

CARPENTRY

TABLE I

GROUP.	NAME.	SOURCE.	WEIGHT (lb. per cub. ft.).	CHARACTERISTICS.	USES.
SOFTWOODS	REDWOOD (Northern Pine, Scotch Fir, Red Deal, Yellow Deal)	Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland	33	Reddish brown heartwood, yellowish brown sapwood; well defined annual rings, medullary rays invisible; works easily; very durable when painted; strong. Russian best	Doors, windows, floors, roofs, and general internal and external carpentry and joinery of good quality.
	WHITEWOOD (White Deal, White Pine, European Spruce)	Do.	27	White to whitish yellow; well defined annual rings; slightly difficult to work owing to hard knots; not durable for external work	Internal work, as for floors, roofs, and shelving of cheaper grade than above; shuttering.
	CANADIAN SPRUCE (Quebec Spruce, White Spruce)	Eastern Canada	28	White; well defined annual rings; straight grained, easy to work; liable to warp; not durable	Roofing, flooring, scaffolding.
	DOUGLAS FIR (British Columbian Pine, Oregon Pine)	British Columbia (Western Canada), Oregon States (U.S.A.)	33	Pink to light reddish brown; well defined annual rings (spring wood and summer wood approximately of equal width); fairly easy to work; fairly durable for external work; should be rift sawn for flooring	Doors, panelling, flooring, interior fittings, sleepers, piling.
	PITCH PINE	Texas and Louisiana (U.S.A.)	41	Light red; well defined annual rings with large proportion of summer wood (dark) which gives good figure; contains much resin, hard to work; very durable and strong	Doors, windows, roofs, floors, panelling, sleepers, piling. Used for good class work.
	WESTERN RED CEDAR	Canada	24	Reddish brown; distinct annual rings; straight grained, easy to work; very durable under all conditions; brittle	Roofing shingles (boards), panelling, joinery.
HARDWOODS	OAK	England, America, Austria, Russia, Japan	43 to 53	Light yellowish brown to deep brown; fairly well defined annual rings, well defined medullary rays; rift sawing gives beautiful figure; hard and durable (excepting American); very strong	Doors, windows, floors, roofs, stairs, panelling, furniture, gates, fences and general carpentry and joinery of high class quality.
	TEAK	Burma and Siam (India), West Coast (Africa)	41	Light golden brown; annual rings defined by belts of porous tissue, fine medullary rays; very good figure; difficult to work; durable, fire resisting and hard wearing	High class general joinery as for doors, windows, stairs, panelling, furniture.
	MAHOGANY	Honduras (Central America), Cuba (West Indies), S. Nigeria (Africa)	30 to 50	Rich reddish brown; indistinct annual rings, distinct medullary rays; good figure; not durable for external work. Cuban (Spanish) best, but most expensive and now difficult to obtain	High class internal joinery, especially for decorative work, as for panelling, bank and shop fittings, newels and handrails, furniture.
	ROCK MAPLE	North America	46	Light reddish brown; indistinct annual rings, very distinct medullary rays; "Curly" or "Bird's-eye" maple has distinctive and pleasing figure of dark "eyes" with curly dark lines; durable (if used internally) and very hard wearing	High class flooring, panelling, furniture.
	ELM	England	35 to 43	Dull reddish brown; distinct annual rings and medullary rays; durable if kept dry or wet but not if subject to both; tough and	Weather boarding, piling.
	BIRCH	British Isles	42	White to light brown; indistinct annual rings and medullary rays; strong, tough, not durable	Plywood, doors and furniture.

Timber required for first class carpentry and joinery should be sound, bright (*i.e.*, free from discoloration), square-edged, thoroughly seasoned to suit the particular use, free from shakes, large, loose or dead knots, warp, incipient decay and other defects which would render it unserviceable for its purpose. It should be free from stained sapwood and the amount of bright sapwood should not exceed the following (for redwood): 5 per cent. for first class joinery, 7 per cent. for medium class joinery and 10 per cent. for carpentry; this amount is influenced by the normal temperature of the building in which the timber is to be fixed.