Trestlewood®
Quality Reclaimed Wood Products

Trestlewood II Circle-Sawn Siding

Species
Douglas Fir

Source
Piling of Lucin Cutoff Railroad Trestle--Great Salt Lake

Standard Configurations
a) Board-and-Bat Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 1"; ii) Lumber Widths: 8" boards and 4" bats; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage being under 6' long; iv) Installation: 8" boards are installed with 2" of spacing in between them; 4" bats are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 1.2 LF of 1x8 and 1.2 LF of 1x4 for each 1 SF of standard board-and-bat siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 1,200 LF of 1x8 lumber and 1,200 LF of 1x4 lumber being sent.

b) Board-on-Board Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 1"; ii) Lumber Width: 6"; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' 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: 1"; ii) Lumber Widths: 4" and 6" boards; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' 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 1.2 LF of 1x6 lumber and 1.2 LF of 1x4 lumber for each 1 SF of board-to-board product ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 1,200 LF of 1x6 lumber and 1,200 LF of 1x4 lumber being sent.

d) Shiplap Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness and Profile: boards are milled to 3/4" thick with 3/8" shiplap joints milled on opposite edges (and opposite sides of the board); ii) Lumber Width(s): 3", 5" and/or 7" faces; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage in lumber less than 6' long; iv) Installation: Shiplap joints allow boards to lap over each other to provide some protection from moisture; siding can be installed horizontally or vertically; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 4 LF of 3" shiplap for each 1 SF of 3" shiplap ordered (ordering 1,000 SF of 3" shiplap would result in 4,000 LF of 3" shiplap being sent), 2.4 LF of 5" shiplap for each 1 SF of 5" shiplap ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 5" shiplap would result in 2,400 LF of 5" shiplap being sent), and 1.71 LF of 7" shiplap for each 1 SF of 7" shiplap ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 7" shiplap would result in 1,710 LF of 7" shiplap being sent.)

e) Wedgelap Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness and Profile: Boards are cut to a 1/2" - 7/8" wedge (i.e., one edge measures 1/2" thick and the other edge measures 7/8" thick); ii) Lumber Widths: 6" and/or 8"; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' 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) or 1.85 LF of 8" wedgelap boards for each 1 SF of 8" wedgelap siding ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 8" wedgelap siding would result in 1,850 LF of 8" wedgelap siding boards being sent.)

Target Dimensions/Tolerances
Target Dimensions: circle-sawn lumber is targeted at full-sawn dimensions.
Tolerances: circle-sawn lumber is cut to the stated dimensions +/- 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

Depends on the amount of air dry time; not kiln dried

Knots
Unlimited; occasional loose knots. The shiplap configuration will result in more loose/broken knots as a result of the milling process.

Holes
Some boards have occasional 1" diameter holes where metal has been removed. Such holes are generally surrounded by streaking black stains.

Checking/Cracks
Unlimited as long as board is sound

Grain Pattern
Mixed

Surfacing
Circle-Sawn for all configurations except Wedgelap; Wedgelap siding will be band-sawn.

Weight
Typically, approximately 4 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.

Salt/Minerals
Trestlewood contains significant amounts of salt and other minerals (often 20%+ by weight), creating special characteristics and/or considerations like those described in the following items.

Color/Appearance
Colors found in Trestlewood II include yellows, oranges, reds, browns, greens, grays/blacks and purples. The coloring of individual boards varies widely, from normal Douglas Fir coloring to color combinations unique to Trestlewood II. Surfacing and finishes impact final coloring. Color variations are more noticeable in planed and milled products than in circle-sawn or band-sawn products.

Finishes/Glues
Certain finishes and glues do not work well with Trestlewood II. Most importantly, DO NOT USE WATER-BASED FINISHES. We tend to favor penetrating oil finishes on Trestlewood II siding and other non-kiln-dried Trestlewood II products because they allow the wood to breathe, thereby facilitating efficient air drying.

Fire Retardance
Schuller International performed an ASTM E-84 Flame Spread test on a Trestlewood II piling sample in January, 1995. The resulting index value was 16, well below the maximum index value of 25 for a Class I fire retardant. Normal Douglas Fir has a flame spread index of 70 to 100. Only a few wood species have flame spread index values less than 75. Fire retardant treatments are generally necessary to meet Class I (and often to meet Class II.)

Metal Corrosiveness
Trestlewood II can have a corrosive effect on metal fasteners, machinery and saw blades. High grade stainless steel fasteners should be used in lieu of regular steel fasteners, especially in applications involving the likely mixing of Trestlewood II, moisture and oxygen.

Moisture
Trestlewood II circle-sawn boards are not a kiln-dried product--they should not be used in applications requiring kiln-dried

wood. Air drying Trestlewood II boards can reduce their moisture content over time, but this tends to be a slow process given that Trestlewood II gives up moisture more grudgingly (and absorbs moisture more readily) than typical Douglas Fir. The salt in Trestlewood II makes moisture meter readings unreliable. Trestlewood II products should only be used in humid environments after you have carefully considered Trestlewood II characteristics and the implications of those characteristics for your application.

Odor

Wet Trestlewood II boards often have a Great Salt Lake and/or "musty" smell to them. This odor is especially strong as wet boards are being cut or otherwise processed. It tends to become less and less of an issue as boards are allowed to air dry. Our experience suggests that a Trestlewood II odor is most likely to be noticeable in situations involving moisture or high humidity; limited ventilation / air circulation; and/or uncoated/unsealed Trestlewood II products.

Salt Leaching

As moisture is drawn out of Trestlewood II boards, it brings salt with it. Salt leaching tends to be the most concentrated at knots and board ends, but can happen anywhere. Drying Trestlewood II boards (and keeping them dry) minimizes, but does not eliminate, salt leaching. Approaches to salt leaching include sanding and refinishing impacted areas to doing nothing (and letting the salt serve as one of the most visible evidences of the history and reclaimed nature of Trestlewood II timbers.) Salt is more visible on planed and milled products than on circle-sawn or band-sawn products.

Additional Information

See the current Trestlewood II Features/Issues summary for additional information about Trestlewood II characteristics and their practical implications. This summary is for informational purposes only and is not a part of the Trestlewood II Board/Bat Siding specification sheet.