



# FOOD TECHNOLOGY FACT SHEET

## Adding Value to OKLAHOMA

405-744-6071 • [www.fapc.biz](http://www.fapc.biz) • [fapc@okstate.edu](mailto:fapc@okstate.edu)

December 2018

## Fundamental Aspects of Heat Treated Wood

**Salim Hiziroglu**

FAPC Wood Products Specialist

Heat treatment is one of the methods, which is used to enhance some of the properties of wood and wood products. This fact sheet summarizes the basics of typical heat treatment process, along with the results of some of the previous studies carried out in this area.

Heat treatment or thermal modification of wood became popular several decades ago. The main idea behind the heat treatment of wood is to improve its overall properties. Thermally modified wood has a great market for exterior use, such as decking and siding with an excellent service life. In a typical heat treatment process, wood is modified in a controlled pyrolysis process, which decomposed the chemistry of wood using a temperature level around 200 degrees Celsius with or without very little oxygen level. Currently, there are several companies in Holland, Finland and France that produce heat-treated wood at commercial scale. Several companies are specialized for heat-treated wood as a raw material, specifically for the sauna market. Thermowood in Finland is one of the most popular ones among these companies. The overall capital requirement for equipment and information on drying schedule for a successful heat-treated wood is still quite expensive, and several established companies in Europe and the USA are major players in the industry.

A typical thermal-treatment process of wood has three main steps: drying, heat treatment followed by cooling and conditioning. It is well-known that wood is a hygroscopic material taking and leaving moisture content from the surrounding environment. Such behavior makes wood dimensionally unstable, resulting in significant problems during its service life. The hydroxyl groups located in the cellwall of wood are responsible for its dimensional instability causing shrinkage and swelling,

which can be considered as one of the most important disadvantages of wood-based materials.

The process of heat treatment is combined by break-age of the lignin-polysaccharide complex by organic acids released from hemicellulose, which is one of three main elements in the cellwall in addition to cellulose and lignin. Heat-treated wood can have reduced shrinkage and swelling values ranging from 50 to 70 percent. Enhancement of biological resistance against insect deterioration, specifically to termites and certain microorganisms, is also another advantage of heat treatment. Reduction in strength and hardness reduction of heat-treated wood is probably the most important adverse results of such process. Treated wood becomes more brittle, and the mechanical properties, including tension and bending strength of the member, could be reduced by 10 to 30 percent. Therefore, heat-treated wood is not recommended to be used where load bearing is required. Strength reduction of wood due to heat exposure is directly related to the progressive degradation of the hemicellulose between microfibrils in the cellwall. In one of the previous studies, Eastern redcedar samples were heat treated at the temperature levels of 120, 160 and 190 degrees Celsius for 6 hours and their shear strength were evaluated. In this work heat-treated samples with the dimension of 2.0 by 1.5 by 0.5 in<sup>3</sup> were glued to each other using polyvinyl acetate adhesive and their shear strength were tested on a Universal Testing System. Samples exposed to a temperature of 190 degrees Celsius had 64.1 percent shear strength reduction as compared to those of control samples, while 44.4 percent reduction was found for those exposed to a temperature of 160 degrees Celsius.

Hardness values of the same samples also were found 50 percent less as a function of 190 degrees Celsius heat exposure than those of control samples. Some of the studies revealed if the wood is compressed with the combination of the heat treatment, adverse influence of temperature can be reduced to a certain extent, even completely eliminated. Scotch pine and Douglas fir specimens exposed to temperature levels of 190 degrees Celsius and 200 degrees Celsius and compressed in a press using 6 MPa pressure had enhanced compression strength values of the samples ranging from 4 to 17 percent.

Another important parameter in a typical heat treatment process is a modification of the color of the sample. Usually, heat-treated wood becomes darker in color, and this is more prominent in the case of light-color species, such as pine. Darkening of wood gives the manufacturers an opportunity to imitate more expensive tropical species by changing the color of less expensive light color spe-



Figure 1. Discoloration of heat-treated samples.

cies. Figure 1 illustrates discoloration of several natural and heat-treated wood samples.

## The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service Bringing the University to You!

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; home economics; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of Cooperative Extension are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and based on factual information.

- It provides practical, problem-oriented education for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.
- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.

Oklahoma State University, as an equal opportunity employer, complies with all applicable federal and state laws regarding non-discrimination and affirmative action. Oklahoma State University is committed to a policy of equal opportunity for all individuals and does not discriminate based on race, religion, sex, color, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, disability, or veteran status with regard to employment, educational programs and activities, and/or admissions. For more information, visit <https://eeo.okstate.edu>

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director of Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. This publication is issued by Oklahoma State University as authorized by the Vice President for Agricultural Programs. 12/18 MHG