



TASMANIAN OAK

(E. delegatensis, E. obliqua & E. regnans)

Tasmanian oak is the name used for three almost identical species of eucalypt hardwoods that are normally marketed collectively. *E. delegatensis* occurs at higher altitudes, while *E. regnans* is found in wetter sites; *E. obliqua* has a wide distribution, occurring in wet forests but also extending into drier areas.

Warm, dense and resilient, Tasmanian oak is the preferred hardwood for a wide range of applications. It works extremely well and produces an excellent finish. It can be used in all forms of construction and in interior applications such as paneling and flooring. It can be glue-laminated to cover long spans. Veneers, plywood and engineered products are also available. It is also a popular furniture timber, and its fibre is sought after for reconstituted board and production of high quality paper.



BAYSWOOD TIMBER
WHOLESALEERS PTY. LTD

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

COLOUR

The heartwood is pale brown to white brown and often with pinkish tints. Generally there is no noticeable colour difference between sapwood and heartwood.

DENSITY

Unseasoned: 1050KG/m³ Seasoned: 650KG/m³

GRAIN

Generally moderately open to coarse, but even and straight. Growth rings are often noticeable.

STRENGTH

S4 unseasoned; SD4 seasoned.

STRUCTURAL RATINGS

F7, F8, F11, F14 (unseasoned), F11, F14, F17, F22 (seasoned)

HARDNESS (JANKA)

4.9kN (Seasoned) & 3.4kN (Unseasoned)

TERMITE RESISTANCE

Resistant

SHRINKAGE TO 12% MC

E. regnans: 13.3% (tangential); 6.6% (radial). *E. delegatensis*: 8.5% (tangential); 5.2% (radial). *E. oblique*: 11.3% (tangential); 5.1% (radial).

DURABILITY ABOVE GROUND

Moderate – 7-15 Years

DURABILITY IN GROUND

Low – 0-5 Years

WORKING PROPERTIES

A strong and stable timber, Tasmanian oak offers good all round workability. It planes, sands, finishes and glues well, and will readily steam and bend. This makes Tasmanian oak ideal for internal applications and furniture.

USES

Tasmanian oak can be used for protected structural applications, such as timber framing, but it is best suited to indoor applications and furniture due its low to moderate durability. Flooring, paneling and high-end joinery are some of its more common applications, although it is also used for agricultural implements, oars, cooerage, boxes, crates, paper pulp and in the manufacture of plywood.

