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Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 14229:2010

Structural timber - Wood poles for overhead lines

I.S. EN 14229:2010

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English Version

Structural timber - Wood poles for overhead lines

Bois de structure - Poteaux en bois pour lignes aériennes

Holzbaugeräte - Holzmaste für Freileitungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 August 2010.

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Symbols and abbreviations	10
5 General requirements.....	11
5.1 Species	11
5.2 Felling and wood preparation.....	12
5.2.1 Tree felling.....	12
5.2.2 Handling of wood.....	12
5.2.3 Mechanical pre-treatments	12
5.3 Sizes and permissible deviations	12
5.4 Bending strength and modulus of elasticity.....	12
5.5 Additional characteristics	12
5.5.1 Knots, knotholes and knot clusters.....	12
5.5.2 Slope of grain	13
5.5.3 Heartwood	13
5.5.4 Rate of growth.....	13
5.5.5 Straightness	13
5.5.6 Bark pockets and rind galls.....	14
5.5.7 Mechanical damage	14
5.5.8 Ring and star shake.....	14
5.5.9 Fissures	14
5.5.10 Sources.....	14
5.5.11 Decay and insects.....	14
5.5.12 Included sapwood.....	14
5.5.13 Cracks	14
5.5.14 Other criteria	14
5.6 Untreated wood poles	15
5.7 Preservative treated wood poles.....	15
5.7.1 General.....	15
5.7.2 Requirements for wood preservatives	15
5.7.3 Penetration requirement	15
5.7.4 Retention requirement	16
5.7.5 Tolerances for preservative-treated charge.....	16
6 Test methods.....	16
6.1 Length and diameter	16
6.2 Knots and knot clusters	16
6.3 Slope of grain	16
6.4 Rate of growth.....	17
6.5 Bark pockets and rind galls.....	17
6.6 Mechanical damage	17
6.7 Fissures	17
6.8 Determination of moisture content.....	17
7 Evaluation of conformity.....	17
7.1 General.....	17
7.2 Initial type testing (ITT)	18

7.3	Factory production control (FPC)	18
7.3.1	General	18
7.3.2	Product specific requirements	19
7.3.3	FPC for untreated products	19
7.3.4	FPC for preservative treated products	19
7.3.5	Initial inspection of factory and of FPC	20
7.3.6	Continuous surveillance	21
8	Marking	21
Annex A	(informative) Commonly used sizes for wood poles	22
Annex B	(normative) Scheme for sampling preservative-treated wood poles	23
B.1	Method by taking borings	23
B.1.1	General	23
B.1.2	Examination of borings	23
B.2	Method by taking a cross section	23
Annex C	(normative) Test method for wood pole characteristics	24
C.1	Principle	24
C.2	Preparation	24
C.3	Apparatus	25
C.4	Procedure	25
C.5	Results	26
C.6	Test report	27
C.6.1	General	27
C.6.2	Test material	27
C.6.3	Test procedure	27
C.6.4	Test results	27
C.7	Example of suitable cantilever bending test method	28
Annex D	(normative) Determination of characteristic values	29
D.1	General	29
D.2	Sampling	29
D.3	Testing	29
D.3.1	General	29
D.3.2	Bending strength	30
D.3.3	Modulus of elasticity	30
D.3.4	Test report	31
Annex E	(informative) Typical minimum characteristic values for wood poles	33
Annex ZA	(informative) Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU	
	Construction Products Directive	34
ZA.1	Scope and relevant characteristics	34
ZA.2	Procedure for attestation of conformity of wood poles for overhead lines	35
ZA.2.1	System of attestation of conformity	35
ZA.2.2	EC certificate of conformity and EC declaration of conformity	36
ZA.3	CE marking and labelling	37
	Bibliography	40

Foreword

This document (EN 14229:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 124 “Timber structures”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12465:2001, EN 12479:2001, EN 12509:2001, EN 12510:2001, EN 12511:2001.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Poles for overhead lines are not covered by EN 1995-1-1 (i.e. Eurocode 5), which is for the design of buildings and civil engineering structures. The supplier is always responsible that all products supplied are in conformity with the requirements of this European Standard and any other specification he is provided with. This European Standard is for the initial determination of the characteristic values for a given population of wood poles (i.e. initial type testing), and additional determination when there is a reason to suspect that the characteristic values for a population have reduced. As far as empirical characteristic values are existing they can be used. Annex E presents some typical minimum characteristic values for wood poles. Furthermore, this standard provides also for requirements on the factory production control with production tolerances to enable the manufacturer of this population of wood poles to be in conformity with the declared characteristic values, derived from the initial type testing.

This European Standard recognises that there are many different visual strength grading rules for timber in use in Europe. These have come into existence to allow for:

- different species or groups of species;
- geographic origin;
- different dimensional requirements;
- varying requirements for different uses;
- the quality of material available;
- historic influences or traditions.

Because of the diversity of existing standards for wood poles for overhead lines in use in different Member States it is currently impossible to lay down a single set of acceptable visual grading rules for all Member States.

This European Standard therefore gives the basic principles to be followed when drawing up regional, national, local or buyer requirements for some characteristics and sets limits for others.

In laying down visual grading rules, two main factors are relevant:

- they clearly define and limit the additional characteristics in poles so that there is a very high confidence that poles supplied meet the required characteristic strength value;
- the rules and the text can be easily understood and be suitable for implementation by grading personnel.

This European Standard is also concerned with the durability characteristics of wood poles for overhead power and telecommunication lines. It assumes that all such poles are constructed from round timber in which the finished product comprises either a central core of heartwood surrounded by a zone of sapwood or the heartwood only.

NOTE Some timber (e.g. *abies alba* and *picea abies*) do not allow differentiation between heartwood and sapwood. EN 351-1 specifies how such timber should be treated when preservation is required. For such species there may be different requirements for the incised zone and other parts of the pole.

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