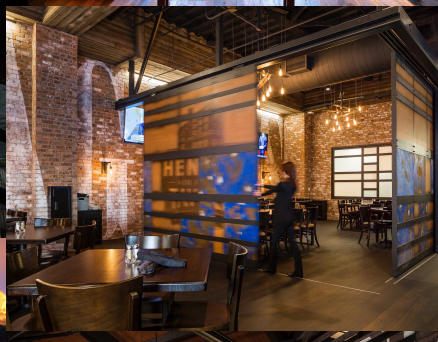

MAPLE & ASH


HEN


HENRY'S
16TH STREET
TAVERN
AMERICAN BAR & GRILL


W
WINDSWEPT
- Exclusively by Harvest Timber Specialty Products -


Windswept
WEATHERED WOOD

Windswept

Windswept weathered wood siding, structural timbers and interior lumber are produced by using salvaged standing forests that need to be utilized before they are wasted. 100 percent sound fiber is selectively claimed from the aged and dying Engelmann spruce and Lodgepole pine trees in the Rocky Mountain regions.

Documented sources have stated that up to 100,000 trees per day are available for harvest in Colorado and Southern Wyoming, as a result of suppressed forest fires and lack of thinning.

Architects, designers, specifiers and applicators can calculate with precision and confidence structural stress ratings and accurate grading as regulated by industry grade rule associations.

Windswept products are the ideal, cost efficient and smart choice which, at nearly half the investment of other reclaimed materials and with far less waste, will cater to the needs of the *prudent* and *environmentally mindful.*

Product Colors

Windswept
WEATHERED WOOD

ASK ABOUT
ADDITIONAL
CUSTOM COLORS

NEW

Siding Installation Information

Selection, Installation, Finishing

Moisture Content

As wood loses or gains moisture, it will shrink or swell until it reaches equilibrium with the level of moisture in the air of its immediate surroundings. Because of its cell structure, wood shrinks primarily in thickness and width and very little in length.

Wood siding is no exception. It will shrink and swell regardless of pattern or material quality. Problems can occur after installation if the siding shrinks or swells unevenly or very rapidly, particularly if it has been improperly nailed and its natural movement has been restricted. However, problems such as twist, cup, warp, splits and checks can be minimized.

To avoid potential problems and to minimize dimensional change after installation, the moisture content of the siding should match the local climate as closely as possible at the time of installation.

For instance, if the climate in a particular region causes wood to maintain 9% to 14% moisture content, then the moisture content of the siding should be within that range when installed.

Siding Storage

All siding may pick up or lose moisture in transit or storage so it is important to allow it to acclimate with the surrounding air of its final site prior to installation.

Stack the siding on evenly spaced, vertically aligned stickers (spacers between the layers) in an area where there will be good air flow through the stack. This should be done in an open garage or other area that is protected from the elements.

If stacked over concrete, use 2x4s or 2x6s on edge to elevate the first course of siding at least 3.5 inches above the surface of the concrete. If the stack is over wet ground or wet concrete, lay down a vapor barrier so the wood doesn't pick up moisture from beneath the stack.

Use of Wood in Exterior	Recommended Moisture Content at Time of Installation					
	Most Areas of the U.S.		Dry, Southwestern States		Damp, Warm South-eastern Coastal Areas	
	Average[1]	Individual Pieces	Average[1]	Individual Pieces	Average[1]	Individual Pieces
Siding, Trim and Sheathing	12%	9-14%	9%	7-12%	12%	9-14%

Nail Penetration and Spacing

Recommended penetration into studs or blocking, or into a combination of wood sheathing and these members, is 1.5". Penetration is 1.25" with ring shank nails.

Vertical Siding, when applied over wood-based sheathing, should be nailed to horizontal blocking or other wood framing members not exceeding 36" on center when face-nailed, or 32" on center when blind-nailed.

Vertical Siding, when installed without sheathing, should be nailed to wood framing or blocking members at 24" on center. Some building codes require 24" on center with or without sheathing; check your local code to verify requirements. Cut bevel (scarf) joints for vertical installations. Horizontal and diagonal siding should be nailed to studs at 24" on center maximum when applied over wood-based, solid sheathing and 16" on center maximum when applied without move, that is to shrink and swell, as well as to adequately hold the siding in place.

As a general rule, each piece of siding is nailed independently of its neighboring pieces. Do not nail through two overlapping pieces of siding with the same nail as this practice will restrict the natural movement of the siding and may cause unnecessary problems. Nail joints into the studs or blocking members.

Drive nails carefully. Hand nailing is preferred over pneumatic nailing because there is less control of placement and driving force with pneumatic nailers. Nails should be snug, but not over driven. Nails that are over driven can distort the wood and may cause excessive splitting. Over driven nails also provide an avenue for moisture to collect and move through the piece. Pre drilling near the ends will help reduce any splitting that can occur with thinner patterns.

For additional information regarding pneumatic nailing, contact the International Staple, Nail and Tool Association at www.isanta.org .

Colored nails and screws that complement windswept colors

(Nailing and fastening siding to wood based sheathing is not recommended)

Brand: Simpson Strong-Tie

***Windswept* Colors**	***Nail / Screw Colors***
Barn Gray	Azek
Homestead	Brown
Cowboy	Acorn
Wagon Red	Jatoba
Prairie	Brown

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