

Timber for and workmanship in joinery —

Part 2: Specification for workmanship

ICS 79.020

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- British Wood Preserving Association
- British Woodworking Federation
- Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment Princes Risborough Laboratory)
- Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)
- Fibre Building Board Organization (FIDOR)
- Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
- Institute of Clerks of Works of Great Britain Inc.
- Joinery Managers' Association Ltd.
- London Housing Consortium
- Scottish Timber Trade Association
- Steel Hinge Makers' Association
- Swedish Finnish Timber Council Ltd.
- Timber Research and Development Association
- Timber Trade Federation

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Foreword

This Part of BS 1186 has been prepared under the direction of the Timber Standards committee and supersedes BS 1186-2:1971, which is withdrawn. The other Part of BS 1186 is Part 3 Specification for wood trim and its fixing. Part 1 Specification for timber, is superseded by BS EN 942:1996 Timber in joinery — General classification of timber quality.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 10, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

0 Introduction

0.1 This Part of BS 1186 is intended to provide a specification and recommendations useful for most requirements of joinery.

0.2 The requirements for traditional methods of forming joints are given. In addition, the new but well established methods of laminated, finger jointed and edge jointed wood are included to enable more effective use to be made of the available supplies of timber, and to promote greater consistency of production and economy of products of improved stability. Laminating, finger jointing and edge to edge jointing are not detrimental to the joinery item and are likely to confer additional dimensional stability.

1 Scope

This Part of BS 1186 specifies requirements for the fit of parts in various details of joinery, and indicates a degree of care to be exercised in the forming of joints and the application of adhesives.

The suitability and selection of joints for specific applications are not included in this Part of BS 1186.

This Part of BS 1186 does not apply to wood trim.

Guidance on machined surfaces and their treatment and on timber movement are given in Appendix A and Appendix B respectively. Methods of test for the assessment of finger joint strength are given in Appendix C.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this Part of BS 1186 are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of BS 1186, the definitions given in BS 6100-4 and in BS EN 942 apply, together with the following.

2.1

flush panel

assembly in which one or both faces are flush with the framework

2.2

push fit

fit requiring pressure that can be applied manually

2.3

tight fit

fit requiring pressure that needs to be mechanically applied

3 Moisture content

The average percentage of moisture content of timber during the manufacturing process shall be such as to ensure compliance with 4.3 of BS EN 942:1996.

4 Joints permitting movement

4.1 Wood based panel products fitted into grooves

NOTE 1 Except where required otherwise by a design, the following recommendations apply in the case of plywood panels fitted into grooves.

- a) The grooves should be not less than 9 mm deep.
- b) The face of the panel should fit closely to the sides of the grooves, subject to a total tolerance of – 0.5 mm.
- c) The panel should be smaller in length and width, to a maximum of 3 mm, than the distance between the bottoms of the grooves.

The recommendations in items b) and c) also apply when other wood based panel products are fitted, except where required otherwise by a design.

When a wood based panel product (other than plywood) is to be jointed, guidance shall be obtained from the manufacturer in respect of the moisture related movement that can be expected, in order that the correct depth of groove required can be provided to ensure that there is provision for any expansion or contraction that may arise.

NOTE 2 The degree of moisture related movement varies according to the type of panel product used, particularly when the panel is treated by, for example, impregnation with a flame retardant.

4.2 Solid timber panels fitted into grooves

When a solid timber panel is fitted into grooves, the following requirements apply.

- a) The grooves shall be not less than 9 mm deep, appropriate to the anticipated extent of moisture related movement (see Appendix B) and having regard to the properties of the timber and the dimensions of the parts.
- b) The faces of the panel shall fit closely to the sides of the grooves.
- c) In the direction of the grain, the panel shall be a maximum of 3 mm shorter than the distance between the bottoms of the grooves.
- d) Across the grain, the panel shall be less than the distance between the bottoms of the grooves to provide for any expansion or contraction that may arise due to changes in the moisture content of the material used (see Appendix B).
- e) The panel shall not be fixed in any way that will prevent its free expansion and contraction.