

**SPECIFICATION SHEET # 2011, PICKLEWOOD T&G FLOORING
April 26th, 2012**

1. Species

Primarily Douglas Fir

2. Source

Deconstructed Pickle Vats from various projects in the United States and Canada. Picklewood flooring is produced from 6/4" staves from deconstructed pickle vats. Picklewood bottoms flooring is produced from the bottoms and 2"+ staves of deconstructed pickle vats.

3. Knots

Picklewood material is virtually clear. Occasional pin knots are allowed

4. Nail/Bolt holes

Occasional small nail holes; no visible bolt holes (boards were often assembled with wooden dowels so there can be some partial dowel holes on the edge of the reverse face)

5. Checks/Cracks

Unlimited as long as board is sound; end cracks to extend no more than 6" into board; some boards have dark checking, making them ideal for a distressed flooring product

6. Grain pattern

Tight grain; primarily flat or mixed grain, vertical grain may be available from time to time.

7. Standard Dimensions

a) Thickness: 3/4"; b) Width: Varies, typical Picklewood flooring widths can be expected to be 2" to 4.5"; wider Picklewood flooring may be available at any given time (wider flooring would usually come from Picklewood bottoms); and c) Length: 2 to 7' with no more than 5% of total footage shorter than 4'

8. Textures Available

Smooth, Wire-Brush, Circle-Sawn, As-Is and Skip-Planed

9. As-Is Weathered Texture

The As-Is Weathered product is machined without milling the weathered face of the exterior of the picklewood. The result is a rustic, weathered flooring product which will generally have a slight "radius" across the face of the flooring as a result of the material having been salvaged from the staves of pickle vats.

10. Special Characteristics

Color varies in this product due to varied conditions of use. Some boards contain substantial dark coloration (especially those from the vat staves.) Other boards are not as dark. The range of colors is a feature of this flooring product. Color variation will be more pronounced in some flooring runs than in others.

11. Other

Characteristics apply to the flooring board's finished face.

12. Salt/Minerals

Picklewood materials contain significant amounts of salt and other minerals, creating special characteristics and/or considerations like those described in the following items.

13. Color

The coloring of individual Picklewood boards varies widely. Such color variations are not as pronounced in the as-is form, but processed Picklewood materials have color variations which range from normal Douglas Fir coloring to color combinations unique to Picklewood materials.

14. Finishes/Glues

Certain finishes and glues do not work well with Picklewood materials. Most importantly, DO NOT USE WATER-BASED FINISHES.

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15. Metal Corrosiveness

Picklewood materials can have a corrosive effect on metal fasteners, machinery and saw blades. Stainless steel fasteners should be used in lieu of regular steel fasteners, especially in applications involving the likely mixing of Picklewood, moisture and oxygen.

16. Moisture

Picklewood absorbs moisture more readily than typical Douglas Fir. Picklewood materials (especially materials with air dry or kiln dry time) should be handled, stored and transported carefully to minimize any unnecessary reabsorption of moisture.

17. Odor

Picklewood materials often have a strong pickling smell to them. This odor is especially strong as wet material is being cut or otherwise processed. It tends to become less and less of an issue as material is allowed to air dry (or as material is kiln dried).

18. Salt Leaching

As moisture is drawn out of Picklewood materials, it brings salt with it. Salt leaching tends to be the most concentrated at knots and material ends, but can happen anywhere. Air dry time (and kiln drying) reduces, 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 Picklewood materials.) Salt is more visible on processed materials than on as-is materials.