



Siberian larch is sourced from reputable sawmills in Northern Russia. Where possible the larch is independently certified, but in all cases it complies with EUTR.

Siberian larch is a different species to the larch that grows in western Europe. The wood is a similar colour to pine and the knots tend to stay sound even after drying and machining.

Being dry and dense, Siberian larch is ideal for machined profiles. The relatively low cost makes it an ideal alternative to more expensive species such as Canadian cedar.

Siberian larch grows very slowly and consequently the wood is extremely dense and strong. The high resin content makes the species naturally durable and hardwearing. However, it is important to understand that Siberian larch is unstable and will move considerably through the year.

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Siberian larch cladding

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

Trade Name	Siberian larch
Base timber	Siberian larch
Species	Larix siberica
Process	None
Origin	Legal and well-managed forests in Northern Russia
Intended use	External cladding
Other uses	Decking, joinery, structural timbers
Appearance	The wood is a golden yellow colour with a strong grain pattern, similar to pine. Depending on the grade, the boards may include some, or many, dark black knots.
Weathering	As the boards weather the colour will change to a silver-grey. Larch is quite consistent and is not reactive, and as such, will weather relatively evenly. Northerly elevations may weather to a darker grey than those facing South.
Profiles	Shiplap, halflap and splayed profiles. Not recommended with tongue and groove profiles (VTG) due to movement.
Dimensions	20 × 70, 20 × 95, 20 x 145mm
Lengths	Random 1.8 – 4.5mt+
Moisture content	Approx 16 – 18%
Natural durability (EN350-2)	Durable Class 3
Insect attack	Resistant
Desired service life:(BS8417)	Occasionally wet 30yrs Frequently wet 15yrs
Treatability class	Resistant
Movement class	Large (of our machined cladding timbers Siberian larch moves the most. A 145mm board can vary by 5mm through the year)
Resistance to impact	High
Resistance to fixing	Medium
Mean density	570 – 650 kg / M3 when dry
When to fix	Ideally Autumn / Winter months.
How to fix	Face fix with stainless steel ringshank nails. Secret fix not recommended. Pre-drilling advised.





Grade A (confusingly known in the trade as Unsorted) BS1186-3 1990 Class 2. EN942:2007. J30. CE grade A. Clean with a few sound knots
up to somm. Grade B (known in the trade as 4ths or Sawfalling). Too knotty to conform to any standard.
Good workability. Takes fixings satisfactorily.
Siberian larch contains resin rather than oil or tannin. The resin is fixed by kilning and does not tend to bleed. The resin is not reactive.
E1 (Not significant)
Euroclass F (Untested). D-s2, d0
Possible by impregnation
Yes

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.

Cladding profiles – machined range



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

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