

GLOSSARY

Cracking. Causing uncontrolled openings on a surface element that affect its entire thickness.

Sapwood. The young part of the wood corresponding to the tree's most recent growth cycles, typically lighter in color and with less natural durability.

Growth Rings. A ring-shaped pattern formed by periodic growth in some tree species. Visible in a tree's cross-section. The set of rings is called growth rings.

Heartwood. The part of the wood located in the central zone of the trunk. Represents the oldest part of the tree, tends to be darker in color and more naturally durable.

Homogeneous. Having uniform composition and structure.

Lustrous. Surface that has luster or shine.

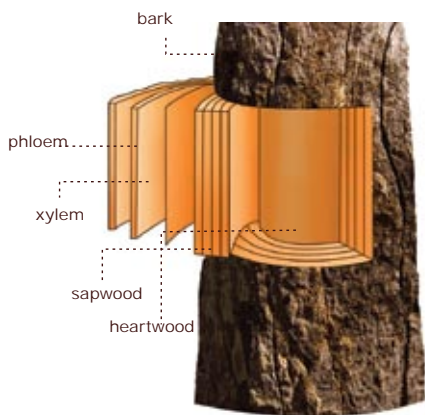
Drying. The wood drying method depends on the piece's width, thickness and length dimensions. Drying can be natural, air-drying; while technical drying uses different types of kilns with specialized equipment and software that allow the execution of drying programs.

Texture. We call texture the greater or lesser roughness of a surface, its tactile richness. Property of objects' external surfaces, as well as the sensations they cause, which are perceived by the sense of touch.

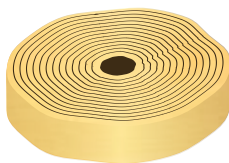
Grain. The product of wood fiber orientation.

Grain Pattern. In a wood cut, veins or stripes of different color. Can be considered as a decorative finish in wooden furniture.

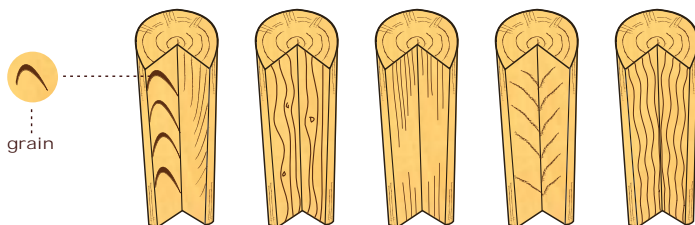
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Stem anatomy of a tree



Growth rings



Various grain patterns