General Grade Rules

Character marked hardwoods shall admit any kind, number or distribution of the following characteristics incident to tree growth; heartwood, sapwood, knots, burls, swirls or other fiber irregularities, bird pecks, holes or grooves, knots not exceeding 3” in diameter and color streaks or spots, and light stain, but the cuttings shall not admit decay, loose knots, excessive pith, shake, or split.

- Minimum 75% of each board usable in its full width
- Widths: 5½” and wider (140mm and wider)
- Lengths: 4’–12’ (1220mm–3660mm) heavy to 7’–8’ (2135mm–2440mm)
- Knot size limitation 3” (76mm) or one half the width of the board.
- Open knots or holes allowed up to 1” (25mm) in diameter
- Minimum full width x 2’ (610mm) cutting size
- The reverse side of each cutting shall be as defined as Sound Cuttings, and will not allow holes and open knots larger than 1” (25mm) in diameter.
- Wane: 1” width wane in total aggregate from both sides of the board in cuttings. Total wane less than ½ length of the board in cuttings.
- Board Ends: within 1’ (305mm) of either end of board piece must be minimum 75% of full width of board, or be trimmed back.
General Description
The sapwood is light-colored and the heartwood is light to dark brown. White oak is mostly straight-grained with a medium to coarse texture, with longer rays than red oak. White oak therefore has more figure.

Working Properties
White oak machines well, nails and screws well although pre-boring is advised. Since it reacts with iron, galvanized nails are recommended. Its adhesive properties are variable, but it stains to a good finish. Can be stained with a wide range of finish tones. The wood dries slowly.

Physical Properties
A hard and heavy wood with medium bending and crushing strength, low in stiffness, but very good in steam bending. Great wear-resistance.

Main Uses
Furniture, flooring, architectural millwork, mouldings, doors, kitchen cabinets, paneling, barrel staves (tight cooperage) and caskets.

Available Thicknesses
4/4