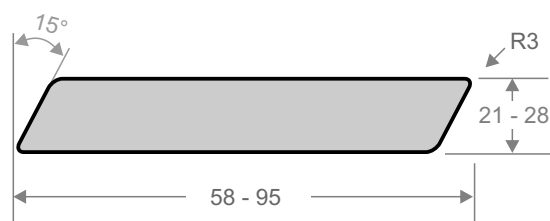


## Siberian larch, Rhombus cladding

### Specification

Wood: Siberian larch  
Botanical name: Larix sibirica  
Wood origin: Russian Federation  
Planing origin: EU  
Sizes: 21x58 / 21x68 / 21x95 / 28x68 mm  
Weight: approx 590 kg/1m<sup>3</sup>  
Drying: KD  
Grade: VEH Top, A/B - 60/40%  
Durability class EN350: 3-4  
Purpose: outdoor facade cladding  
Packaging: foiled  
Profile: Rhombus



### 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