

MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF TIMBER–CONCRETE CONNECTIONS WITH INCLINED SCREWS

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ABSTRACT

Timber–concrete composite structures are often used as floor solutions in new and existing buildings to combine better acoustic separation and improved thermal insulation with increased stiffness and greater load-carrying capacity. The choice of a structurally effective yet cheap shear connection between the concrete topping and the timber joist is crucial to make the composite floor a viable solution that can compete with reinforced concrete and steel structures. The use of inclined screws is a possible option to maximize the slip modulus of the connection and, at the same time, keep the construction cost within acceptable values. In this paper, the results from an experimental and numerical investigation carried out on such a type of shear connection are reported. Push-out tests were carried out at the Laboratory of the Department of Civil, Building and Environmental Engineering of the University of L'Aquila. Each specimen consisted of a timber block connected to two concrete slabs by means of two 8 mm diameter screws per side produced by Rotho Blaas. A layer of OSB was interposed to reproduce the timber flooring often used as permanent formwork for the placement of the concrete slab in new floors or the existing timber flooring when strengthening existing timber structures. Two different screw lengths and interlayer thicknesses were investigated. For each configuration, 10 push-out specimens were tested. The results were statistically assessed by computing the mean slip moduli and the characteristic values of the shear strength. Numerical simulations were also carried out to investigate the dependency of the slip modulus upon the screw inclination and the interlayer flooring thickness.

Keywords: connections, inclined screws, mechanical model, parametric analysis, Timber–concrete composite beams

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 State of the art

Timber–concrete composite structures are increasingly employed as floor solutions. They consist of a timber element, connected to a concrete slab by means of shear connectors. These composite structural elements may be adopted in new buildings, where they combine better acoustic separation with improved thermal insulation, and in existing buildings, where strength and stiffness of the existing floor can be increased, and to the susceptibility to vibrations can be reduced. The choice of the connection system is crucial because it affects both structural performance and cost. Thus, special care must be given to the selection of stiff yet cheap connection systems. Shear connectors should be sufficiently stiff in order to ensure the composite action between timber and concrete elements. A simple solution is a line of screws, either self-tapping or into pre-drilled holes, vertically placed at a certain spacing along the beam. Screws have the advantage of being readily available off-the-shelf and easily installed. The recent availability on the market of self-tapping screws with continuous threads has given the opportunity to design a new geometrical configuration where screws are inclined at a certain angle in the vertical plane. Using screws inclined at 45° has been proved to result in higher values of stiffness and load-carrying capacities compared to the 'traditional' vertical configuration. Several experimental and numerical studies ([1–7]) have highlighted how the use of inclined screw provides an increase of the resistance and stiffness of the joints. This

leads to a reduction of the number of the screws needed in a composite floor, under the same geometrical and loading conditions. In Ref. [1], Symons *et al.* developed some key concepts about mechanical properties of inclined screws. They present a model for the stiffness of inclined screws used as shear connectors in timber–concrete composite floors. Their model assumes the screw behaves as a beam on a two-dimensional elastic foundation. The model takes into account the inclination of the screw while the timber is represented by springs characterized from having different stiffness in the grain direction and in transversal directions. No allowance for a possible interlayer is made.

In the present paper, an extension of the aforementioned model has been developed to allow for a possible interlayer. An experimental programme has been carried out on push-out specimens made of one timber element connected by four inclined screws to two concrete slabs. An OSB panel was interposed between the timber and the concrete to represent the permanent formwork used in new buildings, or the pre-existing timber flooring in the upgrade of an existing timber floor. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the influence of the OSB panel on the mechanical properties of the connection focusing on the stiffness of the inclined screws.

1.2 Motivations

To ensure a proper design, it is extremely important to characterize the mechanical behaviour of inclined screws. Specific rules provided by Eurocode 5 [8] only refer to timber-to-timber joints with metal fasteners placed perpendicularly to the shear plane and loaded perpendicularly to their axis. For joints made with dowel-type fasteners in timber to timber and wood based panel to timber connection, Eurocode 5 [8] provides some semi-empirical formulas for the prediction of the slip modulus per shear plane and per fastener:

$$K_s = \frac{d}{23} \rho_m^{1.5} \quad (1)$$

$$K_u = \frac{2}{3} K_s$$

where:

K_s signifies the slip modulus of a connector for the serviceability limit state (N/mm);

K_u signifies the slip modulus of a connector for the ultimate limit state (N/mm);

ρ_m is the mean density of the timber element (kg/m^3);

d is the diameter of the fastener (mm);

For timber to concrete connections, the value of K_s should be doubled up.

Due to the lack of adequate method concerning the case of inclined screws, it [8] is recommended that slip modulus (stiffness) and load carrying capacity of inclined screws are derived from experimental test according to Ref. [9].

2 EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMME

2.1 Experimental setup

The typical load – slip (relative timber-to-concrete displacement) curve of a flexible connection is characterized by a non-linear behaviour somehow difficult to be modelled. For this reason, some simplifications are made. The non-linear behaviour is accounted for by defining

two secant values of the slip modulus, K_s and K_u , which are used for serviceability (SLS) and ultimate (ULS) limit state design, respectively (Fig. 1). According to Ref. [9], K_s and K_u should be taken as:

$$K_s = \frac{0,4 F_{est}}{\frac{4}{3}(v_{0,4} - v_{0,1})} \quad (2)$$

$$K_u = \frac{0,6 F_{est}}{\frac{4}{3}(v_{0,6} - v_{0,1})}$$

Push-out tests were carried-out at the Laboratory of Department of Civil, Architectural-Construction and Environmental Engineering of the University of L'Aquila. Rotho Blass SRL provided two sets of timber-to-concrete push-out specimens (named CLC8240 and CLC8160, respectively) that were tested under short-term loading. These sets were composed of ten samples each, reproducing the same configuration and prepared with the same materials, but different in dimensions as shown in Figures 3 and 4, respectively. Each sample consisted of a central timber element (glue laminated spruce, strength class G124h) connected to two adjacent concrete slabs (strength class C25/30) by means of two fully threaded screws per side (Figs. 2, 3 & 4). The 8-mm diameter screws were also provided by Rotho Blass (Fig. 2). The screws were installed with an inclination of 45° in the vertical plane with respect of the timber grain.

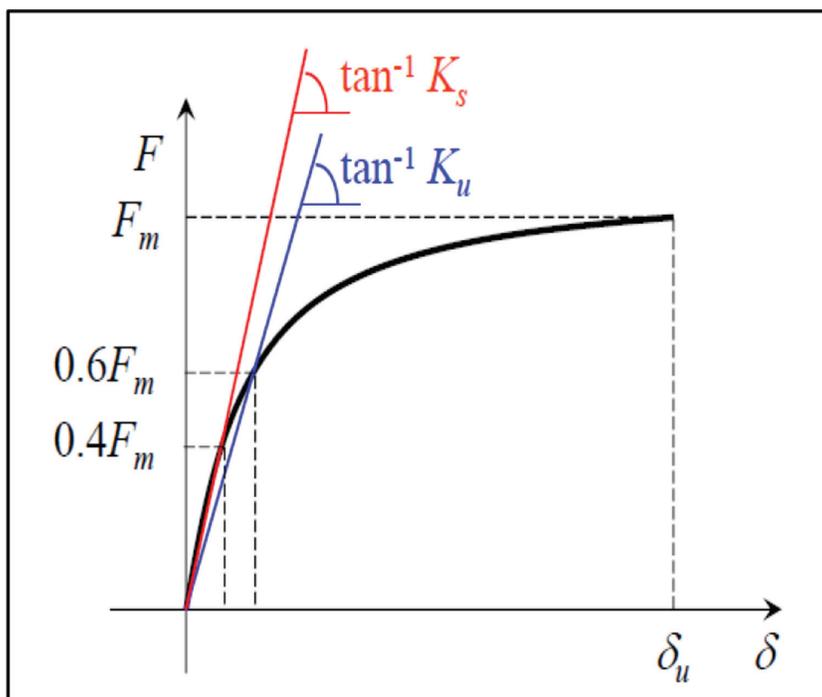


Figure 1: Characteristic load-slip curve of a flexible connection according to Ref. [9].

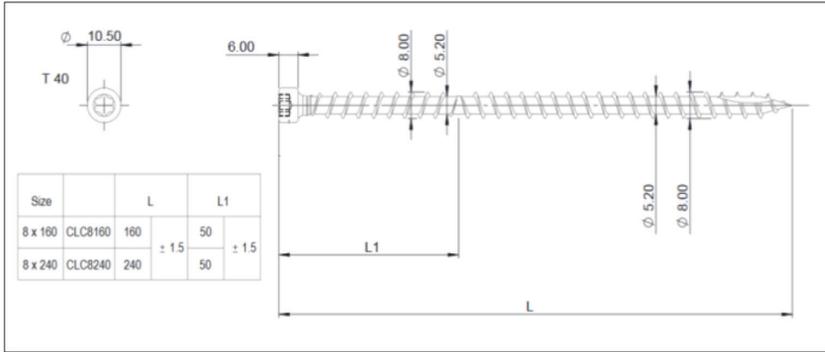


Figure 2: Geometry of a fully threaded screw.

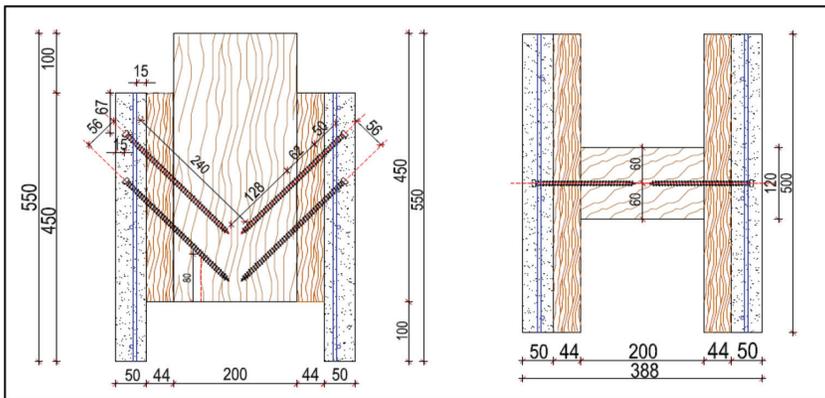


Figure 3: Dimensions of the specimen CLC8240.

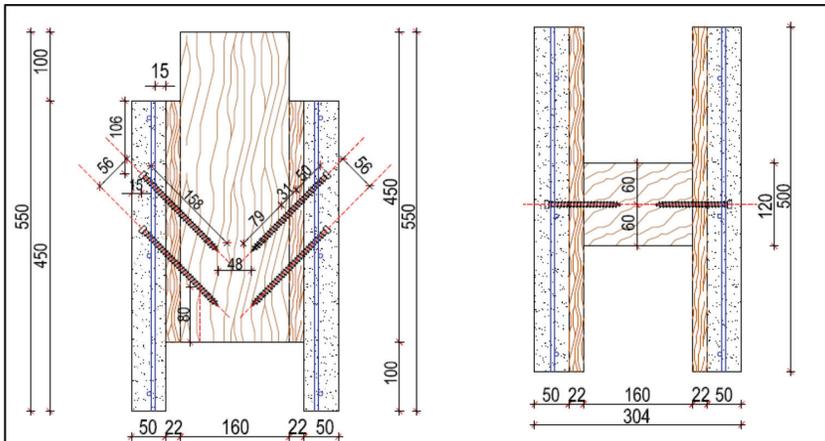


Figure 4: Dimensions of the specimen CLC8160.

In order to reproduce the permanent formwork usually adopted in new building projects or the pre-existing timber floor frequently found in refurbishment projects, an OSB panel was interposed between the timber element and the concrete slab. The thickness of the OSB panel was 20 mm in CLC8160 specimens and 44 mm in CLC8240 specimens.

According to Ref. [9], push-out tests were performed on specimens to record the load-slip curves. Subsequently, statistics was used to estimate the mean slip moduli and the characteristic values of the shear strength.

To record the relative vertical displacement between the concrete slabs and the timber element in the push-out specimens, four displacement piezoelectric transducers were fixed at the four corner of the sample and the average of four measurements was considered.

To replicate the real case of a composite floor, where the timber element cannot separate from the concrete slab due to the effect of the gravity loads, tension rods were used in the upper and lower part of each sample to prevent elements separation during the test (Fig. 5).

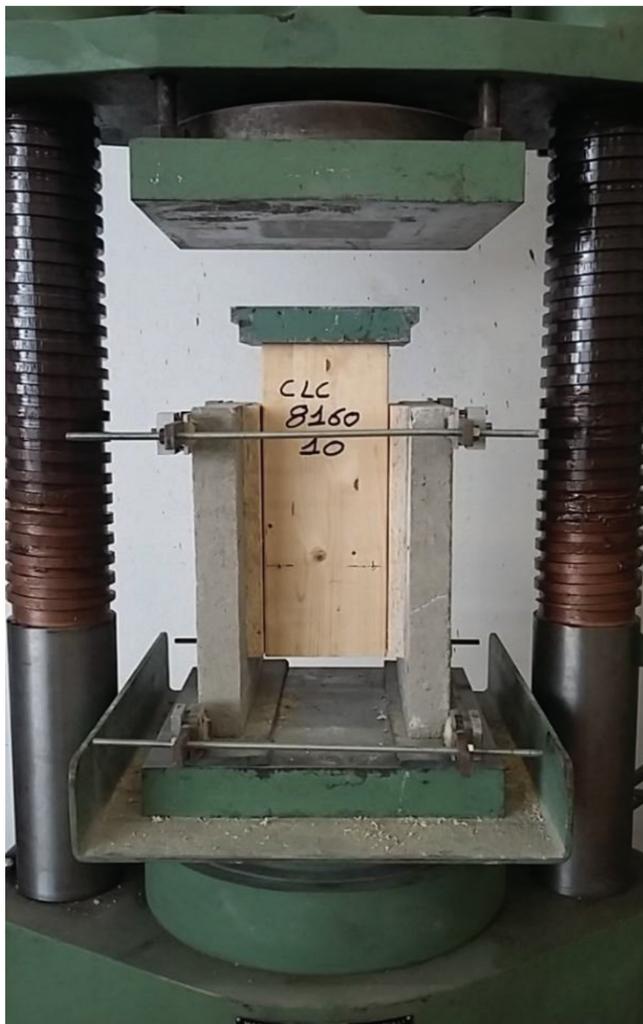


Figure 5: Photo of a push-out specimen during the test.

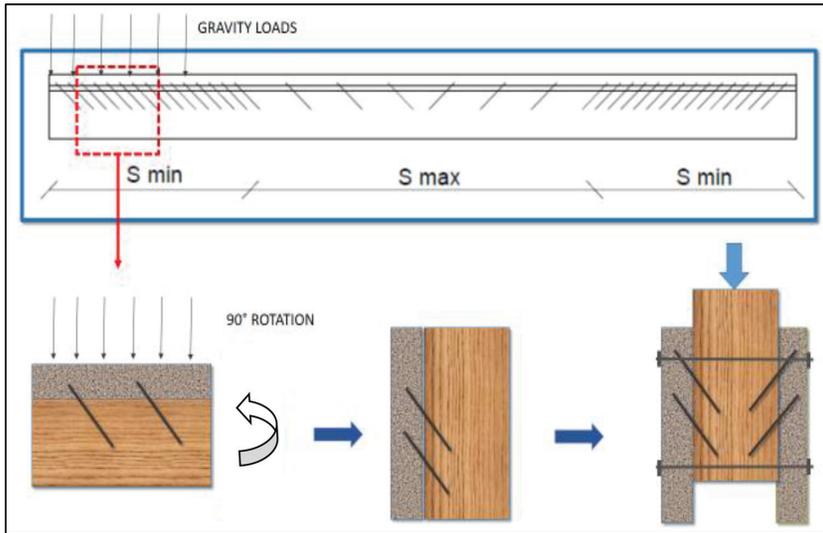


Figure 6: Assembly procedure of a sample.

Using specimens with a concrete slab per side provided the needed symmetry to have a stable configuration of the samples during the push-out test (Fig. 6). Specimens were placed under the loading machine and the push-out test procedure was followed in accordance to the standard [9]: the load was increased to $0,4 F_{est}$ (with F_{est} maximum estimated load, estimated on the basis of past experience, or based on preliminary tests) and maintained for 30 s, then reduced to $0,1 F_{est}$ and also maintained for 30 s, thereafter the load was increased until the deformation of 15 mm was achieved.

2.2 Results

A load–slip curve was obtained from each of the ten specimens. Curves related to set CLC8240 are presented in Figure 7 and curves related to specimens CLC8160 are shown in Figure 8. The peak value of the curves represents the ultimate load; stiffness was calculated as the secant value of the slip modulus at the 40% and at the 60% of the estimated load.

Then, in accordance to standard [10], the characteristic value of the load carrying capacity per specimen was calculated taking into account that values are logarithmically normally distributed. At the same time, also the mean value of stiffness per specimen was calculated, taking into account that values are normally distributed. The characteristic value of the load carrying capacity and mean value of the stiffness K per each of the two specimen types are shown in Table 1: K_u and K_s are used for ULS and SLS design, respectively.

During the push-out tests, no cracks appeared in the concrete slabs, but vertical displacement at the interface between timber and concrete slab resulted in timber crushing, as shown in Figure 9. The failure mode remained fairly constant in all the cases, involving the timber element and the screws. Two combined failure modes were observed: the ultimate load-carrying capacity was reached with the timber element yielding plastically along the screw meanwhile screws exceeded their withdrawal capacity. In all cases, no plastic hinges were noticed along the screw length.

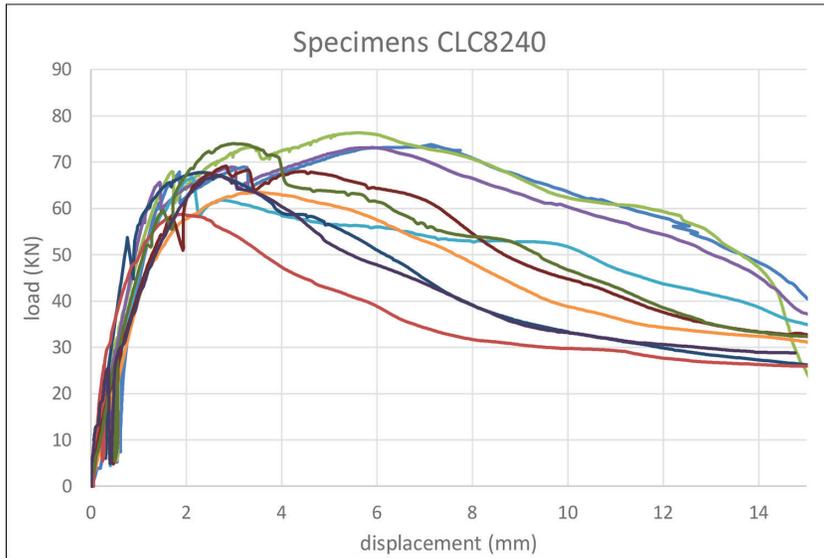


Figure 7: Experimental load-slip curves for specimens CLC8240.

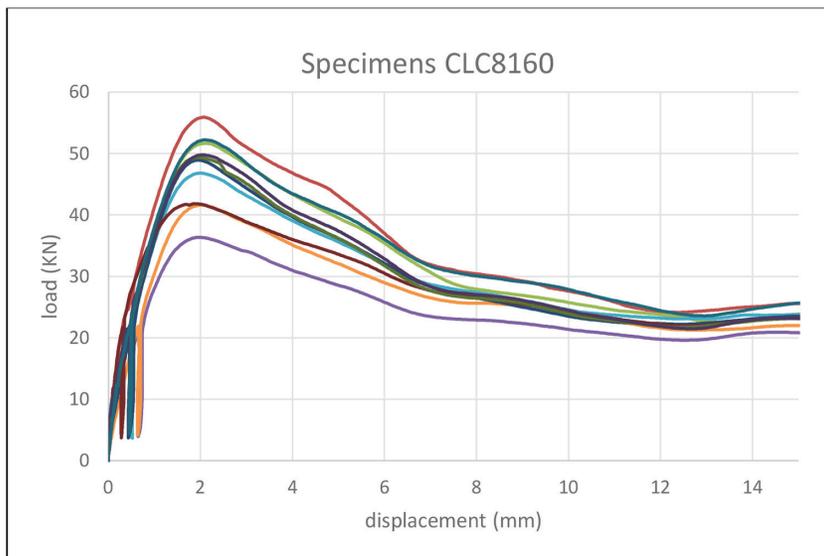


Figure 8: Experimental load-slip curves for specimens CLC8160.

3 MECHANICAL MODEL FOR STIFFNESS PREDICTION

Screws inclined in the direction of slip have been shown to provide a higher stiffness (slip modulus) than vertically placed screws. This section describes a theoretical model, inspired to Ref. [1], for calculating the stiffness (slip modulus) of inclined screws when used as shear connectors in timber–concrete composite floors or beams. The model considers the initial response of the connection, before any inelastic behaviour, and assumes that the screw

Table 1: Calculation of characteristic and mean values.

Specimen CLC8160		
F_u	K_u	K_s
[KN]	[N/mm]	[N/mm]
14,5	14699	15210

Specimen CLC8240		
F_u	K_u	K_s
[KN]	[N/mm]	[N/mm]
9,0	11129	11213



Figure 9: Failure modes.

behaves as a beam on a two-dimensional elastic foundation. Unlike [1] where concrete and timber are in direct contact, this paper takes also into account an OSB sheathing inserted between the concrete and the timber, as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

A comparison with some experimental results is provided and parametric studies are performed in order to optimize the system stiffness.

3.1 Mathematical model

Figure 10 represents the model of a screw inclined at an angle θ to the vertical. The screw is modelled as a beam having flexural rigidity EI and axial stiffness EA . Since concrete is typically around four times stiffer than structural timber and the substantial head of a typical coach screw is expected to provide significant restraint, it is assumed that the upper portion of the screw embedded in concrete is rigidly held. Therefore, it is only necessary to model the length l of the screw, of which a part s is embedded in OSB and another part $(l-s)$ is embedded in timber. The timber is modelled by a set of independent springs in the horizontal

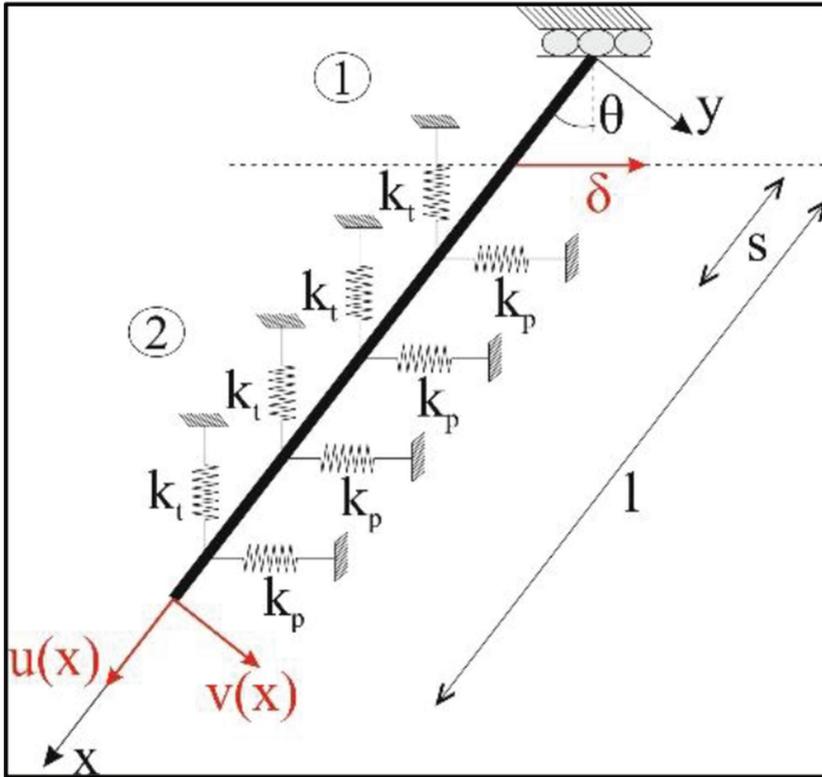


Figure 10: Model of an inclined screw on elastic foundation.

(parallel to the grain) and vertical (transverse to the grain) directions; the stiffnesses of these springs, per unit length, are k_p and k_t , respectively. Due to its low mechanical properties, as first approximation, the OSB layer has been modelled as an empty gap of thickness s between the concrete slab and the timber element. A horizontal slip displacement δ is applied at the interface between timber and OSB. By referring to the system (x, y) in Figure 10, the displacement field of the beam is described by the tangent and normal components, $u_h(x), v_h(x)$, where the subscript $h = 1, 2$ is used to distinguish the screw lengths respectively without and with springs. By assuming displacement and strains to be small so that linear kinematics can be adopted, the field equations are found to be:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -EA u_1''(x) &= 0 \\
 EIV_1'''(x) &= 0 \\
 k_{xx}(\theta)u_2(x) + k_{xy}(\theta)v_2(x) - EA u_2''(x) &= 0 \quad x \in (0, l) \\
 k_{yx}(\theta)u_2(x) + k_{yy}(\theta)v_2(x) + EIV_2'''(x) &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

with:

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_{xx}(\theta) &= \cos\theta \sin\theta (kt \cos\theta + kp \sin\theta) \\
 k_{yy}(\theta) &= (kp \cos^3\theta + kt \sin^3\theta) \\
 k_{xy}(\theta) &= k_{yx}(\theta) = \cos\theta \sin\theta (-kp \cos\theta + kp \sin\theta)
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

Then, follow the boundary conditions in the embedded point $x = 0$, in the continuity point $x = s$ and in the free point $x = l$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos\theta u_1(0) + \sin\theta v_1(0) &= 0 \\
 EA \sin\theta u_1'(0) + EI \cos\theta v_1'''(0) &= 0 \\
 v_1'(0) &= 0 \\
 u_1(s) &= u_2(s) \\
 v_1(s) &= v_2(s) \\
 u_2(s) &= -\delta \sin\theta \\
 v_2(s) &= \delta \cos\theta \\
 v_1'(s) &= v_2'(s) \\
 EIv_1''(s) &= EIv_2''(s) \\
 -EIv_2'''(l) &= 0 \\
 EIv_2''(l) &= 0 \\
 EAu_2'(l) &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

The higher-order differential equations system is solved in analytical way, by referring to Hetenyi [12]; however, the analytical expressions are not reported here because of their complexity. At this point, by neglecting friction between the timber and OSB, the horizontal shear force R is given by eqn (6):

$$R = EIv'''(s)\cos\theta + EAu'(s)\sin\theta \tag{6}$$

from which the slip modulus K is determined as:

$$K = \frac{R}{\delta} . \tag{7}$$

3.2 Numerical results and experimental comparison

In this section, the slip modulus, obtained by implementing the mathematical model discussed in Section 3.1, is compared with the corresponding experimental (average) value, reported in Table 1. By referring to the specimen *clc8160*, the used geometrical and mechanical data are shown in Table 2:

Table 2: Geometrical and mechanical properties of the timber-screw system.

l	s	d	θ	E
[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[–]	[GPa]
110	31	8	45°	200

The values $k_p = 1300\text{MPa}$ e $k_t = 650\text{MPa}$, with $\beta = k_p / k_t = 0.5$, were taken at first from [1], where the measurements of timber foundation stiffness are reported for different timber species. The experimental comparison showed that the analytical slip modulus K results three times as large as the experimental one, probably due to the margin of error in defining the stiffness springs, as can be noted also in Ref. [1]. Therefore, the mechanical model can be used to calibrate the springs stiffness: for a fixed ratio $\beta = 0.3$, the slip modulus is calculated for different values of the horizontal springs stiffness, see Figure 11:

To fit the experimental results, the springs stiffness value should be assumed as $k_p = 400\text{MPa}$.

3.3 Parametric study

The slip modulus depends in a non-linear way by the geometric and mechanical properties of the timber-screw system. Depending on that, the stiffness K may increase or decrease as shown in Figure 12:

The following observations can be made:

- by incrementing the angle inclination of the screw, the slip modulus increases until reaching the maximum value for $\theta \cong 50^\circ$, after that it decreases;

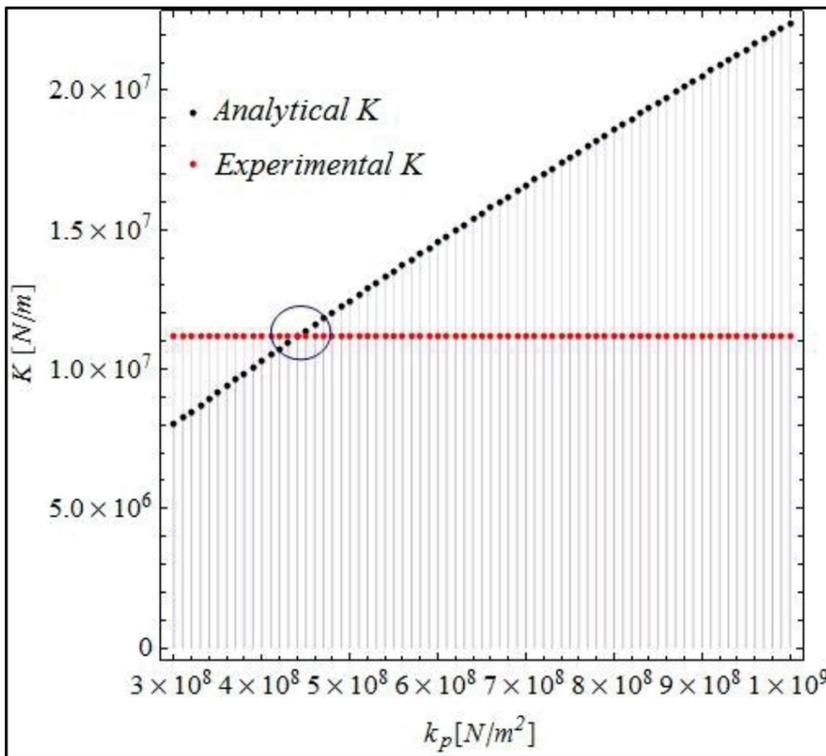


Figure 11: Slip modulus depending upon the springs stiffness.

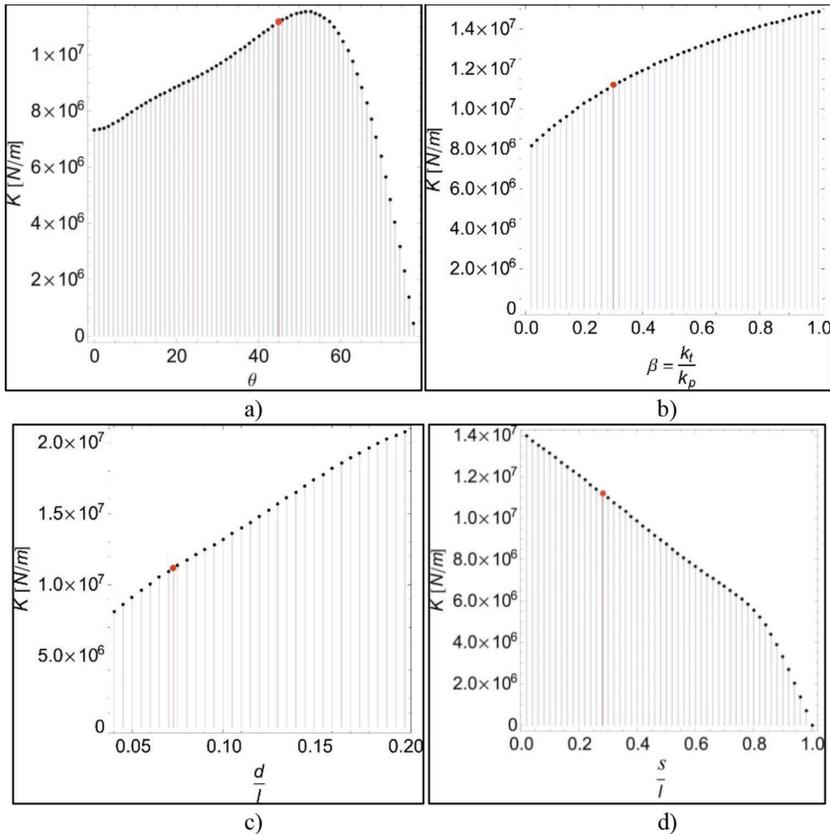


Figure 12: Parametric study of the slip modulus depending upon: (a) angle of screw inclination θ ; (b) ratio between the stiffness of the transverse k_t and parallel k_p springs; (c) ratio between diameter d and length l of the screw; (d) ratio between the OSB thickness projected at 45° s and the screw length l .

- for increasing values of the ratio β , the slip modulus increases, the system has therefore a greater stiffness when the wood is characterized by similar mechanical proprieties in the parallel and transverse directions to the grain;
- by incrementing the ratio between diameter and length of the screw, also the slip modulus increases;
- finally, for increasing values of the OSB thickness with respect to the screw length, the slip modulus decreases. For example, in the search for the optimum inclination angle of the screws, in Figure 13 it is shown the different behaviour with or without gap.

4 CONCLUSIONS

In this paper a mechanical model for calculating the slip modulus of inclined screw was proposed. To ensure proper design is extremely important to characterize the mechanical behaviour of inclined screws, specifically the slip modulus K_u of a connection at ultimate limit state (important to evaluate the internal stresses in the composite section) and the slip modulus K_s at the serviceability limit state (relevant for evaluating instantaneous deflections). Both

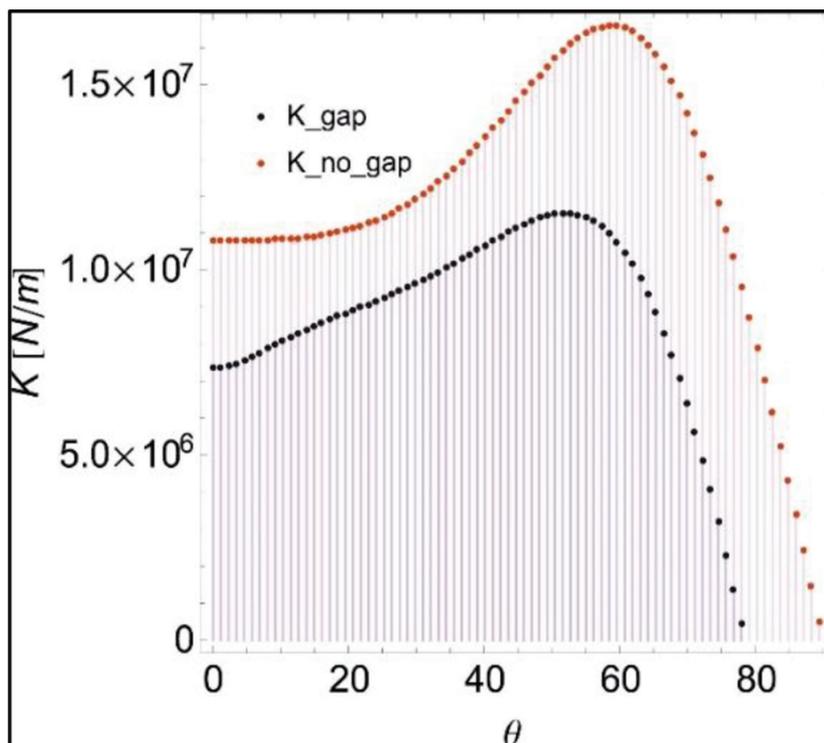


Figure 13: Slip modulus of inclined screws for timber–concrete composites at different angle inclinations, with and without gap.

experimental tests and mechanical model show that inclined screws exhibit a higher stiffness compared to screws installed perpendicularly. The parametric study carried out in this paper highlighted that the finest geometrical configuration is reached when screws are inclined at an angle between 40° and 60° . Results have shown the stiffness to decrease when considering the existence of an OSB panel, because the length of the screw embedded in timber is reduced. Realistic numerical predictions of the mechanical behaviour of timber–concrete connection with use of inclined screws definitely require the mechanical properties of timber element are correctly modelled, preferably on the basis of experimental values of the timber stiffness in parallel and transverse direction to the grain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to ROTHO BLAAS SRL for the financial and technical support provided, without which the present research would not have been possible.

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