

Solid or finger-jointed FRAMING TIMBER

Manufacturing/composition: Timber pieces dried to a maximum of 18%, planed on all four surfaces

Chamfered or rounded edges

Grading: structural, visual or machine

Treatment on request (soaking or pressure)

Current offer:

Common thicknesses (mm)	Common widths (mm)	Common lengths (m)	Common resistance (mechanical)	Common options (appearance)
45	90	2.40	C18	Option 2
	120	2.50		
	145	3.00		
	195	4.00		
	220	5.00		
		6.00		

Some businesses offer finger-jointed framing in maximum 13.00 m lengths

Certification/label:

Regulatory **CE** marking
PEFC certified timber on request



The "**CTB-AB**" and "**CTB-OB**" quality markings, regulated by the FCBA, prove that the framing adheres to the recommended standards.



Reference standards:

DTU 31.2 "Timber frame structures"
NF EN 385 "Minimum manufacturing requirements" (Glulam)
NF EN 338 "Structural timber – Resistance grades"
NF B52-001 "Structural grading – visual method"
NF B50-105-3 "Timber durability – Performance"

Applications:

Timber frame walls

Insecticidal treatment is compulsory for closed wall timber framing (invisible structural timber)

If timber framing is treated in a vacuum and pressure autoclave it can be used for the following:

- sill plates in timber frame walls;
- framing in termite infested French regions;
- framing in the French overseas territories;
- exposed outdoor structures;
- etc.

Info on the treatment of framing timber:

In a closed timber frame wall (invisible frames), all framing must be resistant to wood-eating insects and preferably to termites. If the framing is made of pine, preservation treatment is essential since sapwood will almost certainly be present.

What the law says about insecticidal treatment

Timber and timber-based materials used to keep the building stable must be protected:

- *against wood-eating larvae (long-horned beetles, woodworms, etc.) throughout France (in all departments and overseas territories);*
- *against termites in all departments where a prefectural order has declared all or part of the department termite infested.*

This protection can be any of the following:

- *Natural: certain species are effectively resistant to termite and/or wood-eating larvae due to their inherent characteristics and do not require treatment; "Natural durability" is the term used to describe this wood; [editor's note: wood stripped of its sapwood only]*
- *Protection through preservation products or methods applied to insufficiently durable wood before it can be used in construction; "Improved durability" is the term used;*
- *Assured protection: in France only. Protection is guaranteed by positioning the wood in such a way that it can be regularly inspected, and easily replaced or treated if attacked; in this instance, "non durable" and "untreated" wood can be used for structural work.*
(articles L.112-17, L.133-1 to L.133-6, L.271-4, R.112-2 to R.112-4, R.133-1 to R.133-8 and R.271-1 to R.271-5 of the Construction and Housing code)

What the standards say about "sill plates"

DTU 31.2 "Timber frame structures" provides for several specific cases where the sill plate must qualify for grade 3.2, and even grade 4

Extract from DTU 31.2 – Section 1-1 Paragraph 7.4.1.2.1

*"The entire structure rests on a timber sill plate set in the foundation work. A dampproof course is interposed between the ledger board and the foundation work (see 6.8).
The sill plate qualifies as grade 2 if the levelling strip is not punctured. Otherwise it qualifies as grade 3.2. For specific points where the above-ground height of the finished floor of the top of the plinth is less than exactly 0.20 m (disabled access, garages), the sill plate qualifies as grade 4. "*

IMPORTANT TO KNOW:

The pine conserves its mechanical performance even if it has been treated by soaking or in an autoclave with common products on the market (see NF EN 15228 standard for list of common products)