

Wood glossary



Maple (hard maple)

is a particularly light and hard wood and is uniquely charismatic.

Origin: Canada



Maple rustic

features unlimited dark heartwood content.

Origin: Canada



Acacia

a rare wood species, hard to belabour, with very attractive colouring.

Origin: Eastern Europe



Beech

is particularly hard and has a warm, gentle character.

Origin: Western Europe



Oak

is a real classic wood species – timeless, traditional and always in trend.

Origin: North America, Western Europe



Oak knotty smoked

has a strong, dark tone with decorative knots and a few sapwood content.

Origin: Western Europe



Ash

is a subtle, light-coloured wood with a clear, distinct grain.

Thermo ash becomes darker as per the intensity of the treatment.

Origin: North America, Western Europe



Spruce Scandinavian

is the most important European wood.

This light-coloured knotty wood is used extensively in interior design and is always in fashion. *Origin:* Scandinavia



Jatoba

is our hardest wood. Its vivid colouration is balanced with fine graining.

Origin: South America



Kempas

has a very gentle grain and colour and a light red tone.

Origin: South-East Asia



Pine Scandinavian

is a classic. This wood is particularly popular because of its warm colour tone.

Origin: Scandinavia



Cherry (black cherry)

gives a very noble feeling to the room with its reddish-brown colouration.

Origin: North America



Larch

liven up the room with its impressive structured knot features.

Origin: Siberia



Merbau

is a primarily dark wood type with red to reddish-brown tones and an attractive yellow fleck.

Origin: South-East Asia



Pitch Pine

is the hardest of the softwoods and is often used in construction.

Origin: Honduras



Tigerwood (Muiracatiara)

is a very unusual wood in a warm cupreous tint with characteristic grain and high contrast streaks.

Origin: South America



Walnut (black walnut)

is a valuable and noble wood species which is often used for period furniture.

Origin: North America



Wenge

is a very decorative, dark wood; the species is not always readily available.

Origin: Central Africa



Zebrano

is a rare, noble wood with a light overall honey colour with a darker grain.

Origin: West Africa

Grades

Hardwood

Select:

The flooring is very uniform in structure and tone. Pin knots of up to 5 mm may occur.

Natural:

Natural colour tones and harmonic knot patterns.

Marked:

This variety is much more vivid in tone and structure and contains many typical natural features found in wood such as brown core and knots.

Boston:

Is the grade given to some of our American hardwoods and is made up of approx. 2/3 practically knot-free and 1/3 marked (see above).

With ash, occasional brown core may occur.

With cherry, stripes and sapwood may be present.

Even walnut can contain sapwood.

Rustic:

A lively spirited wood with all the typical wood characteristics, all in all very vibrant.

Wildlife:

Slightly „wilder“ as our „rustic“; isolated, intended mechanical markings.

Softwood

A-grade:

The natural knot features determine the overall character of the wood.

B-grade:

Is rustic in character, has a pronounced coloration, knot features and typical wood characteristics such as cracks e.g.

Original-grade:

Sawn falling, one half each A- and B-grade (see above).

NB: Solid wood flooring is an entirely natural product. As such it is susceptible to colour and structural variation; the quantity of typical wood characteristics such as surface checks, knots etc. also varies according to the wood type and grade you choose. Despite careful inspection by our expert team of wood professionals, it is impossible to rule out some variation across grades. As long as this does not exceed 5% of the total quantity of wood ordered, this will not be considered grounds for complaint.

Wood characteristics

Osmo Wood Flooring

treated with Osmo Polyx®-Oil is an extremely hardwearing option which is more than equal to the stresses placed on it in an average home.

Durability

also depends on the hardness of the specific wood. The table shows all the available timber varieties and their relative hardness. The higher the score (at an average wood humidity of 12%), the harder and more durable the wood.

Colouration

Light wood species might darken a bit when exposed to light, dark wood species might lighten over the years. Dark thermowood lightens much faster and more intense than non-thermo treated wood.

Relative hardness table			
Wood type	Brinell hardness N/mm ²	Density g/cm ³	Hardness rating
jatoba	69	0.95	4
Tigerwood	60	0.90	4
merbau	49	0.85	4
kempas	52	0.82	4
wenge	44	0.80	4
zebrano	56	0.75	4
maple	48	0.72	4
acacia	48	0.72	4
oak	34	0.71	4
beech	34	0.69	3
ash	38	0.65	3
walnut	36	0.65	3
Pitch Pine	33	0.63	3
larch	25	0.59	2
cherry	30	0.58	2
pine	19	0.52	2
spruce	12	0.47	1