

TIMBER SELECTION

- ✓ **Colour/timber species** - some species exhibit only small variations, while others vary greatly
- ✓ **Board width** - available from 80mm to 240mm, the direction the boards are laid will affect the look of the room

- ✓ **Grade** - refers to the amount of feature visible in the timber, features are caused by knots, insects, fire and gum vein (Gum Vein is formed as protective response to some injury to the tree and is bridged at close intervals by woody tissue).

Select Grade exhibits minimum features, so it allows sleek, minimalist flooring

Standard and better grade rule of thumb 80% Select Grade and 20% Standard Grade

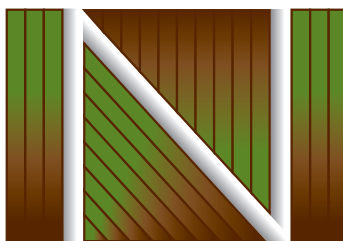
Standard exhibits a mixture of boards that have more features visible, you will get a varying select looking timber

Feature exhibits a high level of natural characteristics

- ✓ **Hardness** - refers to the difficulty in sawing, planing, resistance to wear and abrasion and the resistance to indentation
- ✓ **Durability** - refers to the resistance of Heartwood to attack by fungi, insects when the timber is exposed to adverse conditions
- ✓ **Fire Resistance** - measures whether a timber ignites within 10 minutes of being exposed to a designated heat level and the level of heat it radiates over a period of 10 minutes after being exposed
- ✓ **Lyctid Susceptibility** - timber is classified according to its susceptibility to attacked by Lyctid border. Legislation governs the sale and use of lyctid susceptible timber in NSW and Queensland; Australian Standards limit the use of lyctid susceptible sapwood throughout Australia
- ✓ **LSOP** - light organic solvent preservative. A wood preservative
- ✓ **Timber wastage** - allow 5% for loss through cutting at walls, doorways and nooks etc.
- ✓ **Kiln dried** - the process of putting timber into a kiln to guarantee the moisture content is as the desired level for the client
- ✓ **Air Dried** - timber dried by exposure to air and in a yard or shed, without artificial heat. Industry wide it is difficult to get the quality control of moisture by relying only on the method of drying
- ✓ **Milling**

Tongue and groove - the tongue of one board fits into the groove of the next board, on the side

End Matched - the end of the board has a tongue and groove finish so that boards can be joined end for end without the join having to be located above a flooring joist for nailing. This cuts down on nailing and decreases timber wastage



NASH TIMBERS

Figures - refers to the pattern produced on the surfaces of timber resulting from: the nature of the grain, the arrangements and relative dimensions of the cells and colour variations. Major figures are: birds eye, fiddleback, ropey, swirl, wavy and wild

Black Swan - where the growth rings of the tree 'flame' across the board, the growth rings are inclined at less than 45 degrees to wide face

Quarter Swan - where the growth rings of the tree are vertical through the thickness of the board

Rough Swan - the timber as it is after coming off the saw

Skip Dress - when the rough sawn timber is slightly machined

D.A.R - when rough sawn timber is machines on every face

Wire Brushing - Timber that is ground and wire brushed which gives an aged look

Home design considerations

(Shrinkage and expansion of timber boards floors in a natural and cyclical process)

- ✓ EMC (Equilibrium moisture content) every 1% movement translates into a 10mm contraction or expansion of the timber across width of 4 meters. The degree of movement depends on the surrounding changes in atmospheric moisture content. Rule of thumb EMC Air-conditioned house 10%, home near body of water 15%-16%, average home 12-13%, sunlit room 11-12%
- ✓ Under floor ventilation and drainage
- ✓ Air conditioning/heating systems
- ✓ Skylights/direct sunlight
- ✓ Location near large body of water
- ✓ Dry or moist prevailing winds

On site storage, acclimatisation and laying

- ✓ Transport/wrapping
- ✓ Storage location off ground protected from elements
- ✓ Avoid storage in direct sun or rain
- ✓ Avoid storage on/in freshly concreted area
- ✓ Keep flooring away from 'Wet trades'
- ✓ Top/secret nailing - Secret nailing only for flooring 80mm or less
- ✓ Allow expansion gaps at walls
- ✓ Acclimating flooring - loosely laid up to 4 weeks depending on width of floor board

Species	Visible Gum Vein	Colour Variation	Janka Hardness	Durability	Board Width	Fire Retardant
North Coast Blackbutt	More frequent	Cream to honey brown	9.1	2	80mm to 220mm	Best
Coastal Spotted Gum	Frequent	Light brown to brown	11.0	2	80mm to 210mm	Best
Red Ironbark	Rare	Light Red to red brown	14.0	1	80mm to 180mm	Best
Grey Ironbark	Rare	Pale brown to dark red, variable	14.0	1	80mm to 180mm	Best
Grey Box	Rare	White to light brown(mid brown)	15.0	1	80mm to 180mm	Best
Jarrah	Frequent	Rich dark red brown	8.5	2	80mm to 130mm	No
Sydney Blue Gum	More Frequent	Pink to pink brown	9.0	3	80mm to 130mm	No
American White Oak	Never	Light brown with pinkish to grey	6.0	3	80mm to 220mm	Poor
Tallowwood	Never	Pale straw to dark brown	8.6	1	60mm to 210mm	N/A
Brushbox	Rare	Pink to brown sapwood present	9.1	3	80mm to 180mm	N/A
Grey Gum	Rare	Red to red brown	14	1	80mm to 180mm	Best
Tasmanian Oak	Frequent	Pale blonde to brown	5.5	4	80 mm to 133mm	Poor
Plantation Hardwood	Frequent	Rose and blonde	8.0	2	80mm to 103mm	N/A

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Showrooms → By appointment only