

Structural strap connections for bamboo and wooden shelter frames

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Structural strap connections for bamboo and wooden shelter frames

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Dr. ir. Roel Gijsbers ir. Mark Cox

> Technische Universiteit **Eindhoven** University of Technology

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1. Introduction

Faculty of the Built Environment

- Chair of Building Technology / Product development
- Actively involved in humanitarian sector since 2007
 - Official partnership with Netherlands Red Cross
- Cooperations with a variety of NGO's and organizations
- Currently involved in S(P)EEDKITS project
 - Modular mobile 120m2 unit (MMU120)
 - Indoor climate experiments and material development
 - Water tower kit
 - Debris recycling kit









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2. Objective

Problem:

Many potential beneficiaries live in areas where sufficient bamboo or round wood is available for (re)building shelters/houses. However, regular bamboo or (round)wood connections are structurally sensitive to climatic conditions and depending on (traditional) craftsmanship

Question (raised by Red Cross):

Tie wraps are often included in shelter kits. Is it possible to easily and rapidly erect safe basic shelters/houses with these, using locally available bamboo or wood?





Bamboo connection techniques

- Ropes
- Lashing
- Nails
- Strips
- Wire













Strap connection materials

- Organic: Rope, Lashings
- Polymer: Lashings, Tie-wraps, Linear straps
- Steel: Linear straps, Tie-wraps

Applications of straps in bamboo/wood building

- Traditional:
- Rope / Lashings (craftsmanship, UV, moisture)
- Scaffolding:
- Nylon lashings (much material use, moisture)







Applicability of tie-wraps? (cable fasteners!)

- Low cost
- Intuitive
- High strengths (>1 kN) possible?









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Tie-wraps

Materials Polymers: thermosets Stainless steel



- Many sizes and qualities
- UV sensitivity
- Moisture absorption
- Creep
- Changing material properties under tension/temperature differences (elongation/necking)





Experiments on basic mechanical properties

- **Tensile strength**
- **Breaking strength** •
- **Deformation**

Nylon (PA66/UVR) **Breaking strength: 113 kg** w=12,6 mm / th = 1,9 mmUV resistant



1400

n

0

5

10

15

Deformation [mm]

20

25

-AL1









Experiments on basic mechanical properties

- **Tensile strength**
- **Breaking strength** •
- **Deformation**

Reinforced Polyester straps Breaking strength: unknown w=12,0 mm / th = 0,6 mm





Experiments on basic mechanical properties Results:

Breaking strength seems sufficient



- Deformation of polymers under tension is much too large for stiff connections (especially under dynamic loading such as wind)
- Weak point: tie-wrap lock
 - > Nylon: due to droplet shape, unfavorable force distribution
 - Stainless Steel: slippage of connection

Commonly available tie-wraps are <u>not suitable nor safe</u> for structural application!

However, the product principle is very useful.

How to make it applicable for building purpose?



4. Boundary conditions

Structural Strap connection for sheltering

Cost effectiveness

- Minimize material use & costs (length, width, thickness)
- One strapping per connection

Applicability

- Intuitive closing mechanism
- Ability to be retightened (e.g. after storm, creep)
- Optimize shape (circular for optimal force distribution)
- Irregular shape of pole and size variations
- No tools or additional equipment

Material properties

- Tensile strength approx. 100-150 kg (1-1,5 kN), low deformation
- Lifespan of 5 years, 80% of original strength after 5 years
- UV resistant
- Moisture resistant



Experiments on optimal connection

- Impending friction (axial loading)
- Rotational stiffness (lateral loading)

Variables

- Type of winding
 - Straight
 - Crossed
- Tension
 - pre tension of 350N (normalized with tensioner tool)
 - extra tension (additional strap)
- Friction
 - no friction (teflon)
 - > normal friction (no addition)
 - extra friction (rubber)













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Impending friction experiments (axial loading)



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low friction





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Impending friction experiments (axial loading)







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Rotational stiffness experiments (lateral loading)







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Rotational stiffness experiments (lateral loading)









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6. Conclusions

- Conventional tie-wraps are versatile and intuitive in use, but NOT suitable for safe structural connections
- Friction between poles and straps under axial loading can be substantially increased by applying friction-increasing properties/component
- Rotational stiffness can be substantially increased by an additional connection element









7. Next steps

Development roadmap to the market



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7. Next Steps

Business case has been validated in Business Plan, further development is not a technical challenge anymore

- **1. Further product development**
- Industry partner?
- 2. Production
- Industry Partner?
- 3. Lab tests
- TU/e
- 4. Field Testing + publication of results & experiences
- NGO partnership(s)?
- 5. Upscaling of production + market implementation
- Industry partner?
- NGO partnerships?

Additional SUPPORT NEEDED to bring this innovation to the beneficiaries!





Structural strap connections for bamboo and wooden shelter frames

Thank you!

IFRC-SRU Luxembourg 10-04-2013

Dr. ir. Roel Gijsbers r.gijsbers@tue.nl ir. Mark Cox m.g.d.m.cox@tue.nl

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