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BROWN



The Brown is sometimes described as the oak of the poor man, because it is strong and durable. Is preferred to the chestnut tree in India, (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), has no woody rays evident and the faces of the parts of ring lying look with the ash (*Fraxinus eselsior*). As it can be seen by the development of bark in the tree alive, the wire is straight or twisted, but contrary to what one might think, there is a tendency to interlock. The Brown is an excellent quality wood usually used in construction but also widely used in furniture and interior decorating, it holds great tradition value in the northern region of Portugal.

Type: hardwoods of the temperate zone

Other names: Spanish Chestnut Tree (Europe) *C. vesca*

Similar species: American Chestnut Tree (*C. dentata*)

Alternatives: Oak (*Quercus* species), ash (*Fraxinus sylvatica*) ulmo (uimos hollandica and U. American)

Origin: Europe and part of Asia from Turkey

Color: the heart varies between color of straw and brown

Texture: coarseness

Wood grain: it is usually straight but sometimes it is twisted

Hardness: Hard

Weight: Medium, lighter than the oak (540 kg/m³)

Resistance: Moderate

Drying and stability: Subject to cracking from drying and splitting and in general is slow and difficult to dry. But once it is dry, it doesn't move very much.

Degree of waste: potentially high due to cracks and fissures of drying and other defects

Width of the parts: Good

Thicknesses of parts: Should be good, but this depends on the office of the wood.

Durability: relatively durable, but subject to the attack of some insects. It is not possible to treat the heartwood with preservatives.

Application: wood for furniture, interior joinery, interior woodwork, flooring and interior decoration.