



Specifications

Standard Species

Alder - Alder is the leading hardwood of the Pacific Northwest. Alder, a relative of birch, is almost white when freshly cut but quickly changes on exposure to air, becoming light brown with a yellow or reddish tinge. Heartwood is formed only in trees of advanced age and there is no visible boundary between sap and heartwood. The wood is fairly straight-grained with a uniform texture. Alder machines well and is excellent for turning. It can be painted or stained to a good finish. When stained, it blends with walnut, mahogany or cherry. Knotty Alder will have tight and open knots. Open knots will be partially filled with a black polymer.

Ash - Ash belongs to the olive family, although its only fruit is a dart-like winged seed. Ash is a popular species for food containers because the wood has no taste. The sap wood is light-colored to nearly white. The wood is generally straight-grained with a coarse uniform texture. Ash machines well and can be stained to a very good finish.

Ash has very good overall strength properties relative to its weight, and has excellent shock resistance.

Eastern White Birch - From sap to bark, birch trees are used to make everything from beer to tooth picks. Birch has a white sapwood. The wood is generally straight-grained with a fine uniform texture. Generally characterized by a plain and often curly or wavy pattern. The wood works fairly easily, glues well, and takes stain extremely well.

Cherry - Like all fruit trees, cherry belongs to the rose family. American colonists used the cherry tree for its fruit, medicinal properties and home furnishings. The heartwood of cherry varies from rich red to reddish brown and will darken with age and on exposure to light. The wood has a fine uniform, straight-grain, satiny, smooth texture, and may naturally contain brown pith flecks and small gum pockets. Cherry is easy to machine, nails and glues well and when sanded and stained, it produces an excellent smooth finish.

Douglas Fir - Douglas Fir grows throughout Western forests with the most abundant region being in coastal climates of Oregon, Washington and northern California. Fir's light rosy color is set off by its remarkably straight and handsome grain pattern. Sap wood is white to pale yellow; heartwood is russet with high contrast between the springwood and summerwood. Douglas Fir doors, manufactured from the products in the Factory and Shop grade classification, are renowned for their beauty and performance.

Hickory - In Eastern North America, hickory survived the catastrophic changes of the Glacial Epoch, some 50 million years ago. Thus, it is the first strictly American hardwood species. Hickory is the hardest, heaviest and strongest American wood. The sapwood of hickory is white, tinged with inconspicuous fine brown lines while the heartwood is pale to reddish brown. Both are coarse-textured and the grain is fine, usually straight but can be wavy or irregular. The wood can be sanded to a good finish. The grain pattern welcomes a full range of medium-to-dark finishes and bleaching treatments.

Hard White Maple - Maple has been a favorite of American furniture makers since early colonial days. Hard maple is the standard wood for cutting boards because it imparts no taste to food and holds up well. The sap wood is creamy white with a slight reddish brown tinge. The wood has a close fine, uniform texture and is generally straight-grained. Maple can be stained to an outstanding finish and polishes well.

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African Mahogany - An excellent cabinet and veneer species because of its long trunk form, rapid growth, and attractive pinkish-red to deep reddish brown lustrous wood. Interlocked or straight grain, often with a ribbon figure, and a moderately coarse texture. Mahogany has a reddish brown heartwood, often with a purple cast. Mahogany stains and polishes to an excellent finish.

Pine - One of North America's most abundant species, Western pines include Ponderosa, Sugar and Idaho White Pine. Rogue Valley Door uses primarily Ponderosa Pine and a limited amount of Sugar Pine in the manufacturing of pine doors. Ponderosa Pine is perhaps the most beloved of Western pines. Its soft texture and light color distinguish it from Southern pines; its wood is among the most beautiful of all pines. Sap wood is nearly white to pale yellow, heartwood is light to reddish brown. Clear finishes with UV blockers can help retain its freshly-milled color. It has a pleasant pine scent and is slightly resinous. Knotty Pine will have tight and open knots. Open knots will be partially filled with a black polymer.

Poplar - Poplar trees grow taller than any other U.S. hardwood species and they are members of the magnolia family. The sapwood is creamy white and may be streaked, with the heartwood varying from pale yellowish brown to olive green. The green color in the heartwood will tend to darken on exposure to light and turn brown. The wood has a medium to fine texture and is straight-grained; has a comparatively uniform texture. A versatile wood that is easy to machine, plane, turn, glue and bore. It takes and holds paint, enamel and stain exceptionally well.

Red Oak - The oaks have been key in America's industrial transformation: railroad ties, wheels, plows, looms, barrels and of course, furniture and doors. The sap wood of red oak is white to light brown and the heartwood is a pinkish reddish brown. The wood is similar in general appearance to white oak, but with a slightly less pronounced figure due to the smaller rays. The wood is mostly straight-grained, with a coarse texture. Red oak machines well and it can be stained to a good finish with a wide range of tones.

Walnut - Walnut is a prized species for veneer panels, doors, furniture and cabinetry, with a warm, rich, high-quality appearance. The heartwood of walnut is light brown to dark chocolate brown, occasionally with a purplish cast and darker streaks. The wood develops a rich patina that grows more lustrous with age. The wood is generally straight-grained, but sometimes with wavy or curly grain that produces an attractive decorative figure. This species produces a greater variety of figure types than any other. Walnut is easy to work with and it holds paint and stain very well for an exceptional finish.

White Oak - White oak is impervious to liquids, and has been used extensively for ship timbers, barrels and casks. The sap wood is light-colored and the heartwood is light to dark brown. White oak is mostly straight-grained with a medium to coarse texture, with longer rays than red oak. White oak therefore has more figure. White oak machines well and it stains to a good finish. Can be stained to with a wide range of finish tones.