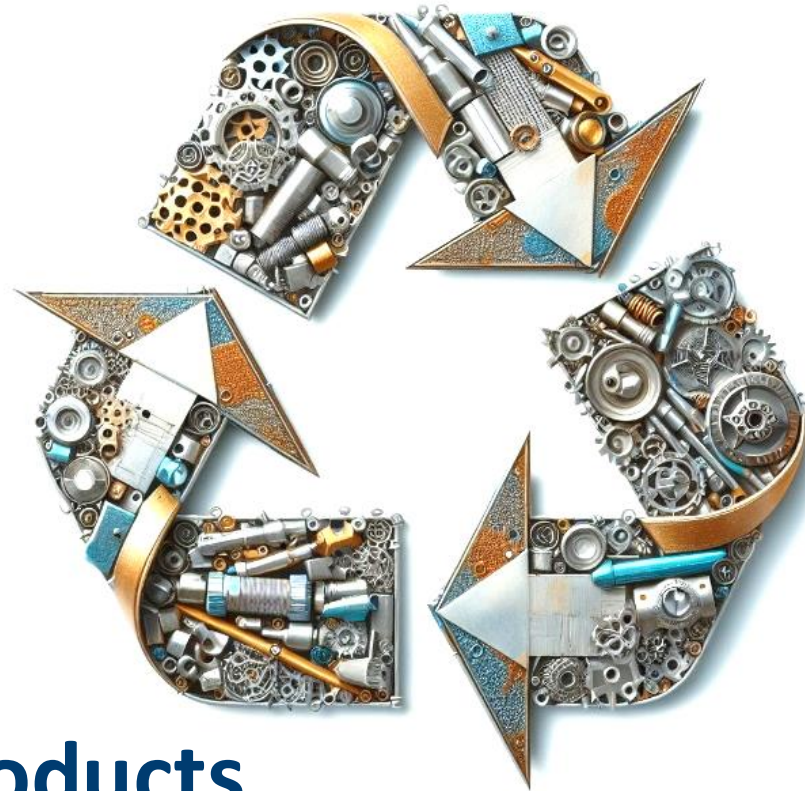


2023-2025

# ADVANCE

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION  
AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY  
OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



## Recommendations for Reuse of Reclaimed Steel Products



Viorel Ungureanu



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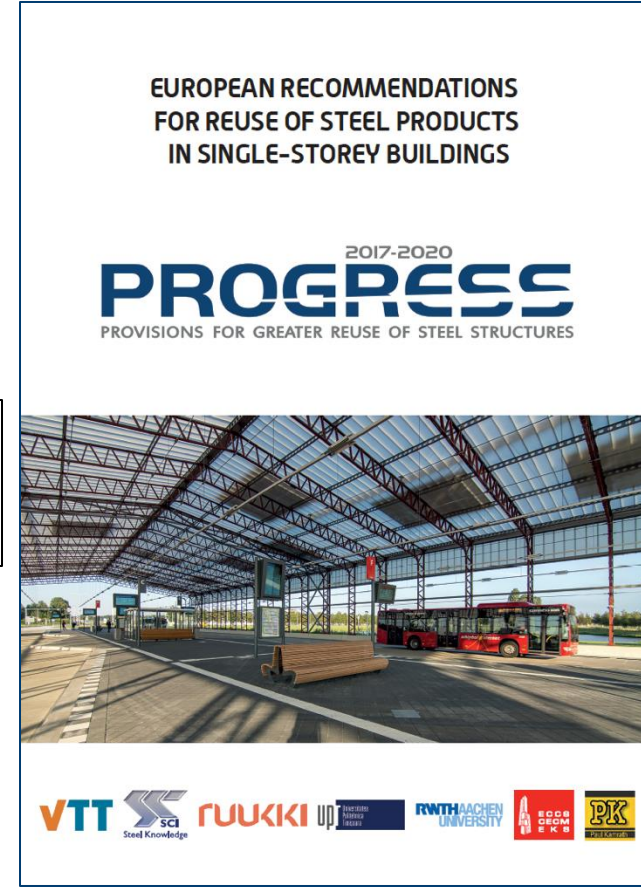
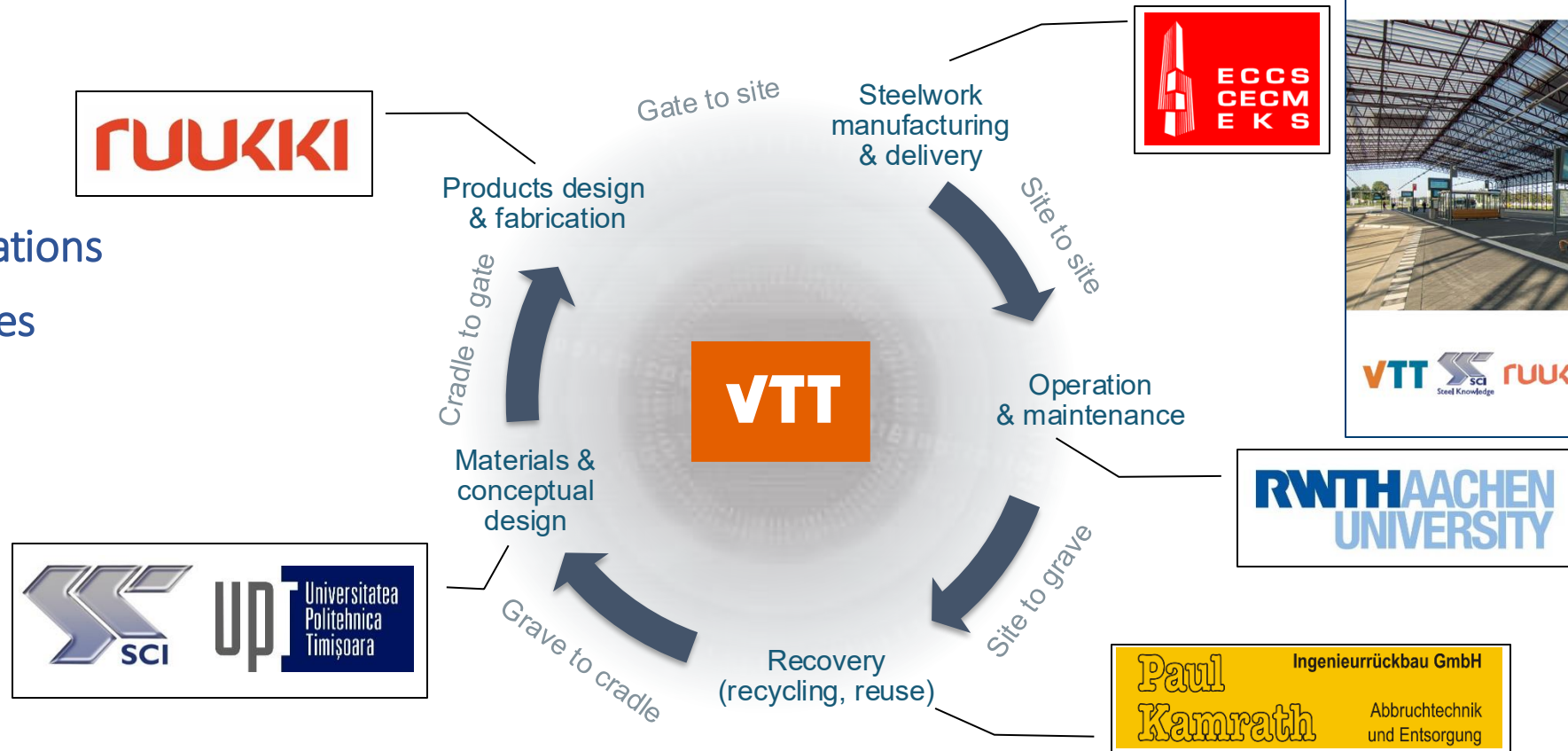
<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/>

2017-2020  
**PROGRESS**  
 PROVISIONS FOR GREATER REUSE OF STEEL STRUCTURES

<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/progress/>

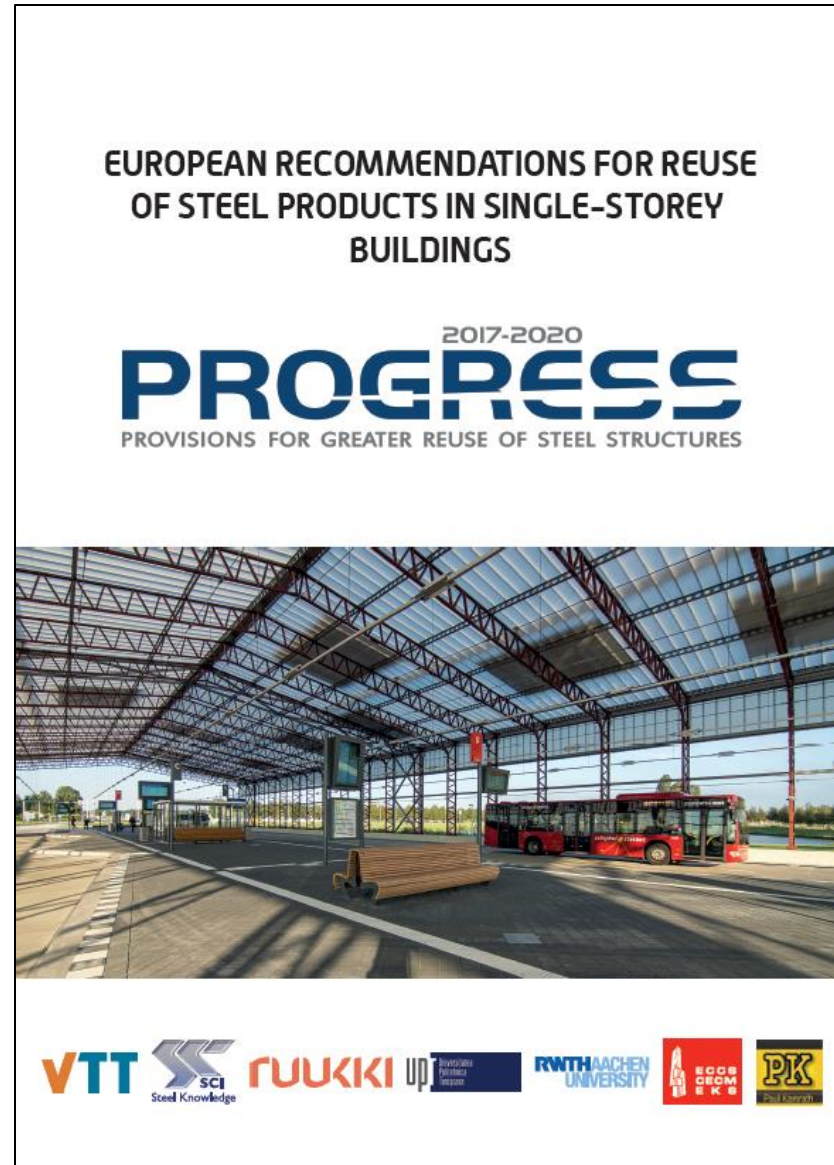
- Budget 1 M€
- 7 partners

- Recommendations
- Methodologies
- Protocols
- Case studies



# Outcomes of PROGRESS project

- Design guides** Design from reused elements  
Design for deconstruction and reuse
- Methodologies** Assessment of reusability  
Declaration of environmental impacts  
Economic assessment
- Protocols** Pre-demolition inspection  
Deconstruction protocol  
Material testing protocol
- Prototype tools** Online trading portal  
Mobile app
- Case studies** Testing of methods and protocols  
Design for improved reusability  
Design from reused elements



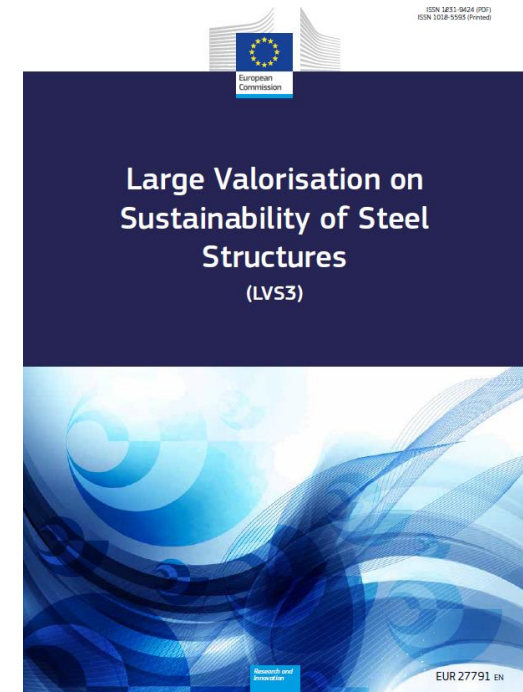
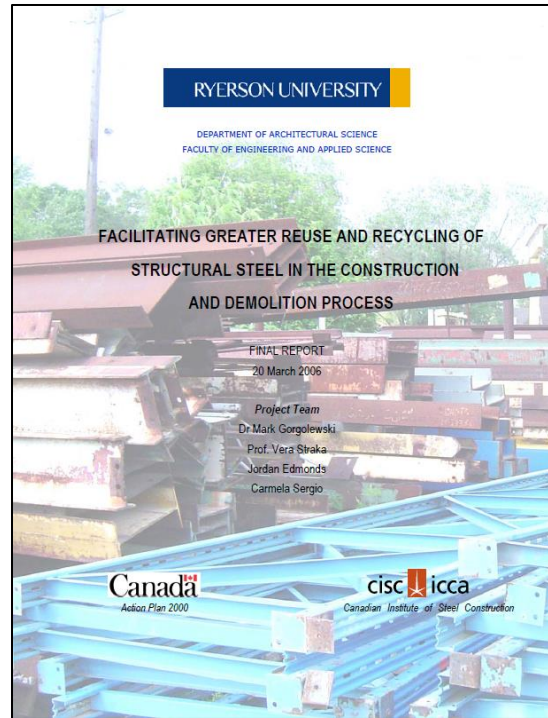
<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/progress/design-guide/>

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<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/>

# Background projects

- 2006: Facilitating Greater Reuse and Recycling of Structural Steel in the Construction and Demolition Process Methodologies
- 2013: Sustainable building project in steel (**SB\_STEEL**)
- 2014: Large Valorisation on Sustainability of Steel Structures (**LVS3**)
- 2019: Reuse and demountability using steel structures and the circular economy (**REDUCE**)
- 2023: Delivering Innovative Steel Reuse Project (**DISRUPT**)



**DISRUPT PROJECT ON STEEL REUSE**

2023-2025

# ADVANCE

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION  
AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY  
OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



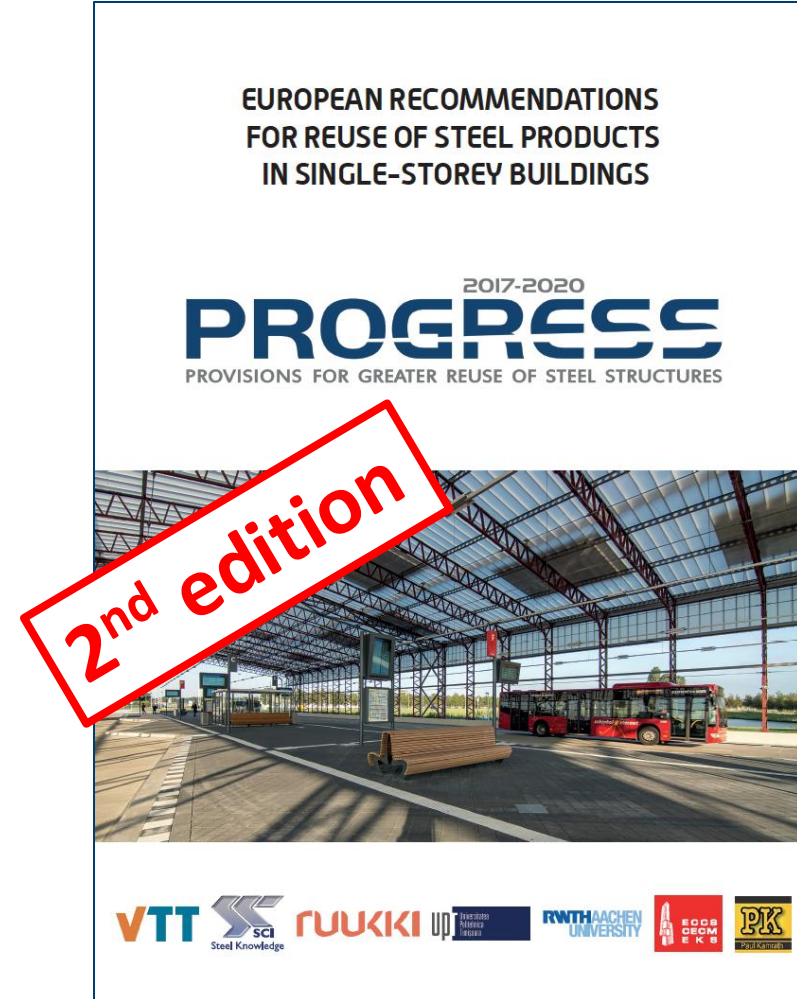
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<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/>

# The Recommendations for Reuse of Constructional Steel Products

- based on PROGRESS guide for single storey buildings
- extended to cover all constructional steel
- shorter, more concise
- updated to reflect new standards and regulations



# The scope

limited to:

- Members to be reused should not be subjected to damages, inclusive plastic deformations, and reduced cross-sections (e.g. through holes, openings, cracks or excessive corrosion),
- All members to be reused should come from a building structure built with elements produced in or after 1970, which is about the time when the Limit State Design became common practice,
- All salvaged primary members are rolled steel sections. Welded and built-up members are not included in the scope of this document,
- For the members to be reused, they must be recovered as much as possible in their original shape, although some additional fabrication and preparation work may be required.

# The recommendations

- **Volume 1: Reusing existing steel products and buildings,**
- **Volume 2: Building design recommendations to facilitate future deconstruction and reuse,**
- **Volume 3: Environmental aspects and practical implementation.**



# ADVANCE

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# Part 1: Reuse of existing steelwork

2023-2025

# ADVANCE

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION  
AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY  
OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



Picture credits: Politehnica University Timisoara

- Historical review of codes of practice and product standards
- Evaluation of structural reusability
- Practical implementation of steel reuse
- Structural analysis and design for existing steelwork

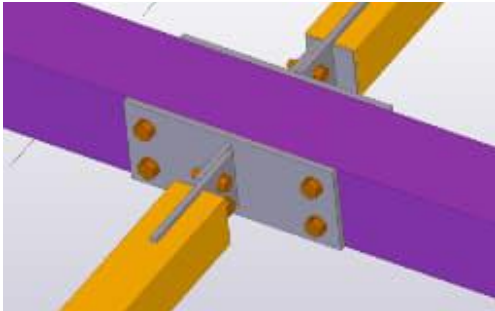


# Part 2: Design for future reuse

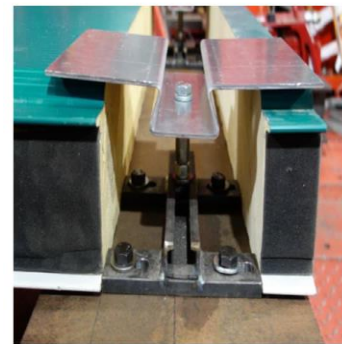
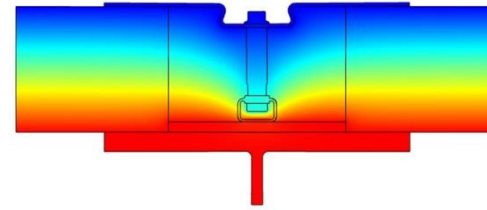
2023-2025

# ADVANCE

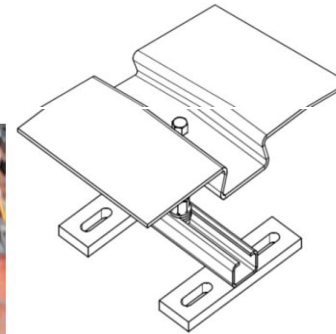
ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



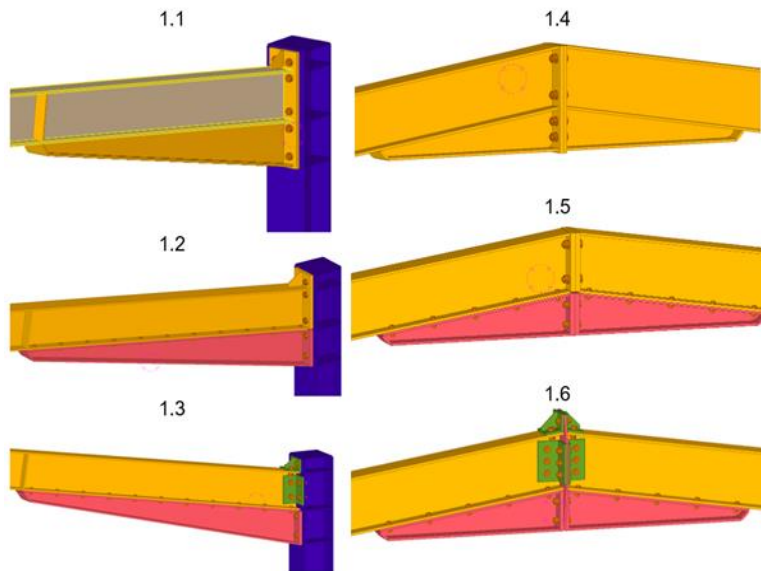
Picture credits: Ruukki Construction



Picture credits: RWTH Aachen University



- Recommendations for buildings designed to be reused
- Loading and combination of actions
- Reuse through design and better construction details



Picture credits: Politehnica University Timisoara

# Volume 1: Reusing existing steel products and buildings

## 2 Components of single- and multi-storey buildings

2.1 Single-storey steel buildings (SSB)

2.2 Multi-storey steel buildings (MSB)

## 3 Classification of steel reuse

3.1 Life cycle stages of constructional steel components

3.2 Reuse scenarios

## 4 Historical review of codes of practice and product standards

## 5 Evaluation of structural reusability

5.1 Parameters influencing reusability

5.2 General approach

5.3 Design procedure

5.4 Structural steel for reuse

5.5 Constituent products

5.6 Structural components or entire primary structure

5.7 Cold-formed structural steelwork elements

5.8 Composite floor decking

5.9 Claddings

## 6 Structural analysis and design for existing steelwork

6.1 Achieving reliability

6.2 Structural (static) analysis

6.3 Ultimate limit states

6.4 Seismic design considerations

6.5 Serviceability limit states

### Appendix A

#### Assessment, measurements, sampling, and testing

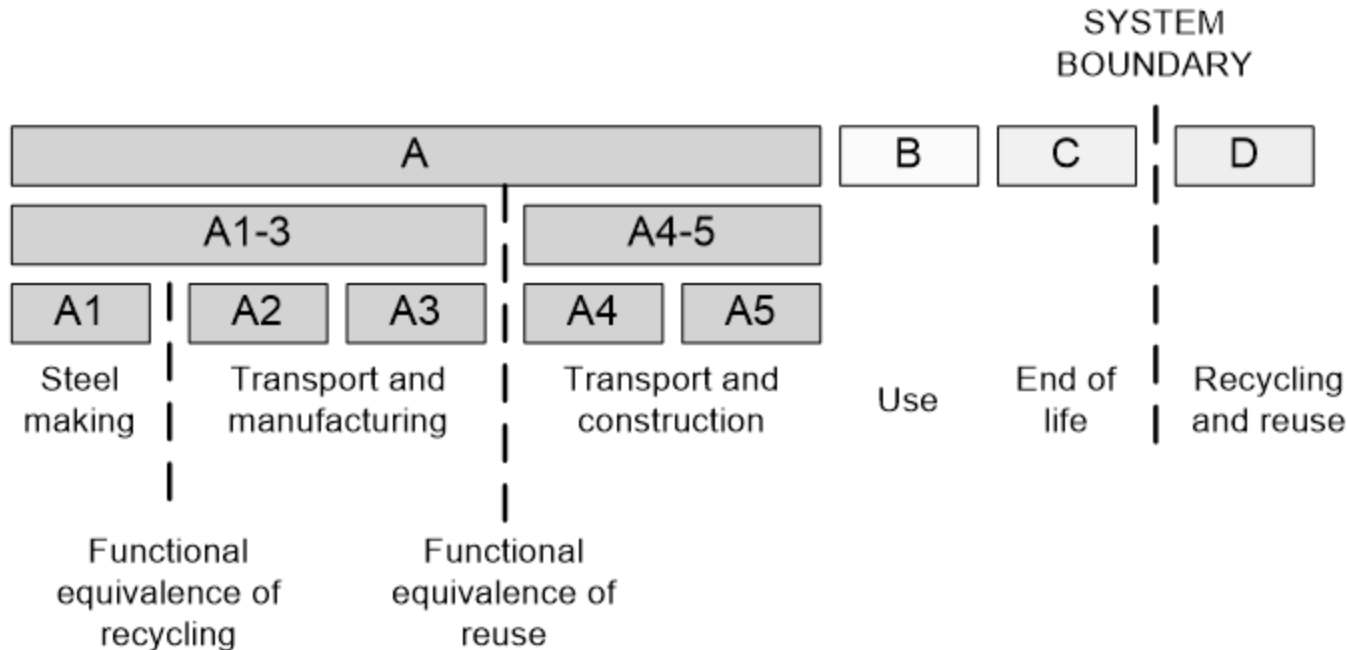
### Appendix B

#### Material partial factor for member buckling to be used for reclaimed steelwork



# Classification of steel reuse

## Life cycle stages of constructional steel components



### A: Product and construction stage

A<sub>0</sub>: Pre-construction stage

A<sub>1</sub>: Raw materials supply

A<sub>2</sub>: Transport

A<sub>3</sub>: Manufacturing

A<sub>4</sub>: Transport

A<sub>5</sub>: Construction-installation process

### B: Use stage

B<sub>1</sub>: Use

B<sub>2</sub>: Maintenance

B<sub>3</sub>: Repair

B<sub>4</sub>: Replacement

B<sub>5</sub>: Refurbishment

### C: End-of-life stage

C<sub>1</sub>: Deconstruction, demolition

C<sub>2</sub>: Transport

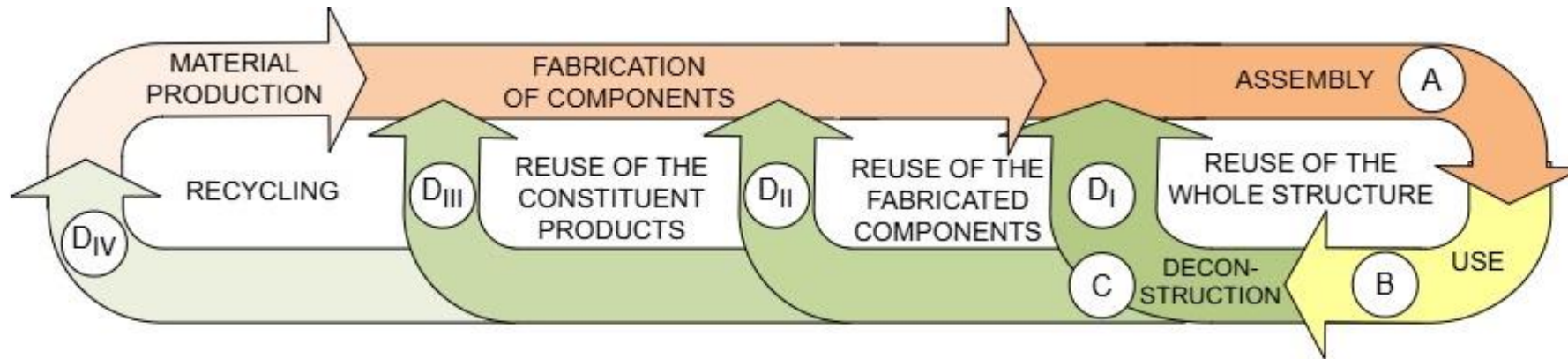
C<sub>3</sub>: Waste processing

C<sub>4</sub>: Disposal

### D: Reuse, recovery and recycling potential

# Classification of steel reuse

## Reuse scenarios



- D<sub>0</sub>: Reuse of the entire steelwork or its part (e.g., several bays) in-situ without disassembly,
- D<sub>I</sub>: Reuse of the disassembled steelwork (may include the envelope),
- D<sub>II</sub>: Reuse of the fabricated components (e.g. sandwich panels, columns),
- D<sub>III</sub>: Reuse of the constituent products (e.g. sections, plates).

# Classification of steel reuse

## Reuse scenarios

Case	In-situ reuse	Relocated reuse			
		Same site		Different site	
		Same configuration	Different configuration	Same configuration	Different configuration
Entire steelwork	D <sub>0-A</sub>	- <sup>a</sup>	-	D <sub>0-D</sub> <sup>b</sup>	-
Disassembled steelwork	-	D <sub>I-B</sub>	D <sub>I-C</sub>	D <sub>I-D</sub>	D <sub>I-E</sub>
Fabricated components	-	D <sub>II-B</sub>	D <sub>II-C</sub>	D <sub>II-D</sub>	D <sub>II-E</sub>
Constituent products	-	D <sub>III-B</sub>	D <sub>III-C</sub>	D <sub>III-D</sub>	D <sub>III-E</sub>

<sup>a</sup> This scenario is unlikely since if the structure was deconstructed, it is unlikely that it would be re-erected in the same configuration on the same site;

<sup>b</sup> Only the case of single-storey steel buildings.

D<sub>A</sub>: In-situ reuse without disassembly,

D<sub>B</sub>: Reuse on the same site in the same configuration,

D<sub>C</sub>: Reuse on the same site in different configuration,

D<sub>D</sub>: Reuse on a different site in the same configuration,

D<sub>E</sub>: Reuse on a different site in different configuration.



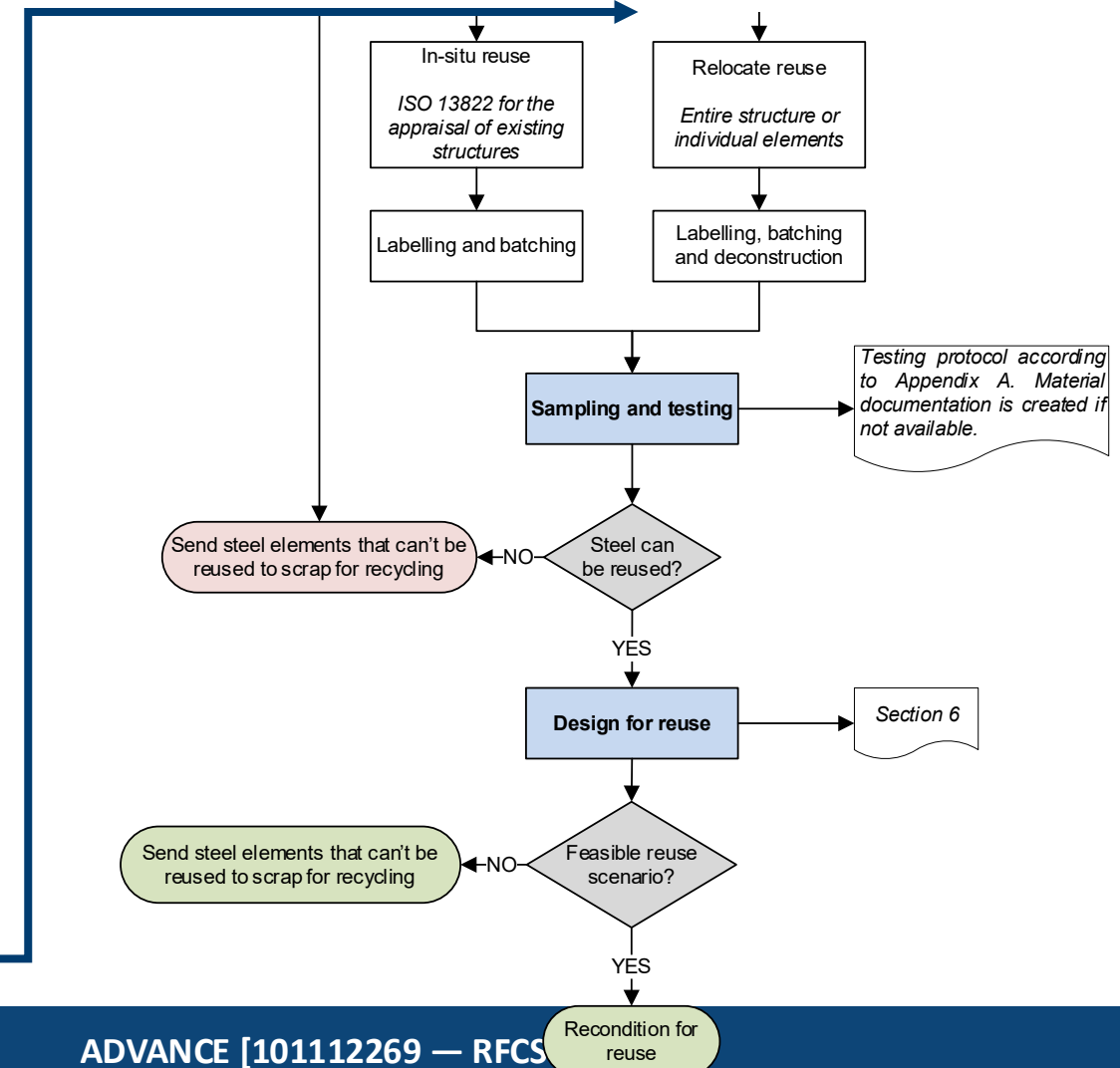
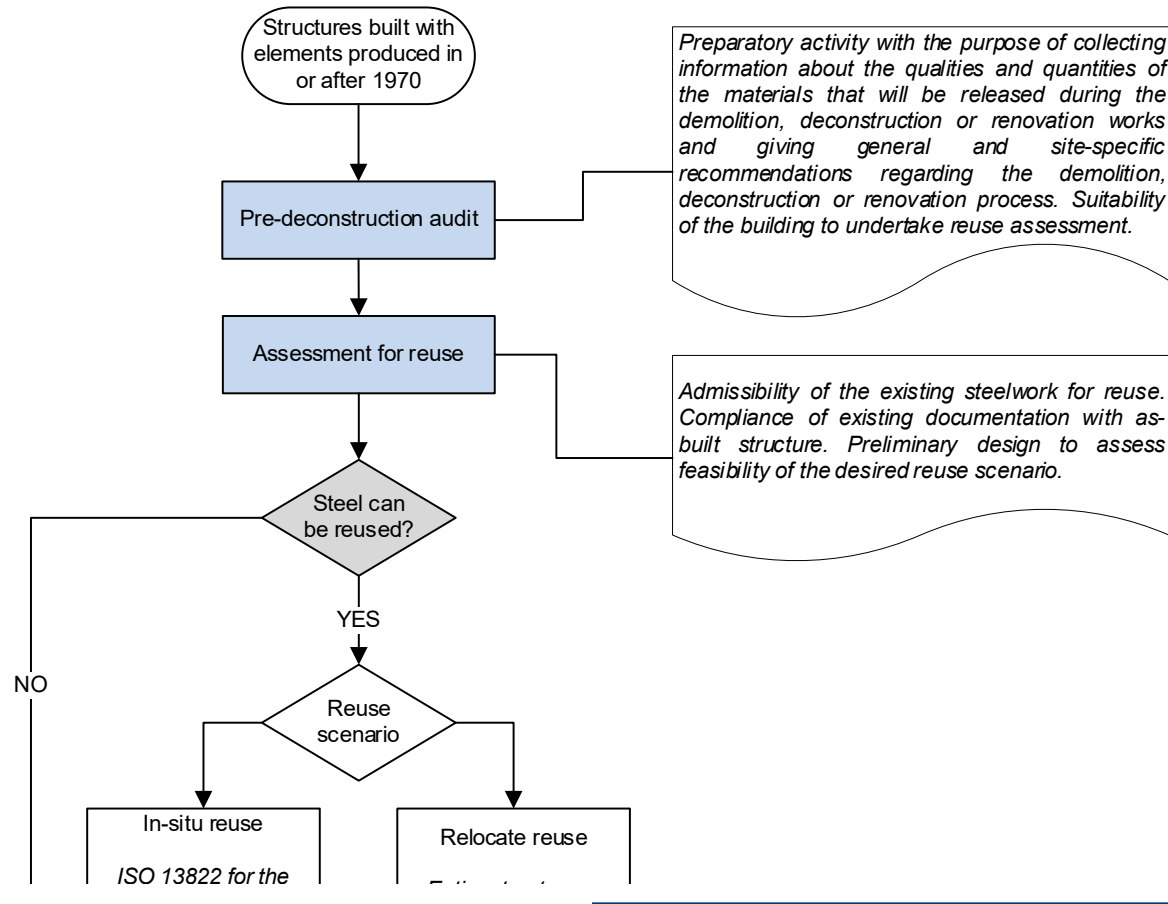
# Evaluation of structural reusability (Ch 5)

- **Parameters influencing reusability** - free of deterioration (should not have significant imperfections or permanent deformations, nor local damages, including plastic deformations, and reduced cross sections and should not have been subjected to extreme events such as impact, or fatigue, or be damaged by fire),
- **Structural steel for reuse,**
- **Constituent products,**
- **Structural components or entire primary structure,**
- **Cold-formed structural steelwork elements,**
- **Composite floor decking,**
- **Claddings.**



# Evaluation of structural reusability

## General approach



# Classification of reclaimed steelwork

- **Class A:** steel materials that meet performance requirements and with approved quality assurance from original certificates;
- **Class B:** steel materials that meet all performance requirements through comprehensive material testing (see Appendix A) and with approved quality assurance, i.e. certificates of compliance to the relevant European Product Standards, by re-certification;
- **Class C:** steel materials classified as the most conservative grade according to the age and location of the structure (unidentified steel).



# Material performance requirements

## Steel properties to be declared for hot rolled steel reclaimed elements

*Strength*

*Elongation*

*Tolerances on dimensions and shape*

*Through thickness requirements*

*Impact strength or toughness*

*Heat treatment delivery condition*

*Declaration of chemical composition*

**clause 5.1 of EN 1090-2**

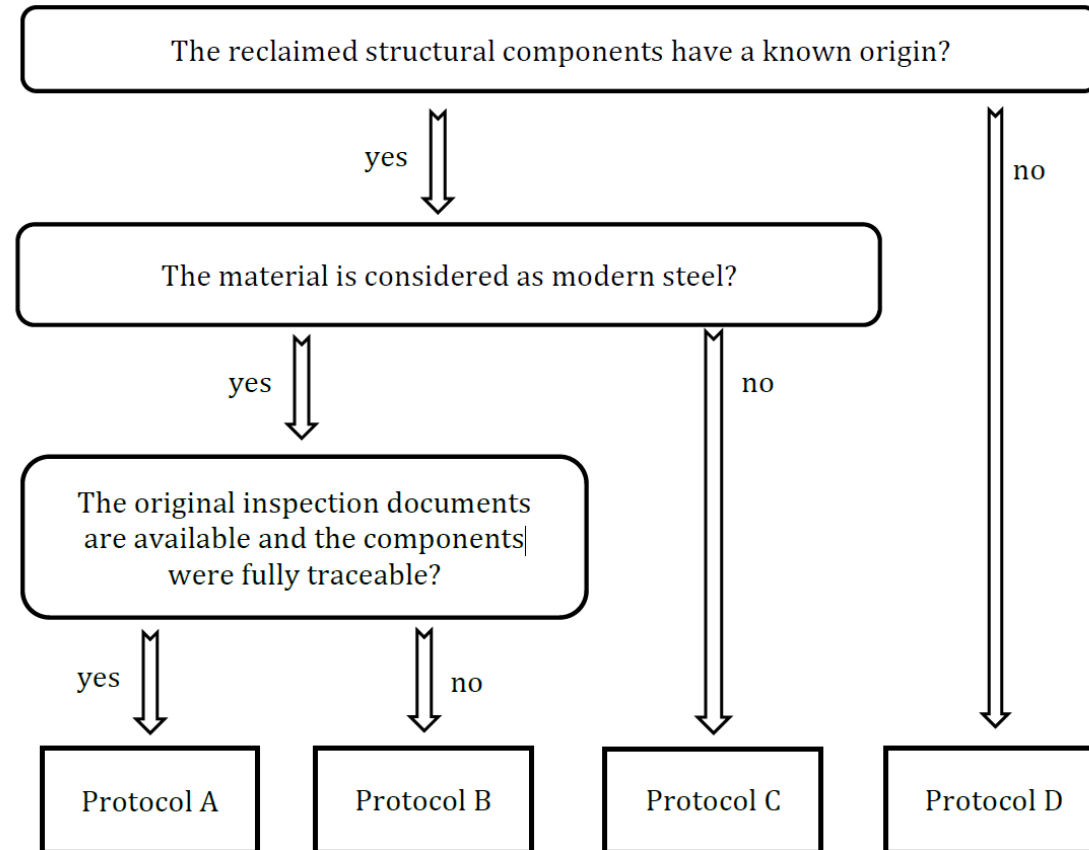


# Assessment of material properties

## CEN/TS 1090-201: Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Reuse of structural steel

Protocols A to D, are defined for the assessment of material properties:

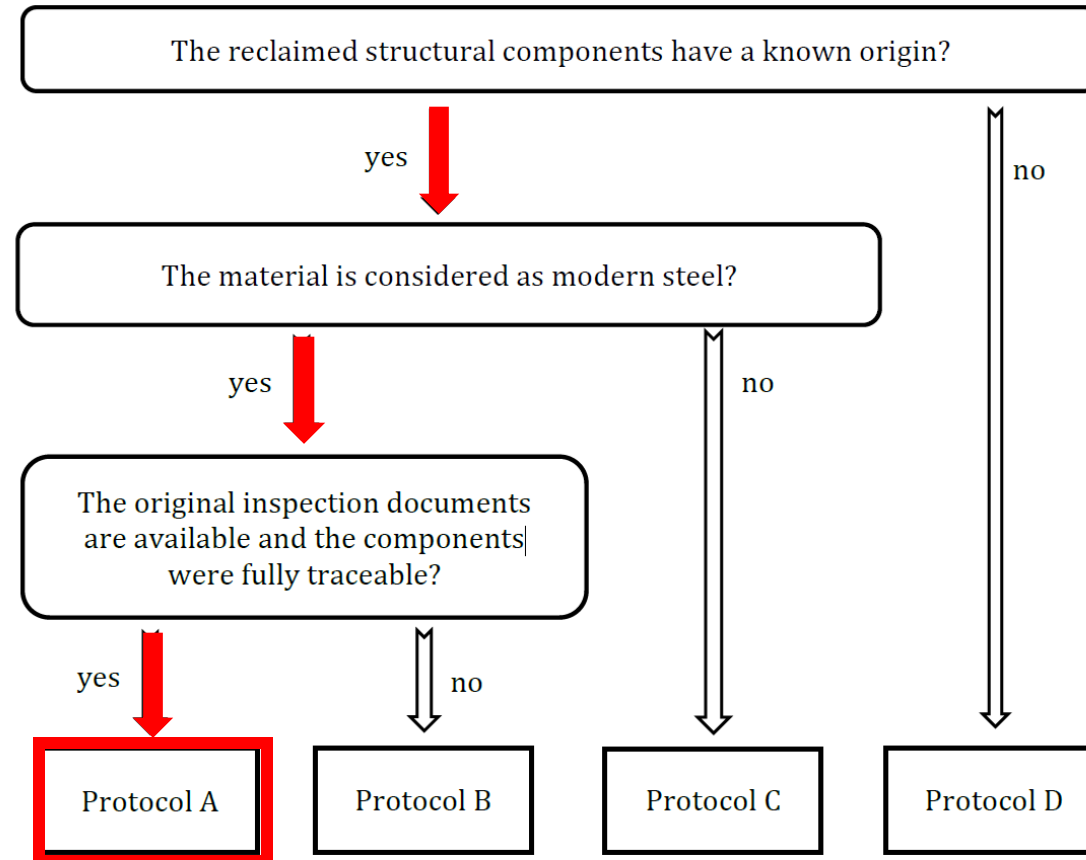
- **Protocol A:** Documentation available (Type 1 structural steel with original inspection documents);
- **Protocol B:** Single sample DT (Type 1 structural steel with known provenance);
- **Protocol C:** Statistically representative DT (Type 2 structural steel with known provenance);
- **Protocol D:** Comprehensive DT (Structural steel with unknown provenance).



## Assessment of material properties

### CEN/TS 1090-201: Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Reuse of structural steel

**Protocol A:** Documentation available (Type 1 structural steel with original inspection documents) covers the case of products that are traceable and for which the original documentation is available. According to Protocol A, steel material can be designed according to EN 1993, as the appropriate assessment of adequacy and reliability is justified by existing documentation. An optional minimal testing procedure for Class A steel can be used to confirm the grade of the reclaimed steel.

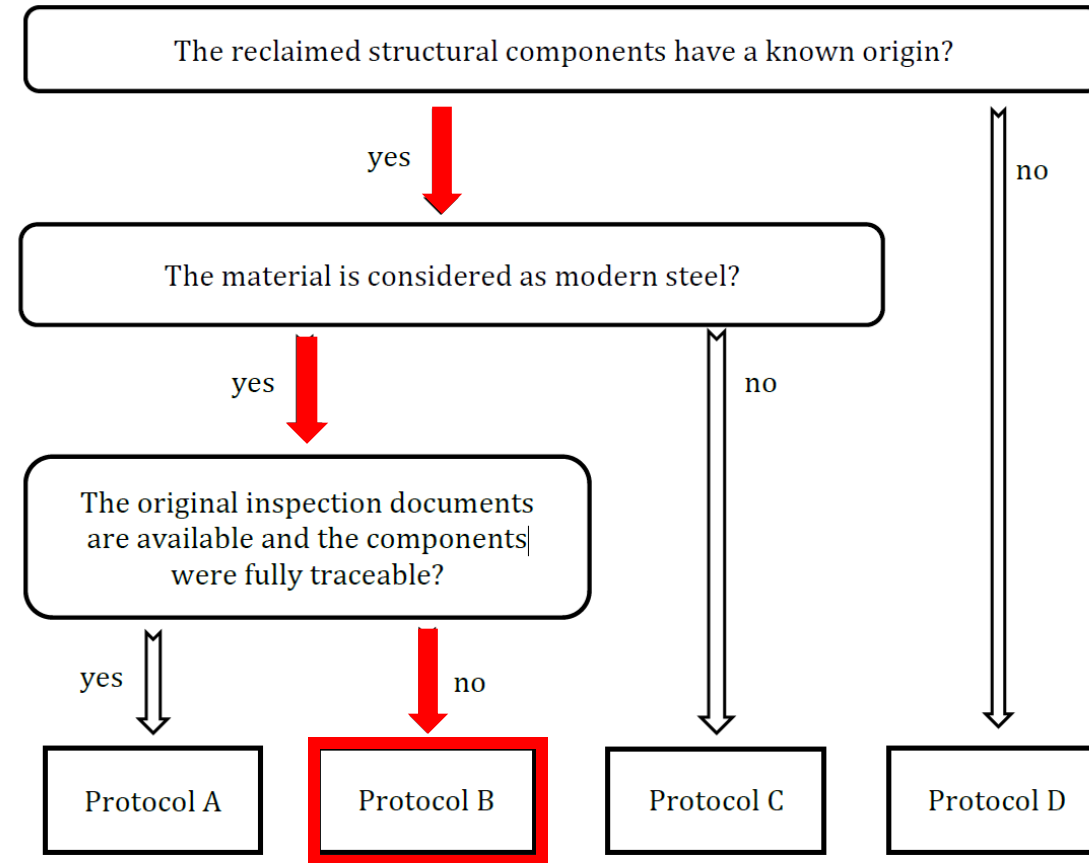


# Assessment of material properties

## CEN/TS 1090-201: Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Reuse of structural steel

**Protocol B:** Single sample DT (Type 1 structural steel with known provenance). An important distinction is made regarding the age of the material that is assessed. Components that were produced more recently are indeed likely to have properties, including their variability, matching those assumed in design with current steel grades. These can be assessed based on a single test (Protocol B).

When protocol B is applied, the properties assigned to all members of a valid test unit can be declared as a reference to a steel grade. The requirements on yield and ultimate strength above represent the 95% fractiles based on the means and variances given in Annex E of EN 1993-1-1.

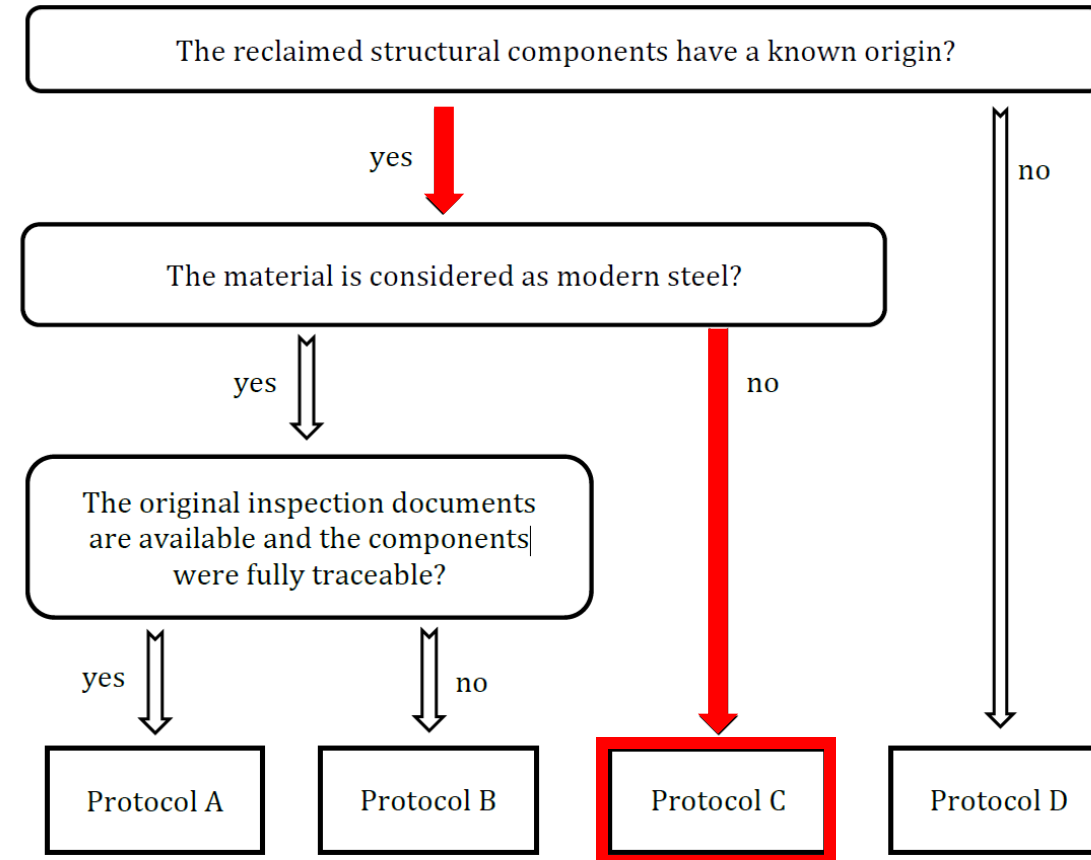


## Assessment of material properties

### CEN/TS 1090-201: Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Reuse of structural steel

**Protocol C:** Statistically representative DT (Type 2 structural steel with known provenance). When protocol C is applied, the characteristic properties assigned to all members of a valid test unit may be based on a statistical analysis in accordance with EN 1990.

For Protocols B and C, the material is shown to comply with the performance requirements through comprehensive material testing (see Appendix A). The testing procedure comprises a combination of non-destructive and destructive tests, together with inspection of geometric tolerances.

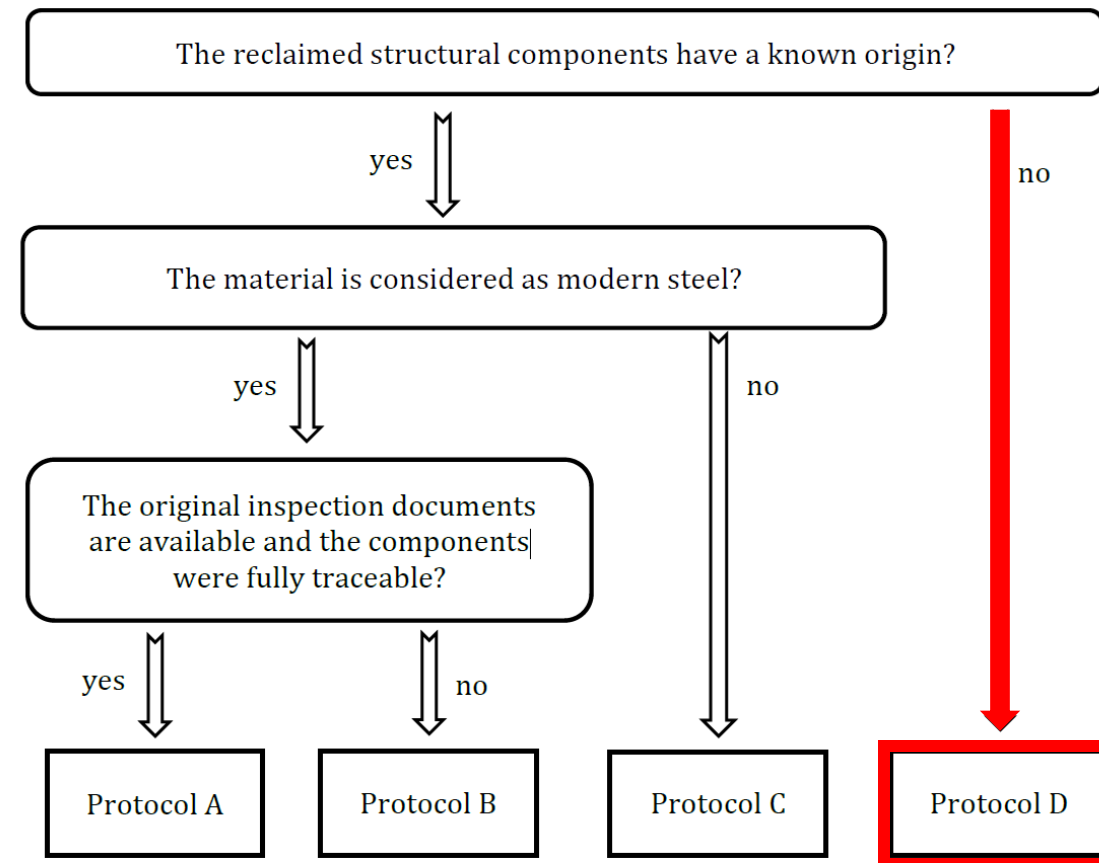


## Assessment of material properties

### CEN/TS 1090-201: Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Reuse of structural steel

**Protocol D:** Comprehensive DT (structural steel with unknown provenance). Protocol D requires that the components are tested individually with destructive methods. The test results can then be used directly, as characteristic values, or compared with the nominal values in a relevant product standard. When the provenance of the reclaimed products is known, components can be sorted in test units and non-destructive hardness testing is performed on all members of a test unit to safely select the members for destructive testing.

As an alternative, if the reclaimed steel material remains unidentified steel, free of damaging defects, it may be permitted to be used for non-safety critical structures.



# Constituent products

Form	Dimensions	Tolerances	Material quality	
			Non-alloy steels	Weathering steels
I and H sections	EN 10365	EN 10034	EN 10025 S(a)	
Hot-rolled taper flange I sections	EN 10365	EN 10024		
Channels	EN 10365	EN 10279		
Rolled asymmetric beams	<i>See manufacturers' information.</i>			

Form	Dimensions	Tolerances	Form <sup>(a)</sup>	Dimensions and tolerances	Material quality
Angles	EN 10056-1	EN			
Rolled Tees	EN 10055	EI	Hollow sections (hot finished)	EN 10210-2	EN 10210-1
Fabricated sections and member bow imperfections	–	EM	Hollow sections (cold formed)	EN 10219-2	EN 10219-1
Plates (reversing mill) <sup>(c)</sup>	–	EI	(a) Hollow sections for use in constructional steelwork (both hot finished and cold formed) are supplied in steel grade S235 in quality JRH, steel grade S275 in qualities J0H and J2H, and S355 in qualities J0H, J2H, and K2H. Note: Selection of either EN 10210 or EN 10219 specifies whether structural hollow sections are to be hot finished or cold formed. Hot finished structural hollow sections to EN 10210 cannot be directly replaced with cold formed structural hollow sections to EN 10219 as the properties do not correspond directly.		
Plates (cut from coil) <sup>(c)</sup>	–	EI			

(a) Steel grades S235, S275, S355 and S450. The steel grade S235 may be supplied in qualities J0 and J2. The steel grade S355 may be supplied in qualities J0 and J2. The steel grade S355 may be supplied in quality J0.

(b) Steel grades S235 and S355. The steel grade S235 may be supplied in qualities J0W and J2W. The steel grade S355 may be supplied in qualities J0W, J0WP, J2W, J2WP and K2W.

(c) The scope of EN 10029 covers plates of 3 mm up to 250 mm rolled in a reversing mill process, whereas EN 10051 covers plates up to 25 mm de-coiled continuously hot-rolled uncoated flat products.



# Constituent products.

## Procedure for verification

- Documentation showing the **location** and building structure from where the members were recovered, including the **date** of construction of the original building, should be provided for all members,
- All products to be reused should come from a **structure constructed with elements produced in or after 1970** that was not exposed to extensive dynamic loading and other severe conditions,
- All surfaces should be **visually inspected**, to ensure that the steel surfaces are free of rust, and that there is no excessive corrosion.
- **Coatings containing toxic substances**, e.g., lead, cadmium, asbestos, and surface scaling need to be removed,
- Members from reclaimed steel should **not** include **welded splices** (unless the welds are tested) and should not have **holes** in locations where new holes are to be drilled in the member,
- **Sectional dimensions** (if not known) should be **measured** and the **sections classified**,
- For open cross-sections (wide flange H and I- section beams), EN 10034 specifies tolerances on shape dimensions of these members.



# Constituent products.

## Procedure for verification

- For closed cross-sections that are Circular Hollow Sections (CHS) and Square (SHS) and Rectangular Hollow Sections (RHS), EN 10219-2 specifies tolerances on shape dimensions of cold-formed structural hollow sections, while EN 10210-2 specifies tolerances on shape dimensions of hot finished structural hollow sections.
- **Tolerances** on the member straightness should comply with **EN 1090-2** and for CHS and RHS should comply with **EN 10219-2** and **EN 10210-2**.
- The members should have a **smooth surface**. Surface defects may be removed by grinding, provided that the thickness(es) of the cross-section after the repair is not less than the minimum permissible thickness. Diffuse necking is not permitted for example in connections and elements in tension,
- Reclaimed sections that are outside economic repair/reconditioning should be **scrapped**,
- Reclaimed structural steel should be **classified for design purposes** – Class A to C.

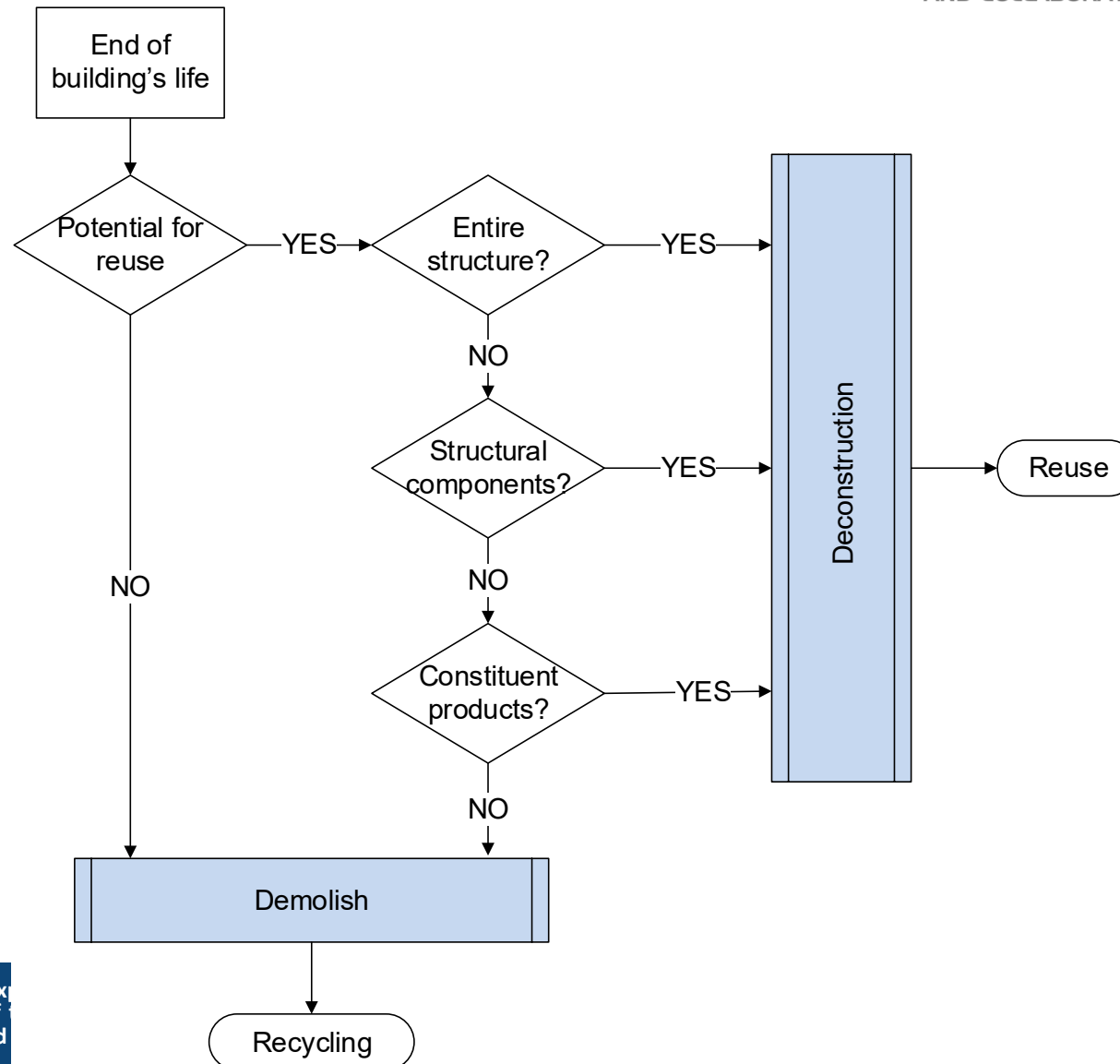


# Structural components or entire primary structure. Acceptance criteria for reuse

2023-2025

# ADVANCE

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY IN CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



# Structural components or entire primary structure. Acceptance criteria for reuse

- The structural components, or the entire primary structure, should belong to a steel building **constructed after 1970, using elements manufactured in or after that year**, and must not have been subjected to significant dynamic loading or other extreme conditions,
- All reclaimed steel should be **certified** to the section properties and classified – Class A to C,
- First, the individual structural members are **evaluated** to demonstrate compliance with the requirements, such as **material properties, geometry and structural characteristics**,
- In addition, all welds should be **100% visually inspected** throughout their entire length for surface imperfections. The visual inspection should be carried out before any other NDT inspection. If surface imperfections are detected, additional surface testing by liquid penetrant testing or magnetic particle inspection should be carried out on the inspected weld.
- Existing **bolts** from previous applications **should not be reused**,
- In case of remanufacturing, the reused steel component / detail / structural component or module / primary structure can be **CE marked to EN 1090-1**.



# Volume 2: Building design recommendations to facilitate future deconstruction and reuse

# ADVANCE

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



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The ADVANCE project's ambition is to contribute to greenhouse gas reduction and circular economy goals by addressing these challenges in both deconstruction and reuse of existing steel buildings, and in the design of new buildings, their construction and documentation to facilitate future reuse. Its scope includes reuse of constituent products, fabricated components, and reuse of component assemblies. The reused material may originate from primary structures, secondary structures and envelopes.

The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of steel industry became essential in the recent years with the major focus on the construction sector, the single largest source of its environmental footprint. The construction sector comprises the opportunity to establish steel-based technologies in a leading position for the decarbonisation of other relevant industries dependent on steel solutions.



EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK  
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DE LA CONSTRUCTION MÉTALLIQUE  
EUROPÄISCHE KONVENTION FÜR STAHLBAU  
publications@steelconstruct.com | www.steelconstruct.com

TC14 is the Technical Committee within ECCS for Sustainability and Eco-Efficiency of Steel Construction. The committee aims to promote developments in industry, research and teaching communities that strengthen knowledge and capabilities in relation to sustainable steel construction.

The broad area of the issues includes, for example, the following aspects: Management of overall building performance during the whole lifecycle; Techniques for the improved environmental performance; Techniques for a high quality and comfort of the indoor environment; Energy efficiency; Minimization of resources and use of raw materials.



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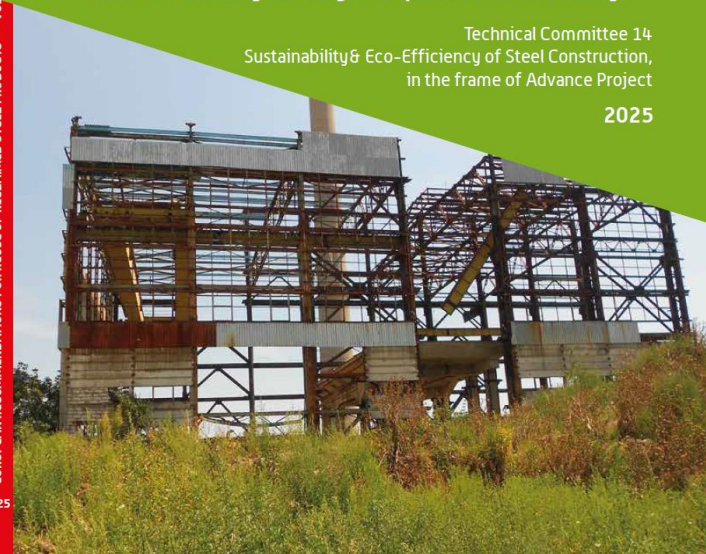
## EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REUSE OF RECLAIMED STEEL PRODUCTS

— Volume 1: Reusing existing steel products and buildings —

Technical Committee 14  
Sustainability & Eco-Efficiency of Steel Construction,  
in the frame of Advance Project

2025

EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REUSE OF RECLAIMED STEEL PRODUCTS — VOLUME 1 — 2025



# Content

- Loads / combinations
- Single-storey steel structures
  - Portal frame
  - Trusses
  - Column connection to foundations
- Multi-storey steel buildings
  - Details
  - Demountable composite steel-concrete structures
  - Demountable steel-timber structures
  - Energy dissipation connections
- Summary



# Loads

- The imposed loads on roofs (category H) are specified in Clause 6.3.4.2 (1) of EN 1991-1-1 and countries NAs.

Country	$q_k$ (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	$Q_k$ (kN)
Belgium	0.80	1.5
Czech Republic	0.75	1
Finland	0.40	1
France	0.80	1.5
Germany	–	1
Ireland	0.6	1
Italy	0.40	1
The Netherlands	1.00	1.5
Norway	0.75	1.5
Portugal	0.40	1
Romania	0.50	1
Slovakia	0.75	1
Spain	0.40	1
Sweden	0.40	1
United Kingdom	0.60	0.9



# Loads

EN 1991 Part 1-3 divides Europe into nine different climatic regions and defines zones to compute  $s_k$  as a function of the altitude.

Country	$s_k$ (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )			Snow Class
	Min. <sup>a)</sup>	Country average <sup>b)</sup>	Min. European value	
Finland	2.00	2.75	2.00	S1
Romania	1.50	2.00		
Norway	1.50	3.50		
Sweden	1.50	2.50		
Germany	0.45	0.85	1.00	S2
Italy	0.60	1.00		
United Kingdom	0.45	0.65	0.70	S3
France	0.45	0.65		
Ireland	0.40	0.55		
The Netherlands	0.70	0.70		
Belgium	0.70	0.70		
Portugal	0.10	0.30	0.40	S4
Spain	0.30	0.40		
<sup>a)</sup> Assuming the average altitude for the less critical zone of the country				
<sup>b)</sup> Assuming the average altitude for the zone representing most area of the country				



# Loads

2023-2025

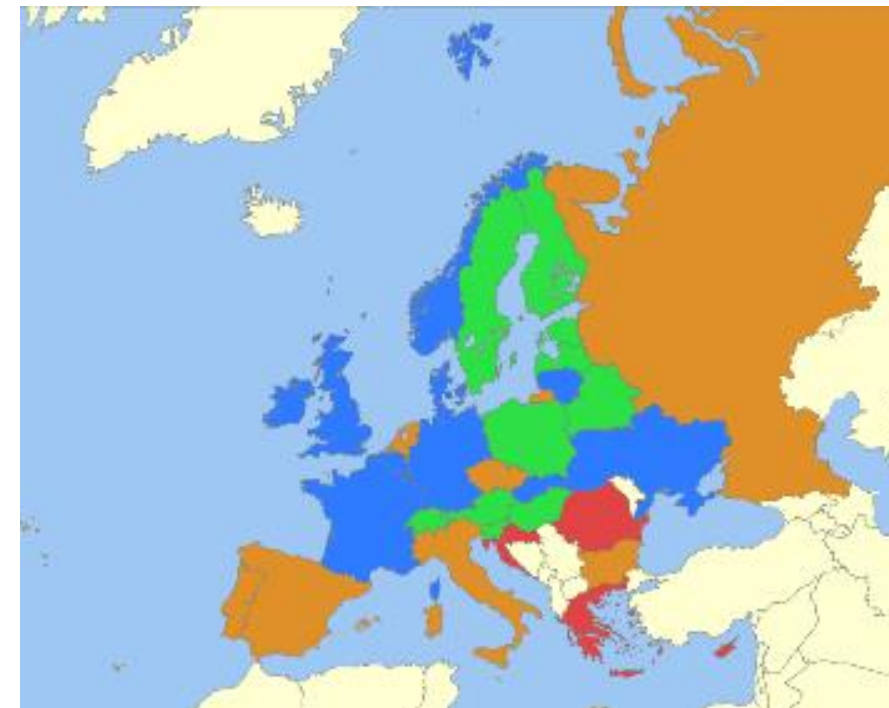
# ADVANCE

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS

- The basic wind velocity is defined in Clause 4.2 of EN 1991-1-4.

Country	v <sub>b0</sub> (m/s)			q <sub>b0,mean</sub> (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	v <sub>b0,class</sub> (m/s)	q <sub>b,class</sub> (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	Wind Class		
	Min.	Max.	Average						
Croatia	20	48	29	1.05	>28	1.05	W1		
Cyprus	24	40	29	1.05	>28				
Greece	27	33	29	1.05	>28				
Romania	27	35	31 <sup>a)</sup>	1.20	>28				
Bulgaria	24	36	27	0.91	28	0.98	W2		
Czech Republic	23	36	27	0.91	28				
Italy	25	31	27 <sup>a)</sup>	0.91	28				
The Netherlands	25	30	27 <sup>a)</sup>	0.91	28				
Portugal	27	30	27 <sup>a)</sup>	0.91	28				
Russia	20	44	27	0.91	28				
Spain	26	29	27 <sup>a)</sup>	0.91	28				
Belgium	23	26	24	0.72	26			0.85	W3
Denmark	24	27	25	0.78	26				
France	22	28	24 <sup>a)</sup>	0.72	26				
Germany	23	30	25 <sup>a)</sup>	0.78	26				
Ireland	25	28	26	0.85	26				
Lithuania	24	32	26	0.85	26				
Luxemburg	24	24	24	0.72	26				
Norway	22	31	25	0.78	26				
Slovakia	24	26	24	0.72	26				
United Kingdom	22	32	25 <sup>a)</sup>	0.78	26				
Ukraine	24	31	26	0.85	26				
Austria	18	28	21	0.55	23	0.66	W4		
Belarus	22	24	22	0.61	23				
Estonia	21	21	21	0.55	23				
Finland	21	26	22 <sup>a)</sup>	0.61	23				
Hungary	24	24	23	0.66	23				
Latvia	21	27	23	0.66	23				
Poland	22	26	23	0.66	23				
Slovenia	20	30	23	0.66	23				
Sweden	21	26	22	0.61	23				
Switzerland	20	24	21	0.55	23				

<sup>a)</sup> Usual value from the NA/local standard



1112269 — RFCS-2022]

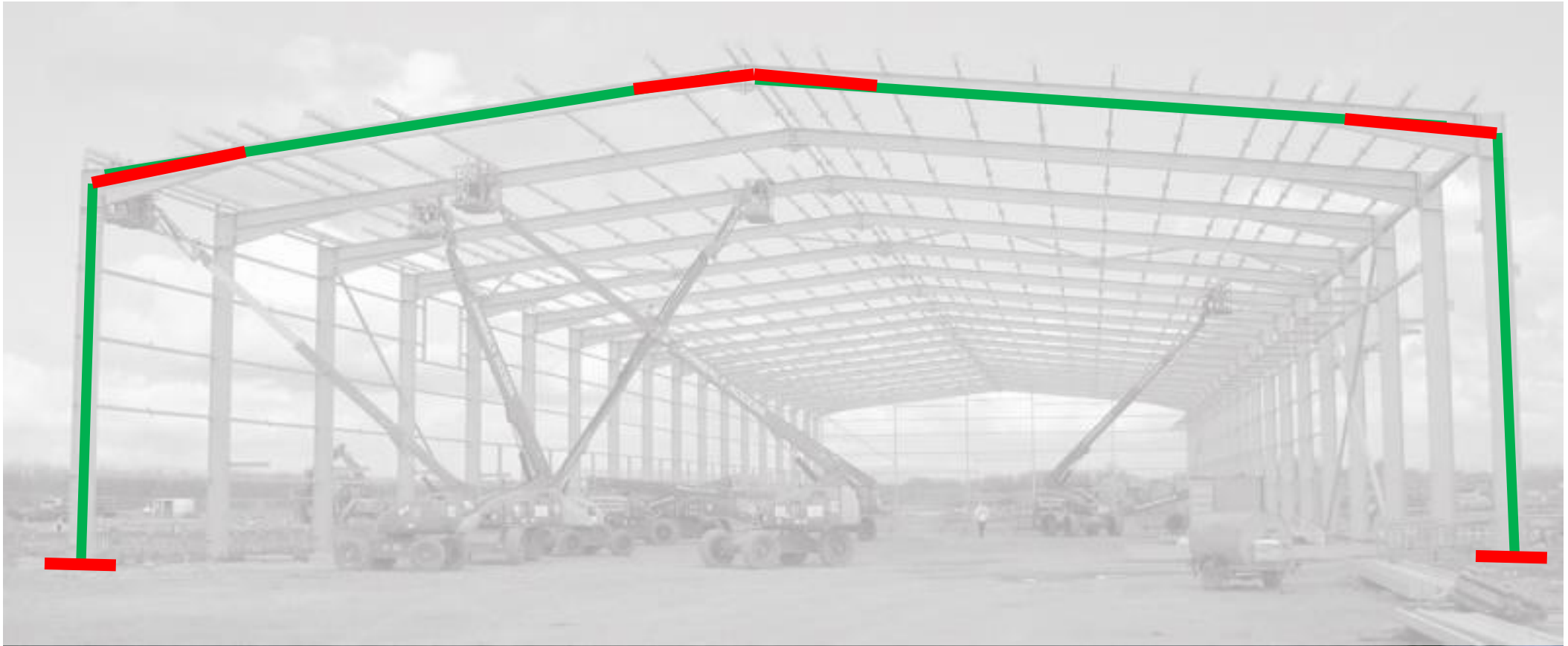
[steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/](https://steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/)



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# Portal frame steel structures

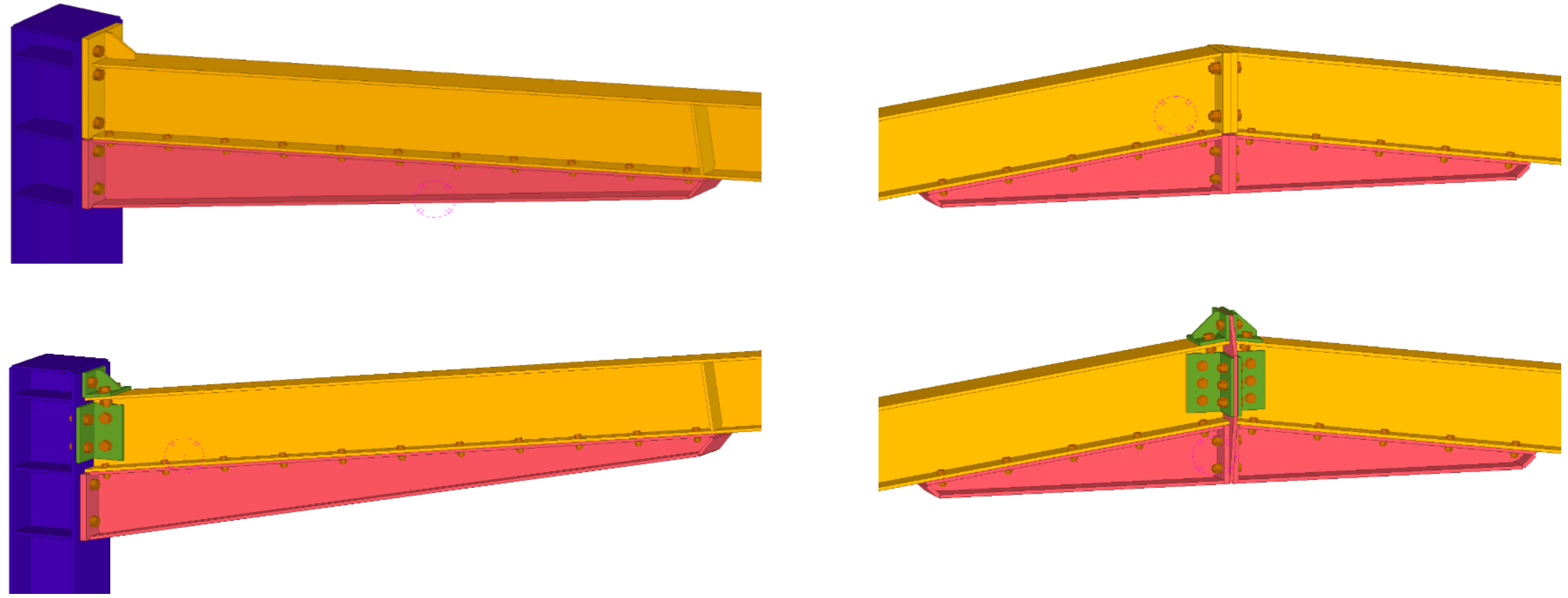
- Reuse options with minor modifications





# Portal frame steel structures

- Bolted haunch and rafter with individually welded end-plates

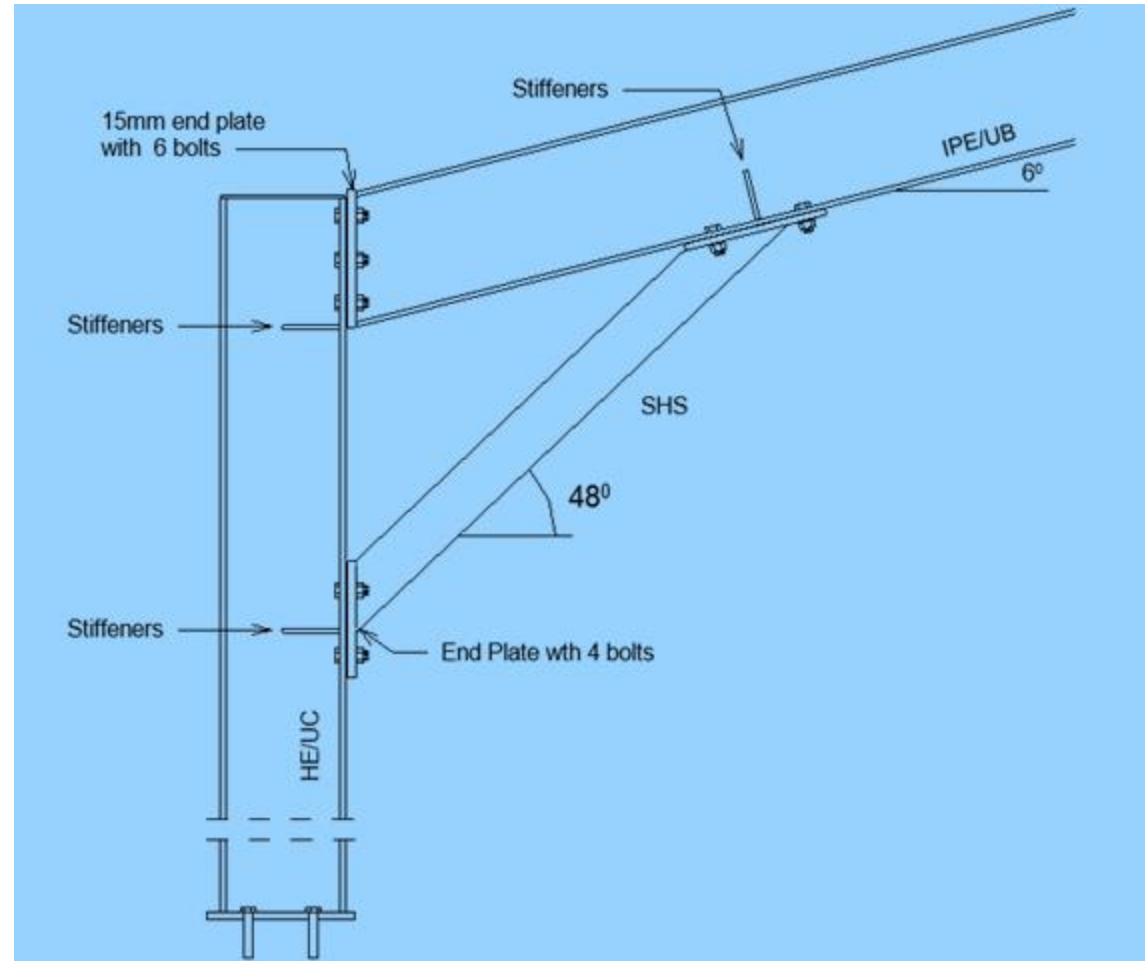


Source: Politehnica University Timisoara



# Portal frame steel structures

- Strut-type haunch in a portal frame

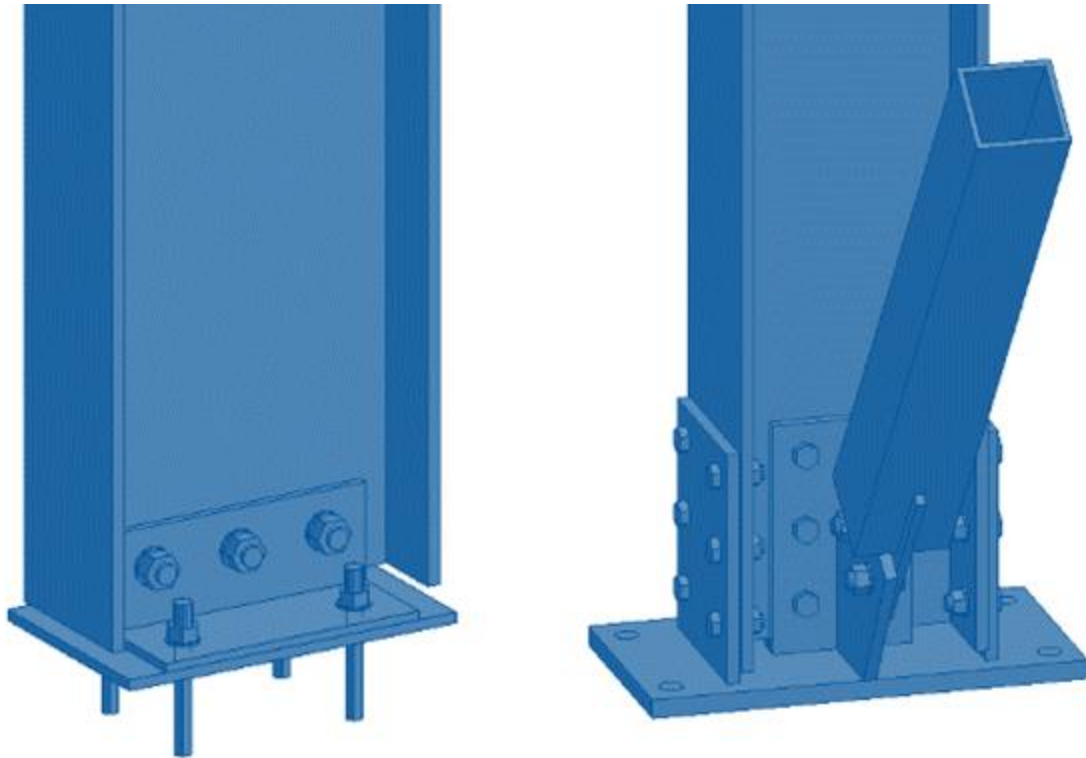


Source: <http://steel-sci.com/>



# Portal frame steel structures

- Demountable column-base connections



2023-2025

# ADVANCE

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION  
AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY  
OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS

Progress – Case study Fokker 7 distribution Center Schiphol Airport; Images courtesy of Tata Steel <https://www.tatasteeleurope.com/>



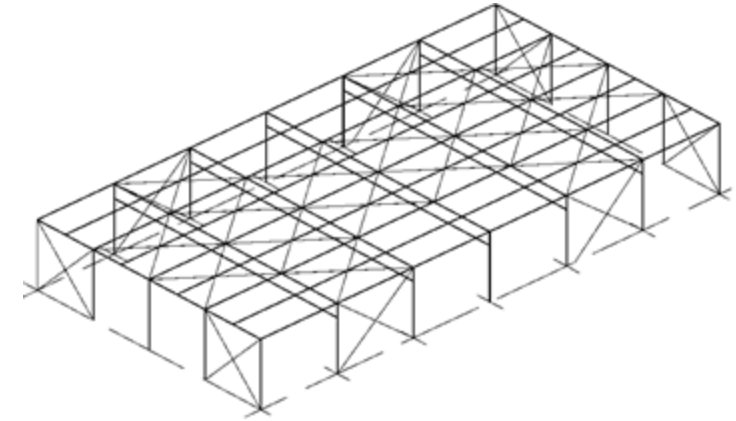
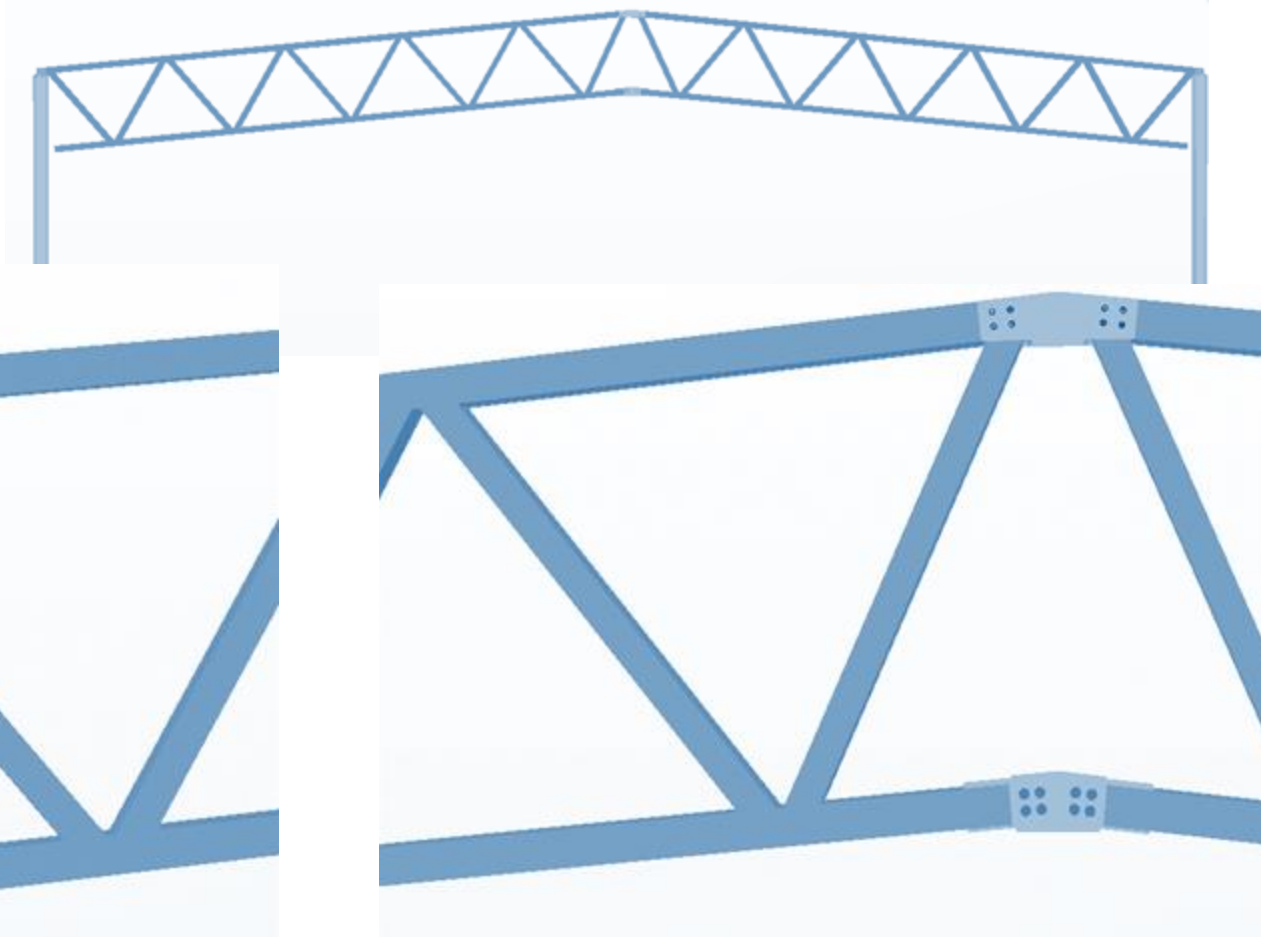
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ADVANCE [101112269 — RFCS-2022]

<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/>

# Trusses

- Steel truss system for better re-usability. Details



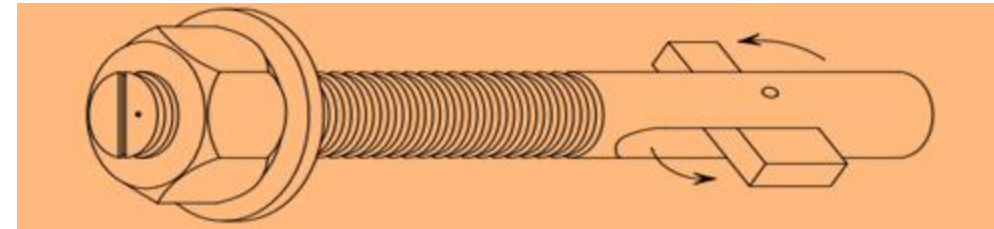
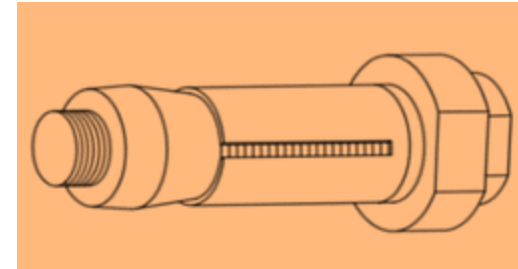
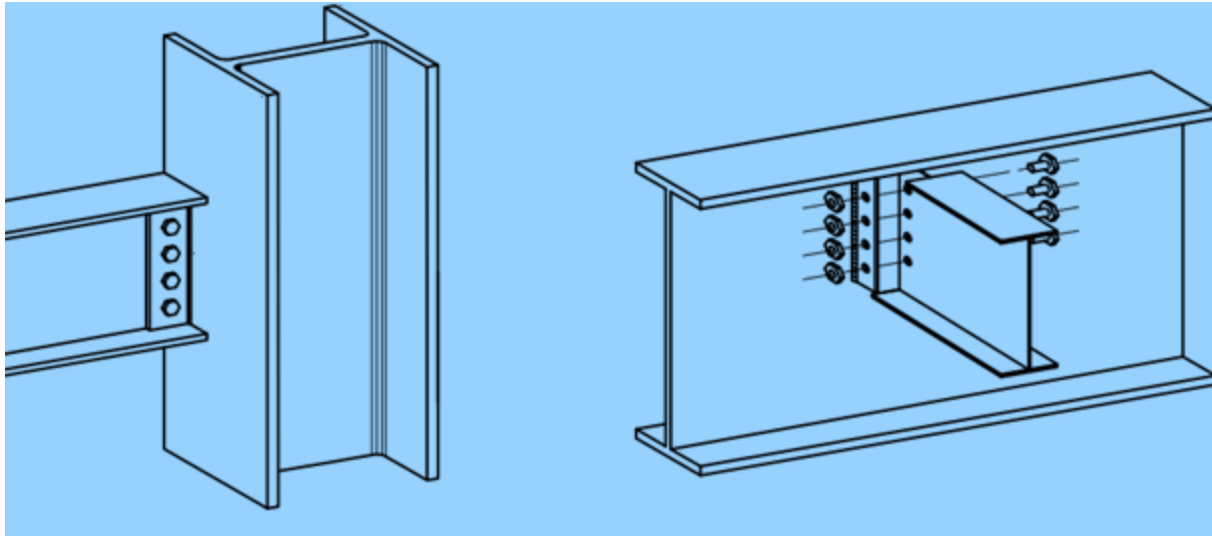
Source: <https://www.ruukki.com>



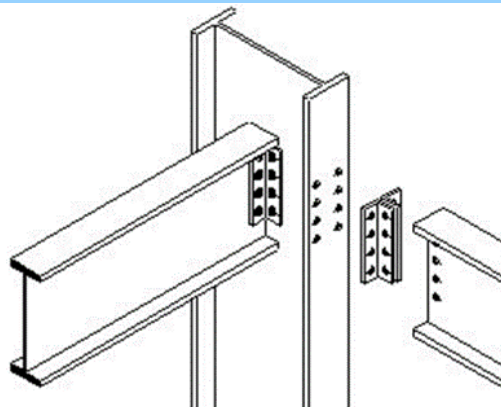
# Mezzanine / Multi-storey buildings solutions **ADVANCE**

ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION  
AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY  
OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS

- Fin plate connections



- Hollo-Bolt and Bild Bolt solutions



- Cleated connection with angles

SCI P358 (2014). Joints in steel construction: Simple joints to Eurocode 3. The Steel Construction Institute.



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

- Quicon connections



<https://www.newsteelconstruction.com/wp/quicon-wins-contract-at-ikea/>



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Composite steel-concrete structures

- Demountable floor system using precast units and floor bracing



Davison B, Owens GW eds, 2012, Steel designers' manual, The Steel Construction Institute, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, Wiley-Blackwell



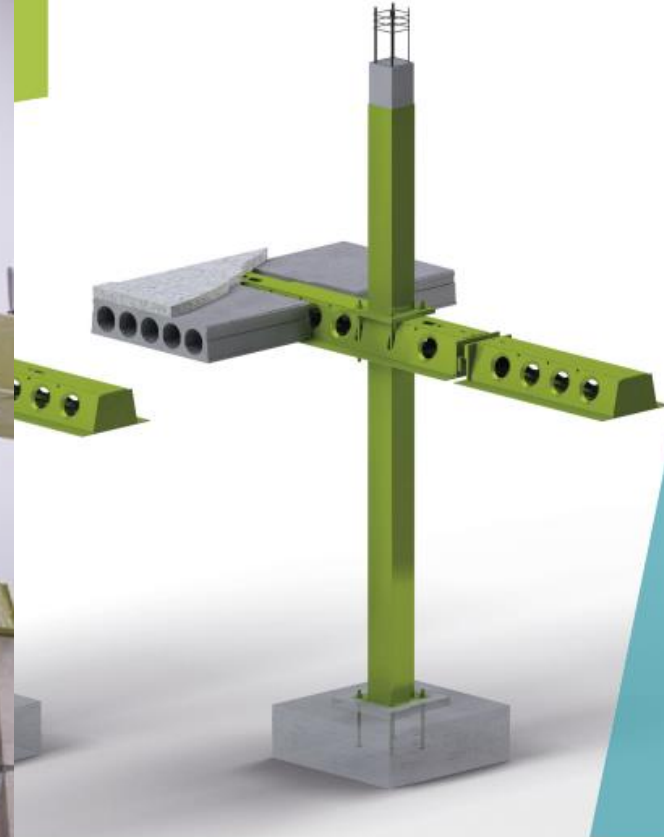
# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Composite steel-concrete structures

<https://www.peikko.com/>

TECHNICAL  
MANUAL

- Demountable floor system using precast units



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<https://>

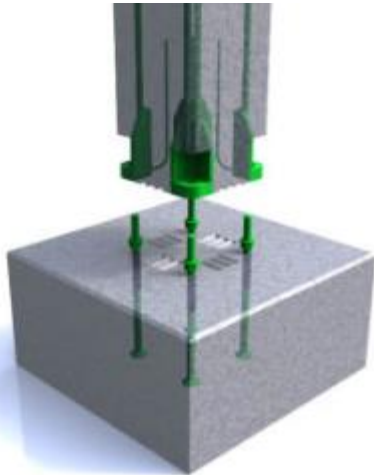
DELTABEAM® Frame

Structural Solution

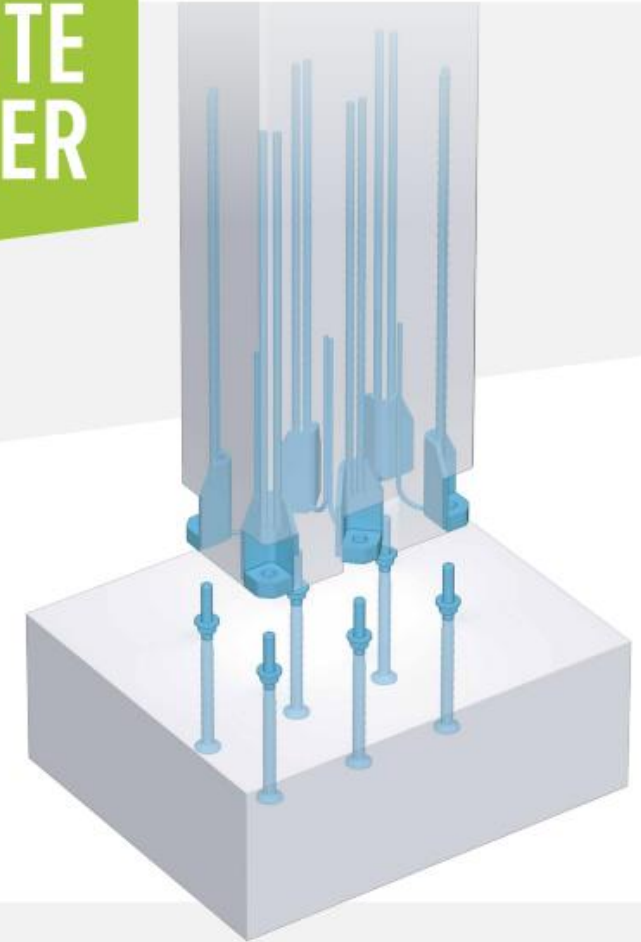
# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Composite steel-concrete structures

- Demountable floor system using precast units



Peikko  
**WHITE  
PAPER**



**BOLTED COLUMN CONNECTION  
FOR SEISMIC APPLICATIONS**

Elena Camnasio D.Sc. (Tech.),  
R&D Engineer, Peikko Group Corporation

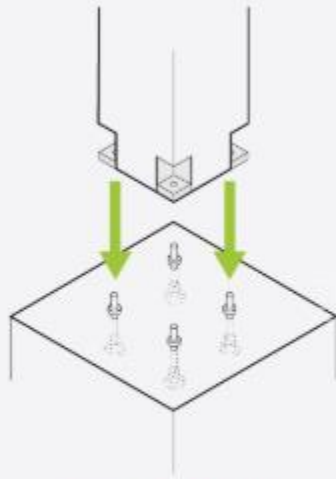
# Multi Comp

- Dem

-2025

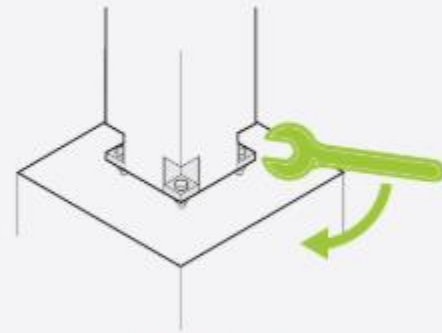


N. VALORISATION  
CIRCULARITY  
UCTS



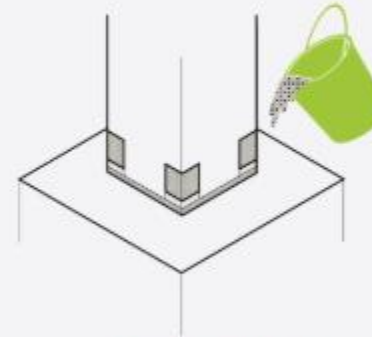
### STEP 1 — ASSEMBLING

The column with the Peikko Column Shoe is mounted to the cast-in Anchor Bolt.



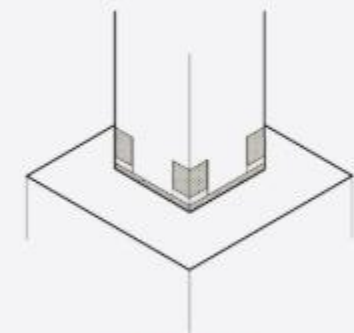
### STEP 2 — FASTENING

The column is bolted, already achieving the stability for the building process to continue.



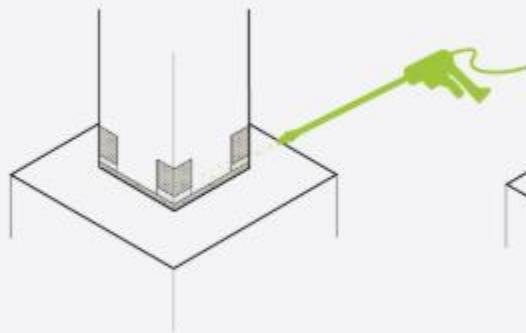
### STEP 3 — CASTING

The Peikko Column Shoes are cast with lime mortar to project the joint from external impacts.



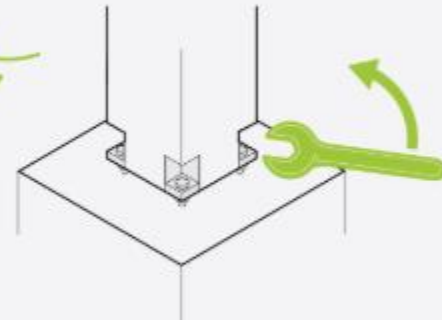
### STEP 4 — USING

The building is complete and ready to be used.



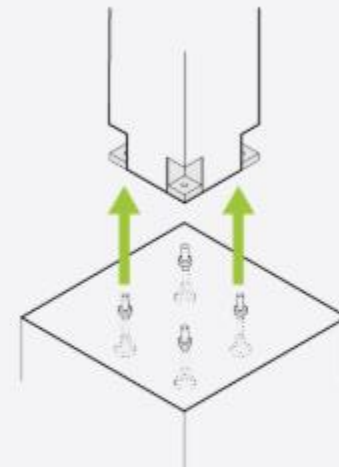
### STEP 5 — HYDROBLASTING

The lime mortar in the Column Shoes is removed by hydro-blasting.



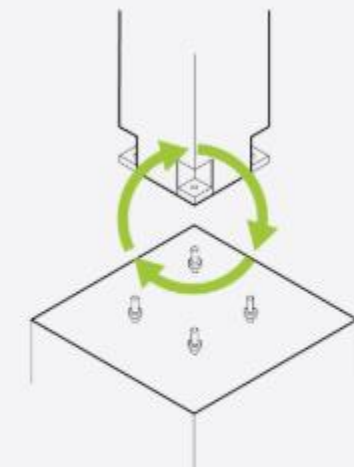
### STEP 6 — UNFASTENING

The bolt in the Peikko Column Shoe is unfastened from the threaded rod.



### STEP 7 — DISASSEMBLING

The column with the Peikko Column Shoes is disassembled and lifted away.



### STEP 8 — REUSING

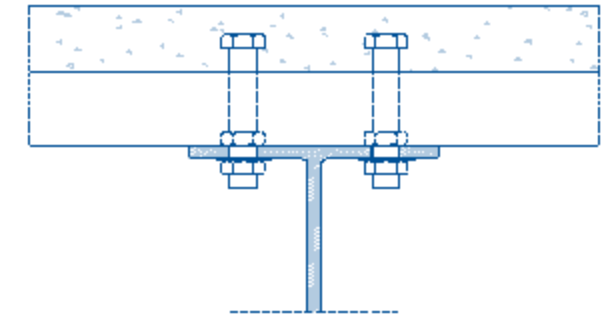
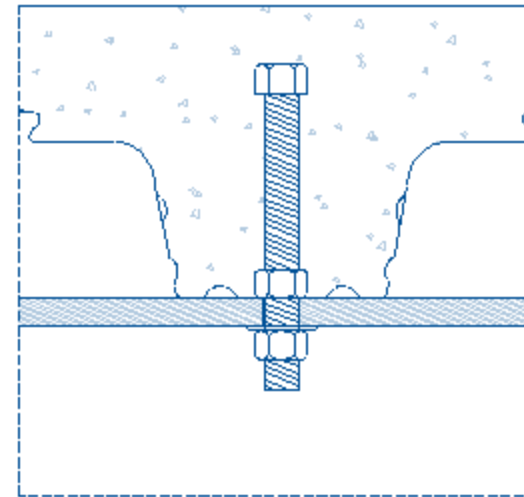
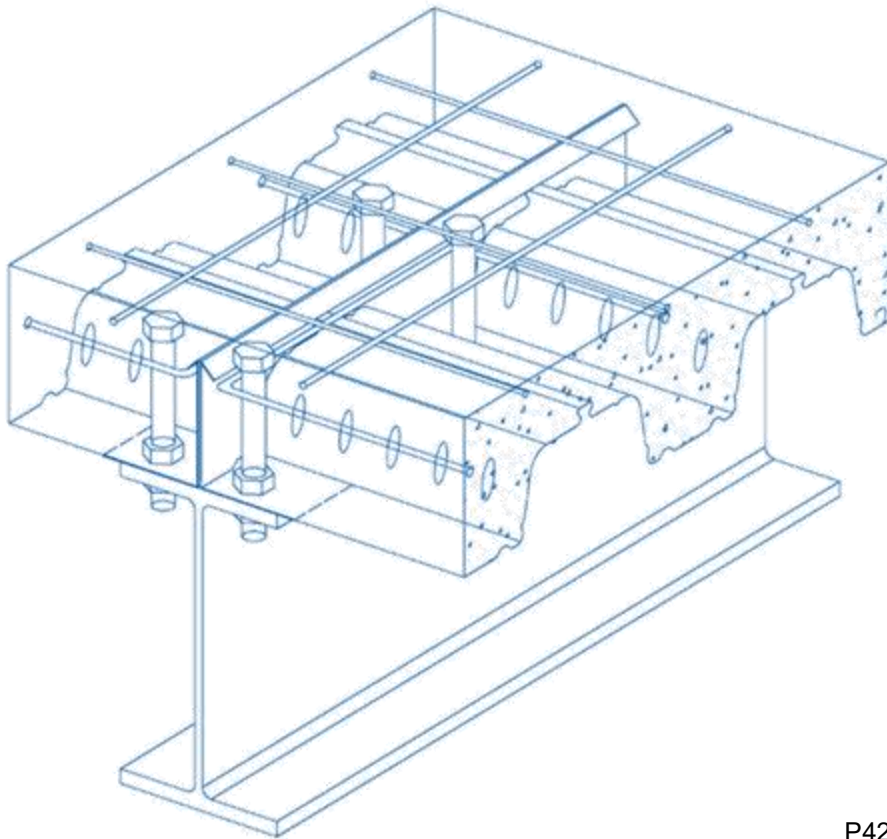
The column with the Peikko Column Shoes is ready to be reused in new buildings.



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Composite steel-concrete structures

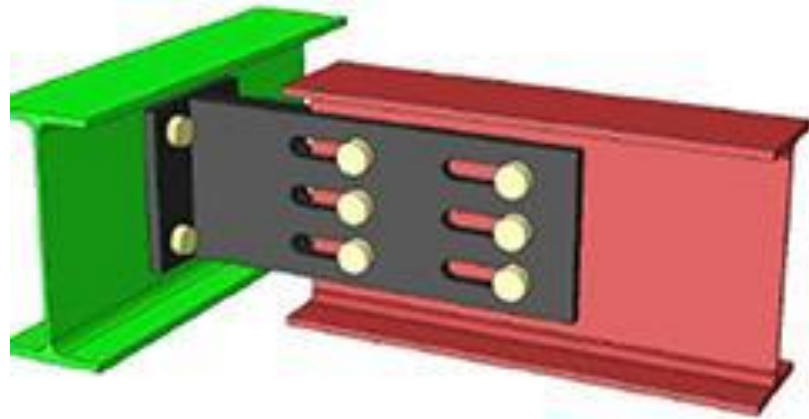
- Demountable composite floor system with a cast-in edge trim to form a cut line to allow reuse of slab segments



P428 – Guidance on Demountable Composite Construction Systems for UK Practice, 2020. The Steel Construction Institute.

# Multi-storey buildings solutions

Demountable composite steel-concrete structures –  
Experimental test



Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS): Reuse and demountability using steel structures and the circular economy - REDUCE, project number RFCS-02-2015.



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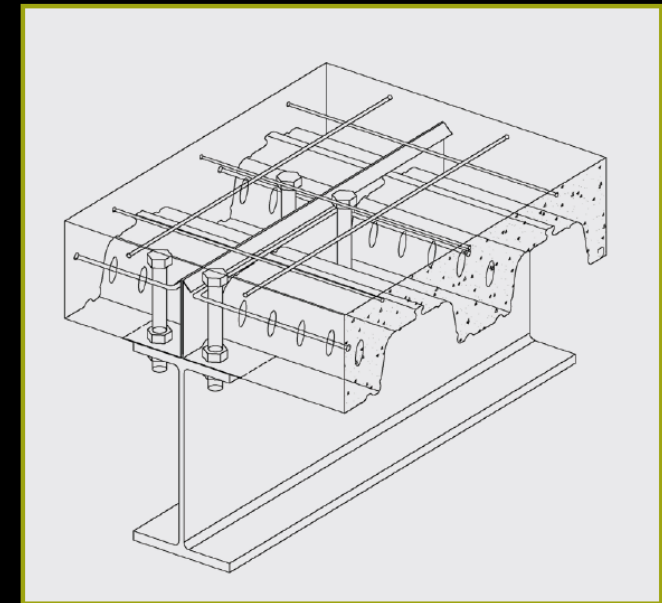
ADVANCE [10112269 — RFCS-2022]

<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/>

# Multi-storey buildings solutions

Demountable composite steel-concrete structures

**GUIDANCE ON  
DEMOUNTABLE  
COMPOSITE  
CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS  
FOR UK PRACTICE**



Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS): Reuse and demountability

2-2015.

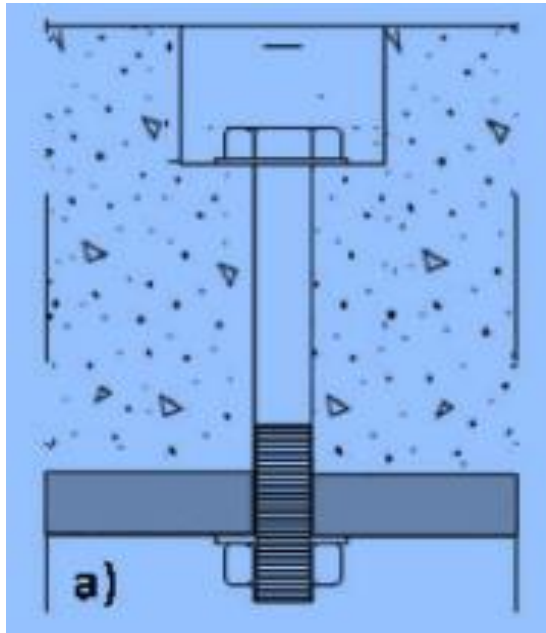
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ADVA  
<https://>

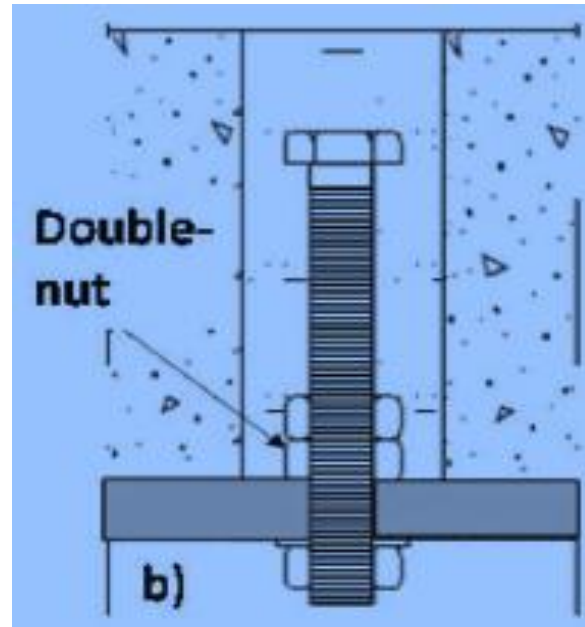
# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Demountable composite steel-concrete structures

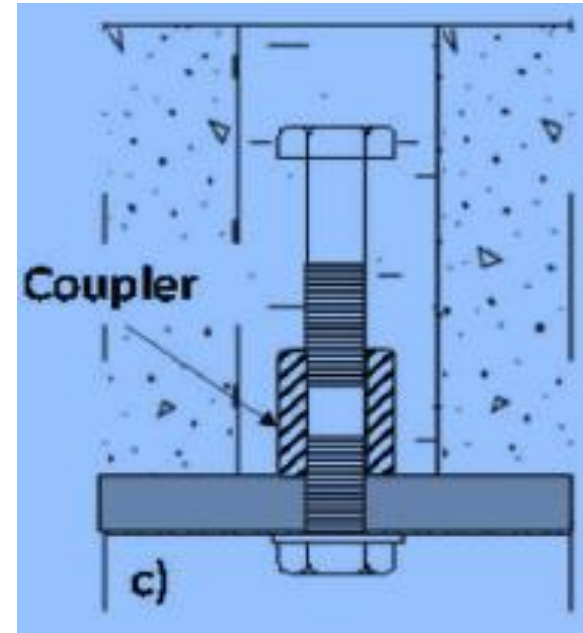
- Types of demountable bolted connectors



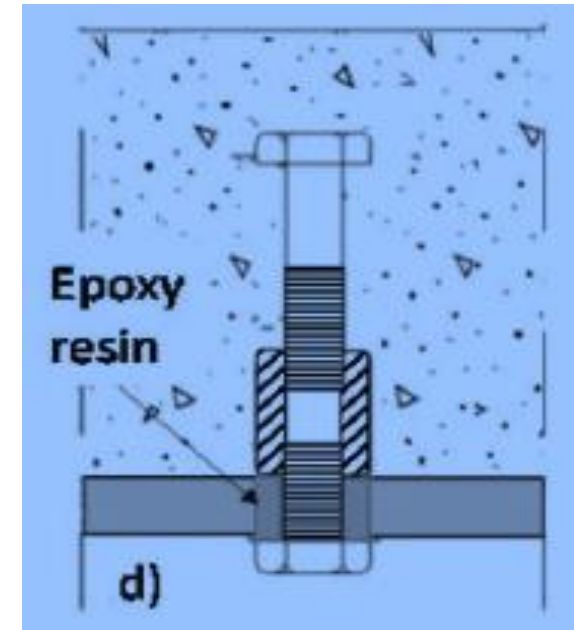
friction grip  
bolts



double-nut



coupler system  
connectors



injected bolted  
shear connectors

Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS): Reuse and demountability using steel structures and the circular economy - REDUCE, project number RFCS-02-2015.



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Steel-timber structures

- Demountable floor system using cross laminated timber (CLT)

2023-2025

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ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION  
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OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



<https://www.kloecknermetalsuk.com/westok/>



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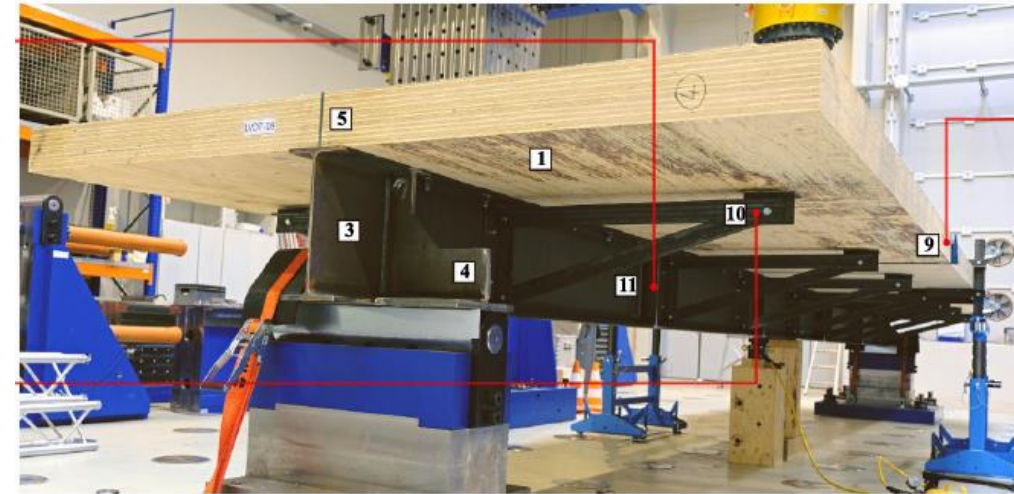
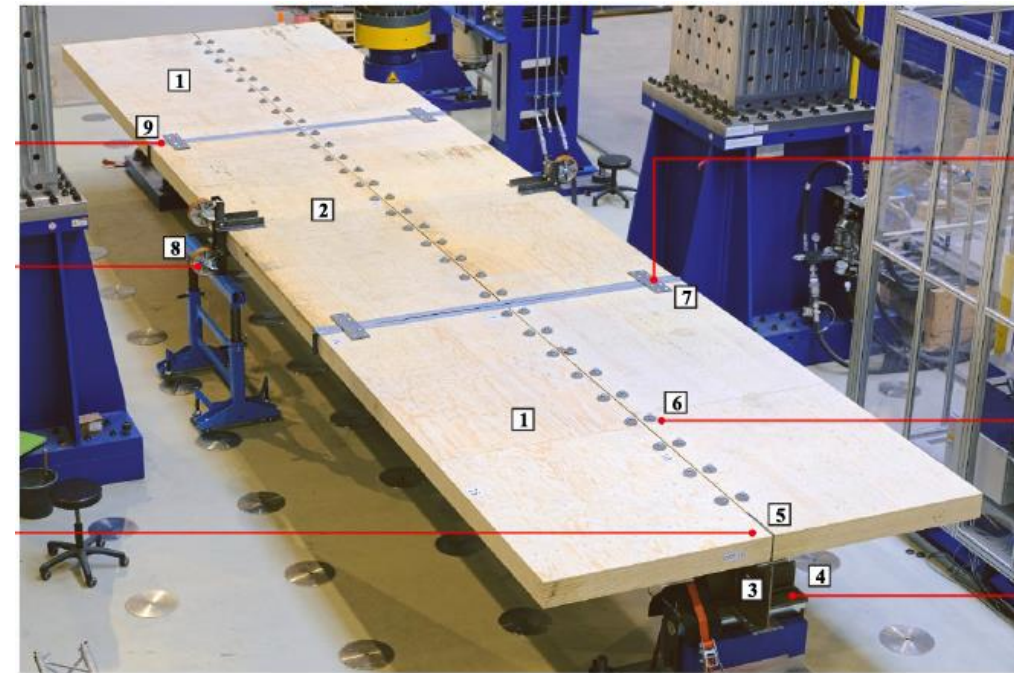
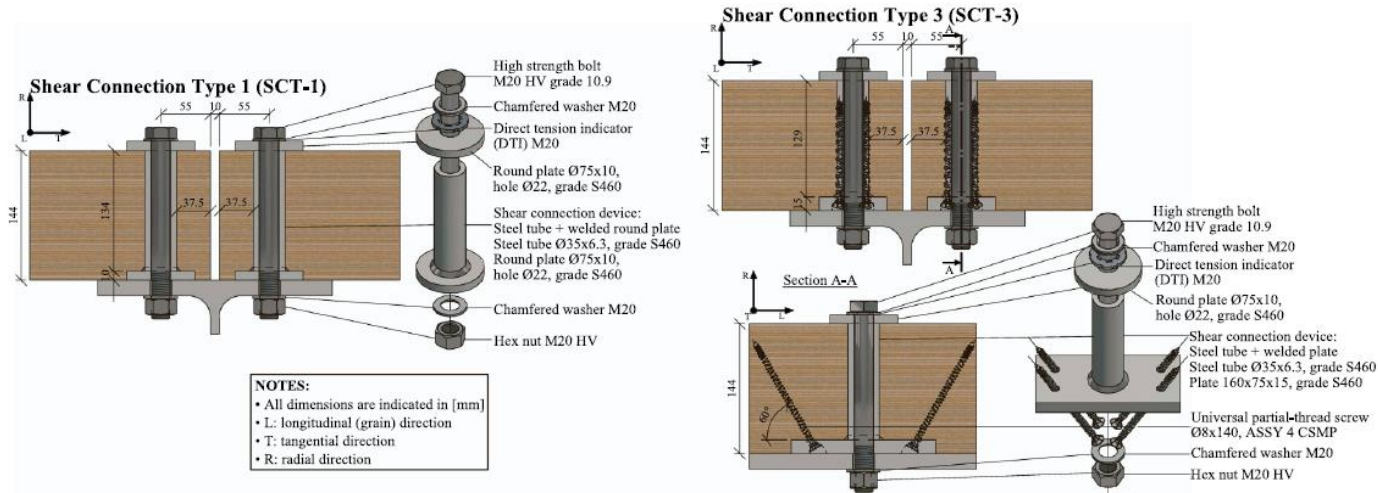
ADVANCE [101112269 — RFCS-2022]

<https://www.steelconstruct.com/eu-projects/advance/>

# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Steel-timber structures

- Demountable floor system using LVL



## ○ Experimental tests

Romero A, Odenbreit C (2024). Innovative demountable steel-timber composite (STC) beams: Experimental full-scale bending tests. Engineering Structures, 318, 118599.

# Multi-storey buildings solutions

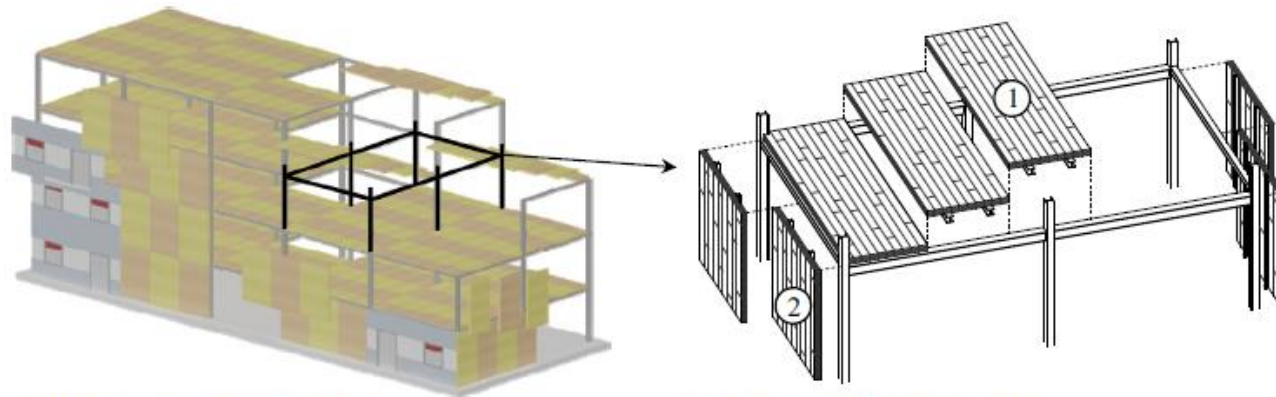
## Steel-timber structures

2023-2025

# ADVANCE

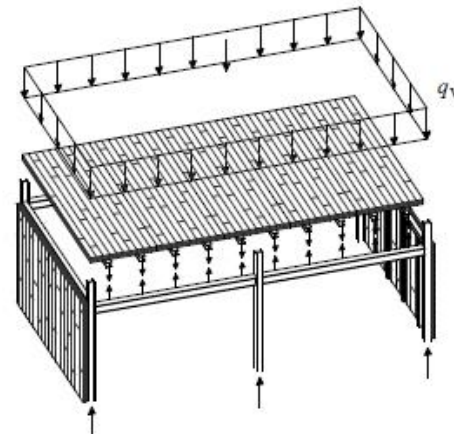
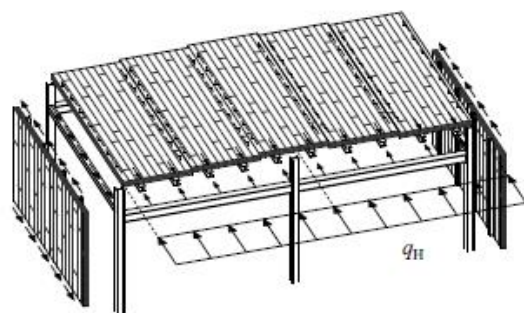
ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION  
AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY  
OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS

- Beam-to-panel connections for hybrid steel–CLT floors and shear wall



(i) Behaviour for horizontal loads

(ii) Behaviour for vertical loads



① Composite floors    ② Hybrid shear walls

Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel-timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part I: Experimental tests. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 781–795.

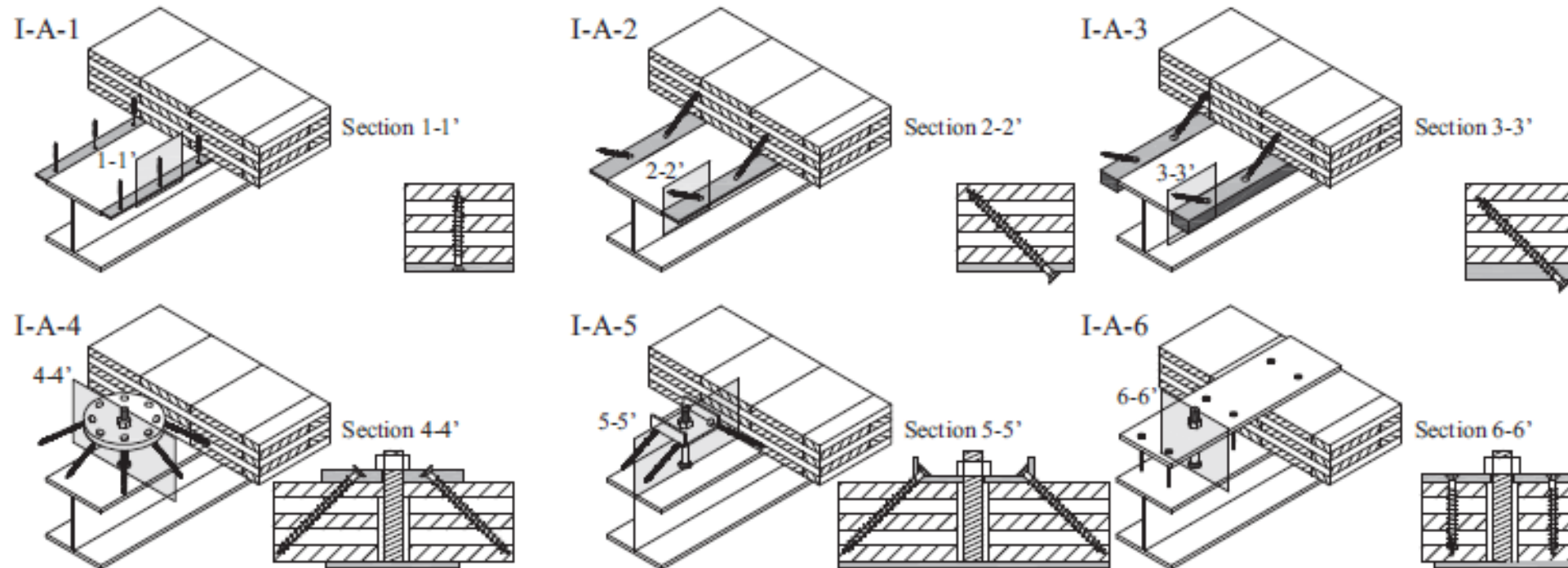
Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel-timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part II: Innovative modular structures. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 796–808.



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Steel-timber structures

- Beam-to-panel connections for hybrid steel–CLT floors and shear wall



Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel–timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part I: Experimental tests. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 781–795.

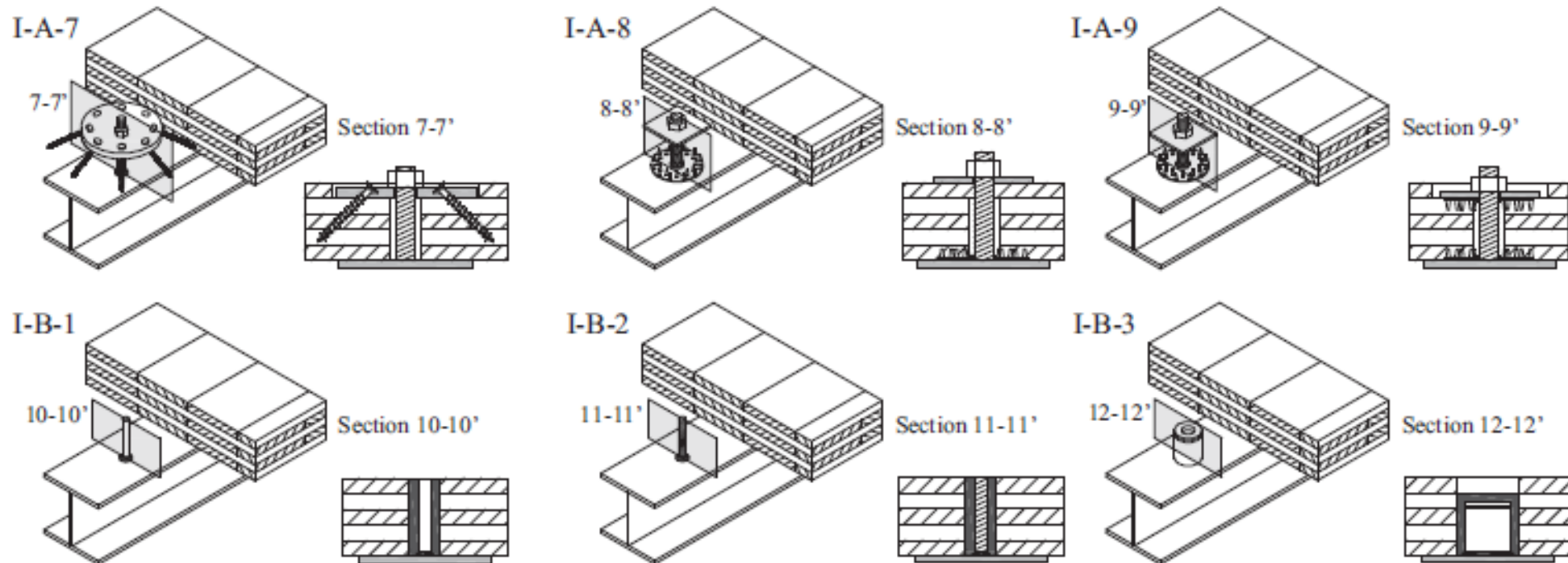
Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel–timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part II: Innovative modular structures. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 796–808.



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Steel-timber structures

- Beam-to-panel connections for hybrid steel–CLT floors and shear wall



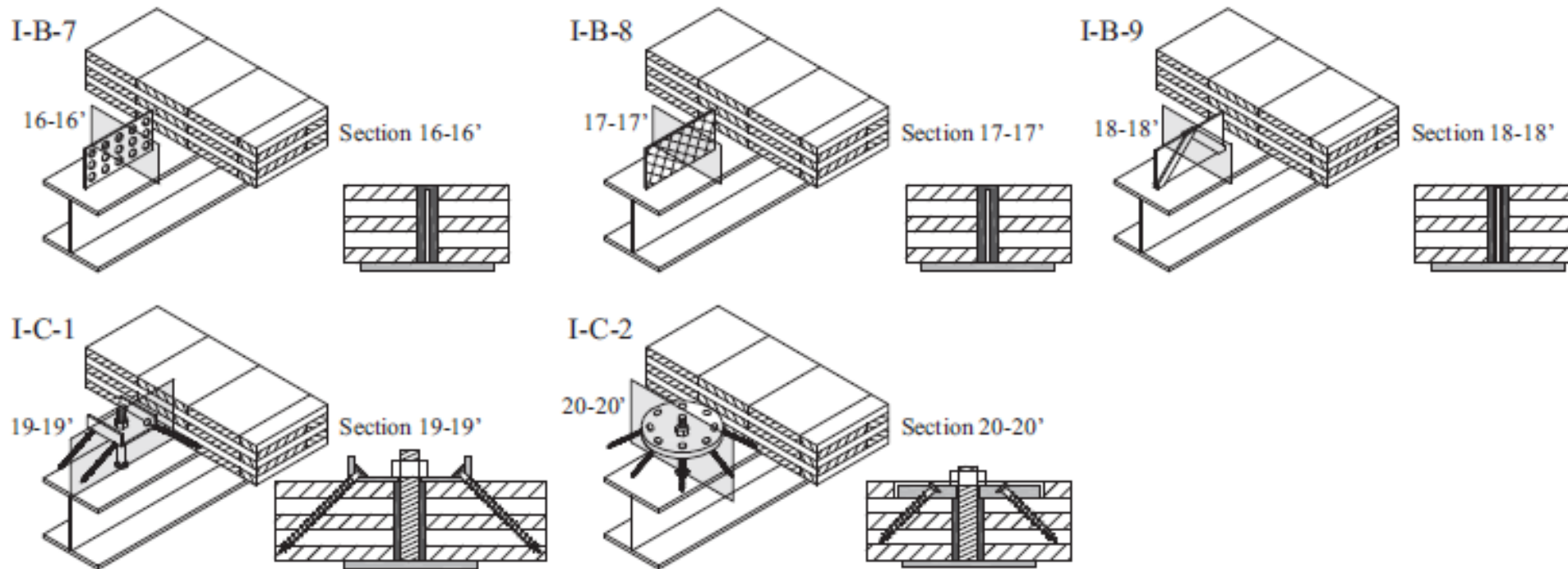
Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel–timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part I: Experimental tests. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 781–795.

Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel–timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part II: Innovative modular structures. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 796–808.

# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Steel-timber structures

- Beam-to-panel connections for hybrid steel–CLT floors and shear wall

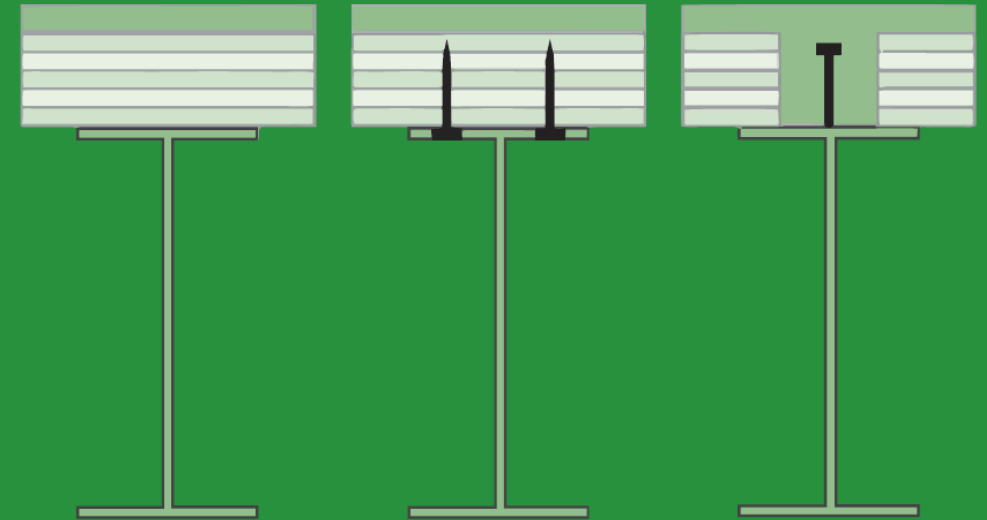


Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel–timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part I: Experimental tests. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 781–795.

Loss C, Piazza M, Zandonini R (2016). Connections for steel–timber hybrid prefabricated buildings. Part II: Innovative modular structures. *Construction and Building Materials* 122, 796–808.

# Multi-storey buildings solutions

## Steel-timber structures



Design Guide 37

## Hybrid Steel Frames with Wood Floors



Smarter.  
Stronger.  
Steel.

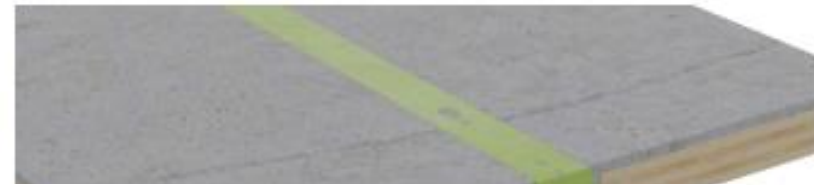
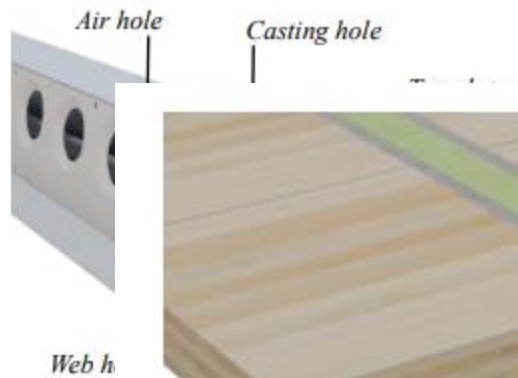


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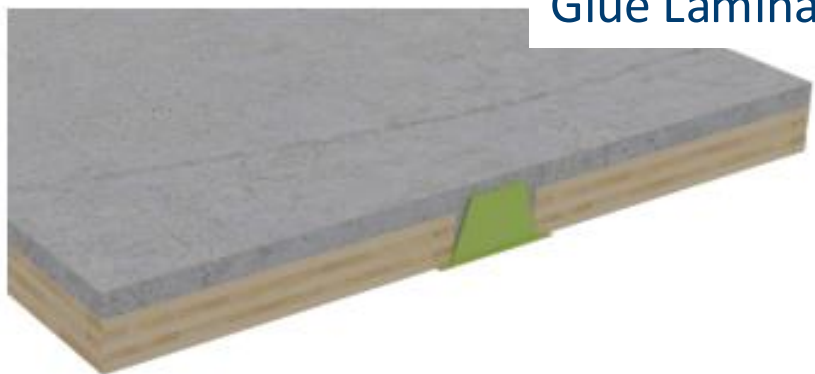
ADV  
http

# Multi-storey buildings solutions

Steel-timber structures (CLT, GLT, NLT, DLT)



Cross-laminated Timber (CLT)  
Nail-laminated Timber (NLT)  
Dowell-Laminated Timber (DLT)  
Glue Laminated Timber (GLT) and glulam



Structure

Version PEIKKO GROUP 01/2023



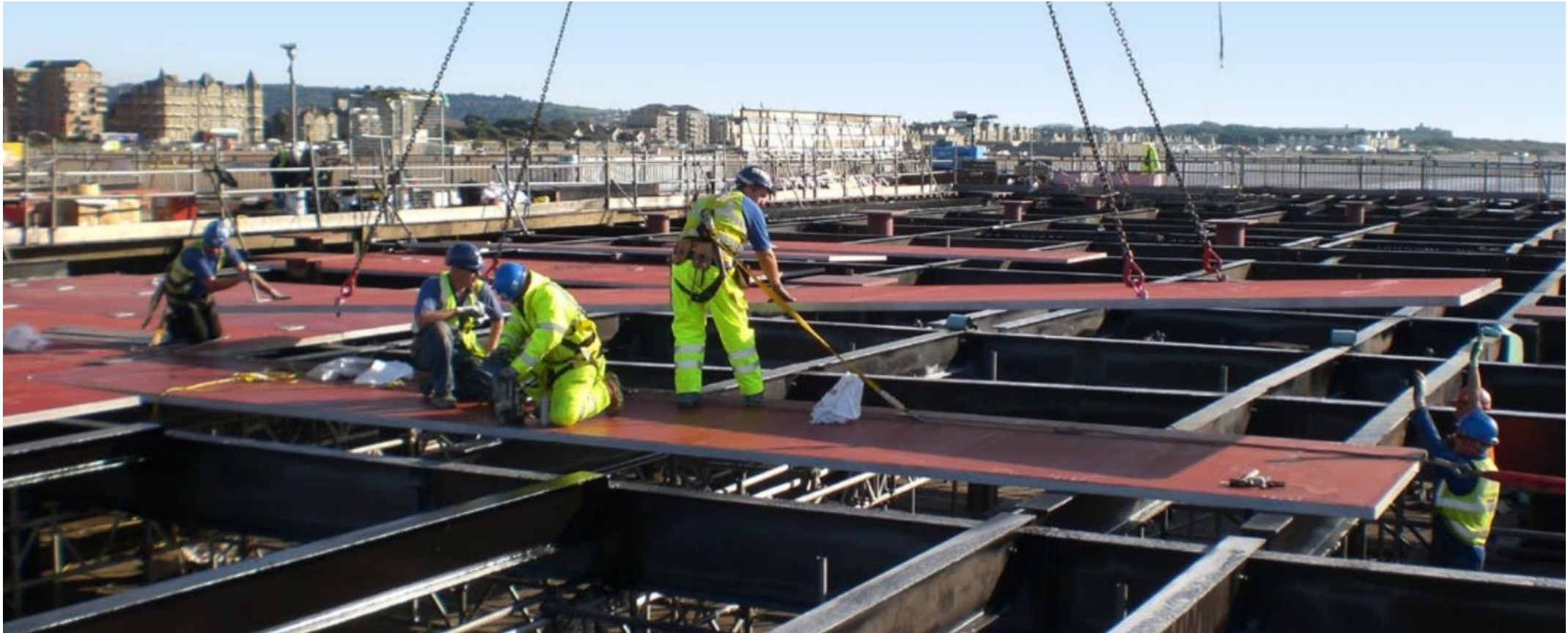
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<https://w>



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

- Floor using Sandwich Plate System (SPS)

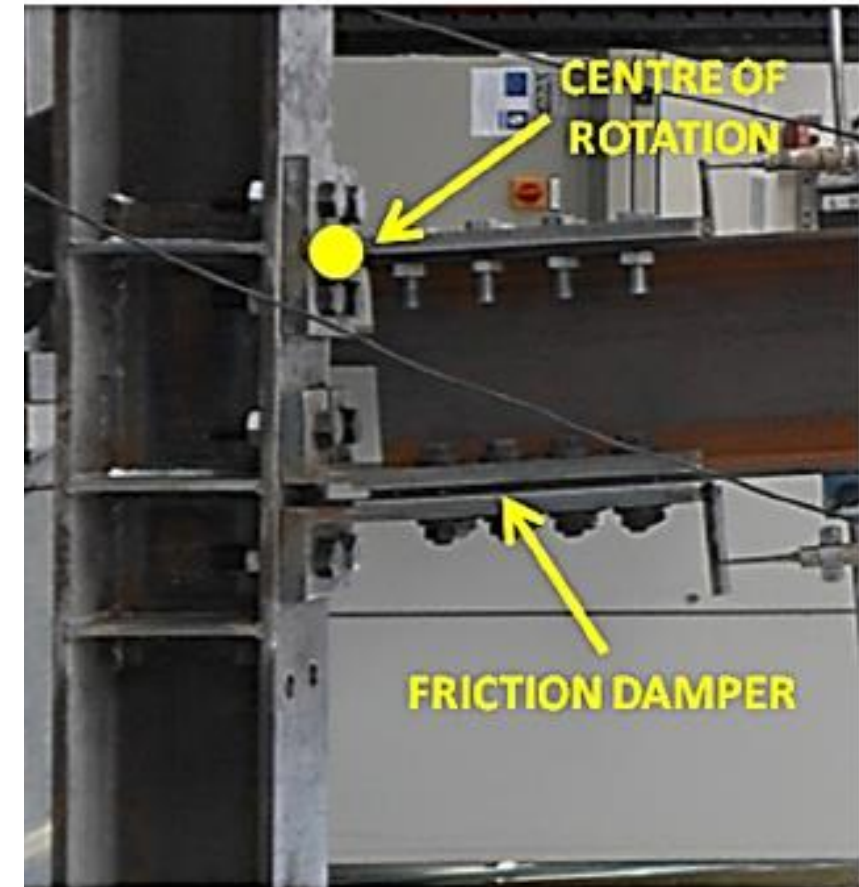
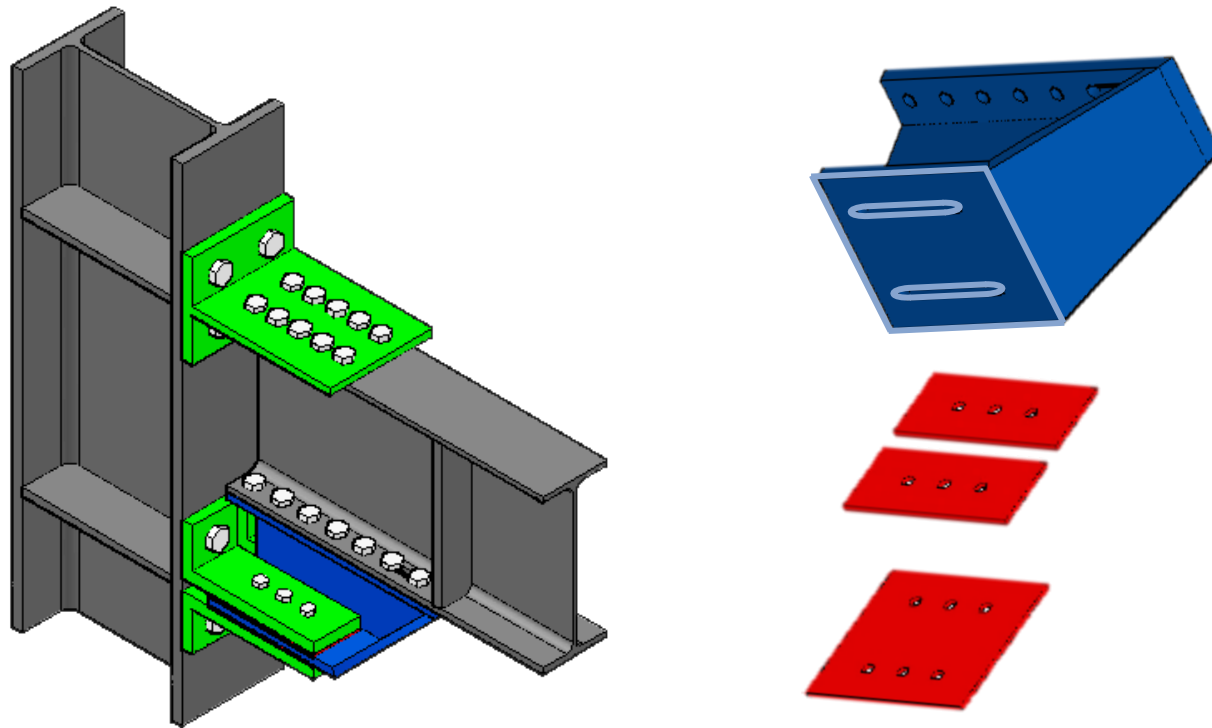


<https://www.spstechnology.com/>



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

- Demountable friction joints with energy dissipation
- Horizontal friction damper

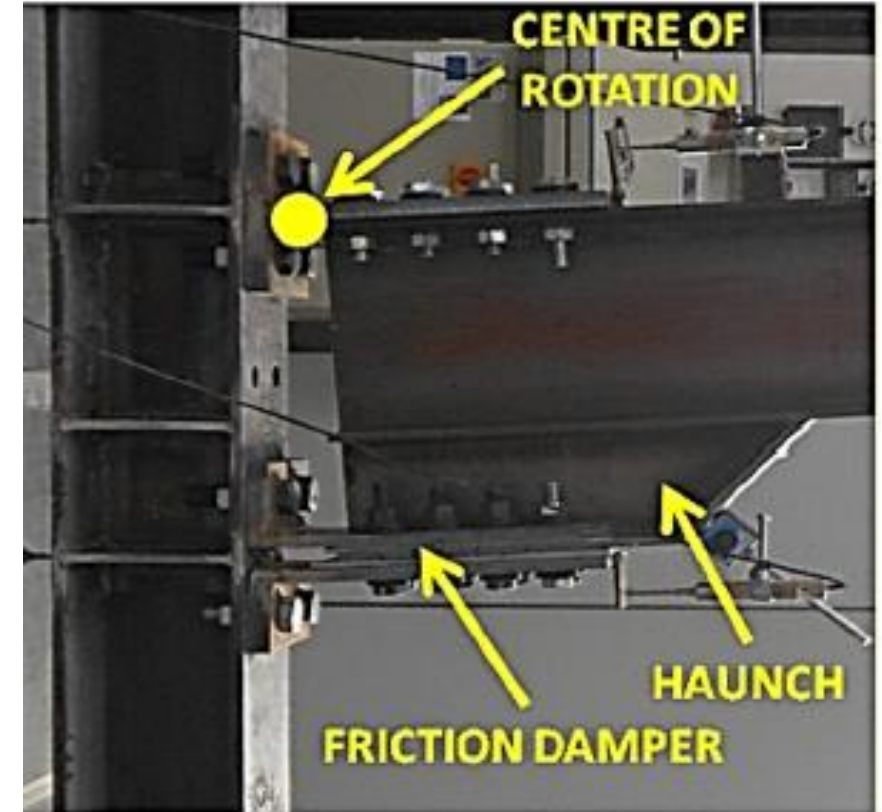
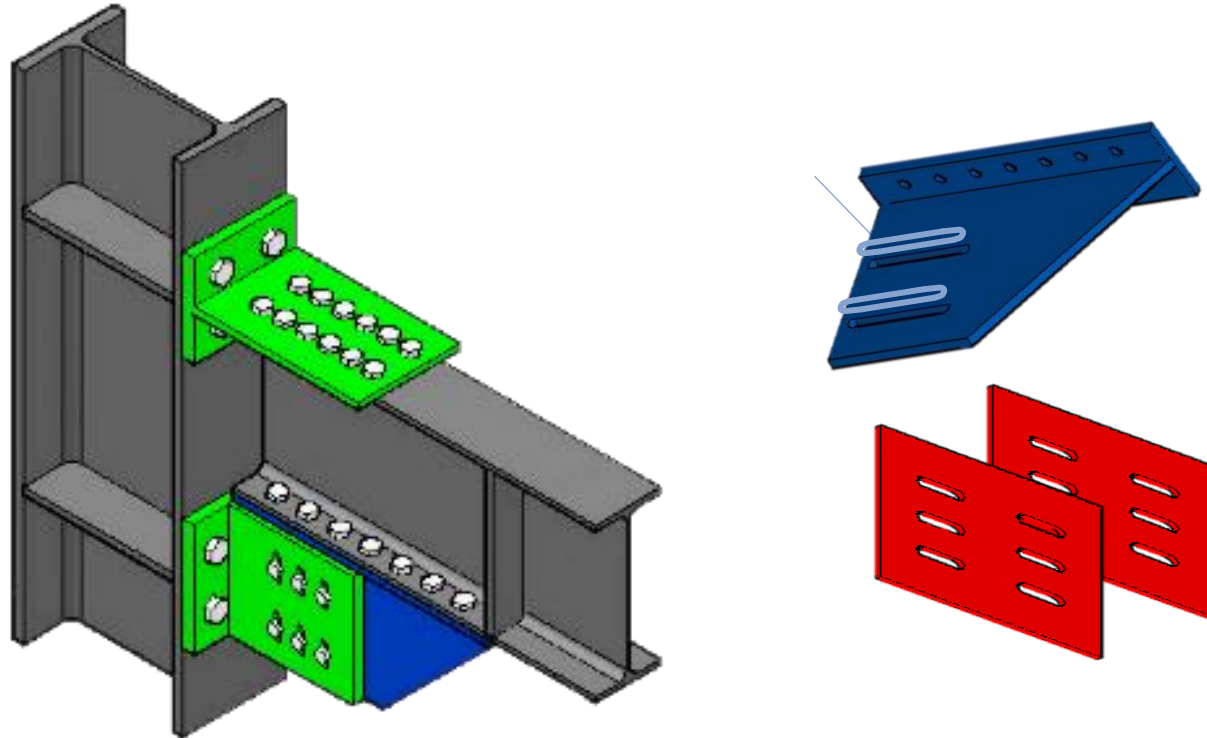


Project FREEDAM - RFCS



# Multi-storey buildings solutions

- Demountable friction joints with energy dissipation
- Vertical friction damper

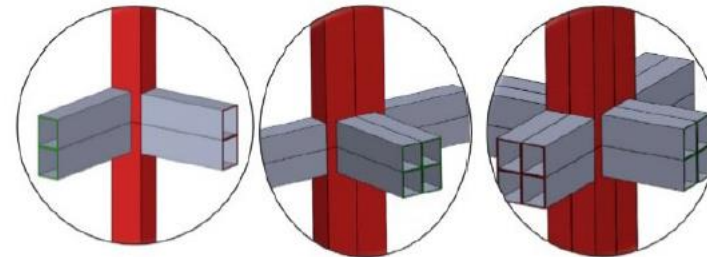
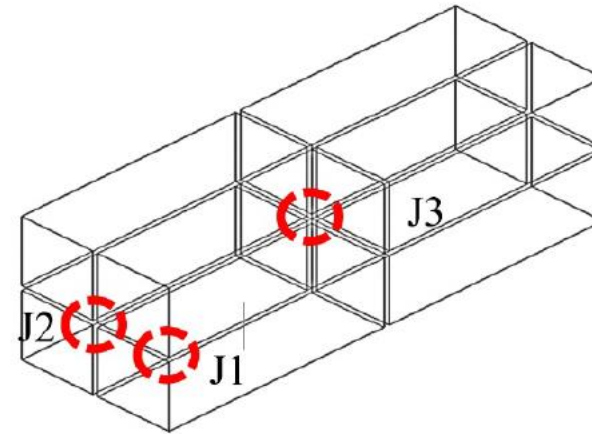
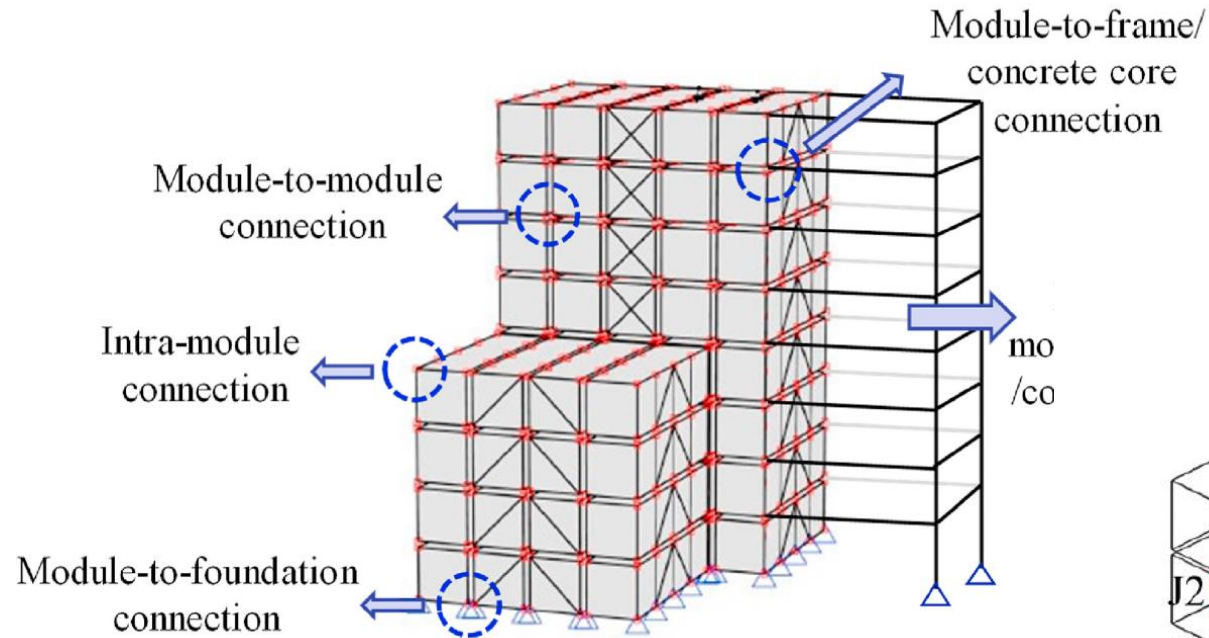


# Modular constructions

2023-2025

# ADVANCE

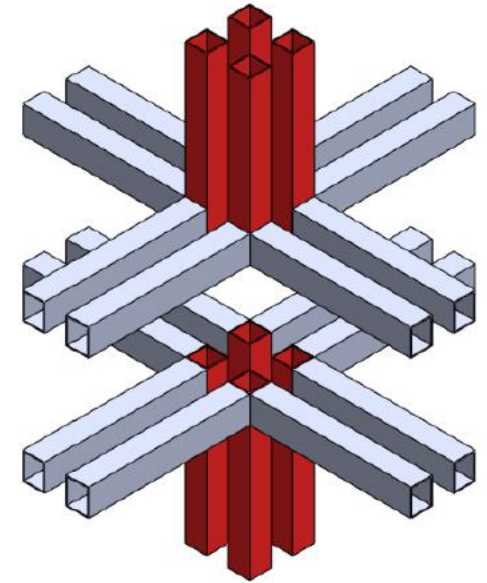
ACCOMPANYING MEASURE FOR DISSEMINATION, VALORISATION AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS



J1

J2

J3



15

Connection type	Illustration	Reported mechanical	Connection type	Illustration	Reported mechanical
#1 VectorBloc connection (Dhanapal et al. [91, 92])		#7 Up-down connectors connection (Chen et al. [100])	1. Compression and bending behavior were simulated 2. Open steel section beams	#8 Bolted connection (Choi et al. [101,102])	 1. Bending behavior was simulated 2. Loss section of the column
#3 Rotary connection (Chen et al. [95,96])		#9 Steel bracket connection (Doh et al. [103])	1. Shear behavior was tested 2. Fully bolted connection by the corner casting	#10 End plate bolted connection (Gunawardena et al. [104])	 1. Shear behavior was tested 2. Fully bolted connection
#5 Post-tensioned connection (Lacey et al. [98])		#11 Bolted connection (Styles et al. [105])	1. Bending behavior were simulated 2. Fully bolted connection	#12 Corner fitting connection ([106])	 1. No reported mechanical property 2. Possible pinned connection
#13 Cross-shaped plate connection		#13 Cross-shaped plate connection	1. No reported mechanical property 2. Incompatible with the internal finish	#14 Bolted connection (Lawson [12])	1. No reported mechanical property 2. Loss section of the column

# Steel enables reuse of other materials




Picture credits: Peikko Group



Picture credits: Taros Nova

# Traceability for future reuse

- Proposed information to be stored on a permanent physical label

<p><i>Example of possible QR code for component tracking:</i></p>  <p>(Try me)</p>	<p>Type: Reclaimed Origin: UK, Ascot Steel Age: 1975 ID: C10 Fabricator: Name Designer: Name Stockholder: Name Stockholder Certificate: AA001 Steel Designation: S355JR Material Standard: EN1090-2 cl. 5.1 Design Yield (MPA): 355 Design Tensile (MPA): 470 Measured Yield (MPA): 405 Measured Tensile (MPA): 520 Measured Elongation (%): 23 Measured CEV: 0.45 Profile: IPE500 Dimensions: EN 10365 Tolerances: EN 10034</p>
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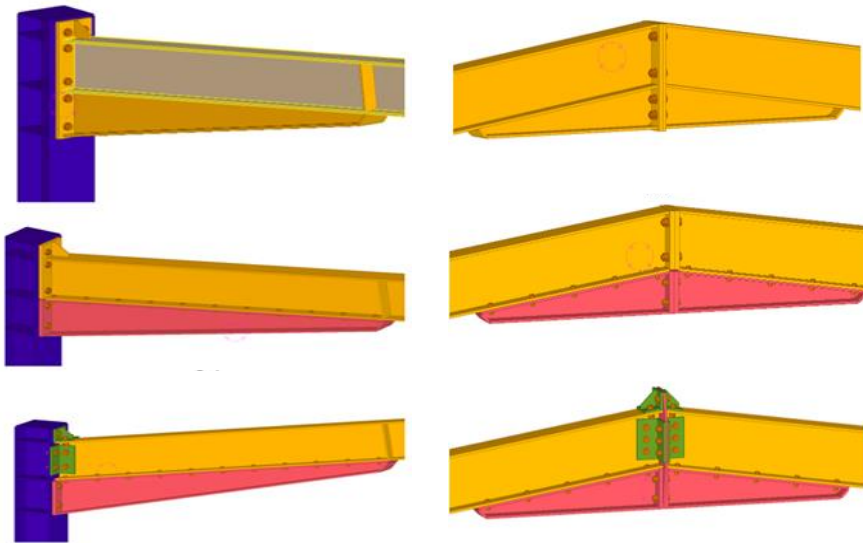
# Summary

- Recommendations for buildings designed for reuse
- Reuse by designing appropriate details

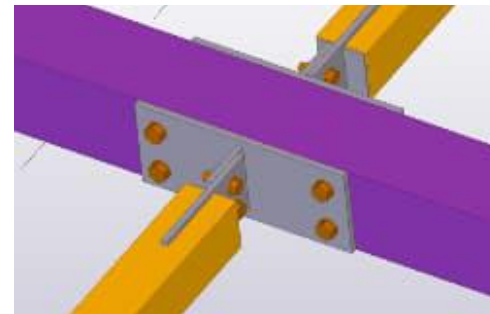


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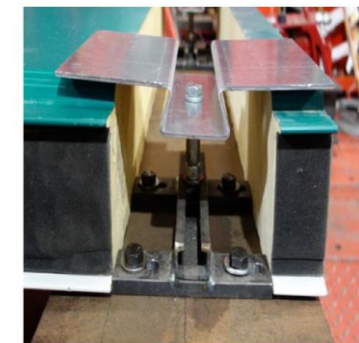
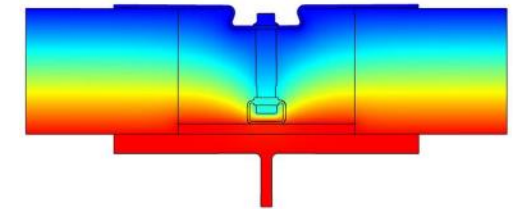
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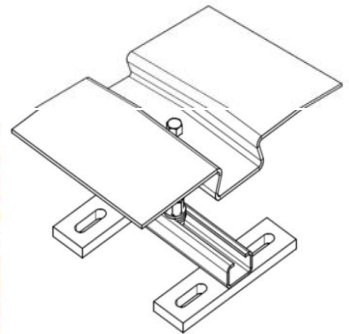
Zdroj: Politehnica University Timisoara



Zdroj: Ruukki Construction

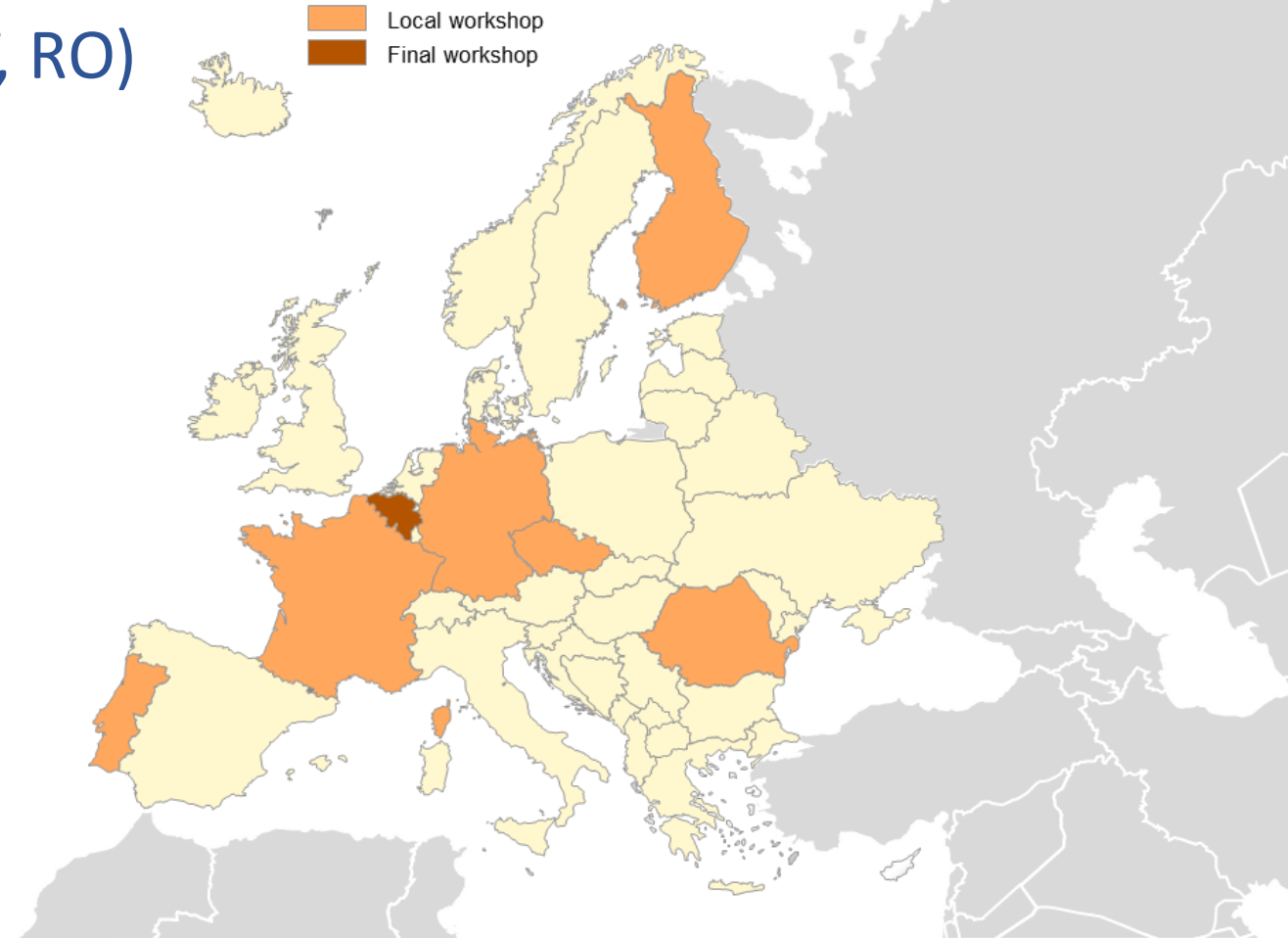


Zdroj: RWTH Aachen University



# Workshops

- 6 local workshops (FI, FR, DE, CZ, PT, RO)
- Final workshop (today, Brussels).



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AND COLLABORATIVE EXPLOITATION OF CIRCULARITY  
OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS

## THANK YOU !

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