



Standard Test Methods for Small Clear Specimens of Timber¹

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

^{ε1} NOTE—Keywords were added in April 2000.

INTRODUCTION

The need to classify wood species by evaluating the physical and mechanical properties of small clear specimens has always existed. Because of the great variety of species, variability of the material, continually changing conditions of supply, many factors affecting test results, and ease of comparing variables, the need will undoubtedly continue to exist.

In the preparation of these methods for testing small clear specimens, consideration was given both to the desirability of adopting methods that would yield results comparable to those already available and to the possibility of embodying such improvements as experience has shown desirable. In view of the many thousands of tests made under a single comprehensive plan by the U.S. Forest Service, the former Forest Products Laboratories of Canada (now Forintek Canada Corp.), and other similar organizations, the methods naturally conform closely to the methods used by these institutions. These methods are the outgrowth of a study of both American and European experience and methods. The general adoption of these methods will tend toward a world-wide unification of results, permitting an interchange and correlation of data, and establishing the basis for a cumulative body of fundamental information on the timber species of the world.

Descriptions of some of the strength tests refer to primary methods and secondary methods. Primary methods provide for specimens of 2 by 2-in. (50 by 50-mm) cross-section. This size of specimen has been extensively used for the evaluation of various mechanical and physical properties of different species of wood, and a large number of data based on this primary method have been obtained and published.

The 2 by 2-in. (50 by 50-mm) size has the advantage in that it embraces a number of growth rings, is less influenced by earlywood and latewood differences than smaller size specimens, and is large enough to represent a considerable portion of the sampled material. It is advisable to use primary method specimens wherever possible. There are circumstances, however, when it is difficult or impossible to obtain clear specimens of 2 by 2-in. cross section having the required 30 in. (760 mm) length for static bending tests. With the increasing incidence of smaller second growth trees, and the desirability in certain situations to evaluate a material which is too small to provide a 2 by 2-in. cross-section, a secondary method which utilizes a 1 by 1-in. (25 by 25-mm) cross section has been included. This cross section is established for compression parallel to grain and static bending tests, while the 2 by 2-in. cross-section is retained for impact bending, compression perpendicular to grain, hardness, shear parallel to grain, cleavage, and tension perpendicular to grain. Toughness and tension parallel to grain are special tests using specimens of smaller cross section.

The user is cautioned that test results between two different sizes of specimens are not necessarily directly comparable. Guidance on the effect of specimen size on a property being evaluated is beyond the scope of these methods, and should be sought elsewhere.

Where the application, measurement, or recording of load and deflection can be accomplished using electronic equipment and computerized apparatus, such devices are encouraged, providing they do not lower the standard of accuracy and reliability available with basic mechanical equipment.

