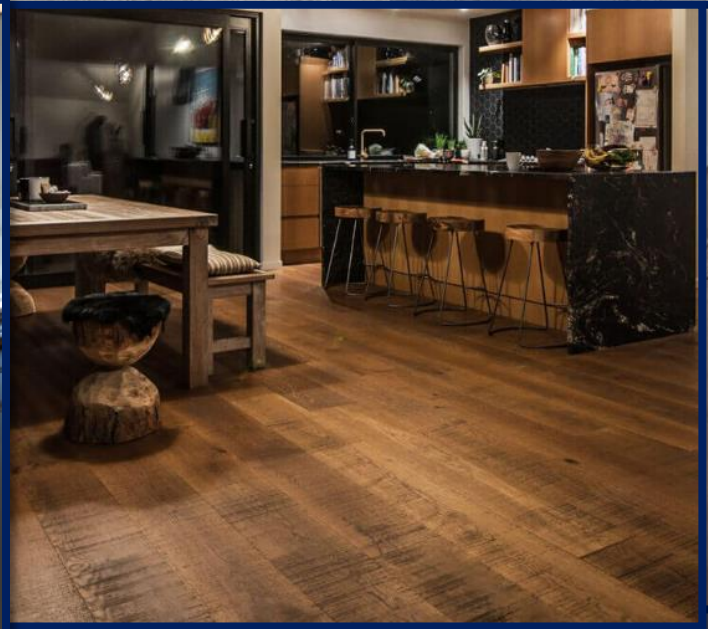
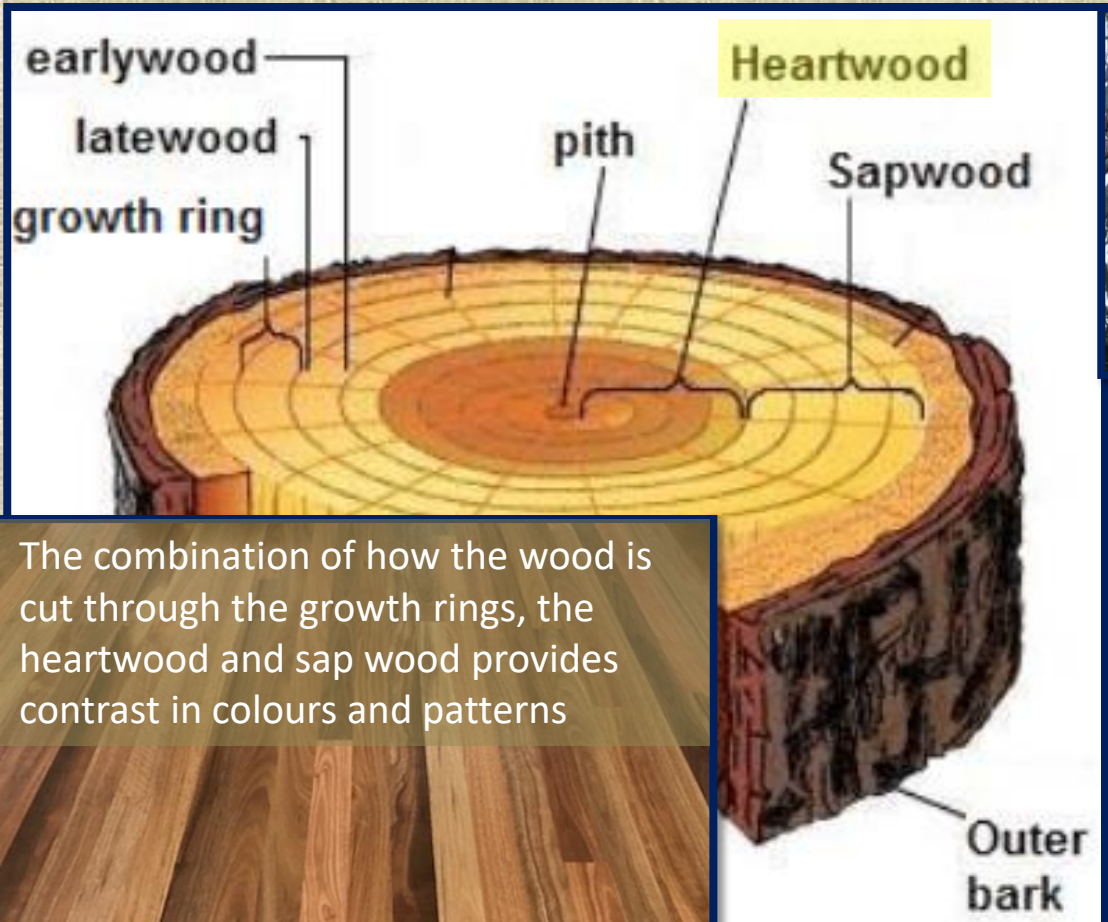


Demonstrate knowledge of Timber flooring products – part 2

Video acknowledgement – Frank Millar Lumber

Making Solid Timber Flooring

As a tree grows in diameter the cells of the inner part of the tree die. The chemical substances develop and change colour. This is the heartwood of the tree.

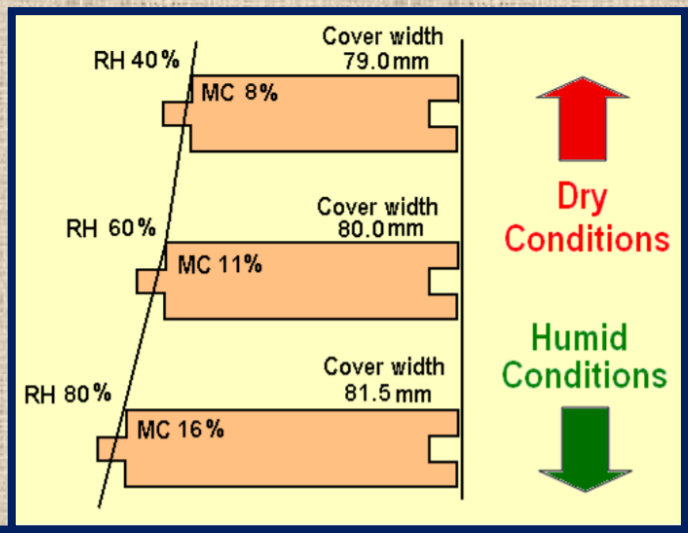


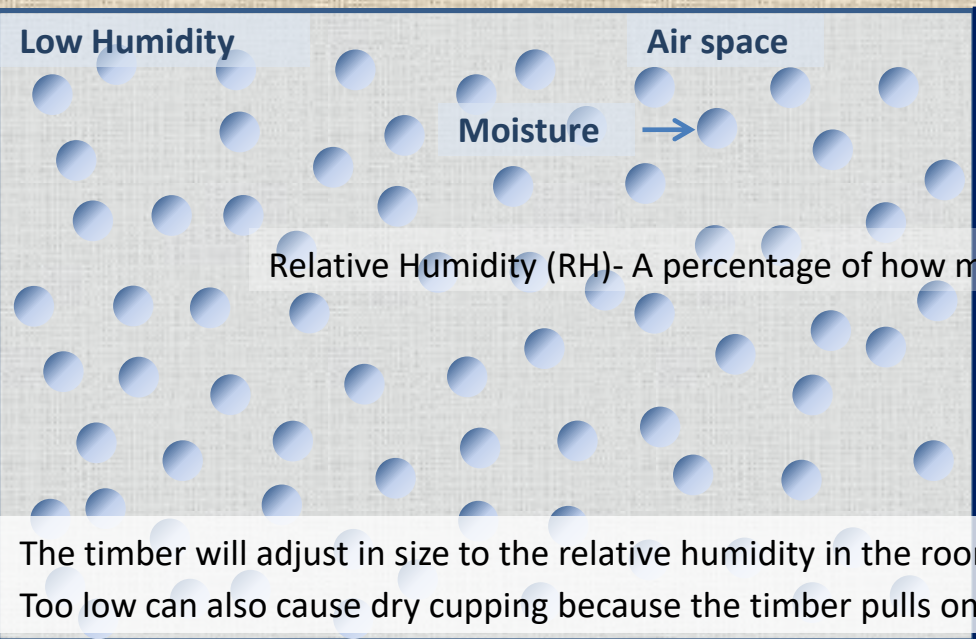
The combination of how the wood is cut through the growth rings, the heartwood and sap wood provides contrast in colours and patterns

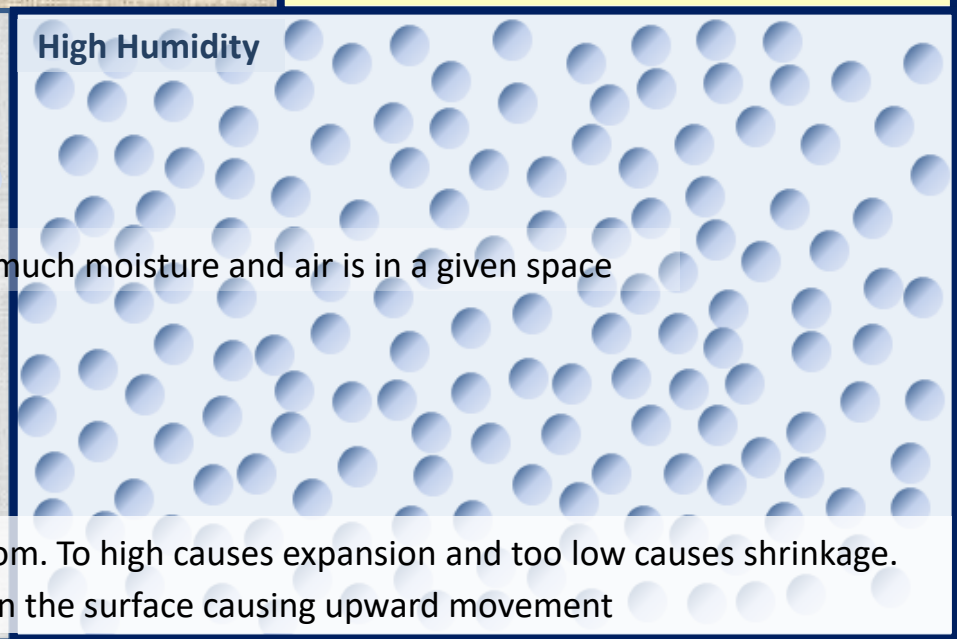
While timber floors are more often hard woods, the difference between hard and soft woods is in the cell structure. The actual hardness rating depends on the species type

Drying Timber Flooring

One of the key characteristics of timber is it's cell structure which water is able to continually move in and out of. Before installing timber flooring, the moisture content should be relevant to the Relative Humidity of the environment it is going into.





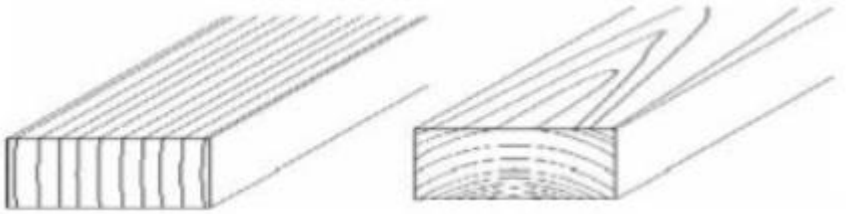


Relative Humidity (RH)- A percentage of how much moisture and air is in a given space

The timber will adjust in size to the relative humidity in the room. To high causes expansion and too low causes shrinkage. Too low can also cause dry cupping because the timber pulls on the surface causing upward movement

Timber process

1. The tree is de barked
2. Quarter sawn into strips (note plain sawed timber will shrink more than quarter sawn)

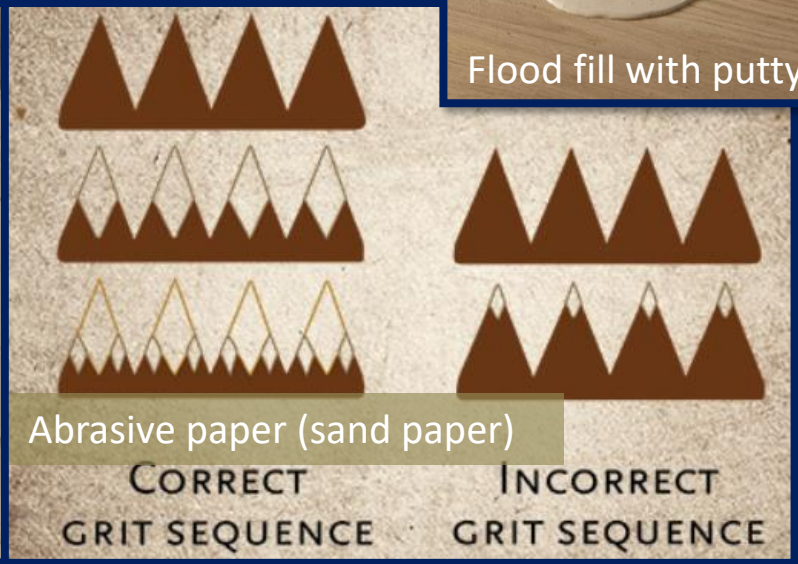


Quarter sawn Plain (Flat) sawn

3. Graded
4. Air stack fillet dried
5. Kiln dried
6. Cut into desired profile

Finishing solid timber onsite

Belt Sanding Machine



Abrasive paper (sand paper)

Flood fill with putty


Planetary rotary machine


Hand scrape corners


Edging machine


Single rotary machine

Applying coatings onsite