

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.

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 1/4" 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.

Standard Dimensions

a) Height: 1" (actual typically 5/8" to 1") and 2" (actual typically 1 1/2" to 2"); b) Width: to 12" (actual typically up to 3/4" nominal for widths 6" and up and up to 1/2" nominal for widths < 6"); c) Lengths: to 16' (some longer lengths are sometimes available upon request.) 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.

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.

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

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.



Processing Options

Additional processing options often available include kiln drying, fumigation, thickness planing/resawing (to reduce thickness variation), edging (to reduce width variation), pressure washing, and metal removal / metal detecting (does not result in guarantee that all metal is removed.) Many of these processing steps are likely to increase the number of loose and open knots.

Other

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

