**TreProX: Innovations in Training and Exchange of Standards for Wood Processing** 

# ÍST INSTA 142:2009 NORDIC VISUAL STRENGTH GRADING RULES FOR CONIFEROUS TIMBER

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Erasmus+

# ÍST INSTA 142:2009

Nordic visual strength grading rules for coniferous timber

# Seminar - Program in Strength grading

#### Theoretical

- Introduction to the standard
- Wood science
- Wood moisture
- How we strength grade
- Theoretical project

#### **Practical project**

- Groups
- Individuals

#### Exam

- Theoretical
- Practical

- This standard defines four visual strength grades for coniferous timber and populus. The grades are termed T3 -T2 -TI –T0 in descending order of strength.
- The corresponding values of characteristic bending stresses have proved to be approximately: 30 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 24 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 18 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 14 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, for pine, spruce, fir and larch grown under average Nordic conditions.
- They are about the same for Populus (Aspen) as well.
- For other species and/or growth conditions the characteristic values may differ.

	S	trength cla	asses
	Assign	ment of tim	nber grades
	INSTA 142	EN 519/338	BS 4978
_	Visual	Mechanical	Visual
	• T0	• C14	• GS
	• T1	• C18	
	• T2	• C24	• SS
	• T3	• C30	

The present strength grading rules are based on the assumption that a significant relationship between annual ring width and density exists.

If no such relationship exists, additional limits on characteristic densities should be introduced.

The rules are termed Nordic T-rules.

Three different sets of features specifications are given:

- One for pieces of thickness ≥ 45mm or width ≥ 70mm.
- One for smaller sizes down to 25mm x 50mm.
- One for pieces used in glue laminated timber.

Specifications of the moisture content are not included in the rules, and should be given in the contract.

- Timber which is resawn after grading shall be subject to regrading.
- The rules are applicable to both treated and untreated timber.
- Surfacing according to EN 336 dos not request regrading.
- Hunger-wood can not be graded according to this standard.

#### Cross section Name



## Timber identifiers



**3.15** face: Either of the wider longitudinal opposite surface of sawn timber or any longitudinal surface if the timber is of square cross section.

**3.14** edge: Either of the narrower longitudinal opposite surfaces of square edged timber.

**3.1** arris: Line of intersection of two faces or a face and an edge.

**3.20** inside face (pith side): Face nearer to the pith of the log.

3.16 outside face: Face further from the pith of the log.



Figur 3: Måling av kvister Figure 3: Measurement of knots







Kvistmål = d, gjelder også hvis kvistene er del av en kvistgruppe Knots size = d, applies also if they are part of a knot cluster.

> Figur 4: Overlappende kvister Figure 4: Overlapping knots

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Kvistmål: flatsidekvist =  $d_f$ ; kantsidekvist =  $d_k$ Knot size: Face knot =  $d_f$ ; Edge knot =  $d_k$ 

Figur 5: Flatside- og kantsidekvist Figure 5: Face knot and edge knot





Kvistmål =  $d_k$ Knot size =  $d_k$ 

Figur 6: Hornkvist Figure 6: Splay knot



Kvistmål =  $d_k$ Knot size =  $d_k$ 

Figur 7: Utgående hjørnekvist Figure 7: Arris knot on internal face





Kvistmål =  $d_k + 1/2 d_f$ Knot size =  $d_k + 1/2 d_f$ 

Figur 8: Inngående hjørnekvist Figure 8: Through arris knot





Kvistmål: flatsidekvist =  $d_f$ ; kantsidekvist =  $d_k$ Knot size: Face knot =  $d_f$ ; Edge knot =  $d_k$ 

Figur 9: Flatside- og kantsidekvist Figure 9: Face knot and edge knot





Kvistmål = d. Vurderes som kantsidekvist Knot size = d. Evaluated as edge knot

Figur 10: Gjennomgående flatsidekvist Figure 10: Through face knot





Kvistmål = d. Hvis s er mindre enn d, vurderes kvisten som kantsidekvist. Knot size = d. If s is less than d, the knot is evaluated as edge knot

Figur 11: Gjennomgående flatsidekvist Figure 11: Through face knot





Figur 12: Bladkvist Figure 12: Shallow splay knot





Kvistmål =  $d_k$ Knot size =  $d_k$ 

Figur 13: Hornkvist Figure 13: Splay knot







Kvistmål: diameter = d; lengde = l Knot size: Diameter = d; Length= l

Figur 14: Gankvist (dvs. hornkvist med ekstremt liten liten vinkel på lengdeaksen) Figure 14: Splay knot with an exceptionally small angle to length axis





Figur 15: Kvistgruppe Figure 15: Knot cluster

FeatureT3T2T1T0See table 1 in the standard ÍST INSTA 142:2009	Table 1: Qua	lity specifications for pieces	with thickness >45mm or	with >70mm	
See table 1 in the standard ÍST INSTA 142:2009	Feature	T3	T2	T1	TO
		See table 1 in	the standard ÍS	T INSTA 142:2	009

## Maximum sizes of knots Thickness 50-100 mm

#### Material, thickness <45mm or <70mm

									Singl	e kno	ots in	edge	Э								
Thickness			5	50			6	63			7	'5			1(	00					
Grade		Т3	T2	T1	T0	T3	T2	T1	T0	T3	T2	T1	T0	T3	T2	T1	Τ0				
Knots size		17	25	40	50	21	32	50	63	25	38	60	75	33	50	80	100	kno	ts in	face	
									Knot	clust	er							Т3	T2	T1	Τ0
With in mm	75	30	44	70	88	34	50	80	101	38	56	90	113	46	69	110	138	13	19	30	38
With in mm	100	34	50	80	100	38	57	90	113	42	63	100	125	50	75	120	150	17	25	40	50
With in mm	125	38	56	90	113	42	63	100	126	46	69	110	138	54	81	130	163	21	31	50	63
With in mm	150	42	63	100	125	46	69	110	138	50	75	120	150	58	88	140	175	25	38	60	75
With in mm	175	46	69	110	138	50	75	120	151	54	81	130	163	63	94	150	188	29	44	70	88
With in mm	200	50	75	115	150	54	82	125	163	58	88	135	175	67	100	155	200	33	50	75	100
With in mm	225	55	75	115	163	59	82	125	176	63	88	135	188	71	100	155	213	38	50	75	113

## Checks

- Hair surface checks
- Ring checks
- Checks caused from drying
- Edge checks
- Checks, throughgoing



Yfirborðssprungur



Hringsprungur



Þurrksprungur



kantsprunga



Gegnumgangandi sprunga

## Surface Checks

- Fine separation of wood fibres along the grain originated from drying of the log
- T3 not permitted
- T2-T1 1/4 from edge
- T0 permitted





## Ring shake

- Fissure following the line of a growth ring
- Max 50 mm wide
- Max 25 mm deep
- T3 not permitted
- T2-T1 500 mm long
- T0 1000 mm long



Hringsprungur

## Checks

- Short, narrow and shallow fissure caused by drying
- T3 <1/2 length of timber, not continuous nor in edge nor through going
- T2-T1 1/1 length of timber, not continuous nor through going and edge checks do not cover edge
- T0 not through going

#### T3 1/2 timburl. ekki gegnumg. og í kanti



T2-T1 1/1 timburl. ekki samh. gegnumg. og kantsp ekki yfir brún



T0 ekki gegnumg.



Gegnumgangandi sprunga

## Check

Table 1: Qual	ity specifications for pieces	with thickness >45mm or	with >70mm	
Feature	T3	T2	T1	TO
	See table 1 in	the standard ÍS	T INSTA 142:2	009

## Slope of grain

- Divergence of the direction of the fibres from the longitudional axis of the piece
- Slope of grain near knots



Trefjaskekkja = a/b

Mæling á trefjaskekkju

## Width of annual ring

- Width of annual ring have influence on the strength
- Wide annual ring, less strength
- Narrow annual ring, more strength



#### Slope of grain Width of annual ring

Table 1: Qua	lity specifications for pieces	with thickness >45mm or	r with >70mm	
Feature	T3	T2	T1	TO
	See table 1 in	the standard ÍS	ST INSTA 142:	2009

## Top rapture

- Grain deviation caused by damage to the top of the growing tree
- T3-1/4 of damage in center
- T2-1/2 of damage in center
- T1-1/2 of damage in center
- T0-3/4 of damage in center



#### Curly grain



#### Top rupture

Table 1: Qua	ality specifications for pieces	with thickness >45mm or	with >70mm	
Feature	T3	T2	T1	TO
	See table 1 in	the standard ÍS	ST INSTA 142:	:2009

## Wane

- Original rounded surface of a log, with or without bark, on any face or edge of sawn timber
- Measured on face and on edge
- T3, T2, and T1 in any cross-section at least 2/3 of any surface shall have been machined. T0 1/2.



Vankantur = hlutfallið milli b eða þ og v Dæmi: þ=50 mm og v = 25 mm; Vankantur er 1/2 flötur

Mæling á vankanti

## Free and bound water



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## Moisture classes (INSTA 141)

Classes	Thickness	Moisture
		content
Moisture class 8	≥25 mm	6,5-9,5 %
	$\leq 25 \text{ mm}$	6,0-9,5 %
Moisture class 12	≥25 mm	10,0-14,0 %
	≤25 mm	9.0-14,0 %
Moisture class 18	≥25 mm	14,0-22,0 %
	≤25 mm	12,0-22,0 %
Moisture class S	All sizes	≤24 %

# Deviation (ÍST EN 336)

- Reference moisture content is 20%
- Changes in moisture content of 1% refers to 0,25% of changes in size
- Example: from 24% to 20% = 4% change or 1% difference.
  100 mm becomes 99 mm

## Deviation (ÍST EN 336)

#### Tolerance class 1

9 B

- a) For thicknesses and widths  $\leq 100$  mm:
- b) For thicknesses and widths > 100 mm:

#### Tolerance class 2

- a) For thicknesses and widths  $\leq$  100 mm:
- b) For thicknesses and widths > 100 mm:







# Deviation (ÍST EN 336)

#### Length:

- Same as the lowest value
- Negative deviations are not permitted
- If over length is likely to be a problem a limit should be placed in the contract at the time of purchase

# Deviation (ÍST EN 1309)

#### Width and depth:

- Measured at right angles to the face or edge
- Measured at three points
- Closest to end 150 mm
- Minimum measurement stands, given in mm
- Length measured at shortest length, measurement written in meters with two digitals

#### Geometrical features

Table 2: Geo	metrical features			
Feature	T3	T2	T1	Τ0
	See table 2 in	the standard ÍS	ST INSTA 142:	2009

## Distortion

- Distortion is linked with moisture content and can therefore change with time
- Three changes of forms:
- Bow
- Spring
- Twist



## Distortion

Table 3: Maxi	imum distortion in mm oge	r 2 m of length		
Feture	T3	T2	T1	TO
	See table 3 in	the standard ÍS	ST INSTA 142:2	2009
Distortion is lir	nked with moisture content and	l can therefore change with t	ime.	
Distortion is of	ten linked to the dimenstions of	of timber		
Table 4: Maxi	mum distortion in mm oge	c 2 m of length		
Feture	T3	T2	T1	TO
Distortion is lir	See table 4 in	the standard ÍS can therefore change with ti	T INSTA 142:2	.009

## **Biological** features





## **Biological** features

2009

## Compression wood

- Reaction wood formed typically on lower sides of branches and of leaning or crooked stems of softwood trees
- Bending material
- Permitted 3/4 of width of 1m Narrow stripes 1/10 of width are accepted in full length, even passing through from face to face, but not so if close to edge





Þrýstiviður

## Bark pocket / Rind gall

- Bark that is partly or wholly enclosed in wood
- T3 width of rind gall
  1/5 of width and length
  2 x width
- T2-T1 3 x width
- T0 permitted but not through going



## Other features

#### Compression wood

#### Resin pockets

#### Resinous / Pitch wood



## Other features

#### Ring gall



## Other features

Table 6: Other	features			
Features	T3	T2	T1	TO
Features	See table 6 in t	the standard Ís	T1 ST INSTA 142	<u>то</u> 2:2009

9.5 Limitations for strength reducing characteristics for timber with thickness < 45 mm and width < 70 mm down to 25 mm  $\times$  50 mm

Tabell 7: Kvalitetskrav for trelast med tykkelse < 45 mm og bredde < 70 mm ned til 25 mm × 50 mm</th>Table 7: Quality specifications for pieces with thickness < 45 mm and width < 70 mm down to</th>25 mm x 50 mm

rkesfeil/Feature	T2	T1
	1	
See table 7 in the	standard IST	142.2009
Dec tuble / III the	Standard IS I	11 (0 111 1 + 2.200)

Tabell 8: Geometriske virkesfeil/Table 8: Geometric features

Virkesfeil/Feature	T2	T1
See table 8	in the standard <b>ÍST</b> INS	STA 142:2009

	No.C.	
Virkesteil/Feature	T2	T1
See table 9 in	n the standard ÍST INS	ГА 142:2009

Tabell 10: Andre virkesfeil/Table 10: Other features				
Virkesfeil/Feature	Dour 1 sales of	T2	and and the	T1
See table 1	0 in the	standard Í	ST INSTA	142:2009