Trestlewood®
Quality Reclaimed Wood Products

# Antique Barnwood Lumber



## Species
Mixed Species. May include Pines, Firs, Spruce, Larch, Oak, Elm, Hickory, Hemlock, Ash, Maple, Beech, Poplar, Cedar, Redwood, Cypress, and/or other species. Generally heavy to (or even exclusively) softwoods unless hardwoods are specifically ordered. Trestlewood can include hardwoods at its discretion. Trestlewood generally does not sort its weathered lumber products by species (its focus is on look, not species) and is, therefore, generally not in a position to provide weathered lumber in a specific species. Mixed Species means that any combination of species (including all one species) is allowed.

## Source
Barns, corncribs, stables, mills, fences, homes, and other buildings and agricultural/industrial/construction structures and materials from different locations in North America; can include lumber which is resawn from reclaimed timber/poles/lumber and then laid out to weather and/or otherwise processed to give it an aged/weathered look (for example, fresh-sawn reclaimed lumber can be thermally modified or harboraged treated to give it more aged brown tones or juiced to give it more aged gray tones.)

## Metal/Holes
Nails, fasteners, and other metal can be removed or left in at Trestlewood's discretion (Trestlewood is especially likely to leave metal whose removal could be expected to result in the gouging of barnwood faces/edges); where left in, metal will often be cut flush, broken off or pushed in to facilitate efficient stacking/handling. Metal removal / metal detection is sometimes available at an additional charge. Antique Barnwood will generally have some nail holes and can have an occasional bolt hole. Staining around holes/metal is common.

## 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
Air-Dried. Moisture content and stability of a specific board depend on a variety of factors, including source, season of year, weather, location stored, etc. Barnwood lumber is typically stored outside and can get quite wet during the winter and other periods of wet weather. Kiln drying is generally available at an additional charge. Antique Barnwood is generally more stable and less prone to shrinkage and other movement than is green lumber. Wood is wood and will move.

## 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 8"; 10" and 12" widths are also often available (actual widths can be as much as 7/8" nominal); c) Lengths: 3' to 12'. All dimensions/lengths mentioned are for unmilled lumber.

Where more consistent thicknesses and/or widths are desired, thickness planing/resawing 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 the Buyer for ends that will likely need to be trimmed in the field.

## Weight
Depends on species mix and other factors. Typically, 2.5-3.0 pounds per board foot.

## Surfacing/Texture/Colors
Weathered; Trestlewood sorts Antique Barnwood Lumber into Rough Gray Barnwood, Rough Brown Barnwood, and Smooth Brown/Gray Barnwood (generally heavy to browns.) One of the unique features of Antique Barnwood is the range of textures found therein. The surfacing and texture of different barnwood sources may vary widely. Antique Barnwood Lumber colors vary as well - common colors include browns, light browns, grays, light grays and combinations of browns and grays. Many boards will have multiple shades of colors. Some boards may have striping as a result of variations in weathering from being attached to other material during use. As a result, Trestlewood generally does not offer a color sort which does not allow for some latitude in the colors

provided. Brown barn boards often include some gray tones; gray barn boards often include some brown tones.

## 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.

## 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/HarborAged/ThermalAged 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"(4.5-5"), 7"(6.5-7");target thickness often between 11/16" and 3/4"+/- for NatureAged/HarborAged/ThermalAged 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 7/14/2023 blog post "Exterior Wood Siding Thoughts to Consider" and Document #240173 referenced therein.)

## 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

Barnwood is a rustic product with rustic character. Such character can include checking, metal/holes, loose/missing knots, dimensional variation, wane, punkiness/surface rot, gouging, twisting, cupping, color and texture variation, and other imperfections. Barnwood can be brittle and may split easily. Special care, such as pre-drilling holes for nails, is advisable.