

### Chapter 1 : Choosing Durable Wood for a Garden Bench and Outdoor Furniture | Today's Homeowner

*Furniture Out in the Woods [Marty Walsh] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. A collection of 66 poems, many of them previously published in literary journals, these are contemporary verses.*

Hardwood Manufacturers Beech Common furniture woods have their own distinctive marks, just like each person has his or her own unique fingerprints. Below are some details or characteristics that can help you easily identify the numerous types of furniture woods available. Ash veneers are also common. Ash varies in color from creamy white or gray with a light brown cast to a dark reddish brown. The price is moderate.

Hardwood Manufacturers Basswood Basswood: Basswood is a common hardwood, often used in combination with rare woods such as walnut and mahogany. Its color varies from creamy white to creamy brown or reddish, with broad rays and sometimes slightly darker streaks. The grain is straight and even. Basswood is close-grained, with very small pores. Beech is often used with more expensive woods, primarily in inconspicuous places -- chair and table legs, drawer bottoms, sides and backs of cabinets. Beech takes a stain well, and is often stained to look like mahogany, maple, or cherry. Beech is both hard and heavy, and is difficult to work with hand tools. Birch, a common hardwood, is used in all aspects of furniture construction. The wood is light yellowish brown, very similar in color and in grain to maple. The grain is quite pleasing. It is moderately expensive. This hardwood, often called white walnut, is similar in many ways to walnut. The wood is light brown, with occasional dark or reddish streaks. The grain is pronounced and leafy. Butternut is coarse-textured, with visibly open pores; it is usually filled. Butternut stains well, and is often stained to look like dark walnut. The wood is light, and is easy to work with hand tools. Cedar, a softwood, is used primarily in chests and closets; it has a distinctive scent, and is effective in repelling insects. The wood is a light red, with light streaks and knots; the grain is quite pleasing. It should not be bleached or stained. Cedar storage chests should be left unfinished on the inside, and treated with a clear finish on the outside. Cedar is moderately expensive. Cherry, one of the most valued of hardwoods, is used in fine furniture and cabinets. Its color varies from light brown to dark reddish brown, and it has a very attractive and distinctive grain, often with a definite mottle. Cherry is close-grained, and does not require a filler. A light stain is sometimes used to accentuate the color. Cherry is difficult to work with hand tools, and it is expensive.

Hardwood Manufacturers Elm Elm rock elm, American elm: Elm is light brown to dark brown, often with some red streaks Elm has a distinct grain; rock elm has contrasting light and dark-areas. Because Dutch elm disease has destroyed so many trees, elm has become a rare wood, and can be both hard to find and expensive. Gum sweetgum, red gum: Gum is an even brown, with a reddish cast; it sometimes has darker streaks. Its price is moderate to low.

Lauan Hickory Hickory shagbark hickory: This hardwood is noted for its strength, hardness, and toughness; it is used in rockers, Windsor chairs, lawn furniture, and some veneers. The wood is brown to reddish brown, with a straight, indistinct grain; it is open-grained. Hickory is very hard and heavy, and is difficult to work with hand tools. Its price is moderate. Lauan red lauan, white lauan: This hardwood, a mahogany look-alike, is used in less expensive grades of furniture; it is often sold as Philippine mahogany. The wood varies in color from tan to brown to dark red, with a ribbonlike grain pattern similar to that of true mahogany. Red lauan is more expensive than white. This hardwood is a traditional favorite for fine furniture, one of the most treasured furniture woods in the world. Mahogany varies in color from medium brown to deep red-brown and dark red; the grain is very distinctive and attractive. It is very expensive. Maple is a strong, dense, attractive hardwood, used in furniture and for butcher blocks. Maple is difficult to work with hand tools, and is usually expensive.

Hardwood Manufacturers Red Oak Oak red oak, white oak: This abundant hardwood has always been valued for its strength and its attractive grain; It is used extensively for solid furniture and, in modern furniture, for veneers. White oak is a rich grayish brown color; red oak is similar, but with a pronounced reddish cast. Both types of oak are distinctively grained, with prominent rays or streaks. The wood is open-grained. It is moderately expensive; red oak is usually less expensive than white. This southern hardwood is quite strong, and is used extensively in dining and office furniture; pecan veneers are also common. The wood varies from pale brown to reddish brown, with some dark streaks; the grain is quite pronounced. The wood is difficult to

work with hand tools; the price is moderate. Hardwood Manufacturers Poplar Pine Pine white pine: The wood varies from cream to yellow-brown, with clearly marked growth rings; it is close-grained. Poplar is a moderately soft hardwood, used in inexpensive furniture and in combination with more expensive woods. The wood is brownish yellow, with a distinctive green tinge; the grain is subdued. Poplar is close-grained wood. It stains very well. Poplar is relatively light, and is easy to work with hand tools. This distinctive softwood is used primarily for outdoor furniture; it is resistant to decay and insects, and is rarely finished. The wood is a deep reddish brown, with well-marked growth rings. It is moderately hard, and is easy to work with hand tools; its price varies regionally. Rosewood Rosewood Brazilian, Indian, or Ceylonese rosewood: Rosewood varies in color from dark brown to dark purple, with rich, strongly marked black streaks. Rosewood is difficult to work with hand tools, and is very expensive. Satinwood East Indian satinwood: Satinwood has always been prized for fine hardwood veneers and also for use in decorative inlays and marquetry. Its color varies from bright golden yellow to a darker yellowish brown, with a very distinctive and attractive mottled or ribbon-striped pattern. Teak Hardwood Manufacturers Sycamore Sycamore: This hardwood is used extensively in inexpensive furniture and in veneers; it is very resistant to splitting, and is also a favorite wood for butcher blocks. The wood varies from pinkish to reddish brown in color, with prominent, closely spaced rays; the grain pattern is distinct. It is moderately easy to work with hand tools, and moderately priced. Teak is one of the choice furniture hardwoods, and has traditionally been used for both solid pieces and veneers. Teak varies from rich golden-yellow to dark brown, with dark and light streaks. Walnut Walnut black walnut, European walnut: Walnut has traditionally been used for fine furniture, and is still in demand today; it is commonly used in veneers. Walnut is chocolate brown, sometimes with dark or purplish streaks; its grain is very striking and attractive. Although most furniture is made from the woods listed above, many other woods are used in furniture construction.

## Chapter 2 : Just the Woods, LLC - Painted Furniture, DIY & More

*Out Of The Woods Design Handcrafted elegant furniture created from woods indigenous to Vancouver Island on the west coast of British Columbia. All wood is reclaimed from mills, farms, old buildings, beaches and wherever we can find it!*

The practice of using natural objects as rudimentary pieces of furniture likely dates to the beginning of human civilisation. The site dates from 6000 BC and due to a shortage of wood in Orkney, the people of Skara Brae were forced to build with stone, a readily available material that could be worked easily and turned into items for use within the household. Each house shows a high degree of sophistication and was equipped with an extensive assortment of stone furniture, ranging from cupboards, dressers and beds to shelves, stone seats, and limpet tanks. The stone dresser was regarded as the most important as it symbolically faces the entrance in each house and is therefore the first item seen when entering, perhaps displaying symbolic objects, including decorative artwork such as several Neolithic Carved Stone Balls also found at the site. Pieces found here include tables and inlaid serving stands. There are also surviving works from the 9th-8th-century BC Assyrian palace of Nimrud. The earliest surviving carpet, the Pazyryk Carpet was discovered in a frozen tomb in Siberia and has been dated between the 6th and 3rd century BC. Ancient Egypt[ edit ] Civilisation in ancient Egypt began with the clearance and irrigation of land along the banks of the River Nile , [10] which began in about 3500 BC. By that time, society in the Nile Valley was already engaged in organized agriculture and the construction of large buildings. Mortar was in use by around 3000 BC The inhabitants of the Nile Valley and delta were self-sufficient and were raising barley and emmer an early variety of wheat and stored it in pits lined with reed mats. The use of scarf joints to join two shorter pieces together and form a longer beam was one example of this, [17] as well as construction of veneers in which low quality cheap wood was used as the main building material, with a thin layer of expensive wood on the surface. In the last few centuries Rome gradually superseded Greece as the foremost culture of Europe, leading eventually to Greece becoming a province of Rome in 146 BC. Florentine cassone from the 15th century In contrast to the ancient civilisations of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, we have comparatively little evidence of furniture from the 5th to the 15th century. Along with the other arts, the Italian Renaissance of the fourteenth and fifteenth century marked a rebirth in design, often inspired by the Greco-Roman tradition. A similar explosion of design, and renaissance of culture in general occurred in Northern Europe, starting in the fifteenth century. The seventeenth century, in both Southern and Northern Europe, was characterized by opulent, often gilded Baroque designs that frequently incorporated a profusion of vegetal and scrolling ornament. Starting in the eighteenth century, furniture designs began to develop more rapidly. Although there were some styles that belonged primarily to one nation, such as Palladianism in Great Britain or Louis Quinze in French furniture , others, such as the Rococo and Neoclassicism were perpetuated throughout Western Europe. In the beginning of the century Boulle An encoignure by royal cabinetmaker Jean-Pierre Latz circa 1700 is richly ornamented with marquetry and ormolu. In this era, most of the furniture had metal and enamelled decorations in it and some of the furniture was covered in inlays of marbles lapis lazuli, and porphyry and other stones. By mid-century this Baroque style was displaced by the graceful curves, shining ormolu , and intricate marquetry of the Rococo style, which in turn gave way around to the more severe lines of Neoclassicism , modeled after the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. The design reforms of the late century introduced the Aesthetic movement and the Arts and Crafts movement. Art Nouveau was influenced by both of these movements. Early North American[ edit ] This design was in many ways rooted in necessity and emphasizes both form and materials. Early American[ vague ] chairs and tables are often constructed with turned spindles and chair backs often constructed with steaming to bend the wood. Wood choices tend to be deciduous hardwoods with a particular emphasis on the wood of edible or fruit bearing trees such as cherry or walnut. Postmodern design, intersecting the Pop art movement, gained steam in the 60s and 70s, promoted in the 80s by groups such as the Italy-based Memphis movement. Transitional furniture is intended to fill a place between Traditional and Modern tastes. Stainless Steel Table with FSC Teca Wood - Brazil Ecodesign Ecodesign[ edit ] Great efforts from individuals, governments, and

companies has led to the manufacturing of products with higher sustainability known as Ecodesign. This new line of furniture is based on environmentally friendly design. Its use and popularity are increasing each year. The traditions out of India , China , Pakistan , Indonesia Bali and Java and Japan are some of the best known, but places such as Korea , Mongolia , and the countries of South East Asia have unique facets of their own. The use of uncarved wood and bamboo and the use of heavy lacquers are well known Chinese styles. It is worth noting that Chinese furniture varies dramatically from one dynasty to the next. Traditional Japanese furniture is well known for its minimalist style, extensive use of wood, high-quality craftsmanship and reliance on wood grain instead of painting or thick lacquer. Japanese chests are known as Tansu , known for elaborate decorative iron work, and are some of the most sought-after of Japanese antiques. The antiques available generally date back to the Tokugawa and Meiji periods.

### Chapter 3 : Wood Identification Guide | The Wood Database

*The best woods for furniture making One of the fundamental joys of making beautiful wooden furniture is working with these materials, and getting acquainted with the unique qualities of each is an important step on the path to become a furniture maker.*

At the end of a meandering path or under a favorite tree, a comfortable bench provides a place to sit and contemplate nature, to unwind from the pressures of daily life. So which wood should you choose for your garden bench? Acacia Acacia garden bench For those concerned about sustainability and eco-friendly living, acacia makes a good choice. Acacia is a dense, durable hardwood that can withstand the elements. It is often used in boat building. If left unsealed, acacia should be reserved for deck or patio furniture, since constant contact with the damp ground of a garden may cause the wood to discolor. Cedar Cedar garden bench The resins in both western cedar and northern white cedar render these woods resistant to both insects and rot. Cedar is a lightweight wood, making it the perfect choice if you plan to move or rearrange your outdoor furniture often. Cedar is also a good choice if you would like your bench to match your house or other furnishings, since it paints and stains well. In fact, yearly cleaning and sealing of cedar are recommended, as the soft grain becomes rough over time if left untreated. Left in a natural state, cedar weathers to an elegant silvery gray over time. Bear in mind that cedar is rather soft, so it will dent and scratch more easily than harder woods like shorea or teak. Cypress Cypress garden bench Cypress wood contains a natural preservative that is both rot and insect resistant. Cypress is capable of withstanding the elements without a finish of any kind, though a periodic coat of oil will keep the wood looking fresh longer. Like cedar, cypress weathers to a silver gray over time when left unfinished. Cypress is also a very stable wood, with little shrinking or swelling throughout the changing seasons. While cypress is a good choice for outdoor furniture, it may be a little difficult to find due to the scarcity of mature trees. Redwood Redwood garden bench The timber from the stately sequoia is not a good choice for the ecologically minded, since redwood trees grow slowly and are in limited supply. Redwood is durable and weathers well, and is also naturally resistant to decay and insects. Like cedar, redwood is relatively soft, putting it at risk for dents and scratches. The deep brown beauty of redwood can be protected and enhanced by a coat of clear sealer. If left unsealed, redwood can exact revenge on its owners by staining clothing with the natural tannins that give the tree its name. Shorea Shorea garden bench Shorea is a genus name for almost species of trees. Some of the more common names include Meranti, Lauan, Balau, and Philippine mahogany. Although it grows in Asian rainforests, Shorea is on its way to becoming a sustainable wood, due to the fact that harvesting is highly regulated. Shorea shares many positive attributes with teak while generally being less expensive. Shorea is a durable, dense, tight-grained hardwood that holds up well under the rough treatment of daily use and inclement weather. Shorea lumber is also resistant to both insects and rot. Left to its own devices, the patina of shorea fades from gold to gray over time. Teak Teak garden bench Teak has all of the attributes one could wish for in a wood used for outdoor furnishings. Once plagued by sustainability issues, due to the misinformation that old growth teak was the most desirable, most teak furniture in the western world now comes from carefully managed plantations. The superiority of teak wood for creating outdoor furniture is reflected in its high price tag. Because in addition to being durable, a garden bench should also be beautiful.

## Chapter 4 : Furniture Stock Outlook: Out of the Woods Soon?

*Oak is one of the most used woods for furniture. Available in two varieties – red and white – oak is strong (hardness of about 4 on a scale of 1 to 5) and easy to work with. White oak is preferred for furniture-making because it has a more attractive figure than red oak.*

Before starting, please have a look at [The Truth Behind Wood Identification](#) to approach the task in a proper mindset; I consider the linked article to be required reading for all those visiting my site with the intent of identifying wood. Confirm it is actually solid wood. A solid piece of Cocobolo: Can you see the end-grain? Manufactured wood such as MDF, OSB, and particleboard all have a distinct look that is – in nearly all cases – easily distinguishable from the endgrain of real wood. Look for growth rings – formed by the yearly growth of a tree – which will be a dead-giveaway that the wood sample in question is a solid, genuine chunk of wood taken from a tree. If you see a large panel that has a repeating grain pattern, it may be a veneer. In such cases, a very thin layer of real wood is peeled from a tree and attached to a substrate; sometimes the veneer can be one continuous repeating piece because it is rotary-sliced to shave off the veneer layer as the tree trunk is spun by machines. Assuming it is a real wood veneer with a distinct grain and texture – and not merely a piece of printed plastic – you may still be able to identify the outer veneer wood in question, but you should still realize that it is only a veneer and not a solid piece of wood. Large repeating patterns suggest a veneer. Is it painted or printed to look like wood? Many times, especially on medium to large-sized flat panels for furniture, a piece of particleboard or MDF is either laminated with a piece of wood-colored plastic, or simply painted to look like wood grain. Look at the grain color. Some questions to immediately ask yourself: Is the color of the wood natural, or is it stained? The reddish brown stain used on this piece of Jatoba *Hymenaea courbaril* has been planed away on top, exposing the paler color of the raw wood underneath. Is it weathered or have a patina? Many woods, when left outside in the elements, tend to turn a bland gray color. Also, even interior wood also takes on a patina as it ages: Fresh sanding near the end of this Osage Orange *Maclura pomifera* board has exposed the characteristic yellow coloration of the wood, which has a strong tendency to shift down to a golden brown over time. Is it possible to sand or plane the board to see the natural raw color of the wood? The most predictable baseline to use when identifying wood is in a freshly sanded state. This eliminates the chances of a stain or natural aging skewing the color diagnosis of the wood. Look at the grain pattern. If the wood is unfinished, then look at the texture of the grain. Ask yourself these questions: Does the wood have an open, porous texture? Most softwoods will be almost perfectly smooth with no grain indentations, while many common hardwoods have an open pore structure, such as Oak or Mahogany; though there are some hardwoods that are also smooth to the touch, such as Maple. Can you tell if the wood is quartersawn or plainsawn? By observing the grain patterns, many times you can tell how the board was cut from the tree. Some wood species have dramatically different grain patterns from plainsawn to quartersawn surfaces. Some species of wood have figure that is much more common than in other species: Yet when Birch or Cherry has a curly grain, it is more often much less pronounced, and the curls are spaced farther apart. The strong, tight curl seen in this wood sample is very characteristic of Maple *Acer* spp. Consider the weight and hardness of the wood. Try gouging the edge with your fingernail to get a sense of its hardness. If you have a scale, you can take measurements of the length, width, and thickness of the wood, and combine them to find the density of the wood. This can be helpful to compare to other density readings found in the database. When examining the wood in question, compare it to other known wood species, and ask yourself these questions: A piece of Lignum Vitae is weighed on a small digital scale. Is the wood dry? Wood from freshly felled trees, or wood that has been stored in an extremely humid environment will have very high moisture contents. Taking into account the size of the board, how does its weight compare to other benchmark woods? Is it heavier than Oak? Is it lighter than Pine? Look at the weight numbers for a few wood species that are close to yours, and get a ballpark estimate of its weight. How hard is the wood? Obviously softwoods will tend to be softer than hardwoods, but try to get a sense of how it compares to other known woods. Density and hardness are closely related, so if the wood is heavy, it will most likely be hard too. A tabletop made of pine will have much deeper

dents than a tabletop made of Oak. Many times we forget common sense and logic when attempting to identify wood. Some common-sense questions to ask yourself when trying to identify a piece of wood: Where did it come from? Knowing as much as you can about the source of the wood—even the smallest details—can be helpful. If the wood came from a wood pile or a lumber mill where all the pieces were from trees processed locally, then the potential species are immediately limited. If the wood came from a builder of antique furniture, or a boat-builder, or a trim carpenter: How old is it? Not only will it help to determine if the wood should have developed a natural patina, but it will also suggest certain species which were more prevalent at different times in history. For instance, many acoustic guitars made before the 1970s have featured Brazilian Rosewood backs, yet due to CITES restrictions placed upon that species, East Indian Rosewood has become much more common on newer guitars. How large is the piece of wood? Some species of trees are typically very small—some are even considered shrubs—while others get quite large. Gaboon Ebony and related species are typically very small and very expensive. Simply knowing what the wood was intended for—when considered in conjunction with where it came from and how old it is—can give you many clues to help identify it. In some applications, certain wood species are used much more frequently than others, so that you can make an educated guess as to the species of the wood based upon the application where it was used. Despite its discoloration and wear, it's very likely that this old rolling pin is made of Hard Maple. Sometimes, after all the normal characteristics of a sample have been considered, the identity of the wood in question is still not apparent. Believe it or not, freshly machined wood can have a very identifiable scent. Assuming there is no stain, finish, or preservative on or in the wood, quickly sand, saw, or otherwise machine a section of the wood in question, and take a whiff of the aroma. Although new scents can be very difficult to express in words, many times the scent of an unknown wood may be similar to other known scents. For instance, Rosewoods *Dalbergia* spp. Although difficult to directly communicate, with enough firsthand experience scents can become a memorable and powerful means of wood identification. While certain woods can appear basically identical to one another under normal lighting conditions, when exposed to certain wavelengths—such as those found in blacklights—the wood will absorb and emit light in a different visible wavelength. This phenomenon is known as fluorescence, and certain woods can be distinguished by the presence or absence of their fluorescent qualities. See the article [Fluorescence: There are only a small number of chemical tests regularly used on wood, most of which are very specialized and were developed to help distinguish easily confused species with one another. They work by detecting differences in the composition of heartwood extractives. A chemical substance called a reagent is usually dissolved in water and applied to the wood surface: Sometimes a wood species will have heartwood extractives that will be readily leachable in water and capable of conspicuously tinting a solution of water a specific color. For instance, the heartwood extractives contained in Osage Orange \*Maclura pomifera\* contain a yellowish-brown dye that is soluble in water. This can sometimes be observed anecdotally when the wood is glued with a water-based adhesive: In a simple water extract color test, wood shavings are mixed with water in a vial, test tube, or other suitably small container, and the color of the water is observed after a few minutes. If the heartwood extractives are leachable by water, then a corresponding color change should quickly occur. Because this property is quite uncommon, it can serve to quickly differentiate these woods from other lookalikes. Look at the endgrain. Perhaps no other technique for accurate identification of wood is as helpful and conclusive as the magnified examination of the endgrain. Frequently, it brings the identification process from a mostly intuitive, unscientific process into a predictable, repeatable, and reliable procedure. There are three components necessary to reap the full benefits contained in the endgrain: When working with wood in most capacities, it becomes quickly apparent that endgrain surfaces are not nearly as cooperative or as easily worked as face grain surfaces. However, in this case, it is absolutely critical that a clear and refined endgrain surface is obtained. For a quick glance of a softwood sample, a very sharp knife or razor blade can be used to take a fresh slice from the endgrain. However, in many denser species, especially in tropical hardwoods, one of the best ways to obtain a clear endgrain view is through diligent sanding. It need not be expensive, but whatever tool is used to view the endgrain should have adequate magnifying power. In most instances, 10x magnification is ideal, however, anything within the range of 8 to 15x magnification should be suitable for endgrain viewing. Standard](#)

magnifying glasses are typically in the range of 2 to 4x magnification. These stronger magnifiers, sometimes called loupes, usually have a smaller viewing area than standard magnifying glasses. Fancier models— with built in lights, or larger viewing surfaces—are available at a premium; but the most basic models are usually only a few dollars. The third element that constitutes a proper endgrain examination is simply knowing what to look for. In analyzing the patterns, colors, shapes, and spacing of the various anatomical features, there is a veritable storehouse of information within the endgrain—all waiting to be unlocked. Yet, if these elements have not been pointed out and learned, the array of features will simply seem like an unintelligible jumble.

### Chapter 5 : The Best Wood for Furniture Making | Fine Furniture Materials

*Absolutely stunning and one of a kind clock, just arrived!!!! Made out of a beautiful piece of yellowwood and including a Piece of Africa bird, this clock has been lovingly hand made.*

English Oak *Quercus robur* The English oak has a majesty all of its own and, of all the oaks, is the most magnificent for furniture making. View pieces of Modern Oak Furniture Parana Pine *Araucaria angustifolia* The joy of this pine is that it is generally knot free, often growing above 70ft 21 m in height. It is used for internal work where the reddish streaks are regarded as a feature. Cedar of Lebanon *Cedrus libani* A general term, as there are three or four different cedars of similar characteristics, this species is famous for its strong fragrance, which deters moths, and is often used as a drawer lining. It is very light with little constructional strength, but much sought after for small boxes and caskets. Larch *Larix decidua* A wonderful timber for outdoor use, it not only grows to great height but produces really wide boards. Scots Pine In Western Europe this species abounds as household furniture and structural members in house building. Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* A giant tree, often growing in excess of ft 85 m. Generally reddish in colour, the sectional sizes available are enormous, thus its use is vast, from large wooden structures to interior usages. It is not only very tough but also water resistant. Yew *Taxus baccata* Some trees exceed years in age. The foliage is poisonous to many animals, including cattle. Box *Buxus sempervirens* One of those woods to which every furniture maker must turn. It is so close grained, with a pale straw-yellowish colour, you will only find it in small sections, but do buy it. Even in small inlay strips it is beautifully hard and provides great protection for vulnerable corners and edges. Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* A wood with engineering qualities in that it can produce wooden screws. Heavy and very tough, it is not commercially readily available. Its great use is for tool parts, such as plane stocks, and where a shaped block can be worked on, as in the leather trade. Softer than oak but found in larger sections. A handsome tree with a large crown; although few medullary rays are seen, this wood is delightful to work. Its high tannic acid content stains fingers very easily. Iroko *Chlorophora excelsa* A pale to dark-brown wood, not dissimilar to teak in appearance. It is a nightmare to machine without good extraction facilities as its pungent smell irritates the nasal passages. Bubinga *Copaifera amoldiana* A West African hardwood which is available in veneer and solid form. A fairly dense wood which is reddy brown with dark thin lines giving an interesting pattern, often seen when used for the manufacture of plywood. Sometimes this species is known as kevazingo.

### Chapter 6 : At Home in the Woods|Unfinished Furniture Hughsonville New York|Amish, County, & Custom

*Out of the Woods Farm Furniture. 6, likes Â· talking about this. Out of the Woods Farm Furniture strives to custom build your dream farm furniture.*

Out of the Woods Soon? Broader economic recovery along with solid wages and employment opportunities no doubt bode well. The strengthening millennial market is an added positive since it represents the largest consumer cohort in the furniture market. Millennials were the largest and most-active generation of homebuyers in for the fifth consecutive year, per the National Association of Realtors. However, furniture retailers operate in a landscape that is changing from a generational point of view. The millennial approach toward home-buying is different from older generations. Added to these are housing affordability concerns in a rising interest rate environment. In addition to a sluggish market, furniture companies need to continuously address a maturing omni-channel environment, as shoppers are more looking for online purchase. The growth in online sales will continue to fragment the traditional retailer market as brands such as Etsy, Things Remembered, Costco and Amazon are finding their way into the furniture market. Higher raw material expenses and the pricing lag in case of commodity cost inflation are already affecting bottom line. Further, margins remained under pressure mainly due to commodity inflation and steel cost inflation. Moreover, the threat of tariffs on imports and retaliatory tariffs on exports spell trouble for the industry. If tariffs are implemented, sourcing difficulty faced by home furnishing manufacturers will end up increasing costs. While the stocks in this industry have collectively lost One-Year Price Performance Furniture Stocks Trading Cheap Thanks to the underperformance of the industry over the past year, the valuation looks really cheap now. Generally, the price of a stock rallies on a rise in earnings. As forecasts for expected earnings move higher, demand for the stock should drive its price. When compared with the highest level of Such a comparison ensures that the group is trading at a decent discount. Price-to-Earnings Ratio TTM Underperformance May Continue Due to Bleak Earnings Outlook Expectations of increasing demand buoyed by robust economic fundamentals and solid wage growth build hope for the industry and in turn positive shareholder returns in the near future. But what really matters to investors is whether this group has the potential to perform better than the broader market in the quarters ahead. Although the above ratio analysis shows that there is value-oriented path ahead, one should not really consider the current price levels as good entry points unless there are convincing reasons to predict a near-term rebound. Now, looking at the past revenue performances, the prospect of the industry also looks bleak.

### Chapter 7 : Michigan Furniture Stores, Tenpenny Furniture, Detroit, MI

*Wappinger, New York's favorite furniture store. Buy US-made Amish, country and custom furniture, including a great selection of barstools, counterstools, kitchen islands, rocking chairs, adirondack chairs, wall units, and mantels.*

Plesums, Austin, Texas, USA Primary Furniture hardwood Almost any type of wood can be used for furniture, but the ones listed here are the most suitable, based on strength, durability, availability, and cost. The grain and color are classics that will probably "fit in" with other furniture. Some of the cheaper, softer woods are interesting, but are less durable. Some of the more exotic woods are beautiful - like creating a work of art - but you need to consider whether you want a unique "discussion piece" or a piece that blends with other furniture in the room. Many of the exotic woods are scarce enough to only be available as veneers. The chemistry of altering wood, as well as staining, dying, and otherwise coloring the wood, is advancing rapidly. The sales manager finally confessed that this company was using cherry for all their pieces this year, chemically removing all the color and recoloring it to look like whatever they wanted. I wonder what wood will be used next year for all their furniture! Factories can stain wood fairly economically, but it makes the furniture hard to repair. Although I have stained or dyed many pieces, I have gradually become opposed to the process Coloring a cheap wood to look like a more expensive wood often costs more than just using the good wood in a piece of custom furniture. In addition to the information below about the primary furniture wood, you may also be interested in Secondary Wood that is part of practically every piece of furniture. You may also want to consider decorations, the way wood is cut into lumber, and other choices. Most of the pictures of the wood below were obtained from others. They seem to be good representations of each wood, but wood does vary, and pictures vary, as do the computers that are used to view these pictures, so they should only be used as a general guideline, not a guarantee. Some of the difference is the cost of the wood itself, but also the amount of waste If you would like one of the "more expensive" common woods, I urge you to make the slight extra investment. Oak Oak is popular in kitchens, floors, and other cabinets. Most oak is not stained, but the finished wood or the clear finish used on the wood tends to yellow slightly over time. It is very hard and durable. The tan color of oak "Arts and Crafts" furniture is from fuming white oak - exposing the bare wood to ammonia which reacts with the natural tannin in the wood - rather than from stain. Red Oak, in the upper picture, is the most common oak, which has a slight pink tint. It is quite porous thus is suitable for indoor use only. Traditionally the pores are not filled, and a clear finish such as lacquer or varnish is applied. If you have oak floors or staircase, and are not sure what kind of oak it is, bet on red oak. It is an excellent furniture wood, and probably the lowest cost wood for most projects. White oak, shown as a stained or fumed wood in the lower picture, is less porous as well as less pink, and can be used for outdoor projects as well as indoor furniture. Oak barrels are always white oak - the open pores of red oak would leak. The "medullary rays" going across the grain are present in all oak, and are especially common in quarter sawn white oak. These are one of the defining characteristics of arts and crafts furniture. Ash is very similar to oak, but without medullary rays - see below. Ash Ash is a very strong wood, often used for baseball bats and handles of tools. It is relatively inexpensive, sometimes even being used for residential wood trim, or for commercial "unpainted" furniture. Looks a lot like oak, with strong open grain and light color. Local availability is sometimes sporadic, but I will be glad to check if you want a project done in Ash. Walnut Walnut, also known as "American Walnut" or "Black Walnut" is our favorite "dark" furniture wood. The heartwood is a rich brown. Knots larger than "pin" size are normally avoided. The outer sapwood is lighter, varying from the light brown to a much lighter cream or white. Large walnut trees are becoming scarce, so the available walnut wood has more sapwood. Some people love the character that the sapwood adds. Some walnut is steamed in the kiln before it is dried, which makes the sapwood turn brown, like it eventually would as the tree grew longer and the sapwood matured to heartwood. Walnut is quite hard and durable - resistant to dings. The slightly open grain of walnut can be filled for a smooth polished finish, or walnut can left "open" so the texture of the wood projects through the finish. The natural brown color can be relatively light, like our logo at the top of the page. Some of my earlier walnut pieces were stained a darker walnut. If you are uncertain, leave the wood natural -

not only does the pretty grain show better, but the furniture can be repaired more easily if that is ever required. Walnut can be used in dishes and cutting boards - the finished wood is not toxic, although the sawdust is slightly irritating when working with it my problem, not yours. As a side note, the sawdust prevents seeds from germinating but does not interfere with plant growth, so I save my walnut sawdust for friends to use as mulch on their rose gardens. Cherry Cherry is another favorite furniture wood. Initially it is a very light brown, with occasional small knots or sap pockets larger flaws are avoided. As it is exposed to light, it gradually darkens, with obvious change in the first few weeks. In months it will become a rich light brown, and in a year or two it will be a medium brown. It will probably never become the classic "dark cherry" which was caused by old fashioned finishes darkening as much as the wood. See the separate example of how cherry darkens. The wood can be stained or dyed so that it starts darker the more traditional furniture color, but the underlying wood will continue to darken over time. Therefore the stain that today might be a perfect color match to some previously finished wood, probably will not be an exact match in a few months. If the old and new pieces are both left unstained, the colors will gradually become similar. This picture is a piece of wood we actually prepared, with oil but no stain, about 6 months before the picture was taken. If you want a traditional "dark cherry" look immediately, some people suggest staining or dyeing maple or birch the grain patterns are similar, and the wood is less expensive to get the cherry look with less later change in the color. If you want the look of real cherry, we recommend no stain or dye at all. A friend with cherry bookcases noted that the less-frequently-moved books on the shelf had created a pattern in the wood - the books had prevented sunlight from darkening the shelf under the books so the outline of those books showed but the outline gradually faded when the books were moved. The change is slow enough so that a magazine on a table is not a problem but a piece of art that is "always" in the same place may leave a lighter spot. Cherry has great color, strength, and is relatively hard - resistant to dings. Some people avoid using in in flooring, because it is slightly softer than other traditional floor woods, but it can be a beautiful floor wood also. It has a beautiful even grain, and is beautiful with either an oiled finish or a hard lacquer or varnish surface. The wood is not toxic - it can be used in wooden dishes. Maple Maple comes in many varieties, but generally is a very hard wood, that makes beautiful durable furniture. Maple has a small, darker heart, but is prized for the very light and even sapwood - the opposite of most wood where the heartwood is preferred. Most commercial maple furniture is stained another color, often a honey brown, like the lower right picture. Maple has a reputation of being hard to stain evenly, especially where the grain changes. I have had no problem with some pieces, and have cursed others. The stain is held by the pores and scratches in the wood surface. I have had most success by first sanding the piece very smooth often to grit, then to continue to lightly sand with a slightly coarser sandpaper grit that leaves microscopic scratches to hold the stain. The later layers of finish fill and hide the nearly invisible scratches. Maples, especially harder maples, sometimes have a distinctive curly grain. Birds eye maple is a premium piece of maple that has small circular grain patterns, among the regular grain - see below among the exotic woods. Other interesting grain patterns are available as well. It is often used in musical instruments like the back of violins - fiddleback. Regular pieces of maple may have occasional hints of the curly or birds eye features. Mahogany - Sipo Mahogany is one of the traditional furniture woods, known for the straight, smooth, semi-open grain with many cross grains, that accepts a fine finish. It is a bit lighter weight than maple, and comparable to oak in strength. It withstands moisture well, so is popular in wooden boats, entry doors, or other outdoor projects. It is easy to work, with relatively few defects. The color of the wood ranges from yellow brown to dark reddish brown. With age it darkens slightly to a rich dark red-brown. Factory made furniture is often stained much darker than natural, to accelerate aging. Over the centuries mahogany has probably been the primary furniture wood. Much of the current "Genuine" Honduras mahogany wood, in the upper picture is plantation grown in Latin America, but even the plantation grown wood, is getting scarce due to the long time-to-maturity for the trees. Many countries have export restrictions because the native trees are isolated, and huge environmental damage is often caused while removing them. African mahogany Botanical name- Khaya is a somewhat softer wood than "genuine" Mahogany, but is rated "moderately durable". It was the first common substitute for genuine mahogany, but it, too, is getting scarce. It has a very fine grain, and is sometimes used for paneling. It also looks very much like the Phillipine

Mahogany that is sold as luan plywood, although Luan is technically not a mahogany. With limited mahogany of any sort available, Sipo is currently a popular substitute, sold by my lumber yard as Sipo-Mahogany, although botanically it is not mahogany. It has most of the good characteristics of mahogany, looks a lot like mahogany, and is readily available at a reasonable price. The second picture is "bare" sipo, and the third picture is sipo with a clear finish. With a growth cycle of years it produces thirty times the volume of comparable rain forest species. It is hand pruned, so the trunks are long, straight, and with few knots when they reach the mill.

### Chapter 8 : About Your Privacy on this Site

*Just the Woods, LLC- a veteran owned business located in Staten Island, NY, specializing in painted furniture. Painted furniture blog, DIY, home decor. Find out more.*

### Chapter 9 : Choosing Wood at [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*The resins in both western cedar and northern white cedar render these woods resistant to both insects and rot. Cedar is a lightweight wood, making it the perfect choice if you plan to move or rearrange your outdoor furniture often.*