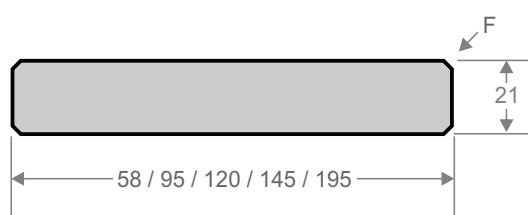


Siberian larch, outdoor cladding planks

Specifications

Wood: Siberian larch
Botanical name: Larix sibirica
Wood origin: Russian Federation
Planing origin: EU
Size: 21x58 / 95 / 120 / 145 / 195 x 4000/5100 mm
Weight: approx 590 kg/1m³
Drying: KD
Grade: VEH Top, A/B - 60/40%
Durability class EN350: 3-4
Purpose: outdoor facade cladding
Packaging: foiled
Profile: planks with eased edges



Siberian larch

Siberian larch coniferous tree, botanically known as Larix sibirica. The natural occurrence of Siberian larch is from the Finnish border further east to central Siberia, where its name also comes from. Since the 19th century, it has also been artificially planted on the territory of Canada and the USA. Siberian larch is a durable tree capable of withstanding very adverse and cold temperatures. At maturity, it reaches a height of between 20 and 50 m and the diameter of its trunk is around 1 m. The extreme natural conditions that the Siberian larch has to face during its growth are the reason for its slow growth and many unique physical and mechanical properties that subsequently find use in the construction industry. Its natural resistance is also due to the high content of resin and preservatives. Siberian larch is very resistant to decay because of its high tannin content. These resins and preservatives act as a natural antiseptic that is highly repellent to insects. These larch resins and extracts are credited for creating a high resistance to rot and decay. The primary extractive substance in Siberian larch is Arabinoglactan, which is toxic to wood decay fungi.

Properties

Siberian larch shows a high degree of volume changes in the wood, a high degree of torsion, a high susceptibility to cracking, a moderate degree of curvature, small growth defects, the occurrence of pith runs, the occurrence of pits and pitch resin, the number of knots is not limited. Possibility of chipping the surface. Possibility of cracks due to climate. Wood that is exposed to outdoor climatic influences changes its volume,



dries out or grows according to climate changes. There may be slight differences in the width of individual planks, due to the different expansion of the wood during moisture equalization between the radial and tangential growth of the wood. In wood that is exposed to outdoor climatic influences, there may be cracks, deflection of the so-called graining, twisting, cracks and fissures, especially at the ends of the boards due to drying, which change depending on the relative humidity of the air or changes in climatic conditions, small holes from wood-destroying insects.

Coating

Siberian larch is a durable wood that, thanks to its natural resistance, can be used for outdoor applications even without a protective coating. However, by using a protective coating, you will extend its life and increase the protection of the surface against pollution, the effects of UV radiation, the formation of cracks and other external influences. This extends the life of the wood, delays the weathering process and improves the quality of the surface.

Color and weathering

Siberian larch wood has a beautiful texture with both radial and tangential grain structure with fine rings due to the slow growth of the wood. Due to the high resin content, the knots are firmly fused to a large extent in this tree species. The color of Siberian larch is golden, light reddish to light brown with various shades and, together with its favorable properties, it is a popular and sought-after tree. If the wood is exposed to external influences, especially the sun's UV rays and rain, it will lose its original color over time and lead to a weathering process. The weathering process is most often manifested by the graying of wood. Due to the effects of humidity, precipitation and other climatic influences, darkening or blackening of the wood can occur, just like with other types of wood. There are drying cracks and other typical signs of wood on the surface of the wood. If you want to limit the weathering process and prolong the original color of the wood, it is recommended to treat the surface with a suitable paint, preferably with pigments, and take care of the wood. More information regarding the treatment and care of wooden facades can be found in the technical information listed in this catalog and also on our website.

Natural substance content

Resins are natural substances that trees naturally produce to protect themselves from damage, pathogens and insects. The natural resistance of Siberian larch is due to the high content of resin and preservatives contained in the wood. Siberian larch is very resistant to decay because of its high tannin content. These resins and preservatives act as a natural antiseptic that repels insects, and larch extracts are credited with creating a high resistance to rot and decay. The primary extractive substance in Siberian larch is Arabinogalactan, which is toxic to wood decay fungi. For this reason, Siberian larch is suitable for outdoor use. The resin content and slow growth of Siberian larch ensure that most knots bond to the wood without shedding. The high content of resins contained in wood can, under certain conditions, e.g. due to higher temperature, flow onto the surface of the wood, especially in the summer months, because together with the higher temperature, the structure of the wood opens to increased pressure inside the material and thus the resin is pushed out of its structure onto the surface. Even after treating the wood with surface treatment, the resin can migrate to its surface and further through the coating. This is a natural phenomenon for this tree species.

Installation

For the installation of Siberian larch, prepare the underlying supporting grid with spacings at an axial distance of a maximum of 60 cm. Always fasten the facade profiles to each underlying prism. This ensures the maximum possible strength and stability of the wood. Due to the high density of Siberian larch and its twistability, it is recommended to fix it with screws from above. Always pre-drill holes for screws and screw heads. This will reduce the tension in the wood and the risk of splitting. Nailing is not recommended. Installation using clips is also not recommended due to the higher volume drying and degree of twisting of Siberian larch. Always use stainless steel fasteners for assembly. You can find more information and tips for installing wooden facades in the instructions for installing wooden facades.

Contact with metals

Use only stainless steel screws or fasteners for assembly. Avoid contact of the wood with corrosive metals, which produce blue-black dark spots on the wood. Likewise, avoid cutting or machining metals near wood and the subsequent contamination of metal dust on the wood.

Storage

When storing the wood before and during installation, make sure that the wood is not exposed to direct sunlight, rain, snow and other external influences. It was well covered or best stored in covered unheated areas, with relative humidity values equal to outdoor humidity. At the same time, sufficient spacing of the wood was ensured, allowing for air ventilation and preventing the formation of mold. If these recommendations are not followed, twisting, deformation or other changes may occur during storage wood.

Care and maintenance

Wood surfaces that are exposed to the elements will inevitably become dirty and may also be stained by molds, algae and mosses. These natural factors slowly erode topcoats and as a result all finishes require regular cleaning and maintenance to perform their function. The degree of maintenance depends on the local climatic conditions, the type of topcoat and the end use. Further information can be found in the instructions "Surface treatment and maintenance of wooden facades".

Declaration

Wood is a natural material with typical signs of fibers, color and texture. Photographs and samples should be considered illustrative, in no way should they be considered final or a guarantee of an exact match. Each individual piece is unique, unique. Please note this. It is not possible to return goods that have already been installed, cut or have been exposed to weather, moisture, dirt or are in a different condition than when delivered.

