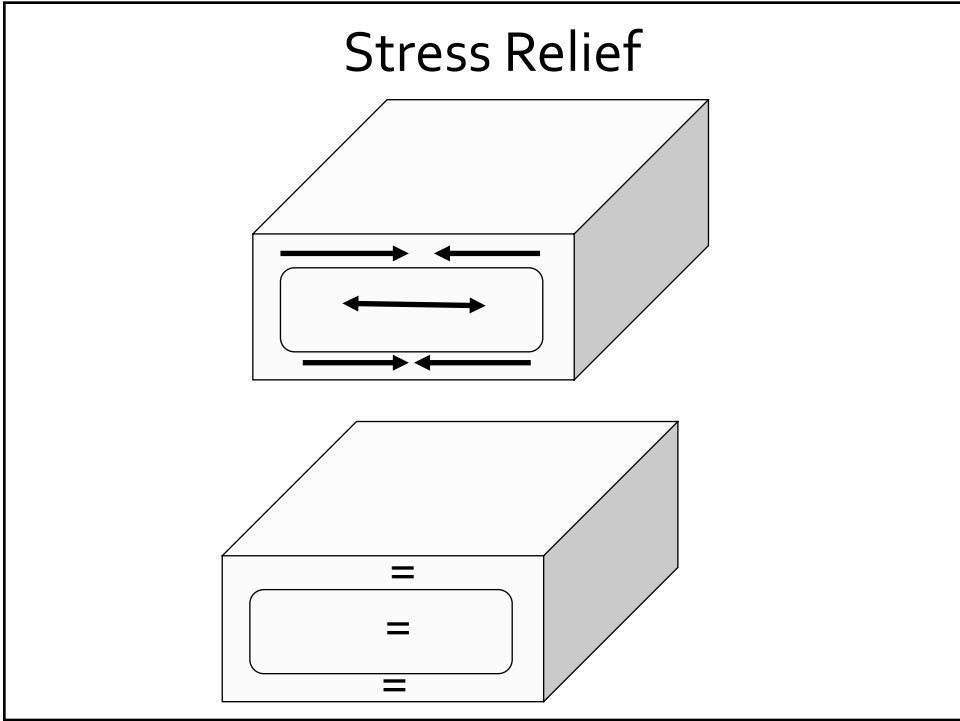
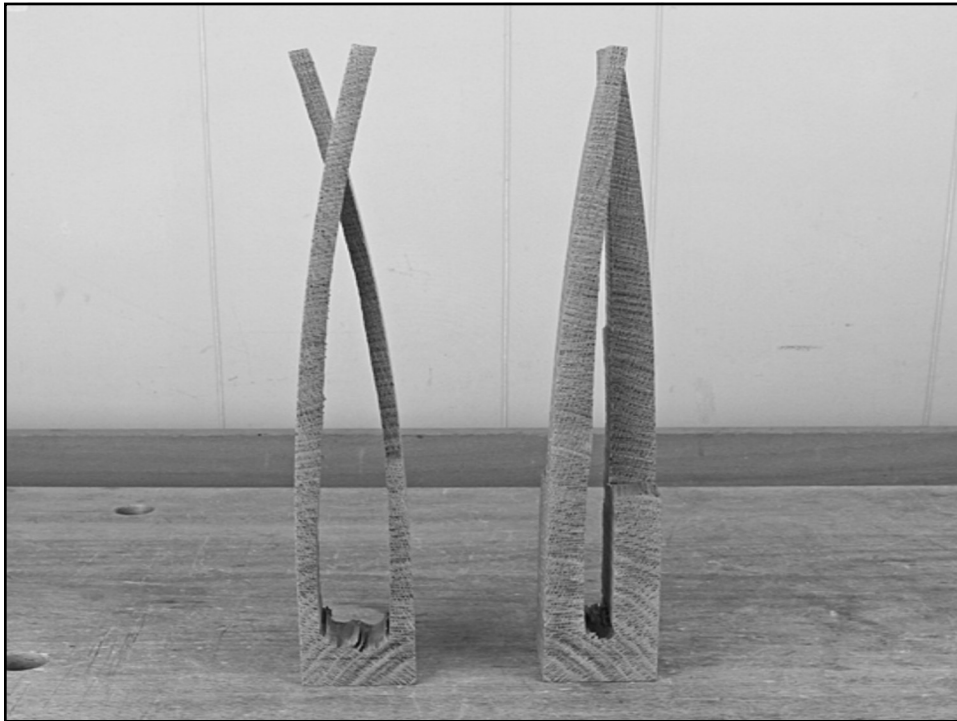


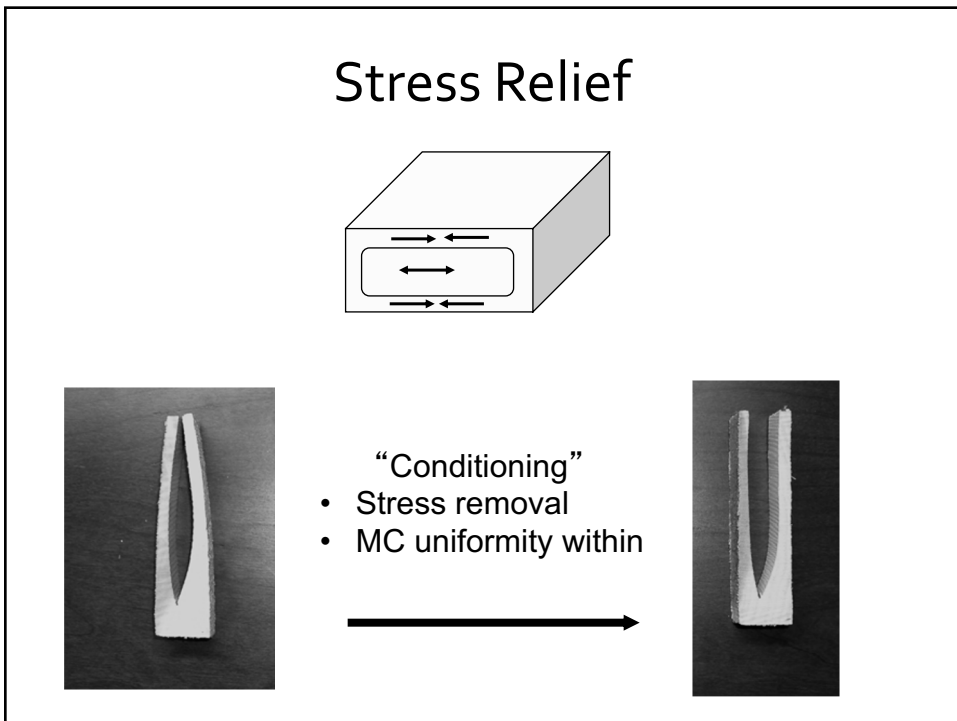
1



2



3



4

T3-D2

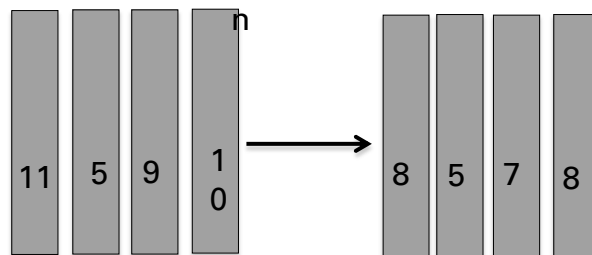
Step	% Moisture Content	Dry-bulb	Wet-bulb	Depression
1	Above 50	110	106	4
2	50 to 40	110	105	5
3	40 to 35	110	102	8
4	35 to 30	110	96	14
5	30 to 25	120	90	30
6	25 to 20	130	90	40
7	20 to 15	140	95	45
8	15 to Final	160	115	45
Equalize and Condition as necessary				

5

EQUALIZATION

Br ngs about mo sture un form ty bet ween boards

Equalizatio



6

Equalization “By the book!”

1. Begin when the driest samples 2% below the target moisture content
2. Set wet bulb and dry bulb temperatures in kiln to give an EMC in kiln that is 2% below target
3. Continue until the wettest sample reaches the target moisture content

Why are we talking about Equalization? Conditioning?

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Conditioning: “By the book”

1. Begin when the wettest sample reaches the target MC
2. Set the kiln to an EMC of 4% above target MC
 - Hardwoods
3. Dry bulb temperature the highest allowed in the schedule

8% target

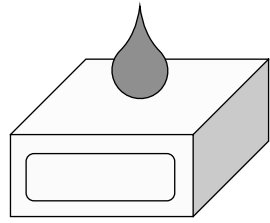
EMC = 12%

Highest Temperature used 170 F

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How does this it work?

↑ WBT ⇒ ↑ % RH

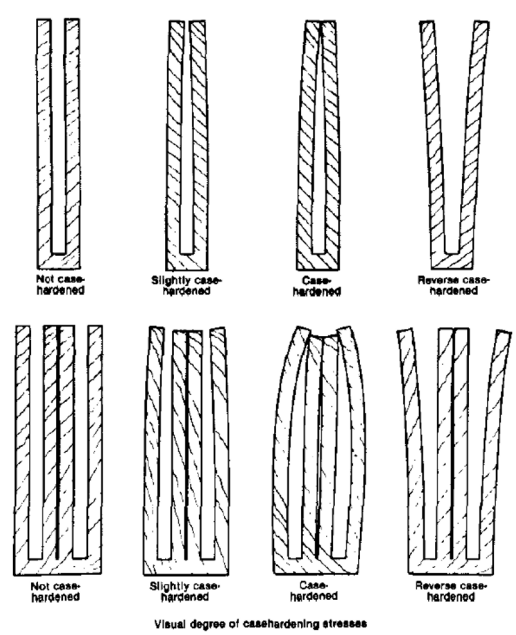


↑ temperature ↓ increased moisture = plasticization

Stress Relaxation

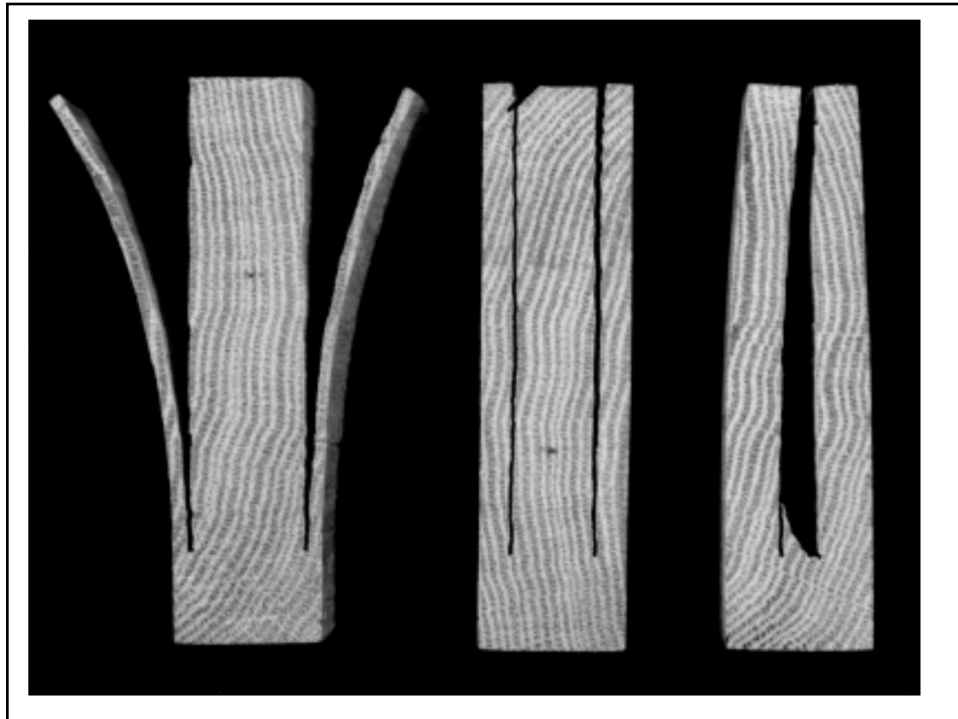
the loss in stress when it is held at a constant strain over a period of time

11



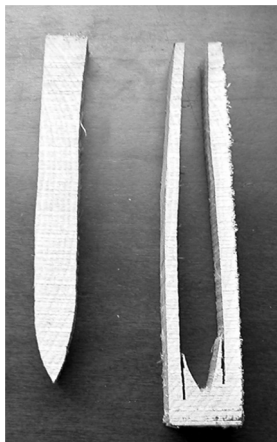
**4/4 and 5/4
lumber
cut the prongs
one-fourth
the thickness
of the lumber**

12



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Interpreting Stresses



How many of you:

Cut stress test and read immediately?

Cut stress test and let cool before interpreting?

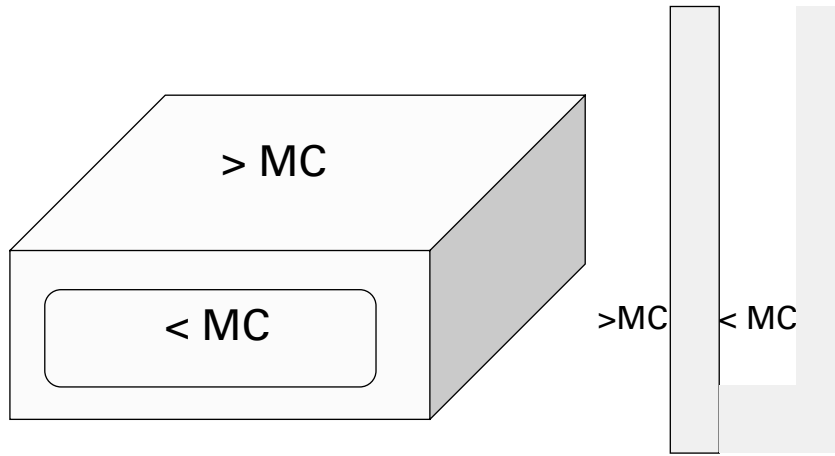
Cut prong test and microwave 15-20 seconds?

Look for moisture content increase of 1-1.5%?

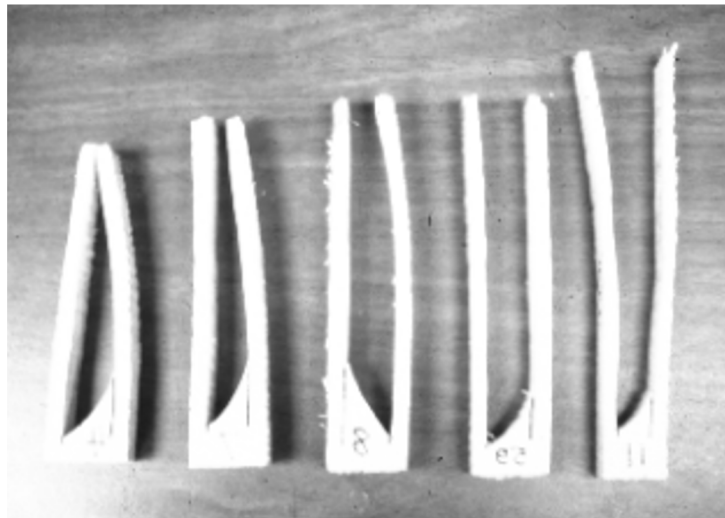
"The time of cutting the prongs, whether immediately following removal from the kiln or delayed for 1 week, had no substantial effect on prong response" -Fuller and Hart 1994

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Interpreting Stress



15



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Factors Influencing Conditioning Time

4 hours or 2 days?

- Drying stress
- Density
- Thickness
- Properly equalized
- Temperature
- Relative humidity

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Temperature

Critical factor

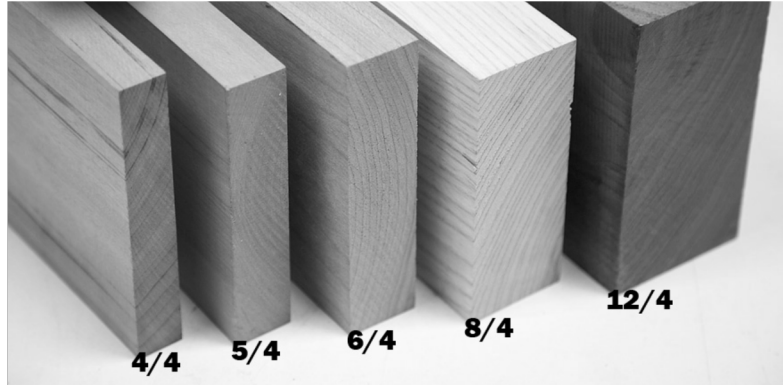
- Alone has been shown to be able to relieve stresses – Churchill, 1954
 - Strength reducing and plasticizing qualities
 - Thermal expansion

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Lumber Thickness

Thicker lumber =

- longer conditioning times
- longer subsequent cooling times
 - to eliminate moisture gradients

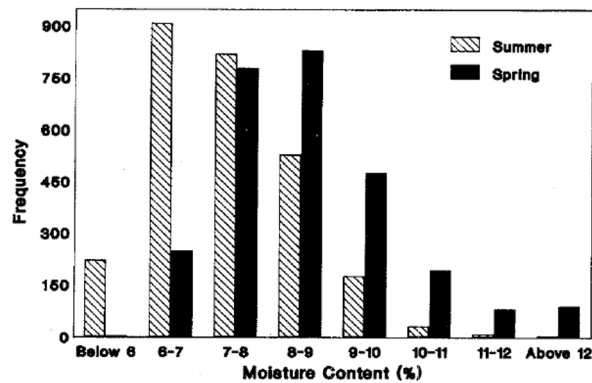


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Equalization

Properly equalized?

MC uniformity within charge = Better/Uniform Conditioning



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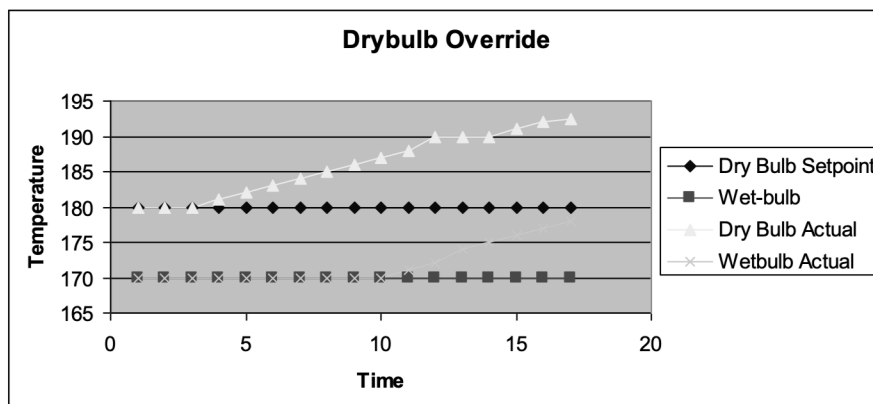
Relative Humidity

Alone RH will not reduce case hardening!

- Time to reach proper depression
 - Influences overall time!
- Too low
 - Poor conditioning
- Too severe
 - Reverse case hardening

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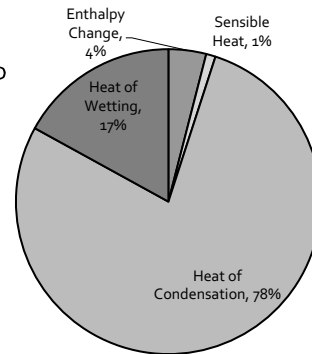
Conditioning



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Why override?

- Enthalpy Change
 - Live steam injected into kiln pressure drops to atmospheric pressure and steam temperature goes to 212.
- Sensible Heat
 - When live steam at 212 cools to the kiln temperature
- Heat of Condensation
 - When steam condenses on wood, vapor to liquid
- Heat of wetting
 - Chemical bonding of water molecules to molecules in wood



Hart, 1990

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Avoiding Dry-bulb Over-ride 1

- Turn off heating coils
- Raise the wet-bulb temperature to set point
- The steam spray will raise the wet-bulb temperature and the heat in the steam will raise the dry-bulb
- Raise the dry-bulb temperature to set point and open one heating coil
- Open additional coils *only if needed* to hold heat

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Avoiding Dry-bulb Over-ride 2

- After equalizing, cool the kiln for several hours
 - Open the doors/vents
 - Leave fans on
- Close kiln
- Turn on steam spray to reach set-point
 - Leave dry-bulb off
 - Moisture will condense of surface more easily
- Watch closely to avoid stress-reversal

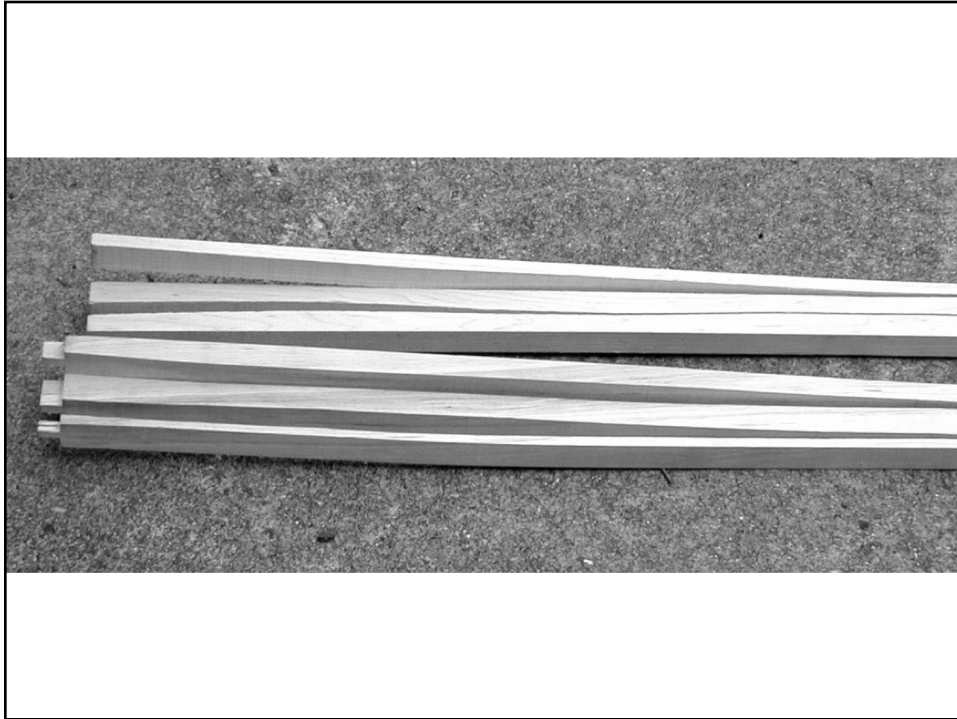
25

Avoiding Dry-bulb Over-ride 3

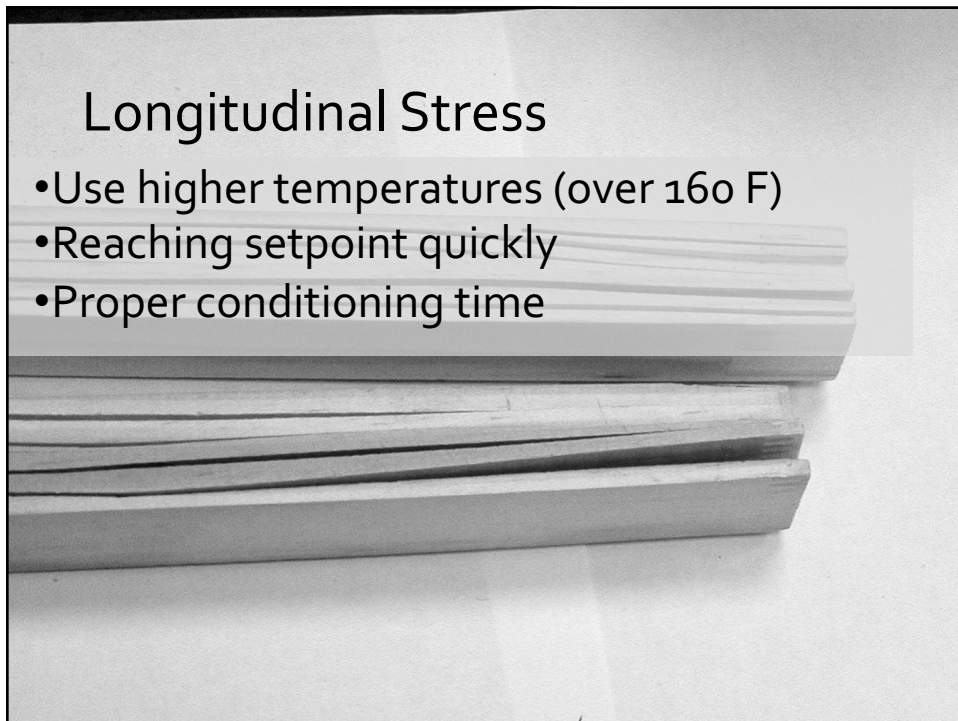
Use high pressure water vapor



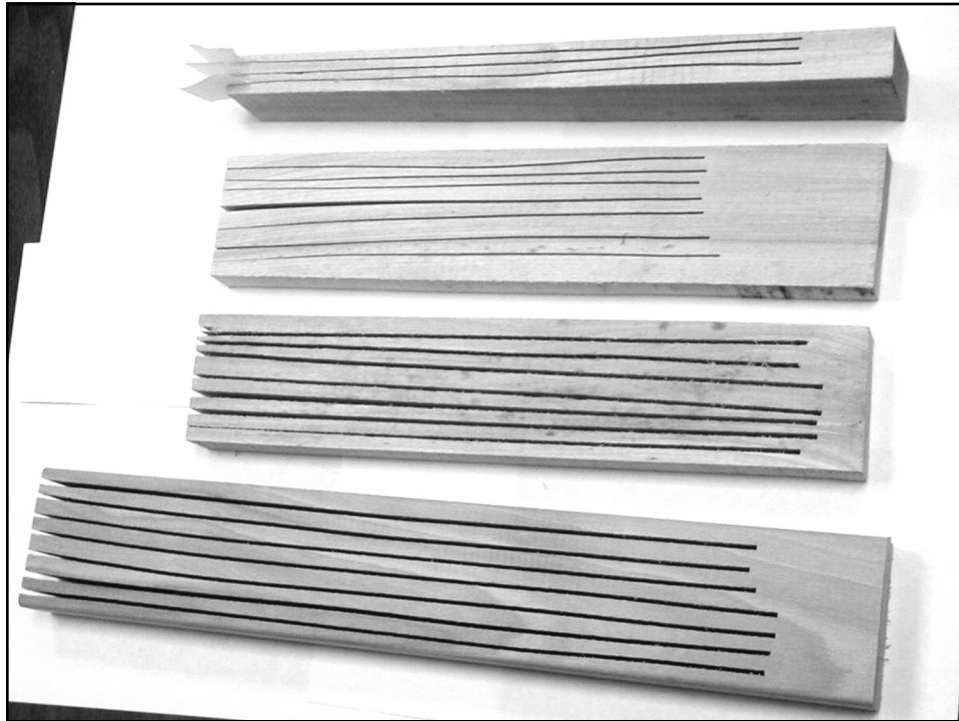
26



27



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Summary

Variables:

- Temperature (higher better)
- Relative Humidity (increase and get there quickly)
- Also influenced by thickness, density, prior stress, equalization

A black and white photograph of a mountain range at sunrise or sunset. The sun is a bright circle on the horizon, partially obscured by the silhouettes of the mountains. The valleys between the mountains are filled with mist or low clouds, creating a layered, atmospheric effect. The overall scene is dark and moody, with the light from the sun illuminating the scene.

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