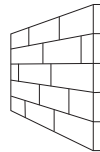


Standard

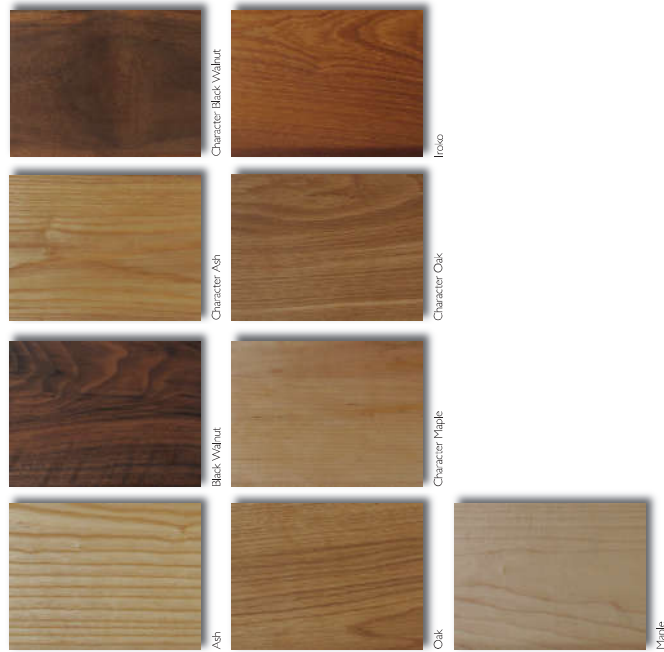


*All need their own characteristics not only the tree, but the parts of the tree that the product is made from. The label refers to the colour, grain, texture and uses.

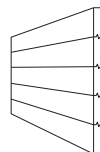
Standard worktops
These are solid comb-jointed pieces of timber, 27-42mm wide glued with a non-toxic glue. Standard worktops can have a wide colour and grain variation and the construction method gives them a block style work surface. The maximum length available is 4.0m and width 1.5m.



Classic



Classic worktops
These are manufactured in UK and are all made-to-order. They are constructed using full length staves which vary in width from 60mm to 170mm and are joined with a finger joint along the long lengths with non-toxic glue. Maximum lengths available 3.6m depending on current stocks.



Species



Oak

The mighty Oak is well known for many qualities and is abundantly available in Europe and America. Tending to be mid-brown with sometimes striking grain variation depending on how the tree has been cut. Colour variations can go between light, pale brown to the darker colour, much like a strong coffee. Extremely hard wearing with the right protection, it makes an excellent work surface.

Ash

Can have some colour markings which can be quite striking. Quite open grained and often confused for Oak because of the similarity in graining and texture. Used for many other things including cricket stumps, tennis posts, guitar bases, vehicle bodies, chair, pens and many other joinery products. Lighter than most other hardwoods but still an excellent timber for worktops.

Iroko

The wood is very straight grained and has many interesting characteristics. When it is first killed or machined the timber is yellow but this soon starts to change colour and eventually after exposure to natural light will mature to a deep, chestnut brown colour. The material is resistant to taking on moisture as it is a naturally oily wood which is why it is used a lot for building boats and ships and many external products such as garden furniture.

Black Walnut

Black Walnut can have a very wide colour variation and can be a mix of browns and even purples. The best trees are selected for veneer work and remaining material is used to make high class furniture, gun stocks and sports goods. It is extremely popular and tends to be lightly steamed during kilning which encourages some of the colours to be deeper and richer. In time the colours become lighter and the contrasts diminish.

Beech

Our Beech can be lightly steamed during the kilning process which can give it a pinky hue otherwise it tends to be creamy in colour with flecks showing natural markings. The wood is extremely strong and the grained which makes it excellent to machine into a variety of shapes and products. It has traditionally been used for chopping blocks, spoons and other culinary tools and is regularly included in the manufacture a lot of furniture made today for frames and bases.

Maple

A creamy white timber, light in body, generally with a straight grain but can have areas of curly or wild figuring. Needs to be regularly maintained to protect it from either too much moisture or excessive heat. Excellent for worktops and historically made into the end grain butcher blocks used for preparing meats. It is highly resistant to wear and can be found in many sports halls around the world as a performance floor able to withstand years of pounding. Maple also into musical instruments, furniture, piano parts, panelling and even the beds of violins.

Teak

Teak is a large, deciduous tree dominant in most hardwood forests. Its golden brown lustre, decorative grain and unique properties have made it one of the most popular woods. Teak timber is particularly valued for its durability and water resistance, and is used for boat building, exterior construction, veneer furniture and carving.