

SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT

1. SALES STAFF

Trained and eager to help. Our inside and outside sales staff averages 24 years of service.

2. INVENTORY

Sizable inventories are stocked to readily fill our customer needs in a timely manner

3. DELIVERY

Four delivery trucks circulating through-out Western Oregon on a daily basis.

4. EQUIPMENT

Equipment list follows:

FOUR MOULDERS	PRECISION PROFILE KNIFE GRINDER	PLANER CAPABLE TO 4" THICK	STRAIGHT-LINER	SANDER WIDTHS TO 42"	CUT-OFF SAWS
Ample equipment to maintain stock levels and minimize lead times on your custom profiles. Hardwoods or Softwoods-No problem.	All standard and custom profile mouldings are made in-house.	Lumber Surfacing capabilities to + or -.015"	Laser controlled for speed and accuracy.	Two-side finishing capabilities to + or - .010"	Precision cuts to + or - .060"

5. NON-STOCK ITEMS

We can source those "tough to find" items, arrange custom overlays, quote your cut-to-size requirements, or assist you in a myriad of other ways.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE

PRICING & QUOTES

THE BUYER IS URGED TO CALL TO VERIFY PRICE AND AVAILABILITY.

PAYMENT TERMS

Unless stated otherwise on Seller's invoice, terms of payment are 1% 10 days, net 30 (from date of shipment).

A service charge of 1.5% per month (18% annually) will be charged on all past-due amounts.

CANCELLING AN ORDER

Orders for non-stock, special or custom items may not be cancelled without approval by an Officer or Authorized Representative of Seller.

RETURNS

No returns will be accepted without authorization in writing signed by an Officer or Authorized Representative of Seller and are subject to a 15% restocking charge.

No Returns will be accepted on non-stock, special or custom items.

All returns must be in good resaleable condition.

CLAIMS

Claims for shortages are specifically barred unless made in writing within 5 days after receipt of goods.

Claims of any kind or nature, except for latent defects, are specifically barred unless made in writing within 5 days after receipt of goods and in any event, prior to the altering of goods in any manner from the original condition of delivery. Claims for latent defects are barred unless presented within 30 days after the date of invoice.

SPECIFIC SORTING

Moulding prices are based on random lengths which may include a maximum of 15% 3 to 6 foot lengths. Specified lengths are available at a premium of 15%. All reasonable efforts will be made to minimize overage on specified length orders.

Straight-lined items shipped from stock are sold on a "net tally" basis. Requests for Straight-lined items that are non-standard, are sold on a "net tally of the raw stock" before Straight-lining.

Specified lengths, widths and colors for lumber materials are subject to a 15% premium.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE

WILL CALL

Hours are 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Exceptions must be arranged in advance.

Due to insurance restrictions, customers must be accompanied while in the warehouse.

PACKAGING

Standard packaging—Plastic strapped and delivered in a covered truck.

Custom Packaging—Cardboard, poly-wrap, cover sheets, poly-covers, or other non-standard packaging will be quoted upon request. All quotes will include a labor charge.

WARRANTIES

Seller makes no warranty of fitness of goods sold for any specific purpose or their merchantability or end use unless otherwise expressly stated in writing, and in the absence thereof, Buyer undertakes the complete and entire responsibility of ascertaining whether the goods purchased from Seller meet the requirements or use suitable for Buyer's intended use.

HEALTH/MSDS

Particleboard, Medium Density Fiberboard and some plywoods are manufactured with urea-formaldehyde resin and will release small quantities of formaldehyde. Formaldehyde can cause eye and respiratory irritation and may aggravate respiratory conditions or allergies. Adequate ventilation should reduce the risk of such problems.

LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY

Seller shall not be liable for any delay in delivery of any part of the merchandise due to accidents, strikes, fires, Government regulations or other conditions or causes beyond the control of Seller.

The limit of liability of Seller for defective merchandise shall be the difference in the fair market value on the contract date of delivery, between the goods specified and the goods actually delivered. The limit of liability of Seller for late

DELIVERY

Shipments outside Sellers normal delivery area are shipped via common carrier. When materials are sold F.O.B. shipping point or F.O.B. shipping point freight allowed, Sellers responsibility for loss or damage in transit terminates upon acceptance of material by the carrier. When sold F.O.B. destination, Sellers responsibility for loss or damage terminates upon delivery by the carrier. Upon receipt of shipments, it shall be the Buyers responsibility to check materials and secure written acknowledgement from delivering carrier for any loss or damage.

Order Size-Delivery Charges:

\$0.00-150.00 No Delivery
\$151.00-250.00 \$50.00
\$251.00-\$350.00 \$40.00
\$350.00 and up Free

Although Seller offers next day delivery on stock items to the local area, 2 days notice would be appreciated whenever possible.

Orders must be received by Seller by 2:00 P.M. in order to guarantee next day delivery.

delivery or non-delivery or any other breach shall be the difference, if any, between the contract price and the fair market price, on the contract date of delivery, of the goods delivered or to be delivered. In no event shall Buyer be entitled to claim any other damages of any nature whatsoever or any consequential damages, and in no instance shall damages include profit on contemplated use or profit of any description.

BACK The side reverse to the face of a panel, or the poorer side of a panel in any grade of plywood calling for a face and back.

BALANCED MATCHED Two or more veneer components or leaves of equal size to make up a single face.

BALANCED PANEL For purposes of this Standard, a balanced panel is one which is free from warp that affects serviceability for its intended use.

BANDING Portion of wood extending around one or more sides of plywood panels.

BARK POCKET Comparatively small area of bark around which normal wood has grown.

BLENDING Color change that is detectable at a distance of 1.8 m to 2.4 m (6 feet to 8 feet) but which does not seriously detract from the overall appearance of the panel.

BOOK MATCH Adjacent pieces of veneer from a flitch or log are opened like a book and spliced to make up the face with matching occurring at the spliced joints. The fibers of the wood, slanting in opposite directions in the adjacent sheets, create a characteristic light and dark effect when the surface is seen from an angle.

BRASHNESS Condition of wood characterized by low resistance to shock and by abrupt failure across the grain without splintering.

BURL A swirl, twist or distortion in the grain of the wood which usually occurs near a knot or crotch. A burl can often be associated with abrupt color variation and/or a cluster of small dark piths caused by a cluster of adventitious buds.

BURL, BLENDING A swirl, twist or distortion in the grain of the wood which usually occurs near a knot or crotch but does not contain a knot and does not contain abrupt color variation. A blending burl is detectable at 1.8 m to 2.4 m (6 feet to 8 feet) as a swirl or roundel.

CATHEDRAL A grain appearance characterized by a series of stacked and inverted "V" or cathedral type of springwood (earlywood) summerwood (latewood) patterns common in plain-sliced (flat-cut) veneer (see split heart).

CENTERS Inner layers whose grain direction runs parallel to that of the outer plies. May be of parallel laminated plies.

CENTER MATCH An even number of veneer components or leaves of equal size matched with a joint in the center of the panel to achieve horizontal symmetry.

CHECKS Small slits running parallel to grain of wood, caused chiefly by strains produced in seasoning.

COMB GRAIN A quality of rift cut veneer with exceptionally straight grain and closely spaced growth increments resembling the appearance of long strands of combed hair.

COMPONENT (OF FACE) An individual piece of veneer that is jointed to other pieces to achieve a full length and width face. Terms used interchangeably with component in the context of the face are piece and leaf.

CORE The inner part of plywood between face and back, usually veneer; however, it may be of sawed lumber, or it may be particleboard, MDF, hardboard or of some other material.

CORE, BANDED Core that has been made with banding on one or more sides.

CROSSBANDING Veneer used in the construction of plywood with five or more plies. Crossbands are placed at eight angles to the grain of the faces and are typically placed adjacent to the face and back. Also refers to all inner layers of veneer whose grain direction runs perpendicular to that of the outer plies and may include parallel laminated plies.

CROSS BAR Irregularity of grain resembling a dip in the grain running at right angles, or nearly so, to the length of the veneer.

CROSS BREAK Separation of the wood cells across the grain. Such breaks may be due to internal strains resulting from unequal longitudinal shrinkage or to external forces.

CROSS FIGURE A series of naturally occurring figure effects characterized by mild or dominant patterns across the grain in some faces. For example, a washboard effect occurs in fiddle-back cross figure; cross wrinkles can occur in the mottle figure.

DECAY The decomposition of wood substance by fungi. The incipient stage is characterized by discoloration, and may be accompanied by a softening of the wood substance. The final or ultimate state is characterized by the partial or complete collapse of the wood structure and the destruction of the wood substance.

DEFECT, OPEN Checks, splits, open joints, knotholes, cracks, loose knots, wormholes, gaps, voids, or other openings interrupting the smooth continuity of the wood surface.

DELAMINATION Separation of plies or layers of wood or other material through failure of the adhesive bond.

DISCOLORATIONS Stains in wood substances. Common veneer stains are sap stains, blue stains, stain produced by chemical action caused by the iron in the cutting knife coming in contact with the tannic acid of the wood, and those resulting from the chemical action of the glue.

DOZE (SYNONYMOUS WITH DOTE) A form of incipient decay characterized by a dull and lifeless appearance of the wood, accompanied by a loss of strength and softening of the wood substance.

EMISSION LEVEL The formaldehyde concentration in testing wood panel products using ASTM E 1333, Determining Formaldehyde Levels From Wood Products Under Defined Test Conditions Using A Large Chamber.

FACE The better side of any plywood panel in which the outer plies are of different veneer grades. Also either side of a panel in which there is no difference in the veneer grade of the outer plies.

FIGURE The pattern produced in a wood surface by annual growth rings, rays, knots, deviations from natural grain such as interlocked, curly and wavy grain, and irregular coloration.

FINGER JOINT A series of fingers machined on the ends of two pieces of wood to be joined, which mesh together and are held firmly in position with an adhesive.

FLAKE See fleck.

FLAT-CUT See plain-sliced.

FLECK, RAY Portion of a ray as it appears on the quartered or rift-cut surface. Fleck can be a dominant appearance feature in oak and is sometimes referred to as flake.

FLITCH A complete bundle of thin veneer sheets laid together in sequence as they are cut from a given log or section of a log.

GAP Open slits in the inner plies or improperly joined veneers.

GRAIN The direction, size, arrangement and appearance of the fibers in wood or veneer.

GRAIN RUPTURE Veneer with slight breaks from improper cutting or irregular grain.

GRAIN SLOPE Expression of the angle of the grain to the long edges of the veneer component.

GRAIN SWEEP Expression of the angle of the grain to the long edges of the veneer component over the area extending one-eighth of the length of the piece from the ends.

GUM POCKETS Well-defined openings between rings of annual growth, containing gum or evidence of prior gum accumulations.

GUM SPOTS AND STREAKS Gum or resinous material or color spots and streaks caused by prior resin accumulations sometimes found on panel surfaces.

HAIRLINE A thin, perceptible line showing at the joint of two pieces of wood.

HALF-ROUND A method of veneer cutting similar to rotary cutting, except that the piece being cut is secured to a "stay log," a device that permits the cutting of the log on a wider sweep than when mounted with its center secured in the lathe to produce rotary sliced veneer. A type of half-round cutting may be used to achieve plain-sliced or flat-cut veneer.

HARDBOARD Homogeneous panels manufactured primarily from inter-felted lignocellulosic (wood) fibers consolidated under heat and pressure with a density of 497 kg/m³ (31 lb/cu.ft.) or more.

HARDWOOD General term used to designate lumber or veneer produced from temperate zone deciduous or tropical broad-leaved trees in contrast to softwood, which is produced from trees which are usually needle bearing or coniferous. The term does not infer hardness in its usual sense.

HEARTWOOD The nonactive or dormant center of a tree generally distinguishable from the outer portion (sapwood) by its darker color.

HOLES, WORM Holes resulting from infestation of worms.

INDUSTRIAL PANELS Generally unfinished multi-ply products which consist of various combinations of hardwood or decorative veneer faces and inner ply materials (i.e., veneer, particleboard, MDF, and hardboard). These are generally cut-to-size and stock panels used in making cabinets, furniture, laminated block flooring and panels for other non-structural applications.

INNER PLYS Plies other than face or back plies in a panel construction. Crossbands and centers are classed as inner plies (see core).

JOINT The common edge between two adjacent materials in the same plane.

JOINT, EDGE Joint running parallel to the grain of the wood.

JOINT, OPEN Joint in which two adjacent pieces of veneer in the same plane do not fit tightly together.

KNOT Cross section of tree branch or limb with grain usually running at right angles to that of the piece of wood in which it occurs.

KNOT, OPEN Opening produced when a portion of the wood substance of a knot has dropped out, or where cross checks have occurred to produce an opening.

KNOTHOLES Openings produced when knots drop from the wood in which they were embedded.

KNOTS, PIN Sound knots 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) or less in diameter containing dark centers.

KNOTS, BLENDING PIN Sound knots 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) or less that generally do not contain dark centers. Blending pin knots are barely detectable at a distance of 1.8 m to 2.4 m (6 feet to 8 feet), do not seriously detract from the overall appearance of the panel, and are permitted in all grades.

KNOTS, SOUND, TIGHT Knots that are solid across their face and fixed by growth to retain their place.

LAP A condition where one piece of veneer in the same ply overlaps another piece.

LAYER A layer is a single veneer ply or two or more plies laminated with parallel grain direction. Two or more plies laminated with grain direction parallel is a "parallel laminated layer".

LOOSE SIDE In knife-cut veneer, that side of the sheet that was in contact with the knife as the veneer was being cut, and containing cutting checks (lathe checks) because of the bending of the wood at the knife edge.

MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF) A panel or core product manufactured from wood fibers combined with a synthetic resin or other suitable binder adhesive.

MDF is manufactured with a minimum density of 497 kg/m³ (31 lb/cu.ft.) up to 881 kg/m³ (55 lb/cu.ft.) by the application of heat and pressure by a process in which the fiber bond is substantially created by the added binder.

MEDULLARY RAYS Cells that radiate from the central part of a log, much like the curved spokes of a wheel (primarily oak.)

MINERAL See streaks, mineral.

OCCASIONAL A small number of characteristics that are arranged somewhat diversely within the panel face.

PARTICLEBOARD A panel or core product composed of small particles of wood and wood fiber that are bonded together with synthetic resin adhesives in the presence of heat and pressure.

PECKY Pockets of disintegrated wood caused by localized decay, or wood areas with abrupt color change related to localized injury such as bird peck. Peck is sometimes considered as a decorative effect such as bird peck in pecan and hickory or pecky in cypress.

PLAIN-SLICED (FLAT-CUT) Veneer sliced parallel to the pith of the log and approximately tangent to the growth rings to achieve flat-cut veneer. Plain-sliced veneer can be cut using either a horizontal or vertical slicing machine or by the half-round method using a rotary lathe.

PLEASING MATCHED A face containing components which provides a pleasing overall appearance. The grain of the various components need not be matched at the joints. Sharp color contrasts at the joints of the components are not permitted.

PLY A single sheet of veneer, or several pieces laid with adjoining edges, in a piece of plywood (see layer). In some constructions, a ply is used to refer to other wood components such as particleboard or MDF.

PLYWOOD, HARDWOOD A panel composed of an assembly of layers or plies of veneer, or veneers in combination with lumber core, particleboard core, MDF core, hardboard core, or of special core material, joined with an adhesive. Except for special constructions, the grain of alternate plies is always approximately at right angles, and the face veneer is usually a hardwood species.

QUARTER-SLICED (QUARTER-CUT)

A straight grain appearance achieved through the process of quarter-slicing, or through the use of veneer cut in any fashion that produces a straight grain effect. Cut is radial to the pith to the extent that ray flake is produced, and the amount may be unlimited.

RANDOM MATCHED (MISMATCHED)

A panel having the face made up of specially selected dissimilar (in color and grain) veneer strips of the same species and generally V-grooved at the joints between strips to simulate lumber planking.

RAY FLECK See fleck.

RECONSTITUTED WOOD A generic term for panel products made with strands, wafers, particles or fibers of wood. Individual products include hardboard, insulation board, particleboard, medium density fiberboard (MDF), and oriented strand board (OSB)/waferboard. Particleboard and MDF normally use ureaformaldehyde resin as the binding agent. OSB/waferboard normally uses phenolformaldehyde as the binding agent. Most hardboard and insulation board use the lignin from the processed wood as the binding agent. Most dry-process hardboards contain phenol-formaldehyde to increase bonding strength.

REPAIRS A patch, shim, or filler material inserted and/or glued into veneer or a panel to achieve a sound surface.

REPAIRS, BLENDING Wood or filler insertions similar in color to adjacent wood, so as to blend well.

RIFT-CUT A straight grain appearance achieved through the process of cutting at a slight angle to the radial on the halfround stay log, or through the use of veneer cut in any fashion that produces a straight grain with minimal ray fleck.

ROTARY-CUT Veneer produced by centering the log in a lathe and turning it against a broad cutting knife which is set into the log at a slight angle.

ROUGH CUT Irregular shaped areas of generally uneven corrugation on the surface of veneer, differing from the surrounding smooth veneer and occurring as the veneer is cut by the lathe or slicer.

RUNNING MATCH The panel face is made from components running through the flitch consecutively. Any portion of a component left over from a face is used as the beginning component or leaf in starting the next panel.

SAPWOOD The living wood of lighter color occurring in the outer portion of a tree, sometimes referred to as sap.

SHAKE A separation along the grain of wood in which the greater part occurs between the rings of annual growth.

SLICED Veneer produced by thrusting a log or sawed flitch into a slicing machine which shears off the veneer in sheets.

SLIGHT Visible on observation, but does not interfere with the overall aesthetic appearance with consideration of the applicable grade of the panel.

SLIP MATCHED A sheet from a flitch is slid across the sheet beneath and, without turning, spliced at the joints.

SMOOTH, TIGHT CUT Veneer carefully cut to minimize lathe checks.

SOFTWOOD General term used to describe lumber or veneer produced from needle and/or cone bearing trees (see hardwood).

SOLID CORE Plywood panels in which all inner plies are grade J or better. Splits up to 3.2 mm (1/8 inch) are permitted.

SPECIES (TREES) An internationally established botanical classification of trees.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY The ratio of the weight of a certain volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of water, the temperature of which is 40C (39.20F).

SPLIT HEART A method of achieving an inverted "V" or cathedral type figure by joining two "flat-cut" face components of similar color and grain. The cathedral type figure must be achieved by a single component in "AA" grade; the split heart method is permitted in grades "A" through "E".

SPLITS Separations of wood fiber running parallel to the grain.

STREAKS, MINERAL Natural discolorations of the wood substance.

TIGHT SIDE In knife-cut veneer, that side of the sheet that was farthest from the knife as the sheet was being cut and containing no cutting checks (lathe checks).

veneer A thin sheet of wood, rotary cut sliced, or sawed from a log, bolt or flitch. Veneer may be referred to as a ply when assembled into a panel.

V-GROOVED Narrow and shallow V- or U-shaped channels machined on the plywood face surface to achieve a decorative effect. V-grooving is most commonly encountered in mismatched or random matched wall panels as the grooves fall on the edge joints of the pieces of veneer making the face appear as planking.

WALL PANELS Generally up to 5-ply grooved or ungrooved plywood or reconstituted wood panels, generally in thicknesses of 12.7 mm (1/2 inch) or less, with at least one surface decorated and protected with a liquid applied or film overlay finish.

WOOD FILLER An aggregate of resin and strands, shreds, or flour of wood which is used to fill openings in wood and provide a smooth, durable surface.

MOULDING WEIGHTS

MOULDING WEIGHTS

SHIPPING WEIGHTS ARE AVERAGED. USE THESE CALCULATIONS ONLY AS A GUIDE.

LINEAL SASH, S4S, ROUND EDGE PATTERNS/ POUNDS PER 1000 LINEAL FEET

WIDTH	THICKNESS											
	1/4"	9/32"	5/16"	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	9/16"	5/8"	11/16"	3/4"	1 1/8"	1 3/8"
1/4"	11											
5/16"	14											
3/8"	17	19	21	25								
1/2"	22	25	28	34	39	45						
5/8"	28	31	35	42	49	56	63	70	70			
3/4"	34	35	42	50	59	67	75	84	84	101		
7/8"	39	44	49	59	69	78	88	98	98	118	157	
1"	45	50	56	67	78	90	101	112	112	134	180	
1-1/8"	50	57	63	76	88	101	113	126	126	151	227	
1-1/4"	56	63	70	84	98	112	126	140	140	168	252	
1-3/8"	62	69	78	92	108	123	138	154	154	185	277	338
1-1/2"	67	75	84	101	118	134	151	168	168	202	302	370
1-5/8"	73	81	91	109	127	146	164	182	182	218	328	400
1-3/4"	78	83	98	118	137	157	177	196	196	235	353	431
2"				134	159	179	201	224	224	269	403	493
2-1/4"				151	176	202	227	252	252	302	454	554
2-1/2"					196	224	252	280	280	336	504	616
2-5/8"					206	236	265	294	294	353	529	641
2-3/4"					216	247	278	308	308	370	554	678
3"						269	302	336	336	403	605	739
3-1/4"						297	328	364	364	437	655	800
3-1/2"							353	392	392	470	706	862
3-5/8"								406	406	487	731	893
3-3/4"								420	420	504	756	924
4-1/4"								476	476	571	857	1047
4-3/4"								532	532	638	958	1170
5-1/2"								616	616	739	1008	1356
5-3/4"								644	644	773	1159	1417

ESTIMATED WEIGHTS ARE FOR ALL WESTERN SOFTWOODS.
OTHER SPECIES, ADJUST DATA AS NOTED BELOW:

DOUGLAS FIR/SOUTHERN PINE.....Add 16% to the listed weights.

HEAVY MOULDINGS: OAK.....Add 16% to the listed weights.

MOULDING WEIGHTS

MOULDED PATTERNS/ POUNDS PER 1000 LINEAL FEET

THICKNESS

WIDTH	1/4"	9/32"	5/16"	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	9/16"	5/8"	11/16"	3/4"	1 1/8"	1 3/8"
1/4"	9											
5/16"	12											
3/8"	14	16	17	21								
1/2"	19	21	23	28	33	37						
5/8"	23	26	29	35	41	47	53	59	59			
3/4"	28	32	35	42	49	56	63	70	70	84		
7/8"	33	37	41	49	57	66	74	82	82	98		
1"	37	42	47	56	66	75	83	94	94	112		
1-1/8"	42	47	53	63	74	84	95	105	105	126	190	
1-1/4"	47	53	59	70	82	94	106	117	117	140	211	
1-3/8"	52	58	64	77	90	103	116	129	129	154	232	283
1-1/2"	56	63	70	84	98	112	126	140	140	169	253	309
1-5/8"	61	68	76	91	104	122	137	152	152	183	274	335
1-3/4"	66	74	82	98	117	131	147	164	164	197	295	360
2"				112	131	150	169	187	187	225	337	412
2-1/4"				126	148	168	211	211	211	253	379	463
2-1/2"					164	187	222	234	234	281	421	515
2-5/8"					170	197	231	246	246	295	442	541
2-3/4"					180	206	252	257	257	309	463	566
3"							274	281	281	337	505	618
3-1/4"								304	304	365	548	669
3-1/2"								328	328	393	590	721
3-5/8"								339	339	407	611	750
3-3/4"								351	351	421	632	772
4-1/4"								374	374	477	716	875
4-3/4"								445	445	534	800	978
5-1/2"								515	515	618	927	1356
5-3/4"								538	538	646	969	1420

ESTIMATED WEIGHTS ARE FOR ALL WESTERN SOFTWOODS.
OTHER SPECIES, ADJUST DATA AS NOTED BELOW:

DOUGLAS FIR/SOUTHERN PINEAdd 16% to the listed weights.

HEAVY MOULDINGS: OAKAdd 16% to the listed weights.

LUMBER WEIGHTS

LUMBER WEIGHTS

THE FOLLOWING SHIPPING WEIGHTS ARE AVERAGED. KD (KILN-DRIED) WEIGHTS ARE FIGURED AT AN AVERAGE 7% MOISTURE CONTENT AFTER KILN DRIED SHRINKAGE LOSS. S2S (SURFACED 2 SIDES) WEIGHTS ARE BASED ON THE HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION STANDARD THICKNESSES.

SPECIES			PER 1,000 BOARD FEET					
SPECIFICS			1"	1-1/4"	1-1/2"	2"	3"	4"
ALDER	KD	Rough	2400	2500	2500	2500		
		S2S	2000	2100	2100	2100		
ASH, WHITE	KD	Rough	3650	3750	3750	3900		
		S2S	3000	3200	3200	3450		
BASSWOOD	KD	Rough	2000	2050	2050	2100		
		S2S	1650	1750	1800	1850		
BIRCH	KD	Rough	3500	3600	3600	3700		
		S2S	2850	3050	3150	3250		
CEDAR, RED TENNESSEE	KD	Rough	3000	3100	3100	3200		
		S2S	2450	2650	2700	3800		
CHERRY	KD	Rough	3400	3500	3500	3600		
		S2S	2750	3000	3050	3150		
HICKORY	KD	Rough	3850	3850	3850	4000		
		S2S	3050	3100	3100	3200		
MAHOGANY, HONDURAS	KD	Rough	2800	2900	2900	2900	3000	3000
		S2S	2300	2450	2550	2550	2750	2800
KHAYA	KD	Rough	3200	3300	3300	3400		
		S2S	2600	2700	2700	2800		
MAPLE, HARD	KD	Rough	3500	3600	3600	3700	3700	3700
		S2S	2850	3050	3150	3250	3400	3450
MAPLE, SOFT	KD	Rough	2900	3000	3000	3100		
		S2S	2350	2550	2650	2700		
OAK, RED & WHITE	KD	Rough	3800	3900	3900	4000		
		S2S	3100	3300	3400	3500		
PINE, PONDEROSA	KD	Rough	2400	2400	2400	2400		
		S2S	1850	2100	2150	2100		
POPLAR	KD	Rough	2700	2750	2750	2800		
		S2S	2200	2350	2400	2450		
WALNUT	KD	Rough	3500	3600	3600	3700		
		S2S	2850	3050	3150	3250		

FINISHED LUMBER WEIGHTS

THE FOLLOWING SHIPPING WEIGHTS ARE AVERAGED. WEIGHTS WILL VARY FROM MANUFACTURER TO MANUFACTURER. USE THESE CALCULATIONS ONLY AS A GUIDE.

WEIGHT IN POUNDS PER 100 LINEAL FEET

DIMENSION	FIR	HEMLOCK	MAHOGANY	REDWOOD	OAK	PINE & SPRUCE
1X2	33	30	27	25	35	25
1X3	50	45	40	38	55	38
1X4	67	60	53	50	75	50
1X5	83	75	67	63	105	
1X6	100	90	80	75	120	75
1X8	133	120	107	100	165	100
1X10	166	150	133	125	205	125
1X12	200	180	160	150	250	150
2X2	67	60	53	50	60	
2X3	100	90	80	75		
2X4	133	120	107	100	140	
2X6	200	180	160	150	230	
2X8	267	240	213	200	280	
2X10	333	300	266	250		
2X12	400	360	320	300		

SHEET WEIGHTS (48" X 96")

THE FOLLOWING SHIPPING WEIGHTS ARE AVERAGED. WEIGHTS WILL VARY FROM MANUFACTURER TO MANUFACTURER. USE THESE CALCULATIONS ONLY AS A GUIDE.

WEIGHT IN POUNDS PER 48" x 96" SHEET

THICKNESS	PLYWOOD				PLYWOOD				
	COMPOSITION CORE	VENEER CORE	PARTICLE BOARD CORE (#45)	MDF CORE (#50)	INDUSTRIAL PINE	COMMERCIAL FIR	50# DENSITY	GOOD 2 SIDES	STANDARD GRADE
1/8"(3.2MM)		20	28	28					20
1/4"(6.4MM)	25	22	36	36	32		37		38
3/8"(9.5MM)		35	50	52	47	47	54	33	
1/2"(12.7MM)	55	42	67	72	62	64	72	43	
5/8"(15.9MM)	61	52	80	86	76	77	87	52	
3/4"(19.1MM)	74	7-PLY 60 9-PLY 70	90	99	92	94	105	62	
1"(25.4MM)	93	84	122	134	123		131		

.004 MIL VINYL OVERLAYS.....ADD 75 LBS/1000 SQ. FT./SIDE TO CORE WEIGHTS

STANDARD MELAMINE OVERLAYSADD 40 LBS/1000 SQ. FT./SIDE TO CORE WEIGHTS