



Hardwood Decking

We have worked hard to win the confidence of our customers by consistently supplying the best quality products coupled with the highest standard of service available in the industry.

All our hard wood decking comes from sustainable forests, which ensure that bio-diversity, is maintained. Wood that is grown in this manner helps to counteract the effects of global climate change. For this reason we only supply products that are felled within the National and Federal laws of the countries of origin as well as FSC and PEFC products.

In 2007 we identified a strong shift in demand towards premium hardwood decking. Softwood has been popular for some time but it was clear that a gap in the market existed for customers who demanded a high specification product that was more durable and offered a more contemporary stylish alternative. With this in mind we are pleased to be able to offer the ultimate in exterior decking systems that are available anywhere in the UK combining the best in durable exotic hardwoods, which can be installed with no visible fixings for a sharp contemporary appearance.

The smooth surface of our materials, which is made possible by our unique fixing system, allows you to experience this warmth bare foot! The installation looks like an interior parquet. The special profile is protected by international patent and is only available via Exterpark on Exterior Deck in the UK.

The unique profile of our decking allows water to drain away without collecting on the surface and at the same time objects cannot be lost between the gaps. The smooth face can be sanded to provide a brand new surface as often as you require and to maintain a perfectly safe and sound area. Always supplied in multiple lengths to minimize wastage on site, the hardwoods are kiln dried and the "Plus" hardwood decking has tongue and grooved short ends for stability. Further durability is provided after installation by applying premium deck oil for superior protection, stability, resistance and lifespan.



Ipe

Scientific Name:	<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i>
Other Names:	Brazilian Walnut, Cortez, Greenheart, Ironwood, Hakai, Ipe, Lapacho, Polvillo, Tabebuia, Tahua
Origin:	Central and South America

Appearance:

The heartwood of Ipe ranges from olive brown to near black, though it can have lighter or darker markings that are sharply separated from the yellower sapwood. Ipe is an oily appearance low-lustre wood, fine-to-medium textured, and straight to very irregularly grain.

Properties:

Lapacho, or Ipe as it is also commonly referred to as, is an unbelievably durable and hard wood species. This species is very resistant to decay and termite and dry insect attack. Just like concrete and steel, it even has a Class 1 UBC (uniform building code) fire rating. Along with its extreme hardness, strength, weight, density, and durability, Lapacho is also one of the most stable woods available.

Janka Hardness: 3684

Cumaru

Scientific Name:	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>
Other Names:	Almendrillo, Amburana, Brazilian Teak, Imburana de Cheiro Tonka, Tonquin Bean
Origin:	Brazil, Surinam, Guyana, Central and South America

Appearance:

The timber is attractive looking with heartwood that is brown yellow to reddish brown with dark veins. The sapwood is a distinct yellowish white. It has a medium texture with sometimes a strong interlocked grain. The species has an irregular, slightly interlocked grain and is coarse and wavy in texture.

Properties:

Cumaru is resistant to insect attack and decay. Does have good stability characteristics once dry.

Janka Hardness:

Cumaru is only two and a half percent softer than Ipe, is over one hundred and sixty percent harder than white oak, almost eighty-five percent harder than Jarrah, and is roughly sixty percent harder than Santos mahogany's ranking of 2200

Janka Hardness: 3540

Kurupay

Scientific Name:	<i>Anadenanthera Macrocarpa Brennan</i>
Other Names:	Curupau, Patagonian Rosewood, Angico preto, Cebil, Cebil Colorado, Curupay-ata
Origin:	Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Central and South America

Appearance:

The timber is attractive looking with heartwood pale brown, darkening on exposure to reddish brown with darker coloured, almost black, streaks; sapwood yellow brown or light pink. Texture fine and uniform; grain usually irregular and interlocked; without distinctive odour or taste.

Properties:

Kurupay is resistant to insect attack and decay. Does have exceptional stability characteristics once dry. Along with its extreme hardness, strength, weight, density, and durability, Kurupay is also one of the most stable woods available.

Janka Hardness: 3684

Elondo

Scientific Name:	<i>Erythrophleum Ivorense.</i>
Other Names:	African Oak, Tali (Ivory Coast), Erun, Sassa (Nigeria), Potrodom (Ghana), Kassa (Zaire), Muave (Zambia), Mwavi (Tanzania).
Origin:	West, Central and East Africa

Appearance:

Heartwood is red-, yellow-, or orange brown, darkening on exposure, sometimes streaked; sapwood creamy yellow, distinct. Texture coarse; grain interlocked or irregular; moderately high lustre

Properties:

Dry wood is very difficult to saw and machine, rapid blunting of tools, carbide-tipped cutters are suggested; works to a smooth finish and takes a high polish, turns well. Sawdust may cause nose and throat irritation. Heartwood is rated as very durable and highly resistant to termite attack. Also described as resistant to marine borers.

Janka Hardness: 1725

Massaranduba

Scientific Name:	Manilkara bidentata
Other Names:	Balata, Bolletrie & Maparaluba,
Origin:	South America, Central America and the West Indies

Appearance:

In many ways its properties and uses are similar to Greenheart and Ekki. It has dark red brown slightly purplish heartwood, which turns to dark reddish brown on exposure with a distinct pale pink brown sapwood. It is straight grained and has a fine texture.

Properties:

Massaranduba is an extremely strong and durable timber. It is used in heavy construction and marine work also ideal for flooring and decking. Due to the timbers straight grain and fine texture it is possible to produce a fine finish which has allowed it to be also used for tool handles and furniture components. The timber is naturally durable and is very resistant to decay and termites

Janka hardness: 3190

Rustic Teak

Scientific Name:	Tectona Grandis
Other Names:	
Origin:	Dry regions of Zambia and Rhodesia and bordering areas to the west.

Appearance:

Its colour varies, from yellow – white to dark brown and creates a lively looking floor with endless permutations

Properties:

For years, boat builders have prized teak's unparalleled durability, workability and resistance to extreme weather conditions. Teak is unaffected by insects, fungus and acids making it ideal for decks and other outdoor architectural projects.

Due to the natural preservative oils in teak (*tectona grandis*) it is virtually maintenance free. Oil finishes may be used to emphasize the rich beautiful colour of teak or if you wish, you can let it naturally weather to a warm silver-gray patina

Janka hardness: 1150

Rhodesian Teak

Scientific Name: *Baikiaea plurijuga*

Other Names: Zambesi redwood, Umgusi, Mukushi (Rhodesia).

Origin: Dry regions of Zambia and Rhodesia and bordering areas to the west.

Appearance: Heartwood an attractive reddish brown with irregular black lines or flecks; sapwood pale pinkish brown, sharply demarcated from the heartwood. Texture fine and even; grain straight or slightly interlocked; lustre low; without characteristic odour or taste. Moist wood in contact with iron may stain because of tannin content. Dimensionally very stable, this African species is harder than true teak with a fine even texture and occasional colour variation

Properties:

Heartwood is rated as very durable; moderately resistant to termite attack. Heartwood extremely resistant to preservative treatments; sapwood moderately resistant.

Janka hardness: 2990