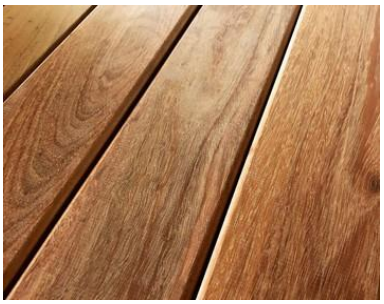
QLD IRONBARK

ICONIC TIMBER
AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD

Ironbark is a premium native Australian hardwood with a wide range of applications from industrial construction to house framing, flooring and sporting goods. It is a particularly hard, strong and durable timber, with a broad range of applications, due to its resistance to lyctid borers and termites.

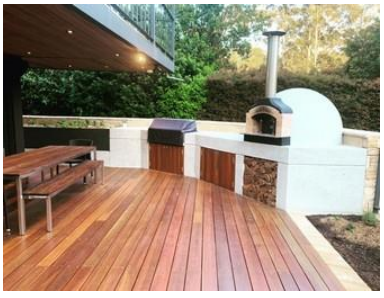
The Grey Ironbark is a medium sized tree of 30 to 50m with a stem diameter of 1.5m. The bark is hard, coarse, with deep furrows and ridges, ranging from dark brown to black in colour and grows even on the small branches.

This is found from northern New South Wales to Bundaberg, Queensland.It is also found in scattered patches as far north as the Atherton Tableland. ICONIC Ironbark is responsibly sourced from sustainable properties throughout Central to Southern QLD.



Grey Ironbark sapwood is almost white, making it highly distinct from the heartwood, that ranges from light grey or light chocolate with occasional darker reds and browns. The texture is moderately coarse and even, and the grain usually straight, and only occasionally interlocked. Grey Ironbark may have regional variations in colour, with some having black narrow to broad streaks running through the timber.

Due to its class 1 strength and durability ratings, Ironbark is commonly used in engineering applications as a sawn and round timber. It can be specified for wharf and bridge construction, railway sleepers, cross arms, poles, piles and mining timbers. The unseasoned timber is excellent for general house framing, while seasoned and dressed Ironbark timber is used for cladding, internal and external flooring, linings and joinery. It is also ideal for fencing, landscaping and retaining walls.



Forest and Wood Products Australia Ltd 2020, *Wood Species: Ironbark, Grey*, viewed August 2020, <http://www.woodsolutions.com.au/wood-species/ironbark-grey>

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

BOTANICAL NAME

Eucalyptus drepanophylla

DURABILITY

Durability is defined as the inherent resistance of a timber species to decay, or to insect or marine borer attack. All references to durability refer to the heartwood only.

In-Ground: High (more than 25 years)
Above ground: High (more than 40 years)
Marine Borer Resistance: Moderate (21-40 years)
Lyctid Borer Susceptibility: Not Susceptible
Termite Resistance: Resistant

STRENGTH GROUP

Strength groups are given for unseasoned (S1-S7) and seasoned (SD1-SD8) timber in accordance with AS 2878. S1 and SD1 yield the highest strength and stiffness, whereas S7 and SD8 yield the lowest.

Unseasoned: Very High (S1)
Seasoned: Very High (SD1)

STRESS GRADE

A stress grade is defined in AS 1720 as the classification of timber for structural purposes by means of either visual or machine grading. The stress grade indicates the basic working stresses and stiffness to be used for structural design purposes. Measured in MPa.

Unseasoned: F22
Seasoned: F34

DENSITY PER STANDARD

Seasoned density is based on moisture content of 12%. Unseasoned density is an approximation as it depends on the moisture content at the time of measurement. Measured kg/m3.

Seasoned: 1106kg/m3
Unseasoned: 1170kg/m3

SHRINKAGE

Tangential shrinkage is the measure of the percentage reduction in dimension from the unseasoned to 12% moisture condition. Radial shrinkage is perpendicular to the growth rings. It is shrinkage in the direction towards the center of the tree.

Tangential: Very High (7.50%)
Radial: Very High (4.70%)

BUSH-FIRE RESISTANCE

Naturally bush-fire-resisting timbers are those with inherent bush-fire-resisting properties. Some species have been tested and a number are in the process of being tested and are measured by Bushfire Attack Level (BAL).

Bush-fire Resistant
BAL 12.5 and 19 - All AS3959 required applications

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