



FACT SHEET 501

LYPTUS® HARDWOOD LUMBER

Lyptus® lumber is manufactured from eucalyptus, a prolific, fast-growing hardwood. Its grain is straight, even and moderately coarse. The trees are grown on well managed plantations certified by Brazil's national certification system, and recognized by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes, one of the world's largest certification organizations. They reach maturity in 14 to 16 years, and with careful pruning produce lumber that has a high percentage of clears.

LYPTUS LUMBER: CHARACTERISTICS AND BENEFITS

Good working qualities

- Is well suited for a wide variety of interior applications.
- Has good machining and turning properties.
- Glues and holds fasteners well. Sands to a smooth, semi-polished surface.
- Lyptus lumber absorbs a variety of stains evenly, from oil- to water-based.

Sorted for color & density

Lyptus lumber varies in color from dark red to light pink. The heartwood is red to pink and the sapwood is paler. It has a large heartwood core. Its density varies depending on color, with the darker color similar to hickory in density and the lighter color similar to birch and ash in its density.

The benefit of color sorting provides manufacturers more consistent color as well as density.

- Red color sort is denser, and ideal for hardwood flooring.
- Pink color sort is relatively less dense, and works well for cabinets and furniture.

Available in four color-sorted grades

- FAS, Select, #1 Common, Component Plus
- Thicknesses from 4/4 to 8/4
- Lengths from 6' to 16'
- Moisture content 7-9%

Plentiful, fast-growing

- Aracruz maintains its own seed bank and nurseries.
- Aracruz was honored with the Marcus Wallenberg Prize from the international scientific community for advancements in the field of forestry.

Note: Lyptus® lumber is manufactured by Aracruz Produtos de Madeira (APM) S.A., a joint venture between Weyerhaeuser and APM, and available in North America from Weyerhaeuser.

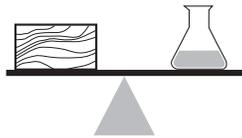
PROPERTIES OF COMPARABLE WOODS

The following table is based on tests by the US Forest Product Laboratory and Weyerhaeuser Technology Center.

Lumber (12% moisture content)	Specific Gravity (density)	Dimensional Movement R (%) L (%)	Hardness (lbs)	Compression Parallel (psi)	Bending Strength (psi)	Bending Stiffness (Mpsi)	Machining rating 1-5	Sanding rating 1-5	Finishing Paint/Stain rating 1-5	Gluing rating 1-5	Fastening rating 1-5	Grain
Lyptus, red	.82	8.6 11.4	1875	9510	19068	2180	3	3	4	4	5	Mod/coarse
Lyptus, pink	.70	8.2 12.7	1474	8703	17263	2060	3	3	4	4	5	Mod/coarse
Hickory	.66	4.9 8.9	1820	7850	13700	1730	3	4	2	2	3	Mod/coarse
Oak, white	.68	4.4 8.8	1360	7440	15200	1780	4	5	5	5	5	Mod/coarse
Maple, sugar (hard)	.63	4.8 9.9	1450	7830	15800	1830	4	3	5	3	3	Fine
Oak, red (Northern)	.63	4.0 8.6	1290	6760	14300	1820	4	4	4	3	5	Coarse
Birch, yellow	.62	7.3 9.5	1260	8170	16600	2010	4	3	4	3	3	Fine
Ash, white	.60	4.9 7.8	1320	7410	15400	1770	4	4	4	3	5	Fine
Walnut, black	.55	5.5 7.8	1010	7580	14600	1680	4	5	3	5	4	Medium
Cherry, black	.50	3.7 7.1	950	7110	12300	1490	5	4	5	5	4	Mod/coarse
Maple, PC (big leaf)	.48	3.7 7.1	850	5950	10700	1450	4	4	4	4	4	Fine
Maple, silver	.47	3.0 7.2	700	5220	8900	1140	2	3	4	4	4	Fine
Poplar, yellow	.42	4.6 8.2	450	5290	9200	1500	3	2	5	5	4	Fine
Alder, red (Western)	.41	4.4 7.3	590	5820	9800	1380	4	5	5	5	3	Fine

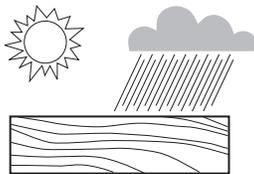
Specific Gravity:

A wood's specific gravity is an indication of its density. The number itself is the ratio of the wood's density compared to that of water (1.0). The larger the value the more dense the wood.



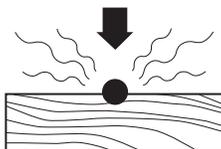
Dimensional Movement (Shrinkage):

Wood products shrink and swell as they absorb or lose moisture. Dimensional movement is expressed as a percent of that change.



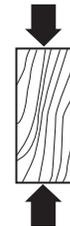
Hardness (Janka Ball test):

The value is the force required to embed a 0.444 inch diameter steel ball to one-half its diameter into the radial and tangential surfaces of solid wood. The higher the value the harder the lumber.



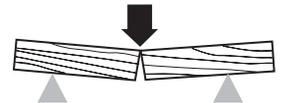
Compression Parallel:

Commonly called crushing strength. The larger the number the greater the lumber's ability is to withstand force applied to a column.

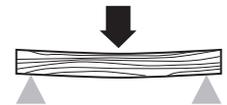


Bending Strength (MOR):

The maximum load carrying capacity in bending. The larger the number the higher the load the lumber can support before failing.



Bending Stiffness (MOE): Bending stiffness or elasticity is a description of deformation under load or stress. The larger the number the less deformation the lumber will have under load.



Machining: This number is an average of five operations: shaping, turning, mortising, planing and boring. The number five represents the best performance.

Sanding: The number five represents the best sanding performance.

Finishing: The ratings indicate whether a wood is easy, medium or difficult to finish, with a five rating being the easiest and most versatile to finish.

Gluing: Wood with the least residues (oil, gum, pitch, etc.) glue the best. Five is the best rating.

Fastening: Woods that accept and hold screws, nails and other fasteners the best, are given the highest rating.

HARDWOODS & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Domestic Sales
866-870-3040

International Sales
253-924-5683

weyerhaeuser.com/HIP