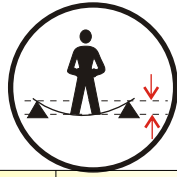
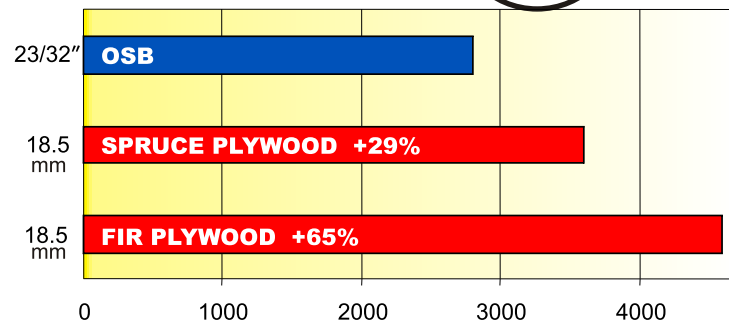


Panel Product Comparison:

Bending Stiffness



(N*m/m²)

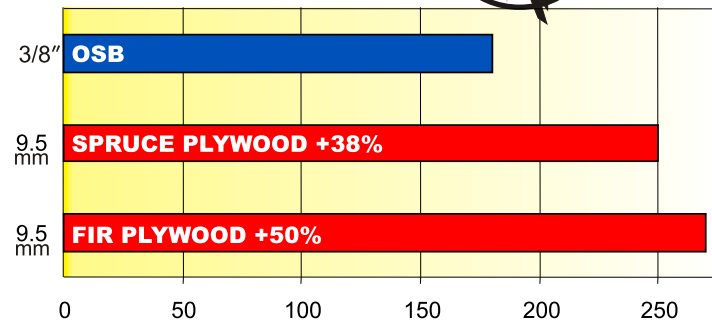


In this thickness, Bending Stiffness is important when it comes to the feel of a floor. Higher stiffness panels make for a floor that doesn't feel bouncy, and will reduce tile popping and cracking.

Bending Strength

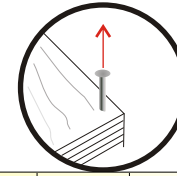


(N*m/m)

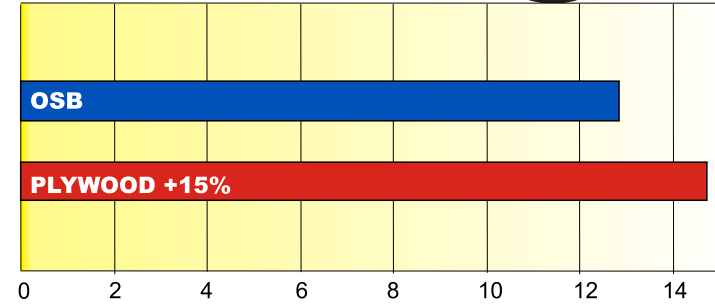


Bending Strength is one of the main properties in determining the maximum safe loads for roofs and floors.

Nail Holding



(N/mm)

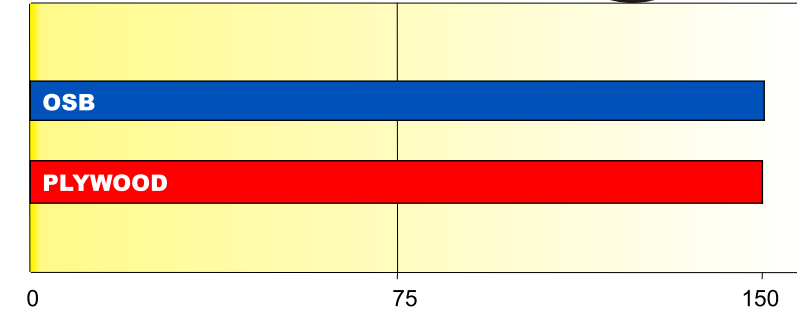


Nail holding is especially important for hardwood flooring and roof shingle installations. Both these products rely on the panel to grip the nail for the life of the structure. Inadequate nail holding can lead to a loose and squeaky flooring nail, or losing shingles in high winds.

Flame Spread Rating

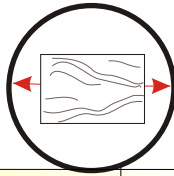
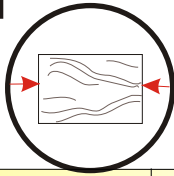


(FSR)

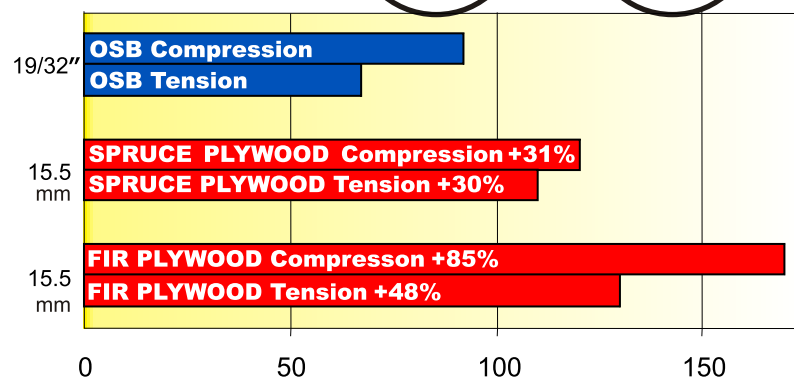


Flame Spread Rating (FSR) measures a product's resistance to fire spread across its surface - the higher the FSR number, the faster fire will spread. Canadian building codes require that the FSR of wall and ceiling finishes be under 150, for the safety of occupants.

Compression and Tension

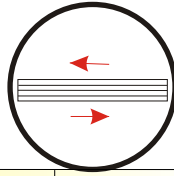


(N/m/m)

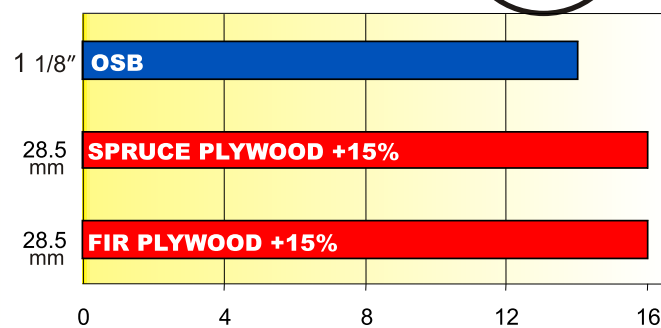


Compression and Tension are important to the Engineer for specialized designs and applications, such as roof diaphragms and splice joints.

Planar Shear



(N/m/m)

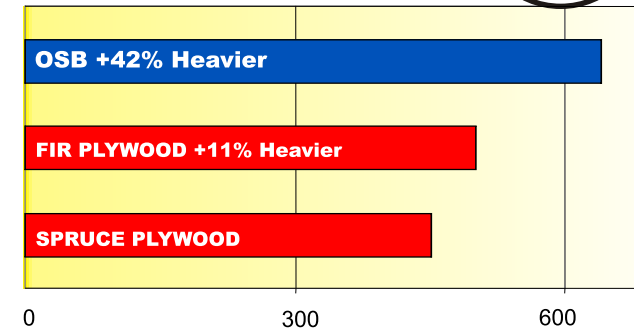


Some industrial applications require a panel to carry very high loads over a short span, such as warehouse storage areas and decking. Planar Shear Strength is very often a limiting property in determining the maximum safe load capacity.

Weight



(kg/m³)

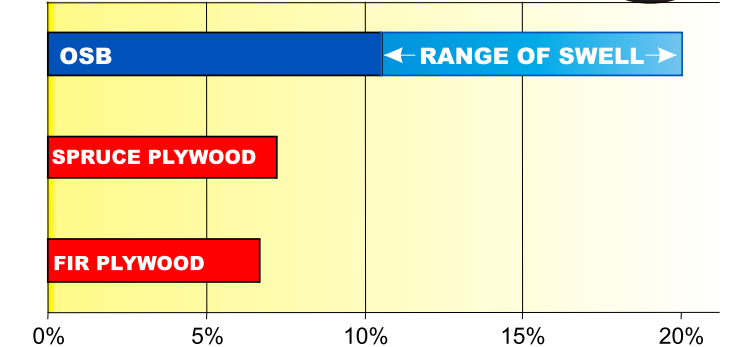


Panel weight is influenced by two main factors - the panel compression during the manufacturing process and the wood species. Ultimately for the builder, a lighter panel makes for easier handling and installation. For the distributor, the heavier product will cost more to ship.

Thickness Swell



(% Original Panel Thickness)



Thickness Swell happens when a panel is exposed to wet conditions during construction. Excessive Thickness Swell may cause "ridging" at the panel edges. These ridges can show through materials such as carpet, vinyl flooring and asphalt shingles, and can also lead to floor tiles popping or cracking. Plywood is swell resistant and returns to its original dimensions when it dries.



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