

ROGER'S LUMBER

# Buzz!



LUMBER PROUDLY DISTRIBUTED BY ATLANTIC PLYWOOD







# The APC Lumber Promise

Atlantic Plywood stocks high quality lumber in all 9 of our branch locations. We work with leading industry suppliers to source the highest quality products to meet our customer's demands.



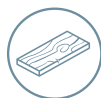
## HIGH QUALITY

All of our domestic lumber is sourced directly from sawmills.



## KILN DRIED

All of our lumber is kiln dried to 6–8% moisture content.



## OUR LUMBER PRODUCTS

We offer a wide selection of species and dimensions to ensure your needs are met in one stop. From rough-sawn to surfaced and straight line ripped one edge, we have the quality boards you're looking for at a fair price.



## NET TALLY

We sell on a **NET TALLY**. The lumber is measured after kiln drying with **NO** addition of footage for kiln drying shrinkage. This means you get what you pay for.





## 100' BUNDLES

Our lumber minimums are as low as 100 board feet.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCT, WORKABILITY OR AVAILABILITY,

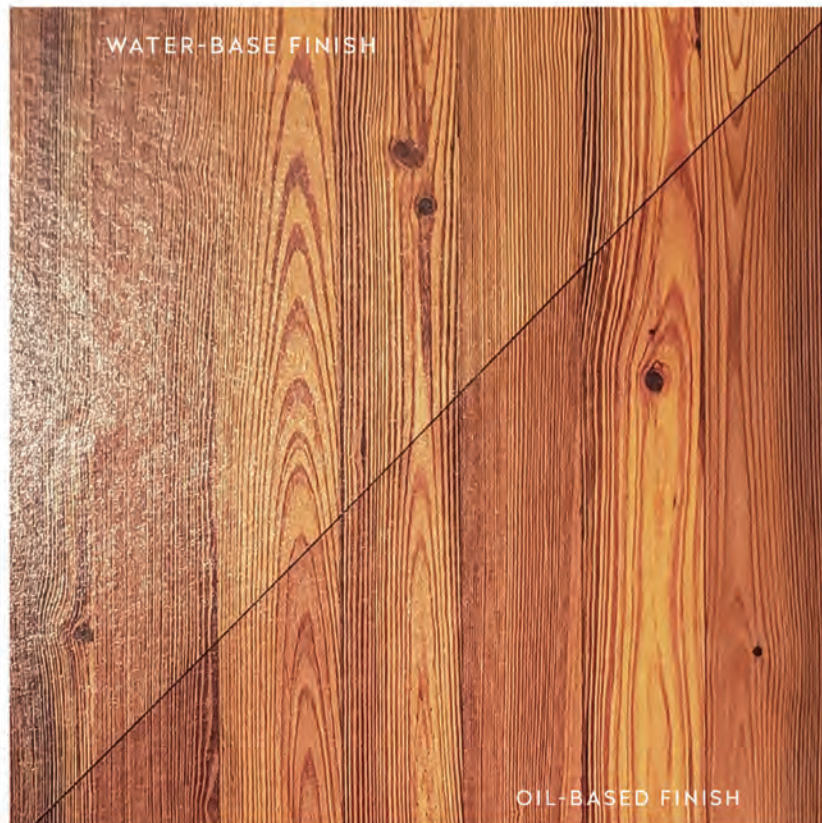
## CONTACT ROGER

 585-353-0146

 [rfeltner@atlanticplywood.com](mailto:rfeltner@atlanticplywood.com)

# PINE, ANTIQUE HEART

Pinus spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is yellow after cutting and turns deep pinkish tan to warm reddish brown within weeks due to high resin content. Sapwood remains yellow, with occasional blue-black sap stain.

**GRAIN:** Dense, with high figuring. Plainsawn is swirled; rift- or quatersawn is primarily pinstriped. Curly or burl grain is rare.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:** Moderate color variation.

## Origin:

North America. Often recovered from structural timbers in pre-1900 warehouse & factories, or as sunken logs river bottoms.

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1225

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Values can vary greatly due to the variety of species and ages used.

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** May be difficult to stain. To reduce the wood's tendency to repel finish coats, surface resins may be removed with a 100 percent pure (not recycled) solvent that is compatible with the finish to be used. (do not use water).

# ASH, WHITE

Fraxinus americana



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is light tan to dark brown; sapwood is creamy white. similar in appearance to white oak, but frequently more yellow.

**GRAIN:** Bold, straight, moderately open grain with occasional wavy figuring. Can have strong contrast in grain in plainsawn boards.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:** Sometimes confused with hickory: the zone of large pores is more distinctive in ash, similar to that of red oak.

## Origin:

Native to North America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1320

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Above Average

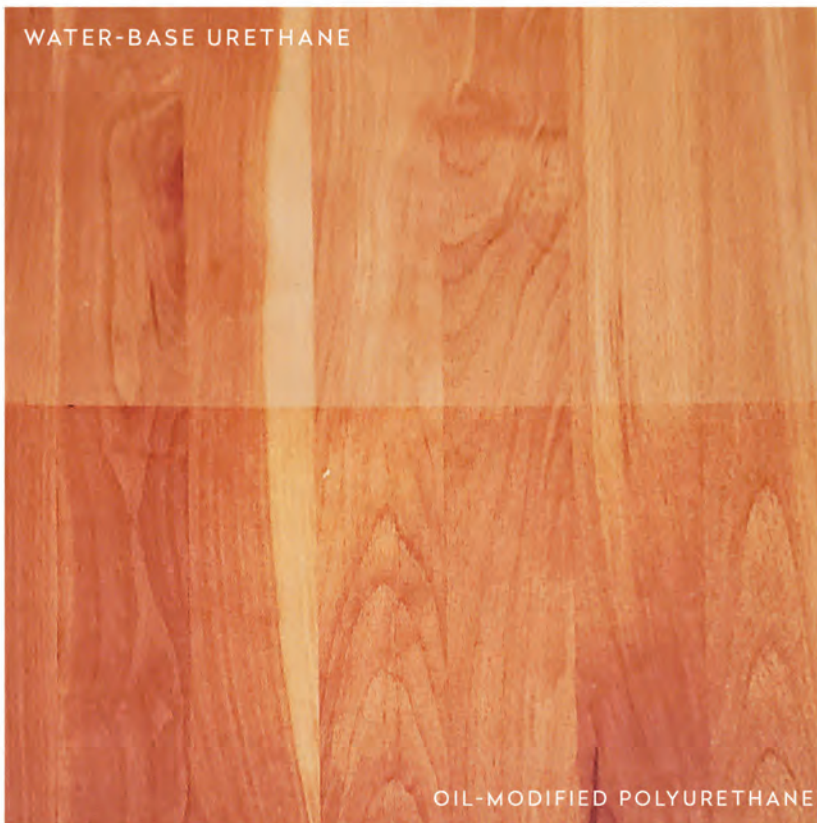
**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** May be difficult to stain



# BEECH

Fagus grandifolia



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** heartwood is mostly reddish brown; sapwood is generally pale white

**GRAIN:** Mostly closed, straight grain; fine uniform texture. Coarser than European beech

### VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:

Only one species is native to the United States. Moderate to high color variation between boards

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1300; 1% harder than Northern Red Oak

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** below average (change coefficient .00431; 17% less stable than red oak)

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 - 8/4

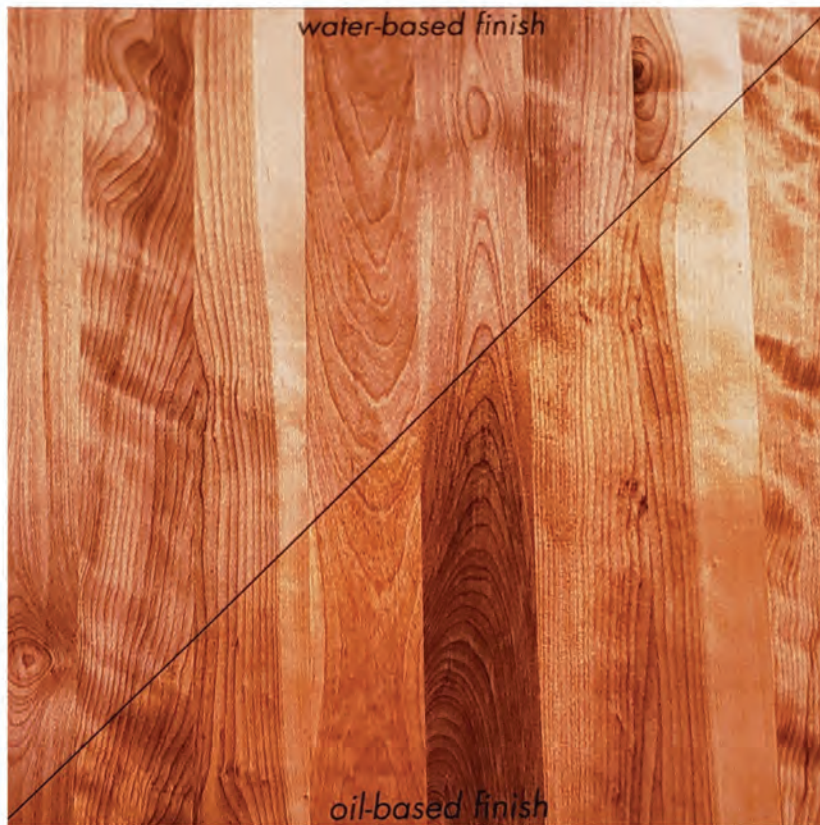
**FINISHINGS:** No known finishing problems.

## Origin:

Native to North America

# BIRCH

Betula spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** in yellow birch, sapwood is creamy yellow or pale white; heartwood is light reddish brown tinged with red. In Sweet birch, sapwood is light colored and heartwood is dark brown tinged with red.

**GRAIN:** Medium figuring, straight closed grain, even texture. Occasional curly grain or wavy figure in some boards

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:** Yellow birch (*B. alleghaniensis*), sweet birch (*B. lenta*), paper birch (*B. papyrifera*). Paper birch is softer & lower in weight & strength than yellow or sweet birch. Yellow Birch is most commonly used for flooring. Boards can vary in coloring & grain

## Origin:

Native to North America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** Yellow: 1260

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -10/4

**FINISHINGS:** May be difficult to stain



# CHERRY, BRAZILIAN

Jatoba | *Hymenaea courbaril*



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Sapwood is gray-white; heartwood is salmon red to orange-brown when fresh and becomes russet or reddish brown when seasoned; often marked with dark streaks.

**GRAIN:** Mostly interlocked; texture is medium to rather coarse.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:**  
Moderate to high variation in color

## Origin:

Native to South America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** Average of 2820

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Average. However, actual installations have shown significant movement. Longer-than-normal acclimation time is recommended

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** Occasionally White Spots or specks that were not noticeable before finishing may be apparent once the floor is coated or after the floor has aged. These are spots of calcium carbonate and are a naturally occurring part of the species.



# CHERRY, BLACK

Prunus serotina



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is light to dark reddish brown, lustrous; sapwood is light brown to pale with a light pinkish tone. Some flooring manufacturers steam lumber to bleed the darker heartwood color into the sapwood, resulting in a more uniform color.

**GRAIN:** MFine, frequently wavy, uniform texture. Distinctive flake pattern on true quartersawn surfaces. Texture is satiny, with some gum pockets.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:**  
Significant color variation between boards

## Origin:

Native to North America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 950

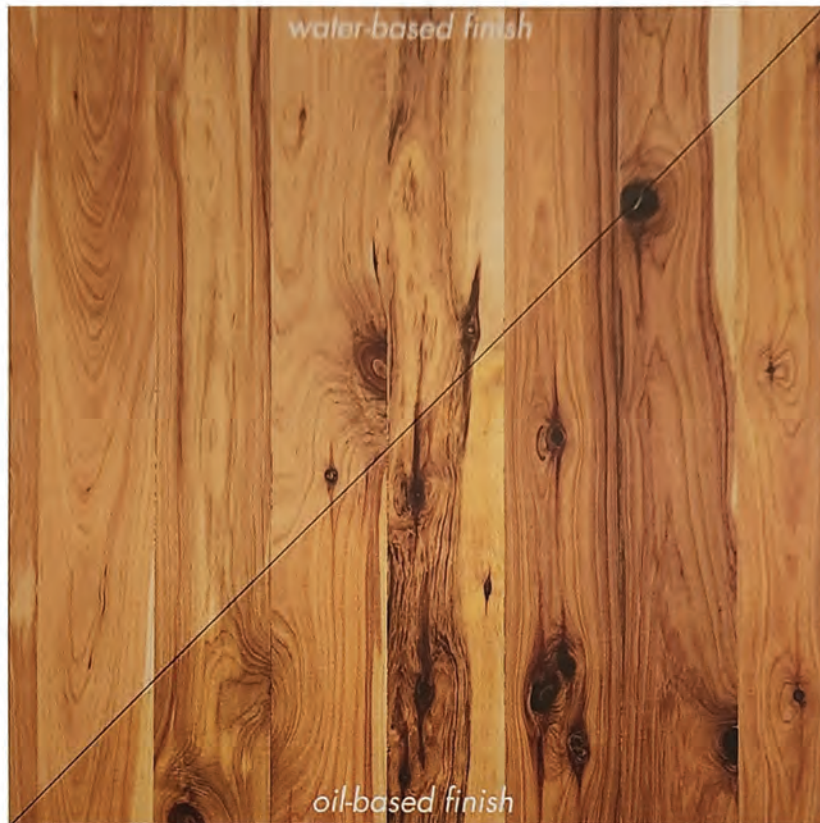
**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Above Average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** No known problems

# CYPRESS, AUSTRALIAN

Callitris Glauca



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Cream-colored sapwood; heartwood is honey-gold to brown with darker knots throughout

**GRAIN:** Closed

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:**  
High degree of color variability

## Origin:

Native to Australia

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1375

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Excellent. However, actual installations have demonstrated significant movement.

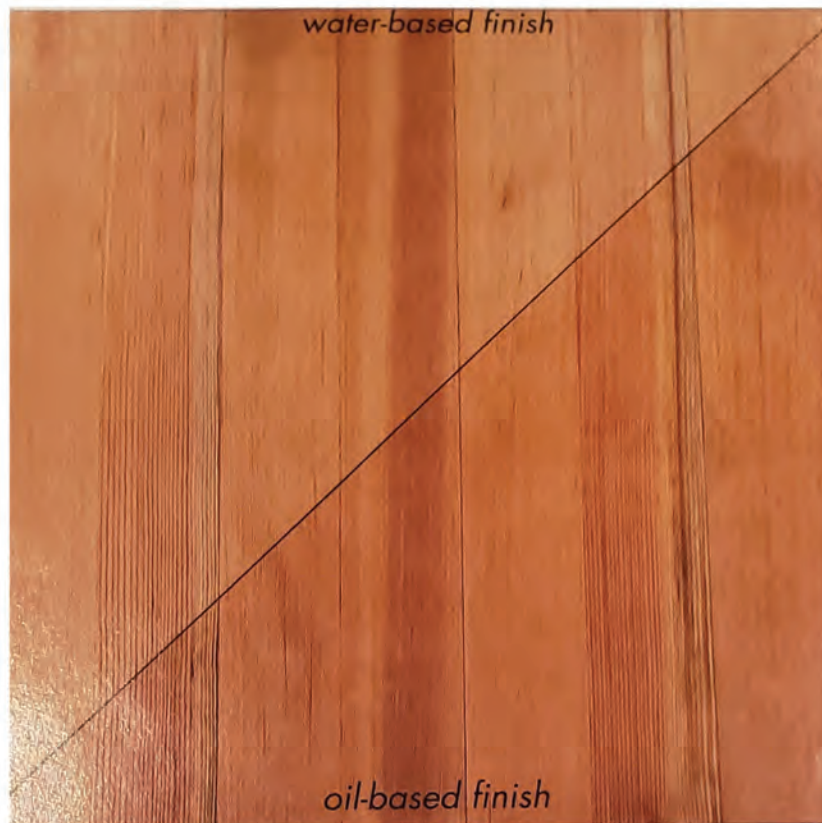
**THICKNESS:** 4/4 - 12/4

**FINISHINGS:** Knots may cause drying problems with some finishes.



# DOUGLAS FIR

*Pseudotsuga menziesii*



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is yellowish tan to light brown. Sapwood is tan to white. Heartwood may be confused with that of Southern yellow pine. Radical color change upon exposure to sunlight.

**GRAIN:** Normally straight, with occasional wavy or spiral texture. Nearly all fir flooring is vertical-grain or riftsawn clear-grade material.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:** Wood varies greatly in weight and strength. Young trees of moderate to rapid growth have reddish heartwood and are called red fir. The narrow-ringed wood of old trees may be yellowish-brown and is known as yellow fir.

## Origin:

Native to North America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 660

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Above average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** Some boards develop a slight pinkish to bright salmon color when finished with some products. Because of tendency towards color change, care must be taken to avoid oversanding when refinishing an existing floor. May be difficult to stain.

# HICKORY/PECAN

Carya spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Pecan heartwood is reddish brown with dark brown stripes; sapwood is white or creamy white with pinkish tones. Hickory heartwood is tan or reddish; sapwood is white to cream, with fine brown lines.

**GRAIN:** Pecan is open, occasionally wavy or irregular. Hickory is closed, with moderate definition; somewhat rough-textured.

### VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:

In both hickory and pecan, there are often pronounced differentiations in color between spring wood and summer wood. In pecan, sapwood is usually graded higher than darker heartwood. Pecan and hickory are traditionally mixed by flooring mills.

## Origin:

Native to North America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1820; 41% harder than Northern red oak. Pecan is slightly softer than true hickories

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Pecan, average (change coefficient .00315; 15% more stable than red oak). Hickory, below average (change coefficient .00411; 11% less stable than red oak).

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -10/4

**FINISHINGS:** No known problems



# MAHOGANY, SANTOS

*Myroxylon balsamum.*



## **Appearance:**

**COLOR:** Dark reddish brown

**GRAIN:** Striped figuring in quartersawn selections; texture is even and very fine.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:**  
Moderate color variation

## **Origin:**

Native to South America

## **Properties:**

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 2200

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Above average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -10/4

**FINISHINGS:** Oil residue may be a problem, this can be eliminated by wiping with the appropriate 100 percent pure (not recycled) solvent before the sealer is applied.

# OAK, RED

Quercus spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood and sapwood, similar with sapwood lighter in color; most pieces have a reddish tone. Slightly redder than white oak.

**GRAIN:** Open, slightly coarser (more porous) than white oak. Plainsawn boards have a plumed or flared grain appearance; riftsawn has a tighter grain pattern, low figuring; quatersawn has a flake pattern, sometimes called tiger rays or butterflies.

### VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:

More than 200 subspecies in North America; great variation in color and grain, depending on the origin of the wood and differences in growing seasons. Northern, Southern and Appalachian red oak all can be divided into upland and lowland species. Because they grow more slowly, upland species have a more uniform grain pattern than lowland species, with more growth rings per inch.

## Origin:

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** Northern: 1290, Southern: 1060

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Northern: average, Southern: below average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** Stains well and demonstrated strong stain contrast. Red oak generally works better than white oak for bleached floors because it is more porous and because tannins in white oak can discolor the floor.



# OAK, WHITE

Quercuz spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is light brown; some boards may have a pinkish tint or a slight grayish cast. Sapwood is white to cream.

**GRAIN:** Open, with longer rays than red oak. Occasional crotches, swirls and burls. Plainsawn boards have a plumed or flared grain appearance; riftsawn has a tighter grain pattern, low figuring; quartersawn has a flake pattern, sometimes called tiger rays or butterflies

### VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:

Considerable variation among boards in color and grain texture, but variations not as pronounced as in red oak.

## Origin:

Native to North America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1360

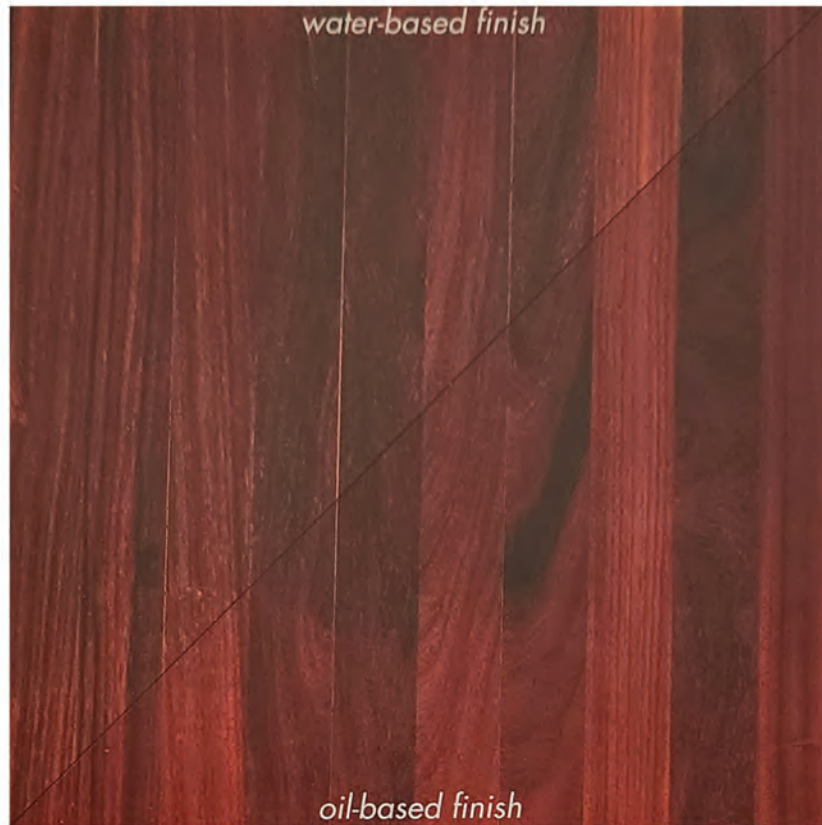
**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** During the finishing process, tannins at the surface can react with some liquids to turn the wood green or brown. This effect tends to be more pronounced with products that have a high water content, such as wood bleach and water based finishes. Stains very well and accepts stain evenly.

# PADAUK

*Pterocarpus soyauxii*



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is vivid reddish orange when freshly cut, darkening to reddish - or purple - brown or black over time. Sapwood is cream colored. Very uniform in color.

**GRAIN:** Straight to interlocked; coarse texture

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:**  
Slight variation in color

## Origin:

Native to Africa

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1725

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Excellent

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** Because of the oil in the wood, oil-modified finishes may require long dry times. Waterborne finishes are often recommended. Has a tendency to bleed. Conversion varnishes also have been known to work well.



# PURPLEHEART

Amaranth | Peltogyne spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is brown when freshly cut, turning deep purple to purplish-brown over time. Sapwood is a lighter cream color.

**GRAIN:** Usually straight; medium to fine texture. Presence of minerals in some boards may cause uneven coloration.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:**  
Moderate to high color variation

## Origin:

Native to Mexico, Central and South America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 2890

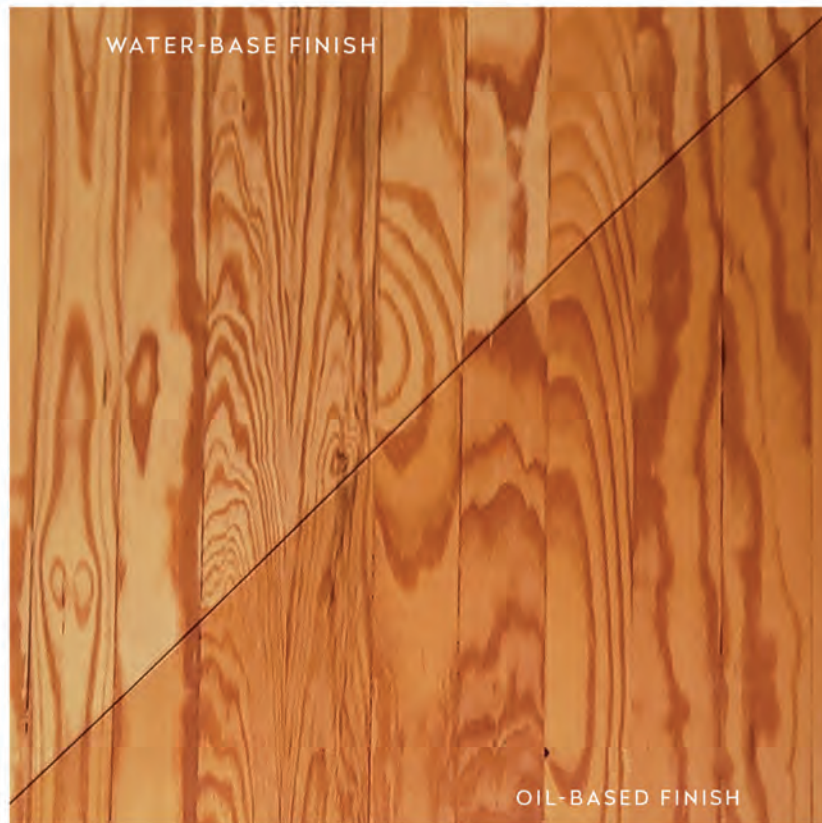
**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Above average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** Takes finishes well, some have found that water-based finishes hold color better. Tendency to bleed with some finishes.

# PINE, SOUTHERN YELLOW

Pinus spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood varies from light yellow/orange to reddish brown or yellowish brown; sapwood is light tan to yellowish white.

**GRAIN:** Closed, with high figuring; patterns range from clear to knotty.

### VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:

Longleaf pine (*P. palustris*), shortleaf pine (*P. echinata*) loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), slash pine (*P. elliottii*). All have many of the same characteristics as Douglas fir. Old-growth lumber in these varieties has substantially higher density and is more stable than second-growth material.

## Origin:

Native to North America

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** Loblolly and shortleaf 690; longleaf 870.

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Above Average

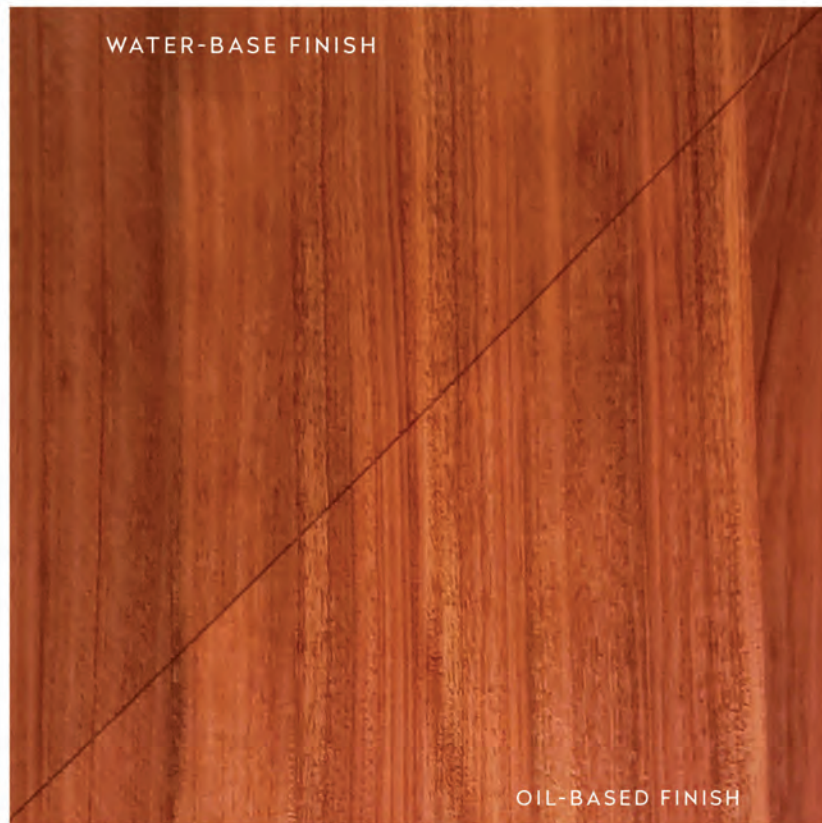
**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** May be difficult to stain To reduce the wood's tendency to repel finish coats, surface resins may be removed with a 100 percent pure (not recycled) solvent that is compatible with the finish to be used. (do not use water).



# GUM, SPOTTED

Corymbia maculata (formerly Eucalyptus maculata)



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is light to dark brown sapwood is pale and may be as wide as 3.12 inches (8cm).

**GRAIN:** Interlocked, moderately coarse. Frequent presence of wavy grain produces "fiddleback" grain, slightly greasy, gum veins are common.

## Origin:

Native to Australia

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 2473

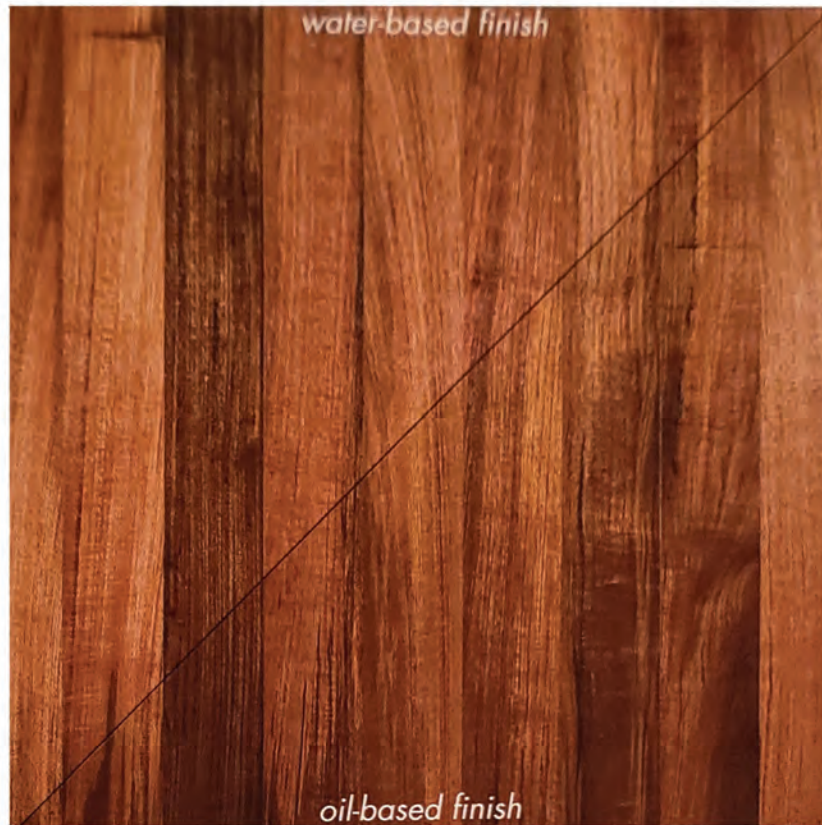
**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Data not available

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** No known problems

# TEAK, THAI/BURMESE

*Tectona grandis*



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood varies from yellow-brown to dark golden brown; turns rich brown under exposure to sunlight. Sapwood is a lighter cream color.

**GRAIN:** Straight; coarse, uneven texture.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:**  
Moderate to high color variation

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** Average of 1000

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Excellent

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -10/4

**FINISHINGS:** Natural oils may interfere with adhesion and drying of some finishes. To reduce the wood's tendency to repel finish coats, surface resins may be removed with a 100-percent pure (not recycled) solvent that is compatible with the finish to be used.

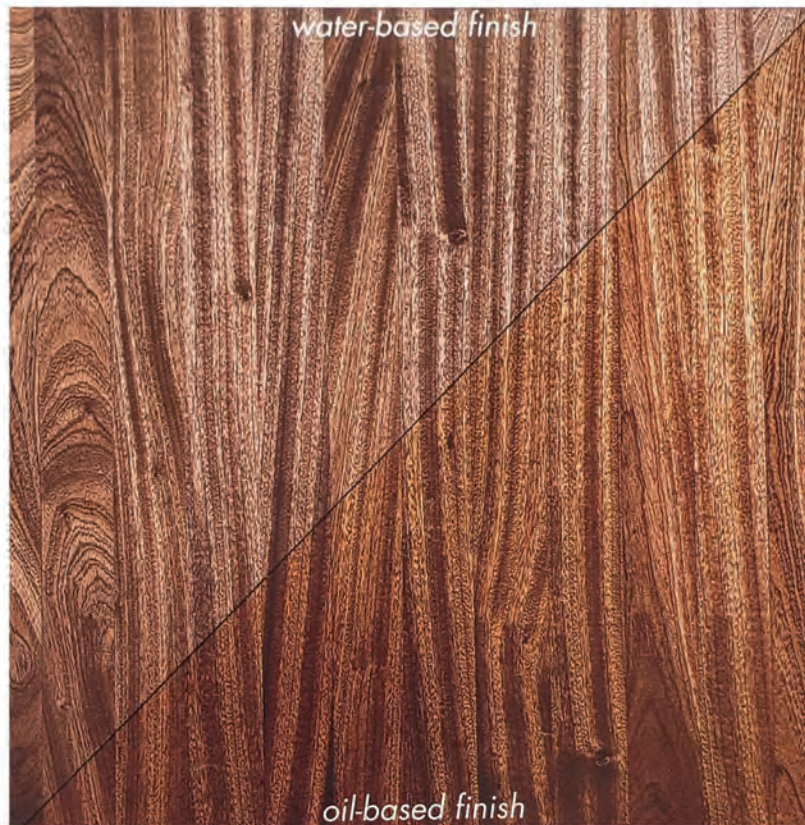
## Origin:

Native to Asia



# SAPELE

Entandrophragma Cylindricum



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** medium to dark red-brown; darkens over time

**GRAIN:** Fine, interlocked

### VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:

Quartersawn materials has a ribbon-stripped effect

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1500

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** above average

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -8/4

**FINISHINGS:** Staining may over-darken the wood. No known finishing problems.

## Origin:

West Africa

# WENGE

Panga-panga | *Millettia* spp.



## Appearance:

**COLOR:** Heartwood is yellow-brown when freshly cut, turning dark brown to almost black with alternate layers of light and dark. Sapwood is yellowish-white and clearly demarcated from heartwood.

**GRAIN:** Straight when quartersawn; coarse texture.

**VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES & GRADES:** Moderate variations in color.

## Origin:

Native to Africa

## Properties:

**HARDNESS (JANKA):** 1630

**DIMENSIONAL STABILITY:** Excellent. However, actual installations have shown significant movement in use.

**THICKNESS:** 4/4 -12/4

**FINISHINGS:** Staining may be difficult.