

### **Species**

Primarily Douglas Fir

### **Source**

Portland (Oregon) Shipyard Floating Drydock #2 (Pontoons)

### **HC/FOHC**

Mixed FOHC and HC; usually tight to very tight growth rings.

### **Metal**

Nails, bolts and other fasteners are removed or occasionally cut flush or broken off inside the material.

### **Holes**

Bolt and other fastener holes are common; the quantity and size of the holes can vary widely from timber to timber, with some timbers containing few holes and others containing extensive bolt holes. Staining around holes is extensive. Notches are present on many timbers--the exact size and frequency depends on the size of timber needed.

### **Checking/Cracks**

Surface checking and cracking is common in Willamette Rustic Timbers. As many of these timbers are FOHC, heart checking is less prevalent than in standard Resawn Douglas Fir timbers.

### **Moisture Content/Stability**

Willamette Rustic Timbers are saturated with water as a result of their use as pontoon timbers. Most timbers have significant air-dry time. When cut, the resulting timbers are much more stable and less prone to shrinkage than are green timbers.

### **Surfacing**

Weathered; Surface degradation (water damage or surface rot or "punkiness") is common.

### **Standard Dimensions**

Please call your Trestlewood representative for an accurate list of sizes available.

### **Weight**

Typically, approximately 3.5 pounds per board foot

### **Grading**

Willamette Character Weathered timbers can be graded (WLCB) upon request. Timbers are graded with exception taken for any holes. It is highly recommended that any timbers that are to be used in a structural application be graded.

### **Appearance Variation**

Weathered timbers will generally vary in appearance from piece to piece and even within a piece. The weathering (amount, mix of colors, etc) and other characteristics of one face can be substantially different than the weathering and other characteristics of another face. Some weathered timbers are cut from larger weathered timbers, giving them one or more fresh-sawn faces.

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

