

WoodWisdom-Net

## WoodExter -Service life and performance of exterior wood above ground

## **Final Report**

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## **Project Objectives and Main Tasks**

### Vision

To take the first steps towards application of performance-based design for wood-based building components in Europe with respect to durability.

## **Objectives**

- Main objective: to prepare tools to facilitate performance-based design with respect to durability
- Additionally: to generate more knowledge about wood durability in a number of "stand-alone" projects.





## **Partners**

## **R&D** partners

SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden (co-ordinator) LTH Lund University, Sweden VTT, Finland FCBA, France HFA Holzforschung Austria TUW Technische Universität Wien, Austria BRE Building Research Establishment, United Kingdom Universiteit Gent, Belgium Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute Universität Göttingen, Germany





## **Partners**

## **Industry partners**

CEI-Bois initiative "Building With Wood" Swedish Wood Preserving Association Södra Timber AB, Sweden Bitus AB, Sweden Kebony ASA, Norway Association of Austrian Wood Industries Adler-Werk, Austria Synthesa Chemie GmbH, Austria





## **Project Highlights and Final Results**

### Most important result:

 A Guideline and tool for the design of wooden constructions with respect to durability and service life

### Moreover, new knowledge generated concerning:

- Exposure conditions and risk of decay
- Performance of coating systems
- Effect of decay on micro-mechanical properties of wood
- Use of micro-molecular techniques (PCR) as early indicators of decay
- Decay indicators from field testing



Basic philosophy behind the Guideline

•A *limit state* which shall not be exceeded during the service life must be clearly defined. We have chosen onset of decay during a service life of 30 years as the limit state

•Various factors affecting the performance are considered with respect to

a) Exposure (geographical location, local climate, sheltering, distance from ground, detailed design, use and maintenance of coatings)

 b) Resistance (material properties; different materials have different resistance against decay, e.g. preservative-treated sapwood>larch heartwood> sapwood of all species)



## Basic philosophy behind the Guideline

The design condition is then expressed in terms of

Exposure ≤ Resistance

Mathematically expressed as:

$$I_{Sd} = I_{Sk} \cdot \gamma_d \le I_{Rd}$$

 $I_{Sd}$  = design value of exposure index

 $I_{sk}$  = characteristic value of exposure index

 $I_{Rd}$  = design resistance index

 $\gamma_d$  = accounts for consequence class



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This approach is familiar in structural design.

## How to use the Guideline – example 1

### **Object:**

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Marina decking in Helsingborg (south-west coast of Sweden)

Consequence class:

•High

**Exposure:** 

- Nordic climate zone
- Severe local conditions
- No sheltering
- >300 mm above sea level
- Poor detailed design

## Material:



• Larch (resistance class C)



#### Design Guidelines for wood in outdoors above ground applications

Design condition  $I_{sd} = I_{sk}\gamma_d \le I_{Rd}$ 

Parameters  $k_{s1}$ k<sub>s2</sub> k<sub>s3</sub> k<sub>s4</sub> I<sub>so</sub> Ca l<sub>sk</sub>  $\gamma_{d}$ 

ameters	Value	Consequence class, γ <sub>d</sub> Local conditions, k <sub>s1</sub>
k <sub>s1</sub>	1	1 Moderate Light
k <sub>s2</sub>	1	3 High ▼ Heavy
k <sub>s3</sub>	1,5	Severe View Contraction of the C
k <sub>s4</sub>	0,9	Basic exposore index, I <sub>so</sub> Sheltering, k <sub>s2</sub>
I <sub>so</sub>	1	Continental Europe e>0.5d
Ca	1	Atlantic Climate zones, South of latitude 50
l <sub>sk</sub>	1,35	Atlantic Climate zones, Latitude 50-55   Atlantic Climate zones, North of latitude 55
$\gamma_{d}$	0,8	Mediterranean climate zone <b>Distance from ground, k</b> <sub>s3</sub>
l <sub>Sd</sub>	1,08	Own value:     > 300 mm       300-100 mm
l <sub>Rd</sub>	1	< 100 mm
		Resistance class, I <sub>Rd</sub> Rating of details, k <sub>s4</sub>
NOT	ЭК	1 ▲ Excellent   2 Cladding ▼   3 Medium
		4 Fair   5 ▼   Coated



### Thus, the answer is: NO!

# Decay was observed already after 5-6 years mainly because of poor detailing!







#### **Question:**

Will the decking last without onset of decay >30 years?

By using a special <u>software</u> tool, developed by WoodExter, we can find the answer.





## How to use the Guideline – example 2

## Object:

- Cladding on family house build in 1979
- **Consequence** class:

•Small

### Exposure:

- Nordic climate zone
- Local conditions Medium-Heavy
- No sheltering
- •100-300/>300 mm above ground
- Medium detailed design

## Material:



Spruce (resistance class D)





#### **Question:**

Will the cladding last without onset decay >30 years?

By using the same <u>software</u> tool, we can find the answer.



How to use the Guideline – example 2

### Thus, the answer is: NO!

Decay was observed after 15-20 years on severely exposed parts with poor sheltering!





## **Expected Impact and Target Groups**

## • The Guideline is expected to

-be tested in practice and further improved by specifiers/architects/researchers.

-serve as a discussion document in the process of introducing performance-based engineering design for wood-based building components with respect to durability.

- Progress regarding durability indicators and performance of coating systems will be further elaborated in CEN committees.
- WoodExter projects with promising results will continue within the framework of other projects.





# Added value from transnational cooperation

## In general, very positive experiences

- Competence added to the project
- Extended networking
- Different experiences with building with wood different codes, traditions
- •Beneficial for "reality checks" of design model
- Stronger CEN input

### but.....

Management somewhat more difficult

