

## Oak - American White

BOTANICAL NAME

**Quercus alba**

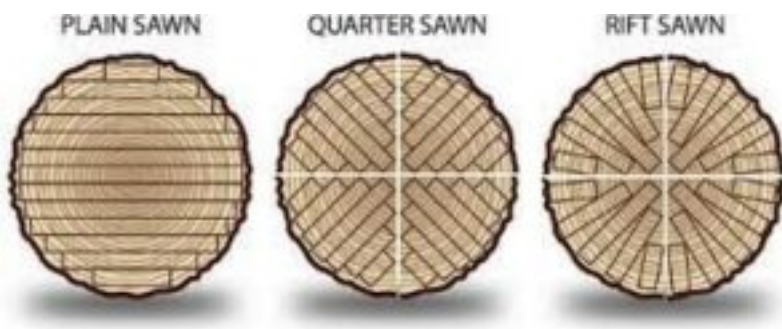


### OVERVIEW

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

Find out more about the different sawn lumber types here:

[Appalachian Quarter](#) &#038; [Rift Sawn KD White Oak](#) [Appalachian Quarter](#) &#038; [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/m<sup>3</sup>

### **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