

### Species

Douglas Fir, Cypress, Redwood or White Cedar; Trestlewood sorts for the species requested, but occasional off-species pieces are allowed and should be expected.

### Source

Pickle Vats salvaged from different sites in North America

### Standard Configurations

a) Board-and-Bat Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 5/8"; ii) Lumber Widths: 5" boards and 2" bats; iii) Lumber Lengths: random to 8', with no more than 10% of square footage being under 6' long; iv) Installation: 5" boards are installed with 1" of spacing in between them; 2" bats are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1/2"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 2 LF of 5" boards and 2 LF of 2" bats for each 1 SF of standard board-and-bat siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 2,000 LF of 5" lumber and 2,000 LF of 2" lumber being sent.

b) Board-on-Board Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 5/8"; ii) Lumber Width: 5"; iii) Lumber Lengths: random to 8', with no more than 10% of square footage being in lumber less than 6' long; iv) Installation: 5" boards are installed with 3" of space in between them; 5" boards are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 3.00 LF of 5" lumber for each 1 SF of board-on-board siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 3,000 LF of 5" lumber being sent.

c) Board-to-Board Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 5/8"; ii) Lumber Widths: random 2.5" to 6" boards; iii) Lumber Lengths: random to 8', 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 Factors: 1 SF of siding converts to each of the following LF: 4.80 LF of 2.5" lumber; 4.00 LF of 3" lumber; 3.43 LF of 3.5" lumber; 3.00 LF of 4" lumber; 2.67 LF of 4.5" lumber; 2.4 LF of 5" lumber; 2.18 LF of 5.5" lumber; or 2.00 LF of 6" lumber. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 2,400 LF of 5" lumber (or 3,000 LF of 4" lumber, or a combination of widths totaling 1,000 SF, etc.) being sent.

d) Shiplap Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness and Profile: boards are milled to 1/2" thick with 1/4" shiplap joints milled on opposite edges (and opposite sides of the board), may be milled with or without reveal; ii) Lumber Width(s): 2.5" through 5.5" faces; iii) Lumber Lengths: random to 8', 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), 3 LF of 4" shiplap for each 1 SF of 4" shiplap ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 4" shiplap would result in 3,000 LF of 4" shiplap being sent), and 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.)

e) Wedgelap Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 5/8"; ii) Lumber Widths: 5" and/or 6"; iii) Lumber Lengths: random to 8', 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"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 2.4 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 2,400 LF of 6" wedgelap boards being sent) or 3 LF of 5" wedgelap boards for each 1 SF of 5" wedgelap siding ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 5" wedgelap siding would result in 3,000 LF of 5" wedgelap siding boards being sent.)

### Target Dimensions/Tolerances

Target Dimensions: Thickness and Width are targeted at net stated dimensions.  
Tolerances: Picklewood is cut to the stated dimensions +/- 1/8".

### 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**

Not Kiln-Dried.

### **Knots**

90% clear. Some boards will have pin knots. White Cedar may have unlimited knots.

### **Holes**

Occasional nail holes, especially on the ends; no visible bolt holes (boards were sometimes assembled with wood dowels so there are some dowel holes on the edge)

### **Checking/Cracks**

Unlimited as long as board is sound; end cracks to extend no more than 6" into board; many boards have dark checking

### **Grain Pattern**

Tight grain; Mixed

### **Surfacing**

Band-Sawn or Weathered As-is

### **Weight**

Typically, approximately 3 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. Weathered lumber / barnwood will have at least one weathered face. The opposite face and edges can be any combination of weathered and fresh-sawn. If weathered, the weathering will often be different (amount, mix of colors, etc) than on the featured face.

Trestlewood sometimes uses one or more juicing processes to help fresh-sawn and/or less weathered/aged faces/edges blend in with weathered faces/edges. All else being equal, juicing is more likely to be used in situations where (a) lumber is cut from timbers or wider lumber (thereby creating fresh-cut faces and/or edges); (b) Buyer wants all (or most) faces/edges to be weathered/aged; (c) Buyer desires to increase the consistency of the weathered/aged look from face to face; and/or (d) Buyer wants a darker weathered look.

### **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.

### **Color/Appearance**

Color varies in this product due to varied conditions of use. The exterior of the pickle vats generally weathered to gray, while the interior generally weathered to brown. Some boards contain substantial dark coloration. Other boards are not as dark. The range of colors is a feature of this siding product. 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.

### **Finishes/Glues**

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

### **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.



### **Moisture**

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

### **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).

### **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.

