



SPECIFICATION SHEET # 4210, CEDAR RESAWN LUMBER
January 10th, 2008

1. Species

Western Red Cedar.

2. Source

Various, often telegraph poles or buildings and industrial structures from different locations in North America

3. Moisture Content/Stability

Air-Dried. Cedar Resawn Lumber is generally cut from stock which is very dry and seasoned and is therefore much more stable and less prone to shrinkage than is new lumber.

4. Knots

Unlimited knots are allowed in Resawn Cedar Lumber. Knots may be tight, loose or fallen out.

5. Nail/Bolt Holes

Unlimited nail holes; occasional bolt holes; staining around the nail holes or on the face is allowable

6. Checking/Cracks

Surface checking allowed; some cracks

7. Grain Pattern

Vertical, Flat or Mixed

8. Standard Dimensions

a) Thickness (net): 4/4" and 8/4"; b) Width (nominal): 4"-10"; actual widths typically are 1/2" under listed width (6" boards would typically be edged to 5 1/2", and billed as 6" for example); and c) Length: random, in 1' increments up to 16'

9. Surfacing

Circlesawn or Band-Sawn

10. Weight

Typically, less than 3 pounds per board foot

11. Other

Unless otherwise specified, all of the above characteristics apply to the board's best face

12. Treatment

The butt-end of Western Red Cedar Telegraph Poles were treated with creosote. Trestlewood cuts the treated end off to a point above the area that is obviously treated. Trestlewood cannot guarantee that there is no treatment in the wood nearest where the butt end was.