} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,mean} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{def} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{def} = 0.80$  for roof



Inside walls fire on both sides ▼		Wall height [m] (corresponds to the assumed buckling length $l_k$ )															
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m]	$q_k$ [kN/m]	2,5				3,0				3,2				3,5			
		R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90	R0	R30	R60	R90
10	10	60	80	120	160	60	80	120	160	60	100	120	160	60	100	140	180
	20	60	80	120	160	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180
	40	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180
	60	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180
	80	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	180
20	10	60	80	120	160	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180
	20	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180
	40	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180
	60	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180
	80	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	200
40	10	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180
	20	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180
	40	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180
	60	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	200
	80	80	100	140	180	80	120	140	180	80	120	160	200	80	120	160	200
60	10	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180
	20	60	100	140	180	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180
	40	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	200
	60	80	100	140	180	80	120	140	180	80	120	160	200	80	120	160	200
	80	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	200	80	120	160	200	100	120	160	200
80	10	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	120	140	180
	20	60	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	200
	40	80	100	140	180	80	120	140	180	80	120	160	200	80	120	160	200
	60	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	200	80	120	160	200	80	120	160	200
	80	80	100	140	180	80	120	160	200	80	120	160	200	100	120	160	200

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load

■ R30; ■ R60; ■ R90

Categories: A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

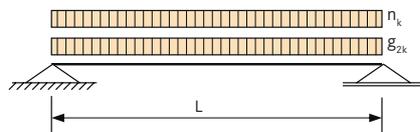


### Ceilings - single span girder: Required cross-sectional measurements

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{\text{mean}} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{\text{mod}} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(wind, snow < 1,000 m)
- System coefficient  $k_{\text{sys}} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,\text{mean}} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.80$  for roof



Ceilings single span girders ▼			Span width (m)																				
			3.0			3.5			4.0			4.5			5.0			6.0			7.0		
			Ceiling class (I, II, III)																				
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Kat.	$q_k$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III
1.0	A/B	1.5	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	180	120	-	220	140	-	-	160
		2.0	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	180	120	-	220	140	-	-	180
		3.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	180	140	-	220	160	-	-	200
	C/D	3.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	180	140	-	220	180	-	-	200
		4.0	140	120	100	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	180	160	-	220	180	-	-	220
		5.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	180	160	-	220	200	-	-	220
2.0	A/B	1.5	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	180	120	-	220	140	-	-	160
		2.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	180	120	-	220	160	-	-	180
		3.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	180	140	-	220	160	-	-	200
	C/D	3.0	140	120	100	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	180	160	-	220	180	-	-	220
		4.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	140	240	180	160	-	220	200	-	-	220
		5.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	160	-	220	200	-	-	240
2.5	A/B	1.5	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	180	120	-	220	140	-	-	180
		2.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	180	120	-	220	160	-	-	180
		3.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	180	140	-	220	160	-	-	200
	C/D	3.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	180	160	-	220	200	-	-	220
		4.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	160	-	220	200	-	-	240
		5.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	180	-	220	200	-	-	240
3.0	A/B	1.5	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	180	120	-	220	140	-	-	180
		2.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	180	120	-	220	160	-	-	180
		3.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	180	140	-	220	160	-	-	200
	C/D	3.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	140	240	180	160	-	220	200	-	-	240
		4.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	180	-	220	200	-	-	240
		5.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	180	-	220	220	-	-	240
3.5	A/B	1.5	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	180	120	-	220	140	-	-	180
		2.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	180	140	-	220	160	-	-	180
		3.0	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	180	140	-	220	180	-	-	200
	C/D	3.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	180	-	220	200	-	-	240
		4.0	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	180	-	220	220	-	-	240
		5.0	140	120	120	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	160	240	180	180	-	220	220	-	-	-

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Load capacity  
DK: Ceiling class according to ÖNORM B 1995-1-1:2015

Categories: A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

■ R60; ■ R90

WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

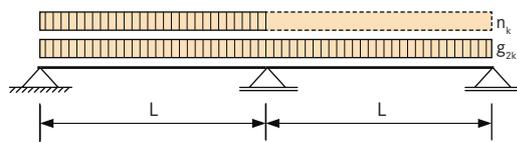


### Ceilings - double span girder with same span width: Required cross-sectional measurements

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{mean} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{mod} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$  (wind, snow < 1,000 m)
- System coefficient  $k_{sys} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,mean} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{def} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{def} = 0.80$  for roof



Ceilings double span girders ▼		Span width (m)																					
		3.0			3.5			4.0			4.5			5.0			6.0			7.0			
		Ceiling class (I. II. III)																					
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Kat.	$q_k$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III	DK I	DK II	DK III
1.0	A/B	1.5	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	80	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		2.0	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		3.0	120	100	80	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	200	140	-	220	160
	C/D	3.0	120	100	80	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	200	140	-	220	160
		4.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	200	160	-	220	180
		5.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	200	160	-	220	200
2.0	A/B	1.5	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		2.0	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		3.0	120	100	80	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	200	140	-	220	160
	C/D	3.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	200	160	-	240	180
		4.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	200	160	-	240	180
		5.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	200	160	-	240	200
2.5	A/B	1.5	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		2.0	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		3.0	120	100	80	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	200	140	-	220	160
	C/D	3.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	120	240	200	160	-	240	180
		4.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	160	140	240	200	160	-	240	180
		5.0	120	100	100	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	140	240	200	180	-	240	200
3.0	A/B	1.5	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		2.0	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	160
		3.0	120	100	80	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	200	140	-	220	160
	C/D	3.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	100	180	160	120	200	160	140	-	220	160	-	-	180
		4.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	160	140	-	220	160	-	-	200
		5.0	120	100	100	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	160	140	-	220	180	-	-	200
3.5	A/B	1.5	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	120	-	220	140
		2.0	120	100	60	140	120	80	160	140	80	180	160	100	200	160	100	240	200	140	-	220	160
		3.0	120	100	80	140	120	80	160	140	100	180	160	100	200	160	120	240	200	140	-	220	160
	C/D	3.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	180	140	-	220	160	-	-	180
		4.0	120	100	80	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	120	200	180	140	-	220	160	-	-	200
		5.0	120	100	100	140	120	100	160	140	120	180	160	140	200	180	140	-	220	180	-	-	200

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Load capacity  
DK: Ceiling class according to ÖNORM B 1995-1-1:2015

Categories: A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

■ R30; ■ R60; ■ R90

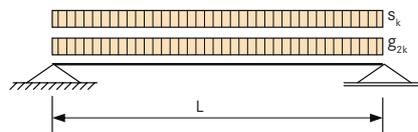


**Roofs - single span girder - roof inclination  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  to  $5^\circ$ : Required cross-sectional measurements**

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{\text{mean}} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{\text{mod}} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{\text{sys}} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,\text{mean}} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.80$  for roof



Roof single span girder ▼	Span width (m)																
	3.0		3.5		4.0		4.5		5.0		6.0		7.0				
Snow loads (locations above 1,000 m above sea level) NN or locations below 1,000 m above sea level NN																	
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	$s$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m		< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m		< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m		< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m	
		1.0	0.5	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	140	140
1.0	60		60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	140	140	160	160		
1.5	80		80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160		
2.0	80		80	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	180	180		
3.0	80		80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200		
4.0	100		100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	180	180	200	200		
5.0	100		100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220		
7.0	100		100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240
1.5	0.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140		
	1.0	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160		
	1.5	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160		
	2.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	160	160	180	180		
	3.0	80	80	100	100	100	120	120	120	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	
	4.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	140	140	140	140	180	180	200	200	
	5.0	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220		
	7.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240
2.0	0.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	160		
	1.0	60	60	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160		
	1.5	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160		
	2.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	160	160	180	180		
	3.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200		
	4.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	180	180	200	200		
	5.0	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220		
	7.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load  
 R30;  R60;  R90

**Categories:** A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

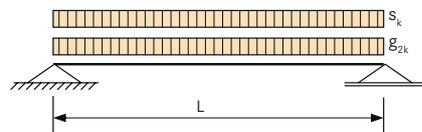


**Roofs - single span girder - roof inclination  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ : Required cross-sectional measurements**

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{mean} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{mod} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$  (wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{sys} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,mean} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{def} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{def} = 0.80$  for roof



Roof single span girder	Span width (m)															
	3.0		3.5		4.0		4.5		5.0		6.0		7.0			
	Snow loads (locations above 1,000 m above sea level) NN or locations below 1,000 m above sea level NN															
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	$s$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	< 1,000 m	> 1,000 m													
1.0	0.5	60	60	80	80	80	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	
	1.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	180	180	
	1.5	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	
	2.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200	
	3.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	
	4.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220	
	5.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	
	7.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	180	180	220	220	-	-	
1.5	0.5	60	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	180	180	
	1.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	160	160	180	180	
	1.5	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	
	2.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200	
	3.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	
	4.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	240	240	
	5.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	
	7.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	220	220	-	-	
2.0	0.5	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	160	180	180	
	1.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	160	160	180	180	
	1.5	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200	
	2.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	180	180	200	200	
	3.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	
	4.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	240	240	
	5.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	
	7.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	220	220	-	-	

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load  
 R30;  R60;  R90

**Categories:** A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

WHERE  
 IDEAS  
 CAN  
 GROW.

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

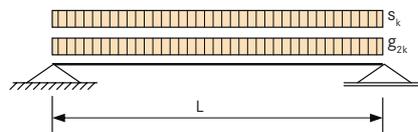


**Roofs - single span girder - roof inclination  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ : Required cross-sectional measurements**

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{mean} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{mod} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$  (wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{sys} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,mean} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{def} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{def} = 0.80$  for roof



Roof single span girder	Span width (m)																	
	3.0		3.5		4.0		4.5		5.0		6.0		7.0					
Snow loads (locations above 1,000 m above sea level) NN or locations below 1,000 m above sea level NN																		
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	$s$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m		< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m		< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m		< 1,000 m		> 1,000 m		
		1.0	0.5	80	80	100	100	100	120	120	120	140	140	180	180	220	220	
1.0	80		80	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	180	180	220	220			
1.5	100		100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220		
2.0	100		100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	240	240			
3.0	100		100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	-	-			
4.0	120		120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	-	-			
5.0	120		120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	-	-			
7.0	140		140	160	160	180	180	200	200	220	220	-	-	-	-			
1.5	0.5	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	140	140	140	180	180	220	220			
	1.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	160	180	180	220	220			
	1.5	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220			
	2.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	240	240			
	3.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	-	-			
	4.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	-	-			
	5.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	-	-			
	7.0	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	220	220	-	-	-	-			
2.0	0.5	80	80	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220			
	1.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	200	220	240			
	1.5	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200	240	240			
	2.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	160	160	200	200	240	240			
	3.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	-	-			
	4.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	-	-			
	5.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240	-	-			
	7.0	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	220	220	-	-	-	-			

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load  
 R30;  R60;  R90

**Categories:** A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

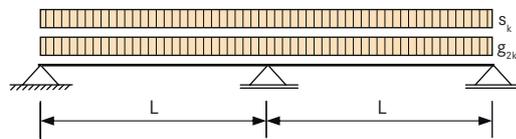


**Roofs - double span girder with same span width - roof inclination  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  to  $5^\circ$ :  
Required cross-sectional measurements**

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{\text{mean}} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{\text{mod}} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{\text{sys}} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,\text{mean}} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.80$  for roof



Roof double span girder ▼	Span width (m)															
	3.0		3.5		4.0		4.5		5.0		6.0		7.0			
Snow loads (locations above 1,000 m above sea level) NN or locations below 1,000 m above sea level NN																
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	$s$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	< 1,000 m	> 1,000 m													
1.0	0.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	
	1.0	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	
	1.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	140	140	
	2.0	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	
	3.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	
	4.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	
	5.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	140	160	160	180	
	7.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	140	180	180	200	
1.5	0.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	
	1.0	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	
	1.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	
	2.0	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	
	3.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	
	4.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	
	5.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	140	160	160	180	
	7.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	
2.0	0.5	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	
	1.0	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	
	1.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	
	2.0	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	
	3.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	
	4.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	
	5.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	140	160	160	180	
	7.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	140	180	180	200	

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load  
 R30;  R60;  R90

**Categories:** A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

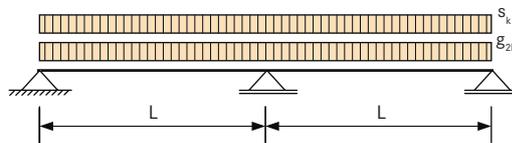


**Roofs - double span girder with same span width - roof inclination  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ :  
Required cross-sectional measurements**

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{\text{mean}} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{\text{mod}} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{\text{sys}} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,\text{mean}} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.80$  for roof



Roof double span girder ▼	Span width (m)														
	3.0		3.5		4.0		4.5		5.0		6.0		7.0		
Snow loads (locations above 1,000 m above sea level) NN or locations below 1,000 m above sea level NN															
$g_{zk}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	$s$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	< 1,000 m	> 1,000 m												
1.0	0.5	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120
	1.0	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140
	1.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	140	140	160	160
	2.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160
	3.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180
	4.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200
	5.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	180	180	200	200
	7.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220
1.5	0.5	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120
	1.0	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140
	1.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160
	2.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160
	3.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180
	4.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200
	5.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	180	180	200	200
	7.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220
2.0	0.5	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	140
	1.0	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140
	1.5	60	60	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160
	2.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160
	3.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180
	4.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200
	5.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200
	7.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220

$g_{zk}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load  
 R30;  R60;  R90

**Categories:** A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

WHERE  
 IDEAS  
 CAN  
 GROW.

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

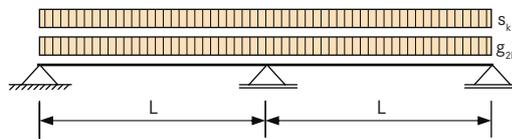


**Roofs - double span girder with same span width - roof inclination  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ :  
Required cross-sectional measurements**

**Assumptions**

- Single span girder and double span girder with same span width
- $\int_{\text{mean}} = 500 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Component safety factor  $\gamma_m = 1.25$
- Modification coefficient  $k_{\text{mod}} = 0.80$  or  $0.90$   
(wind, snow  $< 1,000 \text{ m}$ )
- System coefficient  $k_{\text{sys}} = 1.0$
- Material: GL 24h
- E-module  $E_{0,\text{mean}} = 11,500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

- Bending strength  $f_{m,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- Shear strength  $f_{v,k} = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$  ( $k_{cr} = 1.0$ )
- Compressive strength  $f_{c,e,k} = 24.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.60$  for ceiling
- $k_{\text{def}} = 0.80$  for roof



Roof double span girder ▼	Span width (m)														
	3.0		3.5		4.0		4.5		5.0		6.0		7.0		
	Snow loads (locations above 1,000 m above sea level) NN or locations below 1,000 m above sea level NN														
$g_{2k}$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	$s$ [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	< 1,000 m	> 1,000 m												
1.0	0.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	160
	1.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160
	1.5	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	160	160	180	180
	2.0	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200
	3.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220
	4.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220
	5.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240
	6.0	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	-	-
1.5	0.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	140	160	160
	1.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160
	1.5	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	160	160	180	180
	2.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200
	3.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220
	4.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220
	5.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240
	6.0	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	-	-
2.0	0.5	60	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	120	140	140	160	160
	1.0	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	180	180
	1.5	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180
	2.0	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	200	200
	3.0	100	100	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220
	4.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	140	140	160	160	200	200	220	220
	5.0	100	100	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	200	200	240	240
	6.0	120	120	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	220	220	-	-
7.0	120	120	140	140	160	160	180	180	180	180	220	220	-	-	

$g_{2k}$ : permanent load (floor structure);  $q_k$ : Service load  
 R30;  R60;  R90

**Categories:** A: Residential area; B: Office area; C: Areas with groups of persons; D: Sales areas

# Pre-dimensioning example

## General data

For the illustrated 3-storey building, the required proofs for individual components are listed below as examples. For reasons of clarity, details for the determination of the rated internal forces as well as the verification were simplified. The example therefore does not claim to be complete. The calculations are based on the illustrated "standard floor" according to EN 1995-1-1 and the regulations in the national annex valid for Austria.

The following framework conditions or assumptions were taken into account:

**MMHBE** Solid timber construction elements were considered as glued-laminated timber (BSH) of strength class GL 24h according to EN 14080. The component safety factor on the material side for BSH is  $\gamma_M = 1,25$ .

It was assumed that all components of use class 1 can be assigned to ÖNORM EN 1995-1-1. For the verification of the ceiling elements, a class of the load impact duration "medium" was assumed and invoiced for the verification of the wall elements "short/very short" (wind). This results in a modification factor  $k_{mod}$  for the ceiling elements  $k_{mod} = 0,8$  and for the wall elements  $k_{mod} = 1,05$ .

The component safety factor on the exposure side for permanent impacts is  $\gamma_G = 1,35 \mid 0,90$  (unfavourable | favourable) and for changing impacts  $\gamma_G = 1,50 \mid 0$ .

The building bracing is done with usually one-sided planking of gypsum fibreboards (in accordance with ETA-03/0050 approval), which are arranged along half of the width of the element with the butted edge facing the **MMHBE** solid timber elements. The planking is fixed to the solid timber elements by means of brackets.

When different values are used, this is explicitly stated at the relevant place.

## Disclaimer

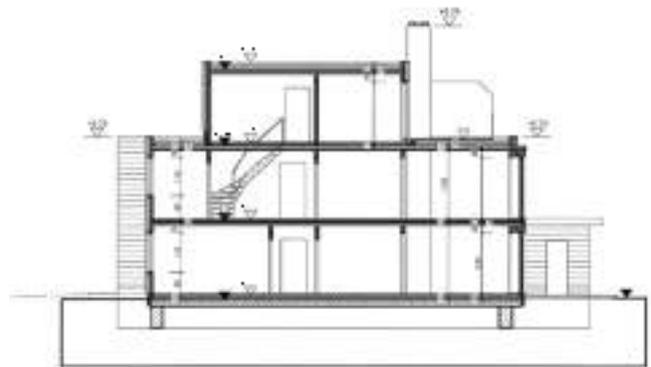
Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing.

Information, technical advice, initial sizing and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This also applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.

**Example**



In this 3-storey building with 400 m<sup>2</sup> living space for a total of four families, the outer and inner walls as well as the ceilings and the roof consist of **MMHBE** elements.



## Impacts

The occurring influences are determined according to the regulations of the EN 1991 series of standards.

### Permanent impact

Exterior wall with heat insulation compound system				
Level No.	Designation	Thickness [mm]	Specific weight [kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Specific surface weight [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]
1	Rendering system	7	20.0	0.140
2	Rock wool insulation	120	0.7	0.084
3	<b>MMHBE</b> Solid timber element	100	5.0	0.500
4	Gypsum fibreboard	15	10.0	0.150
<b>Total</b>		<b>242</b>		<b>0.870 ≈ 0.90</b>

Interior wall				
Level No.	Designation	Thickness [mm]	Specific weight [kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Specific surface weight [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]
1	Gypsum fibreboard	15	10.0	0.150
2	<b>MMHBE</b> Solid timber element	100	5.0	0.500
3	Gypsum fibreboard	15	10.0	0.150
<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>		<b>0.800</b>

Ceiling with wet floor screed				
Level No.	Designation	Thickness [mm]	Specific weight [kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Specific surface weight [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]
1	Flooring (parquet floor)	15	8.0	0.120
2	Separating layer	1.0	14.0	0.014
3	Cement screed	60	22.0	1.320
4	Separating layer plastic film	1.0	14.0	0.014
5	Footfall insulation 35/30 mm	30	0.7	0.021
6	Loose grit filling	60	17.0	1.020
7	Film (moisture and trickling protection)	1.0	14.0	0.014
8	<b>MMHBE</b> Solid timber element	140	5.0	0.700
9	Gypsum fibreboard	15	10.0	0.150
<b>Total</b>		<b>283</b>		<b>3.370 ≈ 3.40</b>

Roof with sealing film				
Level No.	Designation	Thickness [mm]	Specific weight [kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Specific surface weight [kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]
1	Roof sealing sheet (EPDM)	2	14.0	0.028
2	Insulation boards	200	0.35	0.070
3	Sealing sheet	5	14.0	0.070
4	<b>MMHBE</b> Solid timber element	140	5.0	0.700
5	Gypsum fibreboard	15	10.0	0.150
<b>Total</b>		<b>362</b>		<b>1.018 ≈ 1.00</b>

### Changing impacts

- Snow according to EN 1991-1-3

#### Assumptions:

characteristic value $s_k$	$s_k' = 2.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$
form coefficient $\mu$	$\mu = 0.8$
Snow on the floor	$s_k = \mu \cdot s_k' = 0.8 \cdot 2.50 = \mathbf{2.00 \text{ kN/m}^2}$

### Wind pressure

- Wind according to EN 1991-1-4

#### Assumptions:

Basic wind speed:	$v_{b,0} = 27.0 \text{ m/s}$ (highest basic resulting wind speed in AT)
Basic speed pressure:	$q_{b,0} = 0.456 \text{ kN/m}^2$
type of terrain:	III
Minimum height $z_{min}$ :	10.0 m
Height of upper edge of the attic:	11.0 m
top wind speed pressure:	

$$q_F = q_{b,0} \cdot 1.75 \cdot \left(\frac{z}{10}\right)^{0.29} = 0.45 \cdot \left(\frac{11.0}{10}\right)^{0.29} = 0.463 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

### Wind pressure coefficient - outside

- Transverse wind flow (in y-direction)

$b = 15.94 \text{ m}$

$d = 13.32 \text{ m}$

$h = 10.50 \text{ m}$

$h/d = 10.5 / 13.32 = 0.79$

Zone A:  $c_{pe,10} = -1.2$

Zone B:  $c_{pe,10} = -0.8$

Zone C:  $c_{pe,10} = -0.5$

Zone D:  $c_{pe,10} = +0.71$

Zone E:  $c_{pe,10} = -0.32$

- Oncoming wind (in x-direction)

$b = 13.32 \text{ m}$

$d = 15.94 \text{ m}$

$h = 10.50 \text{ m}$

$h/d = 10.5 / 15.94 = 0.66$

Zone A:  $c_{pe,10} = -1.2$

Zone B:  $c_{pe,10} = -0.8$

Zone C:  $c_{pe,10} = -0.5$

Zone D:  $c_{pe,10} = +0.76$

Zone E:  $c_{pe,10} = -0.41$

### Interior wind pressure coefficients

simplified (more unfavourable value):  $c_{pi} = +0.2 / -0.3$

WHERE  
IDEAS  
CAN  
GROW.

### Resulting wind pressure

A partition according to ÖNORM EN 1991-1-4 of the walls arranged parallel to the wind impact direction is omitted and the value for zone B is regarded as decisive. It is further assumed that the deflection of the wind impact effects takes place via the subsequently described reinforcement system of the standard storey. The top floor was considered as a standard storey for reasons of simplification.

The wind pressure for the respective zones results from:

$$w = q_p \cdot (c_{pe} - w_{pi})$$

- at a transverse wind flow (in y-direction)

$$\text{Zone D: } w_{D,k} = 0.462 \cdot (+0.71 + 0.2) = +0.420 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \approx +0.45 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Zone B: } w_{B,k} = 0.462 \cdot (-0.8 - 0.3) = -0.508 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \approx -0.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Zone E: } w_{E,k} = 0.462 \cdot (-0.32 - 0.3) = -0.286 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \approx -0.30 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

- with transverse oncoming wind (in x-direction)

$$\text{Zone D: } w_{D,k} = 0.462 \cdot (+0.76 + 0.2) = +0.444 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \approx +0.45 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Zone B: } w_{B,k} = 0.462 \cdot (-0.8 - 0.3) = -0.508 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \approx -0.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Zone E: } w_{E,k} = 0.462 \cdot (-0.41 - 0.3) = -0.328 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \approx -0.35 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

### Resulting wind forces

- In a simplified formula, wind pressure is taken into account as  $w_k = \pm 0.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$ .

The dimensioning values of the resulting wind pressures are as follows:

- in x-direction:

$$w_d = \gamma_Q \cdot w_k \cdot h_1 \cdot b = 1.50 \cdot \pm 0.50 \cdot (2.5 \cdot 3.15 + 1.0) \\ \cdot (13.32 + 1.03) = 95.5 \text{ kN}$$

- in x-direction:

$$w_d = \gamma_Q \cdot w_D \cdot h_1 \cdot b = 1.50 \cdot \pm 0.50 \cdot (2.5 \cdot 3.15 + 1.0) \\ \cdot (15.94 / 2) = 53.1 \text{ kN}$$

- Load capacity according to EN 1991-1-1

#### Assumptions:

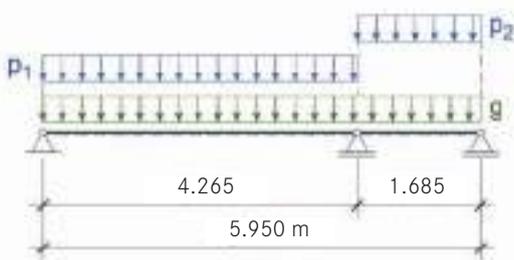
Residential areas in category A1	$q_k = 2.00 \text{ kN/m}^2$
partition wall surcharge	$q_{Zw,k} = 1.00 \text{ kN/m}^2$
total load capacity	$q_k = 3.00 \text{ kN/m}^2$

## Static forces

The determination of the static forces is made for a ceiling or wall section with a width of  $b = 1$  m. The preliminary factors for the verification of the double-layered ceiling strip were taken from a construction book.

### Ceiling

$l_1 = 4.265$  m;  $l_2 = 1.685$  m  
 $(\alpha = 4.265 / 1.685 = 2.53)$



$$B_{s1,0^*} = „1.0“ \cdot (|-1.109| + 1.506) \cdot 1.685 = 4.406 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_{B1,0^*} = „1.0“ \cdot (-0.609) \cdot 1.685^2 = -1.73 \text{ kNm/m}$$

### Dimensioning stress resultants:

$$\min M_d = (-1.73) \cdot [1.35 \cdot 3.40 + 1.50 \cdot 3.00] \approx -15.7 \text{ kN/m}$$

(max  $M_d$  not decisive!)

$$V_{B,rs;1,0^*} = (1.35 \cdot 1.506 \cdot 3.40 + 1.50 \cdot 1.491 \cdot 3.00) \cdot 1.685$$

$$= 23.0 \text{ kN/m}$$

### Wall

Note: Proof of the load-bearing MMHBE solid timber wall is provided on the lowest floor with components made of wood.

### Dimensioning stress resultants:

$$\max B_d = 1.35 \cdot (4.406 \cdot (1.00 + 2 \cdot 3.40) + 3 \cdot 3.00 \cdot 0.80)$$

$$+ 1.50 \cdot 4.406 \cdot (2.00 + 2 \cdot 3.00) = 109 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\min B_d = 0.90 \cdot (4.406 \cdot (1.00 + 2 \cdot 3.40) + 3 \cdot 3.00 \cdot 0.80)$$

$$= 37.4 \text{ kN/m}$$

## Proof

### Proof - ceiling

#### • In the limit state of load capacity

#### Bending proof:

$$\sigma_{m,d} = \frac{M_d}{W} = \frac{15,7 \cdot 10^4}{\left(\frac{1.000 \cdot 140^3}{6}\right)} = 4,81 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{m,d} = \frac{f_{t,0,2}}{\gamma_M} \cdot k_{mod} = \frac{24,0}{1,25} \cdot 0,80 = 15,4 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Proof:

$$\frac{\sigma_{m,d}}{f_{m,d}} = \frac{4,81}{15,4} = 0,31 < 1,0$$

#### Shear proof:

$$\tau_d = 1,5 \cdot \frac{V_d}{A} = 1,5 \cdot \frac{23,0 \cdot 10^3}{1.000 \cdot 140} = 0,246 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{v,d} = \frac{f_{v,2}}{\gamma_M} \cdot k_{mod} = \frac{2,50}{1,25} \cdot 0,80 = 1,60 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Proof:

$$\frac{\sigma_{v,d}}{f_{v,d}} = \frac{0,246}{1,60} = 0,15 < 1,0$$

#### • In the limit state of fitness for purpose

#### Bending:

Bending in ceiling span 2 (in mid-span)

$$w_g = \frac{5}{384} \cdot \frac{3,40 \cdot 4.265^4}{11.600 \cdot \left(\frac{1.000 \cdot 140^3}{12}\right)} = 5,52 \text{ mm}$$

(by approximation, as a single-span girder)

$$w_{p1} = \frac{5}{384} \cdot \frac{3,00 \cdot 4.265^4}{11.600 \cdot \left(\frac{1.000 \cdot 140^3}{12}\right)} = 4,87 \text{ mm}$$

Proof of characteristic (rare) load case combination

$$w = w_g + w_p = 5,52 + 4,87 = 10,4 \text{ mm} < \frac{l}{300} = \frac{4.265}{300} = 14,2 \text{ mm}$$

Proof of quasi-permanent load case combination

$$w = (w_g + \psi_2 \cdot w_p) \cdot (1 + k_{def}) - w_{c0}$$

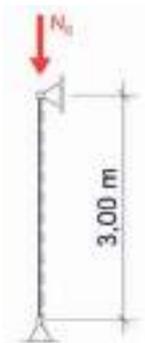
$$= (5,52 + 0,3 \cdot 4,87) \cdot (1 + 0,6) - 0 = 11,2 \text{ mm} < \frac{l}{250}$$

$$= \frac{4.265}{250} = 17,1 \text{ mm}$$

**Proof - wall**

Buckling proof

Buckling length  $l_k$   $l_k = 3.00$  m  
 Geometric slinness  $\lambda = l_k / i = 3,000 / (0.289 \cdot 100) = 104$   
 Buckling coefficient  $k_c$  for GL 24h:  $k_c = 0.340$



$$\sigma_{c,0,d} = \frac{N_d}{b \cdot h} = \frac{109 \cdot 10^3}{1.000 \cdot 100} = 1,09 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{c,0,d} = \frac{f_{c,0,k}}{\gamma_M} \cdot k_{mod} = \frac{21,0}{1,25} \cdot 0,80 = 13,4 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Proof

$$\frac{\sigma_{c,0,d}}{k_c \cdot f_{c,0,d}} = \frac{1,09}{0,340 \cdot 13,4} = 0,24 < 1,0$$

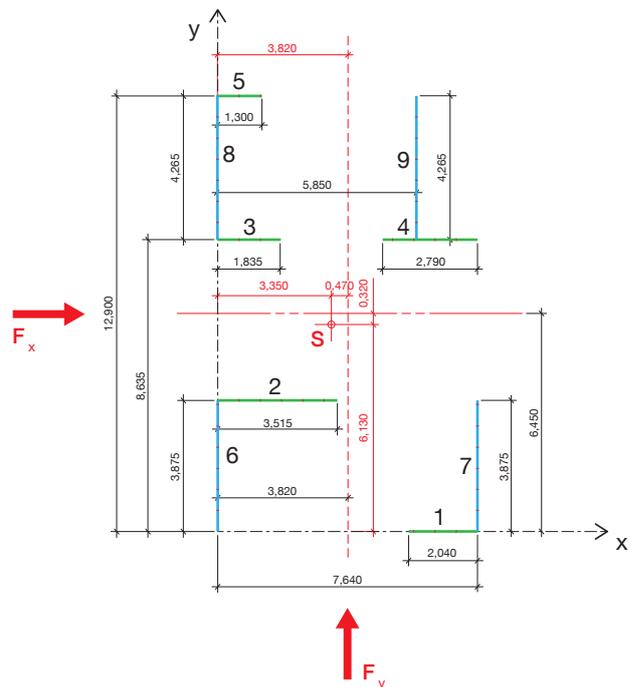
**Proof of the load-bearing capacity of stiffening walls for MMHBE solid wood elements - Determination of the proportions per wall for shear reinforcement**

**Coordinates of the centre of mass**

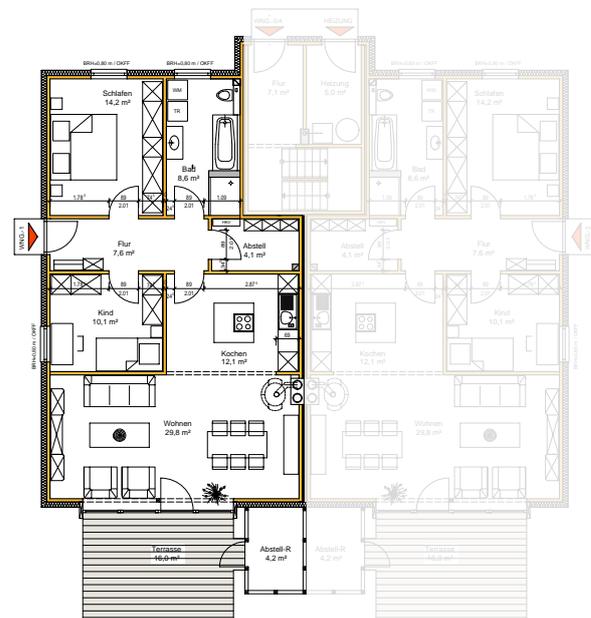
Wall No.	x	y	$I_x$	$I_y$	$x \cdot I_x$	$y \cdot I_y$
	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]
1	-	0	-	2.040	-	0
2	-	3.875	-	3.515	-	13.62
3	-	8.635	-	1.835	-	15.85
4	-	8.635	-	2.790	-	24.09
5	-	12.9	-	1.300	-	16.77
6	0	-	3.875	-	0	-
7	7.64	-	3.875	-	29.61	-
8	0	-	4.265	-	0	-
9	5.85	-	4.265	-	24.95	-
<b>Total</b>			11.480	16.280	54.560	70.33

$$x_M = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x \cdot I_x}{\sum_{i=1}^n I_x} = \frac{54,560}{16,280} = 3,35 \text{ m}$$

$$y_M = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y \cdot I_y}{\sum_{i=1}^n I_y} = \frac{70,330}{11,480} = 6,13 \text{ m}$$



Reinforcement system with location and length of the stiffening walls.



WHERE  
 IDEAS  
 CAN  
 GROW.

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany

T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221

wismar@mm-holz.com · www.huettemann-holz.de

### Determination of shear forces per wall and verification according to EN 1995-1-1

Determination of shear forces per wall								
Wall No.	$F_{x,N,i}$ [kN]	$F_{y,N,i}$ [kN]	$I_x \cdot (x-x_u)^2$ [m³]	$I_y \cdot (y-y_u)^2$ [m³]	$F_{x,m,i}$ [kN]	$F_{y,m,i}$ [kN]	$F_{x,i}$ [kN]	$F_{y,i}$ [kN]
1	17.0	-	-	76.6	-	-1.86	-	15.1
2	29.2	-	-	17.8	-	-1.18	-	28.1
3	15.3	-	-	11.6	-	0.686	-	16.0
4	23.2	-	-	17.6	-	1.04	-	24.3
5	10.8	-	-	59.7	-	1.31	-	12.1
6	-	12.6	43.5	-	-1.94	-	10.7	-
7	-	12.6	71.3	-	2.48	-	15.1	-
8	-	13.9	47.9	-	-2.13	-	11.8	-
9	-	13.9	26.6	-	1.59	-	15.5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>183</b>				

#### Verification according to EN 1995-1-1

The verification in the limit state of load capacity is exclusively performed for the horizontal impact of wind.

As an example, the proof for the stiffening wall section 3 (wall length  $l_x = 1.835$  m) is shown:

- The removal of the horizontal impacts is carried out by a gypsum fibreboard ( $t = 15$  mm) attached on one side. The dimensioning value of the shear stress in the sheeting is (assumptions:

Service class 1, load impact class (KLED):

Wind "short/very short,  $k_{mod} = 0.95$ ,

component safety coefficient  $\gamma_M = 1.30$ )

$$f_{v,d} = k_{mod} \cdot \frac{f_{v,k}}{\gamma_M} = 0.95 \cdot \frac{3.50}{1.30} = 2.56 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

- Rated value of the horizontal impact:  $F_{v,3,Ed} = 16.0$  kN
- Shearing stress in the sheeting

$$f_{v,Ed} = \frac{F_{v,Ed}}{l \cdot t} = \frac{16.0 \cdot 10^3}{1.835 \cdot 15} = 0.581 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Proof

$$\frac{f_{v,Ed}}{f_{v,d}} = \frac{0.581}{2.56} = 0.23 < 1.0$$

#### Proof of fasteners

Fasteners used: Clamps  $\varnothing 2$  mm |  $l = 60$  mm

- Bearing stress stability

$$f_{t,k} = 7 \cdot d^{0.7} \cdot t^{1.89} = 7 \cdot 2.0^{0.7} \cdot 15^{1.89} = 48.3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

- Yield

$$M_{yk} = 0.3 \cdot f_{t,k} \cdot d^{2.6} = 0.3 \cdot 48.3 \cdot 2.0^{2.6} = 1.546 \text{ Nmm}$$

- Load capacity per fastener

$$F_{v,k} = 0.7 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot M_{yk} \cdot f_{t,k} \cdot d} = 2 \cdot 0.7 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot 1.546 \cdot 48.3 \cdot 2.0} = 773 \text{ N}$$

$$R_{ens} = k_{ens} \cdot \frac{F_{v,k}}{\gamma_M} \cdot \eta = 1.00 \cdot \frac{773}{1.10} = 703 \text{ N}$$

$$s = \frac{R_{ens}}{F_{v,d}} \cdot l = \frac{703}{16.0 \cdot 10^3} \cdot 1.835 = 80.6 \text{ mm} \approx 75 \text{ mm}$$

#### Proof for wall 3

$F_{v,3,d} = 16.0$  kN |  $N_d = 37.4$  kN

$$A_{v,d} = \frac{1}{1.835} \cdot \left( 16.0 \cdot 3.0 + 37.4 \cdot \frac{1.835}{2} \right) = 7.46 \text{ kN}$$

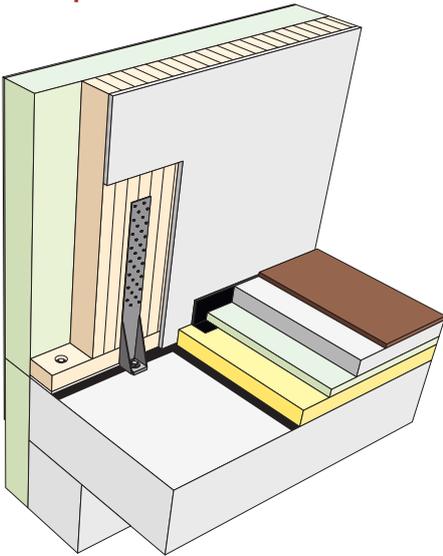
- Lifting the wall - tie anchoring required!



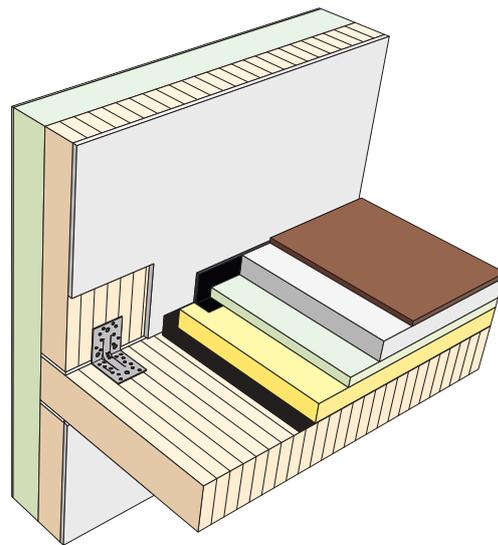
# Schematic depiction of connection details

The following graphics show the exemplary connection of **MMHBE** elements as a wall, roof and ceiling element.

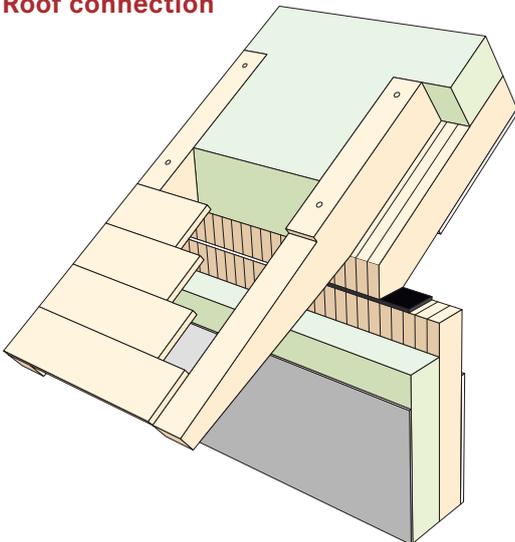
## Base part



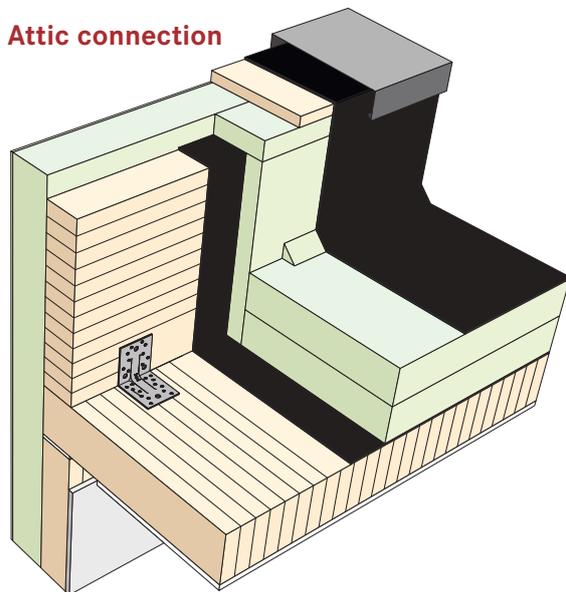
## Storey ceiling connection



## Roof connection



## Attic connection



### Important note:

Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing. All information given by Mayr-Melnhof as well as technical advice,

pre-dimensioning and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.

# Building physics

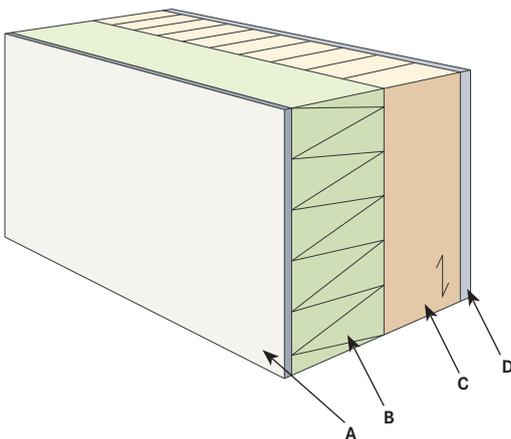
The following component assemblies are suggestions. The specified building physics parameters serve as reference values and

may vary depending on the construction product used.

## Exterior wall with compound thermal insulation system

Component structure	
A Rendering system	7 mm
B Rock wool	120 mm
C MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	100 mm
D Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>242 mm</b>

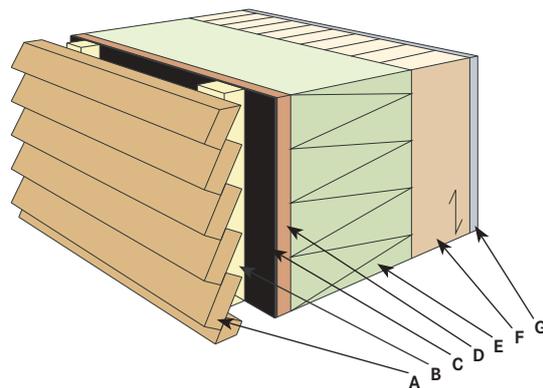
Building physics key data	
<b>Heat protection</b> U-value	<b>0.25 W / (m<sup>2</sup>K)</b>
<b>Diffusion behaviour</b>	suitable
<b>Sound protection</b> R <sub>w</sub> (C; C <sub>w</sub> )	39 (-1; -6) dB
<b>Fire protection</b> REI from inside REI from outside	90 min 60 min



## Exterior wall with wooden facade and rear ventilation

Component structure	
A Wooden exterior wall facing	20 mm
B Battens (30/50 mm)	30 mm
C Film allowing diffusion	-
D Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
E Wooden fibre insulation board	200 mm
F MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	100 mm
G Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>380 mm</b>

Building physics key data	
<b>Heat protection</b> U-value	<b>0.17 W / (m<sup>2</sup>K)</b>
<b>Diffusion behaviour</b>	suitable
<b>Sound protection</b> R <sub>w</sub> (C; C <sub>w</sub> )	43 dB
<b>Fire protection</b> REI from inside REI from outside	60 min 30 min



### Important note:

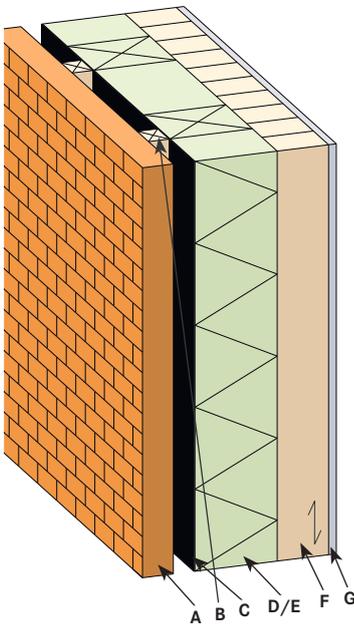
Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing. All information given by Mayr-Melnhof as well as technical advice,

pre-dimensioning and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.

### Clinker facade

Component structure	
A Clinker	60 mm
B Rear ventilation	40 mm
C Film allowing diffusion	-
D Construction wood	160 mm
E Mineral wool	160 mm
F MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	100 mm
G Rigips fire protection slab	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>535 mm</b>

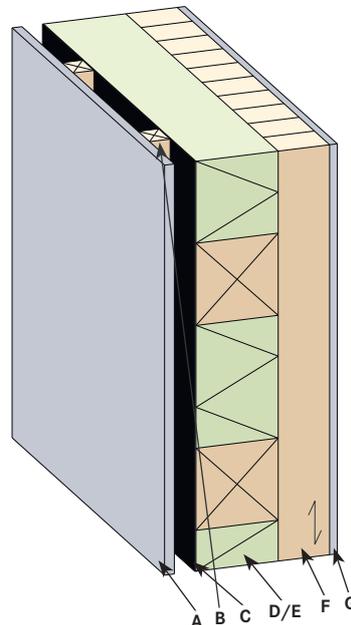
Building physics key data	
<b>Heat protection</b> U-value	<b>0.21 W / (m²K)</b>
<b>Diffusion behaviour</b>	suitable
<b>Sound protection</b> $R_w(C; C_{tr})$	45 dB
<b>Fire protection</b> REI	60 min



### Wooden material facade

Component structure	
A Wooden exterior wall facing	19 mm
B Battens (40 / 60 mm)	40 mm
C Film allowing diffusion	-
D Construction wood	160 mm
E Mineral wool	160 mm
F MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	100 mm
G Rigips fire protection slab	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>494 mm</b>

Building physics key data	
<b>Heat protection</b> U-value	<b>0.21 W / (m²K)</b>
<b>Diffusion behaviour</b>	suitable
<b>Sound protection</b> $R_w(C; C_{tr})$	45 dB
<b>Fire protection</b> REI	60 min



#### Important notes:

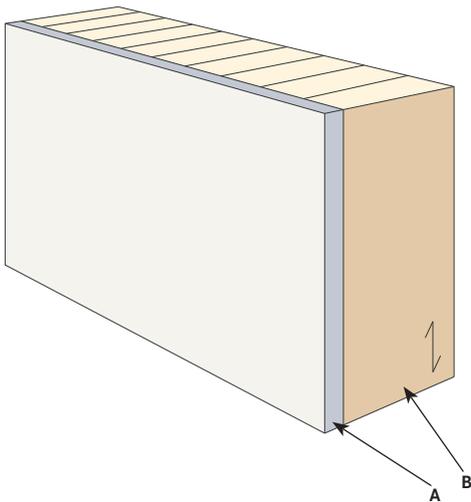
Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing. All information given by Mayr-Melnhof as well as technical advice,

pre-dimensioning and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.

### Interior wall - one-sided in visible quality

Component structure	
A Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
B MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	100 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>115 mm</b>

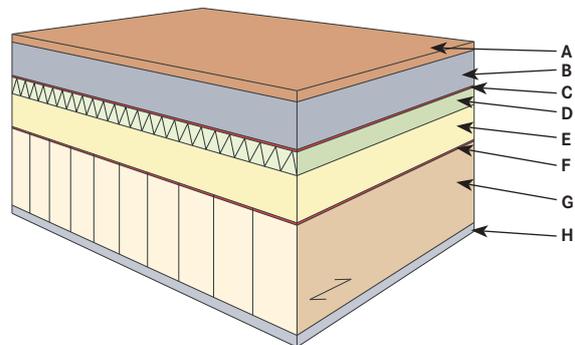
Building physics key data	
Heat protection U-value	k.A.
Diffusion behaviour	suitable
Sound protection $R_w(C; C_{tr})$	k.A.
Fire protection REI	30 min



### Storey ceiling with wet floor screed

Component structure	
A Flooring	15 mm
B Cement screed	60 mm
C Plastic separation layer	-
D Footfall insulation 35/30	30 mm
E Bonded split filling	60 mm
F Film	-
G MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	140 mm
H Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>320 mm</b>

Building physics key data	
Heat protection U-value	0.43 W / (m <sup>2</sup> K)
Diffusion behaviour	suitable
Sound protection $R_w(C; C_{tr})$ $L_{n,w}(C_i)$	62 dB 52 dB
Fire protection REI	60 min



#### Important notes:

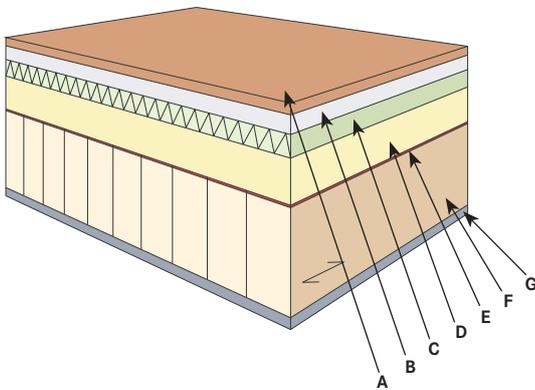
Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing. All information given by Mayr-Melnhof

as well as technical advice, pre-dimensioning and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.

### Storey ceiling with dry floor screed

Component structure	
A Flooring	15 mm
B Dry screed	25 mm
C Footfall insulation 35/30	30 mm
D Filling bound elastically	60 mm
E Film	-
F MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	140 mm
G Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>285 mm</b>

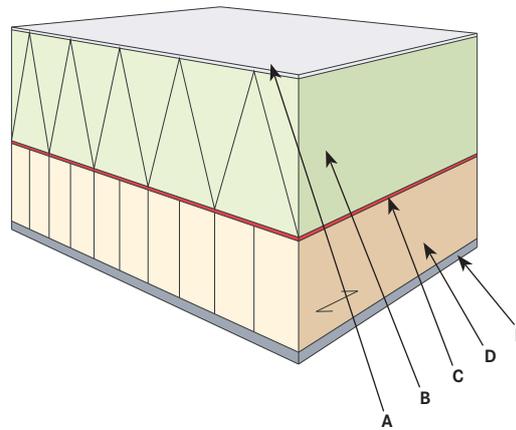
Building physics key data	
Heat protection U-value	k.A.
Diffusion behaviour	suitable
Sound protection $R_w(C; C_{tr})$ $L_{n,w}(C)$	62 (-5; -13) dB 50 (-1) dB
Fire protection REI	60 min



### Flat roof with sealing film

Component structure	
A Roof sealing sheeting	7 mm
B Wooden fibre insulation board	120 mm
C Sealing sheeting	-
D MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	100 mm
E Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>242 mm</b>

Building physics key data	
Heat protection U-value	0.21 W / (m <sup>2</sup> K)
Diffusion behaviour	suitable
Sound protection $R_w(C; C_{tr})$	43 (-2; -7) dB
Fire protection REI	30 min



#### Important notes:

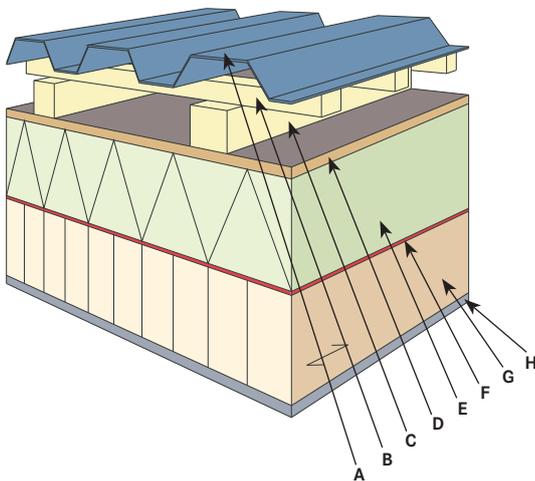
Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing. All information given by Mayr-Melnhof

as well as technical advice, pre-dimensioning and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.

### Flat roof with tin roof

Component structure	
A Trapezoidal sheet metal	-
B Roof battens (50/30 mm)	30 mm
C Counter lathing (80/50 mm)	50 mm
D Underlay sheeting	-
E Insulation on rafters	180 mm
F Sealing sheeting	-
G MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	100 mm
H Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>375 mm</b>

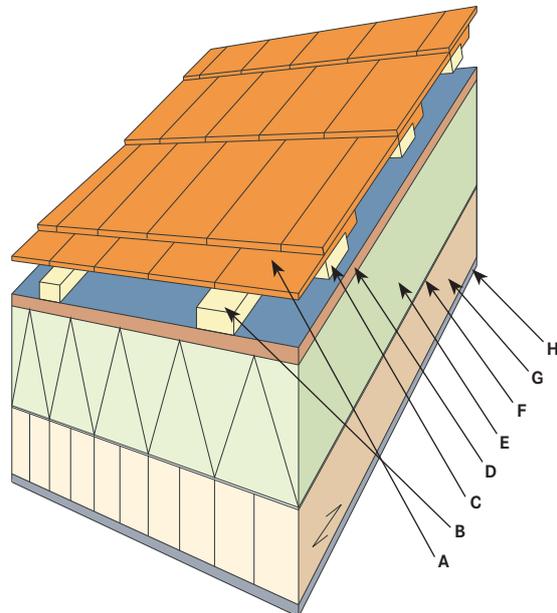
Building physics key data	
<b>Heat protection</b> U-value	<b>0.16 W / (m²K)</b>
<b>Diffusion behaviour</b>	suitable
<b>Sound protection</b> $R_{w}(C; C_{tr})$	45 dB
<b>Fire protection</b> REI	30 min



### Steep roof with tile cover

Component structure	
A Tile covered roofing	-
B Roof battens (50/30 mm)	30 mm
C Counter lathing (80/50 mm)	50 mm
D Under-roof board	22 mm
E Wooden fibre insulation board	180 mm
F Sealing sheeting	-
G MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	120 mm
H Gypsum fibreboard	15 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>417 mm</b>

Building physics key data	
<b>Heat protection</b> U-value	<b>0.16 W / (m²K)</b>
<b>Diffusion behaviour</b>	suitable
<b>Sound protection</b> $R_{w}(C; C_{tr})$	45 (-1; -7) dB
<b>Fire protection</b> REI	30 min



#### Important notes:

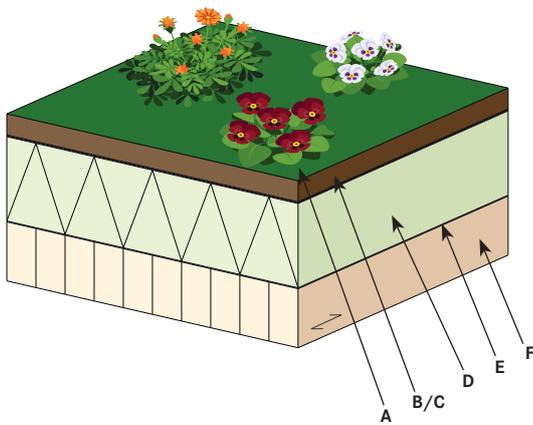
Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing. All information given by Mayr-Melnhof as well as technical advice,

pre-dimensioning and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.

**Green roof with visible surface inside**

Component structure	
A Filling	50 mm
B Separation fleece	-
C Roof sealing sheeting	-
D Wooden fibre insulation board	200 mm
E Sealing sheeting	-
F MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	140 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>390 mm</b>

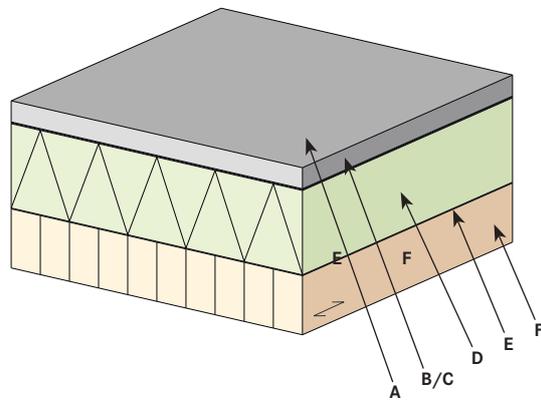
Building physics key data	
Heat protection U-value	0.21 W / (m²K)
Diffusion behaviour	suitable
Sound protection $R_w(C; C_w)$	50 dB
Fire protection REI	30 min



**Roof with visible surface inside**

Component structure	
A Filling	50 mm
B Separation fleece	-
C Roof sealing sheeting	-
D Wooden fibre insulation board	200 mm
E Sealing sheeting	-
F MMHBE Solid timber element (according to structural analysis)	140 mm
<b>Total component thickness</b>	<b>390 mm</b>

Building physics key data	
Heat protection U-value	0.21 W / (m²K)
Diffusion behaviour	suitable
Sound protection $R_w(C; C_w)$	50 dB
Fire protection REI	30 min



**Important note:**

Documents, especially drawings, calculations, product descriptions and technical data or models by Mayr-Melnhof Holz Holding AG are examples and non-binding reference values. They only become relevant in terms of type and characteristics, if they are referred to as binding in advance, expressly and in writing. All information given by Mayr-Melnhof as well as technical advice,

pre-dimensioning and other data provided by Mayr-Melnhof of whatever sort is given on the basis of empirical values. They are, however, also non-binding and are provided excluding any and all liability or warranty to the extent permitted by law. This applies during the pre-contractual stage in the course of contract negotiations.



# 8 Locations

- 3 Sawmills
- 5 Timber processing plants
- 3 Pellets production sites
- 1 Briquette production



**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar**  
(Timber processing plant)



**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Olsberg**  
(Timber processing plant)



**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Efimovskij**  
(Sawmill, pellets)



**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Paskov**  
(Sawmill, pellets)



**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Leoben**  
(Sawmill, pellets)



**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Richen**  
(Timber processing plant, briquettes)



**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Reuthe**  
(Timber processing plant)



**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Gaishorn am See**  
(Timber processing plant)



Your local contact

Contacts processing locations:



**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Gaishorn GmbH**

Nr. 182 · 8783 Gaishorn am See · Austria  
T +43 3617 2151 0 · F +43 3617 2151 6010 · gaishorn@mm-holz.com

**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Reuthe GmbH**

Vorderreuthe 57 · 6870 Reuthe · Austria  
T +43 5574 804 0 · F +43 5574 804 201 · reuthe@mm-holz.com

**Mayr-Melnhof Holz Richen GmbH**

Römerstraße 20 · 75031 Eppingen-Richen · Germany  
T +49 7262 605 0 · F +49 7262 605 6335 · richen@mm-holz.com

www.mm-holz.com

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Olsberg GmbH**

Industriestraße · 59939 Olsberg · Germany  
T +49 2962 806 0 · F +49 2962 3725 · info@huettemann-holz.de

**Mayr-Melnhof Hüttemann Wismar GmbH**

Am Torney 14 · 23970 Wismar · Germany  
T +49 3841 221 0 · F +49 3841 221 221 · info@huettemann-wismar.de

www.huettemann-holz.de