

TASMANIAN OAK SPECIFICATIONS



Common Name(s) : Australian Ash, Victorian Ash, Tasmanian Oak

Botanical Name(s) : Eucalyptus regnans, Eucalyptus delegatensis, Eucalyptus obliqua

DISTRIBUTION

Tasmanian Oak is a generic name for a group of eucalyptus species grown primarily in Victoria and Tasmania, with *E. regnans*, *E. delegatensis*, and *E. obliqua* being the most common. The available resource is not large, but what is being milled is from sustainable and managed forests.

QUALITY STANDARDS AND GENERAL PROPERTIES

The timber is graded to appearance grades only, the three primary grades being :

- Select :** virtually clear, allowing only very limited defects
- Standard :** generally clean, but does allow some naturally occurring resin canals (black streaks).
- Natural Feature :** allows all naturally occurring defects in the timber.

Most Tasmanian Oak is supplied quarter sawn, and therefore tends to have a fairly straight grain pattern on the face of the board.

The timber is relatively easy to machine and finish.

TYPICAL END USE APPLICATIONS

Furniture, Joinery, and flooring.

TECHNICAL DATA

Density	At 12% mc	720 kg/m ³
Shrinkage (Green to 12% mc)	Tangential	8.9%
	Radial	4.4%
Durability	Heartwood	Non durable
	Sapwood	Non durable
Stability	Green	Very prone to shrinkage and distortion
	At 12% mc	Stable

AVAILABILITY

Most sizes to 50mm thick and 200mm wide are readily available, and will continue to be so. The average diameter of the logs being milled make larger sizes virtually impossible to obtain.

Grades Rules

Select Grade

Select Grade has the least amount of natural feature of the three grades of Tasmanian Oak. Its relatively even grain and figure provides a rich but generally uniform texture and surface.

Natural stain or discolouration

Small amount may be present

Other discolouration

Not present, except if product is to be painted

Black speck

Small amount may be present

Quartersawn tight gum vein

Individual tight gum veins may be up to 2mm wide and 250mm in length. Aggregate length of all tight gum veins present is less than half of the board length

Backsawn tight gum vein

As for quartersawn tight gum vein.

Loose gum vein

Not present

Gum & latex pockets, overgrowth of injury

Not present.

Holes

Small holes up to 2mm in diameter may be present. A maximum of 6 holes will be present in any 100mm x 100mm area, and the total number of holes in the board will be less than an average of 12 per 300mm x 300mm area over the whole board surface.

Tight knots

Tight knots may be present, but they will be smaller in aggregate than 15mm measured across their largest dimension, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the surface width if the board is less than 60mm wide, in any 1m length of board.

Checks appearing on the surface

Small checks may be present, but they will each be less than 1mm wide and 250mm long.

Standard Grade

Standard Grade has more natural feature than Select Grade and provides a surface with distinct natural appeal. Features that may affect structural soundness are excluded.

Natural stain or discolouration

May be present

Other discolouration

Not present, except if product is to be painted

Black speck

May be present

Quartersawn tight gum vein

Tight gum vein may be present, but each will be less than 5mm wide.

Backsawn tight gum vein

Backsawn gum vein may be present, but will be a maximum of 2mm deep, 1m long and 60mm wide across the largest dimension.

Loose gum vein

There will be loose gum veins present up to 3mm wide. They will not intersect a board end or extend from the surface to surface, and the aggregate length of all loose gum veins present will be less than 1/5 of the board length.

Gum & latex pockets, overgrowth of injury

May be present but will not extend from surface to surface. Maximum width will be 10mm, length 50mm and depth if backsawn 2mm.

Holes

Small holes up to 3mm in diameter may be present. There will be less than 20 in any 100mm x 100mm area and less than an average of 30 per 300mm x 300mm area over the whole board surface.

Tight knots

May be present, but individually or in aggregate over 1m length of board, will be less than 40mm measured across the largest dimension for boards over 120mm wide, and less than 1/3 the surface width for narrower boards.

Checks appearing on the surface

May be present, but each will be a maximum of 2mm wide and 250mm long.

High Feature Grade

High Feature Grade Tasmanian Oak has the most distinct natural feature and provides a surface that is rich with a lively and vibrant character.

Natural stain or discolouration

May be present

Other discolouration

Not present, except if product is to be painted

Black speck

May be present

Quartersawn tight gum vein

May be present, but maximum depth will be 2mm.

Loose gum vein

There will be loose gum veins present up to 3mm wide. They will not intersect a board end or extend from the surface

to surface, and the aggregate length of all loose gum veins present will be less than 1/5 of the board length.

Gum & latex pockets, overgrowth of injury

These will not extend from surface to surface. Maximum width will be 15mm, length 75mm and depth if back sawn 2mm.

Holes

Pinholes may be present. There will be less than 20 holes smaller than 3mm in diameter in any 100mm x 100mm area and less than an average of 30 per 300mm x 300mm area over the whole board surface. Up to 3 holes between 3mm and 10mm in diameter may be present in any 1m length of board.

Tight knots

The largest dimension individually or in aggregate of any tight knots present in any 1m length of board will be less than 50mm for boards greater than 133mm wide; the maximum dimension of tight knots for boards less than 133mm wide is 3/8 of the surface width.

Checks appearing on the surface

May be present, but each will be a maximum of 2mm wide.