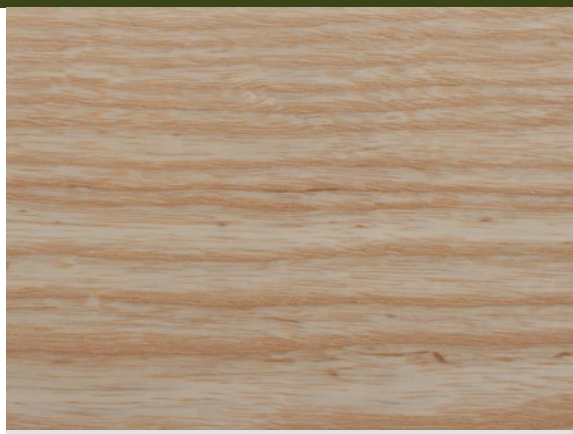
Simple. Natural. Hardwoods.

ASH

Scientific Name: Fraxinus Americana



Ash brings together a clean palette and the toughness to handle demanding use. Its bold, generally straight grain gives furniture, cabinets and architectural woodwork definition, while its strength and shock resistance make it a proven choice for flooring, sporting goods and tool handles.

Available from both Glacial and Appalachian growing regions, Ash machines and sands exceptionally well and accepts a range of finishes. Regional grade options give manufacturers choices for long, clear cuttings and smaller components, making Ash adaptable to different products and production needs.

What's Ash Used For?

- Furniture
- Flooring
- Cabinets
- Sporting Goods
- Architectural Millwork
- Tool Handles
- Musical Instruments


© Gat Creek


© Gat Creek

Why Ash?

- Known for strength and impact resistance
- Bold, distinctive grain character
- Light, versatile natural color
- Excellent machining and sanding
- Grades for clear component yield
- Very stable, with a T/R ratio of 1.6

Quick Fact

Ash is highly prized in the world of guitar making as its natural brightness and awesome resonance contribute to a unique tonal quality that enhances both electric and acoustic instruments.

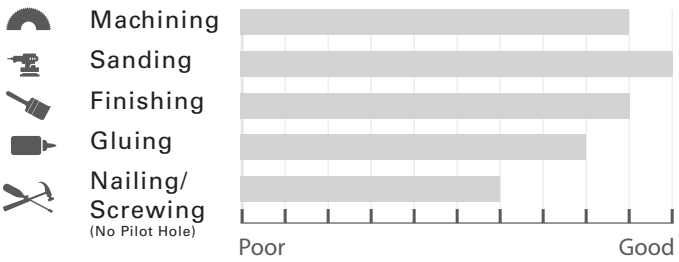
Learn More

FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C110647 The mark of responsible forestry

PEFC PEFC/29-31-245 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.org

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Ash



Weight per Bdft: 3.56
Specific Gravity (Density): 0.61
Hardness (Janka): 1320
Bending Strength (MOR): 15000
Bending Stiffness (million psi) (MOE): 1.740
Dimensional Movement (Shrinkage): R 4.9%, T 7.8%
T/R Ratio (Stability): 1.6



Grades Available



Superior Sap *Glacial*



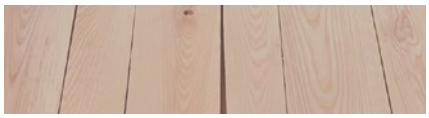
Superior Natural *Glacial*



Prime *Appalachian*



CAB *Glacial*



#1 Common *Appalachian*



#2 Common *Appalachian*



#2A *Glacial*

North American Hardwood Species Comparison Chart

Lumber (12% Moisture Content)	Machining	Sanding	Finishing	Gluing	Nailing/ Screwing (No Pilot Hole)	Weight per bdft	Specific Gravity (Density)	Hardness (Janka)	Bending Strength (MOR)	Bending Stiffness (Million PSI) (MOE)	Dimensional Movement (Shrinkage)		T/R Ratio (Lower Ratio = Greater Stability)
											R (%)	T (%)	
Alder	10	10	10	9	7	2.45	.41	590	9800	1.380	4.4	7.3	1.7
Ash	9	10	9	8	6	3.56	.61	1320	15000	1.740	4.9	7.8	1.6
Basswood	10	10	9	8	8	2.50	.37	410	8700	1.460	6.6	9.3	1.4
Cherry	10	9	10	9	7	3.07	.52	950	12300	1.490	3.7	7.1	2.2
Hickory	3	7	7	3	3	4.14	.67	1820	13700	1.730	4.9	8.9	1.9
Hard Maple	9	8	10	9	4	3.73	.64	1450	15800	1.830	4.8	9.9	2.1
PC Maple	9	9	10	9	5	2.74	.50	850	10700	1.450	3.7	7.1	1.9
Soft Maple	8	9	10	9	5	3.19	.55	950	13400	1.640	4.0	8.2	2.1
Red Oak (Northern)	10	10	9	9	7	3.64	.63	1220	14380	1.761	4.0	8.6	2.2
Oregon White Oak	9	9	9	8	8	4.34	0.72	1640	10200	1.090	4.2	9.0	2.1
White Oak (Eastern)	9	10	9	7	7	3.94	.68	1350	14380	1.762	4.4	8.8	2.0
Poplar	9	8	10	9	6	2.81	.43	540	10100	1.580	4.6	8.2	1.8
Walnut	9	8	9	7	7	3.36	.56	1010	14600	1.680	5.5	7.8	1.4
Yellow Birch	10	8	10	8	2	3.53	.62	1260	16600	2.010	7.3	9.5	1.3