



Veneer Beech unsteamed brown 0.56 mm

Item No. 01-000221



Description

Heartwood is obtained from the so-called heartwood of the beech. Most of the beech trees used for this purpose are more than 80 years old. The red heartwood is irregular in its colour intensity and shape, giving the wood a spirited character. This character is underlined by the numerous medullary rays, which appear tangentially as reddish lines several millimetres high and radially as equally high, flat mirrors.

Trade names and other names

Abbreviation DIN EN 13556: PGXX

Botanical name: *Fagus sylvatica*

German: Buche natur mit Kern, Kernbuche, Rotbuche, Gemeine Buche

English: Unsteamed hearted Beech, Unsteamed Beech redheart

French: Hêtre naturel à coeur rouge

Italian: Faggio crudo cuore rosso, Faggio crudo con anima

Spanish: Haya, Haya común

Portuguese: Faia-europeia

Dutch: Beuken

Technical wood properties

Weight fresh/green: 820 - 1270 kg/m³

Density air dry (12-15% u): 540 - 910 kg/m³

Tensile strength: 7.0 - 10.7 N/mm²

Compressive strength: 41 - 99 N/mm²

Flexural strength: 74 - 210 N/mm²

Shear strength: 6.5 - 19.0 N/mm²

Hardness according to Brinell Bll: 72 N/mm²

Hardness according to Brinell: 34 N/mm²

Differential shrinkage (radial): 0.20%

Differential shrinkage (tangential): 0.40%

Natural durability (DIN-EN 350-2): 5, not durable

Values of the technical properties of a wood species refer to a wood moisture content of u ¯12% to 15%. Data without guarantee.

Occurrence

European beech is widespread over almost all of Europe with the exception of southern Greece and Spain. The distribution area extends primarily between the 40th and 60th degrees in the northern latitude with its peripheral areas.

Trunk and bark

European beech, a slow-growing tree, growing in closed stands and forests, reaching heights of up to about 40m and diameters of up to 150 cm. The trunk is fully woody, very well and straight grown, free of knots up to 15m. The bark of the copper beech is free of bast fibres, smooth, grey-green. Only exceptionally do longitudinal and transverse cracks appear in the lower part of the trunk. Cattle tubercles or Chinese whiskers are pea- to walnut-sized, woody, dark, upwardly curved lines or balls in the bark, which are due to abnormal development of dormant eyes or branches.

Characteristics and wood colour

Scattered pores, pores small. Medullary rays of beech are broad and distinct, forming the typical light brown mirrors in radial section. The sapwood and heartwood are not different. The wood of the beech is generally without any special colouring. The wood of the beech is reddish-white to light reddish. The heartwood is generally without any special colouring in red beech. The reddish-brown heart, the so-called "false heart", is a disease symptom of the European Beech.

Replacement woods

Thanks to its homogeneous structure and easy processing, Beech can be easily adapted in colour to all similar structured wood species.

Literature





- Wood Atlas | 6th edition in 2006 | Rudi Wagenführ
- Wood Science Volumes 1-3 | 1982 | Hans Heinrich Bosshard
- Properties and core sizes of wood species | 1989 | Jürgen Sell / Lignum Switzerland

Specifications

Category	Veneers
Product group	Veneers sliced
Thicknesses	0.56 mm
Weight kg/m2	0.420
Specie	Unsteamed Beech redheart
Botanical name	Fagus sylvatica
Wood type	Hardwood
Main occurrence	Europe

Wood origin	Germany Croatia Austria Switzerland
Manufacturing/origin	Austria
Certification	not certified FSC®100%
Colour	light-brown
Hue	medium colour
Use	furniture musical instrument
Customs tariff number	44089000
Packaging	in bundle, approx. 24-32 sheets
Items on stock	yes
Date of delivery	approx. 3 - 6 working days
Postal shipping	nein

Documents

	Prospekt Furniere & Massivholz
	Produktblatt Furnier-Imager
	Produktblatt mtextur
	Holzdeklaration