



**BUILDING** WITH WOOD

SAWN TIMBER

JAF product range



# High-grade timber: The wood equivalent of an uncut diamond

High-grade timber is the basis for particularly high-quality products. Whether it is used to make individual items of wooden furniture or for building structures, this wood equivalent of an uncut diamond forms the basis for implementing demanding projects. JAF offers high-grade timber from all over the world and accompanies local products from the forest to the customer. As a one-stop provider of high-grade timber, JAF has direct access to the most important international sourcing markets: JAF sources timber from the best forests in Europe and also imports top-quality high-grade timber from reliable international partners.

## Keeping a constant eye on the supply chain

In Europe, JAF has subsidiaries in the counties where the best timber resources grow. This allows the company to monitor the supply chain from the logs in the forest to the sawmill and on to their subsequent sale. The focus of procurement activities is clearly on sustainable products. Securing high-quality wood and using this material in a conservative way are firmly ingrained parts of the company's philosophy. Large volumes of various types of Austrian timber, along with species sources from abroad, are stored in St. Marein, the central warehouse for sawn timber, for distribution in the Austrian market and in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, a closely integrated warehousing network guarantees reliable supplies. Besides its numerous branches, JAF also has sawn timber warehouses at several international hubs – such as in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam and Papenburg in northern Germany – which guarantees JAF's supplies of sawn timber.

## High-grade timber produced in-house

JAF produces premium-quality high-grade timber at its Austrian sawmill in Laa an der Thaya as well as in heavily forested Romania and the Czech Republic. Spruce, larch and pine logs are processed into sawn timber in the Czech Republic in addition to the oak, ash and beech species from Austria and Romania. Besides steaming and drying, JAF also produces high-grade timber in thicknesses and fixed dimensions in line with customer requirements. JAF Group's extensive product portfolio means that it is in an ideal position to be able to handle orders with highly diverse requirements.

## Strong logistics

Top-performance logistics mean that JAF can guarantee short-term availability from warehouses at all of its sales outlets. The company sources high-grade timber for nearly every conceivable application – from tonewood to industrial ranges such as friezes and beams.







# CONTENTS

## European hardwood species

- 04 | Oak
- 10 | Ash
- 16 | European beech
- 20 | Birch
- 22 | Lime
- 24 | Maple
- 26 | Robinia
- 28 | Walnut
- 30 | Cherry

## European softwood species

- 32 | Spruce
- 34 | Pine
- 36 | Larch
- 38 | Austrian pine

## American hardwood

- 40 | Cherry
- 42 | Black walnut
- 44 | Tulipwood
- 46 | Hard maple

## African hardwood

- 48 | Ayous
- 50 | Iroko
- 52 | Sapele mahogany

## Asian hardwood

- 54 | Dark red meranti

## Solid timber tabletops

- 56 | Wood species and service

## Reclaimed timber

- 58 | Boards and centreboards
- 62 | Beams



# European hardwood species

Oak | unedged and edged

---



## Oak: *Quercus robur* and *Quercus petraea*

Oak wood is particularly durable and heavy, and is aesthetically appealing. It has light sapwood, dark brown heartwood, and wood rays that have a reflective quality. Oak wood is also ring-porous and has coarse needle-shaped cracks. It can be used in many different settings, for example to make solid oak furniture, as well as floors, stairs, barrel staves, veneer and sleepers for railways. It can also be used as construction timber for hydraulic engineering and earthworks. The two most common oak species in Europe, *Quercus robur* and *Quercus petraea*, grow in the regions from northern Spain to Anatolia. JAF sources oak from sustainable growing areas and produces the sawn timber at its own sawmill.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Quercus robur</i> ; <i>Quercus petraea</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	The natural growing regions of these species extend from Europe to Anatolia.
<b>Properties</b>	Hard, very durable wood; ring-porous; brown heartwood and light sapwood
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, furniture, parquet flooring, barrel wood, boards, stairs, windows and doors, railway sleepers, shipbuilding, etc.
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Fresh, air-dried (AD), kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Boules cut, unedged and edged oak
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 to 500
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	27, 33, 40, 52, 60, 65, 80



## Oak

### Prime unedged

The highest grade: Practically flawless and defect-free, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



## Oak

### A/B unedged

Isolated knots and smaller growth characteristics make this grade a little more interesting. A/B is suitable for both commercial and industrial series production and for making individual items. Even with this grade, the proportion of defect-free cuts is still very high.





# European hardwood species

Oak | unedged and edged

---

## Oak

### Knotty oak unedged

Knotty oak has a high percentage of healthy knots, which makes each board unmistakably unique. Knotty oak can be used to make any type of furniture, parquet flooring and wall cladding.



## Oak

### ABC unedged

This grade has a very lively structure and growth characteristics of every kind. This grade is particularly suitable for the industrial production of furniture and parquet flooring.





## Oak

### Copper / flame oak unedged

Copper or flame oak has a characteristic colouring lent to it by a quirk of nature. This wood is also often used as a substitute for reclaimed oak due to the reddish-brown colouration and cracking in the fringe and edge areas of the boards.





# European hardwood species

## Oak | unedged and edged

---

### Oak

#### Prime edged

The highest grade: Practically flawless and defect-free, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



### Oak

#### A/B edged

Isolated knots and smaller growth characteristics make this grade a little more interesting. Standard is suitable for both commercial and industrial series production and for making individual items. Even with this grade, the proportion of defect-free cuts is still very high.





## Oak

### ABC edged

This grade has a very lively structure and growth characteristics of every kind. This grade is particularly suitable for the industrial production of furniture and parquet flooring.



## Oak

### BC edged

This product is the most low-priced quality, accordingly, there is no limitation in the frequency of knots, sapwood or other growth characteristics. The product is particularly suitable for making rustic furniture and for use as construction wood.





# European hardwood species

Ash | unedged and edged

---



## Ash: *Fraxinus excelsior*

Ash wood has a white sapwood and is ring-porous. The heartwood is yellowish-reddish to brown, with brownheart formation possible. It makes the heartwood appear cloudy, irregularly striped or similar to olive wood. Ash wood is mainly used as furniture wood, as parquet flooring or as construction wood in interior finishings. It is also particularly suitable for the construction of tool handles and gymnastic equipment, as it has elastic and flexible properties. The forests in which ash grows stretch from Europe to Central Russia and Western Asia. JAF ash wood is sourced from domestic forests and the sawn timber is produced in our own sawmill.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Europe to Central Russia and Western Asia
<b>Properties</b>	Hard, light and elastic wood; ring-porous; can form a brownheart (coloured heartwood)
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, furniture, parquet flooring, cladding, stairs, gymnastics equipment, tool handles, etc.
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Fresh, air-dried (AD), kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged and edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 to 500
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	27, 33, 40, 52, 60, 80



## Ash

### Prime – one face white unedged

The highest grade: Practically flawless, blemish-free and free from brownheart on at least one side, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



## Ash

### A/B – CND unedged

Isolated knots, smaller growth characteristics and unrestricted brownheart make this grade a little more interesting. A high percentage of defect-free cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



# European hardwood species

## Ash | unedged and edged

---

### Ash

#### ABC – CND

unedged

This grade has a very vivid texture as well as an unrestricted brownheart. Any and all types of growth characteristics are allowed. This grade is particularly suitable for the industrial production of friezes for any type of application.



### Ash

#### Prime – one face white

edged

The highest grade: Practically flawless, blemish-free and free from brownheart on at least one side, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.





## Ash

### A/B – CND edged

Isolated knots, smaller growth characteristics and an unrestricted brownheart make this grade a little more interesting. A high percentage of defect-free cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



## Ash

### ABC – CND edged

Any type of knots, various growth characteristics, and an unrestricted brownheart and discoloration are allowed in this grade. This grade is particularly suitable for the industrial production of friezes for any type of application.



# European hardwood species

Thermally-modified ash | unedged and edged

---

## Thermally-modified ash

A/B  
unedged

The thermally-modified unedged ash grade equates to a good A/B grade. A high percentage of defect-free battens and friezes can be easily produced with this grade.



## Thermally-modified ash

A/B  
edged

Thermally-modified edged ash is available in falling widths as well as fixed widths. When ordering larger quantities, JAF also produces fixed width thermally-modified ash as per the dimensions and quality requested by you.









# European hardwood species

European beech, steamed | unedged and edged

---



## European beech: *Fagus sylvatica*

The heavy and diffuse-porous wood of the European beech is yellowish to reddish. It can form a jagged or coloured red to red-brown heartwood, but this does not change the properties of the wood. European beech wood can be used as furniture wood, veneer for plywood, parquet flooring and firewood, as well as in the pulp and paper industry and a range of other fields. European beech forests are found in Western, Central and Southern Europe, with JAF sourcing beech wood from domestic forests as well as from neighbouring EU countries.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Western, Central and Southern Europe, Northern Spain to Southern Sweden (oceanic climate)
<b>Properties</b>	Hard, light-coloured wood; diffuse-porous; may form a redheart (coloured heartwood)
<b>Use</b>	Plywood and board industry, furniture, construction timber, pulp and paper industry, energy timber
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged and edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 to 500
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	27, 33, 40, 52, 60, 80

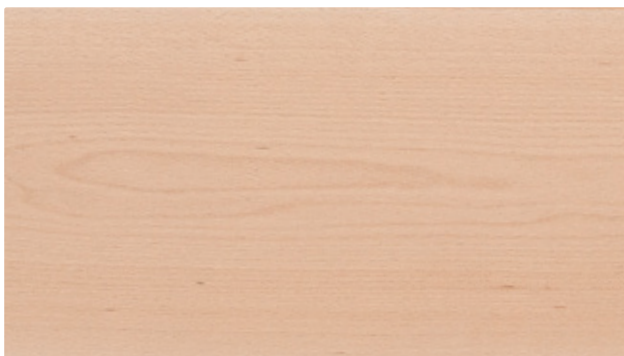


## European beech

### Prime one face

unedged, steamed

The highest grade: Practically flawless and free of readheart at least on one side, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high share of unblemished pieces.



## European beech

### A/B – CND

unedged, steamed

Isolated knots and unrestricted redheart make this grade a little more interesting. A/B beech is suitable for both commercial and industrial series production and for making individual items. A high percentage of unblemished cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



# European hardwood species

European beech, steamed | unedged and edged

---

## European beech

### ABC – CND

unedged, steamed

This grade has a very lively structure and growth characteristics of every kind as well as redheart. This grade is particularly suitable for the industrial production of friezes for any type of application.



## European beech

### Prime – one face

edged, steamed

The highest grade: Practically flawless and free of redheart at least on one side, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high share of unblemished pieces.





## European beech

AB – CND  
edged, steamed

Isolated knots and unrestricted redheart make this grade a little more interesting. A/B beech is suitable for both commercial and industrial series production and for making individual items. A high percentage of unblemished cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



## European beech

ABC – CND  
edged, steamed

This grade has a very lively structure and growth characteristics of every kind as well as redheart. This grade is particularly suitable for the industrial production of friezes for any type of application.



# European hardwood species

## Birch | unedged



### Birch: *Betula pendula*

The diffuse-porous birch wood ranges from a yellowish white to a reddish white to a light brown shade, and the core can be brown to dark brown. Birch wood is relatively heavy and has low durability when exposed to the elements. Its properties enable it to be used in many different ways: Veneers, plywoods, furniture, boards or pulps are produced from birch wood as well as sports equipment, wooden nails, handles, shoe parts and toys. It is also used for turning and carving. Birch is found in Europe, as well as in Asia and Japan. JAF sources birch wood from sustainable forests throughout Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Betula pendula</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Europe to Japan, northern border 60-65°N, southern border: northern Portugal, southern Alps, Rhodope Mountains
<b>Properties</b>	reddish-white to yellowish-brown wood; forms a facultative brown to dark brown core when old; good to work with
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, plywood and board industry, furniture-making, wooden shoes, etc.
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	27, 33, 40, 52, 60



## Birch

### Prime – one face unedged

The highest grade: Practically flawless, blemish-free and free from brownheart on at least one side, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



## Birch

### A/B unedged

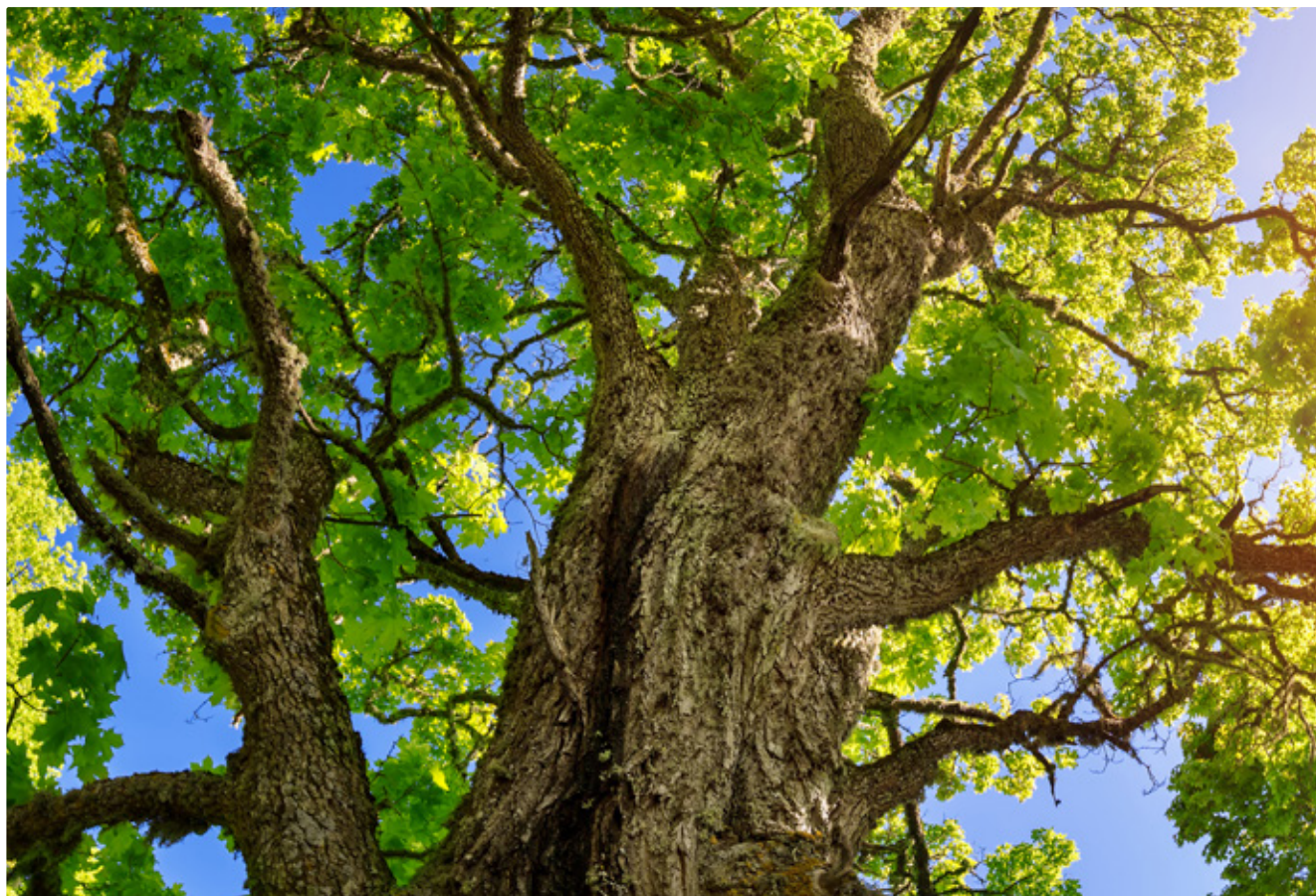
Isolated knots, smaller growth characteristics and an unrestricted coloured heart make this grade a little more interesting. A high percentage of defect-free cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



# European hardwood species

Lime | unedged

---



## Lime: *Tilia* spp.

The wood of the lime tree is soft and therefore easy to work with. It is diffuse-porous and the tree ring boundaries are irregular. Lime can take on a whitish, yellowish, reddish or brownish colour. Lime is used primarily as veneer, in the panel and pulp industries, and in sculptures, but it is also used for turning and carving and for making charcoal for drawing. Small and large-leaved lime trees are widespread wood species in Europe. JAF sources lime from sustainable forests throughout Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
<b>Growing regions</b>	Europe, Russia
<b>Properties</b>	Very soft, light-coloured wood; diffuse-porous (indistinct)
<b>Use</b>	Plywood, fibreboard, sculptures and carving
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 40, 52, 80



## Lime

### A/B unedged

Isolated knots and growth properties are allowed in this grade.  
This grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for  
elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



# European hardwood species

Maple (Sycamore) | unedged

---



## Maple (Sycamore): *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Maple wood is hard and heavy and is therefore particularly easy to work with, varnish and even glue. However, if it is exposed to the elements, its durability is low. The wood is diffuse-porous, yellowish-white to white or even slightly reddish when freshly harvested. Maple wood can be used in many different settings: It is just as suitable as top veneer, for panelling, as furniture wood and parquet flooring as for the manufacture of musical instruments, measuring tools or even handles. (Sycamore) maple is also excellent for turning and carving. The species is native to many areas of Europe, with JAF sourcing its maple products from sustainable forests.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Northern Spain to Southern Sweden, Ireland to West Caucasus
<b>Properties</b>	Very light-coloured, hard wood; diffuse-porous; may form coloured heartwood
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, furniture, panelling, parquet panelling, special wood for instrument making
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 40, 52, 60



## Maple (Sycamore)

Prime – one face  
unedged

The highest grade: Practically flawless, defect-free and free from brownheart on at least one side, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



## Maple (Sycamore)

A/B – CND  
unedged

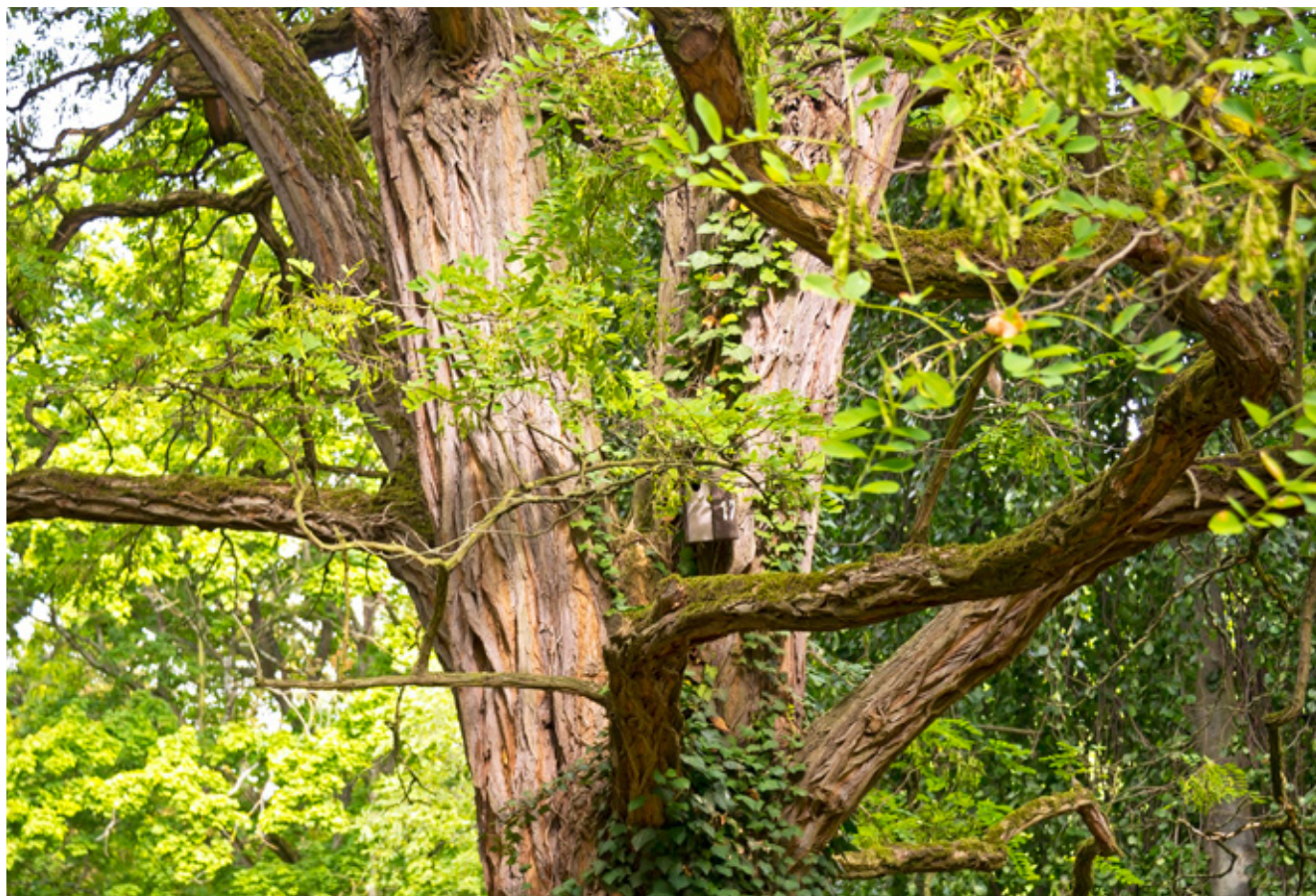
Isolated knots, smaller growth characteristics and an unrestricted coloured heart make this grade a little more interesting. A high percentage of defect-free cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



# European hardwood species

Robinia (false acacia) | unedged

---



## Robinia or false acacia: *Robinia pseudoacacia*

Robinia wood is particularly resistant to insect and fungal attack and is highly durable, even when submerged by water. The wood is ring-porous, heavy and very tough, with a narrow and yellowish sapwood and yellow-green to greenish-brown heartwood. Robinia wood is used in earthworks and hydraulic engineering, as vineyard poles, in avalanche defence measures, as railways sleepers, as furniture and veneer wood, as parquet flooring and much more. The Robinia is native to many parts of the world. JAF sources Robinia wood from sustainable forests throughout Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Native to South-Eastern USA; South America, Europe, East Asia, Australia, New Zealand (cultivated and wild)
<b>Properties</b>	Very hard, tough wood with yellowish-green heartwood and light sapwood; ring-porous; extremely durable, even in water; generally fungus- and insect-resistant
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, parquet flooring, (garden) furniture, playground equipment, stands and posts, palisades, etc.
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Fresh, kiln-dried (KD; 10% $\pm$ 2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 52



## Robinia

A/B  
unedged

Isolated knots and smaller growth properties are allowed in this grade. A high percentage of unblemished cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



## Robinia

ABC  
unedged

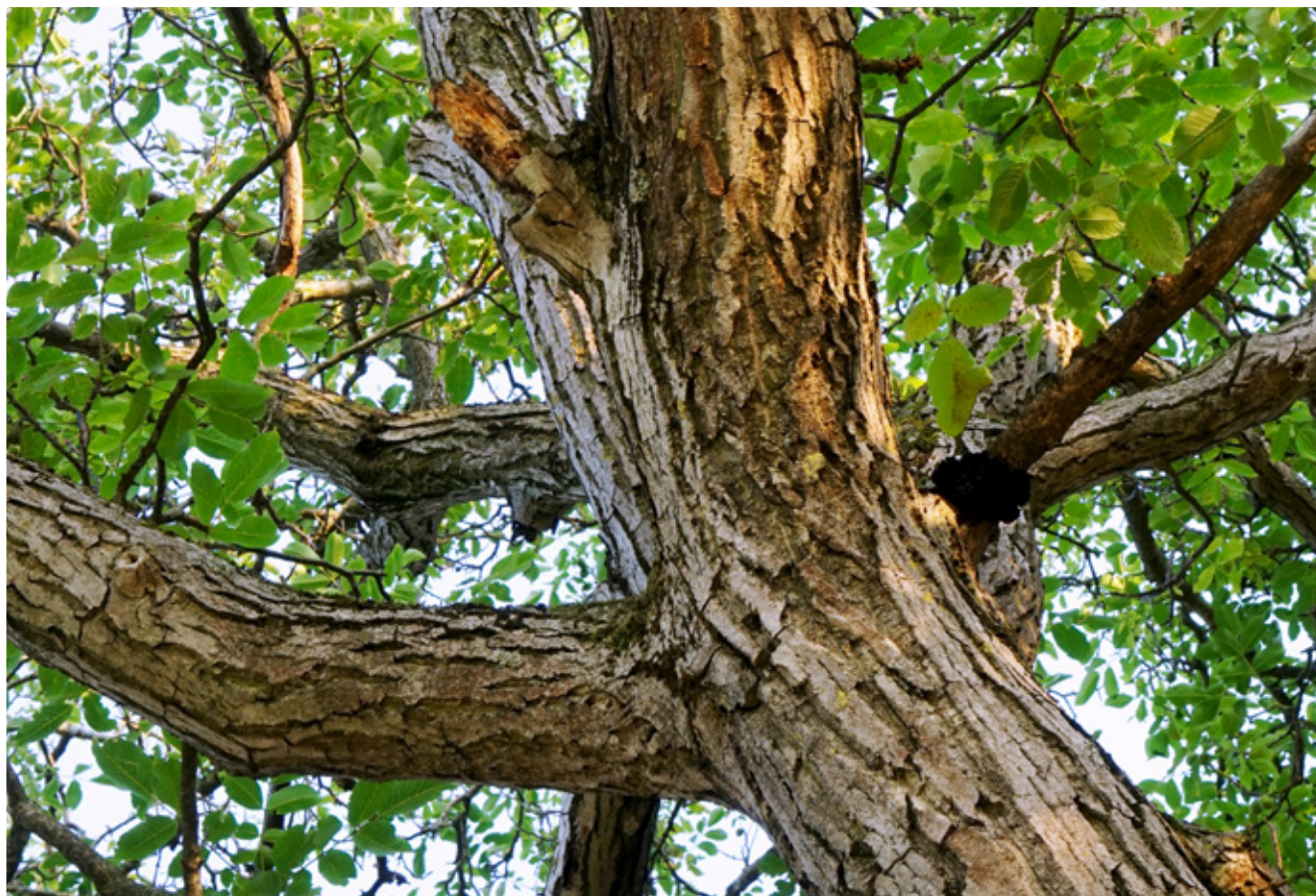
This grade has a very lively structure and growth characteristics of every kind. This grade is particularly suitable for outdoor playground construction.



# European hardwood species

Walnut steamed | unedged

---



## Walnut: *Juglans regia*

Walnut wood is heavy, weather-resistant and also easy to work with. It is semi-ring-porous, its sapwood is greyish to reddish-white and the heartwood is dark. Depending on the tree's location, the heartwood can be grey, reddish or purple. Walnut wood is used to make furniture, veneer, parquet flooring, panel or for doors. The wood species grows in Central, Southern and Western Europe as well as in North Africa, Asia Minor, Northern India and China. JAF walnut products come from European, sustainably managed forests.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Juglans regia</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Central, Western and Southern Europe; cultivated in Asia Minor, North Africa, Northern India, China
<b>Properties</b>	Dark, decorative wood; easy to work with; semi-ring-porous
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, furniture, parquet flooring, panels, doors, gun stocks, etc.
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Boules cut, unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 52, 60



## Walnut

### A/B

unedged, steamed

Isolated knots and growth properties along with a high share of sapwood are allowed in this grade. This grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



# European hardwood species

European cherry | unedged

---



## European cherry: *Prunus avium*

European cherry wood is particularly appealing due to its wide range of different uses: it is easy to glue, can be varnished and bleached, and bends well when steamed. However, it is not weather-resistant. European cherry is semi-ring-porous, the sapwood is light-coloured and narrow and the heartwood is mostly yellowish to reddish-brown; it may have green streaks and darken to a reddish-brown colour. It is mainly used to make furniture, veneer and instruments. The forests where it grows are found in Europe and Asia Minor. JAF sources European cherry from sustainable forests throughout Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	Prunus avium
<b>Growing regions</b>	Europe, Asia Minor
<b>Properties</b>	Dark, decorative wood; semi-ring-porous
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, furniture, panelling, parquet flooring, ornamental objects
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 52



## European cherry

A/B  
unedged

Isolated knots and growth properties are allowed in this grade. This grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



## European cherry

ABC  
unedged

This grade has a very lively structure, knots and growth characteristics of every kind. This grade is particularly suitable for the industrial production of friezes and cuts.



# European softwood species

Spruce | unedged



## Spruce: *Picea abies*

Spruce wood is elastic and easy to work with, but it is also not very resistant to weathering and is susceptible to fungi and insects. Spruce wood is yellowish to reddish-white and has clearly defined tree rings. It is highly prized in particular as construction and building timber, but is also used for furniture, stairs, flooring, as veneer and for many other applications. Spruce trees are widespread, especially in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe. JAF sources birch from sustainable forests throughout Austria and Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Picea abies</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Central, South-Eastern and North-Eastern Europe
<b>Properties</b>	Soft, light-coloured, elastic wood; versatile; clear tree ring boundaries
<b>Use</b>	Construction timber, board industry, interior and exterior finishing, fibre industry, pallets, furniture-making, veneer, instrument making
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% $\pm$ 2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged and edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 - 500
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	24, 30, 40, 50, 60, 65, 80



## Spruce

A/B  
unedged

The highest grade: With a few healthy knots and minimal signs of typical growth properties, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



## Spruce

B/C  
unedged

This grade can come with knots and growth properties of any kind. It is well suited for making construction wood as well as friezes and cut-to-size pieces.



# European softwood species

Pine | unedged

---



## Pine: *Pinus sylvestris*

Pine wood – also called Scots pine or Baltic pine – is soft and has clearly defined tree rings. The sapwood is light and yellowish, while the heartwood is dark and reddish. Pine is used as plywood, in furniture-making, window and door scantlings, as solid structural lumber, and in the boards, paper, and pulp industries. It can be found in forests across Northern, Central and Eastern Europe. JAF sources pine wood from sustainable forests throughout Austria and Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Central, Northern and Eastern Europe
<b>Properties</b>	Soft wood with yellowish sapwood and dark, reddish heartwood; clearly defined tree rings
<b>Use</b>	Plywood, construction timber, furniture-making
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged and edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	27, 33, 40, 50, 60, 65, 80



## Pine

A/B  
unedged

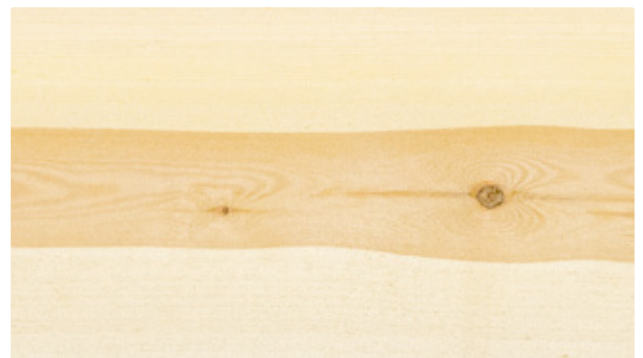
The highest grade: With a few healthy knots and minimal signs of typical growth properties, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



## Pine

ABC  
unedged

This grade can come with knots and growth properties of any kind. It is well suited for making construction wood as well as friezes and cut-to-size pieces.



# European softwood species

European larch | unedged

---



## European Larch: *Larix decidua*

Larch wood has a light-coloured sapwood and a reddish-brown heartwood. The tree ring boundaries are clearly visible. The wood is moderately durable, but very resistant to moisture. Larch can be used in many different ways. It is used as veneer, panelling, decking, in furniture-making, flooring, window and door scantlings, roof shingles, fence construction and in many other areas. Larch grows in forests that are located in Central Europe as well as in Northern and Eastern Europe and in the USA. JAF larch wood is sourced from sustainable forests in Austria and Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Larix decidua</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Central, Northern and Eastern Europe (and the USA)
<b>Properties</b>	Wood with light-coloured sapwood and reddish-brown heartwood; very clearly defined tree rings
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, decking, panelling, floors, windows and doors, posts and stands, boards
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Air-dried (AD), kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged and edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 40, 50, 60, 80



## European larch

A/B  
unedged

The highest grade: With a few healthy knots and minimal signs of typical growth properties, this grade is suitable for cutting battens, slats, rough-planed timber as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



# European softwood species

Austrian pine | unedged

---



## Austrian pine: *Pinus cembra*

Austrian pine – also known as Swiss stone pine or Arolla pine – has a yellowish-white or yellow-brown heartwood, with tree rings that are often very narrow caused by its slow growth. The wood has a very typical aromatic smell, is soft and also easy to work with. Austrian pine is used in furniture-making, for panelling, and for carvings and sculptures. It is mostly native to the Alpine region of Central Europe. JAF sources Austrian pine from sustainable forests throughout Austria and Europe.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Pinus cembra</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Central Europe (High Alpine)
<b>Properties</b>	Soft, strongly aromatic wood with yellowish sapwood and yellowish brown to reddish brown heartwood; clearly defined tree rings
<b>Use</b>	Furniture making, carving, woodturning
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Air-dried (AD), kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	24, 33, 52, 60, 80, 100



## Austrian pine

O/III  
unedged

Knots as well as growth characteristics typical for the Austrian pine make this grade unique. It can be used to make slats, friezes, cuts and rough-planed timber with the typical characteristics of Austrian pine.



# American hardwood

American cherry | unedged

---



## American cherry: *Prunus serotina*

American cherry wood – also called black cherry – is a semi-ring-porous species, which means that the tree rings are particularly well-defined. Its sapwood is yellowish-grey and narrow, while the heartwood is yellowish-red with a green tinge. American cherry wood is easy to work with using sharp tools. It is used as veneer as well as for making furniture instruments or objets d'art. It grows in forests across the Midwestern United States, from Texas to Guatemala and from Southern Canada to Florida.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Midwest and Eastern USA
<b>Properties</b>	Creamy white sapwood with reddish-brown to reddish heartwood; very easy to work with
<b>Use</b>	Furniture, kitchens, parquet, panelling, instruments, turning, carving
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 40, 52, 60



## American cherry

FAS  
unedged

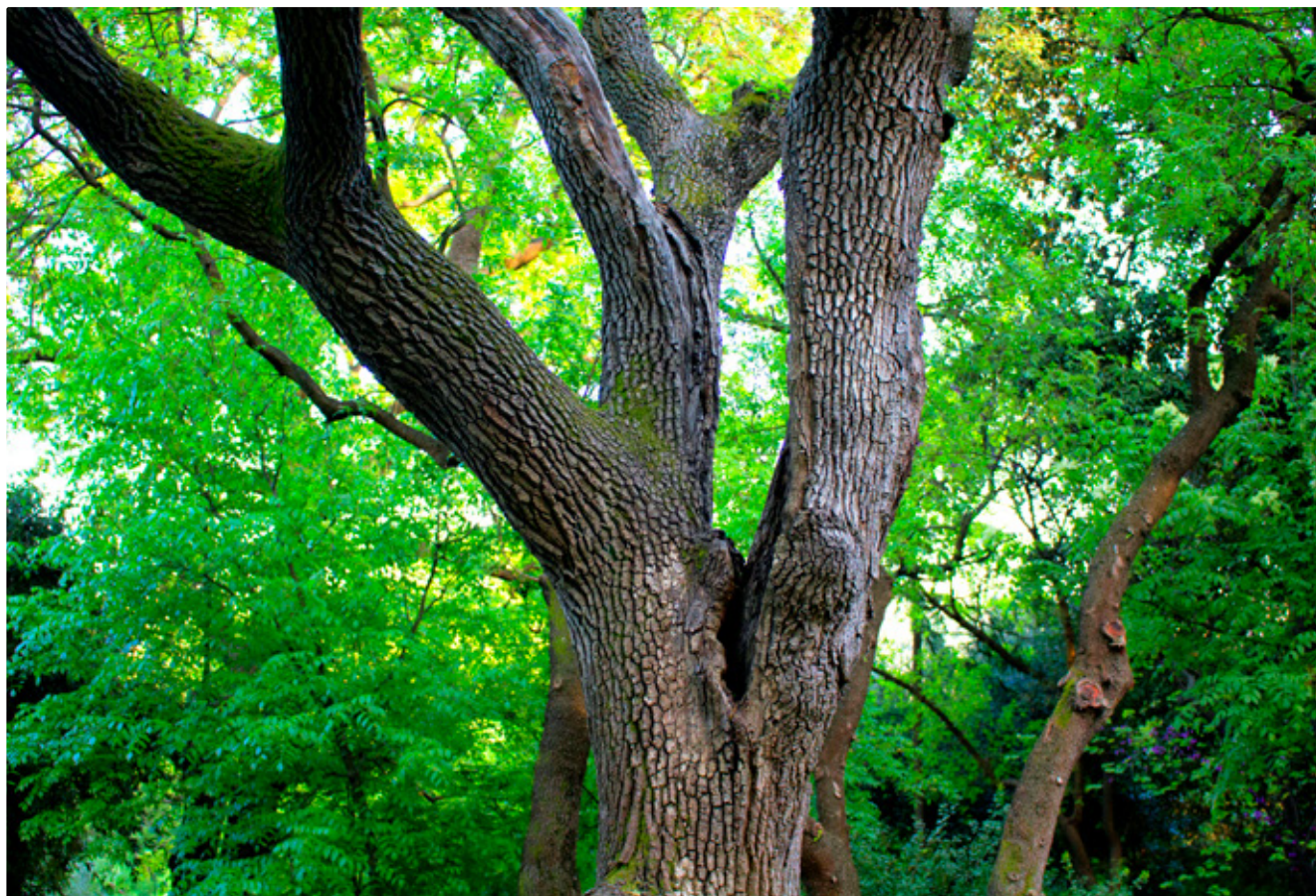
Isolated knots and growth properties are allowed in this grade. This grade is suitable for cutting battens, slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



# American hardwood

Black walnut steamed | unedged

---



## Black walnut: *Juglans nigra*

Black walnut is heavy and fairly resistant to insects, fungi and weathering. It is semi-ring-porous, with sapwood that is white and heartwood that is dark brown to purplish-brown. The colour of the sapwood can be matched to that of the heartwood by means of steaming. The wood species is used for gun-making, furniture-making, parquet flooring, panelling, doors or even veneer. Black walnut is very prevalent throughout the western and eastern United States.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Eastern North America, cultivated in many places, e.g. in riparian forest locations in Austria.
<b>Properties</b>	Light-coloured sapwood and light brown to dark chocolate brown heartwood, which may have a purple tint; heartwood and sapwood are colour-matched by means of steaming; good to work with; dries very slowly, which is why special care is needed when drying to avoid damage; very decorative.
<b>Use</b>	Furniture, parquet flooring, panels, boards, doors, gun stocks, instrument making
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Unedged and edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	27, 33, 40, 52, 60



## Black walnut

### FAS

unedged, steamed

This grade may have isolated knots and sapwood on one side. The grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



## Black walnut

### ABC

unedged, steamed

This grade has a very lively structure, and may come with knots and growth characteristics of every kind as well as sapwood. It is particularly suitable for industrial uses to make friezes, slats, rough-planed timber and cuttings.



# American hardwood

Tulipwood (whitewood, yellow poplar) | edged

---



## Tulipwood: *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Tulipwood – also called whitewood or yellow poplar – is particularly easy to work with. The species is diffuse-porous, and comes with white sapwood and light greenish-yellow heartwood, which darkens to acquire an olive colour. Tulipwood is used for making lightweight structures, furniture, kitchen fittings, doors, panels, paper and boards. The wood can also be turned and carved, meaning that it is used for making instruments as well. Tulipwood is found through the eastern part of the United States.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Eastern USA, also cultivated in Europe
<b>Properties</b>	Relatively light wood with light-coloured sapwood and yellow-brown to olive-green heartwood, which darkens and turns brown with time;
<b>Use</b>	Light construction timber, furniture, doors, panels, doors, turning, carving
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	25, 28, 32, 50, 63



## Tulipwood

### FAS edged

This grade can come with isolated knots and an unlimited amount of heartwood and sapwood. The grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



# American hardwood

Hard maple | edged

---



## Hard maple: *Acer saccharum* & *Acer nigrum*

Hard maple combines the two species of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and black maple (*Acer nigrum*). The wood of this species is hard, flexible and is also easy to work with. The sapwood is creamy white with a light reddish or brown tinge, while the heartwood is light to dark reddish-brown. Hard maple is used to make furniture, stairs, workbenches, parquet flooring, doors as well as for many other applications. The species is most commonly found in the eastern part of the United States as well as Canada.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Acer saccharum</i> , <i>Acer nigrum</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	Eastern USA/Canada
<b>Properties</b>	Cream-coloured sapwood with reddish-brown tinge and light to dark reddish-brown heart; hard and heavy, very resistant to abrasion; fine, narrow tree ring structure
<b>Use</b>	Parquet flooring, furniture, doors, work and tabletops, stair boards, handrails etc.
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% $\pm$ 2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	33, 52



## Hard maple

### Prime – one face edged

The highest grade: Practically flawless, defect-free and free from brownheart on at least one side, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of clean pieces.



## Hard maple

### FAS edged

Isolated knots, smaller growth characteristics and a coloured heart make this grade a little more interesting. A high percentage of unblemished cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



# African hardwood

Ayous (abachi/obeche/samba) | edged



## Ayous: *Triplochiton scleroxylon*

Ayous – also called abachi, obeche or samba – is a very light-coloured wood species. It is diffuse-porous and has coarse needle-shaped cracks with silky, smooth surfaces. The wood does not display any durable properties when exposed to the elements. Ayous is used to make plywood, construction timber, sauna slats and profiled timber. It is also used to make instruments as well as for pulp and paper production. The hardwood species is native to West Africa.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	West Africa
<b>Properties</b>	Light, not very durable, diffuse-porous wood; coarse needle-shaped cracks, silky smooth shiny surfaces, moderately decorative
<b>Use</b>	Sauna slats, veneer, plywood, construction timber, profiles, instrument-making, paper, pulp, packaging, models, shoe manufacturing
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	25, 32, 50, 65, 75



## Ayous

### Prime edged

The highest grade: Practically flawless, blemish-free and free from inclusions, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



## Ayous

### FAS edged

Isolated knots and colour inclusions make this grade a little more interesting. A high percentage of unblemished cuts can also be achieved with this grade.



# African hardwood

Iroko | edged

---



## Iroko: *Chlorophora excelsa*

Iroko – also called kambal – is a heavy, hard and durable wood species, but yet easy to work with using carbide tools. It is diffuse-porous and has coarse needle-shaped cracks. The sapwood is yellowish to greyish-white and the heartwood is yellowish-brown, darkening to brownish-olive. Iroko can be used as a substitute for teak, doussié, oak, dark red meranti and other species. It is used as wood for decking, windows, doors and stairs, but also as construction timber or veneer. Iroko is native to West, Central and East Africa.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	West, Central and East Africa
<b>Properties</b>	Very heavy, hard, durable wood; diffuse-porous; easy to work with (using carbide tools);
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, construction timber, gates, windows, terraces, stairs, etc.
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	25, 33, 50, 75



## Iroko

### FAS edged

Practically flawless, blemish-free and with a very small amount of sapwood, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



# African hardwood

Sapele mahogany | edged

---



## Sapele mahogany: *Entandrophragma cylindricum*

Sapele is a wood that is easy to work with. It has properties that make it resistant to fungi and insects, but it is not weather-resistant. It has a cream-coloured sapwood and a pale pink to light brown heartwood that darkens quickly. Sapele can be used in a range of different ways from veneer and furniture production to instrument making. It is also used for parquet flooring, decking wood, and windows and doors. Sapele is found in West, Central and East Africa.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>
<b>Growing regions</b>	West, Central and East Africa
<b>Properties</b>	Cream-coloured sapwood, darkening to greyish, and pale pink to light brown heartwood, darkening rapidly to reddish brown; heartwood resistant to fungi and insects; not weather-resistant; easy to work with
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, furniture, parquet flooring, doors and windows, shipbuilding and instrument making
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% $\pm$ 2%), Air-dried (AD)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	25, 33, 50, 70, 75



## Sapele mahogany

### FAS edged

Practically flawless, blemish-free and with a very small amount of sapwood, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



## Asian hardwood

Dark red meranti | edged

---



### Dark red meranti: *Shorea* spp.

Dark red meranti is – like white meranti and others – part of the Meranti group. Together they are part of the shorea genus. The sapwood of dark red meranti is yellowish-grey, the heartwood pale pink to reddish-brown. It is heavy with diffused pores and appears streaky because of its interlocked grain. The wood is moderately durable. Dark red meranti is used for making veneer, furniture, plywood and panelling, as well as for parquet flooring, stairs, window scantlings and decking. Meranti is found throughout South-East Asia in the sub-tropical rainforests.

<b>Botanical name</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp.
<b>Growing regions</b>	South-East Asia, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia
<b>Properties</b>	Heavy wood with pale pink to reddish-brown heart; diffuse-porous; moderately durable
<b>Use</b>	Veneer, plywood, panelling and parquet flooring, furniture, stairs, windows, doors, terraces
<b>Wood moisture</b>	Kiln-dried (KD; 10% ±2%)
<b>Types of cutting</b>	Edged
<b>Standard lengths [cm]</b>	200 +
<b>Standard thicknesses [mm]</b>	25, 32, 38, 50, 75



## Dark red meranti

### FAS edged

Practically flawless, blemish-free and with a very small amount of sapwood, this grade is suitable for cutting battens and slats, as well as for elements yielding a high number of unblemished pieces.



# Solid timber tabletops

Wood species and service

---

## Solid timber tabletops at JAF

What is seen elsewhere as a 'blemish' is what gives solid timber tabletops their very unique and individual character. Knots, discolourations or even inclusions are all ways that make the timber used unique. Where with other products the focus is on having a uniform appearance, solid timber tabletops cut an attractive look with striking, visual highlights. JAF offers solid timber tabletops from a wide range of different woods.

### Dimensions

Thickness (mm)	Length (cm)
65	250 – 600
90	250 – 600

JAF offers solid timber tabletops from these types of wood:

Oak



Ash



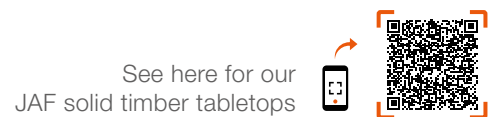
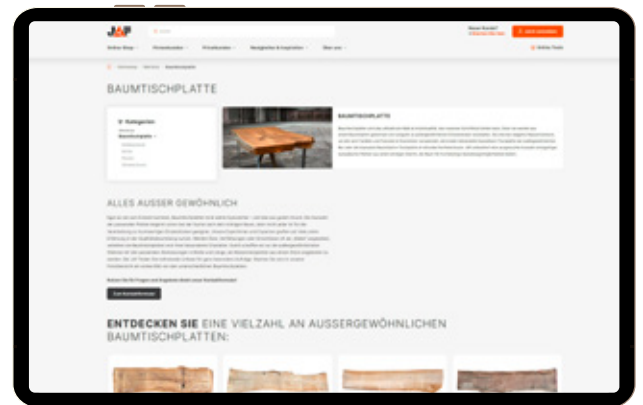
Black walnut





## Discover a large selection online

Get a feeling right away for the wide selection of different solid timber tabletops available at JAF. Take advantage of the overview of digital photos – whenever and wherever you want.



## Working with solid timber tabletops at JAF

Solid tabletop dimensions are often much larger than standard, which is why JAF not only supplies the right tops, but can also do the complex milling work on its CNC machine for you on request.





# Reclaimed timber

Boards, centreboards & beams

---





## Boards – sunburnt

Buildings made of wood that have been exposed to the effects of sun, wind, rain, snow and ice for decades are the raw material used to make these special products. The sun's rays turn the boards light to dark brown over the years, and the side exposed to rain becomes grey. The softwood is brushed on one side and levelled, giving it a unique texture. Doing so highlights the natural grain of the wood and creates an individual look for each and every board.

Sunburnt wood is just as suitable for large-scale façades and exposed formwork as it is for adding a special flair in indoor spaces thanks to its gentle aesthetics.

Art. no.	Description	Colour sorting	Species	Top/bottom	Thickness (mm)	Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Drying
57585	<b>Reclaimed timber sunburnt boards, tongue and groove, falling widths</b>	grey, light brown, dark brown	spruce, pine, fir	brushed / planed	19 – 20	falling	150 – 420	KD
57585	<b>Reclaimed timber sunburnt boards, edged, falling widths</b>	grey, light brown, dark brown	spruce, pine, fir	brushed / planed	19 – 20	falling	150 – 420	KD
57585	<b>Reclaimed timber sunburnt boards, tongue and groove, fixed widths</b>	grey, light brown, dark brown	spruce, pine, fir	brushed / planed	19 – 20	10-22 in cm steps	150 – 420	KD



grey



light brown



dark brown



We offer trimmed boards with tongue and groove made up of a mix of pure spruce and fir in falling widths especially for sauna builders.



© Hehenberger



© Hehenberger



# Reclaimed timber

Boards, centreboards and beams



## Boards – chopped surface

The square timber chopped by hand centuries ago was split into boards and is now ideal for use in façades, interior panelling, saunas, furniture and more. The surface has a particularly unique and rustic appearance if the original material was hewn by hand with a broad axe.

Art. no.	Description	Species	Structure	Surface	Thick-ness (mm)	Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Drying
57446	<b>Raw material</b>		chopped by hand		40, 50	falling 12+	200 – 400	
57447	<b>Falling widths</b>		chopped by hand	brushed	32	falling 12+	200 – 400	KD
57441	<b>Centreboard, tongue and groove</b>		chopped, planed		19 – 20	14, 17	200 – 400	steamed
57441	<b>Antique spruce, tongue &amp; groove</b>	Spruce	chopped, planed		19	19, 6	200 – 400	KD steamed



Raw material



Falling widths



Centreboard, tongue and groove



Antique spruce, tongue & groove

## Centreboards

Whether steamed or left in its natural state, this centreboard from old beams can be used in façades, exposed formwork or even for making furniture.

Art. no.	Description	Colour sorting	Species	Top/bottom	Thickness (mm)	Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Drying
57434	<b>Centreboard – falling widths</b>	unsorted	spruce, fir	rough-sawn	30/40/50/60/80		200 – 500	KD steamed
57430	<b>Centreboard – falling widths</b>		Spruce	rough-sawn	30/40/50/60		200 – 500	natural, KD
57441	<b>Centreboard – antique Nordic spruce</b>		Spruce	rough-sawn	33/40/52/65/75	200	510	KD



Kiln-dried, steamed



Kiln-dried, natural



Kiln-dried





## Reclaimed wood – chopped beams

As recently as 100 years ago, logs were still hewn with broad axes to make beams from logs. Hand-chopped surfaces are therefore seen as being particularly exquisite. Traces of axe blows, shrinkage cracks and the darkened colour having developed over the years give each item of old square timber its individual character.

Regardless of whether they have been cut by hand or sawn, these unique pieces are perfect for being given prime placement. They are used as decorative elements in exposed timber roof trusses and special wall cladding, and can be found in everything from wall cornices to tables. Reclaimed wood is also seen as a trendsetter in modern interior design, often being combined with stainless steel and glass and is also an absolute eye-catcher when used together with stone.

These original hand-chopped beams are untreated as raw material or sawn to a fixed thickness and brushed on three sides. The solid beams are often used as false ceilings or eye-catchers in commercial and residential buildings.

Art. no.	Description	Species	Structure	Surface	Thickness (mm)	Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Drying
57436/0001	<b>Reclaimed timber Hand-chopped beams</b>	Spruce	hand-chopped	brushed	on request	10+	200 – 700	AD
57436/0201	<b>Reclaimed timber Hand-chopped beams</b>	Spruce	hand-chopped	brushed, cut on one side	100	10+	200 – 700	KD



Hand-chopped beams, brushed



Hand-chopped beams,  
cut on one side



# WOOD – OUR WORLD

## **JAF Global GmbH**

Gerbergasse 2, 2000 Stockerau, Austria  
T: +43 2266 605-0, F: +43 2266 629-00, [globalsales@jaf-group.com](mailto:globalsales@jaf-group.com)

01/2024

[www.jaf-globalsales.com](http://www.jaf-globalsales.com)