

Larch (*Larix spec. div.*)



Growth area: Central-Europe, Northern-America, Japan and Siberia.

Trees: The trunk is about 10m in length and reaches a diameter of about 60cm.

Description: The wood shows a variety in colours changing from lightyellowish brown till pink reddish brown. The sapwood can be distinguished from the heartwood clearly as it is yellowish white of colour. Larch grows heartwood early on, therefore the sapwood most of the time isn't larger than 2 cm. the yearrings are easily distinguishable. Every zone contains lighter earlywood and darker latewood. On the plain sawn surface a growth ring figure can be seen. The quarter sawn boards show a clear straight grained figure.



Texture/Figure: Straight grain. Fine texture.

Machining: Can be sawn and planed well. Sharp tools are necessary. The resin in the wood can get stuck to the tools. Knots have a blunting effect on the saw-blades and tools.

Gluing: Well. Scour with thinner.

Drying: A slow kilning scheme is advised. Can crack and has the tendency to show deformations.

Fixation: Keeps nails and screws well, pre-drilling is necessary with regard to splitting.

Durability: Class III.

Density: Unseasoned: 800 - 1200 kg / m³; Moisture content 12%: 650 (450 -750) kg / m³

Shrinkage: Radial: 4,3%; Tangential: 10,4% (till oven-dry, in general less than this)

Bending strength: 80 N/mm² (Moisture content 12-15%, measurement till rupture)

Modulus of Elasticity: 8900 N/mm² (Moisture content 12-15%)

Applications: Building timber, bearing and non-bearing constructions, windows, doors, claddings, stairs, sheet pilings, walings, deckings, pontoons, sound barriers, furniture, flooring.