

Oak - American White

BOTANICAL NAME

Quercus alba

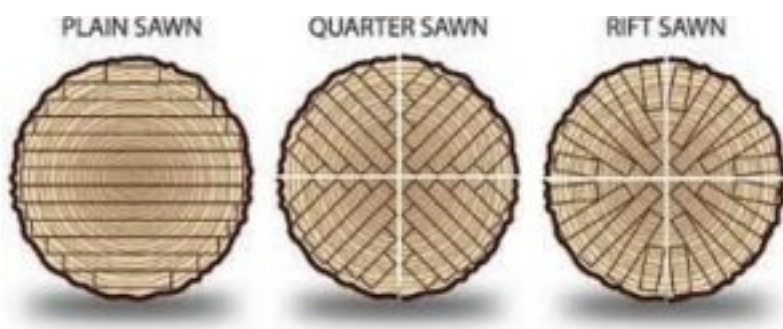


OVERVIEW

FAS, FAS/FAS IF, No. 1 Common, No.2 Common, Rustic

Find out more about the different sawn lumber types here:

[Appalachian Quarter](#) & [Rift Sawn KD White Oak](#) [Appalachian Quarter](#) & [Rift Sawn KD White Oak](#)



Further Product Information

APPLICATIONS & USES

Heavy structural use, joinery – exterior, joinery – interior, furniture, flooring, railway sleepers, doors, stairs

ENVIRONMENTAL CREDENTIALS

Certification

FSC

FSC CW

Origin

North America

TECHNICAL INFORMATION**Density**

770 kg/m³

Physical Structure

It compares fairly closely with European Oak in general strength, but on the whole its higher density provides rather higher strength. A hard heavy wood with medium bending and crushing strength

Durability

Heartwood is resistant to decay and extremely resistant to preservative treatment. Sapwood moderately resistant

Drying

Like all the true oaks the timber dries slowly, with a tendency to split, check and honeycomb

Moisture Content

6% – 8% (+/-2%)

Working Qualities

White Oak machines well, and nails and screws well, although pre-boring is advised. It reacts with iron, so galvanised or copper nails are recommended. Adhesive properties are variable with good staining and polishing. Due to high shrinkage it can be susceptible to movement in performance under variable moisture conditions

Storage Advice

Under cover

Purchasing Cycle

12 month