

ENHANCING RESISTANCE AGAINST DECAY AND IMPROVE FIRE SAFETY OF ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS

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ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS

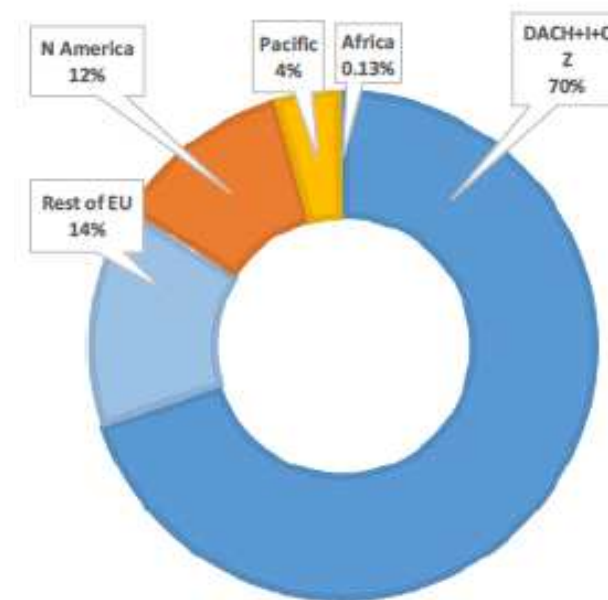
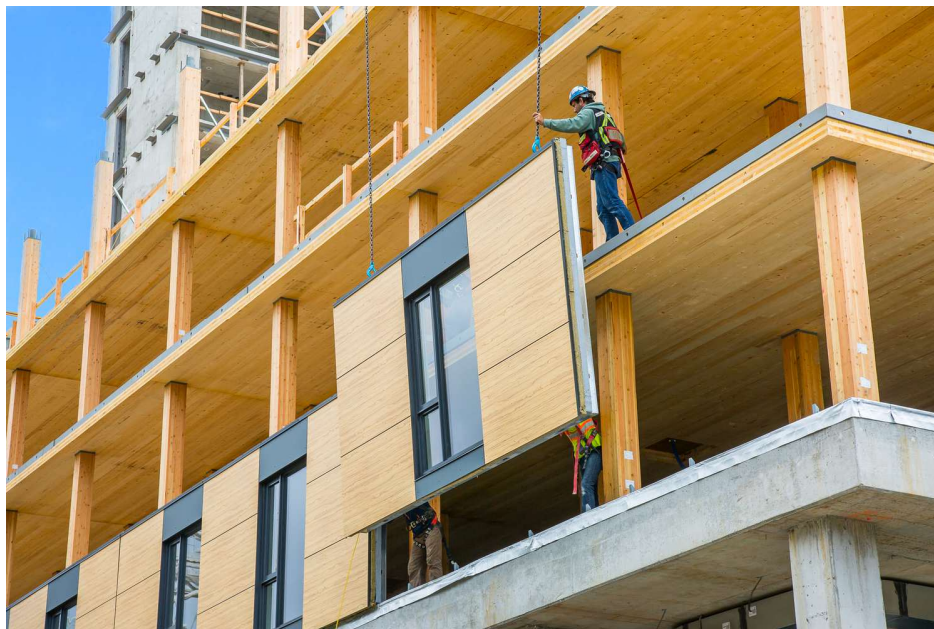


APA – THE ENGINEERED WOOD ASSOCIATION | June 22, 2023



Meng Gong, 2021

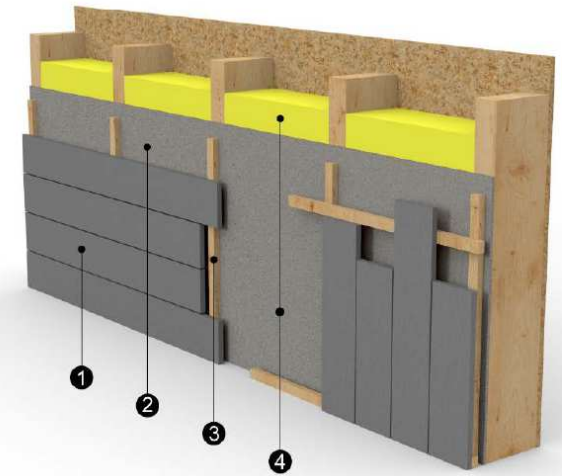
GREEN BUILDING WITH CLT



The global annual output of the CLT industry in 2019 that we can attribute to 60 specific production lines was about 1.44 million m³ (Larasatie et al. 2021)



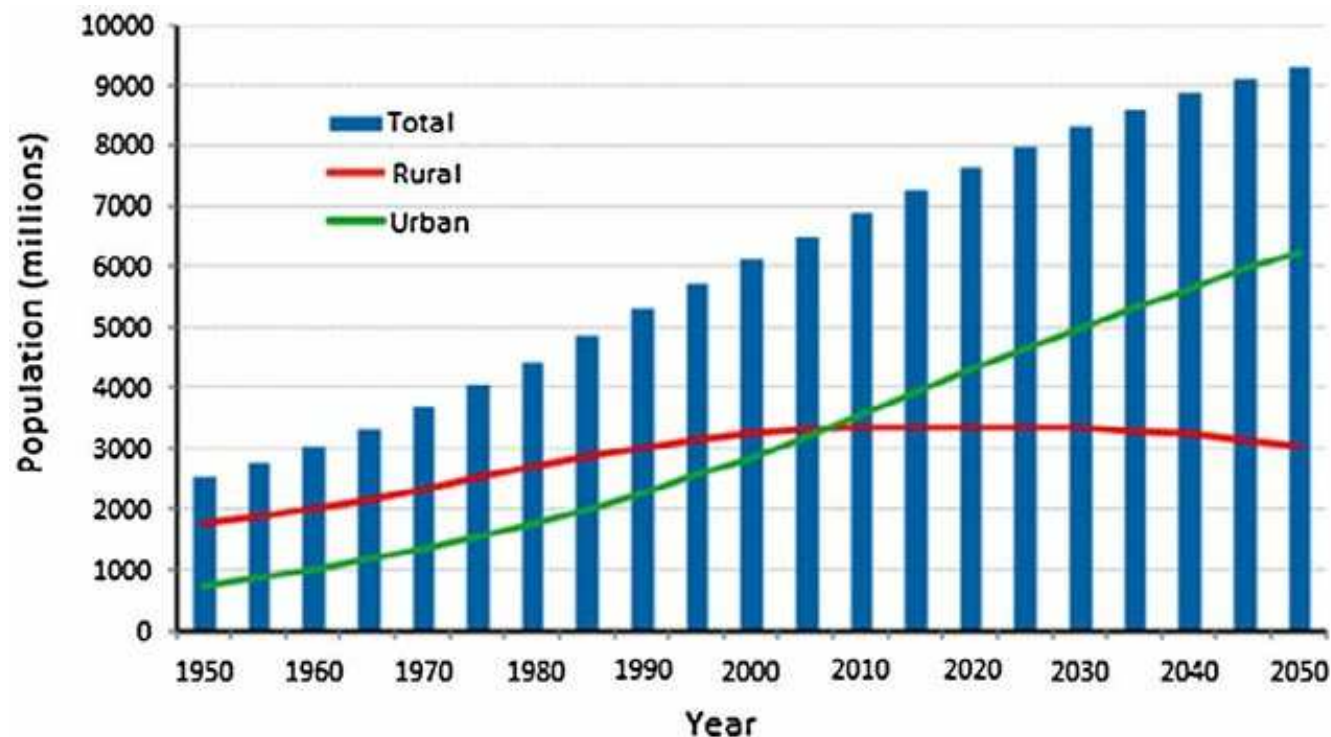
LIGHT WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION



- ❶ Facade cladding (type, thickness, density, vertical/horizontal arrangement, ...)
- ❷ Ventilated air cavity behind the cladding
- ❸ System and method of fixing
- ❹ Layers located behind the air cavity (insulation, wood panels, ...)

URBANIZATION

Today, more than half of the global population lives in urban areas, up from around one-third in 1950 and projected to increase to around two-thirds in 2050.



World's urban and rural population, 1950–2050. (Musa et al 2017)

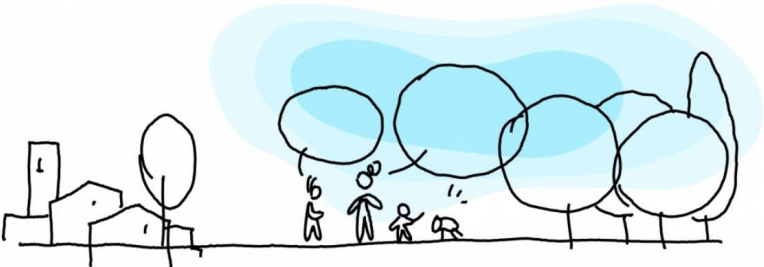
GREEN BUILDING & BIO-BASED MATERIALS



GREEN BUILDING & BIO-BASED MATERIALS



GREEN BUILDING & BIO-BASED MATERIALS



New European Bauhaus
beautiful | sustainable | together

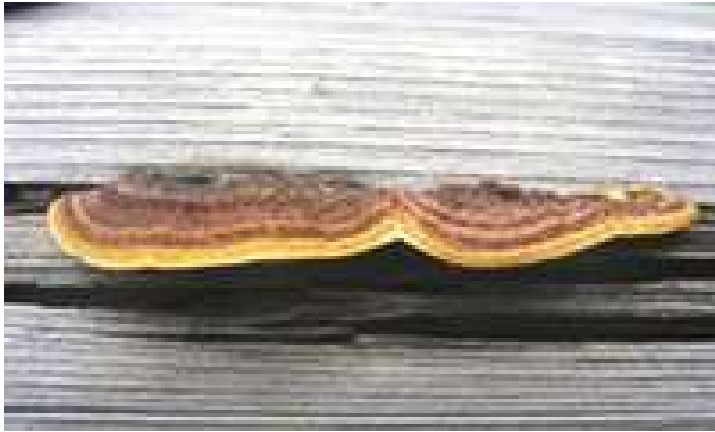
SUSTAINABLE
WOOD *for a*
SUSTAINABLE
WORLD



 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
  WWF
  CIFOR
  WORLD BANK GROUP
  FSC
 #sw4sw
#woodisgood



DECAY RESISTANCE & FIRE SAFETY + RETARDANCY



Dead wood in the forest – WWF France



Forest fires in SW France 2022

LONG LASTING HARVESTED WOOD PRODUCTS



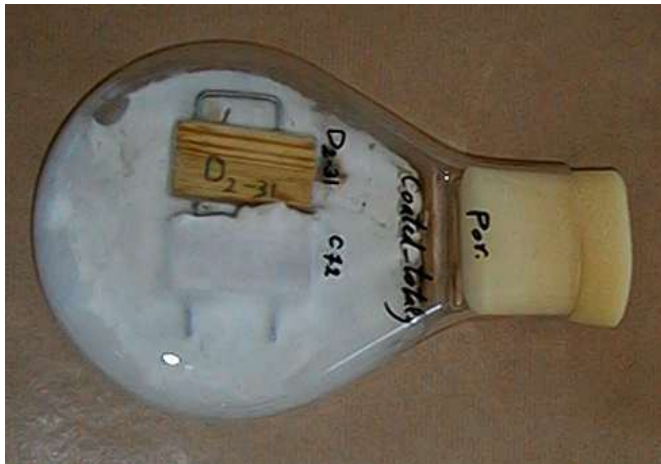
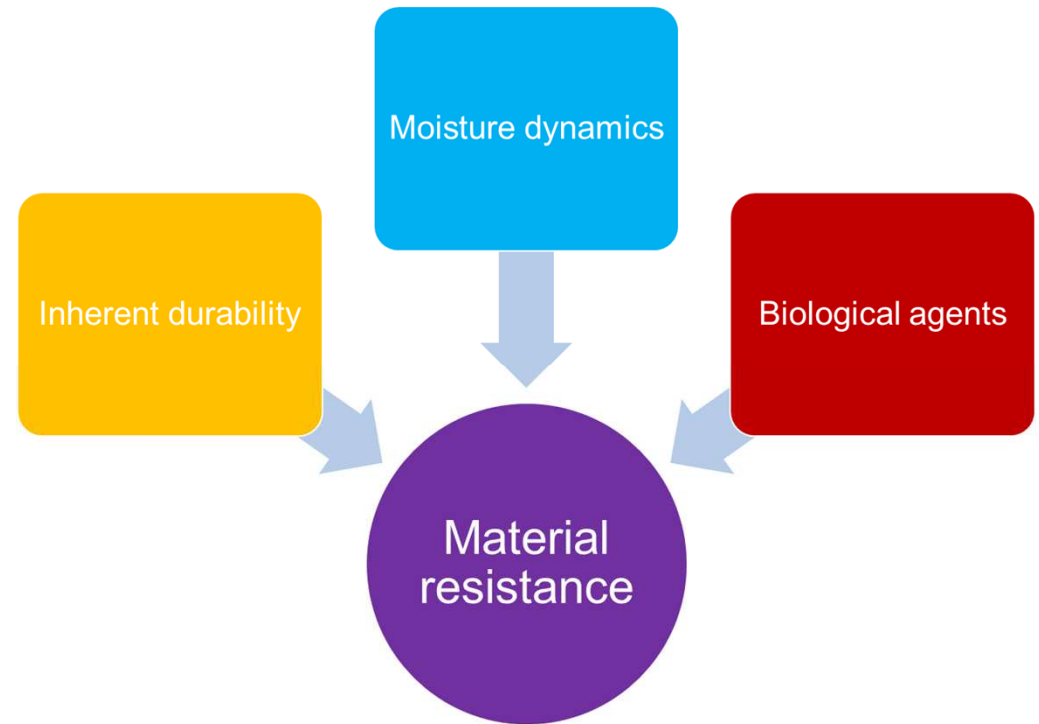
Sakyamuni Pagoda – 1056 CE – Yinxian, China



Nanchan Temple – 782 CE – Shan Xi Sheng, China

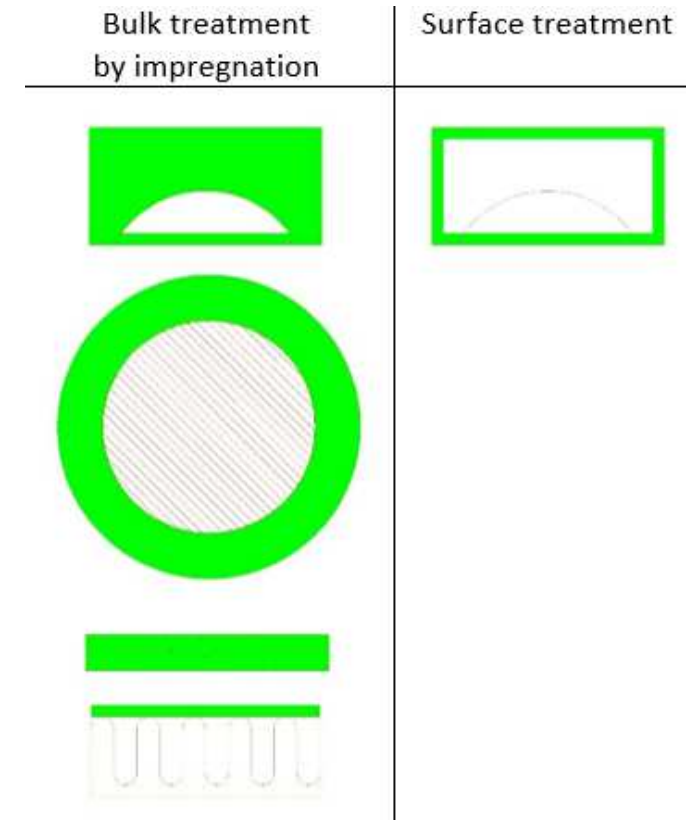
EU Carbon Removal Certification Framework (CRCF):
long-term storage of atmospheric and biogenic
carbon in long-lasting harvested wood products or
materials for construction for at least **five decades**

MATERIAL RESISTANCE OF BIO-BASED MATERIALS



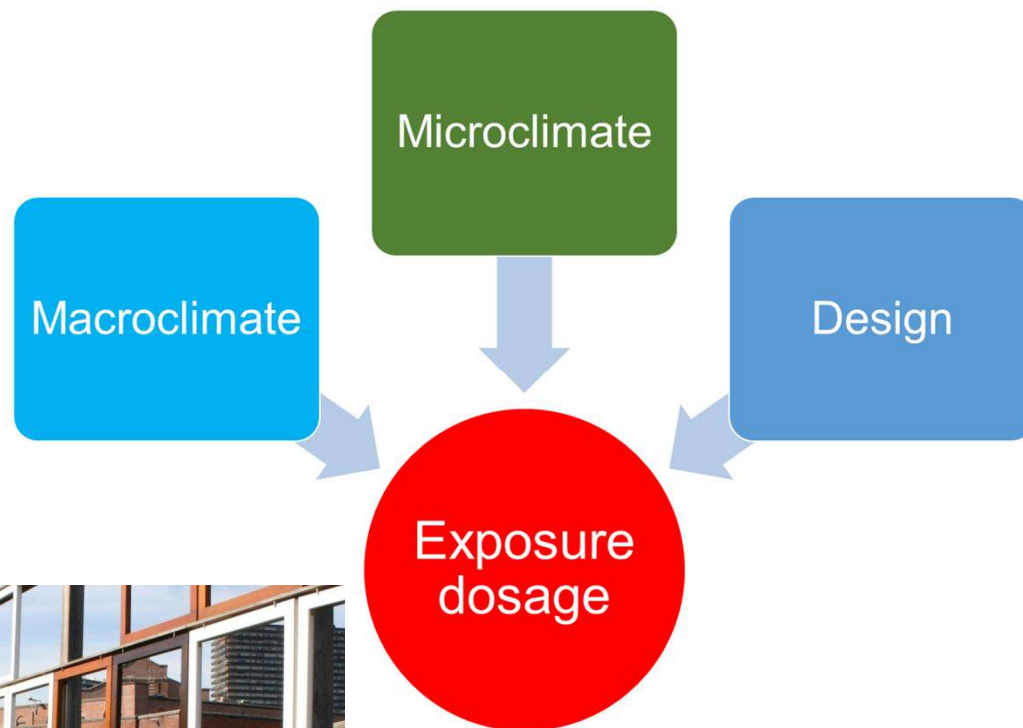
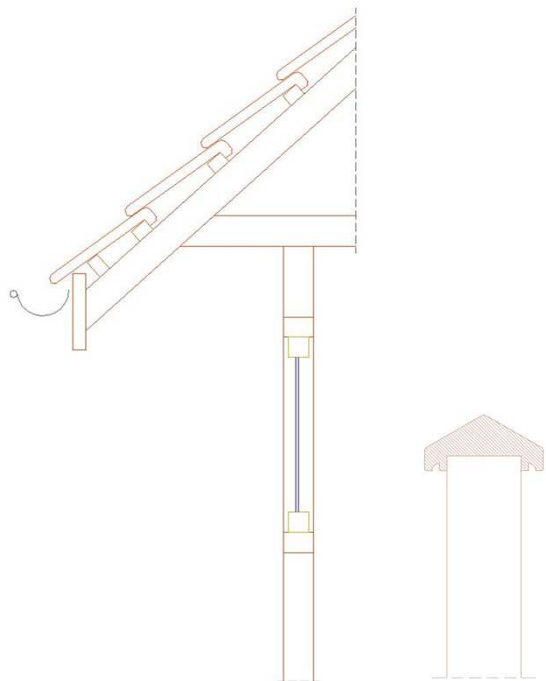
CEN TC 38 WG23

RESTRICTED USE OF BIOCIDES



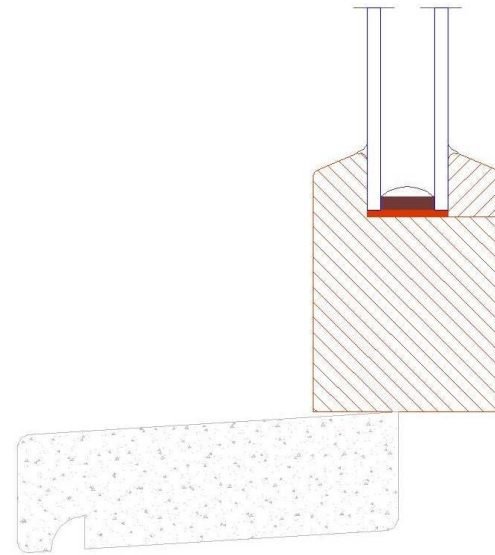
Biocides Products Regulation (**BPR**): Regulation (EU) No 528/2012: Rules on the making available on the market and the use of biocidal products, whilst ensuring a high level of protection of both human and animal health and the environment.

SERVICE LIFE DETERMINED BY MOISTURE DYNAMICS

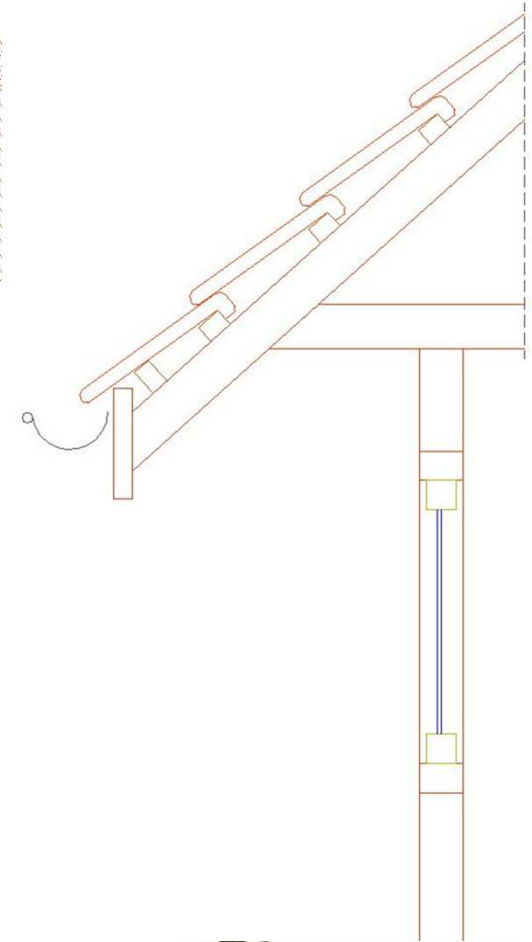


PROTECTION BY DESIGN

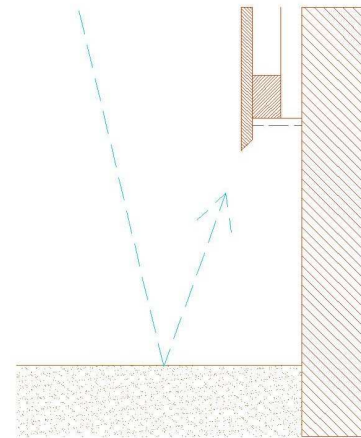
Window frames (rounded edges)



Roof overhang - eave (60° rule)



Protection from splash water



USE CLASSES – SERVICE LIFE

| Service Class | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 1 | Relative humidity of the air surrounding the structure only exceeds 65% for a few weeks per year |
| 2 | Relative humidity of the air surrounding the structure only exceeds 85% for a few weeks per year |
| 3 | Climatic conditions lead to higher moisture content than in service class 2 |

Service Classes in Eurocode 5

EN 335:2013 Durability of wood and wood-based products – Use classes: definitions, application to solid wood and wood-based products



WOOD PRESERVATION

- Toxic threshold values
- Biocides
- Related to use classes
- Traditional focus on UC 4
- Modern approach based on use classes



SERVICE LIFE PREDICTION

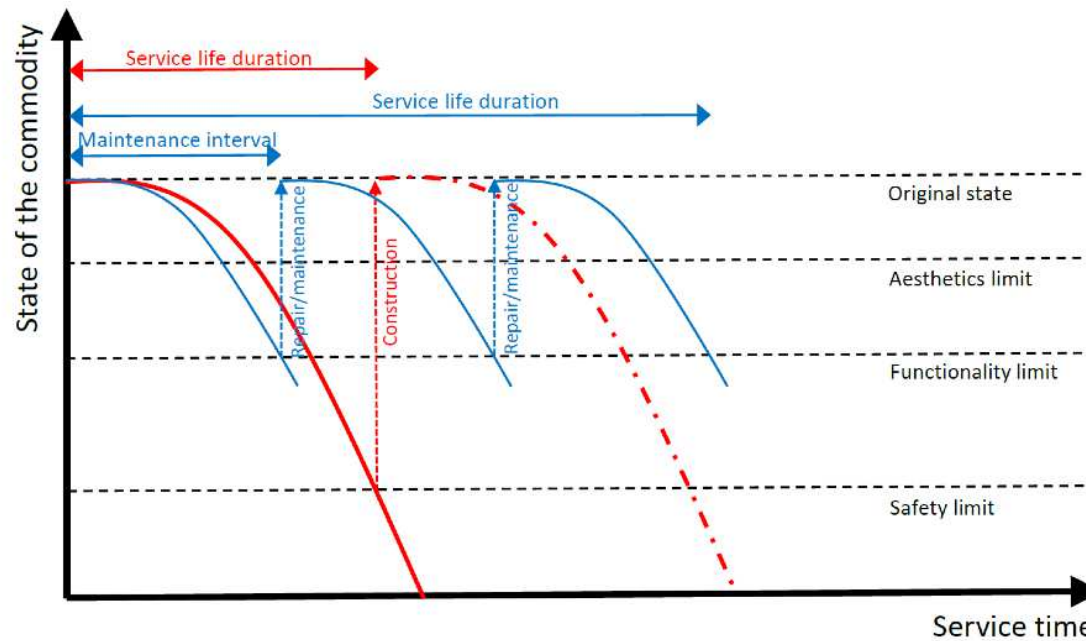
- Focus on use classes 2 and 3
- Important for building with wood: building physics, moisture dynamics
- Important for innovation, e.g. CLT (decay remains critical next to fire...)
- Fit for purpose & benchmarking
- CMM: Continuous Moisture Measurement



FIT FOR PURPOSE

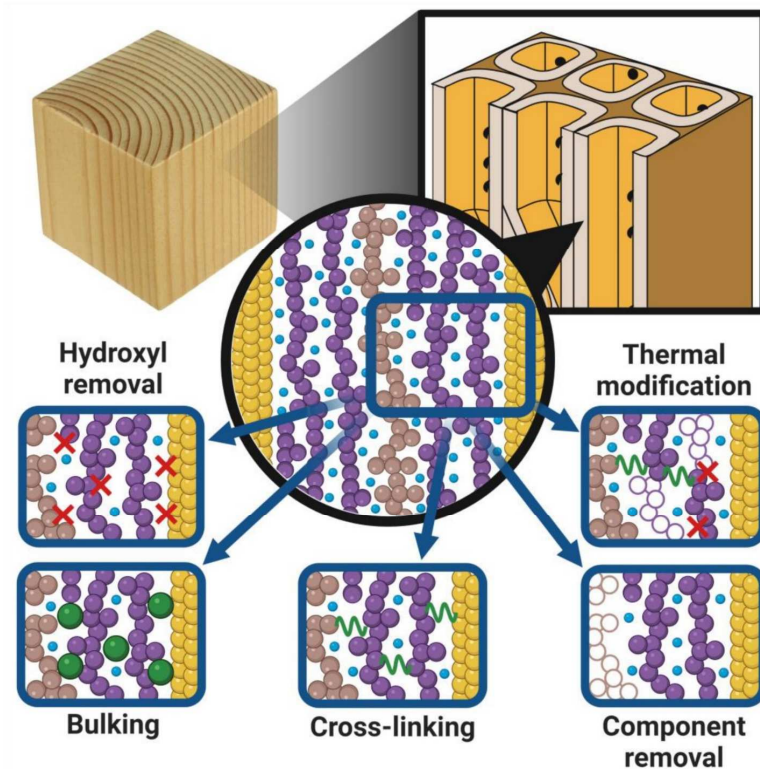
| INTERIOR | EXTERIOR | |
|--|--|---|
| USE CLASS 2 | USE CLASS 3(u) | USE CLASS 4 |
| Above the ground or DPC, covered | Above the ground (<i>uncoated</i>) | Ground or fresh water contact (and exterior structural support) |
| Internal construction timbers within the building envelope: Tiling battens, framing and roof timbers, internal joists, sole plates. | External construction timbers: Deck boards, fence rails and boards, cladding (including battens) and fascias. | External construction timbers: Fence posts, agricultural timbers, retaining walls, playground equipment, decking posts, joists and sub-structures. |

WPA website



BRE website CLICK Design project

WOOD MODIFICATION



Thybring and Frederiksson 2021

| Chemical processes | Thermally-based processes |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active modification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetylation (Accoya™) • Resin impregnation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compreg™ - PF-resin - Other type of chemicals • Furfurylation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kebony™ - Other types, e.g. Keyword™ - Nobelwood™ • DMDHEU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belmadur™, HartHolz™ • Silicate/silane-based | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermo treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charring of wood surfaces Thermo-hydro treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releasing internal stresses • Softening • Drying • Ageing • Thermal modification Thermo-mechanical treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-bonding of veneer • Frictional wood welding |

Jones and Sandberg 2020

OPTIONS TO INCREASE SERVICE LIFE OF ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS (EWP)

| Component | EWP | Durable wood | Vacuum pressure ¹ | Glue-line additive | Surface spray ² | Thermal modification | Chemical modification | Resin ³ | Coatings |
|-----------|-----|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Strand | OSB | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | - |
| | LSL | - | - | + | + | - | - | + | - |
| Veneer | PLY | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| | LVL | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Timber | CLT | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| | GLT | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + |

Legend: +: existing option, ±: feasible option, -: less probable option

¹: deep impregnation with biocides;

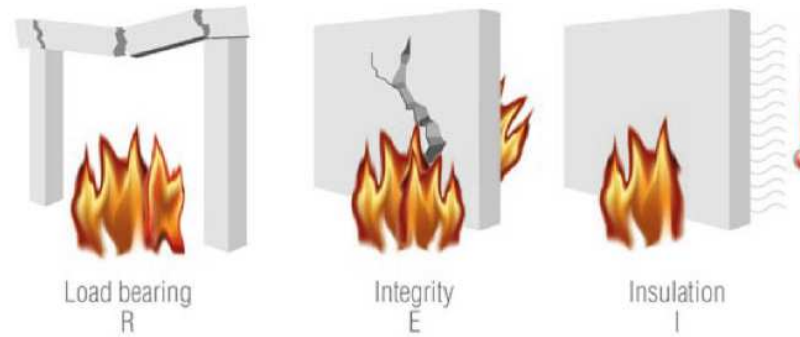
²: surface biocide application with potential diffusion, e.g. borates,

³: analogue to glue used for production or a hydrophobing agent;

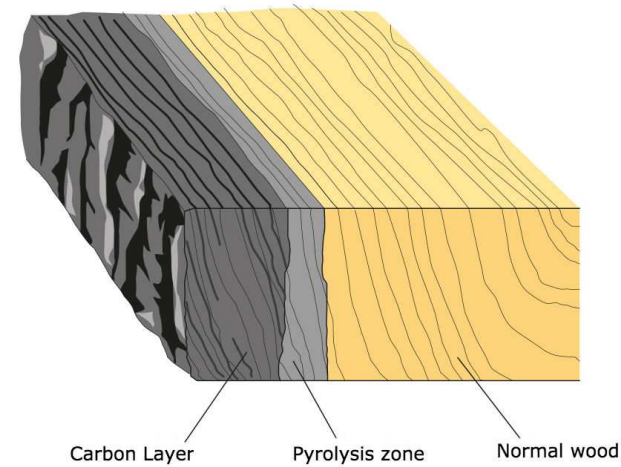
Abbreviations: EWP = engineered wood product; OSB = oriented strand board; LSL = laminated strand lumber; LVL = laminated veneer lumber; CLT = cross laminated timber; GLT = glue laminated timber or glulam.

FIRE SAFETY

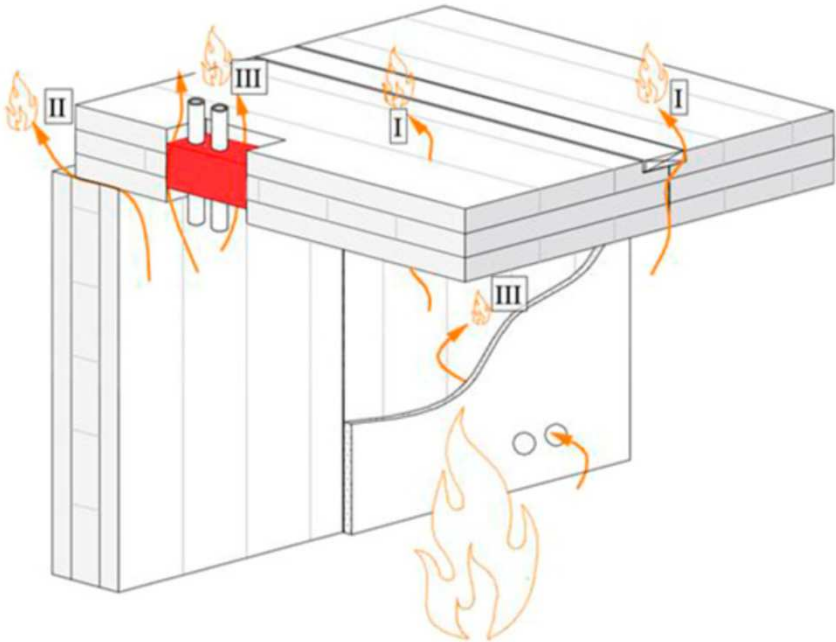
- Fire resistance class criteria



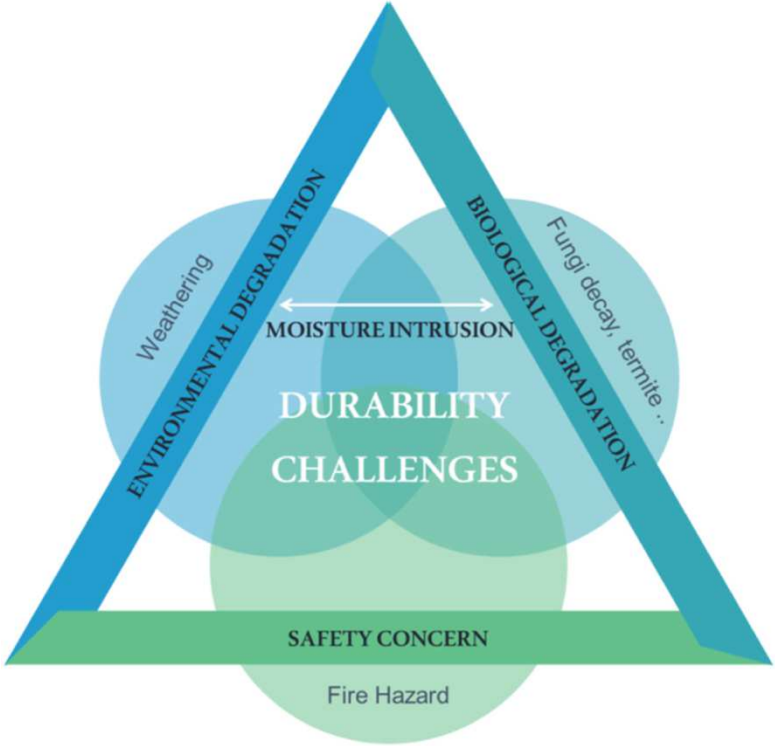
- In contrast to unprotected steel, wood retains its load-bearing capacity in a fire



COMBINING WOOD PROTECTION OPTIONS



Östman et al 2018



Ayanleye et al 2022

SWOT ANALYSIS

Wood protection & Green building

| | Resources | Production | Use | Disposal |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| Strengths | Renewable, sustainable Bio-based | Many options Less energy required | Substitution man-made Low energy housing | Embodied energy Biodegradability |
| Weaknesses | Max on availability Forestry economics | Internal competition Logistics transport | Biodegradation Low fire resistance | Environmental impact Recovery sorting |
| Opportunities | Fast growing trees Engineered Wood Prod. | Value added products Local rural production | Extended CO ₂ seq. Fire safety | Circularity Cascade use |
| Threats | Bioenergy Biorefineries | Low on high quality Low industrial lobbying | Impact biocides Inefficiency | Historical treatments Impact CO ₂ seq. |

Resources

Renewable, sustainable

Bio-based

Max on availability

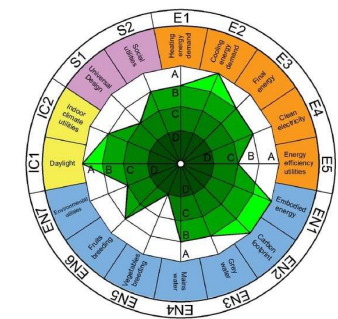
Forestry economics

Fast growing trees

Engineered Wood Prod.

Bioenergy

Biorefineries



Sadowski 2021

SWOT ANALYSIS

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Production

Many options

Less energy required

Internal competition

Logistics transport

Value added products

Local rural production

Low on high quality

Low industrial lobbying



Tropical wood

- *Sustainable forestry*

Wood preservation

- *Increased service life*

Wood modification

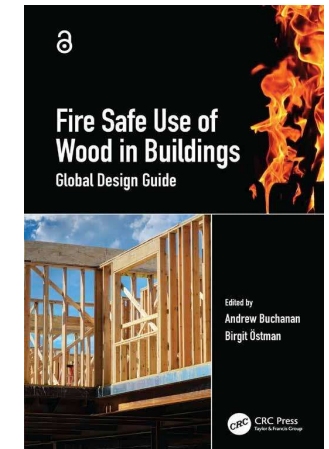
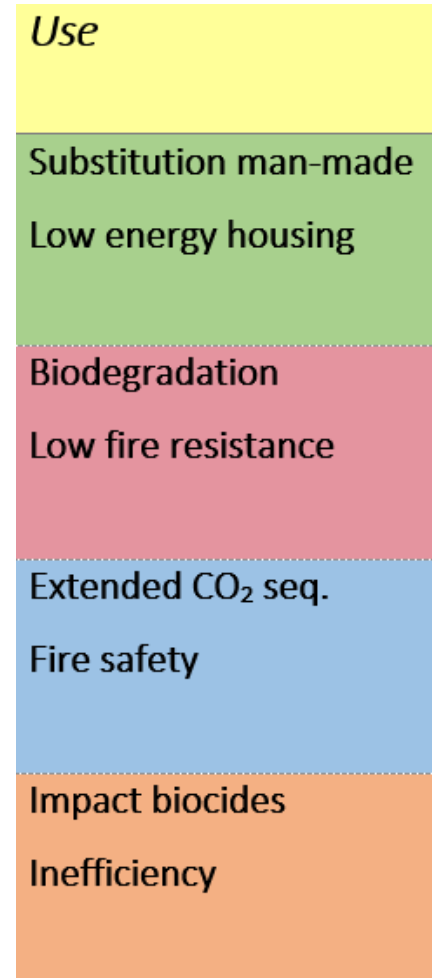
- *Fit for purpose*

Van Acker IRG50 keynote

SWOT ANALYSIS

Wood protection & Green building

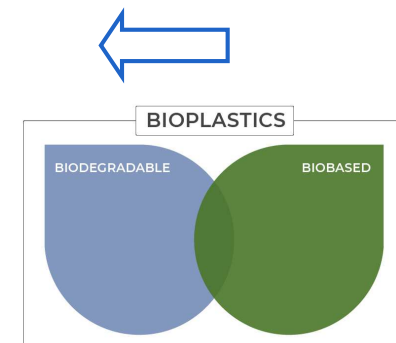
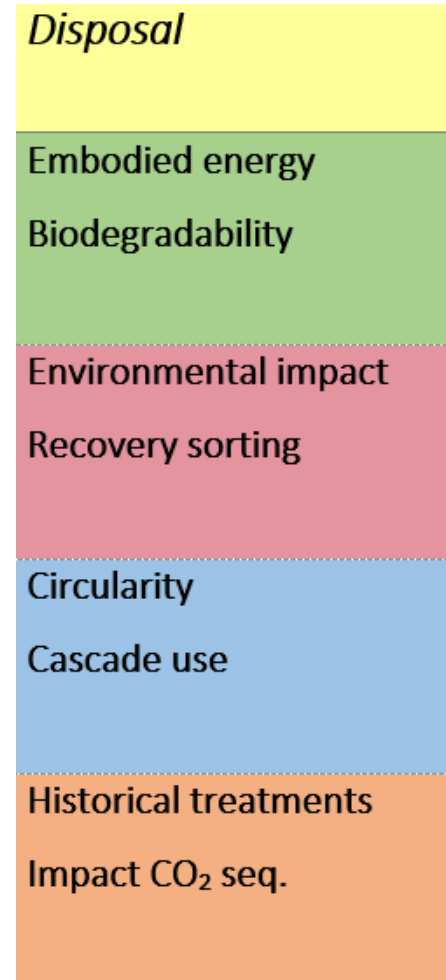
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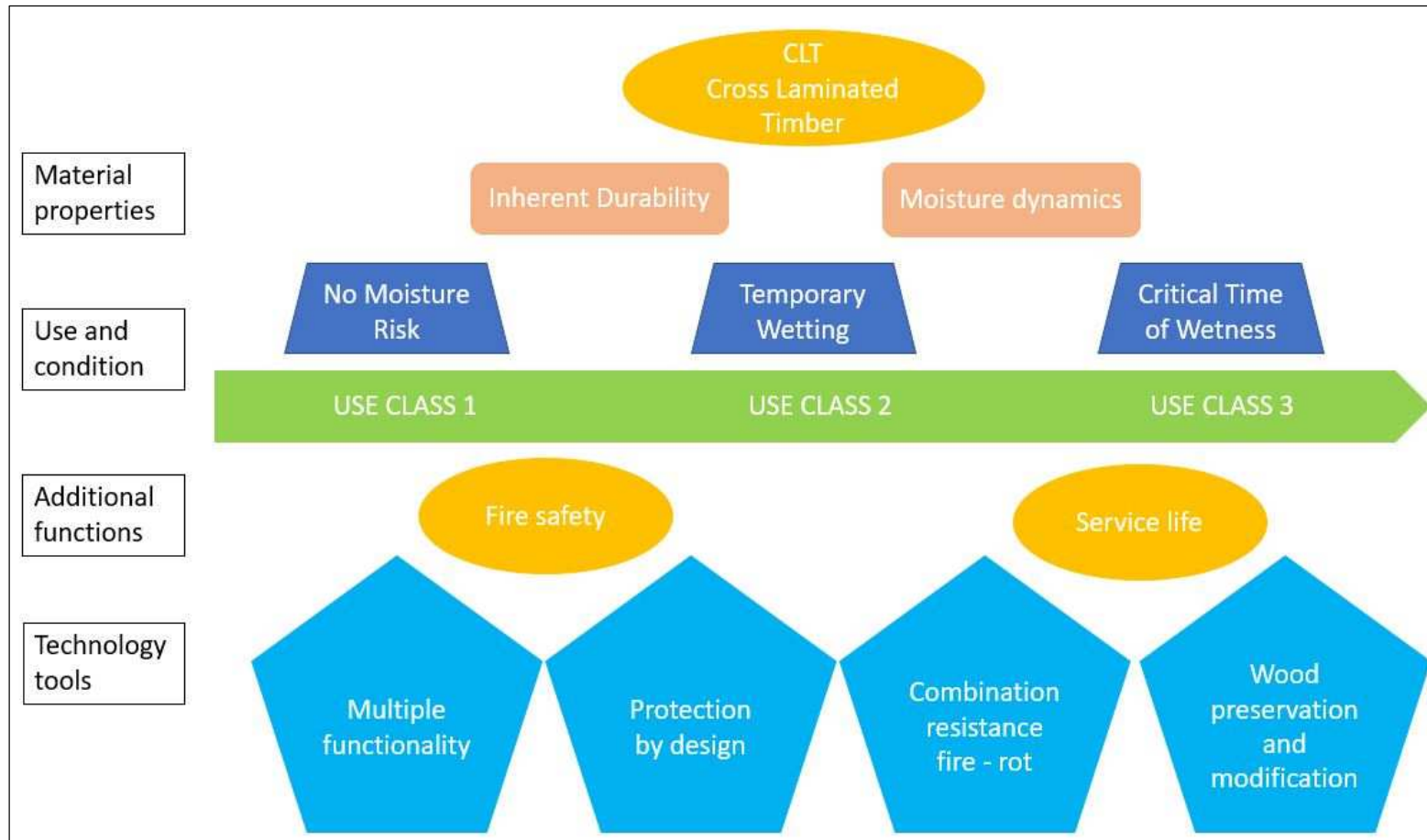
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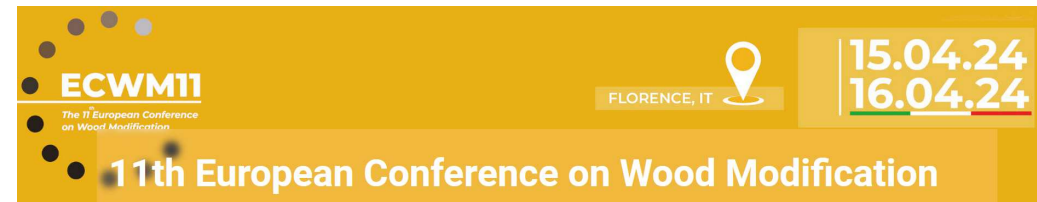
PARAMETERS FOR MULTI CRITERIA DECISION MAKING ON WOOD PROTECTION OF CLT



NETWORKING



Wood protection refers to measures that in various ways aim to protect wood and wood-based materials against attacks by destructive organisms. These include wood-decaying fungi, termites and other wood-destroying insects, marine borers, and discolouring microorganisms such as blue stain and mould.



10th International Scientific Conference

12th – 15th May 2024 | Hotel Patria
Strbske Pleso | The High Tatras | Slovakia



MARCUS WALLENBERG PRIZE



2019 – Gerhard Schickhofer, Austria
for his role in providing insightful scientific and engineering research data required to standardize wood-based construction products with the rigor necessary for the reliable design of timber structures. His role in the development of **cross-laminated timber (CLT)** has been the key factor in the marked expansion of construction activities in multi-storey wood buildings.

The Marcus Wallenberg Prize

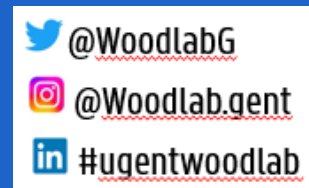
<https://www.mwp.org/>



THANK YOU
Prof. Joris Van Acker

UGENT – WOODLAB

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www.woodlab.be

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