

Species

Oak (White Oak and Red Oak mixed)

Source

Barns, corncribs, stables, mills, homes and other buildings and agricultural/industrial/construction structures and materials from different locations in North America

Flooring Type

Solid Wood, Unfinished

Profile

Shiplap

Knots

Unlimited; some knots are broken, loose or fallen out

Holes

Random nail holes; occasional bolt holes or peg holes. Nail and bolt holes commonly have some stain surrounding the hole.

Checking/Cracks

Unlimited surface checking; some cracking is allowed as long as the board is sound.

Grain Pattern

Mixed

Standard Dimensions

a) Thickness: 5/8"; b) Width: Random, 3"-8" depending on availability; c) Length: 1' to 10'.

Textures Available

As-Is; other textures available by custom order

As-Is Texture

As-Is Texture is achieved by leaving the texture of weathered timbers or lumber as-is. The look of the as-is material will vary substantially from piece to piece. Some of the characteristics that will vary substantially from piece to piece are: original weathering (brown/gray, deeply checked/relatively smooth); original texture (circlesawn/bandsawn/weathered smooth); and species (red/white oak).

Because the finish face of As-Is Shiplap is not entirely milled, there will often be a slight "lip" along the seams where two boards come together upon installation. Attention to slight differences from piece to piece may minimize the impact of these differences, but will not eliminate it as an issue entirely.

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.

