<u>Woods</u>

Hardwoods:

Oak:

Advantages	Disadvantages
• Strong	Expensive
 Works well 	Heavy
 Durable 	 Prone to splitting
	 Can be physically hard

Uses: Garden furniture, construction, High quality furniture

Mahogany:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Easy to workDurableFinishes wellVery few knots	 Grain can be variable Prone to warping Physical hardness varies

Uses: Furniture, Veneers, Floorboards

Beech:

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Physically hard 	 Can be prone to warping
Tough	 Not suitable for outside
 Polishes well 	applications
	 Can be difficult to work

Uses: Workshop benches, School desks, Furniture

Jelutong:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Straight grain	 Can be easily stained
 Easy to work (low density) 	 Sap blunts tools
 Little tendency to warp or 	 Relatively expensive
split	 Suspect to biological
• Durable	corrosion

Uses: Carving, model making, patternmaking

Balsa:

Advantages	Disadvantages
LightweightEasy to workGrows very quick (sustainable)	Can be expensiveNot very durableNot waterproof

Uses: String instruments, model making

Softwoods:

Pine:

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Straight grain 	 Prone to knotting
 Easy to work 	 Not very durable
 Affordable 	 Rots/corrodes easily

Uses: Roof joists, Floorboards, Construction, Furniture

Cedar:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Doesn't warp easilyEasy to work	Prone to knottingSusceptible to biological
 Naturally resistant to wear and decay 	corrosionHighly flammable unless treated

Uses: Garden sheds, Decking, Floorboards

Larch:

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Aesthetically pleasing 	 Natural resins can damage
 Easy to work 	tools
 Good availability 	 Prone to knotting/warping
	Difficult to treat

Uses: Furniture, Cladding, Boatbuilding, Veneers

Redwood:

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Aesthetically pleasing 	 Easily dented
 Very durable 	 Expensive
 Doesn't warp 	 Can have irregular grain

Uses: Furniture, Construction, Exterior furniture, Veneers

Manufactured boards:

Plywood:

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Widely available 	 Only comes in certain
• Cheap	thicknesses
 Uniform strength 	 Edges can splinter
 Easy to work with 	 Doesn't do well with
 Can be finished easily with 	moisture
varnishes etc	 Not as durable as natural
	timber

Uses: Beams, Interior structures, shipping crates

Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF):

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Widely available 	 Not as durable as natural
• Cheap	timber
 Doesn't warp due to lack of 	 Doesn't take nails/screws
grain structure	well
 No knots 	 Doesn't do well with
 Comes in any size/thickness 	moisture
	 Poor surface finish without
	veneer

Uses: Roofing, Tables, Cabinets

Particle board:

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Cost-effective/cheap 	 Poor strength
 Lightweight 	 Prone to expansion in
 Easy to laminate 	moisture
 Made from recycled 	 Resin in particle board Is
material	toxic

Uses: Flat-pack furniture, Flooring, Wall panelling

Blockboard:

Advantages	Disadvantages
 Good stability Inexpensive. Can take varnish, paint, and laminate coat Good for screwing and nailing Doesn't twist/warp Lightweight Doesn't degrade tools quickly 	 Weaker than natural timber Swelling can occur with moisture Prone to biological attack Short lifespan/poor durability

Uses: Shelving, furniture, Wall panels