

# BLACKBUTT

*Eucalyptus Pilularis*



## Australian timber perfect for hardwood floors and decking



Naturally durable



Hardworking timber  
for flooring & decking



Straight, even  
grain and texture

Blackbutt is a very dense and durable hardwood, predominantly grown on the north coast of New South Wales and the southern coast of Queensland.

It is relatively easy to work, cuts easily, and exhibits good to fair bending properties. Its strong and durable nature makes it a good choice for structural and decorative applications, including structural flooring, decking, panelling, poles, sleepers, pergolas, stairs, and framework.

The heartwood of Blackbutt ranges from golden yellow to pale brown, sometimes with a subtle pink tinge, while the paler sapwood may feature small visible gum veins. Overall, its colour varies from cream to pale brown with occasional pink hues.



The grain is typically straight, with a medium and even texture, making it visually consistent. Relatively easy to dry but it be prone to surface and end checking if the drying process is rushed.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Availability of Sizes</b>	Typically 32 – 42mm (thickness) × 90 – 200mm (width) Random Lengths typically 1.8m - 5.7m
<b>*Durability</b>	Class 1

\*Based on above ground applications. Durability classifications provide a useful comparative guide, however factors relating to specific installations and natural timber variation may result in some pieces falling outside the species' durability classification.

Mechanical properties	Green	Dry
**Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	-	900kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Modulus of Rupture (MPa)	100	144
Modulus of Elasticity (GPa)	17	19
Hardness   Janka/ (kN)	7.3	9.1

\*\* Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) is an average indication only, measured at 12% moisture content (dry condition) and actual density may vary from piece to piece.

**REFERENCES:** CIRAD. (n.d.). Tropix CIRAD website. Retrieved December 9, 2024, from [www.cirad.fr](http://www.cirad.fr); Scion. (n.d.). Scion website. Retrieved December 9, 2024, from [www.scionresearch.com](http://www.scionresearch.com); Bootle, K. R. (1983). Wood in Australia: Types, properties, and uses. McGraw-Hill.

**Note:** For comparable species speak to the JSC team about alternatives.

**Disclaimer:** The timber properties and product information provided in this document are intended as general guidelines only. Actual timber characteristics may vary due to origin, growth conditions, environmental influences, and natural variation. JSC has not conducted specific testing on the timber properties referenced; all figures are indicative only and have been sourced from external references cited within this document. Information relating to JSC products is necessarily general in nature and subject to variation in dimension, appearance, and specification, depending on natural factors, installation methods, or the specific application. Customers must independently verify all technical data and obtain professional advice to determine the suitability of any product for their particular purpose. The Customer is solely responsible for ensuring that the product is appropriate for its intended use. JSC does not accept any liability (including for negligence) for claims arising from reliance on this information, documentation, or other related materials.

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