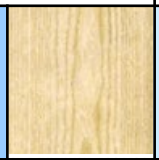
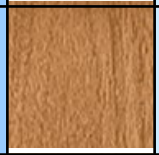
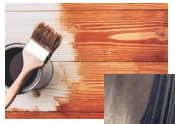
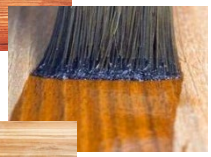
	Wood type		Characteristics	Uses
Common Hardwoods	Ash		Flexible, tough, shock resistant, laminates well	Sports equipment and tool handles
	Beech		Fine finish, tough and durable	Children's' toy's and models, furniture and veneers
	Mahogany		Easily worked, durable and finishes well	High end furniture, joinery and veneers
	Oak		Tough, hard and durable, high quality finish possible	Flooring, furniture, railway sleepers and veneers
	Balsa		Very soft and spongy, very lightweight but can snap in thin sections	Prototyping & modelling, especially model aircraft
Common softwoods	Larch		Durable, tough, good water resistance and surface finish	Exterior cladding, flooring, machined mouldings
	Pine		Lightweight, easy to work, can split and be resinous near knots	Interior construction and exterior furniture and decking
	Spruce		Easy to work, high stiffness to weight ratio, variable results when staining	Construction, furniture and musical instruments

Nightstand

organiser

Surface treatments and finishes are done to improve how the material functions and its aesthetics. **Aesthetics** relate to the way a material looks, and each example of timber has a different pattern on the grain and texture.

Staining 

Varnishing 

Oiling 

Waxing 

Painting 

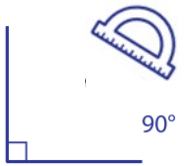
Laminating 

Preserving:
Anti rot, insect and fungal

Felling means cutting a tree down

- Traditional felling uses saws and axes
- Modern felling uses chainsaws
- Agricultural logging uses machinery with large chainsaw attachments. These can fell, de-branch and log a tree in one swift action.
- Suggest the advantages of using fully mechanised felling methods instead of manual methods.

Deforestation is the effect of cutting trees down. As consumers we should seek responsibly sourced timber.



Angles

Use the right tool to get the right angle. A try square is used to mark a 90° angle.

CONVERT mm to cm ÷ 10
cm to mm x 10

FSC
The forestry Stewardship Council is an international organization that promotes responsible forest management

Working properties

Consider the different properties of timber when selecting your material

Strength
The amount of load or compression it can withstand

Elasticity
Will it return to shape after being compressed?

Toughness
Absorption of energy through shock before splitting

Hardness
How resistant is the surface?
Will it survive scratches, knocks and abrasion?