



Prepared by **TimberLogic LLC** for:
Coventry Log Homes, Inc.
 108 South Court Street, Woodsville, NH 03785
 603-747-8177, www.coventryloghomes.com
 See Disclaimer, page 2

Sections (pgs):
 1-Summary (1-9), Disclaimer (2), 2-Log
 Properties (10-14), 3-Design Criteria (15-22), 4-
 Fire (22-23), 5-Fastening (24-29)

6x8D: 6x8 (Nominal) Tongue & Groove (T&G) D-Shape Wall-Log

Inscribed Rectangle: 4.95" x 6.75"

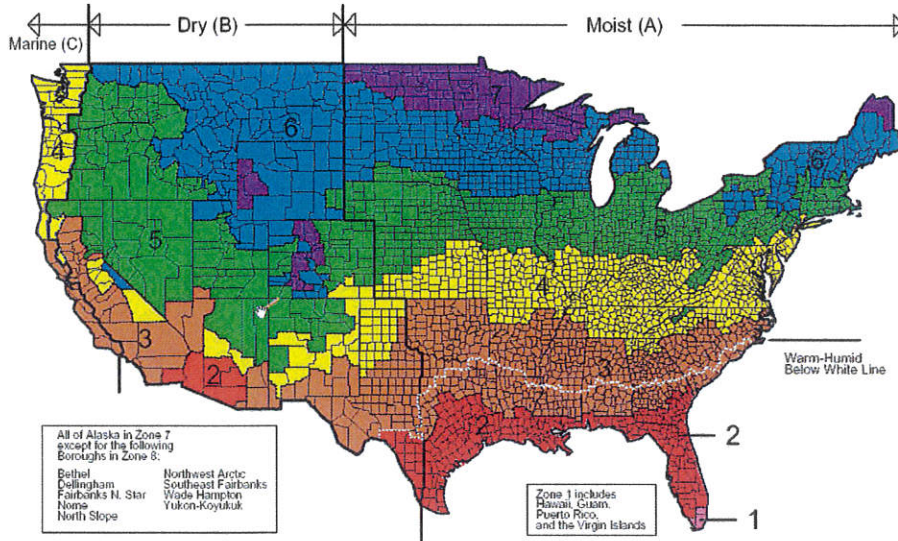
Pine: Eastern white (EWP)

Physical Properties of Wall-Logs

2.4 Calculation of Log Characteristics Relating to Moisture Content:

*Calculated using methods described in FPL-RN-0268, *Equilibrium Moisture Content of Woods in Outdoor Locations in the United States and Worldwide*, William T. Simpson, Aug. 1998, as related to the US DOE climate zone map in the IECC. Equations per Wood Handbook, FPL.

Fig. 4 Climate zone map, 2005 ICC International Energy Conservation Code (US DOE).



2.41 Hygroscopic Properties:

MC _{FSP}	moisture content at fiber saturation						30	%
M _I	moisture content at time of milling						19	%
S	Shrinkage coefficients are per Table 3-5 Wood Handbook: Shrinkage (%) from green to oven dry moisture content				radial	tangential	volumetric	
G _b	specific gravity based on green volume (ASTM D2555)				2.1	6.1	8.2	
	Anticipated Equilibrium Moisture Contents (EMC) by Climate Zone*	Climate Zone (ref. Fig.4)	Initial	Dry	Moist	Warm-Humid	Marine	
		Indoor		6	8	11	11	%
		Exterior Minimum		8	12	13	13	%
MC _D	19% MC	Maximum		13	15	15	17	%
MC _s	Service Moisture Content = EMC	Average	12	10	13	14	15	%
G _m	Wood Handbook Eq. 3-5: G _b /(1-(0.265*a*G _b))		where a = (MC _{FSP} -EMC)/MC _{FSP}					
G	Specific Gravity at Exterior EMC		0.362	0.373	0.369	0.368	0.367	

2.42 Calculation of Log Weight:

	Density at MC _D	25.31	24.77	24.94	25.02	25.09	pcf
	ICC400 302.2.3.7: Density (lb/ft ³) = 62.4 * [G/(1+(0.009*G*MC _s))] *(1+MC _s /100)						
w	Wall mass weight = density * Wa/12	10.91	10.68	10.75	10.78	10.81	psf
	Log weight Density x A/144	6.65	6.51	6.55	6.58	6.59	plf
	Density	25.31	24.77	24.94	25.02	25.09	pcf
Ww	Weight of log wall 13 courses typ.	86.45	84.63	85.15	85.54	85.67	plf



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2.43 Calculation of Thermal Properties:

Climate Zone (ref. 4)

REScheck(R) nominal width = 6-in.

	Coefficients A, B and C are based on SG >0.3, design temperature at 75°F, and MC <25%: Wood Handbook Eq.3-7: thermal transmittance $Gm[B + C(EMC)] + A$ thermal resistance = 1/k Avg. Log Thickness x R-value/inch Logs bear on one another 0.17 outside air film + R _L + 0.68 inside air film u-value of wall assembly (1/Rw) degrees Fahrenheit WH Eq.3-8b: $0.2605 + 0.0005132t$, for EMC=0. Eq.3-10: $MCr(b_1 + b_2t + b_3MCr)$ $b_1 = -4.23 \times 10^{-4}$, $b_2 = 3.12 \times 10^{-3}$, $b_3 = -3.17 \times 10^{-3}$ WH Eq.3-9: $c_{pw} = 1$ Specific heat $(c_{p0} + 0.01MCr * c_{pw}) / (1 + 0.01MCr) + A_c$, for EMC > 0. Heat Capacity (w.psf x c _p) 2003 IECC compliance for thermal mass	Initial	Dry	Moist	Warm-Humid	Marine	Btu in / (h ft ² °F) R/in. Btu/lb-°F Btu/ft ² -°F
		A= 0.129	B= 1.34	C= 0.028			
k		0.806664	0.73326	0.757776	0.766376	0.77492	
R		1.24	1.364	1.32	1.305	1.29	
R _L		6.41	7.05	6.83	6.75	6.67	
R _S							
Rw		7.26	7.9	7.68	7.6	7.52	
Uw		0.138	0.127	0.130	0.132	0.133	
t		65	65	65	65	65	
c _{p0}		0.294	0.294	0.294	0.294	0.294	
A _c		0.019	0.013	0.016	0.016	0.017	
c _p		0.42	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.4	
HC		4.58	3.95	4.19	4.2	4.32	
		No	No	No	No	No	

2.5 Settling Properties for Wall-Logs:

■ In this analysis, the verifiable (repeatable) measurement of wall settling has been found to be significant to 1/16" or 1 mm.

2.51 Estimated Total Settling:

		EMC Nat'l. Avg.	Dry	Moist	Hot-Humid	Marine	
Δs	Ref. 2.52 Estimated settling due to shrinkage	-0.036	-0.047	-0.031	-0.026	-0.021	in.
Δc	Ref. 2.53 Estimated settling due to compaction	NA					in.
Δ _{SL}	Ref. 2.54 Estimated settling due to slumping	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	in.
	Total estimated settling per log course	-0.036	-0.047	-0.031	-0.026	-0.021	in.
82.5	Above door (height, in.) with 2x buck above	7/16"	1/2 "	5/16"	5/16"	1/4 "	in.
N	13 courses Theoretical wall height	7 ft - 11 in					
	Estimated total settling for typical wall	-0.4375	-0.625	-0.375	-0.3125	-0.25	in.
	Percentage of final to initial log height:	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	%
MC _s	Service Moisture Content = EMC	12	10	13	14	15	%
MC _D	For nonsettling, MC at time of milling needs to be:	19% MC	18% MC	19% MC	19% MC	19% MC	

2.52 Calculation of Dimensional Change Due to Seasoning (Ds, inches):

■ Boxed heart timbers experience primarily radial shrinkage.

Δs	ICC400 304.2.2.3.4: $(H_L * (MC_D - MC_S)) / (MC_{FSP} * 100 / S - MC_{FSP} + MC_D)$; H _L = stack height							
S _R	2.1% Radial change	-0.036	-0.047	-0.031	-0.026	-0.021	in.	
	log stack height after seasoning to EMC	7.2765	7.2655	7.2815	7.2865	7.2915	in.	
S _V	8.2% Volumetric change	-0.147	-0.19	-0.126	-0.105	-0.083		
Shrinkage coefficients are per Table 3-5 Wood Handbook: Shrinkage (%) from green to oven dry moisture content								
	0.1 Longitudinal shrinkage coefficient	0.144 in. per mean log length of				12	ft.	

2.53 Calculation of Compression in Exterior Wall due to Gravity Loads

F _{c, perp.}	design stress value for compression perpendicular to grain	350	psi	Ref. 3.4
CL	Compression load from weight of walls + floor + roof	880	plf	
	Required bearing width (load imposed on a log course/12 = lbs./in.; /F _c = min. width) =	7/32	in.	
B _{LP}	Width of log-to-log bearing	3	in.	
	F _{c, perp.} (psi) x log bearing (in.) x 12	12600	plf	
	Max. Log bearing capacity =			



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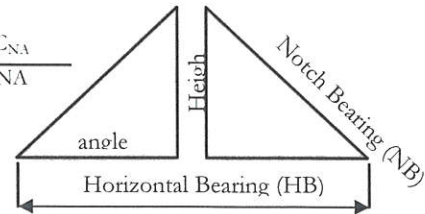
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2.531 Calculation of compaction for notched/copied profiles:

Assumes compaction occurs until sufficient bearing area, normalized to the angle of the notch, is

	HB/2	H	Angle A	CosA	SinA	NB	C _{NA}
Cope/notch:	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Log:	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	in.
Min. bearing:	1.5	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
Settling potential due to notch/cope:				NA	in.	per course	
Settling potential due to bearing width:				NA	in.	per course	
Initial joint - settling due to compaction =				NA	in.	per course	



2.54 Calculation of Settlement Due to Slumping:

Tests for Slumping Analysis:

Test for slump not required.

Does the profile provide continuous contact or have horizontal bearing surfaces?	Yes
Is the moisture content at profiling greater than that in service?	Yes
Is a seasoning kerf cut opposite of the cope?	No
Is the kerf depth + the cope height >= (log height/4)?	NA
Is the kerf depth + cope height > distance between the kerf and cope?	NA
Does MC _D = MC _{FSP} ?	No
Is the cope width > log diameter x 3/8?	NA
Is the cope height/depth > log height/4?	NA

No settling due to slumping is estimated.

2.541 Calculating Slump:

Slump, per course = Height of void between logs x the slumping coefficient

H _{CA}	Height of void in groove	3/16"	less settling due to compression	NA	0	in.
W _c	width of cope				1.5625	in.
p	log circumference = PI x diameter =				NA	in.
MC _D	For nonsettling, MC at time of milling needs to be:					
S _T	6.1% Tangential change					in.
C _{SL}	Slumping Factor	D / (p - W _c - S _T)				
Δs	H _{CA} * N * C _{SL}	Per log course:				in.

2.6 Joint Design

2.61 Horizontal Joint:

		Joint dimensions		Width	Height	
Sealant	Compression Force	Sealant (All-Weather Foam):		0.75	0.5	in.
Test results reported by mfr.	10% 0 psi	Top/tongue:		1.5625	0.375	in.
	25% 1 psi	Bottom/groove:		1.5625	0.5625	in.
	50% 1 psi	Initial Joint:			0.1875	in.
	65% 1 psi	Initial sealant compression:			62.50%	%
	75% 1 psi	A fastening force of 3 plf is required to compress sealant.	Fastening force required initially to compress gasket:		1	psi
					9	plf

	EMC Nat'l. Avg.	Dry	Moist	Hot-Humid	Marine	
In service joint:	0.2235	0.2345	0.2185	0.2135	0.2085	in.
In service sealant compression:	55.30%	53.10%	56.30%	57.30%	58.30%	%

Horizontal joint design tolerance in service (worst case, Dry climate), 2 x [radial shrinkage+slumping-compaction]: 0.09375 in.

Std. log fastener: LogHog x 11-in. at 24-in. o/c.

Fastening schedule to initially compress gasket: 24 in. o/c

2.62 Vertical Joint:

Head of fastener to be set below log surface no less than 1/16 in.

Vertical joint design tolerance for longitudinal shrinkage for Splined butt joints.	9/32	in.
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