

CARPENTRY

TABLE II—continued
HARDWOODS—continued

STANDARD NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	SOURCE.	WEIGHT (lb. per cub. ft.).	CHARACTERISTICS.	USES.
Makoré (cherry mahogany)	<i>Mimusops heckelii</i>	West Africa	40-50	Pale pinkish brown to purplish brown; straight and interlocked grain producing rich mottled figure with occasional dark veins; polishes well.	Good-class decorative work such as panelling, veneers and furniture. Excellent substitute for the mahoganies.
Maple, Queensland (silkwood)	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	Queensland, Australia	39	Light brown; similar to gaboona (p. 20), but darker, and interlocked grain produces a beautiful stripe figure.	Panelling and decorative work, including veneers, furniture.
Maple, Rock (bird's-eye, blister, curly, fiddle-back, hard, sugar and white maple)	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	South-East Canada, North-East U.S.A.	46	Light yellowish-brown; growth rings distinct as dark lines, rays distinct; straight, irregular and wavy grain producing bird's-eye, blister and fiddle-back figure; dense, tough, hard, strong, not durable; difficult to work; stains, paints, enamels and polishes well.	Flooring, stair treads, panelling, veneers, furniture.
Meranti, Red	<i>Shorea acuminata</i> , etc.	Malaya	36	Similar to lauan (p. 21).	Substitutes for mahoganies. Plywood, veneers, interior joinery.
Meranti, White (yellow meranti)	<i>S. bracteolata</i>	Sarawak	35		
Myrtle, Tasmanian	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Tasmania; Victoria, Australia	46	Similar to Southland beech.	Similar to Southland beech (p. 19).
Oak (English, pedunculate, sessile, durmast, Austrian and Polish oak)	<i>Quercus robur</i> (<i>pedunculata</i>) <i>Q. petraea</i> (<i>sessiliflora</i>)	Europe, including Great Britain	43-53	<i>English</i> : Heartwood light yellow-brown to deep warm brown (known as "brown oak" when the colour has been deepened by a fungus), sapwood lighter; ring porous, spring wood pores distinct; growth rings distinct, very distinct broad rays give characteristic beautiful "silver grain" effect when rift-sawn; very durable, tough and strong; gallic acid present corrodes ironwork; polishes well. Best of species. <i>Austrian</i> (Wainscot): Straighter grained than English and therefore slightly less distinctive figure. <i>Russian</i> (Riga, Memel, etc.) and <i>Polish</i> (Volhynia): Stronger than Austrian but not so well figured; easier to work and cheaper. <i>Durmast</i> (France): Less strong and durable than English.	Decorative and superior joinery (figured varieties), including panelling, veneers, plywood, furniture; carpentry such as open roofs, beams; fencing, posts, gates. English supply limited.
Oak, American Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i> , <i>Q. borealis</i> , etc.	Eastern Canada, U.S.A.	46	<i>White</i> oak somewhat similar to English oak and preferred to red oak which is usually coarser and inferior; reddish brown heartwood sharply defined from nearly white sapwood, colour not uniform.	As above, but for inferior work.
Oak, American White	<i>Q. alba</i> , etc.		48		
Oak, Japanese	<i>Quercus grosseserrata</i>	Japan	43-50	Lighter than Austrian oak (light brown tinged with grey rather than red), not so pronounced "silver grain" and not so strong; very even textured; works easily to smooth finish.	Similar to Austrian oak but more suitable for interior work (such as panelling, flooring, furniture) than for external constructional work.
Oak, Silky	<i>Cardwellia sublimis</i>	Queensland, Australia	38	Pinkish brown, similar to American red oak; characteristic "silver grain" figure resembling true oak (hence the name); straight grain, coarse even texture; easily worked, moderately durable; stains and polishes well; does not respond to fuming.	Panelling, veneering, furniture and similar decorative work.

NOTE.—Some timbers are also known by those names appearing within the brackets in the first column.