



Wood Species and Specifications



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Grade Options:

Knotty: Will focus on the naturally occurring knots found within each species of tree. The degree and size of those knots will depend on the species chosen; however they will all be sound, solid knots. Mineral streaks and larger color variations are also allowed in the grade. Knot size and quantity of knots is not allowed to be specified by the customer.

Rustic: Will bring out all of the natural characteristics each species has to offer, including, but not limited to, a large varying degree of colors, knots, mineral streaks and even minor, naturally occurring cracks will be allowed. When knots do appear, they may or may not be open.

**At no time, in any grade, will a knot be allowed to be seen through; they will all be sound. They may have voids in them, meaning they could look like a divot, but no light will pass through them.

Specie Descriptions:

Premium & Standard Stain Grade: Will allow some naturally occurring characteristics to be in the products, but kept to minimal amounts; mineral streaks, pin knots, small tight knots and moderate color variations could all occur in this grade.

Alder - Standard Stain Grade

Alder's natural characteristics result in a blend of reddish brown tones. A small percentage of mineral streaks, small tight knots and pin knots will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. Natural finish is not recommended because alder wood will fade to a more natural white color, losing most of its reddish brown coloration. Grade options available: knotty and rustic.

Cherry - Standard Stain Grade

We allow the natural color of cherry which results in a pink to red blend but no sap (white) is allowed to show on the face of the product. Sap which might appear in profiled areas is allowed in small amounts. Natural characteristics like pin knots, pitch pockets and a percentage of mineral will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. The heartwood of cherry naturally darkens with time. Grade options available: knotty and rustic.

Hard Maple - Standard Stain Grade

We allow the natural color of maple, resulting in a color variation of light cream to light gray or tan. A small percentage of mineral streaks and pin knots will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. With time, the white color of maple can tend to turn yellowish. Staining maple is not recommended because the colors may vary and appear blotchy. Grade options available: rustic.

Birch - Standard Stain Grade

White Birch is selected from the sapwood of the tree and by allowing its natural characteristics our products have a mostly uniform white color. A small percentage of mineral streaks and flecking will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. Staining birch is not recommended because the colors may vary and appear blotchy.

Red Birch - Standard Stain Grade

Red Birch is selected from the heartwood of the Birch tree; the result is a mostly uniform reddish brown color with occasional light streaks naturally occurring in the grain pattern. A small percentage of mineral streaks and pin knots will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. We highly recommended using a natural finish.

Red Birch Blend - Standard Stain Grade

By using the heartwood and sapwood of the birch tree we achieve a blend of dark reddish brown and light creamy white creating an appealing color variation. A small percentage of mineral streaks and pin knots will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. Color variations are not allowed to be specified by the customer. We highly recommend using a natural finish to accent the color variations.

Please order a sample door to avoid confusion.

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Specie Descriptions Continued:

Hickory - Standard Stain Grade

In Hickory we allow a mixture of a nearly white color to medium brown blended together. A percentage of mineral streaks, small tight knots and pin knots will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. Color variations are not allowed to be specified by the customer. This specie is most desirable when using a natural or light stain color. Grade options available: knotty and rustic.

Pine - Standard Stain Grade

When pine is used in making cabinetry and furniture it's most commonly done utilizing the natural beauty of the knots found in the wood. Clear, or knot-free wood, is also available. There are very few other characteristics found in pine lumber, and the wood's color ranges from a soft yellow color to some pinkish/red tones. Grade options available: knotty.

Paint Grade

This grade utilizes paint grade wood stiles and rails with an MDF center panel. We recommend this combination for painted doors because the MDF center panel doesn't expand and contract as much as solid wood so it helps prevent cracking in the paint.

Beech, European Steamed - Standard Stain Grade

We allow the natural characteristics of steamed European beech which results in a pink to white blend of color. A small percentage of mineral streaks and pin knots will be allowed on the face of the product. Grade options available: rustic.

Poplar - Standard Stain Grade

Stainable poplar is selected from the sapwood of the tree and by allowing its natural characteristics our products have a white to light tan to celery green color blend. A small percentage of mineral streaks and pin knots will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas.

Red Oak - Standard Stain Grade

Red Oak is a mixture of reddish tan to medium brown color variations throughout the product. A small percentage of mineral streaks and pin knots will be allowed on the face and in profiled areas. This is our most popular specie. Grade options available: knotty and rustic.

Lyptus - Standard Stain Grade

Lyptus is a hybrid tree grown in "plantations" for the sole purpose of providing product to the lumber and paper/pulp industry. These trees are grown mainly in Brazil, South America. Lyptus has a wide range of colors found throughout the lumber, ranging from dull white/gray sapwood to a dark, mahogany-like brown, with many pinks and reds in between; the pink and red colors are the most prevalent. The colors are very inconsistent and random in lyptus, so it is impossible to make a uniformly colored door; we will blend the color variations together as best as possible to give a pleasing blended look. The colors of lyptus will darken with time, similar to cherry.

Other Available Species: Ash, White Oak, Soft Maple, Mahogany, Walnut, Birdseye Maple, Bamboo Natural, Bamboo Caramelized. Please call for quote and availability on these species or any additional species.

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Alder - Premium Stain Grade



Alder - Standard Stain Grade



Alder - w/Knotty Grade Option



Alder - w/Rustic Grade Option



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Beech, European - Premium Stain



Beech, European - Standard Stain Grade



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Beech, European - w/Rustic Grade Option



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Birch - Premium Stain Grade



Birch - Standard Stain Grade



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Red Birch



Red Birch Blend



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Cherry - Premium Stain Grade



Cherry - Standard Stain Grade



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Cherry - w/Knotty Grade Option



Cherry - w/Rustic Grade Option



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Hard Maple - Premium Stain Grade



Hard Maple - Standard Stain Grade



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Hard Maple - w/Rustic Grade Option



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Brown Hickory - Standard Stain Grade



Hickory - Standard Stain Grade



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Hickory - w/Knotty Grade Option



Hickory - w/Rustic Grade Option



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Pine - Premium Stain Grade



Pine - Standard Stain Grade



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Pine - w/Knotty Grade Option



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Red Oak - Premium Stain Grade



Red Oak - Standard Stain Grade



Red Oak - w/Knotty Grade Option



Red Oak - w/Rustic Grade Option

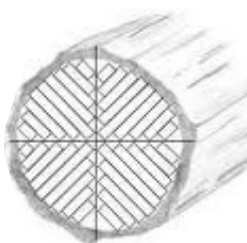


Red Oak - Quartersawn Grade

Quartersawn red oak can have a mixture of reddish tan, light brown to pale pink color variations throughout the product. Due to the nature of how these cuts are made out of logs, some **mineral streaking** is also common. We strongly recommend **medium to dark colored stains**; not only to “mask” some of the color variations, but more so to enhance the “rays” that are common with these cuts of wood.

Quartersawn lumber is achieved by literally cutting the logs into quarters, then slicing those quarters into boards. The **grain of quartersawn is very straight**; there aren't any waves or “cathedral” grains in this cut. To determine if a board is truly quartersawn, one must look at the end of a board; the growth rings will be at or very near 90 degrees to the face of the boards, national grading rules state these growth rings can be from 90 to 60 degrees from the face of the boards. **Quartersawn oak can also expose the “rays”** that are commonly associated with this particular cut of lumber. **However, not all trees or boards will have those rays**, and they can vary greatly from tree to tree, from board to board.

See illustration



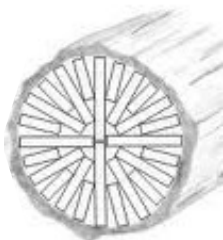
Quartersawn

Red Oak - Riftsawn Grade

Riftsawn red oak can have a mixture of reddish tan, light brown to pale pink color variations throughout the product. Due to the nature of how these cuts are made out of logs, some **mineral streaking** is also common. We strongly recommend **medium to dark colored stains**; not only to “mask” some of the color variations, but more so to enhance the “rays” that are common with these cuts of wood.

Riftsawn lumber is achieved by similar cutting methods as quartersawn, but the view of the growth rings from the ends of the boards will differ slightly, the grading rules state that the growth rings will be 60 to 30 degrees from the face of the boards. **And while the grain in this cut is also very straight, there's a significant reduction, in most cases a complete void, in the appearance of the “rays”**. Some boards could even appear to be flatsawn, or may have some flat sawn mixed within the boards.

See illustration



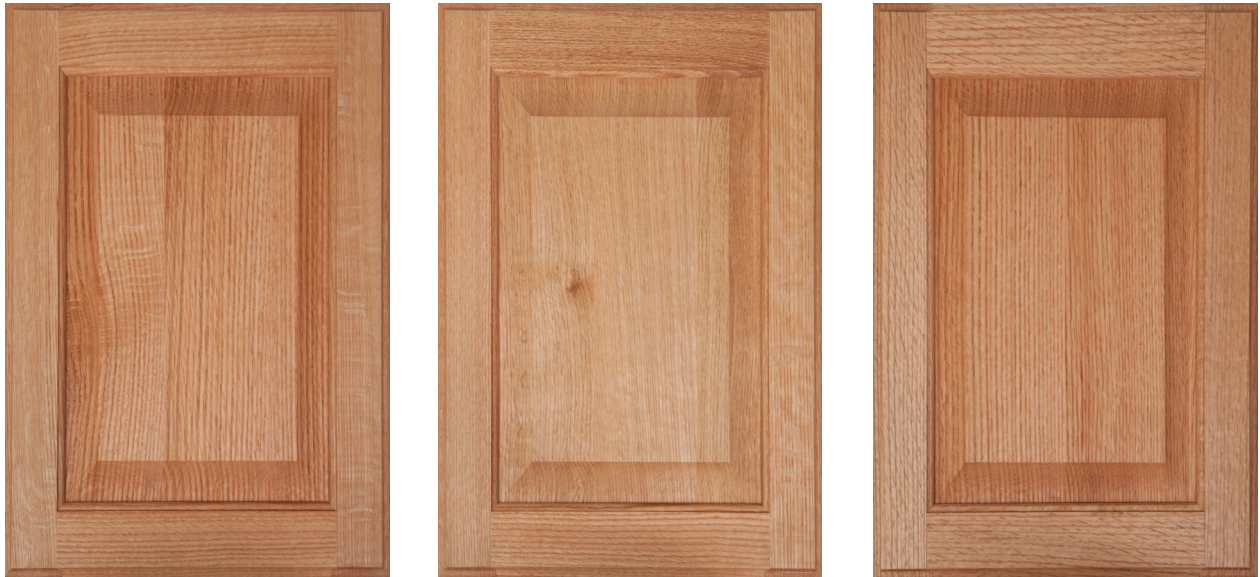
Riftsawn

Please order a sample door to avoid confusion.

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Red Oak - Quartersawn



Red Oak - Riftsawn



Doors on this page have been oiled to enhance the natural characteristics.

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Poplar - Standard Stain Grade



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Lyptus - Standard Stain Grade



Glossary of Terms

Bark Pocket – A bark-filled blemish in the board. This may or may not be a defect, depending on the finished grade.

Bird Peck – A patch of distorted grain resulting from birds pecking through the growing cells in the tree and sometimes containing a hole and/or ingrown bark. This may or may not be a defect, depending on the finished grade.

Bird's Eye - Small areas in wood fiber or in the grain pattern that are contorted to form small circular figures that resemble birds' eyes. Typically this isn't considered a defect.

Burly Grain - A distortion of wood grain, resulting in a curly or wavy appearance. Typically this isn't a defect.

Characteristic - Any deviation from totally clear wood, such as knot, wormhole, or mineral streak. Characteristics may or may not be considered defects, consult the Customer Specification Book.

Closed Knot (also called tight knot) – Closed knots have a flat face with no openings in the lumber surface. There isn't a size limitation.

Color blend – A color matching rule, whereby the colors will vary in the wood (such as in hickory or red birch), and a pleasing blend must be done versus an actual match.

Defect – A wood characteristic considered undesirable.

Dry Rot – Decay of wood tissue resulting in wood fiber that can be easily crushed and has a dry, powdery texture. Typically this is always a defect.

Fleck, or Flecking – These are spots or marks on the surface of wood (usually birch) caused by irregularities in the grain or by irrelevant matter; very similar to worm tracking. Depending on the amount, this may or may not be a defect.

Heartwood – The wood extending from the center of the tree to the sapwood; typically heartwood is darker than sapwood.

Honeycomb – Large checks or other deteriorations of wood fibers in the center of a board. Typically these are so severe as to cause the wood to be un-usable.

Incipient Rot – Early stages of rot identified by a slight discoloration or bleaching of the wood. Typically this is not a defect, so long as it is on the backside of parts.

Knot – A portion of a branch or limb surrounded by solid wood.

Knot Cluster – A grouping of knots.

Mineral Streak – A discoloration of the wood caused by minerals taken up by the tree from the soil. Mineral streaks are typically darker than the surrounding wood. These may or may not be a defect, depending on the customers' specifications.

Open Grain – When wood fibers and growth rings are more open than typical. Causes stain color variations.

Open Knot – Knots with open areas on the surface of lumber. These may or may not be defects, depending on the customer's specifications and/or grade required.

Pin Knot – Knots that are very small and tight, usually smaller than 1/8" in diameter. Typically not a defect, depending on the amount in a certain area.

Pitch Pocket – Openings that run parallel to the growth rings containing resin (usually in cherry). Depending on customers' specifications, these may or may not be a defect.

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Glossary of Terms continued

Sapwood – The wood extending from the heartwood to the bark. This is lighter colored than the heartwood.

Shake – A separation of wood along the grain, the greater part of which occurs between the annual growth ring. This is typically always a defect.

Sound – A term used to describe the stability of wood and characteristics such as knots; sound meaning the wood or characteristic is solid, with no loose defects that will break apart during the machining process.

Sound Knot – A knot that is solid across its face, is as hard as the surrounding wood, and shows no sign of decay. Depending on customers' specifications, this may or may not be a defect. It also has no size limitations.

Stain – 1) Areas of discoloration that alter wood properties. These may or may not be considered defects. They're caused by mineral (mineral stain), chemical reaction in the wood (sticker or water stain), foreign matter in the wood (iron stain), or bacteria (bacteria stain), or 2) a colored liquid used to enhance, and give color to, wood products.

Sticker Stain – A discoloration that develops in a board where it has been in contact with a sticker; occurs during the drying process. This is typically a defect on the face side of parts, but not on the backside.

Tiger Striping – A distortion of grain in a piece of wood resulting in a wavy, striped appearance. Typically this is not a defect.

Unsound Knot – A knot with a portion that is readily removable, and may include areas of decay. Depending on customers' specifications and the grade, this may be a defect.

Vertical Grain – Wood that is sawn so that the flat surface is at a right angle to the growth rings.

Wane – Bark, or lack of wood, along the edge of a board. Depending how it is used, this may or may not be a defect, but is always a defect on finished product.

Warp – Any variation from a straight or true surface; includes bow, cup, twist and crook. This may be a defect, depending on the severity, and customers' requirements.

Wormholes – Small, round holes in wood caused by wood boring insects. Typically if repaired, these will not be a defect, unless there are numerous holes in one area.

Worm Tracking – Areas where a worm had traveled in the tree, but did not leave an open wormhole. If the tracking isn't soft and spongy, and there aren't numerous tracks in one area, this may not be a defect. This also depends on the grade of the product.

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