

**SPECIFICATION SHEET # 4216, WEATHERED CYPRESS PICKLEWOOD STAVES
June 22nd, 2005**

1. Species

Cypress.

2. Source

Pickle Vats salvaged from different sites in North America

3. Moisture Content/Stability

Air-Dried. Material is seasoned and tends to be stable.

4. Knots

90% clear. Some boards will have pin knots.

5. Nail/Bolt Holes

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

6. Checking/Cracks

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

7. Grain Pattern

Tight grain; Mixed

8. Standard Dimensions

a) Thickness: 6/4 to 8/4"; b) Width (nominal): 4"-7"; actual widths typically range from 3/4" under listed width to full listed width (6" boards would typically measure from 5 1/4" to 6", for example); and c) Length: 1' increments up to 8'

9. Surfacing

Weathered As-is or Planed (S4S) (planed to nominal dimensions)

10. Weight

Typically, approximately 3 pounds per board foot

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. Finishes/Glues

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

14. 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.

15. 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.

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16. 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).

17. 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.