BULL BOARDS

BullBoardsUSA.com

Thank you for purchasing your new cutting or serving board from BullBoards. Each of these boards are hand made in the USA with pride. Below, please find care instructions that will provide for many years of service.

Why a Wood Cutting board:

- it's the best choice for maintaining a knife edge
- It maintains its beauty and can even increase in beauty over the years
- Unlike other types of cutting boards, wood can last a lifetime (*If cared for properly*)

Caring for your cutting board

DO NOT:

- DO NOT Put the board in the dishwasher. The heat and water will warp and splinter the wood.
- DO NOT Dunk or let the board sit in standing water. The wood will absorb water and potentially warp.
- DO NOT Use bleach. This will stain the wood and/or excessively dry the wood.
- DO NOT Put a wet board flat to dry. If the board dries on one side, it will cause the wood to warp. Instead, Leave the Board standing Vertically
- Do NOT cut on Epoxy. If your cutting board has an Epoxy fill, do not cut on the Epoxy. Epoxy can dull your knife. Also, if cut, Epoxy can chip and leave pieces in food

Cleaning a stain:

- If your board has stains or smells, you can use lemon juice or white vinegar directly on the area. The acid in these liquids will neutralize the organic material or fats causing the problem.
- Scrub the board with Lemon and salt.

Oiling your wood cutting board:

- DO NOT use Vegetable Oil, Peanut Oil, Olive Oil, Walnut Oil, Sesame Oil, Teak Oil, Corn Oil, Bleach, Alcohols, or Cleaning Solvents
- Use either Food Grade Mineral Oil or Pharmaceutical-grade mineral oil. *Food-grade mineral oil contains lubricants for food machinery. Food Grade Mineral Oil also contains corrosion inhibitors, foam suppressants and anti-wear agents, even though they are authorized for contact with food.* ***Pharmaceutical-grade mineral oil*** *is required to be free of all impurities under USP standards. (https://bizfluent.com/info-12044319-differences-between-food-grade-pharmaceutical-grade-mineral-oil.html)*
- The board should be clean and dry before oiling
    - **Clean the wood**: You want your cutting board to be as clean as possible and thoroughly dry. Use a half lemon and coarse salt, then wipe it clean, and let it dry thoroughly. For particularly difficult messes, you can also **wipe the board down with a warm soapy washcloth and rinse.**
    - **To sanitize the board, use a distilled white vinegar**
    - Using a clean, soft cloth or paper towel, apply the oil in an even layer over the wood.
    - Store the cutting board vertically overnight
    - Leave the oil to soak in, overnight if possible, or for at least a few hours.
    - Using a dry, clean cloth or paper towel, buff off any remaining oil so that the board does not feel damp or sticky.

Types of wood used in our cutting boards

Wenge

Common Name(s): Wenge

Scientific Name: Millettia laurentii

Distribution: Central Africa

Tree Size: 60-90 ft (18-27 m) tall, 3-4 ft (1-1.2 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: Heartwood is medium brown, sometimes with a reddish or yellowish hue, with nearly black streaks. Upon application of a wood finish (particularly an oil finish) the wood can become nearly black.

Padouk

Common Name(s): African Padauk, Vermillion

Scientific Name: Pterocarpus soyauxii

Distribution: Central and tropical west Africa

Tree Size:100-130 ft (30-40 m) tall, 2-4 ft (.6-1.2 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: Heartwood color can vary, ranging from a pale pinkish orange to a deep brownish red. Most pieces tend to start reddish orange when freshly cut, darkening substantially over time to a reddish/purplish brown (some lighter pieces age to a grayish brown).

Hard Maple

Common Name(s): Hard maple, sugar maple, rock maple
Scientific Name: Acer saccharum
Distribution: Northeastern North America
Tree Size: 80-115 ft (25-35 m) tall,
2-3 ft (.6-1.0 m) trunk diameter
Color/Appearance: Unlike most other hardwoods, the *sapwood* of hard maple lumber is most commonly used rather than its heartwood. Sapwood color ranges from nearly white, to an off-white cream color, sometimes with a reddish or golden hue. The heartwood tends to be a darker reddish brown. Birdseye maple is a figure found most commonly in hard maple, though it's also found less frequently in other species. Hard maple can also be seen with curly or quilted grain patterns.

Walnut

Common Name(s): English Walnut, Circassian Walnut,
European Walnut, French Walnut, Common Walnut

Scientific Name: Juglans regia

Distribution: Eastern Europe and western Asia

Tree Size: 80-115 ft (24-35 m) tall, 5-6 ft (1.5-2.0 m) trunk diameter
Color/Appearance: Heartwood can range from a lighter pale brown to a dark chocolate brown with darker brown streaks. Color can sometimes have a gray, purple, or reddish cast. Sapwood is nearly white. European Walnut can occasionally also be found with figured grain patterns such as: curly, crotch, and burl.

Osage Orange

Common Name(s): Osage Orange, Horse Apple, Hedge Apple, Bois d'arc

Scientific Name: Maclura pomifera

Distribution: South-central United States

Tree Size: 50-60 ft (15-18 m) tall, 1-2 ft (.3-.6 m) trunk diameter
Color/Appearance: Heartwood is golden to bright yellow, which inevitably ages to a darker medium brown with time: primarily due to exposure to ultraviolet light.

Yellow heart

Common Name(s): Yellowheart, Pau Amarello

Scientific Name: Euxylophora paraensis

Distribution: Brazil

Tree Size: 100-130 ft (30-40 m) tall, 3-5 ft (1-1.5 m) trunk diameter
Color/Appearance: Heartwood color ranges from pale to golden yellow, darkening only slightly with age. Sapwood is a pale yellow/white.

Purple heart

Common Name(s): Purpleheart, Amaranth

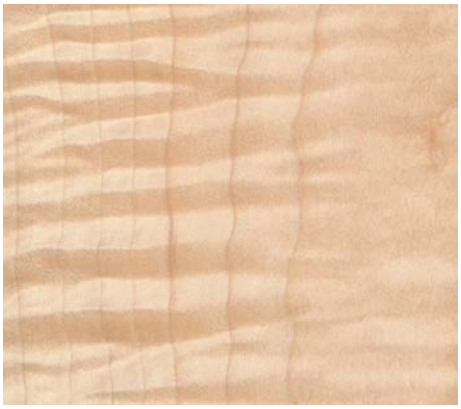
Scientific Name: Peltogyne spp.

Distribution: Central and South America (from Mexico down to southern Brazil)

Tree Size: 100-170 ft (30-50 m) tall, 3-5 ft (1-1.5 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: When freshly cut the heartwood of Purpleheart is a dull grayish/purplish brown. Upon exposure to UV light, the wood becomes a deeper eggplant purple. With further age and exposure to UV light, the wood becomes a dark brown with a hint of purple. This color-shift can be slowed and minimized by using a UV inhibiting finish on the wood.

Quilted (or Curly) Maple



Quitled Maple is not actually a species, but simply a description of a figure in the grain. Quilted maple occurs most often in soft maples, but is also seen in hard maples. (The highest grade quilted maple is most commonly seen in Bigleaf Maple.)

Quilted maple is so named for its resemblance to patchwork patterns seen on fabric quilts. Much like birdseye maple, the figure on quilted maple becomes most pronounced when the board has been flatsawn, which is the opposite of curly maple, which becomes most prominent when quartersawn. Alternate names and sub-categories for this type of figuring include blistered, curly-quilt, sausage-quilt, tubular-quilt, and angel-step.

There are varying grades of quilted maple, based upon the perceived depth of the quilt, as well as the purity of color of the wood itself (with a pure and uniform white being the most valuable). Quilted maple billets are often sold for extremely high prices for use as tops of electric guitars. They are frequently dyed in outlandish colors such as blue, green, or purple to give an “electric” effect to the grain pattern. One technique that is used to further enhance the grain pattern is to initially dye the wood a very dark brown or black, and then sand back almost to raw wood, leaving just a residue of black dye remaining in the low spots of the grain’s figure, and then reapply a dye of the final color. The result will be accented and shadowed by the darker dye that was left in the low portions of the grain, while the primary color is brought out in the body of the wood.

Birds Eye Maple

Birdseye Maple is not technically a distinct species of Maple, but rather, it's a figure that's occasionally found in Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple) trees. It's named "*birdseye*" (sometimes simply written out as: *Bird's Eye Maple*) because the figure resembles small bird's eyes.
The figure is reportedly caused by unfavorable growing conditions for the tree. The Sugar Maple attempts to start numerous new buds to get more sunlight, but with poor growing conditions the new shoots are aborted, and afterward a number of tiny knots remain.
Birdseye Maple is frequently sold in veneer form, but solid lumber is available as well. Being tiny knots, the birdseye figure is most noticeable and pronounced on flatsawn pieces of lumber.

Tamarind

Common Name(s): Tamarind, Spalted Tamarind

Scientific Name: Tamarindus indica

Distribution: Native to tropical Africa;
widely planted throughout tropical regions worldwide

Tree Size: 50-80 ft (15-24 m) tall, 2-3 ft (.6-1 m) trunk diameter
Color/Appearance: Heartwood is a deep reddish brown, sometimes with a purplish hue—heartwood portions of Tamarind tend to be narrow and are usually only present in older and larger trees. The pale yellow sapwood is very wide and sharply demarcated from the heartwood. Spalting and other discoloration are very common in the sapwood, and the majority of the Tamarind available in the United States is spalted sapwood.

BLOODWOOD

Common Name(s): Bloodwood, Satine

Scientific Name: Brosimum rubescens (syn. B. paraense)

Distribution: Tropical South America

Tree Size: 80-150 ft (25-45 m) tall, 4-7 ft (1.2-2.1 m) trunk diameter
Color/Appearance: Heartwood is a bright, vivid red. Color can darken to a darker brownish red over time with exposure to light. Applying a thick protective finish, and keeping the wood out of direct sunlight can help slow this color shift. Well defined sapwood is a pale yellowish color, though given the typically large trunk diameters, it's seldom seen or included in imported lumber.

CHERRY

Common Name(s): Black Cherry, Cherry, American Cherry

Scientific Name: Prunus serotina

Distribution: Eastern North America

Tree Size: 50-100 ft (15-30 m) tall, 3-5 ft (1-1.5 m) trunk diameter
Color/Appearance: Heartwood is a light pinkish brown when freshly cut, darkening to a medium reddish brown with time and upon exposure to light. Sapwood is a pale yellowish color.

LACEWOOD

Common Name(s): Lacewood, Brazilian Lacewood, South American Lacewood

Scientific Name: Panopsis spp. (P. rubescens and P. sessilifolia)

Distribution: Tropical South America

Tree Size: 30-50 ft (9-15 m) tall, 2-3 ft (.6-1.0 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: Has a very conspicuous flecking that gives this wood its namesake. The wood itself is a reddish brown with grey or light brown rays, which result in a lace pattern when quartersawn. Like other woods that exhibit the strongest figure in quartersawn pieces, (such as Sycamore), Lacewood has the most pronounced figure and displays the largest flecks when perfectly quartersawn; this is due to the wood's wide medullary rays, whose layout can be seen the clearest when looking at the endgrain.

ZEBRAWOOD

Common Name(s): Zebrawood, Zebrano

Scientific Name: Microberlinia brazzavillensis

Distribution: West Africa

Tree Size: 65-130 ft (20-40 m) tall, 4-5 ft (1.2-1.5 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: Heartwood is a light brown or cream color with dark blackish brown streaks vaguely resembling a zebra's stripes. Depending on whether the wood is flatsawn or quartersawn, the stripes can be either chaotic and wavy (flatsawn), or somewhat uniform (quartersawn).

BLACK PALM

Common Name(s): Black Palm, Palmyra Palm

Scientific Name: Borassus flabellifer

Distribution: Tropical Asia and Africa

Tree Size: 65-100 ft (20-30 m) tall, 2-3 ft (.6-1 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: Black fibers embedded in a lighter tan or light brown colored body. Fibers are more densely packed toward the outside of the tree trunk, becoming more and more sparse toward the center of the tree. The center core of the tree is soft and contains none of the darker vascular bundles that give the wood its characteristic look and hardness. (This is nearly opposite of the typical outer sapwood/inner heartwood combination found in dicot hardwoods.)

Comments: Technically neither a softwood nor a hardwood, palm falls into the category of monocots, which also includes bamboo, grass, banana, rice, wheat, corn, etc. (Monocot is short for monocotyledon, which simply means that the seed of the plant contains one leaf, rather than two as found in dicots.) Palm woods have no growth rings, and as a result, the shrinkage rate for drying the wood is more or less uniform between the radial and tangential surfaces, resulting in a T/R ratio of 1.0 and good dimensional stability.

PECAN

Common Name(s): Pecan

Scientific Name: Carya illinoinensis

Distribution: South-central United States and Mexico (Much of the Pecan used by WoodWerx comes from Texas)

Tree Size: 100-130 ft (30-40 m) tall, 2-4 ft (.6-1.2 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: Heartwood tends to be light to medium brown, with a reddish hue; sapwood is a paler yellowish brown.

Comments: Pecan has slightly lower strength values than some of the other species of Hickory, but it is still among the hardest and strongest of woods native to the United States. The wood is commonly used where strength or shock-resistance is important. As the common

name implies, Carya illinoinensis is the tree responsible for producing Pecan nuts commonly used in snacks and cooking recipes, and is the state tree of Texas.