SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST-TS FprCEN/TS 14464:2010

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Žagani les - Metoda ocenjevanja zaskorjenosti

Sawn timber - Method for assessment of case-hardening

Schnittholz - Verfahren zur Ermittlung der Verschalung

Bois sciés - Méthode de mesure de la cémentation

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **FprCEN/TS 14464**

ICS:

79.040	Les, hlodovina in žagan les	Wood, sawlogs and sawn timber

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

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FINAL DRAFT
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ICS 79.040

Will supersede ENV 14464:2002

English Version

Sawn timber - Method for assessment of case-hardening

Bois sciés - Méthode de mesure de la cémentation

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This draft Technical Specification is submitted to CEN members for formal vote. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 175.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (FprCEN/TS 14464:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 175 “Round and sawn timber”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the Formal Vote.

This document will supersede ENV 14464:2002.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification defines a destructive method of assessing the case-hardening of a piece of sawn timber with reference to the distortion measured in a slice taken from the piece.

This document is applicable to sawn timber and timber which has been planed or surfaced by other means. It applies to both hardwood and softwood with a thickness not greater than 100 mm.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 844-1:1995, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 1: General terms common to round timber and sawn timber*

EN 844-2:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 2: General terms relating to round timber*

EN 844-3:1995, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 3: General terms relating to sawn timber*

EN 844-4:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 4: Terms relating to moisture content*

EN 844-5:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 5: Terms relating to dimensions of round timber*

EN 844-6:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 6: Terms relating to dimensions of sawn timber*

EN 844-7:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 7: Terms relating to anatomical structure of timber*

EN 844-8:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 8: Terms relating to features of round timber*

EN 844-9:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 9: Terms relating to features of sawn timber*

EN 844-10:1998, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 10: Terms relating to stain and fungal attack*

EN 844-11:1998, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 11: Terms relating to degrade by insects*

EN 844-12:2000, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 12: Additional terms and general index*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 844-1:1995, EN 844-2:1997, EN 844-3:1995, EN 844-4:1997, EN 844-5:1997, EN 844-6:1997, EN 844-7:1997, EN 844-8:1997, EN 844-9:1997, EN 844-10:1998, EN 844-11:1998, EN 844-12:2000 and the following apply.

3.1
conditioning
additional treatment after a drying process, during which the possible case-hardening is reduced by re-wetting the surface layers of the timber by means of elevated relative humidity and temperature

4 Slicing test method

4.1 Apparatus

4.1.1 Calibrated measuring device

Calibrated measuring device graduated in at least 0,1 mm steps.

4.1.2 Jig

Jig as shown in Figure 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

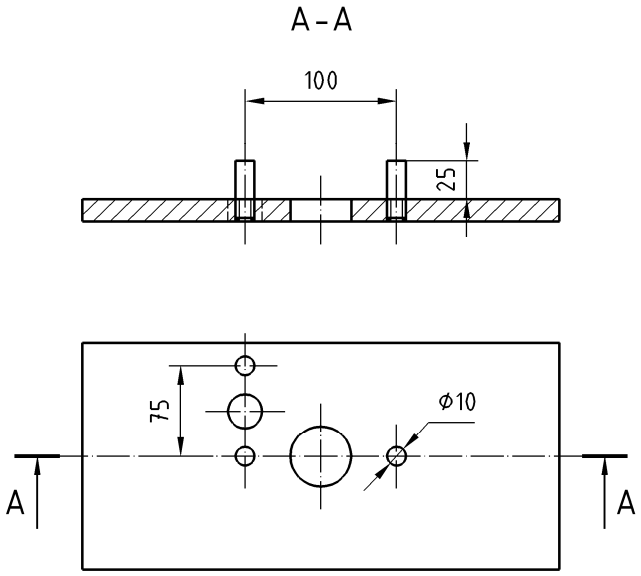

Figure 1 — Test jig for assessment of case-hardening

4.1.3 Slicing device

Band saw or circular saw to cut a cross section from a piece of sawn timber.

Sharp knife or saw to divide the test slice into two equal parts.

4.2 Procedure

Saw a test slice, full cross section with 15 mm length taken in the direction of the grain at least 30 cm from either end of the piece of timber or at mid-point of pieces less than 600 mm long, according to Figure 2.

Dimensions in millimetres

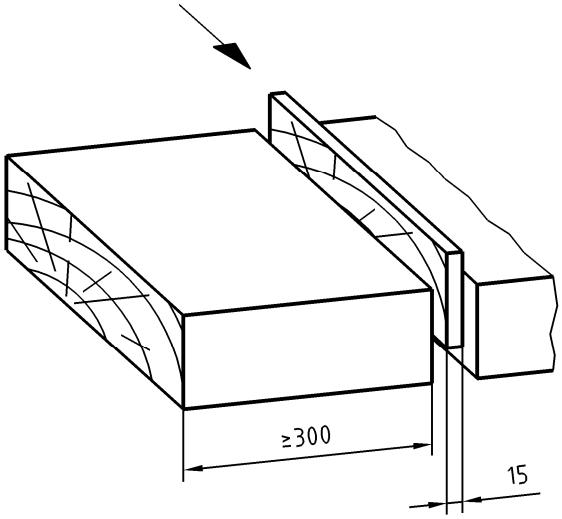

Figure 2 — Preparation of test slice

The test slice shall be clean and free from features such as bark, knots, resin pockets and reaction wood. Resin wood shall be avoided. If defects exist, cut the test slice from the nearest defect free area towards the centre of the piece of timber.

Divide the test slice into two equal parts parallel to the face of the piece of sawn timber from which the test slice has been taken. Mark the two parts, as shown in Figure 3, in such a way that the two parts can be placed on top of each other again in its original position.

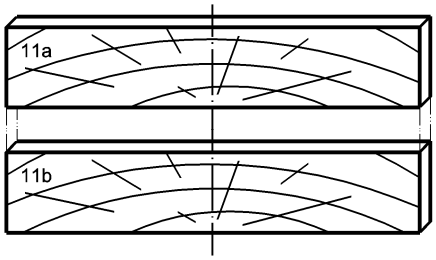

Figure 3 — Division and marking of test slice

Place the two parts of the test slice in a plastic bag and seal it. Keep at room temperature for 24 h for softwood test slices, 48 h for hardwood test slices in order to equalise the moisture gradient. At the end of this period remove the two parts from the bag and place them centred on the test jig, as shown in Figure 4.