



## Finger Jointed Pine and Finger Jointed Treated Pine - Frequently Asked Questions

### New Zealand Producers

Our manufacturers are leading New Zealand wood processors specializing in the development and manufacture of Engineered wood products (EWP), utilizing Finger Jointed and Laminating technology to produce high quality, dimensionally stable structural and non-structural products.

### What timber species do you use?

Our manufacturers exclusively use New Zealand Radiata Pine, a high quality resource of which some 62% of the plantation forests having been pruned. The vast majority of these forests are managed in recognition of the interdependence of ecological, economic and social sustainability principles under an accord between industry and environmental groups. New Zealand Radiata Pine is strong, versatile and 100% sustainable with logs producing high quality timber best suited for housing, furniture and all forms of show wood and engineered wood products.

### What type of Finger Joint do you use?

Our Manufacturers use a 4 mm face to face vertical micro joint, which is suitable for both Structural and non Structural applications.

### What is a Laminate?

An "Edge" laminate refers to a join on the narrowest face. A "Face" laminate refers to a join on the widest face.

### What Standards do you produce to?

All of our products are produced in accordance with all relevant local standards. The following standards are the most common standards we comply to.

#### **Australia / New Zealand**

AS5067 Non Structural laminating, AS5069 Non Structural Finger Jointing, AS5068-2006 Structural Finger Joints  
AS1720.1-1997 Timber Structures, AS/NZS1328.1:1998 & 1328.2:1998 Glue Laminated Structural Timber  
AS/NZS1604.5:2005 Timber preservation

### What Quality Assurance procedures do you follow?

Our Manufacturers are committed to on-site and in-line testing, as a crucial part of our quality assurance program. We have the capability to test our Finger Joints for strength, through a process of bending and measuring the joint until it breaks. We check for De-lamination of our products, by placing sections of the laminated joint into a conditioner called an autoclave. The autoclave creates an extreme environment including high temperatures and humidity, for accelerated testing. We test the absorption of the glue into the timber, around the joint, this is established by cracking the joint in a guillotine and visually viewing where the glue has penetrated the wood fibre.

We also test the strength of our products using calculations based on the MOE (Modulus of Elasticity) and MOR (Modulus of Rupture) through tension, compression and bending. These two specific tests are critical in determining and ensuring the strength of the beams we produce do achieve the required engineered strength.

### **Do you employ Third Party Audits?**

Yes. Independent third party audits are carried out against each of the standards we manufacture to.

### **What type of adhesives do you use?**

The glues that we use are carefully selected to meet the required standards of each market we sell to.

For more information, go to our Adhesive Suppliers [www.dynea.com](http://www.dynea.com) [www.purbond.com](http://www.purbond.com)

### **Do you use a timber preservative?**

Yes. **LOSP** (LIGHT ORGANIC SOLVENT PRESERVATIVE) • 25 year conditional guarantee  
LOSP (H3) is an effective preservative formulation designed to provide a lasting protection for wood products used in external situations above ground - Hazard Level 3 (H3-Australia, H3.1-New Zealand). The formulation contains specialised fungicides for protection against fungal decay and an insecticide to provide lasting protection from termites and other wood boring insects. The complete formulation is applied by a controlled vacuum-pressure process. Our chosen formulation uses a solvent carrier to transport the organic active ingredients into the wood. This solvent does not saturate wood cells and causes little or no swelling during treatment. This means that the timber maintains its original size, shape and strength grading.

For more information go to our Treated Pine Treatment Chemical Suppliers [www.tanalized.com](http://www.tanalized.com)

### **How do you ensure all laminates are treated properly?**

Due to the cell structure and “pathways”, it is not always possible to properly treat and fully penetrate the sapwood after it has been laminated. The glue can effectively act as a closed door, so depending upon the orientation of the grain in relationship to the glue line; it would not be possible to guarantee compliance with the Australian standards for treatment penetration. To resolve this issue our manufacturers treat the centre laminates separately, prior to lamination to ensure full penetration. Our manufacturers then laminate all of the boards together and return to the treatment plant, this second process treats the outside laminates and the entire product in its final shape and form. This treatment process guarantees that every timber component of the laminated product is fully and properly treated to meet or exceed the treatment standards.

### **What paint primer do you use?**

We use an Architectural quality alkyd primer supplied by PPG. The timber is supplied ready for an undercoat and two top coats. For details on the primer, see General & Technical information in our Product Information link on our website. [www.periodmouldings.com.au](http://www.periodmouldings.com.au).

For more information, go to our Paint Manufacturers [www.ppg.com](http://www.ppg.com)

### **Why do you Brand or apply end tags to your timber?**

“Branding” is a legal requirement: End Tags are the most common form of branding, as they can be removed without affecting the visual appearance of the finished (installed) product, the End Tags contain much information

on the product, i.e.

- The end use of the product
- The supplier
- The appropriate Standards the product is produced to.

A running brand is applied to some products, normally the back-side of fascia which is imprinted onto the timber via a metal wheel on the tail end of the planer and provides the same level of information as an End-Tag.