



Although elm is now largely extinct in the British Isles, Vastern Timber continues to maintain some of the largest stocks in the country. The majority of our elm now originates from Scotland.

Our elm cladding is sold fresh sawn or 'green', meaning that it is produced directly from the logs and has not been dried prior to cutting. Green elm is suited to traditional sawn cladding profiles, such as waney-edge and feather-edge. It is not possible to produce machine profiles.

Green elm is ideal where a rustic appearance is desired. Because of its attractive shape, it is particularly effective when used in the waneyedge format.

Being wet, green elm will shrink as it dries on the wall and may distort and crack. Providing the boards are fitted during Autumn, Winter or early Spring, and fitted according to our advice, they will remain relatively flat and will last for many decades.

**NS**SPlus

riba product selector



## Elm cladding

Produced to comply with the harmonised standard for construction products regulation BSEN14915:2013 and to conform with BS8605-1:2014 External timber cladding: Method for specifying.

Trade Name	Green elm (or fresh sawn elm)
Base timber	British elm (Red, wych, Dutch and hybrid all mixed)
Species	Ulmaceae Ulmus
Process	None
Origin	Legal and well-managed forests in England and Scotland.
Intended use	External cladding
Other uses	None
Appearance	Boards will range in colour from purple to green with wild irregular grain and regular sound knots.
Weathering	As the boards weather the colour will change to a silver-grey. As the elm dries out the boards will shrink and are likely to distort to some extent resulting in a rustic appearance. Elm does not tend to exude any extractives such as tannin.
Profiles	Sawn only. Feather-edge, square-edge and waney-edge
Dimensions	Various
Lengths	Random. 1.5 – 2.5mt+
Moisture content	Wet. Beyond measurement.
Natural durability (EN350-2)	Non / slightly durable. Class 4 (although only classed as slightly or non durable, elm lasts well untreated in cladding situations.
Insect attack	The ambrosia beetle can attack the wet timber (30% moisture +). However, the beetle will die as soon as the wood dries to less than 30%. Re-infestation will not occur. Other dry wood will not be affected. Sapwood can be attacked by the powder post beetle (Lyctus spp).
Desired service life: (BS8417)	Occasionally wet 15yrs (In practice 30yrs+) Frequently wet <15yrs
Treatability class	Resistant
Movement class	Large (Up to 10%)
Resistance to impact	Medium to high
Resistance to fixing	High. Pre-drilling recommended.
When to fix	Autumn / Winter only. Definitely not during summer months.
How to fix	Face fix with stainless steel ringshank nails. Pre-drilling advised.
Grading	Not graded to a BS standard. Generally rustic.



Working properties	Green elm is generally easy to work and takes fixings satisfactorily. Boards are likely to distort as they dry.
Extractives	Elm does not contain any reactive extractives such as tannin. We would still advise the use of stainless steel fixings.
Emission of formaldehyde (EN14915)	E1 (Not significant)
Reaction to fire (EN14915)	Euroclass F (Untested). D-s2, d0
Fire treatment	Not suitable
CE compliant	No

While the utmost care has been taken to provide accurate information, Vastern Timber shall not be held responsible for any consequences arising from any errors or omissions on this document nor for any damages resulting from the use of the information.

Weathered Elm cladding

## Cladding profiles – sawn range



Visit our website for fixing details. Contact us for full technical drawings.

## **Vastern Timber**

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