

Species

Mixed Species. May include Fir, Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Larch, Oak, Elm, Hickory, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, others. Likely heavy to softwoods unless hardwoods are specifically ordered.

Source

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

Standard Configurations

a) Board-and-Batten Configuration:

- i) Lumber Thickness: 7/8" +/- 1/4";
- ii) Lumber Widths: 8" or 10" boards and 4" battens; widths are generally nominal (typically up to 3/4" nominal for boards and up to 1/2" nominal for bats);
- iii) Lumber Lengths: random, to 12', with no more than 10% of square footage being under 4' long;
- iv) Assumed Installation: 8" and/or 10" boards are installed with approximately 2" of spacing in between them; 4" battens are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by approximately 3/4" to 1";
- v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will use the following conversion factors in determining the # of linear feet of barnwood lumber to send:
8" boards / 4" battens: 1.298 LF of 1x8 and 1.298 LF of 1x4 for 1 SF
10" boards / 4" battens: 1.067 LF of 1x10 and 1.067 LF of 1x4 for 1 SF
For example, an order of 1,000 SF of 1x8/1x4 board-and-batten siding would result in Trestlewood shipping 1,298 LF of 1x8 and 1,298 LF of 1x4 barnwood lumber.

b) Board-on-Board Configuration:

- i) Lumber Thickness: 7/8" +/- 1/4";
- ii) Lumber Width: 6", 8" and/or 10"; widths are generally nominal (typically up to 3/4" nominal);
- iii) Lumber Lengths: random, to 12', with no more than 10% of square footage being in lumber less than 4' long;
- iv) Assumed Installation (using 8" boards as an example): 8" boards are installed with approximately 6" of space in between them; 8" boards are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by 3/4" to 1";
- v) SF/LF Conversion Factors: Trestlewood will use the following conversion factors in determining the # of linear feet of lumber to send for board-to-board siding orders:
All 1x6 boards: 2.824 LF for 1 SF
All 1x8 boards: 1.920 LF for 1 SF
All 1x10 boards: 1.455 LF for 1 SF

c) Board-to-Board Configuration:

- i) Lumber Thickness: 7/8" +/- 1/4";
- ii) Lumber Widths: 4", 6", 8" and/or 10" boards; widths are generally nominal (typically up to 3/4" nominal);
- iii) Lumber Lengths: random, to 12', with no more than 10% of square footage being in lumber less than 4' long;
- iv) Assumed Installation: boards are installed with their edges butted together (depending on various factors, including the geographic area, it may be advisable to leave a gap between boards to allow for expansion);
- v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will assume 3/4" nominal widths in calculating the square foot coverage of various widths (except for widths < 6", which will be assumed to be 1/2" nominal.) Trestlewood will use the following conversion factors in calculating square foot coverage:
4": 3.429 LF for 1 SF
6": 2.286 LF for 1 SF
8": 1.656 LF for 1 SF
10": 1.298 LF for 1 SF

d) Shiplap Configuration:

- i) Lumber Thickness and Profile: target thickness depends on actual thickness of barnwood lumber being processed, but is most commonly 5/8" or 3/4"; 3/8" shiplap joints are milled on opposite edges (and opposite sides) of the board;
- ii) Lumber Width(s): 3", 5", 7" and/or 9" faces;
- iii) Lumber Lengths: random, to 12', with no more than 10% of square footage in lumber less than 4' long;
- iv) Assumed Installation: Shiplap joints allow boards to lap over each other to provide some protection from moisture; siding can be installed horizontally or vertically;
- v) SF/LF Conversion Factors: Trestlewood will use the following conversion factors to determine the # of linear feet of



shiplap product to send:

3" face: 4.000 LF for 1 SF

5" face: 2.400 LF for 1 SF

7" face: 1.715 LF for 1 SF

9" face: 1.334 LF for 1 SF

e) Wedgelap Configuration:

i) Lumber Thickness: target thicknesses depend on actual thickness of lumber being processed, but are most commonly from 7/8" to 1.25" on the thick end, tapering to 1/2" on the thin end.

ii) Lumber Widths: 6", 8" and/or 10"; widths are generally nominal (typically up to 3/4" nominal);

iii) Lumber Lengths: random, to 12', with no more than 10% of square footage in lumber less than 4' long;

iv) Assumed Installation: Boards are installed horizontally with the lowest run boards being installed first and with each successive run overlapping the previous by 1 1/2";

v) SF/LF Conversion Factors: Trestlewood will use the following conversion factors in determining the # of linear feet of wedgelap product to send:

6" lumber (3.75" face after installation): 3.200 LF for 1 SF

8" lumber (5.75" face after installation): 2.087 LF for 1 SF

10" lumber (7.75" face after installation): 1.548 LF for 1 SF

f) T&G Configuration: see Flooring products

Target Dimensions/Tolerances

Barnwood lumber is sorted for widths from 3/4" nominal to full dimension (i.e., 7.25" to 8" widths sent for 8" lumber.) If barnwood lumber is cut (edged), it is cut to 3/4" or 1/2" nominal (depending on material from which it is processed) with tolerance of +/- 1/8". Barnwood lumber thickness tolerance is +/- 1/4".

Waste Factors

LF/SF conversion factors set forth under Item 3 (Standard Configurations) do not take into account waste associated with end trimming, cutting out undesired characteristics, etc. The buyer should add an appropriate waste factor when ordering Trestlewood siding products. What is an appropriate waste factor? The answer to this question is very dependent on the buyer's application, design and taste (are there, for example, characteristics allowed by Trestlewood's specification sheet which Buyer will choose to cut out?), etc. Trestlewood recommends the use of at least a 10% waste factor when determining order quantities.

Moisture Content/Stability

Air-Dried (usually dry to very dry). Barnwood Siding is generally much more stable and less prone to shrinkage than is green lumber.

Knots

Unlimited knots; some tight, some fallen out. The shiplap and T&G configurations will result in more loose/broken knots as a result of the milling process.

Metal/Holes

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

Checking/Cracks

Unlimited as long as board is sound; end cracks to extend no more than 12" into board; many boards have dark checking and weathering.

Grain Pattern

Mixed

Surfacing

Weathered (degree of weathering varies.) Unless otherwise noted on the proposal, original face was rough-sawn, but may have been worn rather smooth. Barnwood Siding colors vary - common colors include browns (common for interior weathered barnwood),



grays (common for exterior weathered barnwood) and combinations of browns and grays. One of the unique features of Barnwood Siding is the variety of colors found therein. Many boards will have two or more shades of colors. As a result, Trestlewood generally does not offer a color sort which does not allow for some latitude in color provided.

Resawn Faces

Unless otherwise specified, Barnwood Siding may have sawn edges and one sawn face.

Weight

Depends on species mix. Typically, 2.5-3.0 pounds per board foot.

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.

Other

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

