

### Species

Primarily Southern Yellow Pine

### Source

Buildings and industrial structures from different locations in North America

### HC/FOHC

Generally HC; usually moderate to tight growth rings.

### Metal

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

### Holes

Nail, bolt and other fastener holes are allowed; the quantity and size of the holes can vary widely from timber to timber, with some timbers containing no holes or only limited small nail holes and others containing frequent nail and bolt holes. Staining around nail and bolt holes is common.

### Checking/Cracks

Timbers generally have a check from the heart center to one of the faces of the timber. In addition, timbers can have surface checking and cracks, moderate butt checking and minor end splitting.

### Moisture Content/Stability

Air-Dried

### Surfacing

Weathered--usually either gray, from exterior applications or brown from interior applications; Surface degradation (water damage or surface rot or "punkiness") is common.

### Standard Dimensions

a) Cross-sections: 4x6 to 10x10; b) Lengths: to 16';  
c) Target Dimensions: timbers are targeted at 1/2" under full-sawn for dimensions up to 5" and 3/4" under full-sawn for dimensions over 5"; d) Tolerances: band-sawn +/- 1/8"; planed timbers +/- 1/16".

### Available Dimensions

a) Cross-sections: depending on inventory in stock; b) Lengths: depending on inventory in stock; c) Target Dimensions: timbers are targeted at 3/4" under full-sawn; d) Tolerances: all larger timbers are cut to the stated dimensions +/- 1/8".

### Weight

Typically, approximately 3.5 to 4 pounds per board foot

### 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.

