Typically 2 to 10 feet wide, with lengths up to 60 feet and thickness up to 20 inches. Commonly used for long spans in walls, floors, and roofs.
Western larch
*Larix occidentalis*
230 ft

Douglas-fir
*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
200 ft

Western hemlock
*Tsuga heterophylla*
165 ft

Ponderosa pine
*Pinus ponderosa*
165 ft

Lodgepole pine
*Pinus contorta*
100 ft

Graphic: Washington State University
LIGHTWEIGHT BUT STRONG

FAST INSTALLATION

DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

SMALLER, QUIETER WORK SITES

Photo: KLH UK
SUPPORTS OUR RURAL ECONOMIES

HELPS MEET GROWTH DEMANDS

POTENTIAL CARBON BENEFITS

POTENTIAL FOREST HEALTH BENEFITS

Graphic: Washington State University
CLT COALITION

Academic Researchers
Architects & Engineers
Builders
Elected Officials
Environmentalists
Governmental Agencies
Timber Companies

Photo: Seagate Structures, Pollux Chung
6-12 million cubic feet annually for 4+ story construction by 2035

Between 2016 and 2035, the cumulative PNW demand ~ 56 million cubic feet

Could support at least four small- to mid-sized CLT plants

Predicted demand for softwood lumber to manufacture CLT panels represents small share of annual PNW timber harvest
BUSINESS OCCUPANCY [GROUP B]

BUILDING FLOOR-TO-FLOOR HEIGHTS ARE SHOWN AT 12'-0" FOR ALL EXAMPLES FOR CLARITY IN COMPARISON BETWEEN 2015 TO 2021 IBC CODES.