



Designation: D 2559 – 00

## Standard Specification for Adhesives for Structural Laminated Wood Products for Use Under Exterior (Wet Use) Exposure Conditions<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2559; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers adhesives suitable for the bonding of wood, including treated wood, into structural laminated wood products for general construction, for marine use, or for other uses where a high-strength, waterproof adhesive bond is required.

1.2 The requirements of the adhesive are based on the performance of the adhesive in laminated wood as measured by:

1.2.1 Resistance to shear by compression loading,

1.2.2 Resistance to delamination during accelerated exposure to wetting and drying, and

1.2.3 Resistance to deformation under static load.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 9 Terminology Relating to Wood<sup>2</sup>

D 905 Test Method for Strength Properties of Adhesive Bonds in Shear by Compression Loading<sup>3</sup>

D 907 Terminology of Adhesives<sup>3</sup>

D 1165 Nomenclature of Domestic Hardwoods and Softwoods<sup>2</sup>

D 1583 Test Method for Hydrogen Ion Concentration of Dry Adhesive Films<sup>3</sup>

D 3535 Test Method for Resistance to Deformation Under Static Loading for Structural Wood Laminating Adhesives Used Under Exterior (Wet Use) Exposure Conditions<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-14 on Adhesives and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D14.30 on Wood Adhesives.

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.10.

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.06.

D 4300 Test Methods for Ability of Adhesive Films to Support or Resist the Growth of Fungi<sup>3</sup>

D 5266 Practice for Estimating the Percentage of Wood Failure in Adhesive Bonded Joints<sup>3</sup>

E 6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing<sup>4</sup>

E 41 Terminology Relating to Conditioning<sup>5</sup>

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method<sup>5</sup>

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *delamination, n*—the separation of layers in a laminate because of failure of the adhesive, either in the adhesive itself or at the interface between the adhesive and the adherend.

3.1.2 *glulam, n*—synonym for *structural-glued-laminated timber*.

NOTE 1—The following ASTM standards may be referred to for other terms used in this specification: Nomenclature D 1165, Terminologies D 9, E 6, and E 41.

3.1.3 *laminated wood product, n*—a fabricated wood assembly resulting from the bonding together of two or more laminations, all with the direction of grain essentially parallel, to form a larger piece such as a structural member.

3.1.3.1 *Discussion*—The individual laminations themselves may be made up of two or more pieces both in width and length.

3.1.4 *structural-glued-laminated timber, n*—an engineered stress-related product of a timber laminating plant comprising assemblies of specially selected and prepared wood laminations securely bonded together with adhesives, with the following characteristics: (1) the grain of all laminations is approximately parallel longitudinally; and (2) the laminations may be comprised of pieces end-joined to form any length, of pieces placed or glued edge-to-edge to make wider ones or of pieces bent to curved form during gluing. (Synonym *glulam*) ANSI/AITC A190.1–1992. American National Standard for Wood Products—Structural Glued Laminated Timber (Edited to

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.01.

<sup>5</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.



conform with ASTM format)

#### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 Structural design based on strength of material principles of the structural components, including the adhesive and the adhesive's potential durability, requires that the suitability for structural wet use exposure be predicted.

4.2 Performance of the adhesive for resistance to shear by compression loading, resistance to delamination during accelerated aging exposure to wetting and drying, and resistance to deformation under load data developed by this test aid in determining if the adhesive is suitable for structural wet use.

#### 5. Classification

5.1 The manufacturer shall classify the adhesive as to general type. Typical classifications include: resorcinol, phenol-resorcinol, phenol, melamine, etc.

5.2 The manufacturer may be considered to be the testing facility certifying the adhesive.

#### 6. Ordering Information

6.1 The manufacturer will furnish the adhesive in any suitable form agreeable to the purchaser.

#### 7. Fillers and Extenders

7.1 If amylaceous or protein fillers and extenders are used, the adhesive must not only pass requirements of this specification, but in addition, possess sufficient antifungal properties to inhibit the growth of selected fungal species when tested in accordance with Test Method D 4300. The adhesive manufacturer shall state in his bulletin whether such materials are present, and, if any, the approximate percentage by weight.

#### 8. Chemical Requirements

8.1 The cured adhesive film shall develop a pH value of not less than 2.5 when tested in accordance with Test Method D 1583.

#### 9. Physical Requirements

9.1 The adhesive manufacturer shall furnish written instructions stating the general chemical type of adhesive, its storage and mixing procedure, the method of wood preparation, and any other data which is pertinent to the use of the adhesive in the manufacture of laminated wood products.

9.2 The adhesive must pass the tests required by this specification for all limiting conditions recommended in the manufacturer's bulletin. The information furnished by the manufacturer should include each of the following for each species of wood included in his recommendations:

9.2.1 Limits of working life,

9.2.2 Minimum and maximum open and closed assembly times as dictated by temperature, moisture content of the wood, mix age, etc., as commonly encountered under mill conditions,

9.2.3 Minimum spread for commonly encountered stock and mill conditions,

9.2.4 Minimum cure time and temperature of glue line for complete cure,

9.2.5 Minimum pressure, and

9.2.6 Maximum and minimum allowable moisture content of the wood.

#### 10. Selection and Preparation of Wood for Testing of Adhesives

10.1 Test the adhesive on the species of wood to be bonded or for which it is recommended including chemically treated wood. The wood shall have a maximum slope of grain of 1 in 15 on any face or any edge. The wood shall contain no knots larger than 3 mm ( $\frac{1}{8}$  in.) in diameter and shall be free from decay, machining defects (such as chipped grain, dubbed ends, feed roll polish, coarse knife marks, and feed roll compression), and any drying defects such as case hardening, collapse, splits, or checks. Use only flat-grained wood.

10.2 Condition the wood at  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  ( $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ ) and a relative humidity of 50 to 70 % (preferably 65 %) until a moisture content of 8 to 14 % or, preferably 9 to 12 %, has been attained.

10.3 Freshly surface each lamination before bonding with the adhesive to be tested. Remove at least 0.4 mm ( $\frac{1}{64}$  in.) from each face within 24 h of bonding. The machining tolerances for each lamination used in preparing the test samples shall be no greater than  $\pm 0.25$  mm (0.01 in.) between laminations and  $\pm 0.20$  mm (0.008 in.) within laminations.

#### 11. Preparation of Laminated Wood Test Members

11.1 Prepare six pieces of wood of the same species for each laminated wood member. Each of the six pieces shall have an average specific gravity equal to or exceeding the minimum requirement of Table 1. Each piece of wood shall be nominal 19-mm (0.75-in.) thick lumber (Note 2) at least 140 mm ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.) in width and 1 m (40 in.) long. Orient the direction of the annular growth rings when viewed on the end of the laminations in the test beam so that they are alternated.

NOTE 2—This thickness would normally come from "nominal 1-in. lumber."

11.1.1 If equipment prevents the preparation of test beams 1 m (40 in.) in length, prepare duplicate 610-mm (24-in.) laminated wood members to obtain at least an equivalent number of test specimens.

11.2 Apply the adhesive uniformly to the contacting faces of each lamination in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

11.3 Place the laminated wood members under pressure for a period of time and at the glue line temperature specified by the manufacturer of the adhesive.

11.4 *Conditioning*—Condition the laminated wood members at  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  ( $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ ) and a relative humidity of 50 to 70 % (preferably 65 %) for the minimum time recommended by the manufacturer for each curing temperature used during the pressure period, and test immediately.

#### 12. Number of Tests

12.1 Prepare three laminated wood members for tests, one at each of the limiting conditions listed, but all other factors, as itemized in 9.1 and 9.2, shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

12.1.1 Liquid adhesives:

12.1.1.1 Minimum open assembly time with minimum closed assembly time,

12.1.1.2 Maximum open assembly time with maximum

**TABLE 1 Required Shear Strength for Structural Laminated Wood Products**

NOTE 1—For species other than those given, strength values shall be based on the values for shear parallel to grain at 12 % moisture content. Base the minimum allowable specific gravity on volume for wood at 12 % moisture content. These values may be found in Table 4-2 of the Wood Handbook, U.S. Department of Agriculture, No. 72 (1974 edition). Adjustments for changes in moisture content shall be on the basis of 3 % increase or decrease in strength for each 1 % change in moisture content.

Species	Required Shear Strength, KPa (psi) <sup>A</sup>			Increase in Shear Strength for Each 1 % Decrease in Moisture Content, %	Minimum Allowable Specific Gravity of Solid Wood Used for Each Lamination <sup>B</sup>
	Moisture Content of Wood at Test				
	8 %	12 %	16 %		
Douglas fir	8 140 (1 180)	7 380 (1 070)	6 620 (960)	1.7	0.43
Hemlock, western	8 830 (1 280)	8 070 (1 170)	7 310 (1 060)	2.5	0.41
Larch, western	10 690 (1 550)	9 730 (1 410)	8 830 (1 280)	2.9	0.55
Oak, white	15 180 (2 200)	13 800 (2 000)	12 420 (1 800)	3.4	0.68
Pine, southern	9 940 (1 440)	9 040 (1 310)	8 140 (1 180)	3.7	0.51
Redwood	7 110 (1 030)	6 490 (940)	5 860 (850)	2.3	0.40

<sup>A</sup> Use the same shear strength values for a specific species when chemically treated wood is used.

<sup>B</sup> Based on weight when oven dry and volume at 12 % moisture content.

closed assembly time, and

12.1.1.3 Minimum open assembly time with maximum closed assembly time.

12.1.2 Film adhesives:

12.1.2.1 Minimum cure time,

12.1.2.2 Minimum cure temperature, and

12.1.2.3 Minimum pressure.

### 13. Preparation of Test Samples

13.1 Dress the three laminated wood members, prepared in accordance with Sections 11 and 12, on the sides to a uniform width of 127 mm (5 in.) at the completion of the conditioning period. Trim 76 mm (3 in.) off one end of each of these beams and discard it. Cut the remaining trimmed beams into five sections as shown in Fig. 1. Use the 102-mm (4-in.) sections labeled “A” for conducting tests in resistance to shear by compression loading in accordance with Section 14, and use the 254-mm (10-in.) sections labeled “B” for conducting resistance to delamination tests in accordance with Section 15. Discard the remaining waste trim portion.

13.1.1 If duplicate laminated wood members are made in accordance with 11.1.1 to obtain at least an equivalent number of test specimens, then trim 51 mm (2 in.) off each end. Utilize the remaining trimmed beam, 508 mm (20 in.) in length by cutting two 254-mm (10-in.) sections labeled “B” or one 254-mm section “B” and two 102-mm (4-in.) sections “A” as

shown in Fig. 1. If two “B” sections are prepared then make separate specimens for shear testing by preparing two-ply laminated wood members and specimens in accordance with Test Method D 905. Make and test these specimens from the same species of wood, at exactly the same time, and under the same conditions as required for other test samples in this specification.

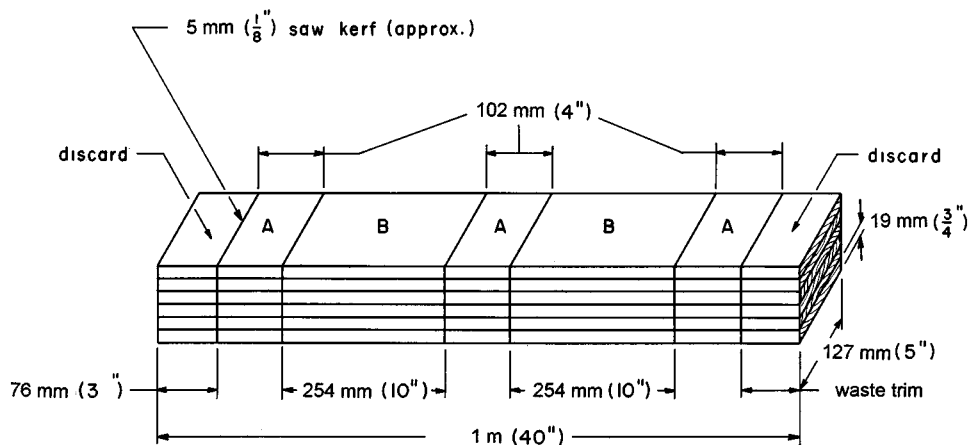
### TEST METHODS

#### 14. Resistance to Shear by Compression Loading

14.1 *Apparatus*—The testing machine capacity is to be of about 66900 N (15 000 lb) in compression or of sufficient capacity to test the species of wood in use. Equip the testing machine with a shearing tool containing a self-aligning seat to ensure uniform lateral distribution of the load. The machine shall be capable of maintaining a uniform rate of loading such that the load is applied with a continuous motion of the movable head to a maximum rate load not to exceed 13 mm (0.50 in.)/min. The shearing tool shown in Fig. 1 of Test Method D 905 has been found satisfactory. Locate the testing machine in an atmosphere such that the moisture content of the test pieces developed in accordance with 11.4 is not noticeably altered during testing.

14.2 *Samples*:

14.2.1 Prepare at least six samples for testing in shear by compression loading. When stair-step shear samples are used,



**FIG. 1 Laminated Test Beam**