

**SPECIFICATION SHEET # 1222, TRESTLEWOOD II BOARD/SLAB SIDING  
June 13th, 2005**

**1. Species**

Douglas Fir

**2. Source**

Piling of Lucin Cutoff Railroad Trestle--Great Salt Lake

**3. Configuration/Installation**

Standard configuration is an 8" board with a 4" slab batten and 1" of overlap (2" of space between each 8" board) or a 10" board with a 6" slab batten and 1.5" of overlap (3" of space between each 10" board). Variations involving 12" boards are available.

**4. Moisture Content**

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

**5. Knots**

Unlimited; occasional loose knots

**6. Nail/Bolt Holes**

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

**7. Checks/Cracks**

Unlimited as long as board is sound

**8. Grain Pattern**

Mixed

**9. Standard Dimensions**

Boards: a) Thickness (net): 4/4"; b) Width (nominal): 8", 10"; and c) Length: 2' increments, up to 16'

Battens: a) Thickness: varies across the face--down to 3/8" on each edge, up to 1 1/2" in the middle; b) Width (nominal): 4", 6"; and c) Length: 2' increments, up to 16'

**10. Target Dimensions/Tolerances**

Target Dimensions: circle-sawn lumber is targeted at full-sawn dimensions for dimensions to 12" and 1/2" nominal dimensions for dimensions greater than 12".

Tolerances: circle-sawn lumber is cut to the stated dimensions +/- 1/4"; tolerances can be somewhat greater for lumber wider than 12" and/or longer than 16'.

**11. Surfacing**

Boards: Circle-Sawn; Battens: As-is weathered (rounded)

**12. Weight**

Typically, approximately 4 pounds per board foot

**13. 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.

**14. Color**

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 as-is, circle-sawn or band-sawn products.

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**15. Finishes/Glues**

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

**16. 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.)

**17. Metal Corrosiveness**

Trestlewood II 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 Trestlewood II, moisture and oxygen.

**18. 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.

**19. Odor**

Wet Trestlewood II boards often have a Great Salt Lake smell to them. This odor is especially strong as wet boards are being cut or otherwise processed. It tends to become a minor issue and then a non-issue as boards are allowed to air dry.

**20. 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.

**21. 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/Slab Siding specification sheet.