

ANSI 405 Ballot #1 (Closed May 24, 2013)

Summary of Comments and Proposed Responses (PE = Persuasive Editorial; PS = Persuasive Substantial; NA = No Action; TBD = To Be Determined)

July 5, 2013

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Voter	Vote	Comments	Proposed Responses
Item 1		Approval Section 1 of ANSI 405-201x See proposed changes on the marked-up standard for routine update and clarification.	
Stochlia	Aw/C	Editorial-the reference to AITC was deleted in several locations throughout the document. The cover sheet still references AITC.	PE. Will make the correction.
Item 2		Approval Section 2 of ANSI 405-201x See proposed changes on the marked-up standard. The changes to Section 2.1.3 bring this standard in line with the provisions required for other engineered wood products. The revised wording is the same as ASTM D5055 for I-joists.	
Olson	Aw/C	Section 2.1.3, item 3: Suggested change of "...specimens of 30 +/- 10 %," to "...specimens of 30 % +/- 10 %,"	PE. Will make the suggested change.
Stochlia	Aw/C	Section 2.1 indicates Doulas fir-larch. Table 1 indicates Doulas fir and Doulas fir, south. This appears to be an inconsistency that could cause confusion. Since these references come from other sources, I'm not sure what the solution is. I know the differences. How important are they to the proper compliance to this standard?	PE. See response on Item 3.
Item 3		Approval Section 3 of ANSI 405-201x See proposed changes on the marked-up standard. The changes to Section 3.6.1 include the addition of new Table 1 to the standard, which is an exact copy from AITC 200-2009, making this Table consensus-based.	
Rammer	Aw/C	In Section 3.6 indicates that dry strength shall equal or exceed. What is dry strength the average, lower 5 th percentile, lowest observed strength of the replicates.	PE. Will revise as follows: "Dry <u>average</u> strength shall equal or exceed the values listed in Table 1 or ASTM D2559."
Stochlia	Aw/C	Section 2.1 indicates Doulas fir-larch. Table 1 indicates Doulas fir and Doulas fir, south. This appears to be an inconsistency that could cause confusion. Since these references come from other sources, I'm not sure what the solution is. I know the differences. How important are they to the proper compliance to this standard?	PS. Since ANSI 405 requires the use of either Douglas fir-Larch or Southern pine for ASTM D3434 (see Section 2.1), Table 1 will be revised to include only those species with the required dry average shear strength as tabulated in ASTM D2559. See the revised table below.
Item 4		Approval the References Section of ANSI 405-201x See proposed changes on the marked-up standard for routine update.	
Douglas	Aw/C	Designation of previous ANSI/AITC standards as ANSI standards does not meet ANSI's designation protocol. It indicates that ANSI was the standards developer, which is not correct. ANSI is the accreditation agency... previously for AITC and currently for APA. I believe that it can be ANSI/APA or APA, but not ANSI. I think this is editorial, but it needs to be checked.	NA. The designation of ANSI 405 was approved by ANSI on January 11, 2013.
Rammer	Aw/C	I believe this is the proper reference: Forest Products Laboratory. Wood handbook - Wood as an engineering material. General Technical Report FPL-GTR-190. Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory: 508 p. 2010	PE. Will make the suggested change.
Item 5		Approval Appendix A of ANSI 405-201x See proposed changes on the marked-up standard for routine update.	
None			
Item 6		Approval Appendix B of ANSI 405-201x See proposed addition on the marked-up standard.	
Rammer	Aw/C	Use Douglas for Rammer	PE. Will make the suggested change.

3.6.1 ASTM D3434

Dry average strength shall equal or exceed the values listed in Table 1 or ASTM D2559.

Table 1. Required Shear Strength of Adhesive Joints in Laminated Constructions of Different Species at Various Moisture Contents

<u>Species</u>	<u>Required Shear Strength (psi) at Moisture Content of</u>		
	<u>12% or less</u>	<u>Up to 14%</u>	<u>Up to 16%</u>
<u>Douglas fir</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>940</u>
<u>Larch, Western</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>1,100</u>
<u>Pine, Southern</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,040</u>

Strength retention and wood failure shall be recorded at each stage of the test. The retained strength shall be plotted on a graph as a function of the number of cycles. The shape of the curve shall exhibit a logarithmic degradation trend. The strength of the adhesive after 800 cycles shall equal or exceed 500 psi (3.45 MPa) and shall not be less than 2/3 of the strength retained after 200 cycles.

Exception: the strength retention requirement after 800 cycles shall be permitted to be reduced to 400 psi (2.76 MPa) if the average wood failure of the specimens exceeds 75%. In no case, however, shall the strength after 800 cycles be less than 2/3 of the strength retained after 200 cycles.