

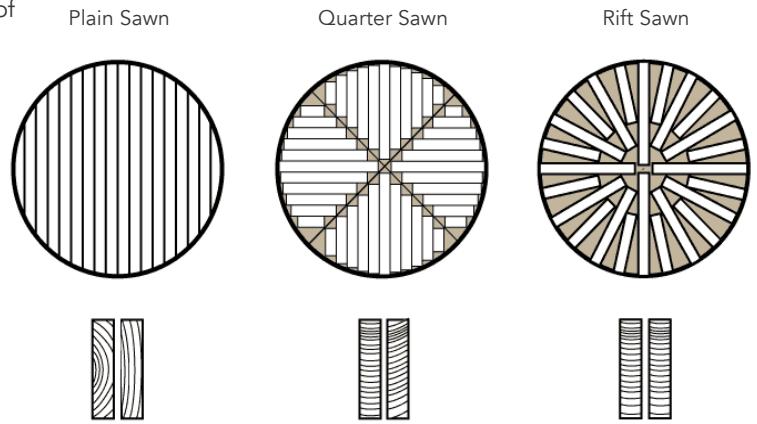


WOOD CHARACTERISTICS- GRAIN

LAWSON-FENNING specializes in the application of Plain sawn wood, also commonly called flat sawn on all its products.

To get a better understanding of this type of grain pattern and its consistencies the consumer should also have a knowledge of the sawmill manufacturing processes.

The three main classifications for standard wood cuts are Plain sawn, Quarter sawn and Rift sawn. Each type of lumber is dependent on how the log is oriented and cut at the mill. The result is a particular orientation of the annual growth rings on the end grain of a board; which determines the type of lumber.



PLAIN SAWN-

Is the most common and economical type of lumber production. At the sawmill, plain sawn lumber is cut into parallel planks through the center of the tree. The surface of the board has the famous cathedral pattern of peaks in the wood grain.

This style of cut can also incorporate a combination of plain sawn, quarter sawn and rift sawn. **This combination is an inherent quality of LF products (See image)**

QUARTER SAWN-

Is more expensive because it is labor intensive to produce, and the manufacturing process produces more waste than plain sawn. At the sawmill, each log is sawed at a radial angle into four quarters, then each quarter is plain sawn. This makes the grain pattern on the face of the board straight.

RIFT SAWN-

Is the most expensive and time consuming to produce due to the style requirements and the amount of waste. This is manufactured by milling perpendicular to the log's growth rings producing a linear grain pattern.



WOOD CHARACTERISTICS- FINISH TONE & COLOR

At Lawson-Fenning all of our products are made to order, handcrafted and produced using standard materials and finish formulas. However, as our products are fabricated using a living material there will always be a natural range of color and grain variation. These individual characteristics will also respond to our finishes in their own unique way.

Our finishes are also crafted in small batches, creating a subtle variation from one mix to another. Because of this known aspect Lawson-Fenning has established a standard criterion for acceptable finish ranges and tone. (see the chart below)



LIVING FINISH-

What you see on our website and even when comparing against a provided wood sample can never be truly replicated. Nature never repeats herself, there is to be an expected range of variance.

This variance may also occur when using a combination of solid wood or veneer wood panels. These living products accept finish differently and may have a stark color variation. This again is a natural occurrence due to the materials that will in time even itself out as the wood begins to darken or lighten.

We call the above our "living" finish in which a material's surface state will react to its environment and your physical interaction with it. A living finish will change over time developing a patina and will reflect the natural elements of the surrounding environment (air, sun, temperature and moisture) as well as your interaction with the surface.

QUALITY CONTROL-

Our products go through an extensive quality control process with our production team that must meet or exceed our standard ranges for finish tone and color. However, it should be known that the greatest range of variety will come from our Oiled or Stained products as these finishes will only enhance the individually unique color and grain pattern of the wood.

If you have concerns in regard to color consistency, then perhaps utilizing one of our specialized Pigmented Oak finishes may be a better option for consideration.

The charm and natural beauty of using a combination of wood products and finishes is a key aspect of what makes the Lawson-Fenning brand so special, creating a custom story unique to you and your furniture.



WOOD CHARACTERISTICS- BLACK WALNUT



HISTORY-

Walnut wood has a very rich history and is known for its workability and beauty. The advent of furniture made from Walnut did not come about until after the middle ages when certain technologies made it possible to make furniture out of this hardwood. As woodworking techniques improved, Walnut wood also gave rise to an entire profession, The Cabinet maker. Cabinet makers were master builders of furniture made from Walnut. With its reliability, workability and elegance, Walnut is a good fit with modern interiors and eco-friendly designs that focus on a level of class and timelessness.

IMPACT-

Walnut trees were once quite abundant, but they are now limited due to the time required to reach full maturity. Although not endangered, there are fewer trees than before.

However, Walnut is still a great option in terms of eco-friendliness. At Lawson-Fenning we provide hand crafted wood furniture built from Eastern Black Walnut trees grown sustainably in the US. This all in an effort to protect the worlds rapidly disappearing wildlife habits, while not contributing to the global effects of deforestation. We also support Los Angeles crafts people and American economies. We believe that where your furniture comes from, and how it is made are just as important as the style, functionality and beauty.

CHARACTERISTICS-

Black Walnut is a hard, dense and tight grained wood, prized by woodworkers for its strength, grain and color. It is highly functional because of its ability to absorb impacts without being dented or marred. For this reason, Walnut is a great option for furniture. It is also an amazing source of highly figured veneers.

Eastern Black Walnut trees reach maturity at 100 years old. At this age they can grow to 150 feet tall and 8 feet in diameter. The grain pattern for Walnut is generally straight grained, though it can also have waves and curls which enhance the character of the piece.



COLOR-

Most are familiar with Walnut wood in its darkest state, which can be a deep chocolate or coffee color. In fact, it is the only dark colored wood native to the US. Only the center of the tree bears the deep rich hues. This is called the heartwood, it may also have lighter browns, purples or reddish tints. The outermost portion of the tree is known as the sap wood because it carries the trees nutrients. This is typically a pale blonde color.



Many things can change the natural color of Walnut. The elements will often darken lighter woods and lighten darker woods, so sun exposure over a period of years will typically cause Walnut furniture to lighten, taking on a golden-brown hue. While the use of stain will maintain the darker hue indefinitely, a clear coat or oiled application does not stop the color change altogether.



WOOD CHARACTERISTICS- WHITE OAK



HISTORY-

Oak is one of the most popular woods used in furniture in the US. It is often found in traditional, craftsman, mission and mid-century modern style furniture. This is the wood of choice for the Amish, as well as famed furniture designers Gustav Stickley and Frank Lloyd Wright. While this makes it a mainstay in traditional design, its versatility means that it can also make a modern piece come to life.

IMPACT-

Oak trees grow in abundance and are generally a good choice in terms of eco-friendliness because of its durability. At Lawson-Fenning we provide hand crafted wood furniture built from trees grown sustainably in the US. This all in an effort to protect the worlds rapidly disappearing wildlife habits, while not contributing to the global effects of deforestation. We also support Los Angeles crafts people and American economies. We believe that where your furniture comes from, and how it is made are just as important as the style, functionality and beauty.

CHARACTERISITICS-

One of the reasons why Oak can take on so many different looks is that there is not a single type of Oak tree. There are actually more than 60 varieties growing across the US alone. When it comes to furniture making, the most common species are Red and White Oak. Lawson-Fenning specializes in the application of White Oak only.

Oak wood is generally straight grained and has an uneven texture. However, there are other aspects of the Oak's grain that makes it quite unique. One of which are the dark rays which run alongside the grain. In Red Oak, it can sometimes look like there are dark dotted lines running across the board. The same marks are present within White Oak as well, but they tend to be much longer and pronounced.



COLOR-

A piece of natural Oak wood can take on virtually any hue; from light beige, through to brown and red. While White Oak tends to look beige to brown, red oak will tend to look rosy. It is not always easy to tell the difference between the various types of Oak based on color alone. The same Oak tree can have different colors throughout. Most trees will show

a significant color shift between the heartwood (innermost portion of the tree) and the sapwood (layer closet to the bark which transports the trees nutrients.) You will see this in Oak, as the sapwood is usually lighter. However, sometimes the heartwood and sapwood can blend seamlessly.

Oak will also darken slightly over time, taking on more amber tones. This happens due to exposure to oxygen and UV light, making it a largely unavoidable process.

