

### Species

Mixed Hardwood. May include Oak, Elm, Hickory, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, others

### Source

Resawn from timbers reclaimed from crane mats used on the Ruby Pipeline, a 678 mile long natural gas pipeline running from near Opal, Wyoming to near Malin, Oregon.

### HC/FOHC

Generally Heart Center (HC)

### Metal

The bolts that held the mats together are removed to enable the material to be resawn. Other metal is uncommon. The result is that these timbers are generally metal-free, although Trestlewood does not guarantee that there is never any metal left in or broken off inside a timber.

### Holes

Frequent holes exist where bolts have been removed. 18' mats were generally assembled with 4 or 5 bolts, resulting in holes that are often 4 to 5 feet apart. Holes can vary in size somewhat; many are about 1.5" in diameter. Other holes are much less common but allowed. Staining around bolt and other holes is allowed.

### Checking/Cracks

These timbers generally have checking from the heart center to the exterior faces of the timber. Some of this checking may be extensive. Checking is out of specification only if it renders the timber unsound (meaning that it may fall apart because of the check.) In addition, timbers can have surface checking and cracks, moderate butt checking and end splitting.

### Moisture Content/Stability

Moisture content varies from beam to beam, but can be quite high. These timbers (and lumber cut from these timbers) are generally less stable (and more prone to shrinkage, twist and other movement) than timbers resawn from hardwood timbers reclaimed from barns and other structures. The moisture content of a specific beam depends on such factors as the amount of air dry time the beam has had.

RubyHardwood Resawn Timbers (including mantels, both finished and unfinished) are a rustic product that can generally be expected to become more rustic (shrinkage, twist and other movement; additional checking; etc) over time.

### Surfacing

Original mat timbers were rough-sawn (many timbers were circle-sawn and some were band-sawn.) Trestlewood disassembles the mats and uses its circular sawmill to cut the largest solid timber that it can from each mat timber. Where faces are in good condition, Trestlewood will generally leave them. This results in many of the resawn timbers having faces with different amounts of weathering (and sometimes a combination of circle-sawn and band-sawn surfacing.)

Where a uniformly fresh-sawn look is desired, Trestlewood can resaw timber faces to provide the same. Default resawn surfacing is circle-sawn. Band-sawn and planed (S4S) surfacing options are often available.

### Standard Dimensions

Common cross sections include 6x6, 6x8 and 6x10, with lesser quantities of 6x12 and 8x8 - 8x12. Dimensions can be up to 3/4" nominal. Lengths are generally available to 18', with some longer pieces also available.

### Weight

Typically, approximately 4 pounds per board foot

