

Species

Douglas Fir

Source

Harbor Fir timbers and lumber can be produced from a variety of sources, including i) new timbers/lumber (most common); ii) timbers/lumber cut from beetle-killed, fire-killed or dead-standing trees; iii) timbers/lumber cut from material which has weathered out of spec; and/or iv) timbers/lumber reclaimed from various salvage projects. Harbor Fir timbers and lumber are typically soaked in the Great Salt Lake or sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake, often when in contact with metal, to introduce dark streaking and other character.

HC/FOHC

Timbers are generally HC. Lumber can be HC or FOHC.

Metal

Metal is often used to add character to Harbor Fir timbers and lumber. This metal is generally removed from the timbers and lumber prior to sale.

Holes

Harbor Fir timbers can have bolt holes where they have been bolted together into mats. Bolt hole diameters are typically 1 1/4" or less. There will often be staining and/or streaking around the holes. Harbor Fir lumber can have nail holes and/or bolt holes.

Checking/Cracks

Timbers generally have checks from the heart center to the faces of the timber. In addition, timbers can have surface checking and cracks, moderate butt checking and minor end splitting. Lumber can have surface checking and cracks and minor end splitting.

Moisture Content/Stability

The moisture content of timbers and lumber cut from Douglas Fir logs can vary from Air-Dried to Green. The moisture content of Harbor Fir timbers / lumber can be high because these timbers / boards have been soaking in the Great Salt Lake or have been sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake. Harbor Fir timbers and lumber should not be considered as stable as reclaimed timbers and lumber.

Surfacing

Rough-Sawn (Circle-Sawn and/or Band-Sawn.) Harbor Fir timbers and lumber can also be Planed, but such further processing can take off much of the coloring / aged appearance introduced by the Harbor Fir process.

Standard Dimensions

a) Cross-sections: 4x6 to 10x10 (larger timbers are generally available upon request); b) Lengths: to 16' (longer timbers are often available); c) Target Dimensions: rough-sawn timbers are generally targeted at 1/2" nominal dimensions, with planed timbers targeted at 3/4" nominal dimensions; d) Tolerances: rough-sawn +/- 1/4"; planed (often hand-planed) +/- 1/8". As timbers and lumber air dry, they tend to shrink somewhat, resulting in dimensions becoming somewhat more nominal.

Weight

Typically, 3 to 3.5 pounds per board foot.

Grading

Harbor Fir Timbers can be graded (WWPA or WLCB) upon request. Grading will take exception to any bolt holes in these timbers. It is highly recommended that any timbers that are to be used in a structural application be graded. It is also recommended that standard size timbers be used wherever possible. Checking tends to be more pronounced in timbers wider and/or thicker than 10" than in standard size timbers.

Salt/Minerals

Harbor Fir timbers and lumber contain some salt and other minerals because of their being soaked in the Great Salt Lake or sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake. While these timbers and lumber do not have near the salt/mineral content of



Trestlewood II (Salty Fir) timbers and lumber, one should be aware of potential special characteristics/considerations such as: Finishes/Glues (be careful with water-based products); Metal Corrosiveness (use high-grade stainless steel fasteners if the objective is to minimize corrosion); Moisture; Odor; and Salt Leaching. See Trestlewood II specification sheets and other product documentation for further information.

Color/Appearance

Harbor Fir timbers and lumber are generally soaked in or sprayed with water from the Great Salt Lake. The interaction between the wood fiber and the minerals in the water produce unique colors in the material. The interaction of the minerals in the water and the metal brought into contact with the timbers and lumber can also impact material coloration by creating staining and/or streaking around holes and/or other metal contact points. We believe that the net effect is a visually appealing, aged appearance. The coloring and aging are generally more pronounced on the surface of this material and do not extend deeply into the material (they may be "processed off", at least in part, if the material is band-sawn, planed or otherwise processed after soaking/spraying.) We believe that band-sawn or planed Harbor Fir timbers and lumber usually retain at least some benefit from the soaking/spraying process such as staining/streaking around bolt/nail holes and some wood discoloration.

Appearance Variation

Harbor Fir timbers and lumber are cut from logs that may vary in appearance from piece to piece. As a result, timber and lumber characteristics can be expected to vary from piece to piece. Trestlewood believes that appearance variations (no two timbers/boards exactly alike) are one of the selling points of this product line.

Other

Harbor Fir timbers and lumber can have some (a) punkiness around their edges and (b) wane.

