



Material	
100% Solid Accoya wood	
Durability	
AWPA E7 & E10, Average rating > 9. Accoya is an effective barrier against a broad spectrum of wood-destroying organisms. Rigorous testing in the lab as well as in prone settings like the Southeast US, Australia, Japan and New Zealand confirm this.	
Equilibrium Moisture Content	
3–5 % at 65% relative humidity, 20°C	
Density	
Average 32 pcf at 65% RH, 20°C, Range 27 to 37 pcf	
Shrinkage	
<b>WET – 65% RH / 20°C*</b>	<b>WET – Oven Dry*</b>
Radial – 0.4%	Radial – 0.7%
Tangential – 0.8%	Tangential – 1.5%
*Average Values	
Fire Rating	
Class C in USA (ASTM E84) and D in Europe (EN149915) like most softwoods. Accoya wood can be fire treated to meet higher requirements.	
Thermal Conductivity	
ASTM C177, $\gamma = 0.102$ W/m·K EN 12667, $\lambda = 0.12$ W/m·K	
Bending Strength	
ASTM D143, MOR = 13,144 psi	
Bending Stiffness	
ASTM D143, MOE = 1,297,492 psi	
Janka Hardness	
ASTM D143, Side = 922 LBF, End grain = 1484 LBF.	
Certification & Approval	
ICC ESR 2825: Certified as compliant with US Building Code for decking & porch boards in termite zones; for both Above Ground & Ground Contact applications.	
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certified	
WDMA I.S. 4-15A: Approved for Hallmark Certification Program	
Cradle-to-Cradle: GOLD Overall; Platinum in Material Health	



## Insect barrier

Accoya wood is indigestible to a wide range of pests and an effective barrier to attack. Five year ground contact testing by independent laboratories in Florida USA, Northern Territory Australia and sites across Thailand has shown less termite damage on Accoya than on naturally durable species such as FEQ Burmese Teak and Spotted Gum.

## Salt water contact and immersion

Accoya is not detrimentally affected by salt water contact or immersion. Field testing over 10 years immersion have shown some attack on Accoya by marine organisms but less than that sustained on other durable woods in test.

## Machinability

Processing does not affect the unique properties of Accoya wood, as it is modified to the core. It is relatively easy to process and comparable to a softwood or medium density hardwood such as Yellow Poplar (Tulip Wood). With the right training no special tools are required for cross cutting, ripping, planing, routing and drilling. Further details can be found in the Accoya Wood Information Guide.

## Gluing

Both load bearing and non-load bearing applications have been tested using adhesive systems for laminating, finger jointing and frame corner joints. While good results can be achieved with most common adhesives, PU, EPI, epoxy and PRF give the best results. Results using polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) can vary greatly. MUF adhesives should be avoided. Contact your adhesive supplier for more information.

## Finishing

A finish or coating does not need to be applied to Accoya to achieve longevity and dimensional stability. Details on natural weathering of uncoated Accoya can be found in the Wood Information Guide. Most commonly used coating systems can be used on Accoya wood. Testing has been performed with a full range of oil-based and water-based coating systems. Leading coating manufacturers have found that their film form coating systems last longer on Accoya. Contact your coating supplier for more information.

## Fastening

The use of corrosion-proof steel fastenings that conform to ASTM A153 is recommended such as 304 & 316 stainless steel. Use of other metals and alloys is included in the Accoya Wood Information Guide.

For more information please refer to the Wood Information Guide at [www.accoya.com](http://www.accoya.com)