

Lyptus

Lyptus is a hard, fine grain hardwood with a rich warm tone. A darker finish palette minimizes the natural color variation. More than most woods, Lyptus mellows & darkens with exposure to light.

Cherry

Cherry displays a distinctive grain pattern & warm color shading, ranging from nearly white to dark reddish brown. Dark pockets, pin knots & random streaks are common. More than most woods, cherry will darken when exposed to light, especially in light stains.

Alder

Alder is a soft hardwood with a fine, straight grain & even texture. Color is light brown with a yellow or reddish tinge. When you compare alder's heartwood with its sapwood, there is insignificant color difference. Alder does not evolve in color or darken when exposed to light or heat as other woods do. Alder takes stains & finishes well. It is one of the softest hardwoods, so it can be damaged easily. Some small tight knots can be found with standard Alder.

Rustic Alder

Rustic Alder will have 'character' spots (knot, burl, blemish, etc.) on the center panels, & they may also be on the stiles & rails of the door, & on the drawer header, which could impact hardware placement. Knots, if they appear, will be sound & will be closed. At certain angles, light could be visible through the knot. Alder is one of the softest hardwoods, so it can be damaged easily.

Walnut

Walnut is a strong, stable American hardwood known for wide color variation. It ranges in color from creamy white to a medium purplish brown. Walnut cabinetry will have both flowing grain & straight grain. This combination is a treasured characteristic of Walnut.

Maple

Maple is a versatile hardwood with a fine, smooth grain. Maple varies in color from nearly white to a slightly reddish brown. Mineral or sugar streaks occur naturally in maple & can vary from piece to piece. This is more noticeable in lighter stains.

Oak

Oak is a strong hardwood with a long linear grain, often displaying tiny rays. Oak, at times, has small pinholes & tight knots. Oak coloration can range from golden blond to deeper tones. This is known as Flat Sawn, which shows a different grain pattern than quarter Sawn Oak even though they are the same species.

Rustic Hickory

Doors created from Rustic Hickory will have 'character' spots (knot, burl, blemish, etc.) on the center panels. Character spots may also be on the stiles & rails of the door, & on the drawer header, which could impact hardware placement. Knots, if they appear, will be sound & will be closed. At certain angles, light could be visible through the knot.

Hickory

Hickory is a heavy, strong hardwood known for flowing, vibrant grain patterns & dramatic color variation. Hickory can also exhibit random pecks, burls & mineral streaks. Hickory's color ranges across a wide spectrum, from nearly white to dark brown.

Quarter Sawn Oak

Quarter Sawn Oak is milled at an angle 60-90 degree from the grain allowing rays & flecks to become visible, giving the wood unique character & dimension. Oak coloration can range from a golden blond to deep tones.

Rustic Cherry

With Rustic Cherry, wide color variation may occur & sapwood will be more prominent. There will be 'character' spots (knot, burl, blemish, etc.) on the center panels, & they may also be on the stiles & rails of the door, & on the drawer header, which could impact hardware placement. Knots, if they appear, will be sound & will be closed. At certain angles, light could be visible through the knot.

Birch

Birch cabinets have a smooth surface texture with a tight wood grain that is strong and heavy. The predominant sapwood color of Birch is white to creamy yellow, while the heartwood varies from medium to dark brown to reddish brown.