



Canopy

PREMIUM
TROPICAL TIMBER



inspired life with nature...

Taste of --- Paradise



Taste of Paradise..

Sri Lankan great architectural heritage goes back to three thousand years. Wisdom of Buddhism and its own technical comprehension with unique natural raw materials, led to high raised pagodas, caved temples and seven storied palaces offered to Buddhist monks by great kings.



Many timber creations built in ancient time, evidence the quality and strength of the tropical endemic timber grown in Sri Lanka.

The unique tropical climatic condition with unlimited sun and rain to-gather with the goodness of natural fertilizers has made Sri Lankan timber exclusively rich in strength.



Choice of Paradise

Ceylon Satinwood



Sinhala name: Burutha

Scientific name: Chloroxylon swietenia

English name: Ceylon Satinwood

It is one of the most premium timber and an extremely strong hardwood. Heartwood ranges from light to golden yellow, to orangish brown and whitish yellow sapwood generally paler than heartwood, but not always clearly demarcated from heartwood. Frequently seen with a mottled or rippled grain pattern, resembling ripples in satin

fabric, lending to its name satinwood. It is native to southern India, Sri Lanka and Madagascar. This ivory coloured timber is named for a hard and durable wood with a satin-like sheen. Average Dried Weight around 61 lbs/ft³ (975 kg/m³) and specific Gravity is (Basic, 12% MC).

Pine



Pines are among the most commercially important tree species valued for their timber and wood pulp throughout the world. In temperate and tropical regions, they are fast-growing softwoods that will grow in relatively dense stands, their acidic decaying needles inhibiting the sprouting of competing

hardwoods. Commercial pines are grown in plantations for timber that is denser, more resinous, and therefore more durable than spruce (*Picea*). Pine wood is widely used in high-value carpentry items such as furniture, window frames & panelling.

Sinhala name: Pinus
Scientific name: Pinus radiata
English name: Pine

Trincomalee wood



Sinhala name: Halmilla

Scientific name: Berrya cordifolia

English name: Trincomalee wood

Halmilla in Sinhalese, is a species of tree native to much of Southeast Asia and introduced to Africa. It occurs in the forests of Christmas Island and Sri Lanka where it naturally occurs in the dry zone in the up country. It is widely used for timber, and its bark is used for fibers. The wood has a number of

uses, including furniture and historical applications in shipbuilding. It grows up to 27 meters tall. Timber been commonly used for indoor furniture, door/windows and make casks to age liquor which believed to be given a unique and distinctive taste.

Jackfruit



The jackfruit tree is a widely cultivated and popular food item in tropical regions of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippine. It is native to parts of South and Southeast Asia, and is believed to have originated in the south western rain forests of India. The golden, yellow timber with good grains is used for house construction. and widely used in the

manufacture of furniture, doors, windows, and in roof construction. It is highly durable, resisting termites and decay, seasons easily, and takes a beautiful polish. As the wood ages, it turns from yellow or orange to red or brown. The heartwood is used by Buddhist forest monastics as a dye, giving the robes of the monks in those traditions their distinctive light-brown color.

Sinhala name: Kos
Scientific name: Artocarpus heterophyllus
English name: Jackfruit

Rubber



Sinhala name: Rubber
Scientific name: Hevea brasiliensis
English name: Rubber

Rubberwood is strong, flexible, resistant to fungus, bacteria and mold. It's compatible with most industrial adhesives, easy to work with and has a beautiful grain suitable for quality furniture. The wood is a pale cream

to yellowish brown color and is easy to stain to gain deeper colors. The finish adaptability is rated at 94% of that of teak under standard conditions and comparable to beech for workability.

Neem/ Margosa



Typically growing in tropical and semi-tropical regions. Products made from Neem trees have been used in India for over two millennia for their medicinal properties. Neem products are believed by Ayurvedic practitioners to be anthelmintic, antifungal, antidiabetic, antibacterial, antiviral,

contraceptive and sedative. It is considered a major component in Ayurvedic and Unani medicine and is particularly prescribed for skin diseases. Neem wood is hard and relatively heavy. Being durable and termite resistant, Neem wood is used in making house construction, and furniture.

Sinhala name: Kohomba
Scientific name: Azadirachat indica
English name: Neem/ Margosa

Mahogany



Sinhala name: Mahogany

Scientific name: Swietenia mahogany

English name: Mahogany

Commonly known as the West Indies Mahogany, is native to Southern Florida in USA. Mahogany' firstly used in Spain and England for ship building during the 18th century. It still plays an important place in construction of yachts, launches, motorboats. A wood easy to work, medium in weight, but adequate in

strength with low shrinking, swelling and warping characteristics and high decay resistance. Mahogany is a durable hardwood, used to make fine furniture and known to its deep redish colour and beautiful grain, endose furniture with a timeless traditional quality.

Indian Lilac



Commonly known by many names, including white cedar, chinaberry tree, bead-tree, Cape lilac, syringa berrytree and Persian lilac, is a species of deciduous tree in the mahogany family, Meliaceae, that is native to Indomalaya and Australasia. Timber Colour can range from a light pinkish orange to a deeper reddish brown. Colour becomes darker upon

prolonged exposure to light. Well-defined sapwood is a lighter yellow. The main utility of chinaberry is its timber. This is of medium density, and in appearance it is readily confused with the unrelated *Tectona grandis* (Burmese Teak). Can be used for flooring (including parquetry), light construction, paneling, posts and ceilings.

Sinhala name: Lunumidella
Scientific name: Melia azedarach
English name: Indian Lilac

Chittagong



Sinhala name : Hulanhik

Scientific name : *Chukrasia tabularis*

English name : Chittagong

Is a valuable multipurpose tree genus, distributed mainly in South and Southeast Asia. The timber is highly prized for high-grade cabinet work, decorative panelling, furniture, musical instruments, interior joinery such as doors, windows and light flooring, sporting goods and for carving. It is also used for railway sleepers, ship and boat building, packing boxes and general construction.

It has many trade names: bastard cedar, Burma

almondwood, chicrassy, Chittagong wood, East Indian mahogany, Indian red wood, white cedar, yinma, yomhin and surian. Distributed in the most tropical forests of South and Southeast Asia where it is a dominant canopy tree. In peninsular Malaysia, it occasionally occurs as a coloniser of bare lands. Mainly grown for the valuable timber that is used for furniture, flooring and interior construction. The wood has a density of 625-800 kg/m³ at 15% mc. The grain is often interlocked.



White Siris



Suriya Mara is known as White Siris, which can be used to manufacture indoor and outdoor furniture, floors, decks and table tops. It is a bright brown coloured timber with a full of grained surface.

Sapwood is white in colour and up to 50 mm wide. Grained/Coarse, large pored with pronounced vessel lines and occasional curly grain.

Sinhala name: Suriya Mara
Scientific name: (Albizia odoratissima)
English name: White Siris

Kumbuk



Sinhala name: Kumbuk

Scientific name: (Terminalia arjuna)

English name: White Marudah

Kumbuk is a majestic tropical woody tree grown in the dry zone, specially along river banks & streams. It's been used in Ayurvedic medicines for the treatment of cancer, dermatological and gynaecological complaints, heart diseases and urinary disorders.

Timber is traditionally used for carts, implements, water troughs, traps, boat building, house building,

electric poles, tool-handles and ideal for marine wood. Presently Kumbuk been promptly used for out-door/in-door slab furniture, timber flooring and decking. Kumbuk timber has long been used for railway sleepers as well.

The sapwood is pinkish-white and the heartwood is brown to dark-brown. Very hard, lustrous, strong and heavy timber (specific gravity 0.74; weight 816-865 kg/m³)



Indian Kino

Pterocarpus marsupium, also known as Vijayasar or the Indian Kino Tree, is a medium to large, deciduous tree that can grow up to 30 metres tall. It is native to India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, where it occurs in parts of the Western Ghats in the Karnataka-Kerala region and also in the forests of Central India. Parts of the Indian Kino (heartwood,

leaves, flowers) have long been used for their medicinal properties in Ayurveda. The heartwood is used as an astringent and in the treatment of inflammation and diabetes, for which it has been shown to be effective due to its high pterostilbene content.

Sinhala name : Gammalu
Scientific name : *Pterocarpus marsupium*
English name : Indian Kino

Lac tree



Sinhala name: Koang
Scientific name: Schleicheria oleosa
English name: Lac tree

The timber is suitable where hardness, bending strength and toughness are required. It is about 60 percent heavier than teak. The wood is commonly used for oil and sugar mills, cart wheels, and agricultural implements. The treated timber is durable and is suitable for construction, cabinet-work, beams, railway sleepers and for wagon building.



Teak



Teak is a yellowish brown timber with a good grain and texture, which is often an effective material for the construction of both indoor and outdoor furniture. Teak's high oil content, high tensile strength and tight grain makes it particularly suitable for outdoor furniture applications. Over time teak can mature to a silvery-grey finish, especially when exposed to sunlight . It is used in the manufacturing of outdoor furniture, boat decks, and other articles

where weather resistance is desired. It is also used for cutting boards, indoor flooring, countertops and as a veneer for indoor furnishings. Teak has been used as a boat-building material for over 2000 years . In addition to relatively high strength, teak is also highly resistant to rot, fungi and mildew. Teak has a relatively low shrinkage ratio, which makes it excellent for applications where it undergoes periodic changes in moisture.

Sinhala name: Thekka
Scientific name: Tectona grandis
English name: Teak

Ceylon Ironwood



Sinhala name: Palu

Scientific name: Manilkara hexandra

English name: Ceylon Ironwood

This is a slow-growing evergreen tree that grows in tropical and temperate forests. It grows 40 to 80 feet tall and 1 to 3 meters in circumference. The

wood is very hard, heavy, and very durable, weighing 70 pounds per cubic foot. It is used for heavy structural work, gate posts, and big beams.

Honey Tree



The heartwood is reddish brown, strong, hard and durable, it is used for house construction, naves and felloes of cartwheels, door and window frames. The sweet, fleshy corollas are a rich source of sugars,

vitamins, calcium and essential oil and eaten raw or cooked, used in manufacture of country liquor and vinegar.

Sinhala name: Mee
Scientific name: Madhuca longifolia
English name: Honey tree, Butter tree

Walnut



Sinhala name: Nedun
Scientific name: Juglans nigra
English name: Walnut

Heartwood can range from a lighter pale brown to a dark chocolate brown with darker brown streaks. Colour can sometimes have a grey, purple, or reddish cast. Sapwood is pale yellow-gray to nearly white. Figured grain patterns such as curl, crotch and burl are also seen Black walnut is highly prized for its

dark-colored, true heartwood. It is heavy and strong, yet easily split and worked. Walnut wood has historically been used for gunstocks, furniture, flooring, paddles, coffins, and a variety of other wood products. Black walnut has a density of 660 kg per cubic meter (41.2 lb/cubic foot).

Yellow Champaka



Heartwood, olive-brown turning to dark brown with a greenish tinge upon exposure, is clearly differentiated from the pale brown, up to 8 cm wide sapwood. Grain straight or slightly interlocked, texture fine to moderately fine and even.

Michelia wood is nicely figured and is used for

furniture, cabinetwork, carvings, turnery and pattern making; it has also been used for cement-bonded wood-wool board.

The flowers from this tree are used to make the world's most expensive perfume 'Joy'. The extremely aromatic orange blooms appear.

Sinhala name: Ginisapu
Scientific name: Michelia Champaka
English name: Yellow Champaka

Rain Tree



Sinhala name: Para Mara
Scientific name: Salmenia saman
English name: Rain Tree

This is known as Siris (Black), and commonly grown in various parts of the country. This was used as a shade during the British colonial period. Albizia lebbek is native to tropical southern Asia with a variety of names including Siris tree, Woman's tongue, Saras, Flea Tree, Frywood and Koko. With

their huge ripe pods hanging from the foliage they attract attention in their region. Siris contains cardiac glycosides, saponins, flavonoids and tannins giving it a place in traditional medicine. Siris timber is mainly used for timber floors, decks, outdoor furniture and heavy structural work.

Fern tree



Pihimbiya/ fern tree. Striking ornamental tree from India with a dense, rounded crown, compound leaves, and small white flowers. As a wood this is used for heavy constructions (Even one piece of timber used in the roof of house is said to bring luck to the occupants.

Sinhala name : Pihimbiya
Scientific name : Filicium decipiens
English name : Fern tree

Portia



Sinhala name: Gansuriya

Scientific name: Thespesia populnea

English name: Portia

Portia Tree is a plant in the mallow family, Malvaceae. Its wood is mainly used in making furniture because of its good ability to undergo carving. Wood from the tree was used by early

Tamil people to make instruments in ancient Tamilakam. The heartwood of the Portia Tree is dark reddish brown to chocolate brown and has a specific gravity of 0.55 to 0.89.



Yellow Cassia

Vaa is a medium-weight to heavy hardwood with a density of 600-1010 kg/m³ at 15% mc. Heartwood is black-brown with paler streaks, sharply demarcated from the 6-cm wide, pale sapwood; grain is interlocked and occasionally straight; texture

is slightly coarse but even. Shrinkage of the wood during seasoning is moderate to high but it seasons with little degradation. The wood is hard to very hard, resistant to termites, strong, durable, difficult to work.

Sinhala name: Vaa
Scientific name: Cassia siamea
English name: yellow Cassia

Gliricidia



Sinhala name: Giniseeriya heartwood

Scientific name: Gliricidia sepium

English name: Gliricidia

Gliricidia Sepium is known as a live fences, but the heartwood of an over 20 years old trees can be used for floors decks and even table tops. This timber has a blue shaded gray colour and finished

product gives a fine smooth appearance. G. sepium is also used for its medicinal and insect repellent properties which is suitable for kitchens. nearly all year round.

Toddy palm



Key use of the Kithul tree is its wood, dark in colour with a white grain, heavy and hardy enough to last for centuries. Although initially used for door and window frames for its durability, creative

entrepreneurs have now moved on to making furniture as well as different decorations with the wood.

Sinhala name: Kithul
Scientific name: Caryota urens
English name: Toddy palm, Wine palm, Jaggery palm

Tropical Table

Usage	Burutha	Pinus	Halmilla	Jack	Rubber	Kohomba	Mahogani	Lunumidella	Hulanhik	Suriya Mara	Kumbuk	Gammalu	Koang	Teak	Palu	Mee	Nedun	Ginisapu	Para Mara	Pihimbiya	Gan Suriya	Vaa	Ginisiriya	Kithul
Outdoor decking				☺☺					☺☺		☺☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺			☺☺	☺	☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺
Beams for roof	☺☺☺	☺	☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺			☺	☺☺			☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺				☺☺☺				
Gates	☺		☺☺	☺☺			☺		☺	☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺			☺☺	☺	☺		☺☺	☺☺☺
Slab furniture	☺☺	☺		☺			☺☺☺		☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺		☺			
Outdoor furniture	☺		☺							☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺			☺☺☺		☺		☺☺	☺☺☺
Indoor furniture	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺		☺☺☺	☺	☺	☺☺☺	☺☺			☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺
Doors / windows	☺☺☺	☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺			☺☺☺			
Door / window frames	☺☺☺	☺☺		☺☺☺		☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺		
Ceiling		☺☺☺					☺	☺☺☺						☺☺☺										
Pantry cupboards	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺	☺☺	☺		☺☺☺			☺☺				☺☺☺			☺☺☺		☺☺		☺	☺☺		
Bar counters	☺☺	☺	☺	☺☺			☺☺☺		☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺		☺☺☺	☺		☺☺☺		☺☺☺		☺☺	☺☺	☺☺	
Wardrobes	☺☺	☺		☺☺☺			☺☺☺			☺☺☺		☺		☺☺☺			☺☺☺		☺		☺☺	☺☺☺		
Beds	☺☺☺	☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺	☺☺☺		☺☺	☺☺☺	☺	☺☺☺		☺☺☺			☺☺☺	☺	☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺
Attics and cottages	☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺		☺☺☺	☺☺	☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺	☺☺	☺☺☺
Technical specs																								
Classification/grade	LC	C111	LC	LC	C111	SCU	LC	C111	SCU	SCU	SC	SCU	C1	SLC	SCU	C1	SLC	C11	C111	C1	C1	C11	C111	C111
Weight	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	M	L	H	H
Flexibility	L	L	H	M	M	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	L
Ideal moisture level	10-16	8-14	10-18	8-14	6-12	8-12	10-14	12-16	8-14	6-8	6-12	12-14	14-20	10-14	12-20	12-20	10-14	8-12	8-12	16-22	10-16	8-12	12-16	14-20

☺☺☺ Highly recommended H High SLC Super Luxury class
☺☺☺ Recommended M Medium LC Luxury class
☺☺☺ Possible L Low SCU Special class upper
☺☺☺ C1 Special class SC Special class
☺☺☺ C11 Class 1 C11L Class 11
☺☺☺ C111 Class 111 C111L Class 111 lower grade

Product --- Portfolio



Flooring

Solid hardwood floors are made of planks milled from a single piece of timber. Solid hardwood floors were originally used for structural purposes, being installed perpendicular to the wooden support beams of a building known as joists or bearers. With the increased use of concrete as a subfloor in some parts of the world, engineered wood flooring has gained some popularity.

However, solid wood floors are still common and popular. Solid wood floors have a thicker wear surface and can be sanded and finished more times than an engineered wood floor. Solid timber strip flooring

is the ideal selection to produce a beautiful and long lasting floor. To realize its full potential, correct installation is essential.

Timber flooring options

- Standard Strip flooring
- Overlay strip flooring
- Pre-finished Engineered flooring
- Block Parquetry
- Finger parquetry

Gluing

The glues used to adhere timber flooring must be specialist elastomeric glues. Glues that set hard, such as contact or general building adhesives, are not suitable and can lift off the substrate.

Nailing

Building regulations govern the size and number of nails used to fix strip flooring to joists. Boards over 85 mm wide **MUST** be surface nailed. Only boards 85 mm wide or less can be secret nailed. Overlay and panel floors should be nailed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Floating

Floating floors are not fixed to the substrate and are held down by the skirting.



Sprung floor

A sprung floor is a floor that absorbs shocks, giving it a softer feel. Such floors are considered the best available for dance and indoor sports and physical education. They enhance performance and greatly reduce injuries.

Modern sprung floors are supported by foam backing or rubber feet, while traditional floors provide their spring through bending woven wooden battens. Sprung floors come in a few major types:

1. Traditional wood basket-weave.
2. Wood with high durometer neoprene pads. Sometimes both basket-weave and neoprene pads are used.
3. Foam rubber with a wood or other area elastic layer on top
4. A few sprung floors use actual springs - the special spring floors used by cheerleaders and tumblers often have coil springs under.





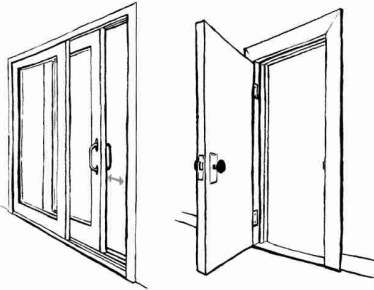
Slab furniture

Slab furniture is very popular where simplicity matters. Its friendliness in space management and basicness giving a unique proposition to the ambience. We are specialized in producing wider slabs by using single log even up to 60" width without joints and taking the length up to the user requirement.

Live edged designs further take you to the extreme of the basic and naturalness. Kumbuk, Para Mara, Suriya Mara, Teak and Mahogany been commonly used for this.



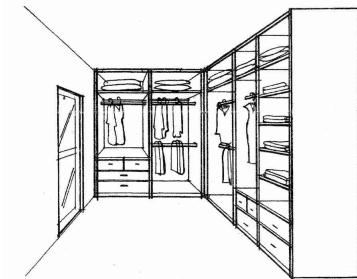
also we provide...



Doors/Windows



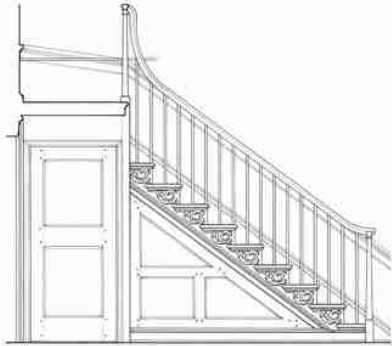
Roof and Ceiling



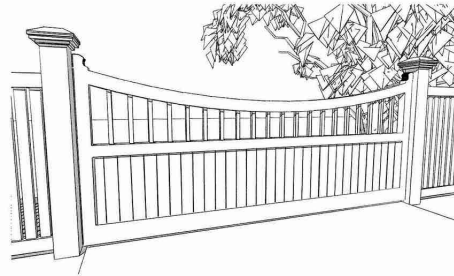
Wardrobes



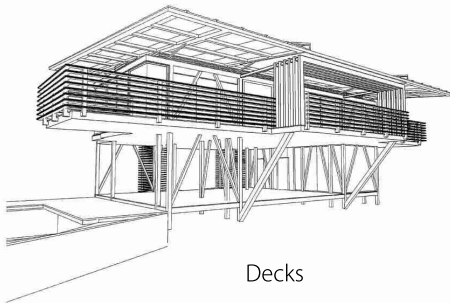
Kitchens



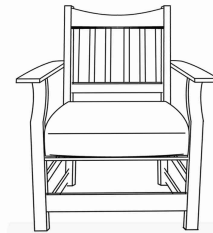
Staircases



Gates



Decks



Furniture

Back end process



Material sourcing

Our manufacturing plant is established in hill capital of Sri Lanka, Kandy, to source the best and rare timber, but also owning an island wide network to collect variety of timber grown in various parts of the island. Canopy source only legally permitted, most matured and the best timber.



Timber maturation

Canopy believes that natural maturity of a timber is the best and lasting treatment. Therefore we only use matured hardwood, and always avoiding use of zap wood. We allow timber to be naturally desiccated by storing in slab foam in a low humid environment.





After a specified time period of dehydration, depends on requirement of different timber varieties, moisture will be further removed or reduced through kiln drying process. Finally we apply high quality preservatives and wood bases which will make sure the durability.



Production

Our handmade elegant masterpieces are produced by well trained work force who are passionate and enthusiastically proud about what they make.





We do not outsource our production and own the end to end process. We invite our clients to visit the factory and, select the logs that they prefer to have their products made out of.

We also have the partnerships with leading timber manufactures in Malaysia and China to cater niche products on demand.



Installation

We follow a proper installation process of

- Accurate measuring
- Sketch artwork
- Customer opinion discussion
- Fabrication
- Installation

Whole process will be handled by well trained work force together with qualified supervision, which will ensure the best final product and ultimate customer satisfaction.





Customer feedback & education.

Canopy provides education on proper usage and periodic service with high quality preservatives and wood applies, which will protect the timber products for generations.

