

General information

Designation

Acer rubrum (L)

Typical uses

Lumber; veneer; sleepers; pulpwood; flooring; furniture; boxes; pallets & crates; shoe lasts; handles; woodenware; novelties; spools & bobbins.

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 %

Price

Price * 0.608 - 0.912 USD/lb

Physical properties

Density 0.0195 - 0.0242 lb/in^3

Mechanical properties Young's modulus

Young's modulus	* 1.62	-	1.99	10^6 psi
Yield strength (elastic limit)	* 6.14	-	7.5	ksi
Tensile strength	* 11.2	-	13.7	ksi
Elongation	* 1.86	-	2.28	% strain
Compressive strength	5.89	-	7.19	ksi
Flexural modulus	1.48	-	1.8	10^6 psi
Flexural strength (modulus of rupture)	12.1	-	14.7	ksi
Shear modulus	* 0.12	-	0.146	10^6 psi
Shear strength	1.67	-	2.03	ksi
Bulk modulus	* 0.0986	-	0.11	10^6 psi
Poisson's ratio	* 0.35	-	0.4	
Shape factor	5.3			
Hardness - Vickers	* 4.79	-	5.85	HV
Hardness - Brinell	* 6.14	-	7.5	ksi
Hardness - Janka	* 1.08e3	-	1.32e3	lbf
Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles	* 3.61	-	4.42	ksi
Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta)	* 0.0071	-	0.0086	
Differential shrinkage (radial)	0.17	-	0.23	%
Differential shrinkage (tangential)	0.25	-	0.32	%
Radial shrinkage (green to oven-dry)	3.6	-	4.4	%
Tangential shrinkage (green to oven-dry)	7.4	-	9	%
Volumetric shrinkage (green to oven-dry)	11.3	-	13.9	%
Work to maximum strength	0.938	-	1.15	ft.lbf/in^3

Impact & fracture properties

Fracture toughness * 4.19 - 5.1 ksi.in^0.5

Thermal properties



Maple (acer rubrum) (I)

Glass temperature	171	-	216	°F
Maximum service temperature	248	-	284	°F
Minimum service temperature	* -99.4	-	-9.4	°F
Thermal conductivity	* 0.15	-	0.185	BTU.

Thermal conductivity

* 0.15 - 0.185 BTU.ft/hr.ft^2.°F

Specific heat capacity

0.396 - 0.408 BTU/lb.°F

Thermal expansion coefficient

* 1.11 - 6.11 µstrain/°F

Electrical properties

Electrical resistivity	* 6e13	-	2e14	µohm.cm
Dielectric constant (relative permittivity)	* 6.04	-	7.38	
Dissipation factor (dielectric loss tangent)	* 0.069	-	0.085	
Dielectric strength (dielectric breakdown)	* 10.2	-	15.2	V/mil

Optical properties

Transparency Opaque

Magnetic properties

Magnetic type Non-magnetic

Bio-data

RoHS (EU) compliant grades?

Food contact

Yes

Durability

Water (fresh) Limited use Water (salt) Limited use Weak acids Limited use Strong acids Unacceptable Weak alkalis Acceptable Strong alkalis Unacceptable Organic solvents Acceptable Oxidation at 500C Unacceptable UV radiation (sunlight) Good

Flammability Highly flammable

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 and Jones, 2008); 11.6 MJ/kg (Hubbard and Bowe, 2010); 23.7

MJ/kg (Ecoinvent v2.2); 26 MJ/kg (Ecoinvent v2.2)

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 (Hammond and Jones, 2008); 0.909 kg/kg (Hubbard and Bowe,

NOx creation 0.00257 - 0.00284 lb/lb SOx creation 0.00656 - 0.00725 lb/lb Water usage * 1.84e4 - 2.03e4 in^3/lb

Processing energy, CO2 footprint & water

Coarse machining energy (per unit wt removed)	* 509	-	562	BTU/lb
Coarse machining CO2 (per unit wt removed)	* 0.0888	-	0.0981	lb/lb
Fine machining energy (per unit wt removed)	* 3.25e3	-	3.59e3	BTU/lb
Fine machining CO2 (per unit wt removed)	* 0.567	-	0.627	lb/lb
Grinding energy (per unit wt removed)	* 6.3e3	-	6.96e3	BTU/lb
Grinding CO2 (per unit wt removed)	* 1.1	-	1.21	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	✓			
Biodegrade	✓			

Eco-indicators for principal component

Eco-indicator 95	2.99		millipoints/lb
EPS value	62.7	- 69.3	

Notes

Warning

All woods have properties which show variation; they depend principally on growth conditions and moisture content.

Links

ProcessUniverse

Reference

Shape