

Species

Mixed Species. May include Cypress, Cedar, Hemlock, others.

Source

Mushroom growing facilities from different locations in North America

Standard Configurations

a) Board-and-Bat Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: varies according to weathering of individual pieces (originally 1"); ii) Lumber Widths: 6" boards and 3" bats; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 1' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage being under 6' long; iv) Installation: 6" boards are installed with 1" of spacing in between them; 3" bats are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 1.72 LF of 1x6 and 1.72 LF of 1x3 for each 1 SF of standard board-and-bat siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 1,720 LF of 1x6 lumber and 1,720 LF of 1x3 lumber being sent.

b) Board-on-Board Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: varies according to weathering of individual pieces (originally 1"); ii) Lumber Width: 6" boards; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 1' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage being in lumber less than 6' long; iv) Installation: 6" boards are installed with 4" of space in between them; 6" boards are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 2.4 LF of 1x6 for each 1 SF of board-on-board siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 2,400 LF of 1x6 lumber being sent.

c) Board-to-Board Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: varies according to weathering of individual pieces (originally 1"); ii) Lumber Widths: 6" boards; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 1' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage being in lumber less than 6' long; iv) 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 send 2 LF of 1x6 lumber for each 1 SF of board-to-board product ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 2,000 LF of 1x6 lumber being sent.

d) Wedgelap Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: varies according to weathering of individual pieces (originally 1"); ii) Lumber Widths: 6" boards; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 1' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage in lumber less than 6' long; iv) 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 Factor: Trestlewood will send 2.67 LF of 6" wedgelap boards for each 1 SF of 6" wedgelap siding ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 6" wedgelap siding would result in 2,670 LF of 6" wedgelap boards being sent.)

Target Dimensions/Tolerances

Target Dimensions: Mushroomwood thickness varies according to weathering of individual pieces. Width is generally 1/4" nominal.

Tolerances: +/- 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).

Knots

Unlimited; frequent protruding knots

Metal/Holes

Nails and fasteners are removed or occasionally cut flush or broken off. Weathered Mushroomwood 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; many boards have dark checking and weathering.

Grain Pattern

Mixed

Surfacing

Weathered (degree of weathering varies); "Exterior" face is generally extremely weathered with raised grain, feathered grain and/or very deep weathering in the soft grain of the material. "Interior" face is generally roughsawn with rich dark brown coloration. Weathered Mushroomwood colors vary; a range of browns is much more common than grays. Mushroomwood colors generally range from some light browns to primarily darker browns and some gray or black streaks. One of the unique features of Weathered Mushroomwood 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.

Weight

Depending on species mix. Typically, approximately 2.5 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.

Mushroom Spores

Mushroomwood Siding was originally used in the process to grow mushrooms. It is very likely that the wood came in contact with mushrooms and their spores. It is possible that spores still exist on the wood and that the spores would grow if installed in a moist environment. It is important that mushroomwood not be installed into a moist environment, including the interior of a house that is not properly ventilated.

Other

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

