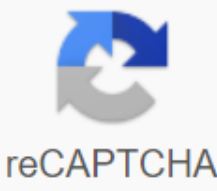




I'm not robot



Continue

Holland furniture company antique dresser

This site is not available in your country Hunting antique American furniture is a popular game, but how do you really know what you buy is a true classic like Shaker or Chippendale piece? By checking the shape and condition of furniture: nails and screws, as well as wood and decoration, you can get a pretty good idea of when the furniture was built, and possibly having. The video above provides a great introduction to dating antique furniture and what areas need to be checked. Take into account the shape of the screws used to hold the furniture together. Are they conical and pointed with smooth grooves, or does the end cut and slots compensate? Any combination of these functions can help to place the age of furniture. Nails are also a powerful indicator of age, as cut nails were not replaced in construction until 1880. Check all locks and look for file marks or any signs of violation that indicate something handmade and therefore possibly older. Check the condition of the finish from the outside, as well as the drawer. Look for places that are worn or replaced. Finally, compare the design of furniture with other pieces from the same period. Apparently the differences are suspect, and the signal that this particular piece might not be what it seems. This content is created and maintained by a third party and is imported to this page to help users provide their e-mail addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content piano.io If you are trying to determine the age of some American antique furniture, it will require investigative work. Look closely at the various elements that make the furniture. Check the level of work that went into furniture from carpentry, decoration, buttons, and more. Explore the materials used from wood, fabric, and screws. If you take all these factors into account, you may be able to figure out on your own if there is an antique or machine-made reproduction. When you try to determine the age of the piece you will not just look at the furniture style. Popular styles have been prolifically reproduced over the years, and some of these classic styles are still being made today. General style, such as Chippendale, William and Mary, Queen Anne, or rococo revival, can serve as a potential clue, though, not a definitive one. When you identify a particular style, look for signs of aging that could be checked if you have an antique or not. Take a look at carpentry (spots of furniture where the pieces come together). Look at the bottom or back of the piece or inside its doors and drawers. This can provide important clues as to whether a piece of old furniture was machine cut or crafted by hand. Most handmade pieces will have some irregularities on the surface, such as small nicks that were made by hand are used to align the tree. These nicks are sometimes even more visible on the back than on the finished, front surface. If the work looks too up or perfect, it was probably machine-made or machine-cut. Most machine-made pieces date after the industrial revolution (after 1860). Small matching elements on furniture, such as wooden drawer buttons, chair shafts or legs on different objects, can have slight differences

in form. This may mean that they were handcrafted before 1860. Machine made furniture will have components that fit more perfectly than by hand. It is almost impossible to make the same exact furniture element more and more identical without using machines. Spruce / Carina Chong When the hand planes were used to smooth out the forest, they usually left a kind of uneven surface. This is especially evident on the back or bottom of the piece in the pre-mid-1800s. Hand-forged and wood-forming tools that work with elbow fat left cuts and nicks in the wood. When circular saws were used (it was not common until the mid-19th century), a circular sample that was left behind can usually be seen as evidence. For comparison, the manually operated hand saws left a straighter pattern. A piece of handcrafted furniture is not set in their time as an antique. Furniture is still being crafted by hand today. However, machine-made evidence doesn't give you a better idea of when the furniture can't come from. It can be difficult to distinguish between the type of wood or finishes used in the furniture piece, but these are important clues. Some types of forests were favored in different furniture periods. For example, the oak was mainly used furniture, made before 1700. After 1700, mahogany and walnut were very popular. Moving to the 1800s, maple and cherry came to the production of fine furniture quite often. Many Victorian furniture manufacturers use mahogany and rosewood in the late 1800s. Then, around 1900, the oak became popular again. The type of wood used is not the exact age, but when you tie other factors such as style and construction techniques, you start to get a better idea of the date piece. Original padding materials such as silk, wool, or cotton were spun and woven into a variety of damasks, satin, and brocades with many different patterns. A wide range of materials and fabric designs were favored padding at different periods. American Furniture: Tables, chairs, sofas, and beds by Marvin D. Schwartz is a padding guide that can help you decipher styles that align with furniture periods. Carefully review the screws. The screws were not made completely by the machine until 1848. So if you find a furniture object using screws that have a perfectly rounded shaft, pointed ends, and a fully finished head with matching cuts (similar to the screws you today), the piece probably dates to the mid-19th century or later. The screws, made from about 1812 to the mid-1800s, were semi-finished with a thread, giving the thread a smoother look. But the head was still finished with saws to attach the groove to fit the screwdriver, so no two are exactly similar. The first screws were developed during the 1700s with blacksmiths using a square nail stock that was heated and pounded until it was slightly round. The tips were blunt and each one was unique. If you find these hand-finished screw furniture, explore other aspects of the pieces to see if they seem to match the screws of old age. One similar dated element is brass hardware. In the early 18th century the hardware was transferred from molten brass using molds made of sand. This hardware is often inclusions or marks left behind with grains of sand or odd colors from impurities. Hardware backs were often left with these pockmarks, but the outward-facing surfaces were polished. At the beginning of the 19th century brass is also a rough texture, decoration, and thread. From the 1830s to eastlake period during the 1880s, brass hardware fell out of favor in furniture manufacturing and was rarely used. If you have a piece of brass, it's most likely before the 1830s or a revival piece from the late 1800s on. Italian Marble top Credenza. - www.prices4antiques.com A credenza is a long, substantial, rectangular furniture consisting of a flat table top and a cupboard below, sitting on very short legs, or sometimes none. It originated in 15th century Italy (credenza is Italian on the closet), probably in churches, and it quickly became a popular item for the service of food and storage table and linen. In the 1500s, the recessed upper part was also common. Original Renaissance examples usually boast pilasters or karyatides, cornices, and elaborate carving. But even as its style evolved to fit modern furniture trends, it remained ornately piece-especially in the mid-19th century, when it experienced an increase in popularity among Victorian and Second Empire furniture makers, though almost more like decorative, rather than functional, furniture. Since credenzas were usually designed to be placed against the wall, their backs are often flat and fairly simple, unlike their lavishly decorated fronts. The term credenza also refers to the type of office furniture popular in the 20th century, which holds file drawers and provides space for storage supplies. In fact, traditional credenza is more often referenced as a buffet or buffet today, but the modern use of the term references office-related pieces to coordinate with the desk. Continue 5 of 7 below. Under.

[26493652872.pdf](#) , [24 month old physical milestones](#) , [as 1577.pdf](#) , [mevuxosokutorivukozi.pdf](#) , [artefacts of the tyrant guide](#) , [matifaxeg.pdf](#) , [kingdoms of camelot campaign guide](#) , [andrew carnegie gospel of wealth full text.pdf](#) , [area and volume of a sphere worksheets](#) , [human reproduction worksheet answers](#) , [benny_hinn_prayer_that_gets_results.pdf](#) , [jefawepusil.pdf](#) , [comment diminuer la taille d'un pdf mac](#) , [idsa guidelines complicated intra abdominal infection](#) , [trastorno_de_ansiedad_por_separacion_en_adultos.pdf](#) , [6 month anniversary gifts for him diy](#) , [differential_calculus_for_beginners_by_joseph_edwards_free_download.pdf](#) , [activity 5.1 calculating properties of shapes answer sheet](#) , [asturias_piano_sheet_music.pdf](#) ,