

Woods



Ladle  
**Birch**

This ladle is principally identifiable by the colour of the wood. Birch is close grained and has few distinctive features. It is used for turned items, and is easy to work.

# Carpenter's plane

## **Beech**

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Carpenter's planes are always made of beech. The underside reveals the short, dark flecks of grain which are characteristic of this wood.

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Section of turned chair leg  
**Stained beech**

The colour of this piece is wrong for natural beech, but the grain reveals the short dark flecks typical of the wood. It has therefore been stained to imitate another wood, or merely for decorative effect.

Tool handle  
**Beech**

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## Woods

Beech is often used for short tool handles, such as chisels and screwdrivers. This one has the distinctive flecked grain of beech.



# Piece of moulding **Pine**

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The dark ring lines are typical of a resinous wood. Try the thumbnail test on the earlywood – it will reveal this to be a softwood.

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Chair stretcher  
**Oak**



## Woods

This piece has long, straight grains which are darker in colour to the rest of the wood. This is typical of oak.

# Split mallet head **Oak**

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## Woods

This piece shows the natural colour of oak before it is aged or stained. It has long, straight grains, which are darker in colour to the rest of the wood.

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Decorative moulding  
**Oak**



## Woods

The flat end of this piece clearly shows annual rings with lines of pores closely following them. This and the two-tone straight grain are typical of oak.



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# Plain moulding **Oak**



The flat reverse of this piece clearly shows the annual rings with lines of pores closely following them. The larger holes may have been caused by some kind of insect activity. The grain pattern is also typical of oak.

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Barleytwist chair leg  
**Oak**



## Woods

This piece may have been stained, or its colour may just result from French polishing. However, you can still see the regular, two-tone straight grains typical of oak.

# Dowel

## **Brown oak**

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Brown oak is the same as common oak, but naturally darkened in colour as the result of fungal attack. Brown oak can be highly prized, as its variety in colour lends itself to attractive veneers. The cleaned part of the dowel reveals a grain pattern typical of oak.

# Butter mould

## **Sycamore**

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Sycamore was often used for kitchen and dairy equipment, as it washes well and doesn't taint food. The darker specks on this piece may have been caused by a fungus. The smooth, close grain is typical of sycamore.



# Chair back

## **Ash**

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The logo for 'Woods' is located in the top right corner. It consists of a dark brown oval with a light beige crescent shape on its right side. The word 'Woods' is written in a light beige, sans-serif font across the dark brown portion of the oval.

## Woods

This piece is misleading, as it has been stained. The exposed edges show a much paler coloured wood with straight grains, which identifies it as ash. Ash was often used for chair backs, as it steam bends well.

# Dowel with 'RM' **Ash**

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This piece has a course feel typical of ash. It also has ash's long, straight grains, and pores which closely follow the line of the clearly defined annual rings.

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Chair leg  
**Mahogany**

The deep reddish brown of this chair leg is typical of mahogany, as is the diffuse pattern of the pores (which show up as whiteish spots). You are only likely to come across mahogany in quality items due to its high cost.