



SPECIFICATION SHEET # 6100, RESAWN OAK TIMBERS
June 1st, 2005

1. Species

Oak (May be mixed Red and White or all Red or all White Oak).

2. Source

Barns, buildings and industrial structures from different locations in North America

3. Moisture Content/Stability

Resawn Oak Timbers are generally very dry and seasoned and are generally more stable and less prone to shrinkage than are green timbers.

4. HC/FOHC

Resawn Oak timbers are generally HC; usually moderate to very tight growth rings.

5. Metal

Nails, bolts and other fasteners are removed to enable the material to be resawn. Trestlewood makes no guarantee that there is no metal left in or broken off inside the beam.

6. Holes

Nail, bolt and other fastener holes are allowed; the quantity and size of the holes can vary widely from timber to timber, with some timbers containing no holes or only limited small nail holes and others containing frequent nail and bolt holes. Staining around nail and bolt holes is common.

7. Checking/Cracks

Resawn Oak timbers generally have checking from the heart center to the exterior faces of the timber. Some of this checking may be extensive. Checking is out of specification only if it renders the timber unsound (meaning that it may fall apart because of the check.) In addition, timbers can have surface checking and cracks, moderate butt checking and end splitting.

8. Surfacing/Coloring

Bandsawn. Color will vary based on the subspecies and level of staining.

9. Appearance Variation

Resawn Oak timbers often come from a variety of sources. As a result, timber characteristics can be expected to vary from piece to piece. Trestlewood believes that appearance variations (no two timbers exactly alike) are one of the selling points of this product line.

10. Weight

Typically, approximately 4 pounds per board foot

11. Mortise Pockets

Resawn Oak timbers may have notches and mortise pockets from their previous use.