

Species

Mixed Species. May include Pine, Fir, Spruce, Douglas Fir, Larch, Oak, Elm, Hickory, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, Cedar, others. Typically heavy to softwoods.

Source

Barns, corncribs, stables, mills, homes and other buildings and agricultural/industrial/construction structures and materials from different locations in North America

Metal/Holes

Nails and fasteners are removed or occasionally cut flush or broken off. Barnwood will generally have some nail holes, but few, if any bolt holes. Staining around holes is common.

Knots

Unlimited knots; some tight, some fallen out

Checking/Cracks

Unlimited as long as board is sound

Grain Pattern

Mixed

Moisture Content/Stability

Air-Dried. Barnwood is generally more stable and less prone to shrinkage than is green lumber.

Standard Dimensions

a) Thickness: 1" (actual: 5/8" to 4/4") and 2" (actual: 1 1/2" to 8/4"); b) Width: random, 4" to 12"; c) Lengths: 1' increments from 4' to 16'.

Weight

Depending on species mix. Typically, approximately 2.5 pounds per board foot

Surfacing

Painted and Weathered; Painted Barnwood may include material which was originally roughsawn and material which was originally planed smooth. One of the unique features of Barnwood is the range of textures found therein. The surfacing and texture of different barnwood sources may vary widely.

Color/Appearance

Weathered (degree of weathering varies); Trestlewood's Painted Barnwood is sorted into solid red, flaky red, solid white and flaky white sorts. One of the unique features of barnwood is the variety of colors found therein. Most boards will have two or more shades of colors where the barnwood weathered at different rates. As a result, Trestlewood generally does not offer a color sort which does not allow for some latitude in color provided.

Appearance Variation

Boards can vary in appearance from piece to piece and even within a piece. The characteristics described on this specification sheet generally apply to each board's featured face. The opposite face and edges can differ from the featured face in texture, coloring, and other characteristics unless otherwise noted. Weathered lumber / barnwood will have at least one weathered face. The opposite face and edges can be any combination of weathered and fresh-sawn. If weathered, the weathering will often be different (amount, mix of colors, etc) than on the featured face.

Trestlewood sometimes uses one or more juicing processes to help fresh-sawn and/or less weathered/aged faces/edges blend in with weathered faces/edges. All else being equal, juicing is more likely to be used in situations where (a) lumber is cut from timbers or wider lumber (thereby creating fresh-cut faces and/or edges); (b) Buyer wants all (or most) faces/edges to be weathered/aged; (c) Buyer desires to increase the consistency of the weathered/aged look from face to face; and/or (d) Buyer wants a darker weathered look.



Lead-Based Paint

Painted Barnwood may have originally been painted with lead-based paint. Trestlewood does not test for lead content and sells this product as-is. Buyer understands that it must determine which uses are appropriate for this product.

Other

Barnwood can be brittle and split easily. Special care, such as pre-drilling holes for nails, is advisable.

