



Designation: D7374 – 21

Standard Practice for Evaluating Elevated Temperature Performance of Adhesives Used in End-Jointed Lumber¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7374; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice is to be used to evaluate the elevated temperature performance of adhesives used in end-jointed lumber.

1.2 A symmetric wall assembly containing end-jointed lumber studs is exposed to a standard fire exposure specified in Test Methods E119.

1.3 The wall assembly shall sustain the applied load during a standard fire exposure specified in Test Methods E119 for a period of 60 min or more.

1.4 This practice is used to evaluate the performance of adhesives used in end-jointed lumber to heat and flame under controlled conditions, but it does not by itself incorporate all factors required for fire hazard or fire risk assessment under actual fire conditions.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D07 on Wood and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D07.02 on Lumber and Engineered Wood Products.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

- C1396/C1396M Specification for Gypsum Board
- D9 Terminology Relating to Wood and Wood-Based Products
- D4688 Test Method for Evaluating Structural Adhesives for Finger Jointing Lumber
- D6513 Practice for Calculating the Superimposed Load on Wood-frame Walls for Standard Fire-Resistance Tests
- E119 Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
- F1667 Specification for Driven Fasteners: Nails, Spikes, and Staples

2.2 *Other Standards:*

- ANSI/AF&PA NDS National Design Specification for Wood Construction³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For general definitions of terms related to wood, refer to Terminology D9.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *end joint, n*—joint formed by adhesive bonding of machined, mated surfaces at the ends of two pieces of lumber.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Typical end joint configurations include finger joints and scarf joints.

3.2.2 *finger joint, n*—end joint formed by multiple interlocking tapered profiles (“fingers”).

3.2.3 *scarf joint, n*—end joint formed by a single tapered profile.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA), 1111 19th St., NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036, http://www.afandpa.org.

3.2.4 *end-jointed lumber*—lumber containing one or more end joints.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice shall be used to evaluate end-jointed lumber adhesives intended for use in end-jointed lumber by fire testing a wall assembly under a vertical load associated with the highest visual grade for the species group of Douglas Fir–Larch or Southern Pine. The results are deemed applicable to all other species, grades, and joint configurations.

NOTE 1—In the United States, the visual grade and species with the highest capacity in the ANSI/AF&PA NDS are Select Structural Douglas-fir Larch and Dense Select Structural Southern Pine.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 End-jointed lumber studs used in fire resistance-rated assemblies shall be able to support the superimposed design load for the specified time under an elevated temperature exposure, when a wall assembly is exposed to a standard fire specified in Test Methods E119. Light-weight wood assemblies utilize gypsum wallboard or other types of membrane protection to accomplish a requisite fire resistance rating for the assembly. However, wood studs and the end joints in the studs shall resist the developed elevated temperature environment for the duration of the rating. This practice provides a method for evaluating the elevated temperature performance of an adhesive used in end-jointed lumber as compared with the elevated temperature performance of solid wood.

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6. Wall Assembly

6.1 A load-bearing wall meeting the following assembly description shall be used.

6.1.1 Framing Elements:

6.1.1.1 *Studs*—Nine pieces of 2 × 4 (nominal) end-jointed lumber shall be used for wall studs. Each piece of end-jointed lumber shall be 115.5 in. (2934 mm) long and have at least one end joint within the middle third of the length. Studs shall be symmetrically placed within the 10 ft (3.05 m) long by 10 ft (3.05 m) high wall assembly with interior studs spaced 16 in. (406 mm) on center as shown in Fig. 1. The moisture content of the end-jointed lumber shall be no greater than 15 % at the time of the fire test.

NOTE 2—When producing end-jointed lumber for use in this standard practice, consideration should be given to the unique production conditions, such as wood moisture content, applied spread rate, pressure, and curing temperature of the adhesive in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer’s recommendations.

6.1.1.2 *Plates*—Studs shall be attached to a double top plate and a single bottom plate as shown in Fig. 1. Plates shall be the same species as the stud material. The first top plate and the bottom plate shall be endnailed to the studs using 2-16d common nails or 3-16d box nails. The second top plate is

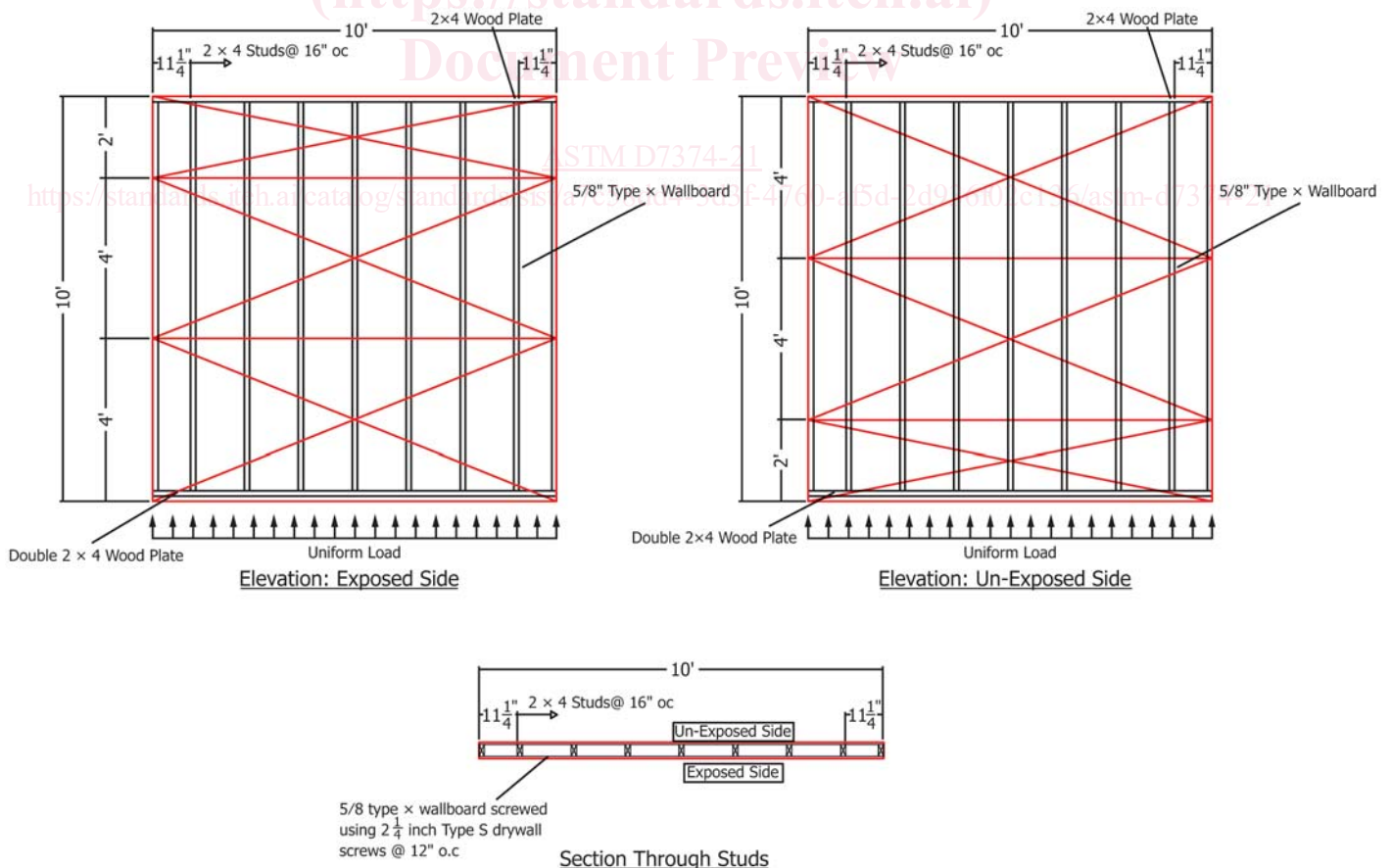


FIG. 1 Assembly Details