

General information

Designation

Prunus avium

Typical uses

Furniture; turnery; decorative ware;

Composition overview

Compositional summary

Cellulose/Hemicellulose/Lignin/12%H2O

Material family	Natural	
Base material	Wood (hardwood)	
Renewable content	100	%

Composition detail (polymers and natural materials)

Wood	100	%
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Price

Price	* 3.04	-	4.88	USD/lb			
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Physical properties

Mechanical properties

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Young's modulus	* 0.197	-	0.22	10^6 psi
Yield strength (elastic limit)	* 0.383	-	0.461	ksi
Tensile strength	* 0.638	-	0.769	ksi
Elongation	* 0.94	-	1.15	% strain
Compressive strength	* 0.777	-	0.95	ksi
Flexural modulus	0.18	-	0.2	10^6 psi
Flexural strength (modulus of rupture)	* 0.638	-	0.769	ksi
Shear modulus	* 0.0205	-	0.028	10^6 psi
Shear strength	* 4.48	-	5.44	ksi
Rolling shear strength	* 0.165	-	0.495	ksi
Bulk modulus	* 0.102	-	0.113	10^6 psi
Poisson's ratio	* 0.02	-	0.04	
Shape factor	5.6			
Hardness - Vickers	* 3.85	-	4.7	HV
Hardness - Brinell	3.92	-	4.79	ksi
Hardness - Janka	* 866	-	1.06e3	lbf
Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles	* 0.191	-	0.231	ksi



Cherry (prunus avium) (t)

BEDOFIACK					
Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta)	* 0.02 - 0.026				
Differential shrinkage (radial)	0.16 - 0.18 %				
Differential shrinkage (tangential)	0.26 - 0.3 %				
Radial shrinkage (green to oven-dry)	* 3.2 - 7 %				
Tangential shrinkage (green to oven-dry)	* 6.8 - 11.5 %				
Volumetric shrinkage (green to oven-dry)	* 11 - 18 %				
Work to maximum strength	* 0.0906 - 0.11 ft.lbf/in^3				
Impact & fracture properties					
Fracture toughness	* 0.39 - 0.477 ksi.in^0.5				
Thermal properties					
Glass temperature	171 - 216 °F				
Maximum service temperature	248 - 284 °F				
Minimum service temperature	* -99.49.4 °F				
Thermal conductivity	* 0.0537 - 0.0659 BTU.ft/hr.ft^2.°F				
Specific heat capacity	0.396 - 0.408 BTU/lb.°F				
Thermal expansion coefficient	* 16.1 - 21.8 µstrain/°F				
Electrical properties					
Electrical resistivity	* 2.1e14 - 7e14 µohm.cm				
Dielectric constant (relative permittivity)	* 3.49 - 4.27				
Dissipation factor (dielectric loss tangent)	* 0.047 - 0.057				
Dielectric strength (dielectric breakdown)	* 25.4 - 50.8 V/mil				
Magnetic properties					
Magnetic type	Non-magnetic				
Optical properties					
Transparency	Opaque				
Durability					
Water (fresh)	Limited use				
Water (salt)	Limited use				
Weak acids	Limited use				
Strong acids	Unacceptable				
Weak alkalis	Acceptable				
Strong alkalis	Unacceptable				
	Acceptable				
Organic solvents	Acceptable				
Organic solvents Oxidation at 500C	Unacceptable				



Reference Shape

		Highly fl	amn	nable	
Primary production energy, CO2 and water					
Embodied energy, primary production		4.99e3	-	5.5e3	BTU/lb
Sources 0.5 MJ/kg (Ximenes, 2006); 2 MJ/kg (Ximenes, 2006); 9.1 MJ/kg (Hammond : MJ/kg (Ecoinvent v2.2); 26 MJ/kg (Ecoinvent v2.2)	and Joi	nes, 2008);	11.6	MJ/kg (Hubb	pard and Bowe, 2010); 23.7
CO2 footprint, primary production		0.574	-	0.633	lb/lb
Sources 0.229 kg/kg (Ecoinvent v2.2); 0.412 kg/kg (Ecoinvent v2.2); 0.862 kg/kg (Hai	ımmond	and Jones	200	8): 0.909 ka	/kg (Hubbard and Bowe.
Water usage		1.84e4	-	2.03e4	in^3/lb
Processing energy, CO2 footprint & water					
Coarse machining energy (per unit wt removed)		244	-	270	BTU/lb
Coarse machining CO2 (per unit wt removed)		0.0426	-	0.0471	lb/lb
Fine machining energy (per unit wt removed)		603	-	666	BTU/lb
Fine machining CO2 (per unit wt removed)	*	0.105	-	0.116	lb/lb
Grinding energy (per unit wt removed)	*	1e3	-	1.11e3	BTU/lb
Grinding CO2 (per unit wt removed)	*	0.175	-	0.193	lb/lb
Recycling and end of life					
Recycle		×			
Recycle fraction in current supply		8.55	-	9.45	%
Downcycle		✓			
Combust for energy recovery		✓			
Heat of combustion (net)	*	8.49e3	-	9.16e3	BTU/lb
Combustion CO2	*	1.69	-	1.78	lb/lb
Landfill		✓			
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