

Species

Mixed Softwood Species (may include Alpine Fir, Spruce, Cedar, Larch, others)

Source

Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers can be produced from a variety of sources, including i) timbers/lumber reclaimed from various salvage projects; ii) timbers/lumber cut from beetle-killed, fire-killed or dead-standing trees; iii) timbers/lumber cut from material which has weathered out of spec; and iv) new timbers/lumber.

Harbor Softwood C-S timbers and lumber are typically soaked in the Great Salt Lake or sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake, often when in contact with metal to introduce dark streaking and other character.

HC/FOHC

Timbers are generally HC. Lumber can be HC or FOHC.

Metal

Bolts used to hold timbers together as mats are removed prior to these timbers being sold. Nails or other fasteners used to secure lumber for soaking are also removed prior to sale of lumber.

Holes

Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers sometimes have bolt holes where they have been bolted together into mats. Bolt hole diameters are typically 1 1/4" or less. There will often be staining and/or streaking around the holes. Harbor Softwood C-S Lumber can have nail holes and/or bolt holes.

Checking/Cracks

Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers generally have checks from the heart center to the faces of the timber. In addition, timbers can have surface checking and cracks, moderate butt checking and minor end splitting. Lumber can have surface checking and cracks and minor end splitting.

Moisture Content/Stability

The moisture content of timbers and lumber cut from Rustic Softwood logs can vary from Air-Dried to Green. The moisture content of Harbor Softwood timbers and lumber can be high because these timbers and boards have been soaking in the Great Salt Lake or have been sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake. Harbor Softwood Timbers and lumber should not be considered as stable as reclaimed timbers and lumber.

Surfacing

Circle-Sawn. Harbor Softwood Timbers and lumber can also be Band-Sawn or Planed, but such further processing can take off much of the coloring / aged appearance introduced by soaking in the Great Salt Lake.

Standard Dimensions

a) Cross-sections: 4x6 to 10x10 (larger timbers are generally available upon request); b) Lengths: to 16' (longer timbers are often available); c) Target Dimensions: Circle-sawn timbers to 12" are targeted at full dimension, with circle-sawn dimensions > 12" targeted at 1/2" nominal; band-sawn and planed 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: circle-sawn +/- 1/4"; band-sawn +/- 1/8"; planed timbers +/- 1/16" (planed timbers thicker than 8" and/or wider than 14" will be hand-planed, with tolerances somewhat greater than the +/- 1/16" associated with machine-planed timbers.)

Weight

Typically, 3 to 3.5 pounds per board foot.

Grading

Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers can be graded (WWPA or WLCB) upon request. Grading will take exception to the bolt holes in these timbers. It is highly recommended that any timbers that are to be used in a structural application be graded. It is also recommended that standard size timbers be used wherever possible. Checking tends to be more pronounced in timbers wider and/or thicker than 10" than in standard size timbers.

Salt/Minerals



Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers and lumber contain some salt and other minerals because of their being soaked in the Great Salt Lake or sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake. While these timbers and lumber do not have near the salt/mineral content of Trestlewood II (Salty Fir) timbers and lumber, one should be aware of potential special characteristics/considerations such as: Finishes/Glues (be careful with water-based products); Metal Corrosiveness (use high-grade stainless steel fasteners if the objective is to minimize corrosion); Moisture; Odor; and Salt Leaching. See Trestlewood II specification sheets and other product documentation for further information.

Color/Appearance

Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers and lumber are soaked in or sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake. The interaction between the wood fiber and the minerals in the water produce unique colors in the material. The interaction of the minerals in the water and the bolts used to construct timber mats and/or nails used to secure lumber for soaking can also impact material coloration by creating staining and/or streaking around the holes. We believe that the net effect is a visually appealing, aged appearance. The coloring / aging are generally more pronounced on the surface of this material and do not extend deeply into the material (they may be "processed off", at least in part, if the material is band-sawn, planed or otherwise processed after soaking/spraying.) We believe that band-sawn or planed Harbor Softwood timbers and lumber usually retain at least some benefit from the soaking/spraying process such as staining/streaking around bolt/nail holes and some wood discoloration.

Appearance Variation

Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers and lumber are cut from logs that may vary in appearance from piece to piece. As a result, timber and lumber characteristics can be expected to vary from piece to piece. Trestlewood believes that appearance variations (no two timbers/boards exactly alike) are one of the selling points of this product line.

Other

Harbor Softwood C-S Timbers and lumber can have some (a) punkiness around their edges and (b) wane.

