

Products Involved

Trestlewood's WeatheredBlend Barnwood Lumber is a mix/blend of Antique Barnwood Lumber (Specification Sheet #7200), NatureAged Lumber (Spec Sheet #7220), HarborAged Lumber (Spec Sheet #2240), ThermalAged Brown Lumber (Spec Sheet #7230), Trestlewood II "Salty Fir" Weathered Lumber (Spec Sheet #1202), Weathered Picklewood Lumber (Spec Sheet #s 2215, 4215, 4216) and/or various other reclaimed and non-reclaimed sources of weathered/aged lumber. Blended products are results oriented - they increase Trestlewood's ability to help economically achieve a look desired by a client by freeing up the strengths and inventory of multiple complementary product lines.

Species

Mixed Species. May include Pines, Firs, Spruce, Larch, Oak, Elm, Hickory, Hemlock, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, Cedar, Redwood, Cypress, and/or other species. Generally heavy to (or even exclusively) softwoods unless hardwoods are specifically ordered. Trestlewood can include hardwoods at its discretion. Trestlewood generally does not sort its weathered lumber products by species (its focus is on look, not species) and is, therefore, generally not in a position to provide weathered lumber in a specific species. Mixed Species means that any combination of species (including all one species) is allowed.

Source

Antique Barnwood: Barns, corncribs, stables, mills, fences, homes, and other buildings and agricultural/industrial/construction structures and materials from different locations in North America; can include lumber which is resawn from reclaimed timbers/poles/lumber and then laid out to weather and/or otherwise processed to give it an aged/weathered look (for example, fresh-sawn reclaimed lumber can be thermally modified or harboraged treated to give it more aged brown tones or juiced to give it more aged gray tones.)

NatureAged Lumber: Laid out to weather to achieve a rustic grayish/brown appearance. Lumber that is laid out to weather comes from a variety of sources, including: i) new lumber, ii) lumber cut from beetle-killed, fire-killed or dead-standing trees, iii) lumber cut from material which has weathered out of spec, and/or iv) lumber cut from lumber/timber reclaimed from various salvage projects/prior uses (this lumber also qualifies as Antique Barnwood Lumber.)

HarborAged Lumber: Typically sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake or with water which produces a similar effect, often when in contact with metal, to introduce dark streaking and other character. The raw lumber used to create HarborAged can come from a variety of sources, including: i) new lumber; ii) lumber cut from beetle-killed, fire-killed or dead-standing trees; iii) lumber cut from material which has weathered out of spec; and iv) lumber reclaimed from various salvage projects.

ThermalAged Lumber: Created by running lumber through a thermal modification process. The raw lumber can come from various sources including the types of sources listed under NatureAged and HarborAged Lumber.

Trestlewood II "Salty Fir" Weathered Lumber: cut from Douglas Fir piling/poles of Lucin Cutoff Railroad Trestle (Great Salt Lake) and laid out to weather. High salt/mineral content (see Trestlewood II specification sheet.)

Metal/Holes

Nails, fasteners, and other metal can be removed or left in at Trestlewood's discretion (Trestlewood is especially likely to leave metal whose removal could be expected to result in the gouging of barnwood faces/edges); where left in, metal will often be cut flush, broken off or pushed in to facilitate efficient stacking/handling. Metal removal / metal detection is sometimes available at an additional charge. Barnwood Lumber will generally have some nail holes and can have an occasional bolt hole. Staining around holes/metal is common. Antique Barnwood is more likely to have metal that needs to be cut flush or broken off than NatureAged, HarborAged, ThermalAged, or TWII "Salty Fir" Weathered Lumber.

Knots

Unlimited knots; some tight, some loose or fallen out

Checking/Cracks

Unlimited as long as board is sound

Grain Pattern

Mixed

Moisture Content/Stability



Air-Dried. Moisture content and stability of a specific board depend on a variety of factors, including source, season of year, weather, location stored, etc. Barnwood lumber is typically stored outside and can get quite wet during the winter and other periods of wet weather. Kiln drying is generally available at an additional charge. NatureAged Lumber is generally more stable and less prone to shrinkage and other movement than is green (new) lumber. Antique Barnwood is generally more stable and less prone to shrinkage and other movement than is NatureAged Lumber and other non-reclaimed sources of WeatheredBlend Lumber (with the possible exception of ThermalAged Lumber.) Wood is wood and will move.

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 10"; 12" widths are also often available (actual widths can be as much as 7/8" nominal); c) Lengths: 4' to 16'. All dimensions/lengths mentioned are for unmilled lumber. As timbers and lumber air dry (or are kiln dried), they tend to shrink somewhat, resulting in dimensions becoming somewhat more nominal. NatureAged, HarborAged, and ThermalAged Lumber tend to be wider and longer on average than Antique Barnwood.

Where more consistent thicknesses and/or widths are desired, thickness planing/resawing and/or edging processing options are often available. Boards can have small sections that fall outside standard thickness and/or width ranges. Trestlewood will often leave board ends that dip below 5/8" thick (or otherwise fall outside standard dimension ranges) to give the Buyer as much flexibility as possible, but exclude those ends when tallying board footage so as to not charge the Buyer for ends that will likely need to be trimmed in the field.

Weight

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

Surfacing/Texture/Colors

WeatheredBlend Barnwood Lumber includes a wide range of surfacing/textures. Antique Barnwood can be rough-sawn or smooth. NatureAged, HarborAged, ThermalAged, and Trestlewood II "Salty Fir" Lumber is generally originally rough-sawn (circle-sawn and/or band-sawn), but may have weathered somewhat smooth. Degree of weathering varies from source to source. Antique Barnwood is often more deeply weathered than NatureAged Lumber.

WeatheredBlend Barnwood colors can also vary widely. Common colors include browns, light browns, grays, light grays, and combinations of browns and grays. Many boards have a mix of colors. Some boards may have striping as a result of variations in weathering from being attached to other material during use. Trestlewood can often sort for a heavy-to-browns or heavy-to-grays color range, but generally does not offer a color sort which does not allow for some latitude in colors provided. NatureAged Lumber is generally more consistent in color and other characteristics than is Antique Barnwood.

WeatheredBlend Barnwood Lumber can have 1 fresh-sawn (or less heavily weathered) face and 1 or 2 fresh-sawn edges (i.e., the focus is on producing a product with 1 weathered "primary" face). Where an application requires that both faces be weathered and/or that one or both edges be weathered, Trestlewood needs to be made aware of this so that it can quote and sort/process (likely juice) accordingly.

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.

Siding Product Configurations

When Trestlewood quotes 1,000 square feet of a specific siding configuration, it is quoting enough material to provide 1,000 square feet of coverage based on default installation assumptions and 0% installation falldown. Buyer should order enough product to cover anticipated installation falldown and the impact of any changes to installation assumptions. Siding



configuration options include:

- (a) Board to Board (common widths: 4", 6", 8", 10", mixed)
- (b) Board and Batten (common board widths: 8", 10", 12"; typical batten width: 4"; assumed: installed with 2" gaps between boards)
- (c) Board on Board (common widths: 6", 8", 10", mixed; assumed: installed with 1" overlap on each edge)
- (d) Shiplap (common face widths: 5", 7", 9" (often actual face widths of 4 3/8" to 4 7/8", 6 3/8" to 6 7/8", 8 3/8" to 8 3/4"); target thickness often between 11/16" and 3/4"+/- for NatureAged/HarborAged/ThermalAged and between 5/8" and 3/4"+/- for Antique and WeatheredBlend (while Trestlewood will generally target one thickness for a specific batch/order of shiplap lumber, a weathered face shiplap product will naturally have some thickness variation); most commonly, 3/8" shiplap joints are milled on opposite edges and opposite sides of boards)
- (e) Wedgelap w/ Rabbet (common face widths: 5" to 5 1/4" (typical actual coverage of 4 1/2" to 4 3/4"), 7" to 7 1/4" (6 1/2" to 6 3/4"), 9" to 9 1/4" (8 1/2" to 8 3/4"); typical thickness of +/- 1/4" on thin side to 3/4" or a bit less on thick side; rabbet added to thick side); stress reliefs are NOT added to the back face; this is a custom product and cannot be returned
- (f) Wedgelap w/o Rabbet - this product is typically cut on a resaw and is not as exact (i.e., there will be more variation in dimensions) as Wedgelap with Rabbet. Involves cutting a wedge in as-is lumber (usually 6", 8", or 10" nominal width.) Resulting product will generally have thickness of 1/4"+ to 11/16-7/8" and width of 5.25"+, 7.25"+, or 9.25"+ (with coverage width depending on how installed on site (often 4.5"+/-, 6.5"+/-, 8.5"+/-).) Stress reliefs are NOT added to the back face. Lumber is NOT double end trimmed. The wedgelap without rabbet does not sit as flat on the wall as the wedgelap with rabbet - this likely increases the chances of cupping, splitting, and/or other movement over time. This is a custom product and cannot be returned.
- (g) T&G (common face widths: 3", 5"(4.5-5"), 7"(6.5-7)); target thickness often between 11/16" and 3/4"+/- for NatureAged/HarborAged/ThermalAged and between 5/8" and 3/4"+/- for Antique and WeatheredBlend (while Trestlewood will generally target one thickness for a specific batch/order of T&G lumber, a weathered face T&G product will naturally have some thickness variation); fit of barnwood siding T&G often not quite as good as flooring T&G)

Unmilled siding products (a, b, and c) are standard barnwood lumber. Targeted thicknesses and widths of milled siding products (d, e, f, and g) are generally driven by barnwood lumber inventory on hand. The milling process generally reduces but does not eliminate variation in actual thicknesses and widths (across boards and even within specific boards.) The milling process often creates additional character like loose or fallen out knots. Such defects are generally left in the boards; buyer can decide whether to install them as is, cut them out, or fill them. Kiln drying lumber prior to milling it can increase the tendency for knots to become loose during the milling process. The average length of siding boards (especially milled siding boards) will generally be less (sometimes significantly less) than the average length of lumber boards. Siding square foot prices will generally be somewhat to significantly higher than lumber board foot prices because they reflect more material and, in the case of milled products, additional processing costs.

Trestlewood makes no representations about the fitness of its products for use as siding or in any other application. It is ultimately the Buyer's responsibility to (a) determine which products (and their accompanying characteristics) are acceptable for use on its project and then to (b) make sure these products are handled and installed correctly. While Trestlewood is not a construction or installation expert, it does periodically pass on (without any guarantee of accuracy) information/resources to its customers that it thinks might provide helpful starting points to consider - see, for example, Trestlewood's 7/14/2023 blog post "Exterior Wood Siding Thoughts to Consider" and Document #240173 referenced therein.)

Processing Options

Additional processing options often available include kiln drying, fumigation, thickness planing/resawing (to reduce thickness variation), edging (to reduce width variation), pressure washing, and metal removal / metal detecting (does not result in guarantee that all metal is removed.) Many of these processing steps are likely to increase the number of loose and open knots.

Target Mix

Trestlewood generally targets 50% Antique Barnwood and other reclaimed sources and 50% NatureAged, HarborAged, ThermalAged, and other non-reclaimed sources in filling WeatheredBlend Barnwood packages involving random widths and lengths and otherwise standard characteristics. Specific width, length and other requirements will often change the targeted mix. For example, packages heavy to wide and/or long lumber or that put a premium on color consistency will generally result in an increase in the percentage of NatureAged, HarborAged, ThermalAged, and/or other non-reclaimed lumber targeted. Target percentages apply to overall package quantities, not to each individual proposal line item.

Other



Barnwood is a rustic product with rustic character. Such character can include checking, metal/holes, loose/missing knots, dimensional variation, wane, punkiness/surface rot, gouging, twisting, cupping, color and texture variation, and other imperfections. Barnwood can be brittle and may split easily. Special care, such as pre-drilling holes for nails, is advisable.

