Decorative Timbers

SPECIALIZATION

Decorative Woods

White Ash

MORE

White Oak

MORE

Red Oak

MORE

Steam Beech

MORE

Maple Wood

MORE

Walnut

MORE

Sapele

MORE

Wenge

MORE

Canadian Woods

MORE

African Kingwood

MORE

SYP

MORE

GET QUOTE

Our Gallery

Ash

The Fraxinus genus contains about 70 species that are native to Central and North America, Europe and Asia. A typical ash tree can live for 200 years, and they can survive much longer. The European or common ash (F. excelsior) can grow to heights of between 60 and 115ft (18—35m) after about 45 years.

Due to its strength, high shock resistance and straight grain, ash is often used for the handles of striking tools, baseball bats and other sports equipment, furniture and interior joinery. In the past great use was made of ash as a material for wheel rims, oars, gates and walking sticks. It is said that a proper shepherd's crook should be made of ash. Interestingly, the Old English name for a spear was æsc (pronounced 'ash'); these would be made from young ash saplings, known as 'ground ash'.

American White Ash

Description :
The three species of American Ash vary in colour, although similar in structure and properties. The black and brown ash are slightly darker, with a greyish brown colour, than the Other varieties, which tend to be a lighter grey-brown tinged with red. The wood is normally straight-grained and coarse, with an even texture, and lustrous. The narrow is almost white.

Properties :
Bending properties vary, but are normally very good. The wood is elastic, tough and strong relative to its weight, and has good stiffness and hardness. Shock resistance is very good. It works well with machine and hand tools but has a moderate blunting effect. The harder species need pre-boring for nailing and screwing, It polishes, stains and glues well.

Seasoning :
American Ash dries fairly rapidly with little degrade, but grey-brown stains and surface checks can occur. There is little movement in service.

Durability :
American Ash is perishable and non-durable, with permeable sapwood. It is vulnerable to attack from the common furniture and powder-post beetles. It takes preservative treatment well.

Typical Uses :
American Ash is used for quality furniture, interior joinery, boatbuilding and built-in kitchens. Other uses include sports equipment such as oars, paddles, bats and cues, and handles for workshop and garden tools. It is also a good source Of decorative veneers.

Oak

Of all the woods grown in northern Europe, oak probably has the most historical, architectural and cultural interest especially, perhaps, in Britain, where it is said to be the most common broadleaved woodland tree. There are ancient oak trees that could be up to 800 years old, and it is quite common for oaks to live 300 years. Acorns are not normally produced until the tree is over 40 years old, with maximum output between 80 and 120 years.

There is evidence that oak was used for building as long as 9,000 years ago in Germany and 7,000 years ago in Ireland. Since medieval times oak has had a great impact on building in much of Europe, with timber-framed construction dominant until the late seventeenth century. Oak was the principal material used for furniture in many homes at that time, and has remained a key joinery, cabinetmaking and building material ever since. Today green oak is used for exposed timber framing on specialist new housing, and seasoned oak for furniture making and cooperage.

Description :
The heartwood can vary in colour from light tan or pale yellow-brown to dark or pale brown, and can have a pinkish tint. The wood usually has a straight, open grain, and is medium to coarse in texture. It has longer rays than red oak (Q. rubra and related species), and therefore displays more figure, which can include swirls, crotch pattern, burrs (burls) and a tiger-ray flake pattern. The sapwood is whitish to light brown, and varies in width.

Properties :
White oak is a hard and heavy It has medium crushing and bending strength, and low stiffness. The wood has steam-bending properties, is almost waterproof, and has exceptional resistance to wear. It has a blunting effect on cutting edges, but generally works well, though this depends on the precise species used. The wood planes, turns, bores, sands, mortises, stains and polishes well. Pre-boring is advised for nailing and screwing, and it glues satisfactorily. The tannin content can react with ferrous metals to cause iron staining.

Seasoning :
It is slow-drying and difficult to season. End and surface checks, honeycombing, collapse, ring failure and iron staining can occur whilst drying. The wood displays medium movement in service.

Durability :
The heartwood is resistant to decay, but the wood can be attacked by ambrosia beetles and other insects. The heartwood is resistant to preservative treatment, and the sapwood moderately so.

Typical Uses :
Furniture and cabinetmaking, joinery, office furniture, boatbuilding, trim, panelling, flooring, cooperage for wine and whisky, coffins, shingles, sleepers (railroad ties); also sliced for figured veneers and rotary-cut for plywood.

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American Red Oak

Description :
The heartwood has a biscuit to pinkish or reddish brown colour. Red oak is similar in appearance to white oak, but has smaller rays, which results in a less pronounced figure. The grain is usually straight and open, but can vary. It generally has a coarse texture, but this can also vary on the origin of the tree. Quartersawn stock can have a flake pattern that is sometimes referred to as 'butterflies' or 'tiger rays'. The sapwood is white to light brown.

Properties :
It is heavy and hard, with medium stiffness and bending strength and a high crushing strength. It steam-bends very well, and is very hard-wearing. The wood works well with sharp hand and machine tools. It has a moderate blunting effect on cutting edges, but can planed, sawn, turned, bored and sanded well. Pre-boring is advised for screwing and nailing, and it glues satisfactorily, Red oak takes stain and polishes well, and can be limed to good effect.

Seasoning :
The wood dries slowly and is fairly difficult to season. There can be problems with end-grain checking, ring failure, honeycombing and iron stains. It is moderately stable in service.

Durability :
Red oak has little resistance to attack from decay-causing organisms and insects. The heartwood has moderate resistance to preservative treatment, whereas the sapwood is permeable.

Typical Uses :
Furniture and cabinetmaking, joinery, office furniture, boatbuilding, trim, panelling, flooring, cooperage for wine and whisky, coffins, shingles, sleepers (railroad ties); also sliced for figured veneers and rotary-cut for plywood.

Description :
The sapwood is hard to differentiate from the heartwood. The colour can vary from whitish to very pale brown, and may darken to a pale pinkish brown. It can turn to a deeper reddish brown with steaming. Sometimes the has a dark red heart or darker veining. It has a straight grain with fine, even texture and a characteristic fleck, and quartersawn may display an attractive broad ray figure on radial surfaces.

Steam beech is very suitable for steam-bending. It has medium stiffness and high crushing strength. When poorly seasoned, is liable to bind on saws, burn on crosscutting, and cause planing problems. Otherwise, it has medium resistance to hand tools, with moderate blunting of cutters. For nailing, pre-boring is necessary. Beech glues easily, stains and dyes well and takes an excellent finish. It is a very good turnery wood.

Typical Uses :
Solid and laminated furniture such as desks, benches and chairs (including bentwood furniture), quality joinery, kitchenware, tools, tool handles and workbenches, turnery, musical instruments, toys, bobbins, domestic flooring, decorative veneers and plywood.
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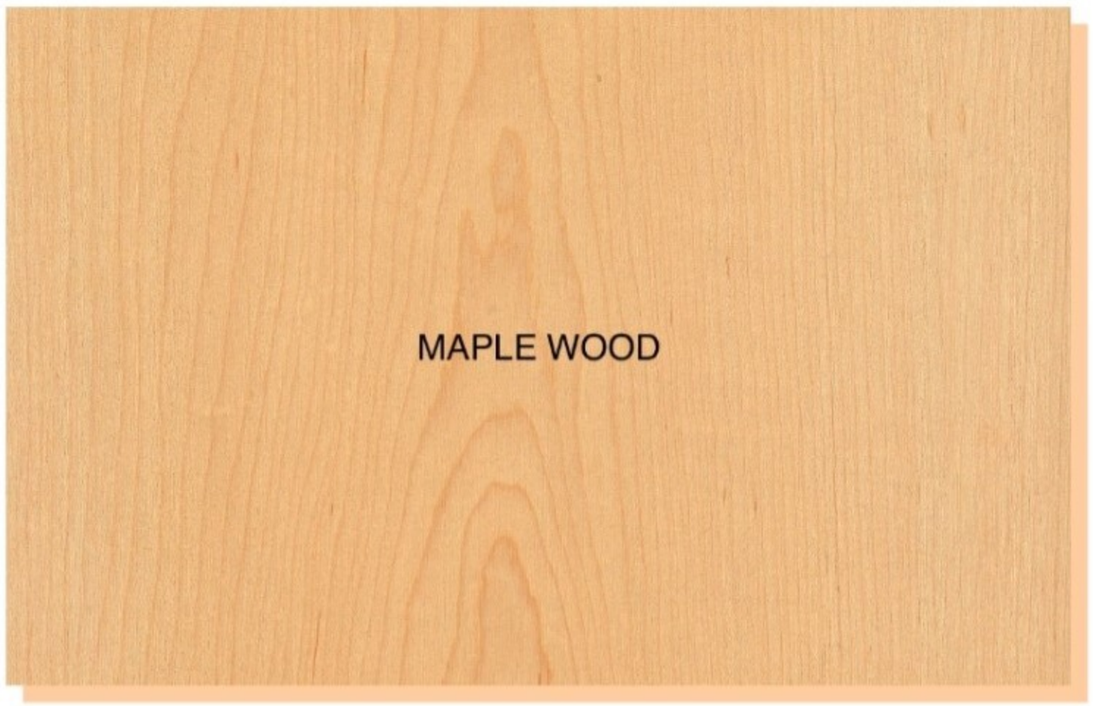
European Maple Wood



Description :
The heartwood is creamy-white when freshly cut, but ages to a light tan. The grain is usually straight, but can be wavy or curly, and has a smooth, fine texture. The has a high natural lustre, especially on quartered surfaces. The sapwood is not normally distinct from the heartwood.

Properties :
The wood has low resistance to shock loads and low stiffiess, with medium crushing and strengths. Euro maple steam-bends well. It works well and easily with both hand and machine but has a moderate blunting effect On cutting edges. When machine- planing wavy or curly stock, a reduced cutting angle is advised, and pre-boring is recommended for nailing. The wood stains and glues well, turns particularly Well, and can be brought to an excellent polished finish.

Seasoning :
It dries slowly with little degrade, but there can be problems with staining. Rapid but careful kiln-drying is advised if the natural whitish colour is to be preserved. There is only small movement in service.

Durability :
The heartwood is non-durable and can subject to attack by fungi and other wood-destroying organisms. The sapwood is susæptible to attack from the common furniture beetle. The is permeable for preservative treatment, but the heartwood is resistant.

Typical Uses :
It is used for turnery, furniture and interior joinery, brush backs and woodenware. Selected is sliced to make very decorative veneers, and it can also be treated with chemicals to produce grey harewood, which is used for veneers and marquetry.

American Walnut Wood

Description :
The heartwood can be light greyish brown, dark chocolate or purplish black. The sapwood is whitish to yellowish brown, unless stained or steamed to match the heartwood. The slightly open grain is typically straight, but can be curly or wavy. The texture is usually coarse, but develops a lustrous patina in time. Burrs (burls), stumpwood and crotches produce notable mottled, curly and wavy figure.

Properties :
This hard, tough wood has moderate crushing and bending strength, low stiffness, and steam-bends well. It works well with machine and hand tools, with a moderate blunting effect. It generall planes well, but irregular grain can be tricky. It turns, carves, mortises, nails, screws, sands and paints well. Gluing is satisfactory. It stains and polishes easily to a high finish.

Seasoning :
The wood slowly and care must be taken to degrade. This can include checking. iron staining, ring failure, honey combing and collapse. There is small movement in use.

Durability :
American walnut is highly durable, resistant to decay and to preservative treatment. The sapwood is permeable for treatment, and can vulnerable to the Powder-post beetle.

Typical Uses :
A prized cabinetmaking wood, it is also the chosen wood in the US for gunstocks and rifle butts. It is also used for quality furniture, architectural work, flooring, boatbuilding, musical instruments, turnery, carving, office furniture, kitchen cabinets, sporting goods and umbrella handles. It is sliced for decorative veneers and is an important wood for making plywood. The tree also produces edible nuts.

Sapele Wood

Description :
When newly cut, the heartwood)d is pink. but this darkens to a red-brown or purple-brown on exposure. The sapwood is clearly defined and is white to pale yellow. The grain is interlocked or wavy, with quite a fine texture and a high golden lustre. The can exhibit an attractive range of figure, with ribbon, bee's wing and regular stripe on quartersawn stock, and fiddleback, mottle or roe on other cuts.

Properties :
Sapele has medium resistance to shock loads, medium Iksnding strength, high crushing strength, low stiffness and properties. It works well with both hand and machine tools, with a moderate blunting effect on cutting edges. planes and moulds easily, but interlocked grain can tear if a reduced Cutting angle is not used. It bores, routs, carves, nails, screws, stains, varnishes and paints well, and sands very well. The wood glues fairly well, and can be brought to an excellent polished finish.

Seasoning :
It dries rapidly and is prone to distortion, although this is less of a problem with quartersawn stock There is medium movement in use.

Durability :
The heartwood is moderately durable and can be attacked by pinhole and marine borers, but is to preservative treatment. The sapwood is vulnerable to the powder-post beetle, and is moderately resistant to preservative treatment.

Typical Uses :
Furniture and cabinetmaking, musical instruments, office furniture, kitchen cabinets, doors, stairs, window frames, boats, flooring and sports Decorative veneer from choice logs is used for marquetry, panelling and cabinetwork. Sapele is also rotary-cut for plywood.

LUMBER

Wenge Wood

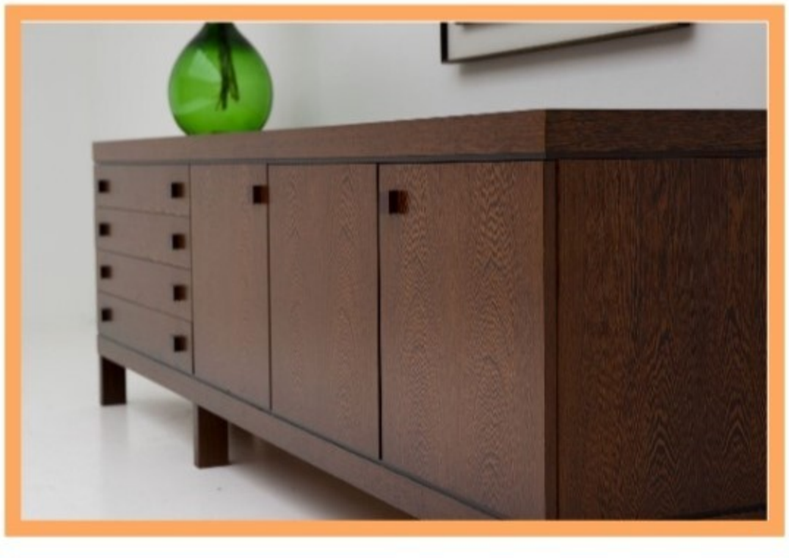
Description :
The sapwood is whitish or pale yellow and is clearly demarcated from the heartwood, which is dark brown with line, close, near-black veins and white lines. This patterning gives the wood a very attractive appearance. The grain is fairly straight, with a medium to coarse texture and a low lustre.

Properties :
Wengé is a heavy and dense wood which is highly resistant to abrasion. It has a high resistance to shock loads and a high Nunding strength, low stiffness. medium crushing strength and a low steam-bending rating. The wood works well with both machine and hand tools, and has a moderate to medium blunting effect on cutting edges. Pre-boring is required for nailing, and gluing and polishing can be difficult because of the resin cells in the wood. Sawing is slow, but it planes fairly easily. It is a good for turning, and sands satisfactorily. Once the grain has been filled, a satisfactory surface finish can be achieved.

Seasoning :
The wood seasons slowly and is fairly difficult to dry. It is highly prone to surface checking and there is a slight tendency to distort. Wengé exhibits small movement in use.

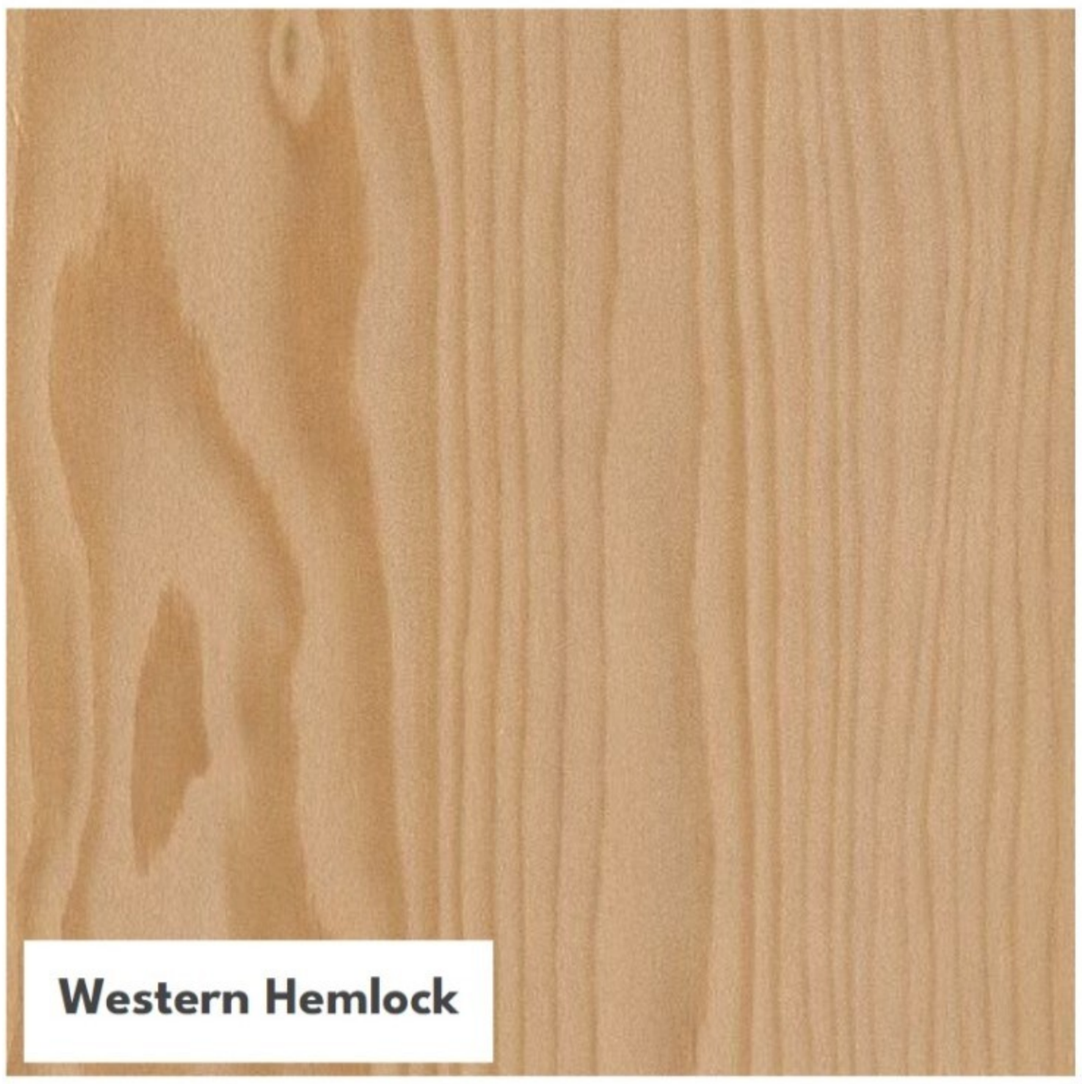
Durability :
It is a durable wood and resistant to fungi and The sapwood is permeable for preservative treatment, but the heartwood is highly resistant.

Typical Uses :
Furniture, turnery, carving, exterior and interior joinery, violin bows, block and strip flooring, boatbuilding and construction work. Decorative veneers are used for cabinetwork and marquetry.



Canadian Wood

Canadian Wood embarked on its journey in wood with nothing more than passion and commitment grounded in professional ethics, to offer world-class, sustainable wood products to quality-conscious, discerning designers and clients in India. We have established ourselves as a reputable brand for engineered wood throughout the Indian subcontinent thanks to our hands-on culture and a keen awareness of actual client demands. Canadian Wood takes pride in who we are and strives to get where we want to be. introducing Indian characteristics to a global perspective that expects the greatest production and timber.



Western Hemlock

This species is consistently seasoned in dry kilns to increase its stiffness and strength as well as its resistance to rot and insect attack. Western Hemlock wood is renowned for having an even grain that is great for machining.

Douglas Fir

Douglas fir is prized for its exceptional strength-to-weight ratio, which makes it the ideal material for massive structures. It has superior sanding, staining, and painting qualities.

Yellow Cedar

Due to its natural extractives, yellow cedar has a fine texture and straight grain, making it a decay-resistant wood. For external purposes, it is frequently employed.

Western Red Cedar

Western red cedar is one of the most economical wood species. It is the perfect choice for outdoor applications due to its remarkable working qualities, which include inherent resistance to termites, rot, and decay.

AFRICAN KINGWOOD

Kingwood is a classic furniture wood, almost exclusively used for inlays on very fine furniture. It was the most expensive wood in general use for furniture making in the seventeenth century, at which time it was known as princes wood.

Wood Color / Appearance

Heartwood is a dark purplish or reddish brown with darker black streaks. Sapwood is pale yellow and sharply demarcated from the heartwood.

Wood Grain / Texture

Grain is usually straight or occasionally interlocked. Fine, uniform texture and a high natural luster.

Rot Resistance

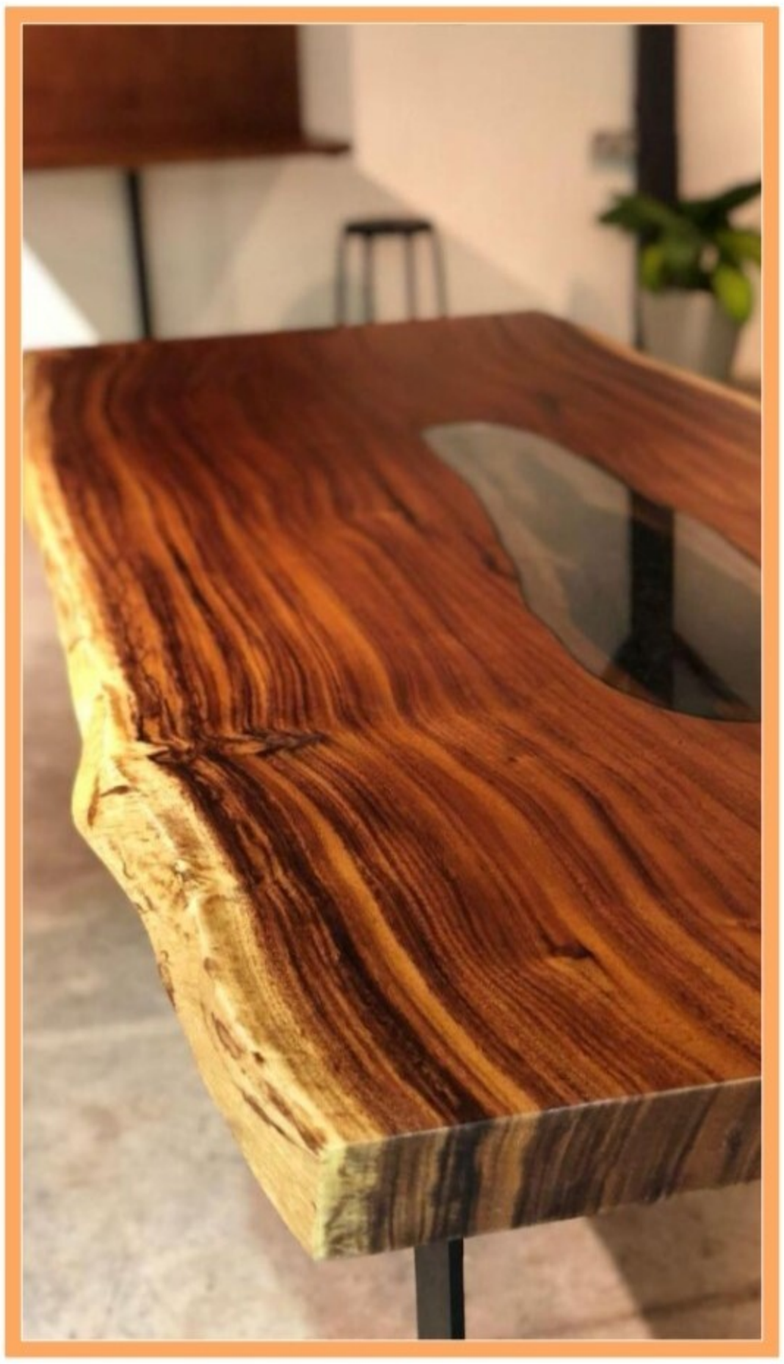
Reported as being very durable in decay resistance, and is also resistant to termites.

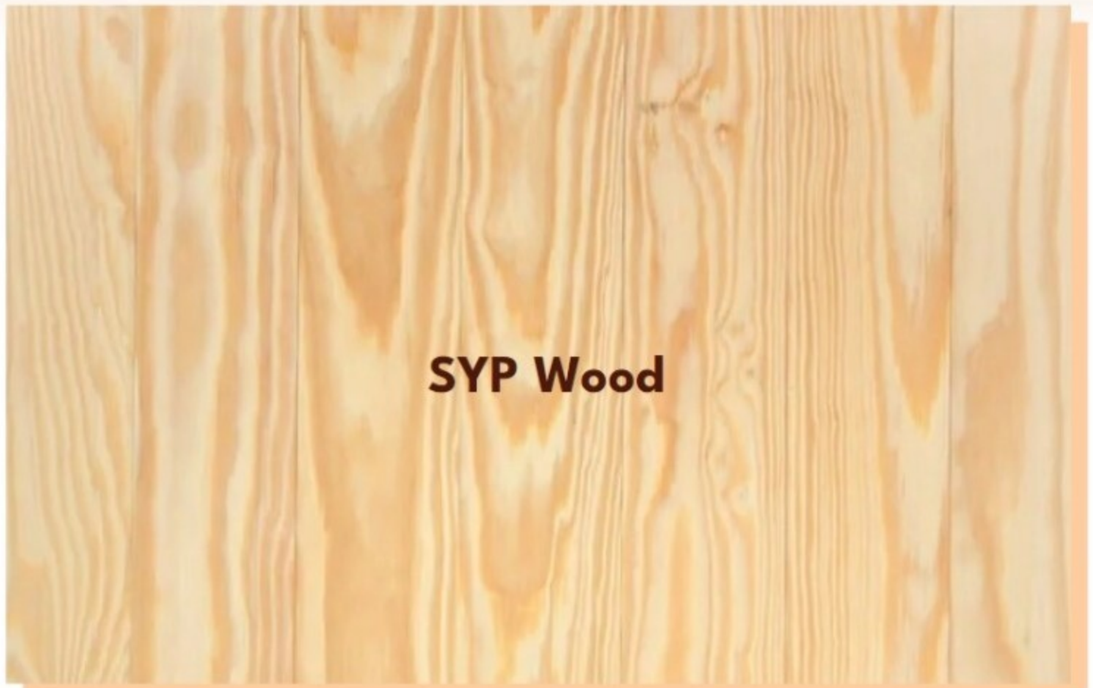
Length

7' & Up

Dimensions

Width - 18" & up
Thickness - 2.5" (Other thickness available on order)





Description :
Southern yellow pine wood is one of the principal sources of softwood products in the United States. Not only is it strong, stiff, and dense, but it also has the ability to hold nails and other fasteners particularly well, which makes it a great choice for residential and commercial construction. Southern yellow pine wood has a unique cellular structure, making it one of the preferred species for pressure treatment. In fact, southern yellow pine wood makes up nearly 85% of all pressure-treated wood produced in the United States. Plus, its distinct grain pattern and appealing golden color make it a great choice for anyone looking to showcase its natural beauty.

Because of its competitive pricing, thriving supply, and the established market preference, southern yellow pine wood use continues to grow. Many companies use southern yellow pine in the manufacturing of trusses and other construction framing, modular home and deck construction, and in pallets, crating, and other packaging.

Typical Uses :
Joinery, domestic flooring, railway sleepers ,Railroad ties, heavy construction, bridges, mine timbers, decking, boxes, crates, pallets, particleboard and pulp. Turpentine and resin are also produced from the wood.

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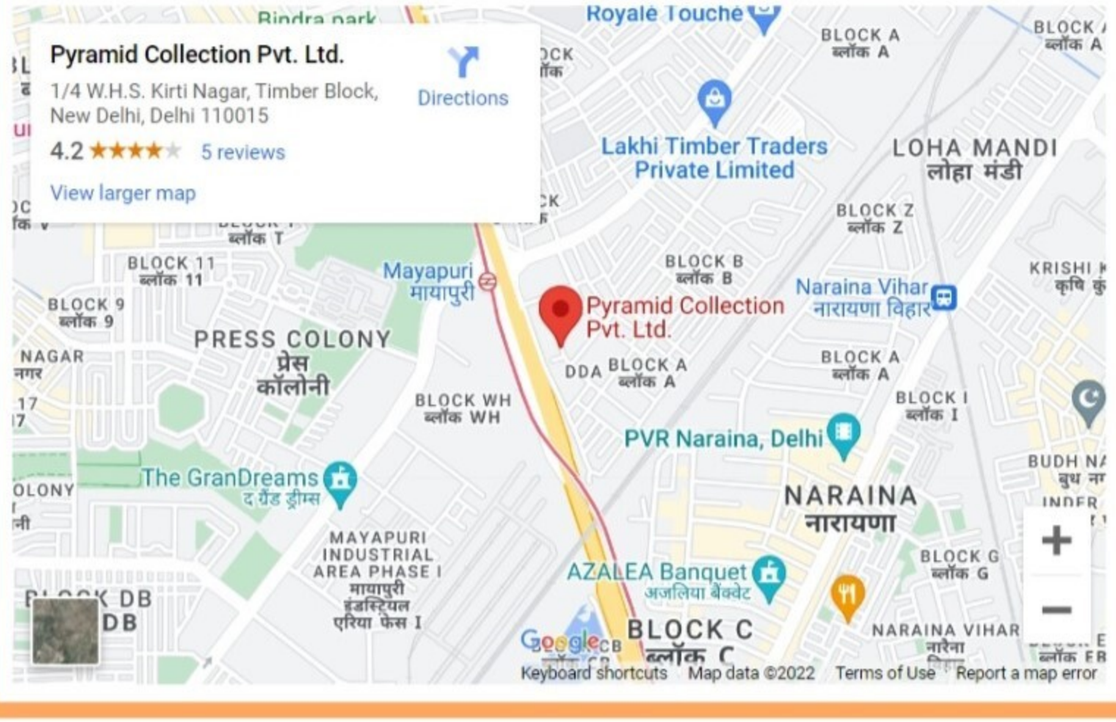

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