



SPECIFICATION SHEET # 7601, WEATHERED COVERBOARD SIDING July 21st, 2008

1. Species

Mixed Hardwoods or Mixed Softwoods. Mixed Softwoods may include Pine, Fir, Spruce, Douglas Fir, Cedar, Larch, others. Mixed Hardwoods may include Oak, Elm, Hickory, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, others. Typically, more softwoods are available at a given time.

2. Source

Cover Boards may be used by a lumber mill to prevent newly sawn material from weathering. Trestlewood's Cover Boards are constructed from i) lumber reclaimed from various salvage projects, ii) lumber cut from beetle-killed, fire-killed or dead-standing trees or other "rescued" sources, iii) lumber cut from material which has weathered out of spec, and iv) new lumber.

3. Standard Configurations

a) Board-and-Bat Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 7/8"; ii) Lumber Widths: 12" boards and 4" bats; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage being under 10' long; iv) Installation: 12" boards are installed with 2" of spacing in between them; 4" bats are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 0.86 LF of 1x12 and 0.86 LF of 1x4 for each 1 SF of standard board-and-bat siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 860 LF of 1x12 lumber and 860 LF of 1x4 lumber being sent.

b) Board-on-Board Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 7/8"; ii) Lumber Width: 6", 8", 10" or 12"; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage being in lumber less than 10' long; iv) Installation: 6" boards are installed with 4" of space in between them; 6" boards are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; 8" boards are installed with 6" of space in between them; 8" boards are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; 10" boards are installed with 8" of space in between them; 10" boards are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; 12" boards are installed with 10" of space in between them; 12" boards are installed over the spaces, overlapping the boards on each edge by +/- 1"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 2.4 LF of 1x6 for each 1 SF of board-on-board siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 2,400 LF of 1x6 lumber being sent. Trestlewood will send 1.72 LF of 1x8 for each 1 SF of board-on-board siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 1,720 LF of 1x8 lumber being sent. Trestlewood will send 1.34 LF of 1x10 for each 1 SF of board-on-board siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 1,340 LF of 1x10 lumber being sent. Trestlewood will send 1.10 LF of 1x12 for each 1 SF of board-on-board siding ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 1,100 LF of 1x12 lumber being sent.

c) Board-to-Board Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 7/8"; ii) Lumber Width: 12" boards; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage being in lumber less than 10' 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 Factor: Trestlewood will send 1 LF of 1x12 lumber for each 1 SF of board-to-board product ordered. For example, an order of 1,000 SF would result in 1,000 LF of 1x12 lumber being sent.

d) Shiplap Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness and Profile: boards are milled to 3/4" thick with 3/8" shiplap joints milled on opposite edges (and opposite sides of the board); ii) Lumber Width(s): 7" and 9" faces; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage in lumber less than 8' 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 1.71 LF of 7" shiplap for each 1 SF of 7" shiplap ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 7" shiplap would result in 1,710 LF of 7" shiplap being sent.) and 1.33 LF of 9" shiplap for each 1 SF of 9" shiplap ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 9" shiplap would result in 1,330 LF of 9" shiplap being sent.)

e) Wedgelap Configuration: i) Lumber Thickness: 7/8"; ii) Lumber Widths: 6" and/or 8"; iii) Lumber Lengths: random, 2' increments to 16', with no more than 10% of square footage in lumber less than 10' 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 1/2"; v) SF/LF Conversion Factor: Trestlewood will send 2.67 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 2,670 LF of 6" wedgelap boards being sent) or 1.85 LF of 8" wedgelap boards for each 1 SF of 8" wedgelap siding ordered (an order of 1,000 SF of 8" wedgelap siding would result in 1,850 LF of 8" wedgelap siding boards being sent.)

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4. Target Dimensions/Tolerances

Coverboard lumber is sorted for widths from 1/2" nominal to full dimension (i.e., 5.5" to 6" widths sent for 6" lumber.)

If coverboard lumber is cut (edged), it is cut to 1/2" nominal with tolerance of +/- 1/8". Coverboard lumber thickness tolerance is +/- 1/4".

5. 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.

6. Moisture Content/Stability

Air-Dried.

7. Knots

Unlimited knots; some tight, some fallen out. The shiplap configuration will result in more loose/broken knots as a result of the milling process.

8. Metal/Holes

Nails and fasteners are removed. Coverboard Siding will generally have nail holes, but few, if any bolt holes. Staining around holes is common.

9. Checking/Cracks

Unlimited as long as board is sound; end cracks to extend no more than 12" into board.

10. Grain

Mixed grain

11. Surfacing/Coloring

Weathered (degree of weathering varies); Cover Board colors vary, but tend to grays. One of the unique features of Coverboard Siding is that the colors will vary significantly less than standard weathered barnwood.

12. Weight

Depending on species mix. Typically, approximately 2.5 pounds per board foot

13. Other

Coverboard Siding can be very brittle and may split easily. Special care, such as pre-drilling holes for nails, is advisable.