TEAK WOOD
SPECIFICATION

Tectona Grandis

Strength and durability
Teak wood is a highly durable, yet workable wood species while also the gold standard for resistant to decay and rot. Therefore, Teak has become one of the most desirable wood species in the world. The grain is generally straight but can be occasionally wavy. Teak heartwood is the premier part of the tree, while Teak sapwood has slightly poorer properties.

Uses & Processing
Teak wood is generally easy to work and use. The one caveat is that teak contains a high level of silica which can cause a pronounced blunting effect. Although teak has natural oils, it glues, sands, and finishes well. Teak air dries quickly and once dry it will not twist, crack, or alter. Some of the most common uses are furniture, veneer, boatbuilding (especially boat decking), carving, and turning.

Geography and Ecology
Indigenous to India and Southeast Asia, Teak is now widely grown throughout South and Central America, as well as parts of Africa. Teak is not listed in the CITES Appendices or on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, but due to political issues in Myanmar (the largest global exporter of Teak) in 2021, there have been sanctions placed on Teak sourced from Myanmar.

Teak Technical Characteristics	
Average Dried Weight	40.9 lbs/ft3 (655 kg/m3)
Specific Gravity	(Basic, 12% MC): 0.55, 0.66
Janka Hardness:	1,070 lbf (4,740 N)
Modulus of Rupture	14,080 lbf/in2 (97.1 Mpa)
Elastic Modulus	1,781,000 lbf/in2 (12.28 GPa)
Crushing Strength:	7,940 lbf/in2 (54.8 MPa)
Shrinkage:	Radial: 2.6%, Tangential: 5.3%,
Volumetric:	7.2%, T/R Ratio: 2

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