





4" x 4" Sequoia constructional length, at 9ft. Also various 1", 1.5", 2", 2.5" boards of Native Walnut.



2", 3", 4" boards of Spalted Beech and random boards of Cherry.



A collection of five different air dried timbers including, yew, cedar, sycamore.

All of the stock is carefully stickered at various depths to ensure fully air drying all round the boards.



Above the Norwood Lumbermate 2000 cutting through and through a 12ft Sequoia log, to process the floorboards and 4" x 4" beams in the above photos.

Cedar of Lebanon

Description: a Middle Eastern softwood, the heartwood is strongly scented and resinous. Selected grades can be straight grained. True cedars do have in-growing bark in the wood. It has low bending strength and stiffness, a resistance to shock loads and crushing strength. Cedar is durable and polishes/varnishes to a good finish.

Origin: Europe

Uses: suitable for joinery, doors/interior decoration (selected grades). Timber that is grown in the UK is usually knotty and is mainly used for outdoor furniture, gates, fences and exterior work. Selected grades suitable for wall panelling, interior joinery and furniture.

Native Cherry

Description: the heartwood is pale pinkish/brown and has straight grain. Distinctive green streak often occurs running with the grain. Cherry has good wood bending classification with medium bending strength and crushing strength with medium shock resistance. Has similar properties to Oak. Moderately durable.

Origin: Northern Hemisphere, Europe Asia, North America

Uses: Generally used in small sections as the wood has a tendency to warp. Cabinet and furniture making, panelling and decorative joinery. Other uses include toy making and part of musical instruments.

Native Oak

Description: heartwood is light tan-biscuit coloured and is usually straight grained but cross grained material can occur depending on growth conditions. Oak is a tough and hard material. It also has a very good steam bending classification but is liable to stain blue if in contact with iron compounds. It is a very durable wood. The acidic nature of oak will affect metal in direct contact and cause corrosion, therefore non-ferrous or galvanised metals should be used.

Origin: Europe, Asia, North America

Uses: Furniture/cabinet making, boat building, dock and harbour work, sea defences, high class joinery, coffins, carvings, decking and for all purposes of exposure in contact with the ground.

Native Walnut

Description: the heartwood is usually a grey-brown colour with infiltrations of darker colouring irregularly distributed as streaks of smoky brown. The grain is straight to wavy, with a rather coarse texture. The figured wood sometimes forms a well defined core. It has medium bending strength and resistance to shock loads, also high crushing strength and low stiffness. Walnut has a very good steam bending classification and is moderately durable.

Origin: Europe, Central Asia

Uses: walnut is good in either solid or veneer form for high class furniture. Also cabinet making, rifle butts and gun-stocks, sports goods and doors.

Holly

Description: the heartwood is a light creamy colour as is the sapwood. Holly has a fine even grain. It is a dense hardwood. Holly is brittle under tension but good under compression. Holly does not have any specific steam bending properties.

Origin: Asia, Europe, North/South America, North Africa

Uses: chess pieces-the white pieces (ebony for the black), turnery, furniture making, firewood (even when green).

Native Lime

Description: wood is cream-yellow, maturing to yellow-brown. Grain is straight and texture is fine and uniform. The wood is suitable for steam bending having medium bending and crushing strength is also resistant to shock loads.

Origin: Northern Hemisphere, Asia, Europe, North America

Uses: the most important use is for wood carving (because of its ability to resist splitting from all directions.) Other uses include cutting boards for leather work, broom handles, beehive frames, piano keys, toy making, artificial limbs,

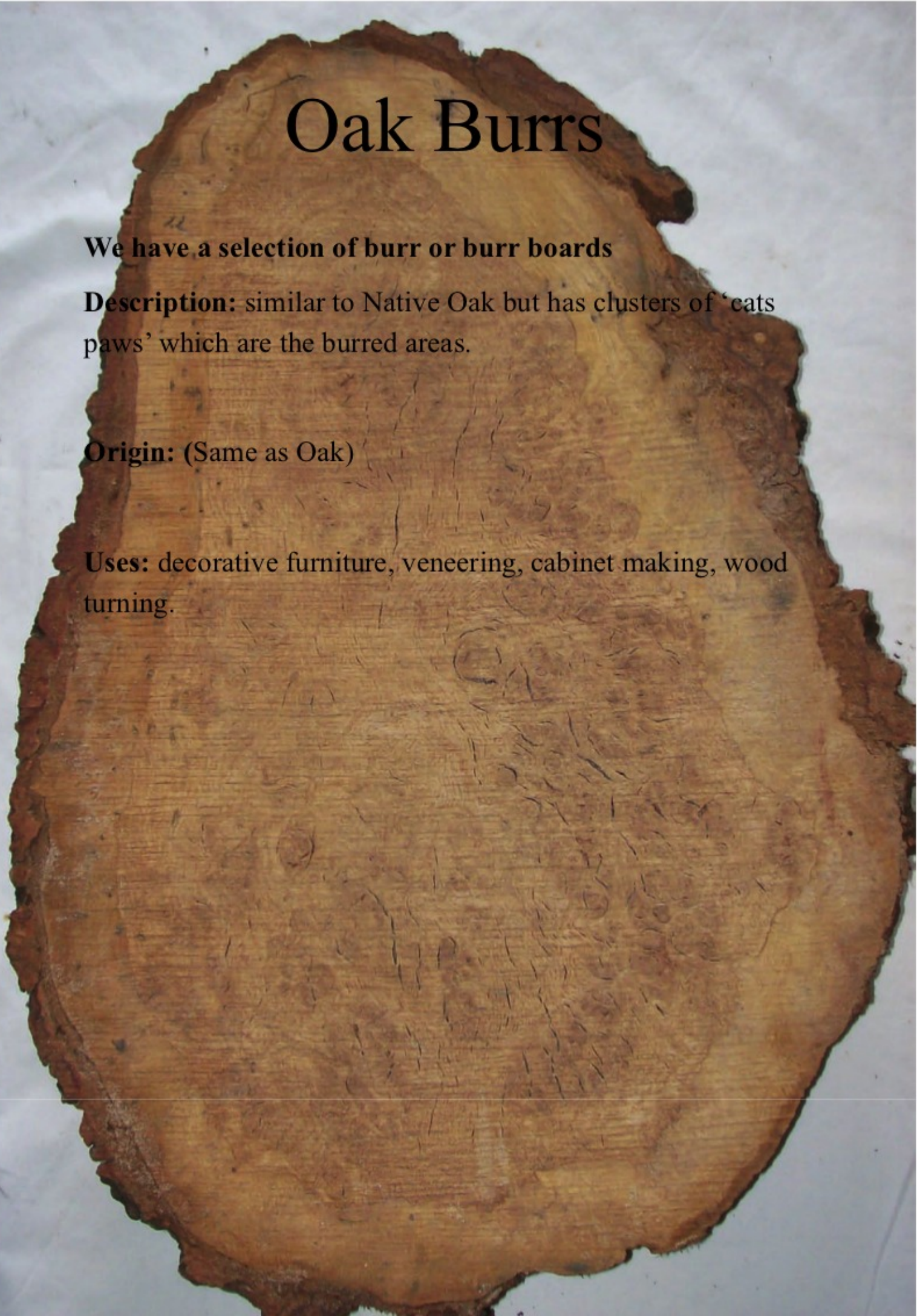
Oak Burrs

We have a selection of burr or burr boards

Description: similar to Native Oak but has clusters of 'cats paws' which are the burred areas.

Origin: (Same as Oak)

Uses: decorative furniture, veneering, cabinet making, wood turning.



Rippled/Olive Ash

Description: olive ash is a very attractive wood as it is different from English Ash. The predominant colour is light/dark brown in the heartwood with only a small amount of light cream/white colour at the edges of the boards. The marbled effect is similar to that of Mediterranean Olive-wood.

Origin: North America, Europe, Asia

Uses: Similar to uses of white ash

Sequoia (Californian Redwood)

Description: the heartwood varies from a light cherry red to a dark red or mahogany. The sapwood is almost white or a pale yellow. The grain is variable, slow growth wood is typically straight and even grained, while secondary growth wood is usually straight yet uneven grained. Texture can vary from narrow even growth rings to coarse wide growth rings within the same tree. It is resistant to fungi and wood destroying insects. Bending strength is medium and is of medium weight and has maximum crushing strength. Likely to dent as it is a soft wood.

Origin: North America

Uses: boat building, decorative veneering, decking, furniture/cabinet making, cigar/tobacco boxes, timber framed houses (in the States as it is fire resistant), jewellery boxes.

Spalted Beech

Description: is a dense hard wood with an even grain. Spalting is a variation of many different species of beech. It is purely mild rot working its way through part of the graining. It does not affect the durability of this wood.

Origin: Britain, Central Europe, West Asia

Uses: furniture, wood turning, veneering, cabinet making, toys, tool handles.

White Sycamore

Description: white/cream in colour with a natural lustre. It has a uniform straight grain with a fine close, even texture. Sycamore has medium bending and crushing strengths, low resistance to shock and very low stiffness. It also has a very good steam bending classification.

Origin: Britain, Europe

Uses: wood ware, brush handles and for food preparation such as chopping blocks and food containers. Now popular for high quality joinery, furniture/cabinet making and can also be dyed black to make a cheaper alternative for ebony in a veneer form.

White Ash

Description: the heartwood is cream/pale tan sometimes with a dark brown colour running with the grain. The heart is strong and sound. Ash is tough, flexible and straight grained. The texture is coarse but even. Ash is non-durable, perishable, dense wood that has excellent steam bending properties. It has a low stiffness and a medium resistance to crushing and shock loads.

Origins: North America, Europe, Asia

Uses: As ash has such good shock resistant properties it is used for all types of sports equipment. Also boat building, oars, cabinet/furniture making.

Native Yew

Description: the heartwood colour is golden orange-brown maturing to yellow-brown streaked with dark purple/mauve and brown patches, with veins, tiny knots and clusters of in-growing bark. The grain is straight but sometimes curly and irregular. It has a distinctive white/cream sapwood, an attractive contrast to the heartwood. Bending/crushing strengths are medium.

Origin: Europe, Asia, Northern Africa, Northern Iran

Uses: for centuries Yew has been used to make traditional English Longbows. Other uses are furniture making, fences, gates, posts, chairs, doors, tables, rustic furniture and veneering which requires careful preparation as Yew is so brittle.

London Plane

Description;Part of the Acer family,a cross between the Oriental and American plane,generally resembles beech being fawn in colour,hard and strong,easily worked in any direction.

Origin:Southern france and spain.

Uses:Not naturally durable out of doors,makes high class furniture or wood carvings.Can also be known as "lacewood",but only when quarter sawn or made into vaneer,to reveal the familiar spotty pith ray pattern.

Elm

Description: Heartwood of all elms, rich warm reddish brown, with a thin band of pale yellow sapwood. Hard and strong, yet easily worked with cutting tools, though not with splitting tools. Resistant to abrasion and emersion in water.

Origins: Northern European.

Uses: Furniture, coffins, mallet heads and chair seats, wheel hubs as will not split when legs or spokes driven home.

Field Maple

Description;Part of the large *Acer* family, common in lime rich soils,creamy brown durable wood.

Origin:Native to Britain.

Uses: Carved into bowls,spoons,platters,while smaller stems make sturdy stakes and tool handles.