

Introduction

When the first settlers moved into new regions of our expanding nation, they cleared small plots of ground for subsistence farming and used the felled trees for logs and timbers to construct homes for themselves and barns for their livestock. Because these resourceful settlers had to use what was available to them, they often did not discriminate among wood species--if the trees they felled were solid and durable they were used in the needed structures. It is in that same spirit of resourcefulness, economy and good stewardship that Trestlewood offers Authentic Hand Hewn Siding. Rest assured that the siding you purchase will involve the same mix of hearty North American species as was used by our great, great grandfathers more than a century ago.

Species

Mixed Species. May include Oak, Elm, Hickory, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, Pine, Fir, Spruce, Cedar, others.

Source

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

Standard Dimensions

a) Width: 8"+; b) Lengths: 6' to 16'; c) Size Flexibility: The more latitude the customer can provide in acceptable siding sizes, the better able Trestlewood is to meet the customer's siding needs in an economical and timely manner; d) Manner of Measurement: Dimensions of Hand Hewn Weathered Middles siding may vary from one end of a piece to the other end of the piece. Trestlewood measures each piece on the wider face and rounds width dimensions to the nearest whole inch in tallying board footages (for example, a piece measuring 8.5" wide would be tallied as 9"; a piece measuring 9.375" would be tallied as 9".) Where pieces vary in dimension at different points along the piece, Trestlewood will use its best efforts to average width measurements to arrive at an equitable count. Lengths are billed on actual length shipped.

Available Dimensions

- a) Width: depending on inventory in stock (widths sold in the past include up to 14" wide);
- b) Lengths: depending on inventory in stock. Please contact your Trestlewood representative for available sizes.

Moisture Content/Stability

Hand Hewn Weathered Middles siding is generally very dry and seasoned, and is much more stable and less prone to shrinkage than is new material.

Metal

Nails, bolts and other fasteners are removed or occasionally cut flush or broken off inside the material.

Mortise Pockets/Notches/Holes

Hand Hewn Weathered Middles Siding generally has very few holes or mortise pockets. An occasional hole or mortise pocket is acceptable, however.

Checking/Cracks

Hand Hewn Weathered Middles siding can have significant butt and surface checking and cracks and minor end splitting; many pieces have dark checking and weathering. Each piece will be solid and sound.

Surfacing

Hand Hewn Weathered Middles are produced using the middle section of sleepers once the original hewn surface is cut off. The surface is hewn by Trestlewood personnel by broad axe or adze, and then is weathered over time; reverse face is bandsawn (each piece is cut from a timber or sleeper); the edges are generally rounded, though an occasional piece will have square edges. Hand Hewn Weathered Middles siding colors vary -- common colors include grays and browns and combinations of browns and grays.

Weight

Depending on species mix. Typically, approximately 3.5 pounds per board foot

Surface Rot

The edges of this product may have rot or other degradation. Trestlewood will sort out pieces which are unsound as a result of



extensive rot. The rustic nature of this product is enhanced by some surface degradation and should be expected.

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.

