

PROPERTIES OF EXOTIC HARDWOOD SPECIES



	Janka (Hardness)	Color Variability	Color Fastness	Stability
<i>Listone Milano</i>				
Santos Mahogany	2200 lbs	2	1	1
African Doussie	1770 lbs	3	3	2
African Sapele	1500 lbs	2	3	2
African Afromosia	1560 lbs	2	3	1
African Wenge	1630 lbs	2	3	1
<i>San Brasilia Plk</i>				
Brazilian Cherry	2350 lbs	3	5	2
<i>City Plank</i>				
Wenge	1630 lbs	2	3	1
Brazilian Cherry	2350 lbs	3	5	2
Brazilian Walnut	3680 lbs	3	2	2
Santos Mahogany	2200 lbs	2	1	1
Teak	1000 lbs	4	3	1
Australian Cypress	1300 lbs	4	1	1
<i>Victoria Plank</i>				
African Teak	1560 lbs	2	3	1
African Oak	1100 lbs	2	2	1
African Rosewood	1980 lbs	1	2	1
African Mahogany	1500 lbs	2	3	2
<i>Tuscany Reserve</i>				
Chilean Oak	1360 lbs	3	1	1
Peruvian Walnut	1080 lbs	2	2	2
Chilean Cherry	1010 lbs	2	3	2
<i>Destin Plank II</i>				
African Mahogany	1500 lbs	2	3	2
African Cherry	1750 lbs	1	3	2
Light Birch	1260 lbs	2	1	2

JANKA HARDNESS

The janka hardness test measures the force required to embed a .444-inch steel ball to half its diameter in wood. It is one of the best measures of the ability of a wood species to withstand denting and wear.

COLOR VARIABILITY

To be found within a species

- 1= very uniform in color
- 2= moderate variation in color
- 3= moderate to high variation in color
- 4= high degree of variation in color

COLOR FASTNESS

The degree to which a species of wood changes color over time

- 1= color very stable
- 2= some color change
- 3= fair degree of color change
- 4= a lot of color change
- 5= dramatic color change

STABILITY

The amount a wood will shrink/swell during changes in relative humidity

- 1= stable
- 2= average
- 3= below average