



Project 16-186

Racking Load Tests

For

LIQUID NAILS

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C1HBG-PT-20.55

1. Introduction

PFS Corporation, Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, was contracted by the client, PPG Architectural Coatings, Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania, to evaluate the racking load test performance of shear walls fabricated with Multipurpose Manufactured Housing Adhesive with different drywall. The testing was conducted according to Section 14 of the ASTM E72-13a standard, "Standard Test Methods of Conducting Strength Tests of Panels for Building Construction." The tests were conducted on 9/6/2016 through 9/19/2016 at the PFS Testing Laboratory in Cottage Grove, Wisconsin.

2. Materials and Tests

2.1 Materials

The client provided and identified the adhesive as Multipurpose Manufactured Housing Adhesive. PFS Laboratory received the Multipurpose Manufactured Housing Adhesive samples on 7/27/2016 and 9/2/2016. Drywall, lumber and fasteners were locally procured by PFS. The lumber used were nominal 2x3-in. SPF Stud grade and nominal 1x3-in. SPF grade No2 (*Photo 1*). The fasteners used were 7/16x1-3/4-in 15 Ga Senco staples for the framing and 1/4x1-in 19 Ga Senco staples (*Photo 2*) for the sheathing. The shear wall racking test specimens were constructed by PFS as per client instructions. The construction details as listed below deviate from the construction details as listed in E72-13a and represent intended construction.

Deviations from standard E-72-13a include:

- First and last studs as single studs, single top plate
- 2x3 studs and 1x3 top and bottom plates
- Staples for framing connections
- Dissipation plate use consistent with other testing for this client
- Initial preload of 200 lbf

The test specimens consisted of nominal 3-in. thick 8x8-ft frame with gypsum drywall attached on one side with the adhesive and staples as listed (*Photo 3, 4*). Three replicates of each design were tested.

<i>Design</i>	<i>Sheathing</i>	<i>Framing</i>	<i>Fastener</i>	<i>Adhesive</i>
#1	3/8" ClassicRoc [®] from American Gypsum	Top & Bottom Plate: 1x3 SPF Vertical Studs: 2x3 SPF @ 16" OC	1/4x1-in. 19 Ga Senco staple 6" OC along the drywall edge, and 12" OC in the field.	Multipurpose Manufactured Housing Adhesive ~1/2 to 5/8" thick bead on framing
#2	3/8" ToughRock [®] from Georgia Pacific	Top & Bottom Plate: 1x3 SPF Vertical Studs: 2x3 SPF @ 16" OC		
#3	3/8" SheetRock [®] from USG	Top & Bottom Plate: 1x3 SPF Vertical Studs: 2x3 SPF @ 16" OC		
#4	3/8" GoldBond [®] from National Gypsum	Top & Bottom Plate: 1x3 SPF Vertical Studs: 2x3 SPF @ 16" OC		



2.2 Specimen Preparation

The lumber, drywall and the adhesive were allowed to condition in the ambient laboratory atmosphere of approximately 70 - 75°F and 40 - 50% relative humidity. Studs were selected such that there was minimal wane and warping and arranged such that the studs would achieve maximum contact with the drywall. The frame was assembled using 7/16x1-3/4-in 15 Ga Senco staples. A 1/2" to 5/8" bead of Multipurpose Manufactured Housing Adhesive (*Photo 5*), as prescribed by the client, was laid at the center of the framing members to ensure adequate squeeze out of the adhesive on both sides of the stud. A second bead was laid on the central stud to ensure both sheets of drywall received adequate adhesion along the central stud. The Drywall was air dusted to ensure a surface clean of dust and was applied to the frame within eight minutes of adhesive application. The Drywall was applied vertically to the framing such that the sheathing butt-joint was vertically oriented with both edges equally bearing on the central stud. The Drywall was hand pressed into the adhesive before staples were applied. The wall panels were allowed to cure for one week prior to testing in the ambient laboratory atmosphere of approximately 70 - 75°F and 40 - 50% relative humidity.

2.3 Test Procedure

The specimens were tested vertically using a racking load structural test fixture (*Photo 6*). The test specimen was attached to the racking test frame with 1/2-in. bolt with 1-1/2-in. washers. The first bolt was located close the rear stud, with the next bolt at 9-in. apart, followed by three bolts at 24-in. spacing, and a last bolt close to the front end. Four displacement transducers were used to monitor the net rotation of the panel - Transducer #1 mounted at the rear vertical stud measured uplift, Transducer #2 mounted at the front toe measured the base slip, Transducer #3 mounted at the top front measured the horizontal displacement of the top plate, and Transducer #4 mounted at the front vertical stud measured the crush at the front toe. Net horizontal racking deflection of the panel at any load is the reading of the Transducer #3 less the sum of the readings of the other three transducers. A nominal 4x4 square steel tube section was firmly bolted across the full length of the specimen header. A 1/2-in. OSB dissipation board was mounted to the bottom plate, to allow the rotation of the sheathing. The test loads were applied to a flat surface at the end of the 4x4 member with a hydraulic ram. A hold-down roller-fixture was implemented. A transducer mounted to the hydraulic ram monitored the loading speed.

An initial preload of 200 lbf was applied and released, and loads were then applied and released in three stages to 800, 1600, and 2400 lbf, between which residual deflection was recorded to establish set characteristics. After determination of set characteristics, the panels were loaded continuously until maximum load was achieved. Loads were applied throughout the test at a constant rate of 400 lbf per minute.

3. Results

The typical mode of failure was gradual rotation of the drywall resulting in tearing of the drywall backing paper and release of the adhesive from the studs along the top or bottom plates as well as shear of the drywall at the lower load side corner (*Photo 7-10*). The failure mode also included shear of the drywall at the upper corner opposite the load as well as a broken stud. A summary of results is shown below. For detailed results see Charts 1-4 and Tables 1-12.



Design #1 - 3/8" ClassicRoc® from American Gypsum						
		Max Load at stage (lbf)	Net Deflection (in.)	Set After Load (in.)	Failure Mode	
Test No 1	Stage 1	797	0.058	0.003	Failure along bottom plate, adhesive release from studs	
	Stage 2	1597	0.123	0.025		
	Stage 3	2398	0.199	0.089		
	Failure	3035	0.258			
Test No 2	Stage 1	800	0.037	-0.003	Failure along bottom plate, 90 % adhesive release from studs, 10% paper tear	
	Stage 2	1600	0.093	0.002		
	Stage 3	2400	0.150	0.001		
	Failure	3185	0.290			
Test No 3	Stage 1	797	0.041	0.001	Failure along bottom plate, drywall shear bottom load side corner, 75% adhesive release from studs, 25% paper tear	
	Stage 2	1600	0.088	0.002		
	Stage 3	2398	0.135	0.003		
	Failure	3020	0.237			
		Average Failure Load (lbf)	3080	Average Failure Load (lbf/ft)	385	

Design #2- 3/8" ToughRock® from Georgia Pacific						
		Max Load at stage (lbf)	Net Deflection (in.)	Set After Load (in.)	Failure Mode	
Test No 1	Stage 1	800	0.033	0.003	Failure along top plate, 50 % paper tear, 50 % adhesive release from studs	
	Stage 2	1596	0.076	0.006		
	Stage 3	2400	0.144	0.021		
	Failure	3120	0.259			
Test No 2	Stage 1	800	0.044	0.003	Failure along top plate, adesive release from studs	
	Stage 2	1599	0.098	0.016		
	Stage 3	2391	0.168	0.036		
	Failure	2985	0.263			
Test No 3	Stage 1	797	0.030	0.001	Failure along bottom plate, 50% paper tear, 50% adhesive release from studs	
	Stage 2	1600	0.066	0.005		
	Stage 3	2400	0.104	-0.004		
	Failure	3085	0.147			
		Average Failure Load (lbf)	3063	Average Failure Load (lbf/ft)	383	

Design #3- 3/8" SheetRock® from USG						
		Max Load at stage (lbf)	Deflection (in.)	Set After Load (in.)	Failure Mode	
Test No 1	Stage 1	796	0.035	0.000	Failure along bottom plate, drywall shear lower load side corner, 75% paper tear, 25% Adhesive release from studs	
	Stage 2	1600	0.077	0.000		
	Stage 3	2400	0.128	0.007		
	Failure	2897	0.146			
Test No 2	Stage 1	799	0.049	0.004	Failure along bottom plate, drywall shear lower load side corner, 90% paper tear, 10% adhesive release from studs	
	Stage 2	1600	0.104	0.009		
	Stage 3	2399	0.145	0.016		
	Failure	3087	0.219			
Test No 3	Stage 1	796	0.046	0.002	Failure along top plate, drywall shear upper corner opposite load, 65% paper tear, 35% adhesive release from stud.	
	Stage 2	1599	0.108	0.021		
	Stage 3	2398	0.168	0.026		
	Failure	3002	0.267			
		Average Failure Load (lbf)		2995	Average Failure Load (lbf/ft)	
					374	

Design #4- 3/8" GoldBond® from National Gypsum						
		Max Load at stage (lbf)	Deflection (in.)	Set After Load (in.)	Failure Mode	
Test No 1	Stage 1	800	0.034	-0.008	Failure along bottom plate, drywall shear lower load side corner, majority paper tear	
	Stage 2	1592	0.081	-0.007		
	Stage 3	2400	0.134	-0.002		
	Failure	3250	0.213			
Test No 2	Stage 1	799	0.042	0.000	Failure along bottom plate, drywall shear lower load side corner, majority paper tear	
	Stage 2	1595	0.092	0.001		
	Stage 3	2398	0.154	-0.001		
	Failure	2928	0.200			
Test No 3	Stage 1	800	0.037	0.000	Failure along top plate, drywall shear upper corner opposite load, fracture of second to last stud opposite load, 70% paper tear, 30% adhesive release from studs	
	Stage 2	1597	0.084	0.002		
	Stage 3	2400	0.170	0.012		
	Failure	2630	0.267			
		Average Failure Load (lbf)		2936	Average Failure Load (lbf/ft)	
					367	

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10/14/2016

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10/14/2016

Attachments:

Attachment 1 - Detailed Test Results



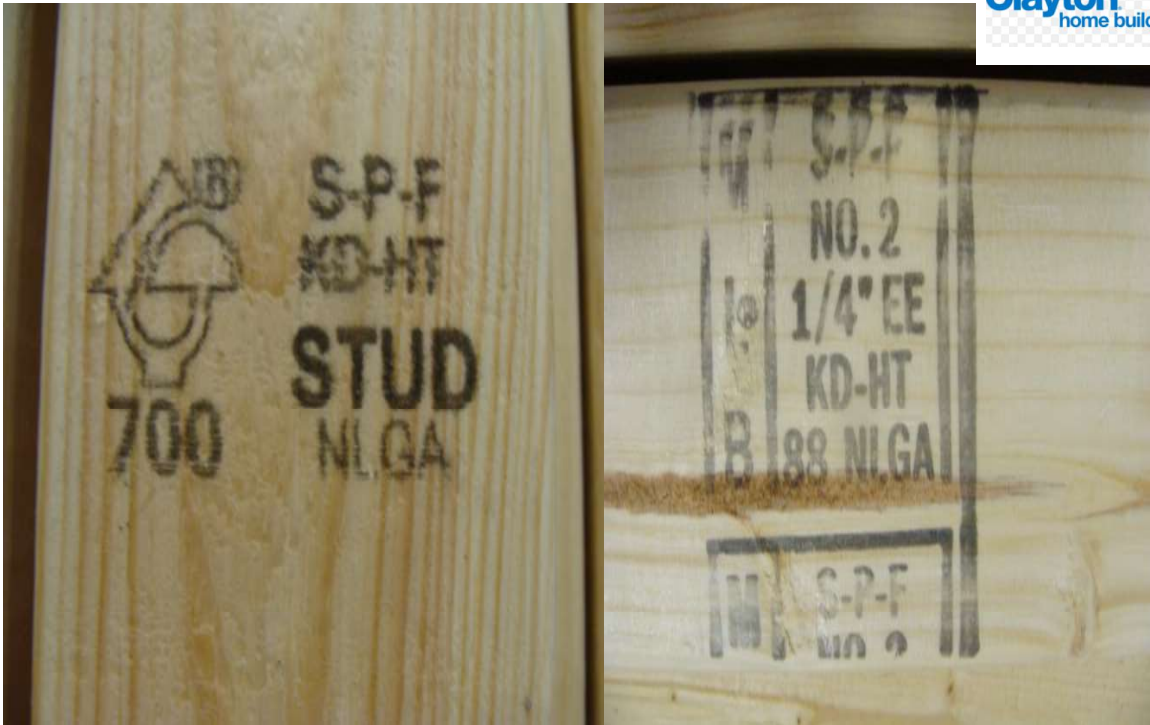


Photo 1: Typical 2x3 SPF Stud (left) and 1x3 SPF Plate (right)



Photo 2: Left- Fastener Used to Attach Framing, Right-Fastener Used to Attach Drywall



Photo 3: Typical Frame



Photo 4: Typical Wall Specimen

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Photo 5: Typical Adhesive Bead Size



Photo 6: Shear Test Setup

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Photo 7: Typical Failure- Top Plate



Photo 8: Typical Failure- Bottom Plate

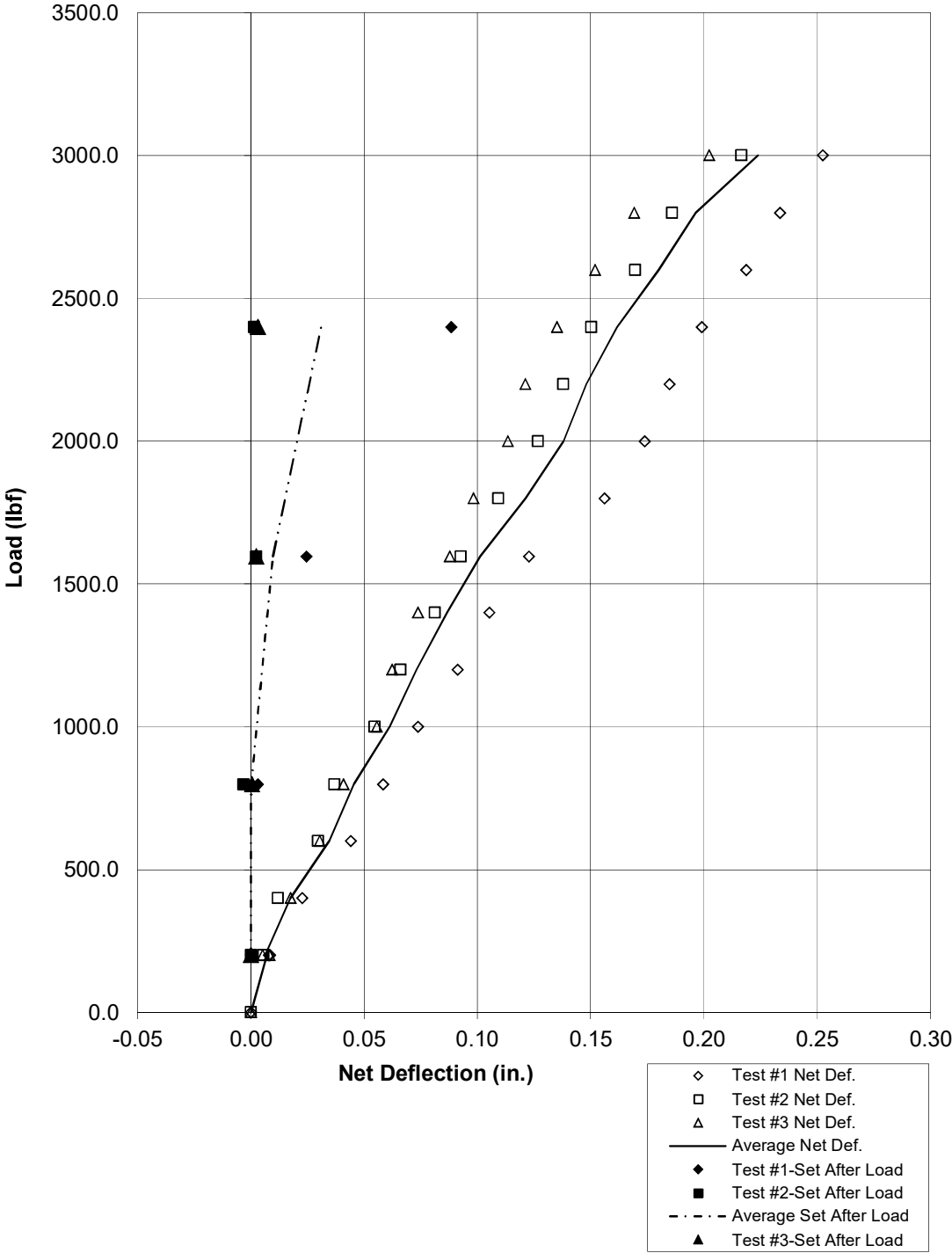


Photo 9: Typical Failure- Drywall Shear



Photo 10: Broken Stud

Chart #1: Design #1
ClassicRoc Gypsum from American Gypsum



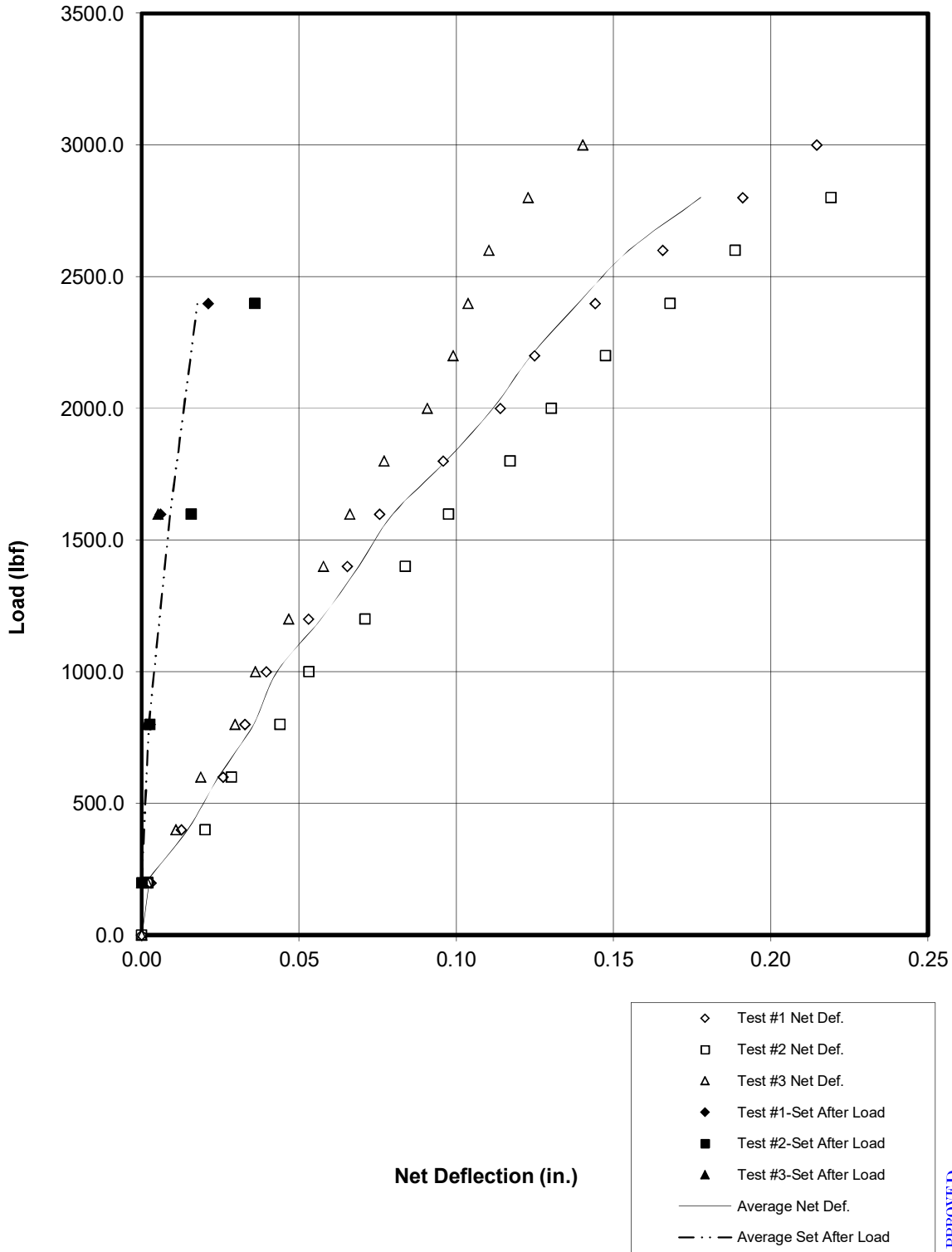
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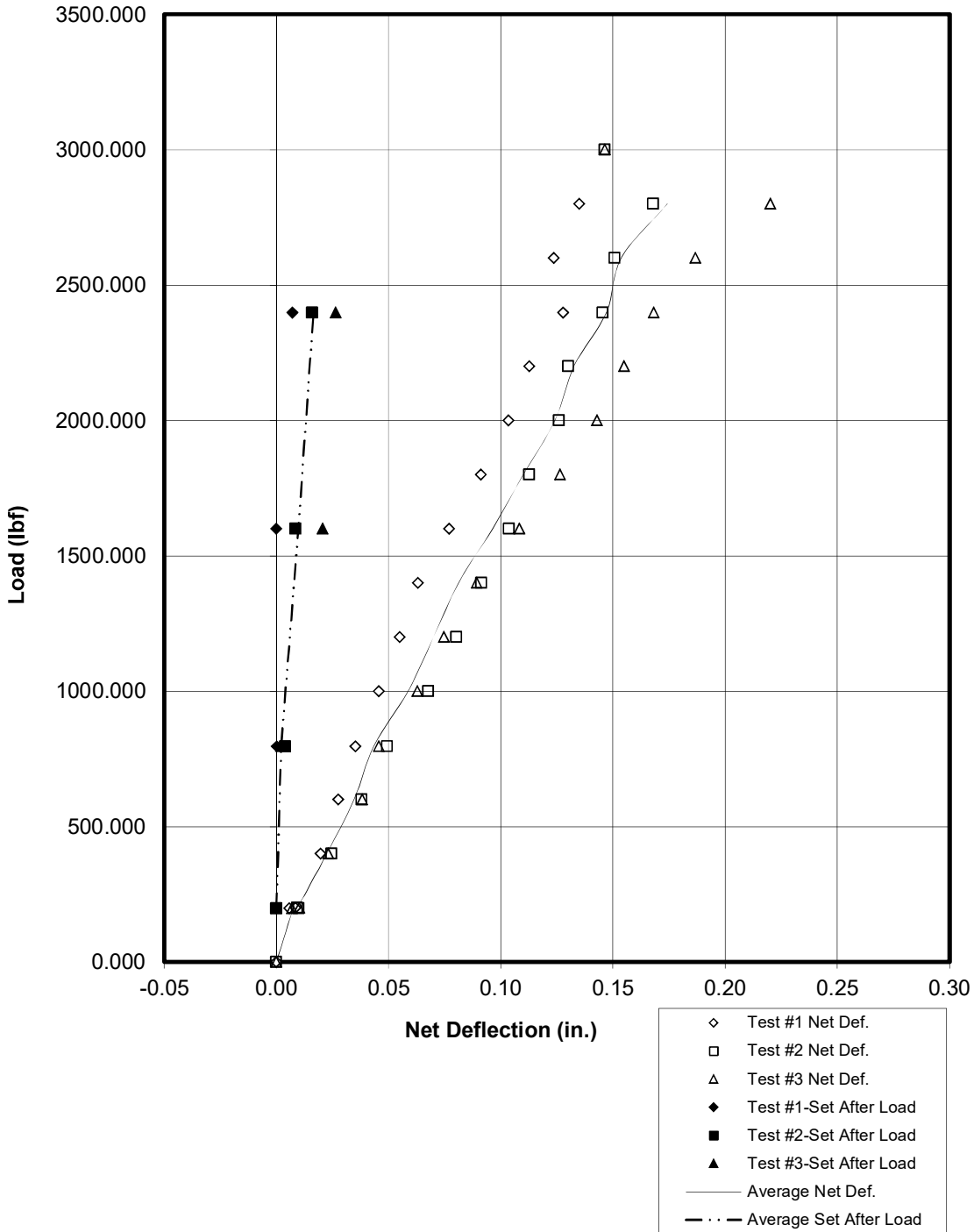
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Chart #2: Design #2
Tough Rock Gypsum from Georgia Pacific



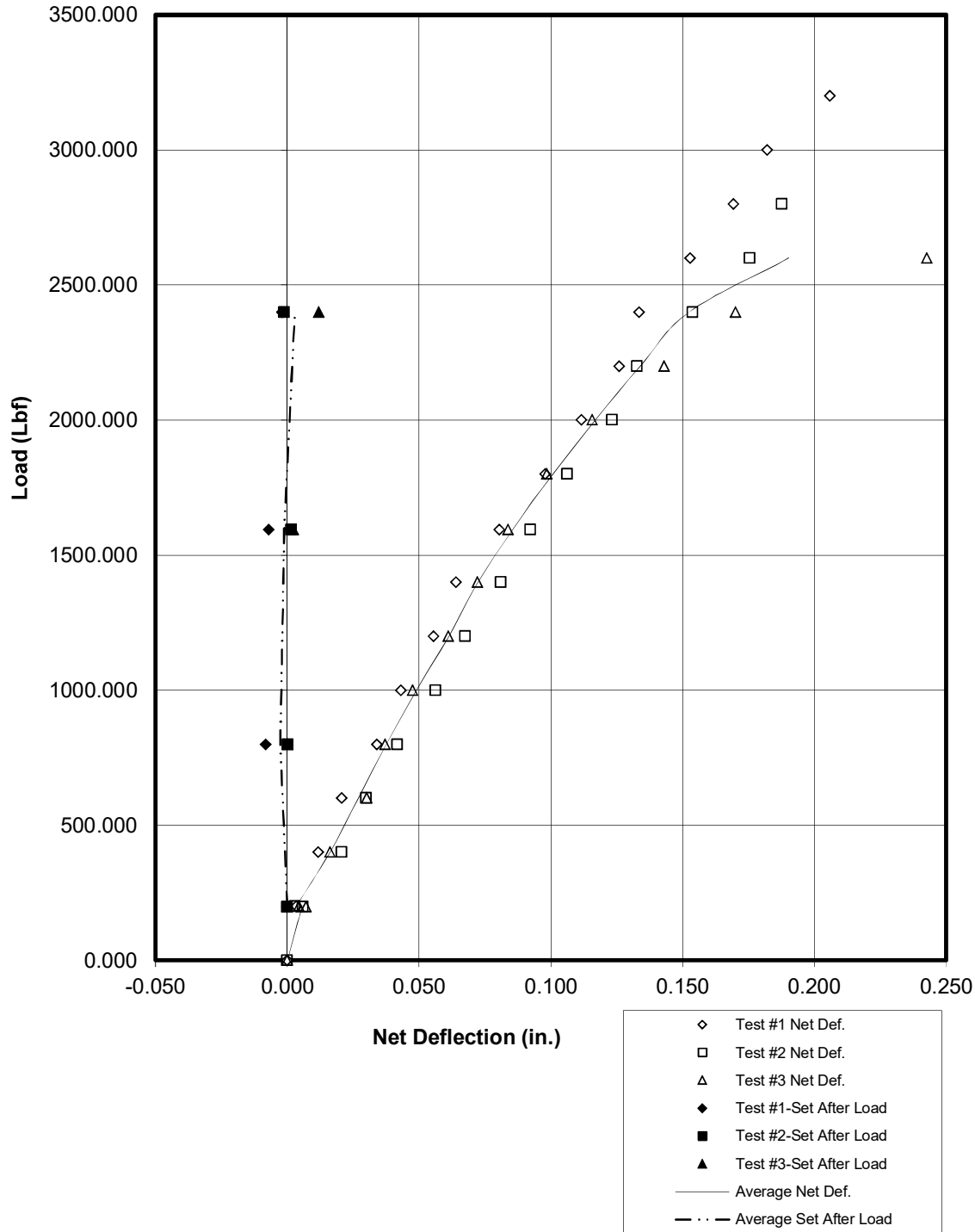
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Chart #3: Design #3
SheetRock Gypsum from USG



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CHART #4: Design #4 GoldBond Gypsum from National Gypsum



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