

Species

Mixed Species. May include Pines, Firs, Spruce, Larch, Oak, Elm, Hickory, Hemlock, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, Cedar, and/or other species. Generally heavy to (or even exclusively) softwoods unless hardwoods are specifically ordered. Trestlewood can include hardwoods at its discretion. Mixed Species means that any combination of species (including all one species) is allowed.

Source

ThermalAged Brown Lumber is lumber which is run through a thermal modification process. Lumber used in Trestlewood's ThermalAged Brown Lumber program can be i) lumber reclaimed from various salvage projects, ii) lumber cut from beetle-killed, fire-killed or dead-standing trees, iii) lumber cut from material which has weathered out of spec, and/or iv) new lumber. Lumber which is antique/reclaimed will generally be labeled as such.

Metal/Holes

Nails and fasteners are generally removed (if they existed in the first place.) ThermalAged Brown Lumber which comes from new lumber will often not have nail or other fastener holes.

Knots

Unlimited knots; some tight, some loose or fallen out

Checking/Cracks

Unlimited as long as board is sound

Grain Pattern

Mixed

Moisture Content/Stability

Thermally modified to a low moisture content. Thermally modified wood is said to absorb less moisture than normal wood, giving it greater stability. Trestlewood makes no specific claims that in any way attempt to quantify this benefit. Even with thermally modified wood, we take the conservative position that wood is wood and will move. ThermalAged Brown Lumber can sometimes be stored outside or otherwise exposed to moisture after the thermal modification process.

Standard Dimensions

a) Thickness: 1" (actual: 5/8" to 4/4") and 2" (actual: 1 1/2" to 8/4"); b) Width: random, 4" to 10"; 12" widths are also often available (actual widths can be as much as 3/4" nominal); c) Lengths: 6' to 16'.

Where more consistent thicknesses and/or widths are desired, thickness planing and/or edging processing options are often available. Boards can have small sections that fall outside standard thickness and/or width ranges. Trestlewood will often leave board ends that dip below 5/8" thick (or otherwise fall outside standard dimension ranges) to give the Buyer as much flexibility as possible, but exclude those ends when tallying board footage so as to not charge Buyer for ends that will likely need to be trimmed in the field.

Weight

Depends on species mix and other factors. The thermal modification process can cause wood to lose weight. Typically, 2.5-3.5 pounds per board foot.

Surfacing/Texture/Colors

Original face was generally rough-sawn (circle-sawn or band-sawn.) ThermalAged Brown Lumber colors vary, but are generally a range of browns. ThermalAged Brown Antique Lumber can include any combination of original and fresh-sawn edges (the latter are especially common where narrow boards are cut from wider boards.) Trestlewood generally does not offer a color sort which does not allow for some latitude in colors provided. The ThermalAged Brown Lumber program typically facilitates greater color consistency than available with Antique Barnwood Lumber.

Odor

ThermalAged Brown Lumber often has a "burnt" smell as a result of the thermal modification process.

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.

Siding Product Configurations

When Trestlewood quotes 1,000 square feet of a specific siding configuration, it is quoting enough material to provide 1,000 square feet of coverage based on default installation assumptions and 0% installation falldown. Buyer should order enough product to cover anticipated installation falldown and the impact of any changes to installation assumptions. Siding configuration options include:

- (a) Board to Board (common widths: 4", 6", 8", 10", mixed)
- (b) Board and Batten (common board widths: 8", 10", 12"; typical batten width: 4"; assumed: installed with 2" gaps between boards)
- (c) Board on Board (common widths: 6", 8", 10", mixed; assumed: installed with 1" overlap on each edge)
- (d) Shiplap (common face widths: 5", 7", 9" (often actual face widths of 4 3/8" to 4 7/8", 6 3/8" to 6 7/8", 8 3/8" to 8 3/4"); target thickness often between 11/16" and 3/4"+/- for NatureAged/Harbor Fir and between 5/8" and 3/4"+/- for Antique and WeatheredBlend (while Trestlewood will generally target one thickness for a specific batch/order of shiplap lumber, a weathered face shiplap product will naturally have some thickness variation); most commonly, 3/8" shiplap joints are milled on opposite edges and opposite sides of boards)
- (e) Wedgelap w/ Rabbet (common face widths: 5" to 5 1/4" (typical actual coverage of 4 1/2" to 4 3/4"), 7" to 7 1/4" (6 1/2" to 6 3/4"), 9" to 9 1/4" (8 1/2" to 8 3/4")); typical thickness of +/- 1/4" on thin side to 3/4" or a bit less on thick side; rabbet added to thick side; stress reliefs are NOT added to the back face; this is a custom product and cannot be returned
- (f) Wedgelap w/o Rabbet - this product is typically cut on a resaw and is not as exact (i.e., there will be more variation in dimensions) as Wedgelap with Rabbet. Involves cutting a wedge in as-is lumber (usually 6", 8", or 10" nominal width.) Resulting product will generally have thickness of 1/4"+ to 11/16-7/8" and width of 5.25"+, 7.25"+, or 9.25"+ (with coverage width depending on how installed on site (often 4.5"+/-, 6.5"+/-, 8.5"+/-.) Stress reliefs are NOT added to the back face. Lumber is NOT double end trimmed. The wedgelap without rabbet does not sit as flat on the wall as the wedgelap with rabbet - this likely increases the chances of cupping, splitting, and/or other movement over time. This is a custom product and cannot be returned.
- (g) T&G (common face widths: 3", 5", 7", mixed; target thickness often between 11/16" and 3/4"+/- for NatureAged/Harbor Fir and between 5/8" and 3/4"+/- for Antique and WeatheredBlend (while Trestlewood will generally target one thickness for a specific batch/order of T&G lumber, a weathered face T&G product will naturally have some thickness variation); fit of barnwood siding T&G often not quite as good as flooring T&G)

Unmilled siding products (a, b, and c) are standard barnwood lumber. Targeted thicknesses and widths of milled siding products (d, e, f, and g) are generally driven by barnwood lumber inventory on hand. The milling process generally reduces but does not eliminate variation in actual thicknesses and widths (across boards and even within specific boards.) The milling process often creates additional character like loose or fallen out knots. Such defects are generally left in the boards; buyer can decide whether to install them as is, cut them out, or fill them. Kiln drying lumber prior to milling it can increase the tendency for knots to become loose during the milling process. The average length of siding boards (especially milled siding boards) will generally be less (sometimes significantly less) than the average length of lumber boards. Siding square foot prices will generally be somewhat to significantly higher than lumber board foot prices because they reflect more material and, in the case of milled products, additional processing costs.

Trestlewood makes no representations about the fitness of its products for use as siding or in any other application. It is ultimately the Buyer's responsibility to (a) determine which products (and their accompanying characteristics) are acceptable for use on its project and then to (b) make sure these products are handled and installed correctly. While Trestlewood is not a construction or installation expert, it does periodically pass on (without any guarantee of accuracy) information/resources to its customers that it thinks might provide helpful starting points to consider - see, for example, Trestlewood's 6/2/2016 blog post "Thoughts to Consider Prior to Wood Siding Installation" and other blog posts/resources on www.trestlewood.com.

Other

The thermal modification process can give ThermalAged Brown Lumber characteristics including: (a) increased durability; (b) increased dimensional stability; (c) lighter weight; (d) brown color tones; (e) quicker to weather gray when exposed to sunlight; (f) increased brittleness; (g) lower mechanical/structural strength; (h) burned smell; and (i) etc. ThermalAged Brown Lumber should not be used in structural applications or in situations involving ground contact.



Trestlewood does not guarantee the existence (or lack) of any characteristic or make any claims about the degree to which the above-listed or any other characteristic may exist in specific ThermalAged Brown boards.

