

A RIGOROUS SELECTION OF WOOD SPECIES

Sivalbp selects high-quality wood according to an eco-responsible approach.

We ensure that our wood is from sustainably managed forests which are PEFC certified (PEFC/10-31-1593).

We select our suppliers extremely rigorously, taking into account their forestry and industrial methods and with the aim of optimising the flow.



WESTERN RED CEDAR (*THUJA PLICATA*)

Canadian timber, lasting-up to 50 years, rot-proof and naturally 3.2 class.

Wood with contrasting hues, pink to brown.

Knot-free, particularly suited to contemporary architecture.

- **Origine** : Canada
- **Qualité** : Clear II, sorted out by Sivalbp, 98% of boards are knot-free
- **Classe d'emploi** : 3.2 according to FD P 20-651
- **Certification** : PEFC



SPRUCE (*PICEA ABIES*)

Light fine grained wood, with slow growth, it reveals small knots which are well integrated into the board.

- **Origine** : Scandinavia & France
- **Qualité** : US+Vth re-sorted by Sivalbp
- **Certification** : PEFC



LARCH (*LARIX DECIDUA*)

Species originating from the Alpine Arc, durable for up to 50 years, rot-proof and naturally class 3.2. Mountain Larch can be recognized by its marked, pink veining. More rustic in appearance, it is more appropriate for authentic architecture.

- **Origine** : Alpine Arc
- **Qualité** : A/B Choice
- **Classe d'emploi** : 3.2 (excluding sapwood) according to FD P 20-651
- **Certification** : PEFC



NORDIC PINE (*PINUS SYLVESTRIS*)

Scandinavian timber, lasting-up to 50 years, (3 class with heat treatment), from sustainably managed forests.

- **Origine** : Scandinavia
- **Qualité** : Saw-falling
- **Classe d'emploi** : 3 class
- **Certification** : PEFC



DOUGLAS FIR (*PSEUDOTSUGA*)

This is a fast-growing specie, characterised by a marked grain, a pink colour and the presence of tight, sound knots.

Made in France wood specie

- **Origine** : France
- **Qualité** : I/III re-sorted by Sivalbp
- **Certification** : PEFC

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

- 3.1 with CTB B+ preservation and the application of a Sivalbp finish

Red Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

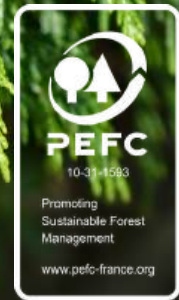
- 3.2 (without sapwood*) according to FD P 20-651

* Sapwood: the part of the tree just below the bark, generally soft and white, unsustainable.

WOOD SPECIES

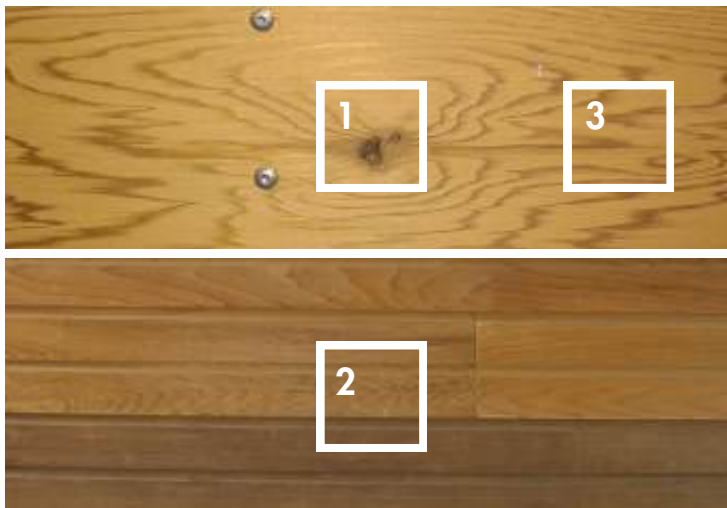
WESTERN RED CEDAR

(*THUJA PLICATA*)



Canadian timber, lasting up to 50 years, rot-proof and naturally 3.2 class. Western red cedar is a very light, stable and soft wood that is easy to machine.

This wood species has contrasting aspects and hues. Knot-free, particularly suited to contemporary architecture.

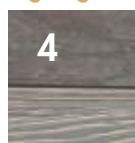


Knots



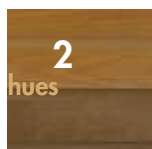
Clear II quality, the tolerance is about 1 knot of 20 mm per board. However, Sivalbp is committed to filtering its boards to offer globally 98% without knots.

Ageing



Western red cedar is a naturally sustainable wood. If it is not finished, with time and depending on its exposure, its shades appear silver gray.

Color variations



Wood is a natural material that can present differences in heterogeneous hues. The particularity of western red cedar is that it presents very contrasting shades ranging from beige brown to pinkish brown, sometimes even dark brown to black.

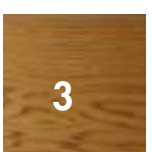
Other singularities

Shards of planing



Western red cedar is a soft wood, easy to machine. However, it marks easily and can sometimes present shard of planing.

The grain aspect



The wood grain is usually straight and regular, however it can show on some pieces of flamed aspects.

The presence of these singularities does not compromise neither the stability and strength of the boards, nor the durability of the external cladding.

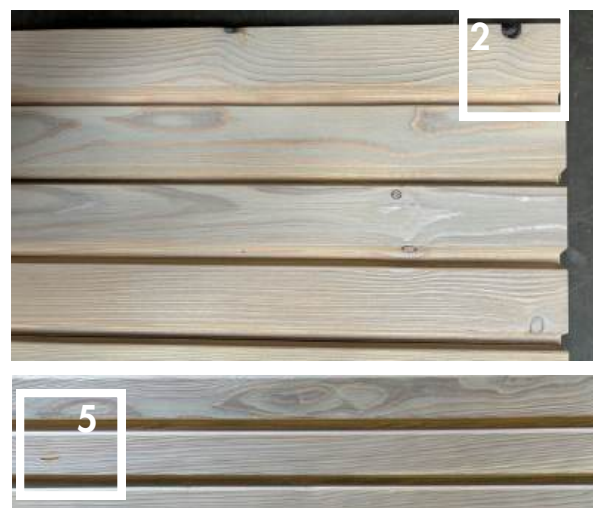
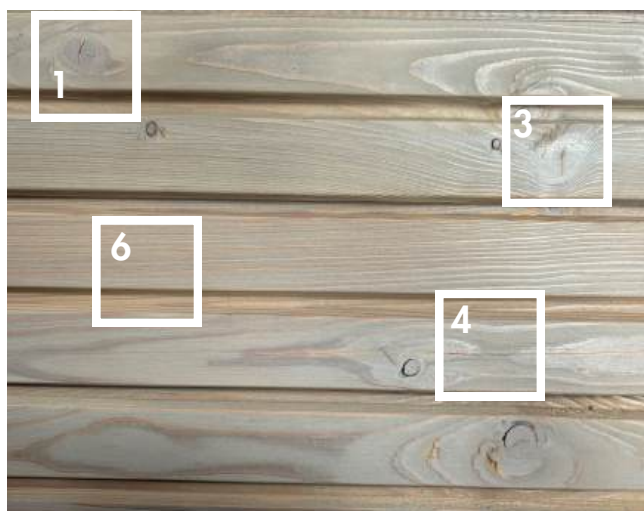
WOOD SPECIES

LARCH

(*LARIX DECIDUA*)



These are the only conifers which lose their needles in the winter. They are conditioned by an exceptional climate leading to their slow growth rate. Larches are hardwoods, dense and nervous, and they are references in terms of durability. The drying process is deciding. The control of the moisture content makes it possible to limit the risks of structural deformation (curving). Larches can be dried or thermostabilized, for external use.



Knots



Knot finds its origin in a branch. Healthy, sticky and starred knots do not compromise the durability of the cladding. Are not allowed jumped knots (assimilated to holes).

Hole on the edge



This singularity has its origin in the profil ling, by the shard of a knot ringed or dead located on the edge. With a maximum allowed diameter of 15mm, the covering with the bottom board is enough to insure the waterproofness of the cladding.

Cross-grained



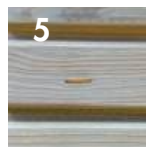
Singularity revealed during the machining, it can be assimilated to the detachment of fibers near the knots

Surface cracks



They appear as narrow surface crack oriented along the length of the board. They appear mainly throughout drying or dry weather. They close partially during wet or rainy periods.

Resin pockets



They are common and are due to the exposure and the architecture of the building which can favor pull resin up. (except EcoThermo).

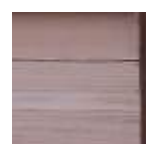
Color variations



Wood is a natural material that can present heterogeneous tints. These differences of hues will harmonize with time. Larches colors are going from pale yellow to pale brown red and orange.

Other singularities

End cracks



They come from to the natural drying of wood. They are aproved if the length are less than 5 cm.

The presence of these singularities does not compromise neither the stability and strength of the boards, nor the durability of the external cladding.

WOOD SPECIES

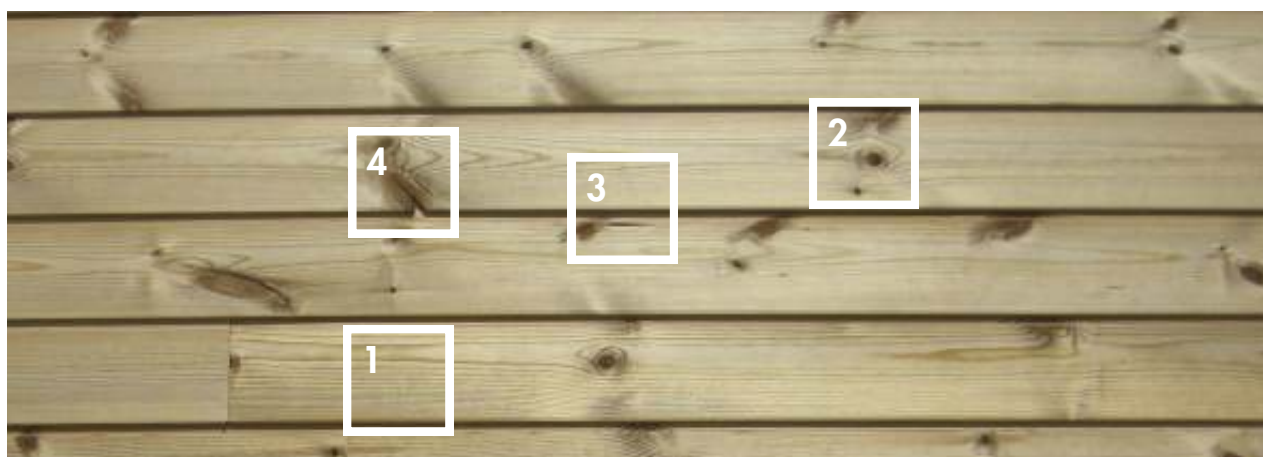
NORDIC PINE

(PINUS SYLVESTRIS)



Originating from Finland, this wood comes from responsibly managed forests. It is durable for up to 50 years with enhanced durability, achieving Class 3 through thermo-stabilization.

- EcoThermo Sivalbp is an environmentally friendly process that preserves the wood and does not use any chemical additives or petroleum-based products.
- This process gives the wood exceptional durability and stability, as well as better resistance to external climatic conditions (no shrinkage, no warping, neutralizes resin pockets).
- It thus becomes an excellent material for outdoor use.

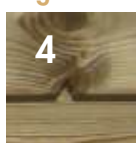


Hues



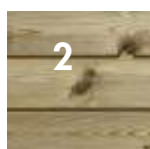
The Nordic Pine has a heartwood (the core of the wood) with a pinkish to reddish-brown color. Its growth rings create a contrasting grain pattern. The sapwood is wide, cream-colored, and displays a less contrasting grain. The grain is generally straight, and the texture is (moderately) fine.

Edge holes



This singularity originates during profiling, caused by the breaking of an encircled or dead knot located on the edge. With a maximum allowed diameter of 15mm, the overlap with the lower board is sufficient to ensure the cladding's waterproofing.

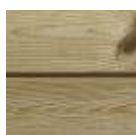
Knots



Of Saw-falling quality, it includes sawn wood from classes 1 to 5, in proportions typically defined by sawmills and/or importers. This species has brown-colored knots, which are fairly large and arranged in a crown pattern.

Other singularities

Drying



Nordic Pine dries well and quickly, but still presents risks of cracks or discoloration at high temperatures.

Resin pockets



They are common when the wood is only dried and are caused by exposure, which can promote resin exudation. This phenomenon is neutralized by thermo-stabilization.

The presence of these singularities does not compromise neither the stability and strength of the boards, nor the durability of the external cladding.

WOOD SPECIE

SPRUCE

(PICEA ABIES)



Light wood with a fine grain and slow growth. Of Sawfalling quality, it features small knots that are well-integrated into the board. The wood is sourced from French forests certified PEFC. Spruce can be dried, steamed, or thermally stabilized, for both outdoor and indoor use.



Knots



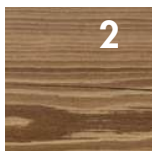
The knot originates from a branch. Healthy, adhered, and star-shaped knots do not compromise the durability of the cladding. Knots that have fallen out (similar to holes) are not allowed.

Drying



For naturally dried wood, resin exudations may occur if the wood is exposed to heat. Artificial drying of spruce above 70°C prevents this issue, as well as steaming or thermal stabilization.

Surface cracks



They appear as narrow surface cracks running along the length of the board. They mainly occur during drying or in dry weather conditions. They partially close during humid or rainy periods.

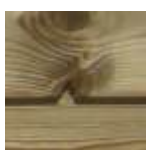
Resin pockets



They are common and are caused by exposure and the building's architecture, which can promote resin rising (except for EcoThermo).

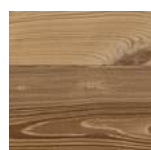
Other singularities

Fuzzing



This peculiarity is common in the softer part of the board and will be more pronounced in humid weather.

Color variations



Wood is a natural material that may exhibit heterogeneous color variations. These color differences will harmonize over time.

Bark pockets



Natural peculiarity. This phenomenon usually occurs when the tree experiences stress (such as injury, friction, a fork, or the merging of branches).

The presence of these singularities does not compromise neither the stability and strength of the boards, nor the durability of the external cladding.

WOOD SPECIES

NORDIC SPRUCE

(PICEA ABIES)



Light-colored wood with a fine grain and slow growth. Of Sawfalling quality, it reveals small, well-integrated knots in the board. This species comes from PEFC-certified Scandinavian forests. Northern spruce can be dried, steamed, or thermo-stabilized for both outdoor and indoor use.



Knots



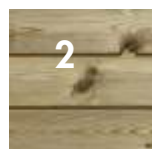
The knot originates from a branch. Healthy, adhered, and star-shaped knots do not compromise the durability of the cladding. Knots that have fallen out (similar to holes) are not allowed.

Drying



For naturally dried wood, resin exudations may occur if the wood is exposed to heat. Artificial drying of spruce above 70°C prevents this issue, as well as steaming or thermal stabilization.

Surface cracks



They appear as narrow surface cracks running along the length of the board. They mainly occur during drying or in dry weather conditions. They partially close during humid or rainy periods.

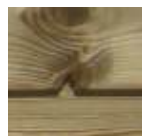
Resin pockets



They are common and are caused by exposure and the building's architecture, which can promote resin rising (except for EcoThermo).

Other singularities

Fuzzing



This peculiarity is common in the softer part of the board and will be more pronounced in humid weather.

Bark pockets



Natural peculiarity. This phenomenon usually occurs when the tree experiences stress (such as injury, friction, a fork, or the merging of branches).

The presence of these singularities does not compromise neither the stability and strength of the boards, nor the durability of the external cladding.

WOOD SPECIES

DOUGLAS FIR

(PSEUDOTSUGA)



A fast-growing species, Douglas fir is characterized by prominent veining, a rosy color, and the presence of healthy, adherent knots. A true reference for cladding, it offers excellent value for money. Of French origin and certified PEFC and Bois de France, its particularity is its good durability over time.



Knots



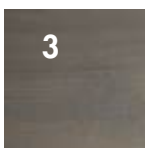
Knots originate from branches. Healthy, adherent, and star-shaped knots do not compromise the durability of the cladding. Knots that are loose (considered as holes) are not permitted.

Hole on the edge



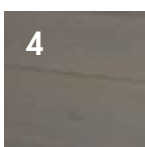
This singularity originates from the profiling process, due to the splitting of an encased or dead knot located on the edge. With a maximum authorized diameter of 15mm, the overlap with the lower board is sufficient to ensure the watertightness of the cladding.

Cross-grained and fuzzing



Cross-grained: A singularity revealed during machining, it can be likened to fiber separation near knots.
Fuzzing : A common singularity in the softer part of the board, it will be accentuated in humid conditions.

Surface cracks



They appear as narrow surface cracks oriented along the length of the board. They mainly occur during drying or in dry weather. They partially close during humid or rainy periods.

Pith



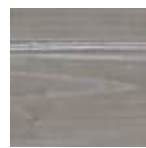
It is a sign of the presence of the heartwood exposed on the board. A planed or sanded surface helps to minimize the hollowed appearance sometimes encountered with this feature on brushed wood.

Resin pockets



They are common and are due to the exposure and architecture of the building, which can promote the rise of resin.

Color variations



Wood is a natural material that can exhibit heterogeneous color variations. These color differences will blend over time.

The presence of these singularities does not compromise neither the stability and strength of the boards, nor the durability of the external cladding.