

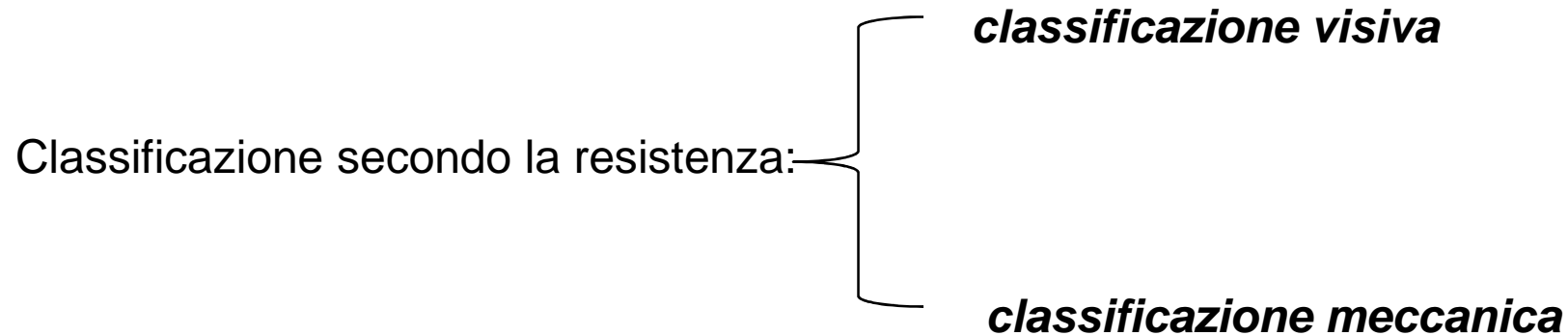


Corso di Tecnologia delle Costruzioni Civili

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14 Dicembre 2012

Legno: classificazione secondo la resistenza



E (modulo elastico) → Prove non distruttive



Resistenza



Classificazione visiva

1. l'**ampiezza media** degli anelli di accrescimento, o la massa volumica;
2. la tipologia, posizione, frequenza e dimensione dei **difetti** quali:
 - nodi, misurati tramite il rapporto tra il diametro e la sezione di riferimento;
 - deviazione della fibratura;
 - legno di reazione;
 - attacchi di insetti o agenti di carie del legno;
 - deformazioni;
 - smussi;
 - fessurazioni da ritiro;
 - lesioni meccaniche;
 - cipollature (ammesse con limitazioni solo dalla norma UNI 11035 per il legname italiano di castagno, larice, abete centro Italia, mentre sono escluse da tutte le altre norme di classificazione);
 - altro (inclusioni di corteccia, etc.).

Oss. le classi di resistenza “elevate”
non sono apprezzabili tramite classificazione visiva



Classificazione meccanica

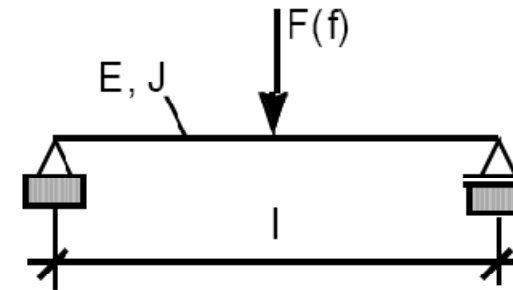
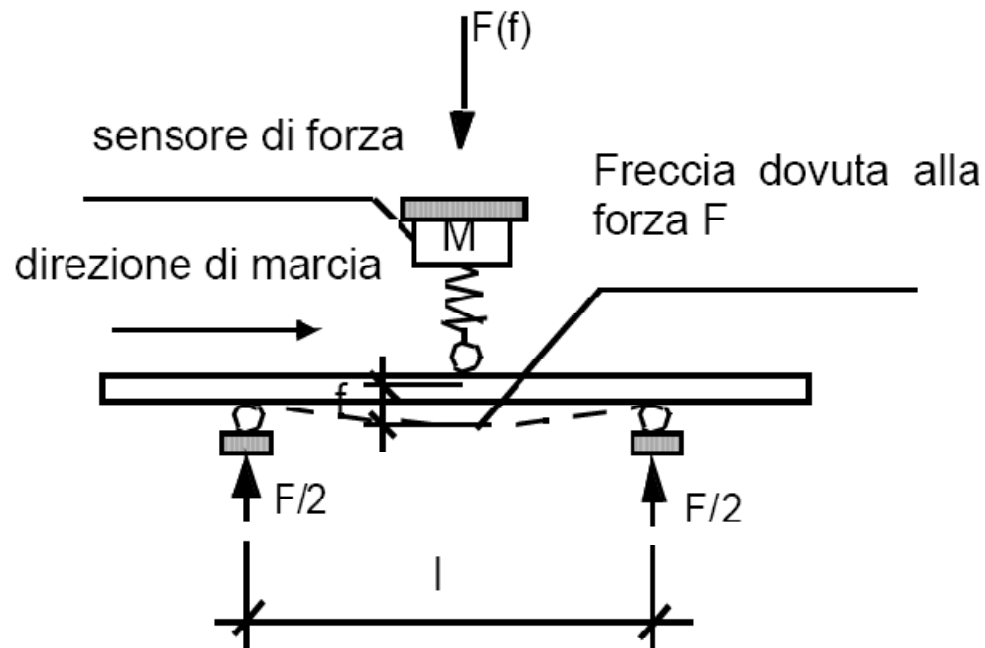
I sistemi di classificazione meccanica usati più frequentemente in Europa sono:

1. la **misura del modulo di elasticità** (misura tramite flessione o modulo E "statico");
2. la misura di parametri relativi alla propagazione di onde o vibrazioni (frequenze di risonanza, propagazione degli ultrasuoni, ecc.);
3. i metodi basati sui raggi x.



Classificazione meccanica: misura di E

Misura del **modulo di elasticità** (misura tramite flessione o modulo E "statico")



Calcolo della deformazione

$$f = \frac{F \cdot l^3}{48 \cdot E \cdot J}$$

Valore di E:

$$E = \frac{F \cdot l^3}{48 \cdot J \cdot f}$$



Conessioni

Conessioni **tradizionali**: le superfici lavorano in compressione previa lavorazione (*carpentry joints*)

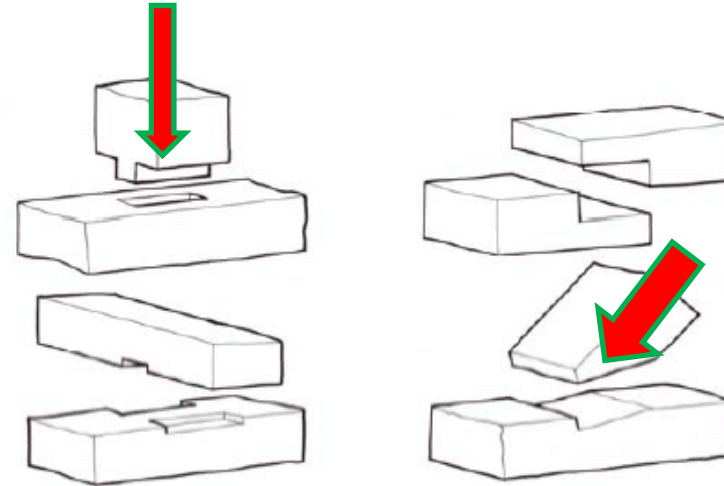
Conessioni meccaniche con **elementi metallici**:

- connettori a gambo cilindrico (viti, perni, chiodi, etc.)
- connettori superficiali (piastre dentate, anelli, caviglie, etc.)
- connessioni con barre incollate



Connessioni tradizionali di carpenteria

Lavorano bene a **compressione**



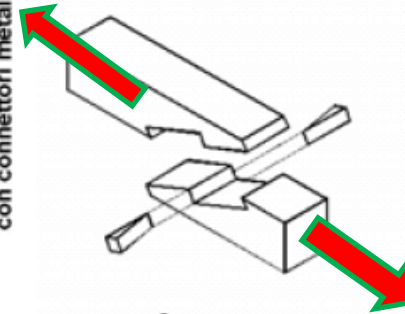
Connessioni tradizionali di carpenteria

Lavorano anche a **taglio** e **trazione**

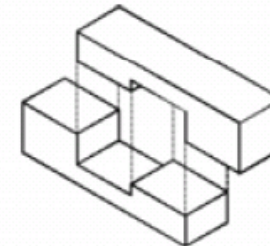


trazione

Giunto a dardo di giove
con connettori metallici

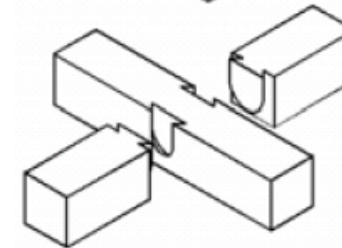


Giunto con dente retto



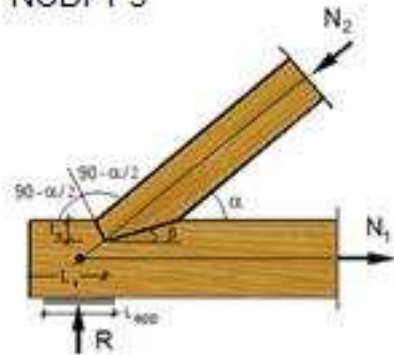
taglio

Giunto a coda di rondine

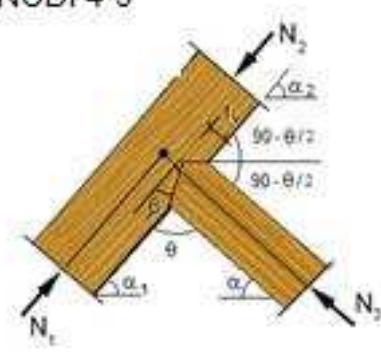


Connessioni di carpenteria - capriata

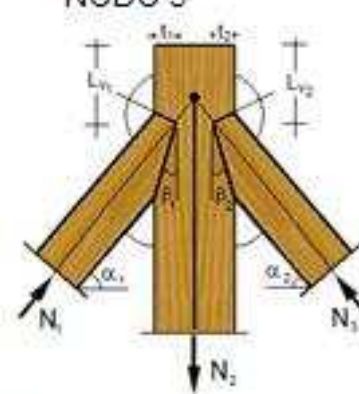
NODI 1-3



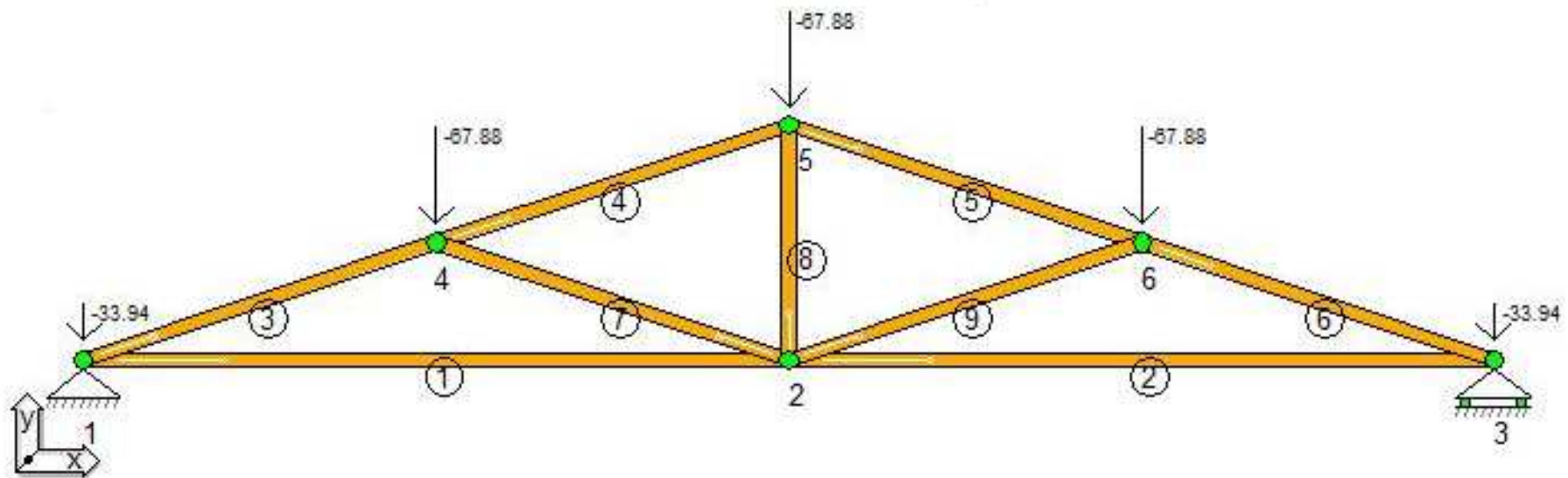
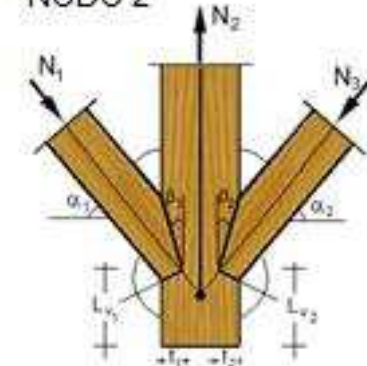
NODI 4-6



NODO 5

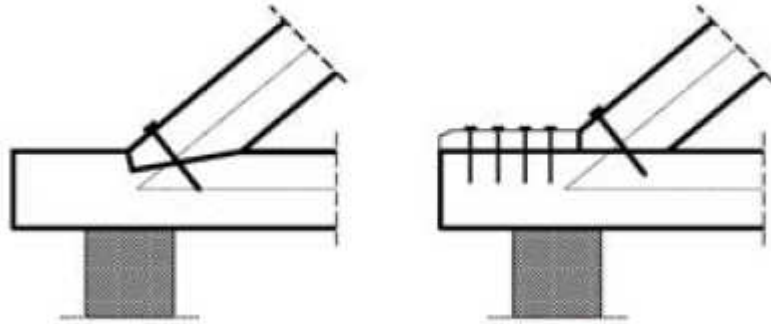


NODO 2

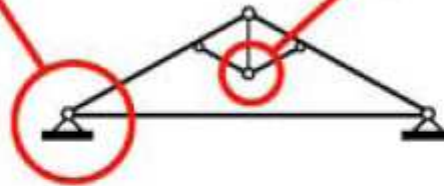
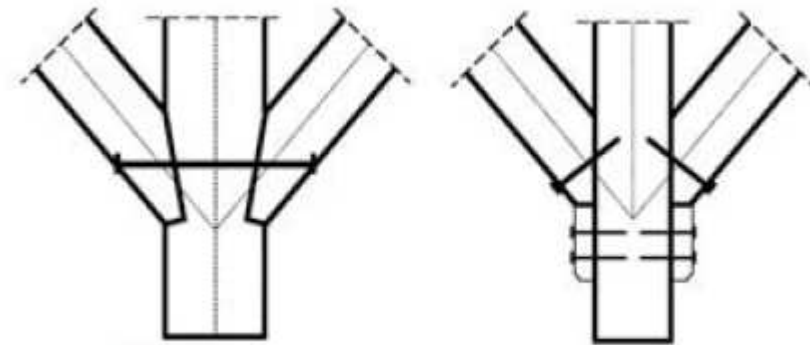


Connessioni di carpenteria - capriata

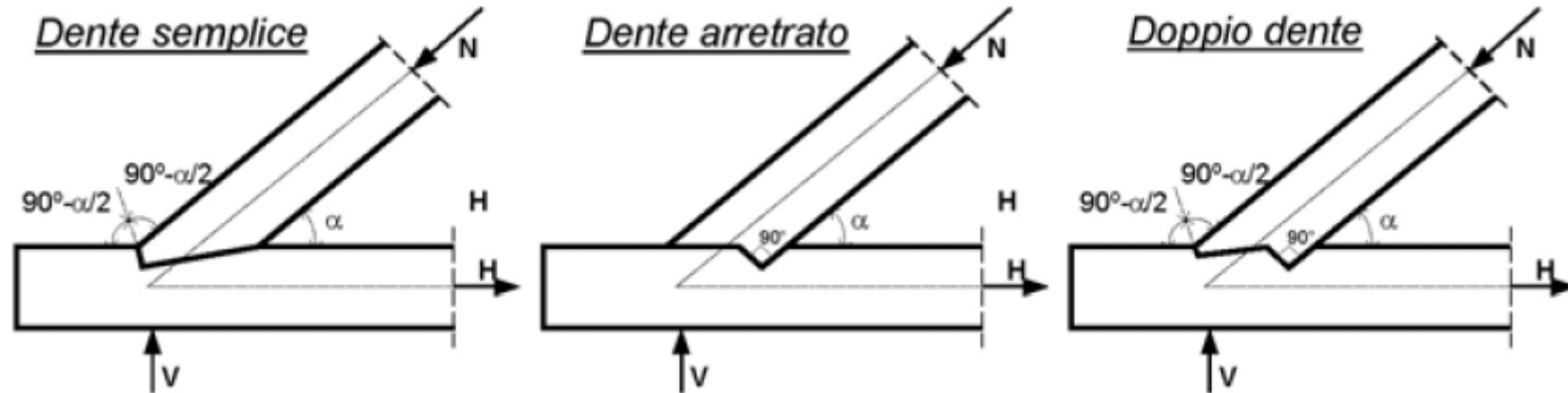
nodo puntone - tirante



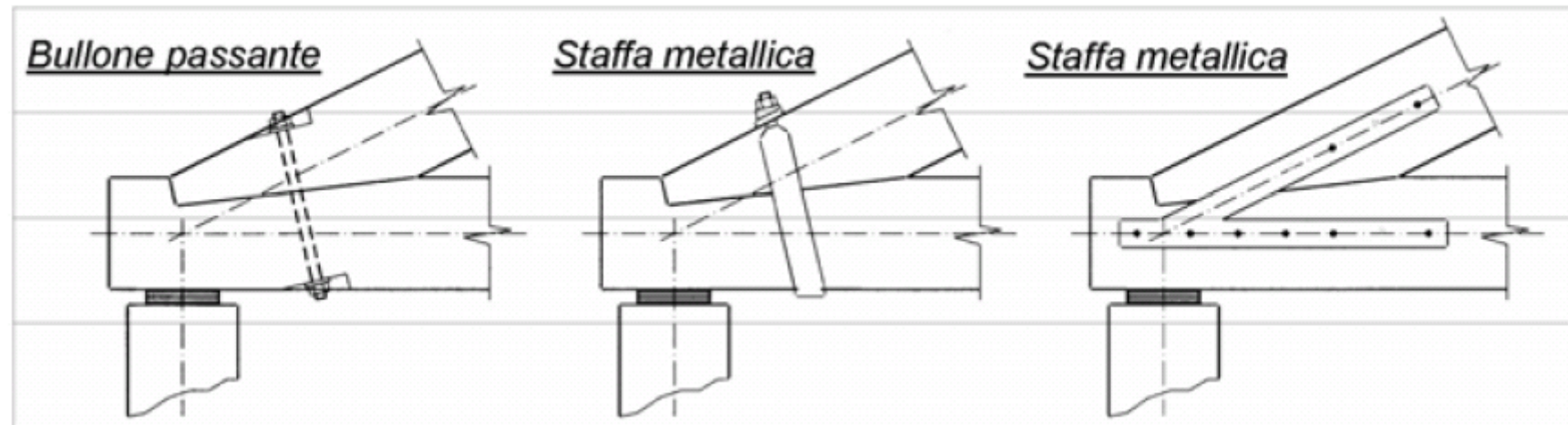
nodo monaco - saette



Connessioni di carpenteria – geometrie di nodo



talvolta sono accoppiati con elementi di serraggio.



Connessioni con elementi metallici

Connettore gambo cilindrico
Chiodi, viti, perni



Connettori di superficie
Anelli, caviglie, piastre dentate



Connessioni a gambo cilindrico

Chiodi e viti



Perni o spinotti



Bulloni

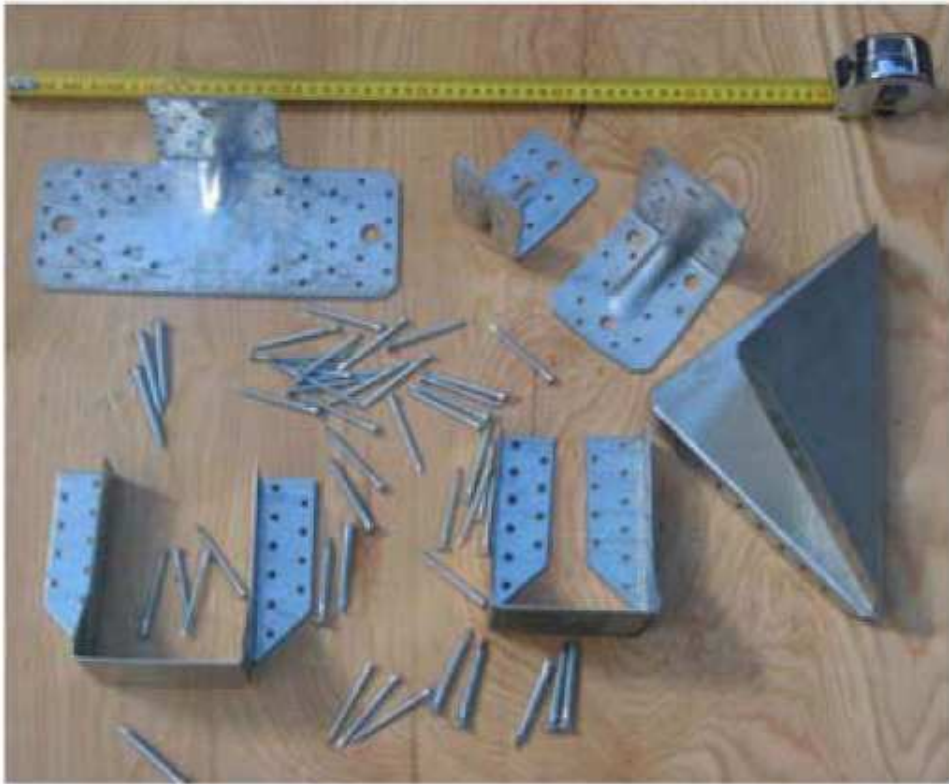


Perni di faggio

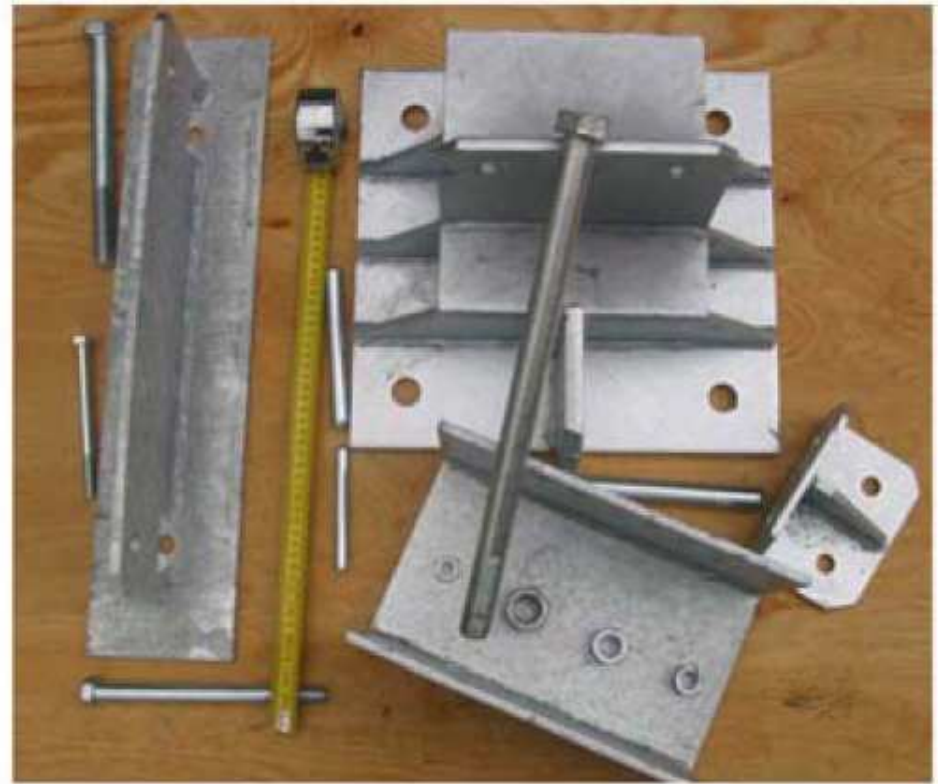


Connessioni con piastre metalliche

Lamierini metallici
sagomati a freddo

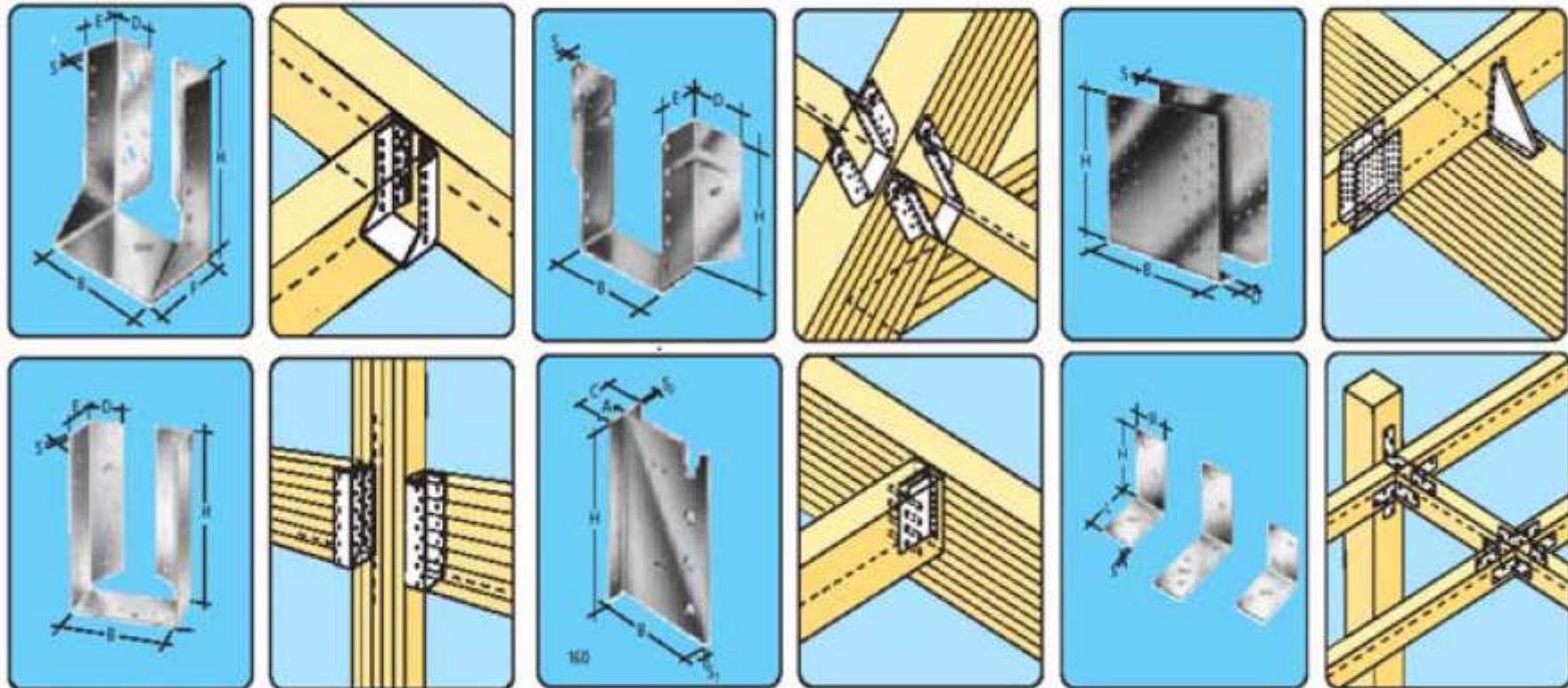


Piastre saldate



Connessioni con piastre metalliche

Scarpe metalliche



(Catalogo Rothoblass)



Connettori di superficie

Bulldog



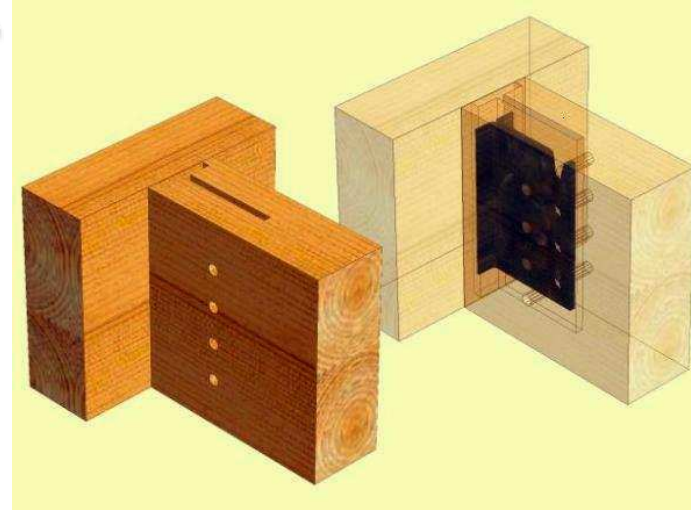
Geka



Anelli



Esempi costruttivi di connettori metallici



Comportamento sismico di strutture lignee

Italia: ridotta percentuale di edifici in legno

Stati Uniti e Canada: sistemi costruttivi “leggeri” caratterizzati da *ridondanza strutturale* (ovvero alto grado di iperstaticità)

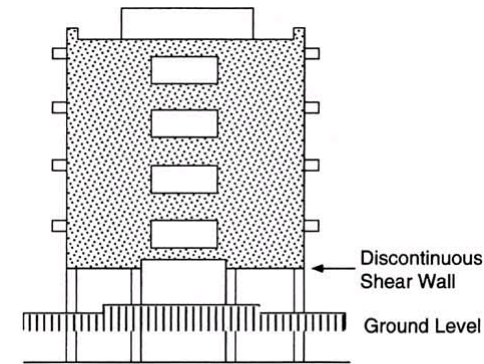
Giappone: edifici “pesanti” tipo *post and beam* (edilizia storica)



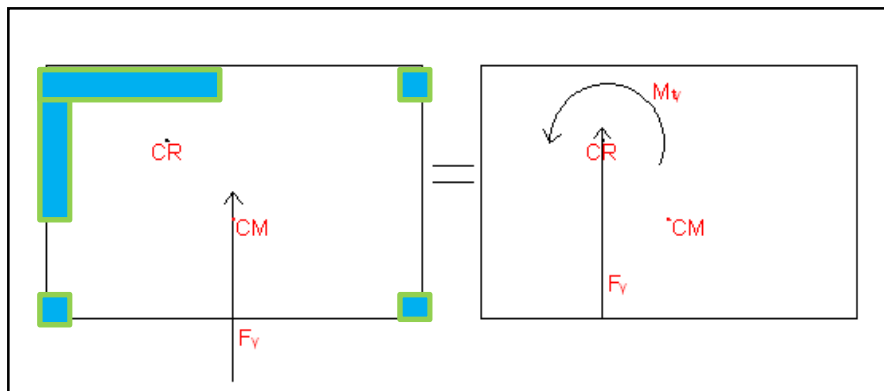
Cause di collasso in caso di sisma/1

Più frequenti cause di collasso:

-Meccanismo di piano soffice

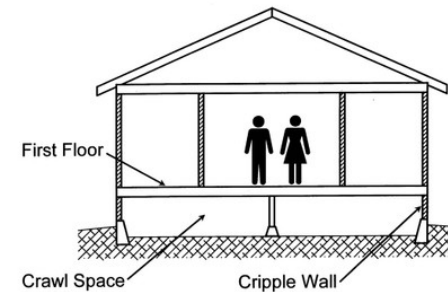
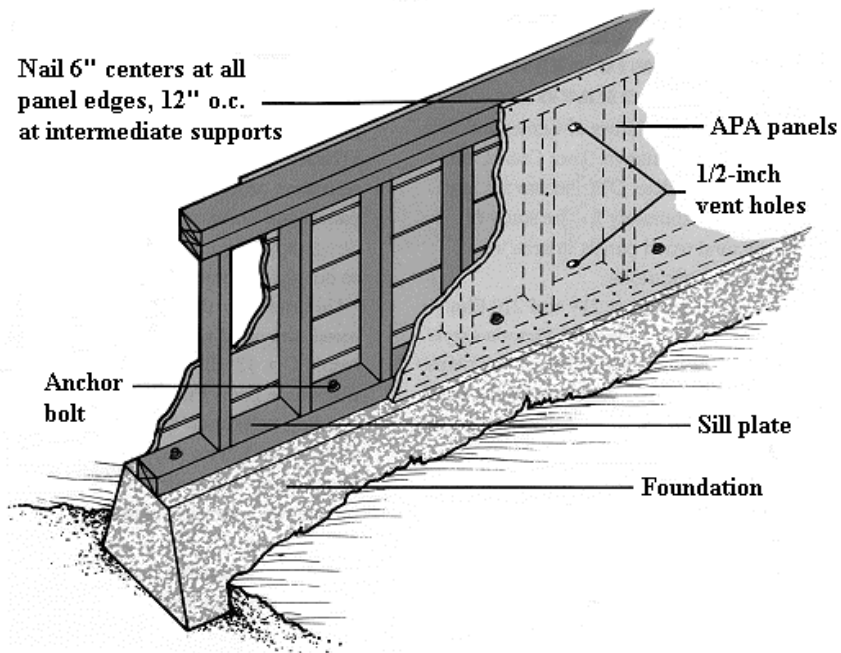


- Centro di rigidezza molto distante dal centro di massa -> effetti torsionali



Cause di collasso in caso di sisma/2

- *Cripple wall*: parete tozza che collega la fondazione al primo impalcato, spesso non adeguatamente collegato alla struttura



- Collegamenti tra coperture e strutture verticali inefficaci



Azione sismica e risposta del materiale

Eccitazione sismica -> fenomeno oscillatorio -> cicli di carico e scarico

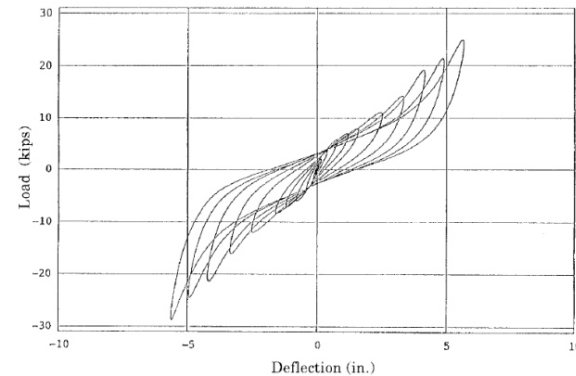


Fatica oligociclica
(escursione in campo plastico e cicli di isteresi)



Obiettivo:

aumentare la capacità dissipativa della struttura
ovvero evitare rotture fragili
(collaborazione legno e acciaio delle connessioni)



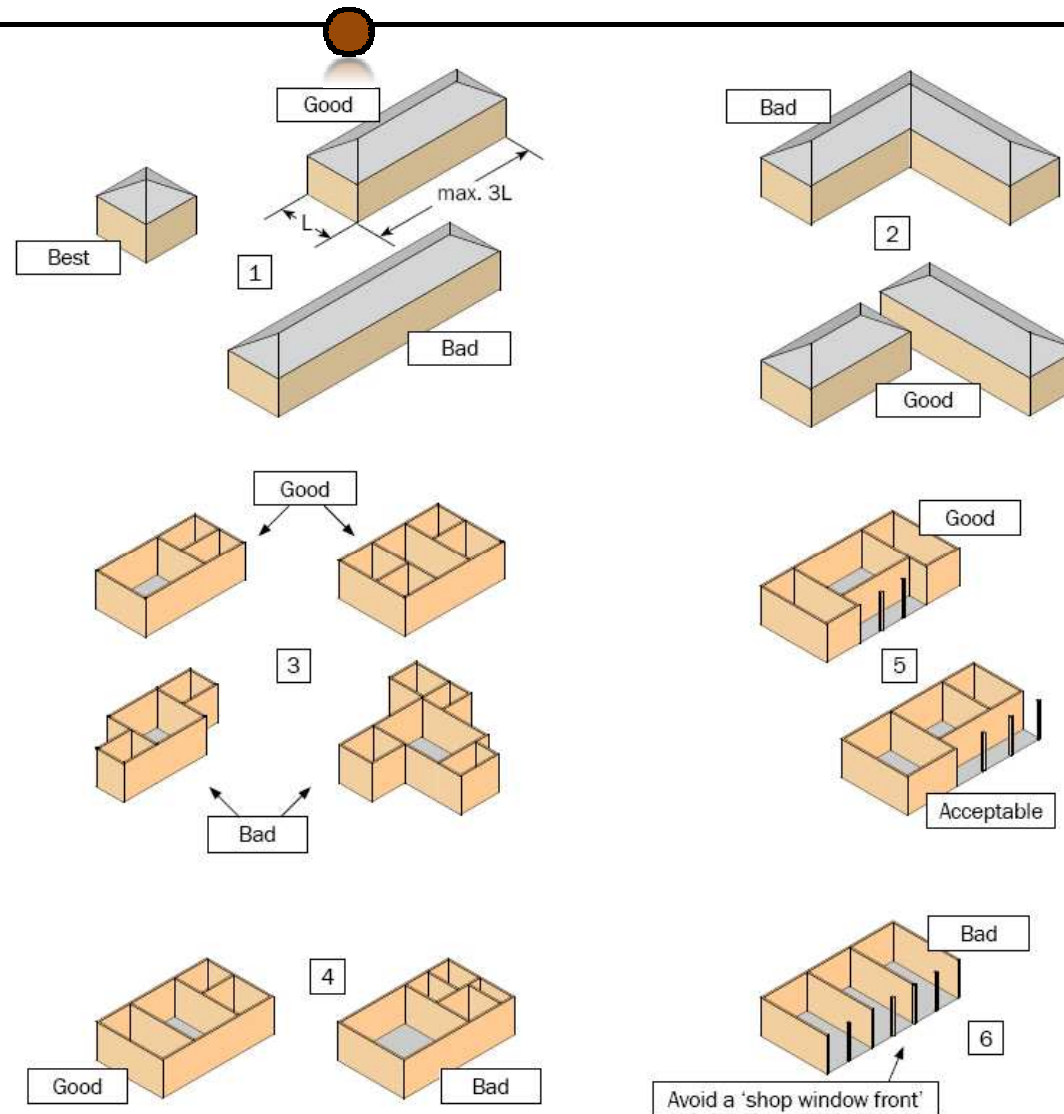
Comportamento sismico di strutture lignee



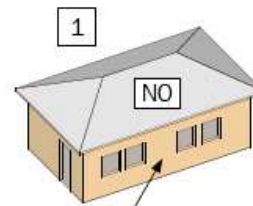
Figure 12-3. This Victorian wood-frame house in Ferndale, California, was built on a post-and-pier foundation but was not bolted to its foundation, so it slid off during the 1992 Cape Mendocino Earthquake. The floor level of the house was at the same height as the front steps at left. The house moved to the right and down with respect to the steps. Note also the wooden skirting, formerly part of the outside wall, which is now flat on the ground. Photo courtesy of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Un edificio ha una buona risposta strutturale sotto sisma se...

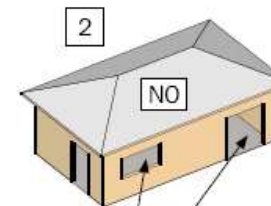
- 1. Proportions:**
A square form is best. Don't make buildings longer than 3 times their width.
- 2. Shape:**
Keep the shape of the building simple. Subdivide it into single blocks if necessary.
- 3. Planning:**
Start with a simple volume and subdivide it into the rooms you need. Don't proceed the other way around, by sticking rooms together in order to get the final form of the house.
- 4. Balance:**
Evenly distributed inner walls ensure equal strength of the building in all parts. Therefore don't place all small rooms on one side and all big rooms on the other side of the house.
- 5. External walls:**
External walls without openings are strongest. Windows and verandas weaken the walls. Keep them to a minimum.
- 6. Shop window front:**
Avoid having a 'shop window front' taking up an entire side of the building. This side of the house will be weak and collapse quickly, leading to the collapse of the rest.



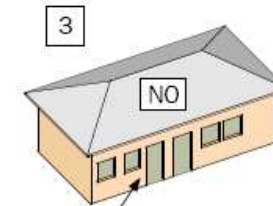
1. Windows and doors are weak points. make as few as possible.
2. Smaller windows are better than big ones.
3. Avoid placing all windows and doors in the same wall.
4. Keep windows and doors at least 2 ft from the corners.
5. Verandas should not be deeper than 1/3 of the depth of the building.
6. Verandas placed in the middle of the building are better.



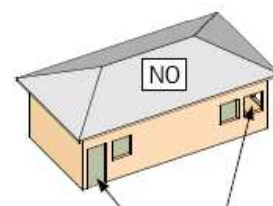
Too many windows



Windows too big

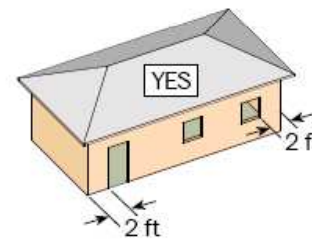


All openings on same side



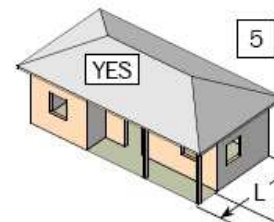
Openings too near to the corner

4



2 ft

2 ft

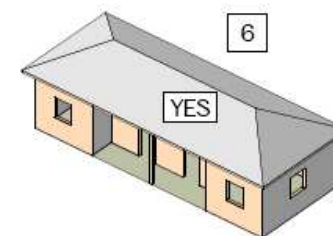


5

L
max 1/3 L



Veranda too deep



6



Strutture miste legno-muratura

Muratura intelaiata = confinata da telai in legno



Koti Balan – India del Nord



Strutture miste legno-muratura



Fig. 1. View of traditional and reinforced concrete buildings after the 1999 Duzce earthquake.



Fig. 13. Heavily damaged traditional wooden buildings due to soft story. (a) Large laterally displaced traditional building [26].
(b) Laterally displaced traditional building [20].

Fonti bibliografiche

Strutture in legno, M. Piazza, R. Tomasi, R. Modena – Hoepli 2011

Traditional wooden buildings and their damages during earthquakes in Turkey,
Adem Dogangun, Iskender Tuluk, Ramazan Livaoglu, Ramazan Acar, 2005

Dhaji Construction
Arch. Tom Schacher and Prof. Dr. Qaisar Ali, 1980

Per le figure:

<http://www.madosoft.it>

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www.promolegno.it (Maurizio Piazza, Roberto Tomasi, Marco Ballerini)

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