Chambroad Timber Technical data sheet

Decking #MP-DV00-A20



L(mm)	W(mm)	T(mm)
2450	148	20

Material

Chambroad timber is sourced from fast-growing trees that has a rapid growth stage short to 8-10 years, setting up an eco-friendly background. Through pressure filling after exhausting the air in wood cells, the bio-mass modifier is fully absorbed and wrap up the cells completely, building up a physical barrier. Meanwhile, the bio-mass modifier reacts with the free hydroxyl group to remove it in a bio-chemical way, making it insusceptible to water and fire.

Structure

Grooved on length side and back, smooth on surface.

Finish

Unfinished or Oiled

Weight

6,5 kg/pcs; 2,7 kg/m

Composition

80% of poplar, 20% of bio-mass modifier

Safety

SGS qualified formaldehyde and TVOC release; Heavy metal, PCP, RoHS and SVHC contents none detected.

Dimensional Stability

(24H) Absorbent thickness expansion rate 1,2%; warping rate < 5‰

Material Properties

MATERIAL PROPERTIES	TEST STANDARD	VALUE
Density	Kg to/m³	850-1,250
Moisture content	65%RH, 20℃	8-12%
Janka hardness	ISO 3350-1975	9053 N
Modulus of elasticity	EN408:2010	20120 N/mm²
Modulus of rupture	EN408:2010	170,1 N/mm²
Compressive strength of parallel grain	GB/T1935-2009	82,2 Mpa
Compressive strength of cross grain	GBT14017-2009	30.2 Mpa
Resistance to slip(flat)	DIN51097:1992-11	27°-C
Resistance to slip(reeded)	DIN51097:1992-11	32,8°-C
Resistance to fire	EN13501-1	Class Bfl-s1-d0
Thermal conductivity	GB/T10294-2008	0,12 [25℃,W/(m.K)]
Mould rating	EN 846:2020	Class 0
Resistance to fungi	EN350	Class DC 1
Resistance to termite	EN117-2012	Class DC D

Maintenance

Chambroad timber is produced from natural wood. When used outdoors, exposure to ultraviolet light, temperature fluctuations, and changes in humidity, particularly due to local weather conditions, can cause the decking's surface colour to fade to grey due to UV aging. Over time, the natural expansion and contraction of the wood may result in small surface cracks. However, like high-quality hardwood, Chambroad timber can regain its original colour with proper maintenance. If you prefer a grey, weathered look, you can reduce the frequency of maintenance, allowing the wood to age naturally.

Weathering

The weathering process and effect varies differently according to local weather conditions. The following weathering process is referred to Binzhou, China with a temperate continental monsoon climate, where multi-year average temperature ranges from -2 to 32°C, with an average humidity of 35-80%. The ultraviolet intensity is generally around level 7, and rainfall is mainly concentrated between June and September.

On-delivery



4 months



13 months



After maintenance

