

**The Wood Source**

# Vintage Reclaimed Lumber Division

SUPPLIER INFORMATION



## INTRODUCTION

The Wood Source is one of Canada's largest wholesalers of vintage/antique, reclaimed wood products. We carry a huge inventory of hand hewn timbers, original barn siding, board, plank/threshing floor and roof board.

We take great pride in the quality of our product. We inspect and sort each and every piece to ensure that our customers receive only the best quality material; our reputation depends on it.

Our supplier network is critically important to our current and ongoing success. We depend on the relationships that we develop and maintain with them and on their clear understanding of the material that we accept and purchase.

The Wood Source is always looking to purchase reclaimed material, but at various times we may not be accepting certain products. It is extremely important that you call ahead and find out from the reclaimed manager what products we are and are not accepting. It is also very important that you call ahead to arrange a shipping time and date with the reclaimed manager.



## Incoming Supplier Loads

***Prior to any loads arriving at our yard the reclaimed manager must have received notice of the loads arrival, approved it and made the lead hand aware of the arrival date and approximate content.***

We accept material at our discretion. Generally, board deliveries should be a minimum of **500** board feet; hand hewn timber, at least 10 pieces. Ideally, material should arrive visibly de-nailed, generally clean, sorted and stacked neatly. Suppliers are required to supply a packing slip that includes name, address and telephone number, rough square footage (tally) of board products and in the case of timber products, type, number of pieces, sizes and lengths and type of material (beams, rafters, saw logs etc.).

At time of delivery we will do a rough board foot calculation (block tally) and for timber deliveries, a piece count, approximate size (overall dimensions and lengths of pieces) and provide the supplier with a receipt. Our goal is to process a load of material within a two week timeframe, depending on size of load and workload.

Once processed, the supplier will be notified, by the Reclaimed Division Manager, of final tally (including any comments related to rejected material), value and a payment made. We will keep rejected material on hand for 30 days from the completion of processing the order. If the material has not been picked up by the supplier then the material will be disposed of.

## Board Processing

### *General rules:*

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- All board is very difficult to grade accurately when wet. It should be kept dry and/or allowed to dry before processing.
- All material should be manually brushed, both sides to allow for more accurate grading and to expose any condition issues that may be hidden.
- All visible nails and other hardware must be removed (excluding roofers).
  - IT IS VERY IMPORTANT NOT TO DAMAGE THE 'GOOD' SURFACE OF THE MATERIAL WHEN DE-NAILING.
- Cracks and checking are permitted so long as they do not affect the integrity/strength of the board
- Trim boards only when necessary. For example where ends are excessively damaged, are a different color, or are not close to square. An existing, square chainsaw cut is considered acceptable.
- Generally speaking, some knot holes and/or loose knots are acceptable. A rule of thumb is no more than 1 per 4' of board and no larger than a \$2 coin.
- We can accept boards that have broken edges as long as the remaining material meets the specification (e.g. minimum width).
- We do not accept hardwood board (this includes Beech, Basswood or Poplar)
- Exceptions may be made for unusual species like oak, cherry, chestnut, etc.
- We do not accept dressed/planed material.

- We will not accept any board that is less than ½” thick.
- We will not generally accept any board that is less than 6” wide (**except for grey, down to 5”**).
- We do not accept any board that is less than 3’ long (see individual material spec for details) (**8’ for roofers**).

### **Grey Board**

Grey board is the traditional silver grey siding typically seen on the exterior of old barns and considered to be one of the premium products in our inventory. Grey board is very popular, in high demand and sometimes limited in availability.

Most often re-used as exterior siding, interior paneling, and commercial millwork in retail stores, restaurants and lounge applications. Its character, color and unique texture are highly desirable.

There is a fairly wide color variation in this product, from very light silver-grey through medium grey to dark and almost black. Pine board tends towards lighter grey and hemlock medium through dark. The characteristics of grey board are very dependent on its age and location; lighter, more weathered grey is generally found on the south and west facing sides of a barn while darker, less weathered grey is on the north and east sides. There are two major categories of grey board; **Vintage Grey Board** which typically has a coarse weathered texture and varies in thickness and **‘New’ Grey** which appears somewhat smooth and is generally a full 1” thick. As the name suggests, this material is board that has not been exposed to the weather for long periods of time.

The product that we stock is available in widths from 5” & wider, lengths from 3’ to 16’ and generally from 5/8” to 1” thick.

### **Processing Grey**

- Grey Board is very difficult to process/grade when wet. It should be kept dry and/or allowed to dry before processing.
- Vintage Grey Board and New Grey Board (see above) are to be separated and categorized appropriately.
- There are four length categories of Grey Board , each of these will be separated into individual lifts:
  - 3’ to 6’
  - Over 6’ to 8’
  - Over 8’ to 12’
  - Over 12’
- Board must be a minimum of 5” wide (Please check with the **Lead Hand** if unsure).
- Grey board is not pre-sorted by width.
- Boards must display fairly consistent color over the entire board
  - Boards that are dark or inconsistent in colour over the board will be graded as weathered board.

- Boards that show green (algae/moss), orange, black or dark grey spots (lichen) or other unusual color variations will be graded as Dust Board (or rejected, if severe).
- Boards where the grey surface is worn or damaged and shows excessive brown will be graded as Dust Board or in some cases as Brown Board, depending on thickness.
- Boards will sometimes display a brown color on the first 12" to 18", this part of the board was protected from the weather by the overhang of the roof; this will be trimmed off.
- Boards with dark sections on the ends, generally caused by dampness (mould) will be trimmed.
- Board with small traces of paint (typically red, black, green or white) should be graded as Dust Board or Brown Board depending on thickness. If these areas are on the ends of board and can be trimmed to remove these traces, can be accepted as grey
- Grey Board can show some splits and cracks so long as this does not affect the integrity or strength of the board. If the board can be split by a light twisting, by hand, it should be rejected **or trimmed back**.
- Limited knot holes are acceptable, generally no more than two or three per board and no larger than a \$2 coin.
- Grey Board is between ½" and 1" thick
  - Boards that are less than ½" thick will be rejected
  - Boards over 1" thick are generally rejected
- Edges should be solid; however some wear or inconsistencies are acceptable.
- Grey board with tongue and groove or shiplap is generally acceptable. However it must be kept separate and the tag noting the edge treatment "T&G/Shiplap".
- Batten board is vertical siding that had 2"-3" wide boards applied to cover the vertical seams in the siding. They will usually show raised, lighter color edges up to 1" wide. Batten board is acceptable but must be kept separate and the tag noting the edge treatment "Batten".
  - Tallies on this material must reflect the useable material only (not the edges that will likely be trimmed). For example a 10" wide battened board will yield a 7"- 8" wide board.

### ***Brown board***

Not necessarily a color of board, but a product category. Brown board is generally from the interior of the barn, floor or wall board/sheathing, granary board or hayloft (mow) floor. Brown board is primarily hemlock with some pine and sometimes other softwood species. This product is noted for its rich golden or brown patina and thickness and for durability.

Brown board is frequently re-used as flooring or wall paneling either in its natural state or its surface and back milled with tongue and groove or ship lapped edge. It produces a floor with a rich texture, color and grain pattern.

This product that we stock ranges from 7/8" to 1-1/8" thick. Available widths range from 6" to 11" and 12" and up, lengths from 4' to **16'**.

### ***Processing Brown board***

- Brown Board is somewhat difficult to process/grade when wet. It should be kept dry and/or allowed to dry before processing.
- Brown Board is between 7/8" and 1-1/8" thick
- There are two width categories, 6" up to 12" wide and 12" and wider.
- There are two length categories of Brown Board.
  - 4' up to 6'
  - 6' and longer
- Boards must show fairly consistent color over the entire board
  - Boards that have darker or lighter edges are acceptable.
  - Boards with unusual color variations on one face (other than traditional red, green, black or white) when flipped, are acceptable as Brown Board.
- Few to no nails permitted; no more than 1 nail per 2' of length. Boards with more nails than this will be considered for Roofers
- Excessive cupping is not permitted.
- Brown Board can show some splits and cracks so long as it does not affect the integrity or strength of the board. If the board can be split by a twisting, by hand, it should be rejected.
- *Limited knot holes are acceptable, generally no more than two or three per board and no larger than a \$2 coin.*
- Edges should be solid; however some wane or inconsistencies are acceptable.
- Brown board with tongue and groove or shiplap is generally acceptable, however it must be sorted separately and the tag noting the edge treatment "T&G/Shiplap" (tally to be reduced accordingly).

### ***Painted Board***

Painted Board is weathered exterior siding painted in traditional barn paint colors. Painted board is most commonly in shades of red (mild or dark), and sometimes available in green, black or white.

Any other color of board (including unusual shades of red, green, white and black) should be graded as Dust Board or Brown Board, depending on thickness, but will be paid out as painted board.

Often used as interior or exterior siding, it is sometimes used as an accent in interior applications or in cabinetry and/or furniture.

- Processing of this board is generally similar to Grey Board with the following exceptions:
- Boards are to be sorted into mild and dark (level of paint remaining).
  - Mild painted board generally shows less than 33% coverage, dark more than 33%
- Painted Board is between 5/8" and 1" thick
- There are 3 length categories of Painted Board:
  - <6' but not shorter than 4'
  - 6'-8'
  - 8' and longer
- Board must be a minimum of 6" wide.
- Boards must present fairly consistent color over the entire board
- Boards that show only traces of color and meet the requirements of Brown Board can be flipped in an effort to grade them as brown board.

### **Roof Board**

Roof Board (or Roofers) are similar to brown board but may include many small nails, nail holes or stains from wood shingles, or laths. **Boards with protruding nails are not acceptable.** These boards are typically richly brown colored ('toasted') and often used as ceiling finish where authenticity is desired; available in widths from 6" to 11", lengths from 8' to 15' and generally from 3/4" to 1" thick.

- There is only one length of Roof Board:
  - 8' and over
- Board must be a minimum of 6" wide
- Board must be sound.
- Roof board is the only board product that allows for some surface rot.
- Large numbers of protruding nails is not acceptable.
- Large/long nails are to be removed.

### **Threshing Floor/Board**

Original barn flooring, these are softwood (pine/hemlock), wide planks typically a full 2" thick and range from 8" widths to much wider, in a variety of lengths. Must have a worn surface, including tight knots, various levels of checking and cracking; some nails and other metal can be expected, staining around nail holes is common.

Often used for rustic style furniture (dining tables and benches) and flooring.

- Board is typically 1-3/4" to 2-1/4" thick
- There are two width categories, less than 12" wide and 12" and wider.
  - Board must be a minimum of **7-1/2"** wide.
- We accept board 6' and longer

- Threshing Floor must be scraped and brushed both edges and both faces to remove excess grime.
- Higher levels of checking/cracking are permitted so long as board is sound.
- Minor surface rot is permitted
- Solid/fixed knots are allowed
- Some nails are permitted, although large and/or protruding nails must be pulled – do not damage the surface of the board when de-nailing.
- Some wane is permitted.



## Timber Processing

### *General rules:*

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- BE VERY CAREFUL when moving material. Damage caused by careless handling (i.e. gouges caused by forklift forks, by a peavey, by dropping or by other means) can significantly decrease the value of a timber, particularly Hand Hewn timbers.
- An initial visual inspection of all four sides is performed to cull any material that does not meet a particular timber category or is deemed unacceptable.
- If excessively dirty, material should be manually brushed on all sides to allow for more accurate grading and to expose and condition issues that may be hidden.
- All visible nails and other hardware should be removed. If it has not been removed then value of the timber will be reduced based on time taken for Wood Source to remove.
  - It is very important not to damage the surfaces of the material when de-nailing or removing hardware.
- Hand hewn material that is painted is not accepted however, timbers with whitewash/lime wash (which is water soluble and can be pressure washed) can be accepted so long as they meet the other specifications.
- We do not (generally) accept Basswood or Cedar timbers.
- We do not (generally) accept sawn material/timbers

### *Hand Hewn Timber – Hewn Four Sides*

Reclaimed beams/timbers come in many different shapes, sizes and condition. Hand Hewn timbers are roughly square or sometimes rectangular timbers that were formed with a hewing axe (type of broad axe) and adze and used to build timber frame structures. Hand hewn timbers show unique characteristics of axe marks, texture and color; no two pieces are the same.

Hand hewn timber is often used in new, high-end home construction to duplicate the look and feel of original timber frame construction. They are sometimes used as architectural details in home renovations, or as accent pieces in other applications.

Sizes range from 4"x4" to 14"x14" (or larger) and are commonly square in section.

Lengths range from 12' up to 30' (or longer).

- Generally we do not take material that is less than 12' in length.

### Processing Hand Hewn Timber

#### General Information

- Hand hewn timbers must be hewn on all four faces
- Structurally sound and visually appealing
- Have limited amounts of wane.
- Maintain a fairly consistent size over the entire length of the timber.

- Can have some mortise pockets, but not an excessive amount. Generally speaking posts have too many mortise pockets.

#### Rafter Plates:

Rafter plates are the timbers that run the length of the barn and on which the ends of the rafters rest. Most commonly, rafter plates are notched on the outside edge to accept the rafters. **We do not generally accept Rafter Plates** as the notches and the high incidence of rot make them unsuitable as hand hewn timbers. Rafter plates will be examined and considered for their suitability as Jacket Board.

#### Potential issues:

- Tenons
  - Tenons (at the ends of timbers) should be removed and the end of the timber left squared
  - Tenons left in the body of the timber and cut-off flush by suppliers are generally acceptable and are to be left in place (along with associated timber pegs).
- Mortise Pockets
  - Mortise pockets are generally permitted except in the following situations:
    - Mortise pockets should be limited to one or two faces. or in some cases three faces Timbers with mortises on all faces are very likely posts; we do not accept posts.
    - Through mortises are permitted in shorter/smaller timbers. Through mortise pockets near the center of a long/large timber will generally affect its structural integrity. Timbers with this 'defect' should be cut to remove the through mortise resulting in two shorter pieces (these pieces must be at least 12' in length).
- Checks/Splits/Shake
  - Checks are lengthwise separations that do not go all the way through a piece of wood.
    - Minor checking is generally acceptable in a timber and in hardwood is quite common. Extreme levels of checking in a timber will be trimmed or the timber rejected.
  - Shake is the lengthwise separation of the wood which occurs between the annual growth rings.
    - Shake is generally acceptable unless excessive
  - Splits are a separation of the wood through to the opposite face.
    - Splitting is not acceptable, if it occurs on the ends, should be trimmed off.
  - Generally, some checking and shake is permitted (in hardwood timber this is more common), as long as the appearance and/or structural integrity is not compromised.
- Wane
  - Minimal wane on timbers is permitted. No more than 20% per face (e.g. on an 8" wide face no more than 1-1/2" total per face or 3/4" on each edge). Excessive wane makes it very difficult to do joinery on a timber.

- Because we export timbers to the USA and to the EU, all traces of bark must be removed.
- Excessive wane on the end or ends of a timber should be trimmed if remaining length meets or exceeds the 12' minimum length.
- Bowing and Twisting
  - Excessive bowing (*more than 1" over 8'*) in a piece of timber is considered a defect. **Use a string line to measure.** If possible the piece will be cut to reduce the impact of the bowing, if remaining length meets or exceeds the 12' minimum length.
  - Pieces with excessive twisting will be rejected. If possible the piece will be cut to reduce the impact of the twisting, if remaining length meets or exceeds the 12' minimum length.
- Taper
  - Excessive/obvious taper (other than in hewn or pole rafters) is considered a defect. . If possible the piece will be cut to reduce the impact of the taper, if remaining length meets or exceeds the 12' minimum length. **Maximum taper accepted is 1".**
- Rot/Insect damage
  - A limited amount of surface rot is allowed so long as it doesn't badly impact appearance and/or structural integrity.
  - Rot that is visible in the end of timbers will be trimmed back until generally solid material remains.
  - Careful attention will be paid to rot in mortise pockets or within cracks or checks. If too extensive, the timber will be rejected.
  - Worm holes are generally acceptable so long as they do not affect the structural integrity of the timber.
    - Worm holes are most prevalent in Beech, Elm and Maple but can occur in any timber.

### Measurements

- Unless otherwise specified, we do not take Hand Hewn timbers that are less than 12' long.
- Measurements of depth and width will be taken and average dimension will be used.
  - If any width/depth dimension is slightly under a full inch mark, the next lower inch size will be used to value the timber
- Timber lengths will to be recorded in feet.
  - If a timber's length is less than a full foot mark, the next lower foot measurement will be recorded and used to value the timber

### Hewn Two Side

Hewn Two Side are **timbers from log homes.**

Hewn Two Side timbers are not a product that is in demand and are taken only rarely and usually on request only. Always call and check with the reclaimed manager to see if we are taking such timbers at any given time.

### *Jacket Board*

Jacket board is the salvaged, hewn face of a timber that is not suitable to be used as Hand Hewn timbers. For example, a hand hewn timber may have cosmetic issues on one or two faces such as rot, excessive wane, many mortise pockets or notches (typically seen in rafter plates). By salvaging/sawing the 'good' face(s) we can produce a saleable product.

Jacket board is to be a minimum of 2" thick and 6" wide, lengths should not be less than 12'. Timbers that meet this specification will be paid out at a reduced rate.

### *Saw logs/Sleepers*

***Saw logs (or sleepers) are timbers typically used in the lower level of a barn or other building to support the floor above. Leveled or hewn on the top face to maintain a level floor and sometimes hewn on the bottom face to provide additional headroom.***

Saw Logs are a product used to re-sawn lumber. Generally this product is derived from large, rejected hand hewn material, hewn one side material or other vintage material. Saw Logs are only accepted with prior approval by the reclaimed manager.

### *Douglas fir*

Reclaimed Douglas fir material is only accepted with prior approval. Generally salvaged from warehouse or factory demolition, this material typically shows evidence of its prior use like worn paint, bolts or bolt holes.

### *Building Kits*

Building kits, typically barn kits (dismantled and tagged) are accepted only on approval by the Reclaim Manager.

### *Rough Sawn Dimensional Lumber*

Rough Sawn Dimensional Lumber is used primarily in framing, such as studs, joists, some rafters. Dimensions are typically in full (2) inch measurements, 2"x4", 6", 8".etc. ***and sometimes 3"x6", 8" etc.*** minimum lengths are 8'. Any pieces with planed (smooth surfaced) material will be rejected; nails and/or other hardware must be removed.

### *Hand Hewn Rafters*

Hand Hewn Rafters are somewhat rare and we generally accept them. Hand hewn rafters are typically hewn on all four sides (sometimes three sides and sawn on the top) and will taper from butt to tip. Hand hewn rafters with notches (birds mouth) require special attention; small or shallow notches (<1" deep) are usually acceptable. Rafters with larger/deeper notches will usually be rejected. We will not accept any rafters shorter than 12' long and they need to come in as sets of rafters together. We will not accept only a few pieces of rafters individually.

### *Sawn Rafters*

Rough Sawn Rafters are generally accepted into our yard however, it is a good practice to confirm acceptance with the Reclaimed Manager prior to shipping based on inventory levels at the time. Small or shallow notches are accepted. We will not accept any rafters shorter than 12' long and they need to come in as sets of rafters together. We will not accept only a few pieces of rafters individually.

### *Pole Rafters*

Pole rafters are simply round, tapered logs, stripped of branches and bark. Pole rafters are often flattened on one side as a flat surface for roof boards or tin to be nailed to. ***We do not generally accept Pole Rafters as demand is typically very low.***

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