

# Trestlewood<sup>®</sup> 3/8" +/- Weathered Picklewood/Other Jackets

Quality Reclaimed Wood Products

Spec Sheet #2241 - April 25th, 2023

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## Species

Mixed, but often heavy to Douglas Fir; other species that could be mixed in (or even make up a high percentage of a particular unit(s)) include cedar, cypress, redwood, etc.; non-picklewood sources can be mixed species, generally heavy to softwoods (firs, pines, etc)

## Source

Pickle Vats salvaged from different sites in North America, supplemented with weathered jackets/skins from other sources

## Holes

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

## Knots

Picklewood boards are 80%+ clear; some boards will have pin knots. Boards from non-Picklewood sources can have unlimited knots, with some tight and some loose or fallen out

## Checking/Cracks

Unlimited. The number of checks coupled with the thin nature of this product will result in some pieces splitting unless great care is taken when handling.

## Grain Pattern

Mixed

## Moisture Content/Stability

Air-Dried

## Standard Dimensions

a) Thickness: approximately 3/8" (+/- 1/8"); b) Width (nominal): random 3"-7"; and c) Length: 1' increments up to 7'; non-Picklewood sources can sometimes make some longer lengths available (but majority of material will still be 7' and under)

## Weight

Typically, approximately 1.25-1.50 pounds per square foot

## Surfacing

Weathered As-is on one face and bandsawn on the other face

## 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.

## Color/Appearance

The coloring of individual Picklewood boards varies widely. Weathered faces can include a range of grays and browns (the exterior of the pickle vats generally weathered to grays, while the interior generally weathered to browns.) Processed Picklewood materials have color variations which range from normal Douglas Fir coloring to color combinations unique to Picklewood materials.

## Finishes/Glues

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

## 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.

## Moisture



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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.

## 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).

## 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.

## Appearance Variation

Boards can vary in appearance from piece to piece and even within a piece. The characteristics described on this specification sheet generally apply to each board's featured face. The opposite face and edges can differ from the featured face in texture, coloring, and other characteristics unless otherwise noted. Weathered lumber / barnwood will have at least one weathered face. The opposite face and edges can be any combination of weathered and fresh-sawn. If weathered, the weathering will often be different (amount, mix of colors, etc) than on the featured face.

Trestlewood sometimes uses one or more juicing processes to help fresh-sawn and/or less weathered/aged faces/edges blend in with weathered faces/edges. All else being equal, juicing is more likely to be used in situations where (a) lumber is cut from timbers or wider lumber (thereby creating fresh-cut faces and/or edges); (b) Buyer wants all (or most) faces/edges to be weathered/aged; (c) Buyer desires to increase the consistency of the weathered/aged look from face to face; and/or (d) Buyer wants a darker weathered look.

