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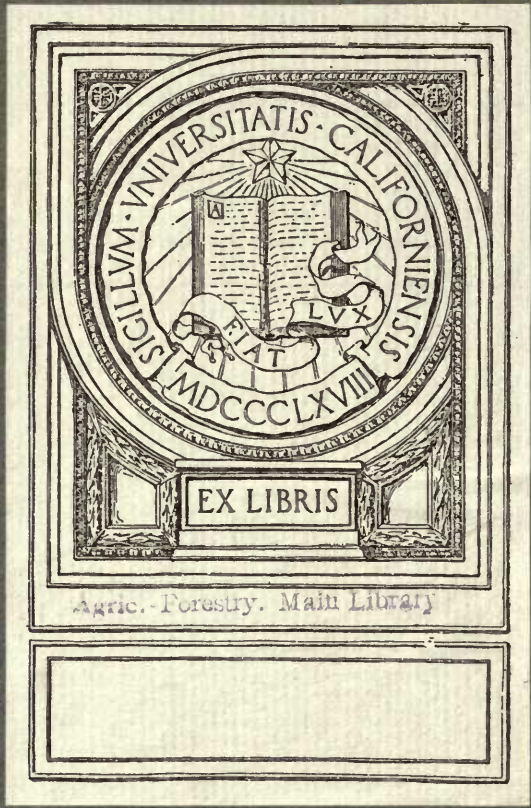


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ARKANSAS SOFT PINE HAND BOOK



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THE
COLUMBIAN



ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

SATIN-LIKE INTERIOR TRIM

SOFT, WORKABLE COMMON LUMBER



TEXT AND MOULDING DESIGNS
Copyright 1919, Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau
GRADING RULES
Copyright, Southern Pine Association

Compiled by
Robert H. Brooks, Advertising
Little Rock, Ark.

While the Grading Rules included in this book are those of the Southern Pine Association, they are the identical rules upon which Arkansas Soft Pine is graded. Only such of the rules as apply to the Arkansas product are published herein. The same holds true regarding the Moulding Designs.

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS



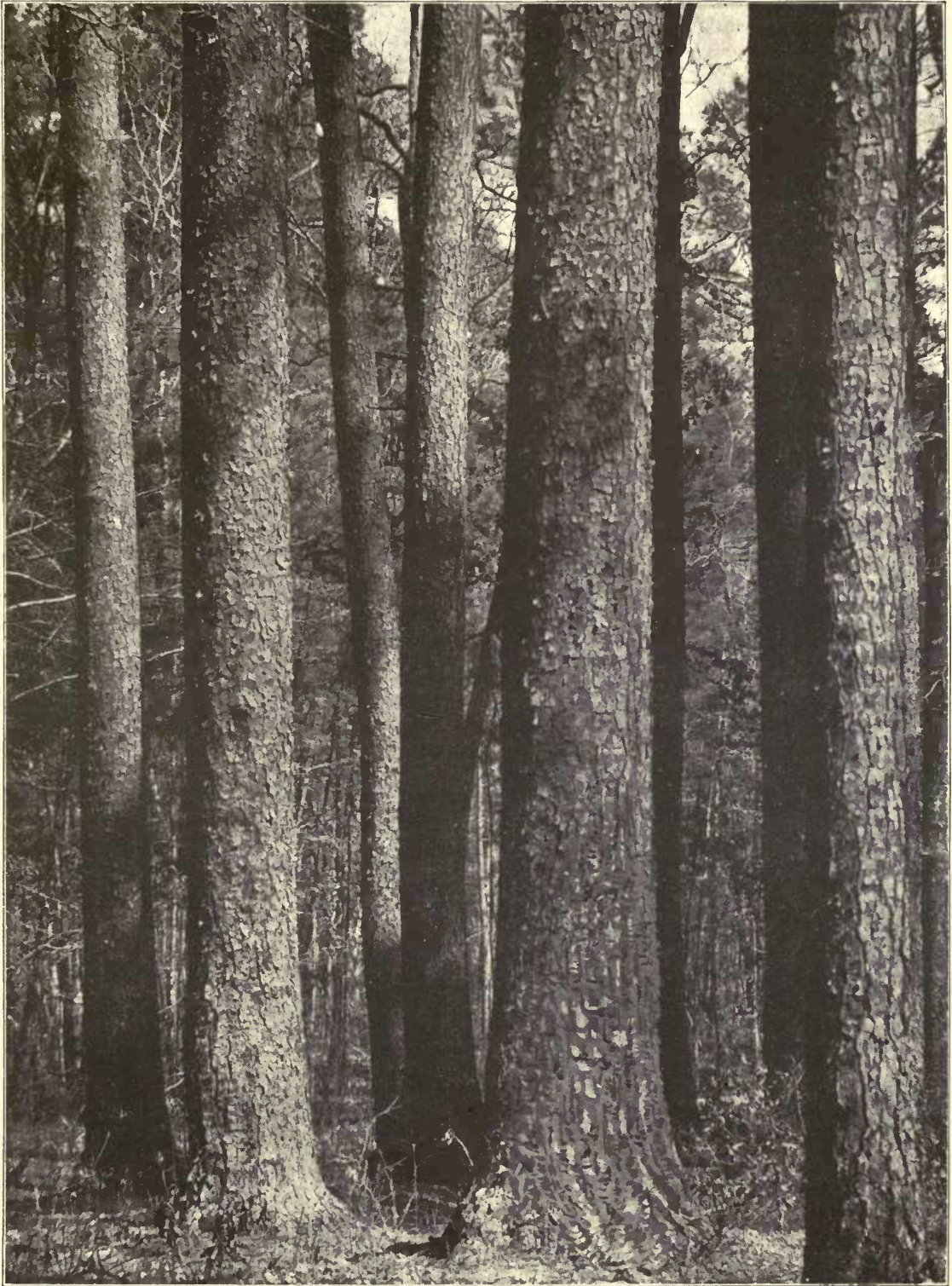
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THIS HANDBOOK contains a concise but complete description of Arkansas Soft Pine as to species, origin, individuality, physical characteristics, proper use and methods for finishing and painting. It also includes the Standard Moulding Designs, graphically presented, and complete Grading Rules.

This book is intended to serve the architect as a manual and the lumber dealer as a useful and ready handbook and actuary.



Characteristic Stand of Arkansas Soft Pine Timber



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HAND BOOK

ON

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

WHEREIN lies the difference between Arkansas Soft Pine and Georgia Pine?" is one of the most frequent questions regarding this wood. The difference itself is pronounced in every respect. Arkansas Soft Pine is a superior quality of short leaf Yellow Pine known botanically as "Pinus Enchinata." Because of certain individual characteristics, namely, its freedom from excessive pitch, its light, soft, lustrous texture and fine grain, this wood has long been in demand among builders for certain uses in preference to the more resinous heavy species of other Pines of the South.

So-called "Georgia Pine" on the other hand is of the "Pinus Palustris" branch of the Pine family, more commonly termed long leaf. It grows in all Gulf States from Florida to Texas; it is a heavy, dense, resinous wood adapted to uses calling for extreme tensile strength, but has not proven uniformly satisfactory for use as interior trim, particularly under white enamel. In the latter case, this has been due to its marked tendency to stain the enamel from underneath—owing to the action of the resinous oil which works out of the wood and through the flat white to the enameled surface, thus causing discoloration.

INDIVIDUAL ADVANTAGES

The advantages of Arkansas Soft Pine, therefore, lie in the merits enumerated above in the first paragraph. These individual physical qualities render it particularly adapted to use as interior trim. It also serves especially well as ceiling, lap-siding, barn boards, shiplap, roofing, sheathing and in all other items of the lower grades. It should be stated also that average stock from the Arkansas Soft Pine log possesses adequate strength for all tresses and loads to be expected in the construction of residences as well as that of

store and apartment buildings of moderate size. Stock joists and rafters 2x6, 2x8, 2x10 and 2x12 inches for example will serve with a wide margin of safety when used over spans not to exceed 18 or 20 feet.

In this connection, Government tests conducted by the Forest Service Department* give the modulus of rupture on short leaf at 7,710 pounds as against 8,630 for long leaf, the crushing strength at 3,560 pounds as against 4,280 pounds and the shearing strength 702 radial and 704 tangential as against 1,060 and 953 pounds respectively for long leaf.

Thus it is evident from the foregoing figures that Arkansas Soft Pine dimension may be safely employed for rafters even in factories or warehouses where the spans are not of extreme length.

For framing material in residential and construction of similar character requiring dimension, boards, shiplap, etc., Arkansas Soft Pine will be found ultra-satisfactory for the following reasons:

All piece stuff has more than ample strength to carry loads of the class already mentioned. Furthermore, it is a material of great toughness of fiber which cuts readily and yet does not split easily when nailed. Consequently, close fitting, knife joints are possible at all toe nails and miters.

The same inherent, tough, resilient fiber characterizes all common grades of inch lumber. Boards, sheathing, etc., may, therefore, be easily, yet securely nailed with the minimum of effort. Carpenters who have worked in all White Pine endorse Arkansas Soft Pine as the nearest approach to that famous wood in softness and "workability." Due to those same characteristics which include in addition, the absence of excessive pitch, the wood takes paint in a thorough-going manner

*Forest Service Bulletin No. 213



and holds it permanently without any subsequent boiling out or oozing of the pitch through the pigment. Properly mixed lead and oil will adhere to Arkansas Soft Pine over indefinite terms and will require renewing only when the paint itself has yielded to the atmospheric elements.

"*Nearly three-fourths of all woods employed for manufacturing purposes in Arkansas is Short Leaf Pine . . . Short Leaf Pine in Arkansas is generally considered of a higher grade than the same species grown in other regions . . . It is a favorite material for sash, doors and ceiling and is well liked for flooring . . . Short leaf grows faster than long leaf, particularly during the first thirty or forty years, and the sap wood is thick."

SPLENDID FLOORING MATERIAL

Arkansas Soft Pine flooring is manufactured in approximately ten grades from heart, edge grain down to No. 2 common, flat grain. (See grading rules, pages 52 and 53). Edge grain (quarter sawn), is especially desirable for flooring and admits of no pieces in which the angle of the grain exceeds 45 degrees from vertical to any point. The most satisfactory pattern measures 13/16x3 inch nominal (2 1/4 inch face) and usually runs 8 feet to 20 feet in length, the greatest percentage being 10 feet to 16 feet. In the finished floor, the longer lengths reduce the number of end joints as compared to hardwood flooring, which in turn must be accepted as short as 18 inches. With Arkansas Soft Pine, a room of any width from 8 to 18 feet may be laid in one length of flooring, thereby eliminating end joints entirely and supplying a completed floor of mirror-like smoothness. The finished floor, when properly scraped and sanded, will take any desired treatment in stains, varnish, gloss or waxed and produces a long wearing floor of attractive appearance. (See formulas, page 10.)

†"Inside and outside trim for houses is manufactured from short leaf. (Do not forget that short leaf in Arkansas is of a higher grade than any other.) It is widely used for flooring and is recommended both by its appearance and because of its wearing qualities; it responds readily to oils, wax and other floor finishes

*Forest Service Bulletin 106
†Forest Service Bulletin 99

and dressings.—"Plaster lath are products of the short leaf Pine forests. Many of the larger lumber mills of the South, particularly in Arkansas . . . advertise their short leaf as a specialty."

AN IDENTIFIED PRODUCT

For the purpose of assisting buyers in securing this identical material when they so specify, the manufacturers of Arkansas Soft Pine, composing the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau, have adopted the registered trade mark appearing on the title page of this book. This emblem is an identification whereby the architect for example may assure himself that his client actually receives the material chosen. *The mark itself is in turn a guarantee of reliable material, behind which stand the manufacturers whose product must adhere to established standards of grade and quality to earn the privilege of identification afforded by the mark.*

DEPENDABLE WOOD LATH

Before going into details as to interior trim, brief consideration of Arkansas Soft Pine lath will be well worth while.

These lath are very light in weight and color, are strictly uniform in manufacture, may be had 3/8x1 1/2 inches x 32 inches or 48 inches in length and when employed, will not warp, buckle or twist. They weigh but 500 pounds per thousand in 48 inch lengths and are virtually free from knots, have little or no wane or hard flinty streaks and other common defects. The soft texture and tough fiber, combined with the absence of pitch make them light to handle and easy to nail, without any tendency to split. They are thoroughly dried and can be relied upon to supply a dependable wall backing. Builders who have forsaken wood lath because of having received fuzzy, sappy, hard blue stock, will find in Arkansas Soft Pine lath a material which will more than justify their return to wood. Costing notably less than lath of other material, they supply a plaster backing on which full reliance may be placed.

YOUR QUESTION ANSWERED

Why should the Arkansas product be superior to short leaf or other regions? is a natural question. The answer will be found in the following:



*"In Arkansas, in the hilly and mountainous regions on both sides of the Arkansas River are over 19,000 square miles in extent of short leaf pine which forms a large part of the tree covering of the siliceous, rocky soil and frequently extensive forests on the wide table lands. On the uplands of yellow loam south of the hills. (the exact location of the Bureau mills), the tree predominates, especially on the low ridge of gravel and loam." Thus it is established that the Arkansas Short Leaf is virtually a Simon Pure species, for which reason, the Arkansas tree amid salubrious and favorable environment, unaffected by parasite or encroaching growths of other species, attains perfection.

The same report continues regarding short leaf as a whole: "Freer from resinous matter, softer, more easily worked . . . the lumber of short leaf pine is often preferred by the cabinet maker and house carpenter. It is principally used for lighter frame work in buildings, for weather boarding, floorings, ceiling. . . casings for windows and doors and for frames and sash of all kinds."

"The sapwood is clearly defined, being quite broad and often in very old trees, forms fully one-half the total volume of the trunk. In thirteen trees 100 to 150 years old, the average width of sapwood was found to be about 4 inches, while often in trees over 150 years old, its average width was 3 inches. In the former case, the sapwood estimated 65% to 70% of the volume of the logs. In the latter, 50% to 55%, while in a set of trees 50 to 100 years old, it formed fully 80% of all the wood. The change from sapwood to heart wood begins when the tree is about 25 to 30 years old and is retarded more and more with age, so that in old trees, as many as 80 or even 100 rings are counted in the sapwood while in young and thrifty trees, not more than 30 to 40 occur.

"As in other pines, the butt is 15% to 20% heavier than the top and the wood of the inner 40 to 50 rings excels in weight and strength the wood of the outer part of old logs."

Referring to the foregoing paragraph, it is from the heavier butt logs that flooring stock is cut in order to take advantage of the more dense growth which in the

*Division of Forestry Bulletin No. 13 revised edition.

finished product will stand up under hard wear. Heart face, edge grain, Arkansas Soft Pine flooring is practically indestructible. It is made from the same class of stock as was used for ship decking in the prime days of America's Merchant Marines by the shipbuilders along the Southeastern coast of the United States.

CHARACTER OF FINISH STOCK

It is from the thick, clear sapwood with its fine, lustrous texture and virtual absence of resinous oils that the highest grade of interior finish is manufactured and it is because of the large percentage of this clear material peculiar to South Central Arkansas timber that Arkansas Soft Pine attains its maximum of value, merit and beauty when employed as interior trim.

Owing to the physical characteristics already enumerated, combined with well balanced absorbing qualities—due to the absence of pitch—interior trim of this wood will take stains and enamels with thoroughly satisfying results. A wide choice of figure is possible, due to the variety of grain, and by selection, certain patterns of bold or conservative figure can be assembled for the complete finishing of individual rooms. Patterns which resemble the more rare and costly woods can be thus chosen and with appropriate color treatment be made to supply a rich woodwork at moderate cost. When stains or enamels are applied, the first coat of stain or lead and oil is absorbed to a proper degree of penetration.

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT

Contrary to the necessary shellacing or filling of certain pine, which is required to first neutralize the rosin or inherent oily qualities, the stain or flat white coats are applied *directly to the raw wood of Arkansas Soft Pine first*. Thus the stain or white lead is evenly absorbed and a perfectly smooth base upon which to build up the satin-like surface is established. *It is when stains or the flat white must work their way through a priming coat of shellac or filler that streaky, blotchy results are experienced, to say nothing of raised grain. In using Arkansas Soft Pine, however, this contingency is definitely avoided.*



PROPER SANDING IMPORTANT

A prime pre-requisite is that flat faced finish shall be machine sanded. If the local lumber yard is not equipped with such apparatus, the work may be done for a nominal charge at any first class planing mill. This method is preferable as it insures a smooth, polished surface on the natural wood and eliminates the liability of scuffing as is so often done when the wood is worked on the bench by hand with a steel scraper or block and sand paper. After coming from the machine, the pieces should be wrapped in paper as a precaution against finger-marks and dust and handled with due care until delivery to the job is made.

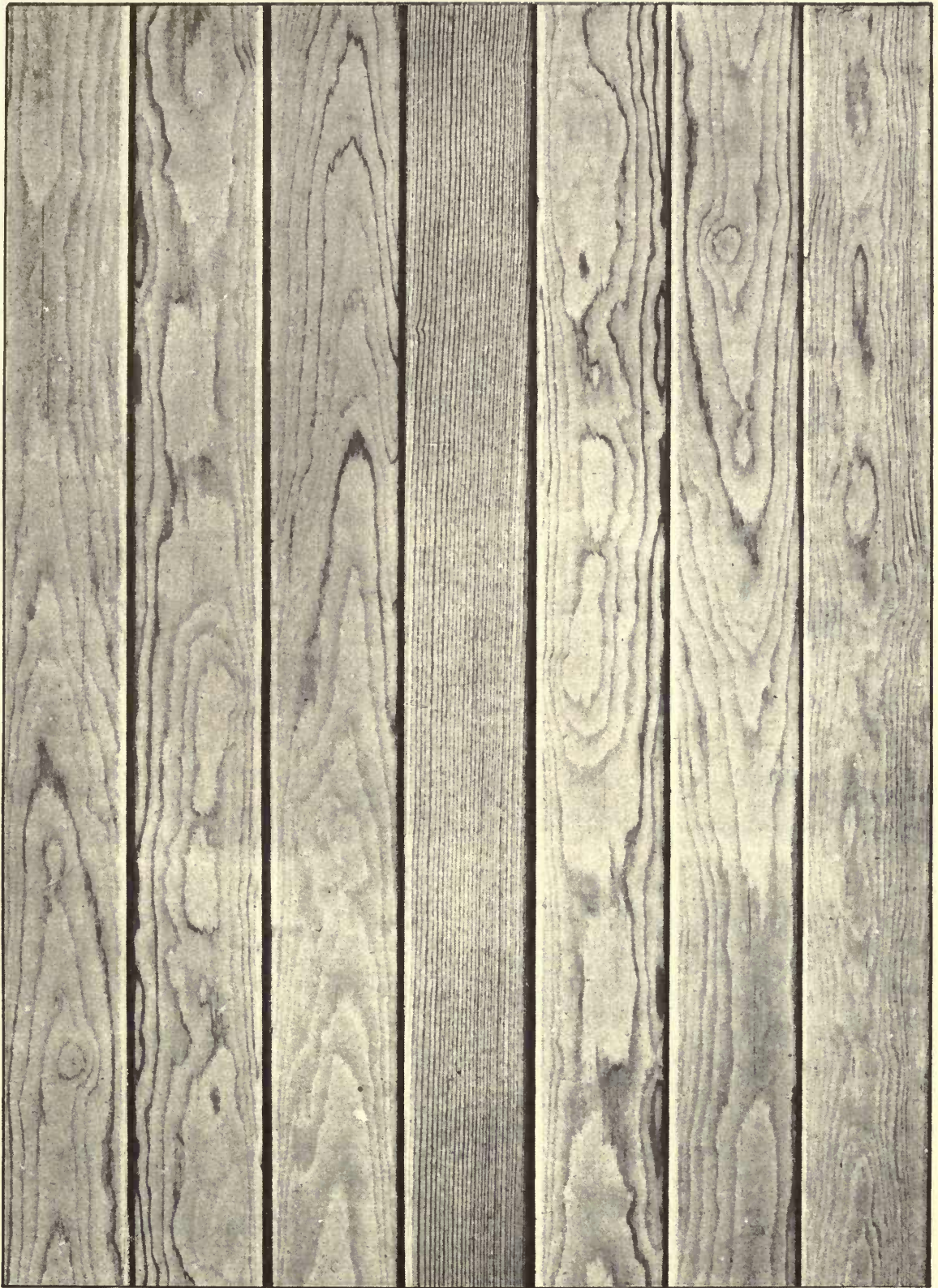
After installation and when the painter begins his work, the applied finish is, by nature of the wood, tenaciously and thoroughly embraced by the tough resilient fiber so that it actually becomes an integral part of the wood itself. A fixed surface is thus established and as the wood ages, it likewise hardens and thus provides the base upon which the final treatment retains its luster.

PROPERLY BALANCED ABSORPTION

Any prejudice which may have existed against soft woods as interior trim, has been due in part to the tendency of some of them to over-absorb the varnishes or enamels. While Arkansas Soft Pine is a soft wood, it is not of that cork-like softness which literally "drinks up" oils and varnishes. The tough fiber prevents just that possibility.

Particular emphasis is laid on the merit of this wood as a base for white enamel. The absence of rosin or oil content insures against any possibility of staining the white surface from underneath. The close fiber takes the flat white coat with a perfectly uniform absorption, nor is any trouble experienced with raised grain, as the fine texture of the wood has no such tendency. The enameled coats therefore, when finished, are perfectly smooth and the ultimate result equals in every respect that which is obtained on the more costly woods so frequently recommended.

Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau



Typical Figure in Arkansas Soft Pine Interior Trim



How to Finish Arkansas Soft Pine

Arkansas Soft Pine is an ideal wood for finishing, owing to its fine texture and close grain. So pronounced is this grain that many successful reproductions of oak, mahogany and other effects can be obtained with it. It is also well adapted to white enamel finishing, as unlike some species of Pine, it absorbs the undercoating and enamel evenly, giving a finish of mirror-like smoothness. Moreover, this wood positively will not discolor the enamel from underneath. For this purpose, it is an unnecessary expenditure of money to use any more costly wood, as white enamel hides the surface over which it is applied. As in the finishing of all woods, best results are secured only by using the right stain, varnish or enamel. When quality materials are selected and carefully applied, the result leaves little to be desired in beauty or permanency.

NATURAL FINISH

INTERIOR TRIM

- 1 coat of Liquid Wood Filler.
- 2 coats of Interior Trim Varnish.
- Left in gloss, rubbed dull or polished as desired.

FLOORS

- 3 coats of best Floor Varnish.

EXTERIOR WORK

- 1 coat of Floor Varnish.
- 2 coats of Exterior Varnish.

STAINED FINISHES WITH GLOSS VARNISH

Oil Stains are best adapted to Arkansas Soft Pine in the following shades: Light Oak, Dark Oak, Weathered Oak, Cherry, Rosewood, Walnut, Golden Oak, Forest Green, Antique, Mahogany and Dark Mahogany. Following are the specifications:

INTERIOR TRIM

- 1 coat of Oil Stain.
- 1 coat of Liquid Wood Filler.
- 2 coats of Interior Trim Varnish.
- Left in gloss, rubbed dull or polished as desired.

FLOORS

- 1 coat of Oil Stain.
- 2 or 3 coats of Floor Varnish.

EXTERIOR WORK

- 1 coat of Oil Stain.
- 1 coat of Floor Varnish.
- 2 coats of Exterior Varnish.

DULL VARNISH FINISH

The following specification produces a dull, velvety finish, but applies only to interior trim, as a Dull Varnish should not be used on floors or exterior work. The Weathered Oak Stain is almost always finished in this way.

INTERIOR TRIM

- 1 coat of Oil Stain.
- 1 coat of Liquid Wood Filler.
- 1 coat of Dull Varnish.

SILVER GRAY EFFECT

The popular Silver Gray effect requires special treatment, differing from the other color effects, and is best obtained with an Acid Stain. Acid Stains are primarily intended for hard woods and not for soft woods such as Arkansas Pine, but for a Silver Gray Effect on Arkansas Pine there is no better method than the specifications listed below. This specification is not suitable for floors or exterior work.

INTERIOR TRIM—DULL VARNISH FINISH

- 1 coat of Silver Gray Acid Stain.
- 1 coat of White Paste Filler.
- 1 coat of Shellac.
- 1 coat of Dull Varnish.

ENAMEL FINISH

In enamel finishing particularly it is extremely important that all knots are given a thin coat of pure white shellac before finishing. Where a dull finish is wanted without the expense of rubbing use an "Egg-shell" Enamel.

INTERIOR TRIM

- 1 coat of Pure White Lead mixed with equal parts of Linseed Oil and Turpentine, with a small amount of Dryer added.
- 2 coats of Enamel Undercoating.
- 2 coats of Enamel.
- Left in gloss or rubbed dull as desired.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

PREPARATION OF SURFACE

The surface for a varnish or enamel finish should be cleaned and sandpapered smooth with No. 0 or No. 00 Sandpaper. Touch up any knots or sappy places with pure white Shellac. Machine sanding is always advised when possible.

HOW TO APPLY THE STAIN

Apply evenly with a varnish brush. Allow 24 hours to dry. Turpentine added to Oil Stains gives a lighter shade. Wiping off an Oil Stain with a soft cloth about five minutes after it is applied also produces a lighter shade, and this is always done with Antique, Weathered Oak and Golden Oak Stains, also for a lighter shade of Forest Green.

Before applying the Silver Gray Acid Stain the wood should first be sponged with cold water and sandpapered when dry. Also sandpapered again when the stain is dry, which is not necessary when using an Oil Stain. Add water to make Silver Gray Acid Stain lighter.

HOW TO APPLY LIQUID WOOD FILLER, SHELLAC, VARNISH AND ENAMEL

Apply evenly with a varnish brush of a size adapted to the work in hand. Allow Shellac and Liquid Wood Filler 24 hours to dry; Floor Varnish and Interior Trim Varnish 48 hours. Allow Exterior Varnish 4 days to dry, as well as the final coat of Interior Trim Varnish when it is to be rubbed or polished. Sandpaper each coat of Liquid Wood Filler, Shellac or Varnish when dry before applying the next coat, with No. 00 or No. 0 Sandpaper.

NOTE—We are indebted to Pratt & Lambert, Inc., the well-known varnish makers for the above specifications and directions. They will be glad to answer any questions regarding the finishing of Arkansas Soft Pine. Address the Advisory Department, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., 75-97 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW TO OBTAIN A RUBBED OR POLISHED FINISH

To rub Varnish to a dull finish use a piece of rubbing felt about four inches square dipped alternately in finely pulverized pumice stone and crude oil or pulverized pumice stone and water. For a very dull finish use hair cloth or curled hair, crude oil and a coarse grade of pumice stone. When oil is used, after the gloss is thoroughly removed the work should be wiped off with clean, soft cloths or cotton waste. When water is used, the surface should be washed with water and dried with a chamois skin, then oiled off with linseed or rubbing oil used sparingly on a soft cloth or cotton waste. The water rub method is the only one suitable for rubbing White Enamel.

For a polished finish carry out the water rub method to the point of oiling off, then rub with rotten stone and oil or rotten stone and water. Where rotten stone and water is used, finally apply a little rotten stone to the palm of the hand, bringing up the high polish by the friction of the hand. After the surface has been polished, oil off in the same manner as described above for the water rub finish.

COVERING CAPACITIES

Liquid Wood Filler and Stains—about 500 square feet per gallon; Varnish, Shellac and Enamel—about 800 square feet per gallon.

HOW TO REFINISH OLD WORK

If in good condition, clean and sandpaper and apply a coat or two of varnish; if in bad condition, or it is desired to stain a different color, remove the varnish with varnish remover and finish as for new wood. The old finish need not be removed where enamel is to be applied, but preliminary touching up of all chipped places with the enamel or paint is desirable before giving the entire surface the first coat.



Table of Board Measure

Size in Inches	LENGTH IN FEET											
	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
2 x 4...	6 3/4	8	9 1/4	10 3/4	12	13 1/4	14 3/4	16	17 1/4	18 3/4	20	21 1/4
2 x 6...	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
2 x 8...	13 3/4	16	18 3/4	21 1/4	24	26 3/4	29 1/4	32	34 3/4	37 1/4	40	42 3/4
2 x 10...	16 3/4	20	23 1/4	26 3/4	30	33 1/4	36 3/4	40	43 1/4	46 3/4	50	53 1/4
2 x 12...	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
2 x 14...	23 3/4	28	32 3/4	37 1/4	42	46 3/4	51 1/4	56	60 3/4	65 1/4	70	74 3/4
2 x 16...	26 3/4	32	37 1/4	42 3/4	48	53 1/4	58 3/4	64	69 1/4	74 3/4	80	85 1/4
2 1/2 x 12...	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
2 1/2 x 14...	29 1/4	35	40 3/4	46 3/4	52 1/4	58 1/4	64 1/4	70	75 3/4	81 3/4	87 1/4	93 1/4
2 1/2 x 16...	33 1/4	40	46 3/4	53 1/4	60	66 3/4	73 1/4	80	86 3/4	93 1/4	100	106 3/4
3 x 6...	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
3 x 8...	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
3 x 10...	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
3 x 12...	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
3 x 14...	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112
3 x 16...	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128
4 x 4...	13 1/4	16	18 3/4	21 1/4	24	26 3/4	29 1/4	32	34 3/4	37 1/4	40	42 3/4
4 x 6...	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
4 x 8...	26 3/4	32	37 1/4	42 3/4	48	53 1/4	58 3/4	64	69 1/4	74 3/4	80	85 1/4
4 x 10...	33 1/4	40	46 3/4	53 1/4	60	66 3/4	73 1/4	80	86 3/4	93 1/4	100	106 3/4
4 x 12...	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128
4 x 14...	46 3/4	56	65 1/4	74 3/4	84	93 1/4	102 3/4	112	121 1/4	130 3/4	140	149 1/4
6 x 6...	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
6 x 8...	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128
6 x 10...	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
6 x 12...	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192
6 x 14...	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224
6 x 16...	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256
8 x 8...	53 1/4	64	74 3/4	85 1/4	96	106 3/4	117 1/4	128	138 3/4	149 1/4	160	170 3/4
8 x 10...	66 3/4	80	93 1/4	106 3/4	120	133 1/4	146 3/4	160	173 1/4	186 3/4	200	213 1/4
8 x 12...	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256
8 x 14...	98 3/4	112	130 3/4	149 1/4	168	186 3/4	205 1/4	224	242 3/4	261 1/4	280	298 3/4
10 x 10...	83 1/4	100	116 3/4	133 1/4	150	166 3/4	183 1/4	200	216 3/4	233 1/4	250	266 3/4
10 x 12...	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320
10 x 14...	116 3/4	140	163 1/4	186 3/4	210	233 1/4	256 3/4	280	303 1/4	326 3/4	350	373 1/4
10 x 16...	133 1/4	160	186 3/4	213 1/4	240	266 3/4	293 1/4	320	346 3/4	373 1/4	400	426 3/4
12 x 12...	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384
12 x 14...	140	168	196	224	252	280	308	336	364	392	420	448
12 x 16...	160	192	224	256	288	320	352	384	416	448	480	512
14 x 14...	168 1/4	196	228 3/4	261 1/4	294	326 3/4	359 1/4	392	424 3/4	457 1/4	490	522 3/4
14 x 16...	186 3/4	224	261 1/4	298 3/4	336	373 1/4	410 3/4	448	485 1/4	522 3/4	560	597 1/4

Average Weights of Arkansas Soft Pine When Worked to Standard Size

DRY

*Flooring, 1 1/2 x 2 1/4	1,800
Flooring, 1 1/2 x 3 1/4	2,000
Flooring, 1 1/2 x 5 1/4	2,200
Celling, 3/8	900
Celling, 1/2	1,100
Celling, 5/8	1,400
Celling, 3/4	1,700
Partition, 3/4	1,800
Siding, from inch stock	1,000
Siding, from 1 1/4 inch stock	1,250
Drop Siding, 3/4 and Moulded Casing	1,800
Moulded Base	2,000
Finish, inch S 1 S or S 2 S	2,500
Finish, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 inch, S 1 S or S 2 S	2,700
Finish, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 inch, rough	3,200

*For hollow back flooring deduct 100 lbs.

SHIPPING DRY

Shiplap and D. & M., 3/4	2,200
Grooved Roofing	2,400
Common Boards and Fencing, 1x4, 6, 8, 10 inch, S 1 S or 2 S to 13/16	2,500
Common Boards, 1x12, S 1 S or 2 S to 13/16	2,600
Common Boards and Fencing, 1x4, 6, 8, 10 inch, rough	3,300
Common Boards, 1x12, rough	3,400
2x4, 2x6 and 2x8, S 1 S 1 E to 1 1/8	2,500
2x4, 2x6 and 2x8, rough	3,300
2x10 and 2x12, S 1 S 1 E to 1 1/8	2,600
2x10 and 2x12, rough	3,300

GREEN

2x14 and 3x12, S 1 S 1 E	3,500
2x14 and 3x12, rough	4,200
3x4 and 6x6, S 1 S 1 E	3,500
4x4 and 6x8, rough	4,200
8x8 and over, rough	4,200

Plastering Lath, dry	500
Byrkit Lath, dry	1,650



CROWN MOULDINGS



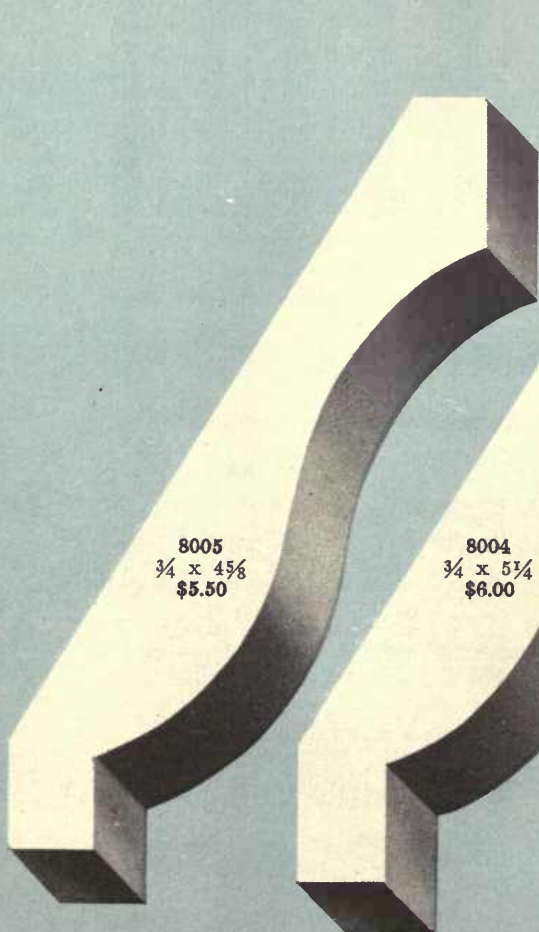
8000
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
\$3.50



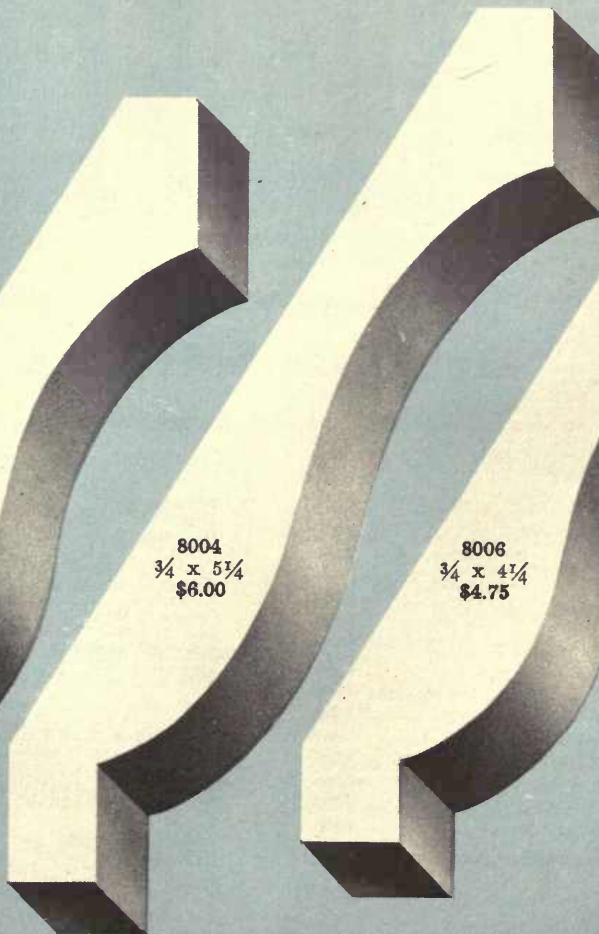
8002
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
\$4.00



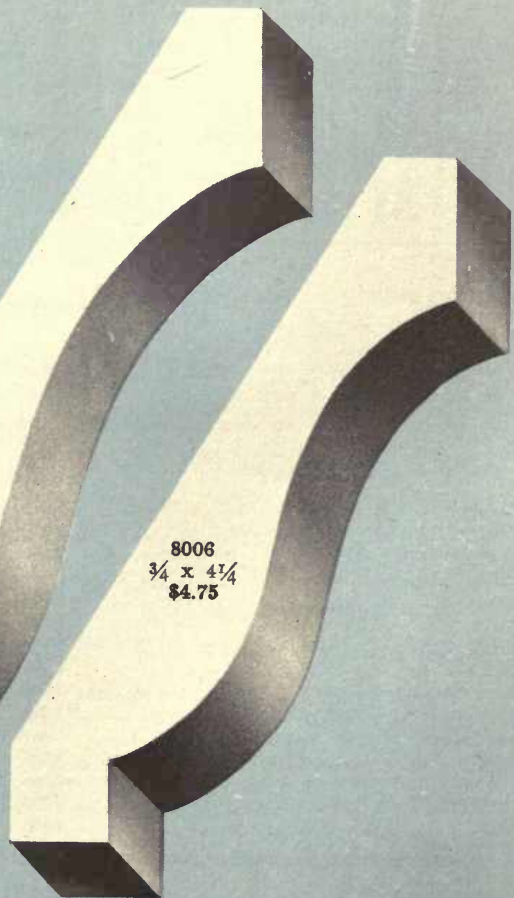
8003
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
\$3.00



8005
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$
\$5.50



8004
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$
\$6.00

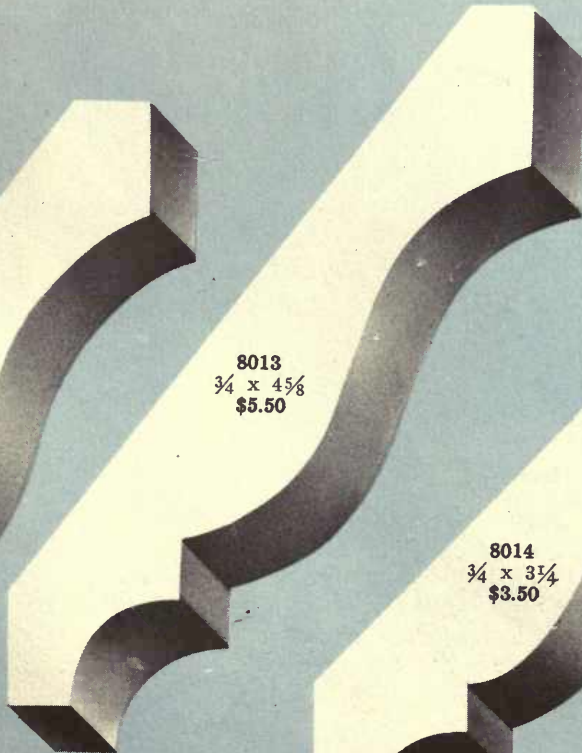
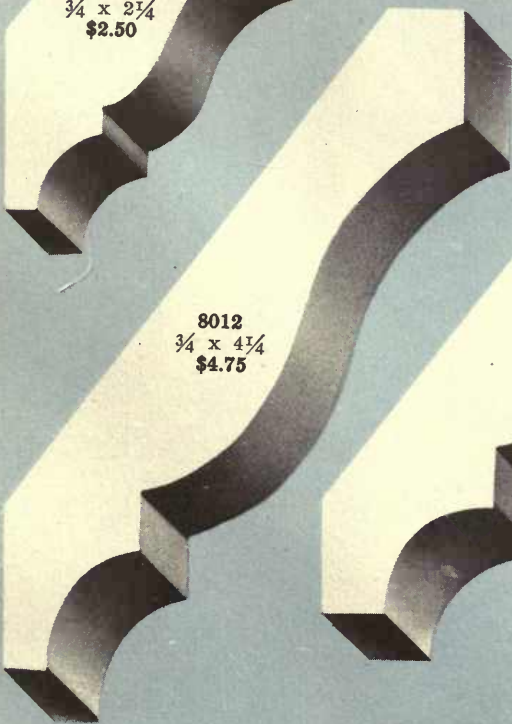
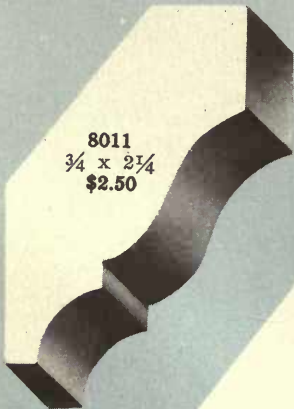


8006
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
\$4.75

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

CROWN MOULDINGS

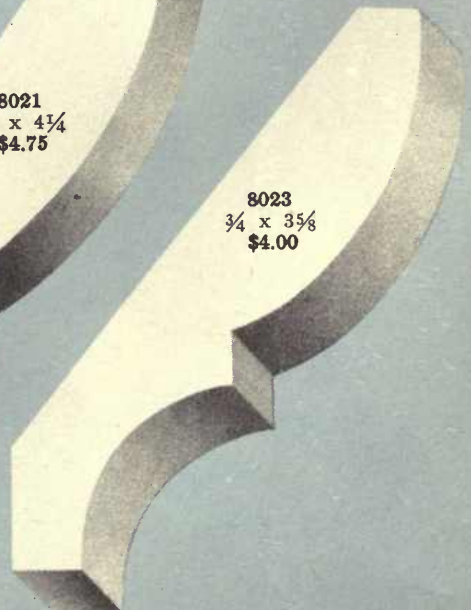
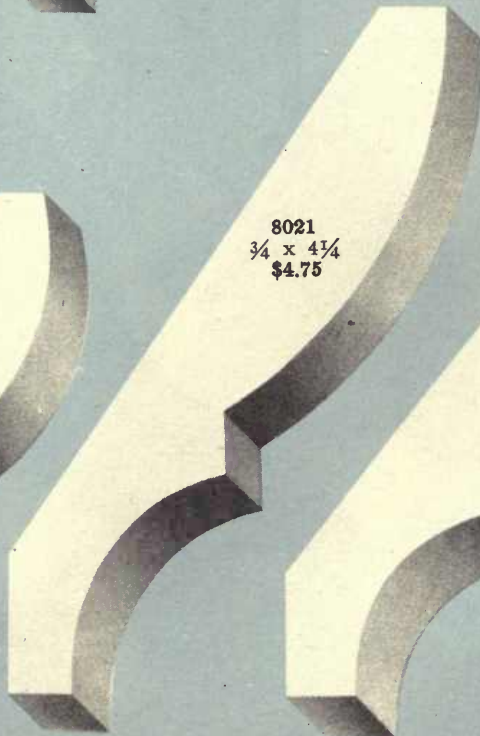
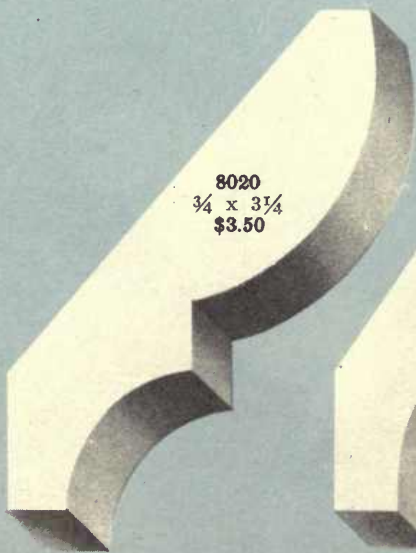
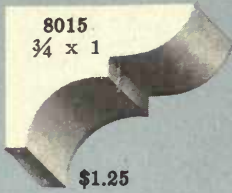


Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

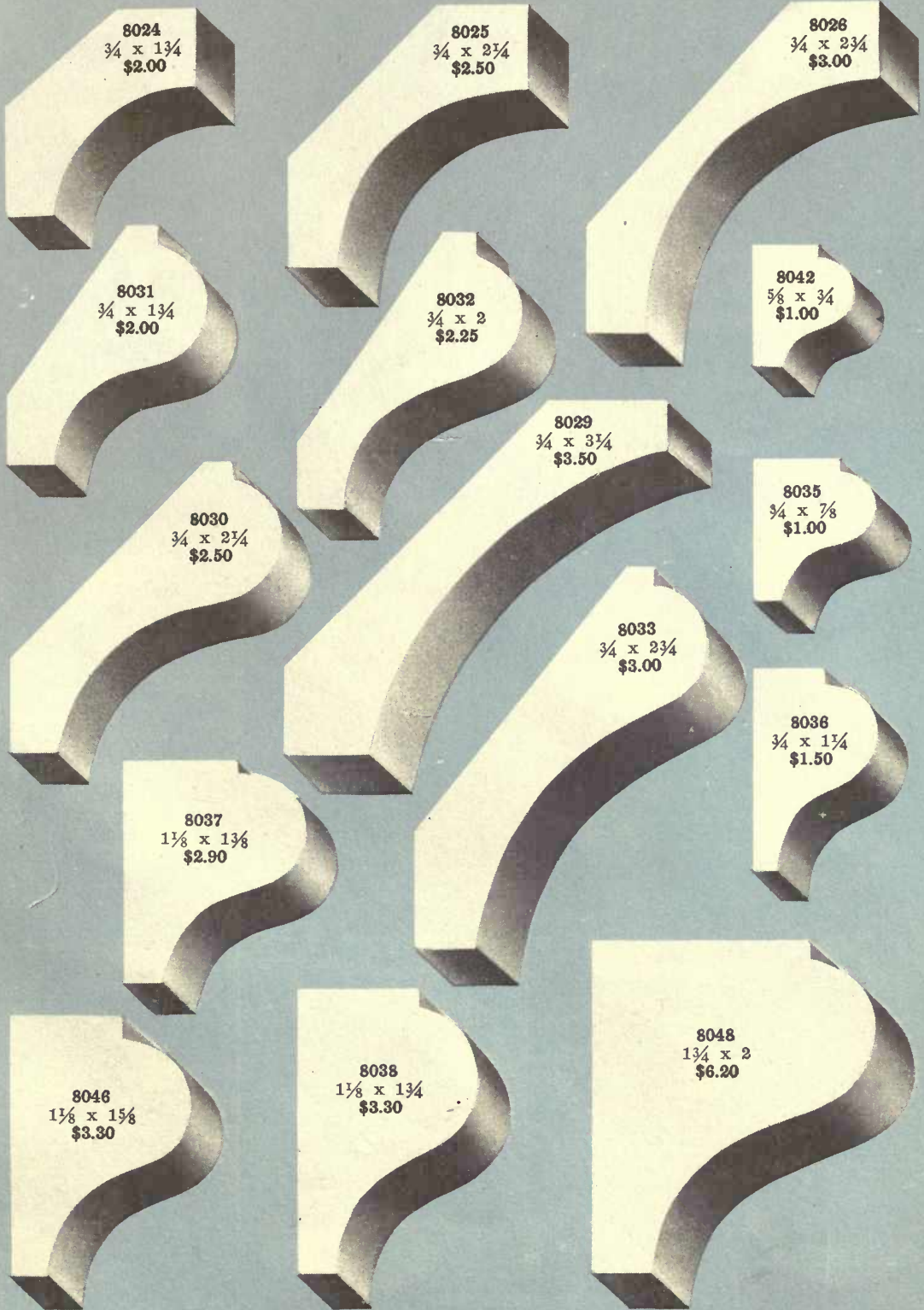


CROWN and BED MOULDINGS



Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

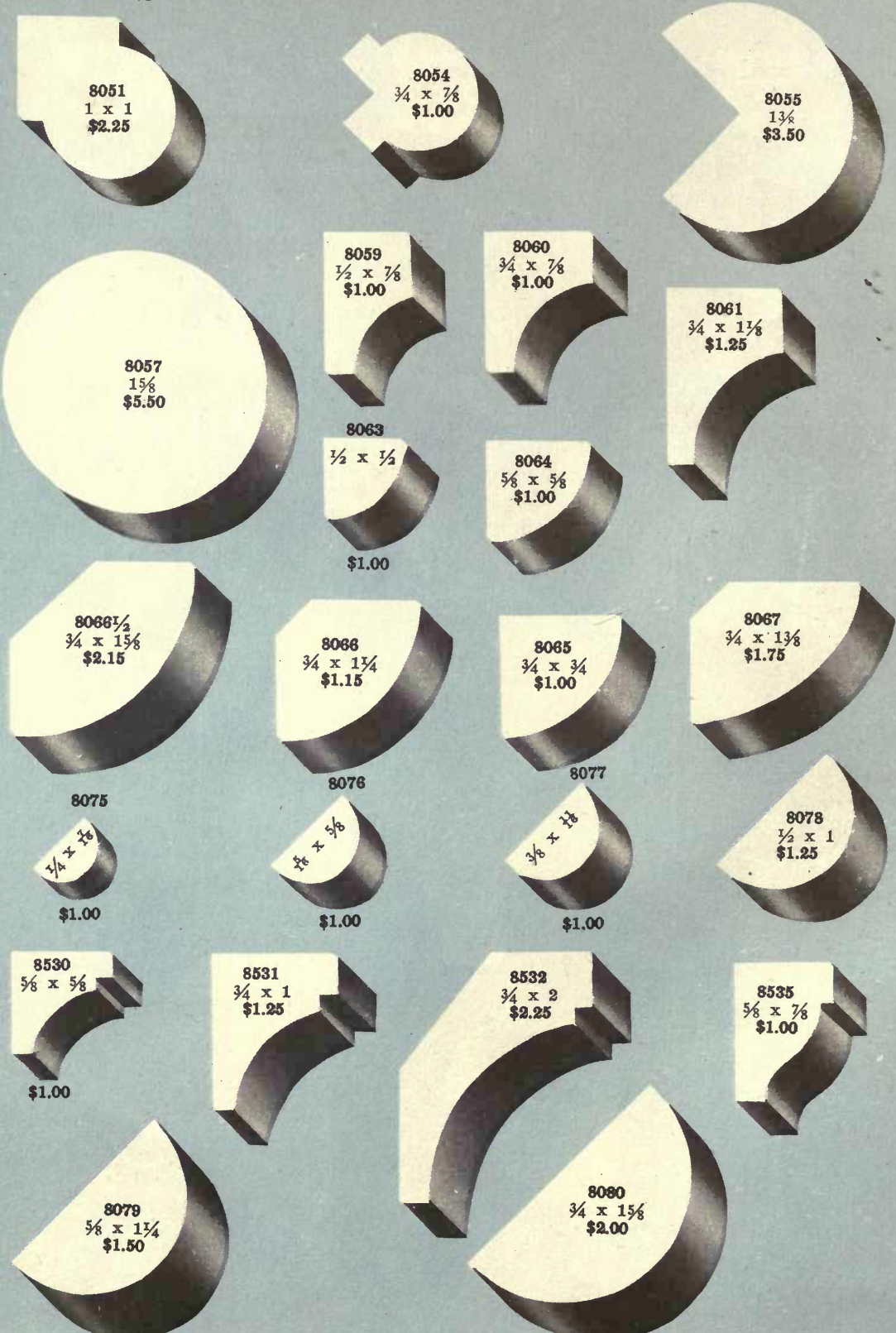
SPRUNG COVE, BED and BRICK MOULDINGS



Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



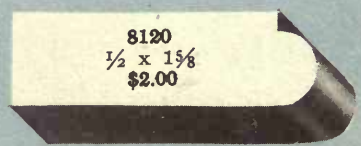
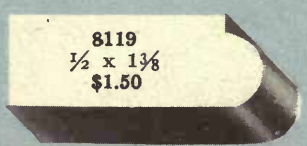
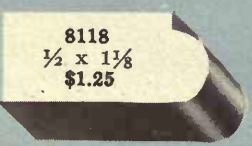
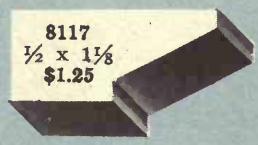
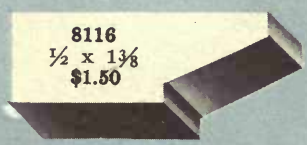
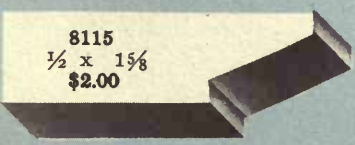
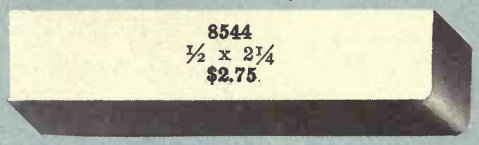
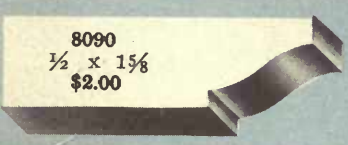
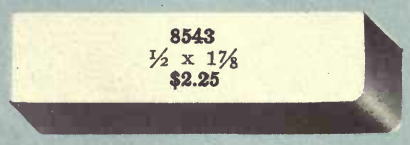
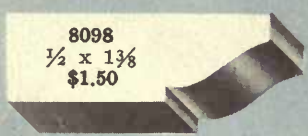
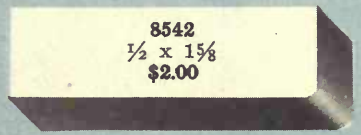
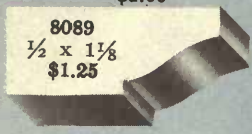
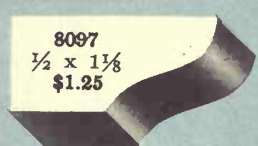
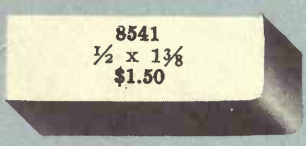
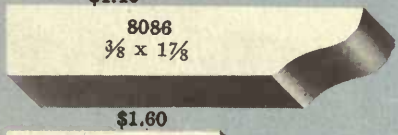
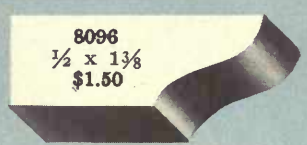
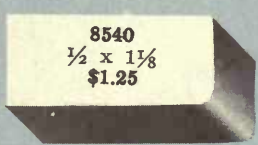
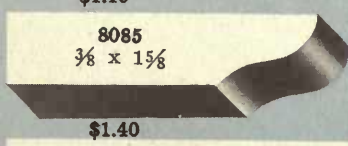
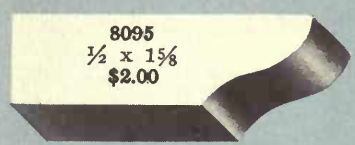
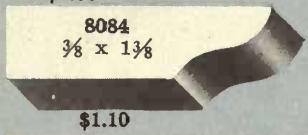
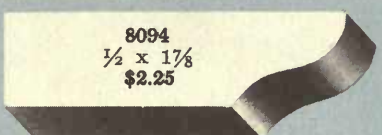
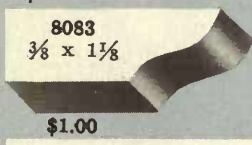
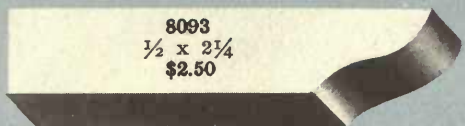
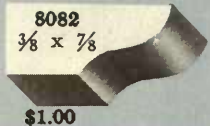
COVES, QUARTER ROUNDS, HALF ROUNDS AND ROUNDS



Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
 NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



WINDOW AND DOOR STOPS



Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



STOPS, NOSINGS and SCREEN MOULDINGS

8560
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$



\$1.00

8561
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$



\$1.00

8562
 $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$



\$1.00

8563
 $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$



\$1.00

8564
 $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$



\$1.00

8570
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$



\$1.00

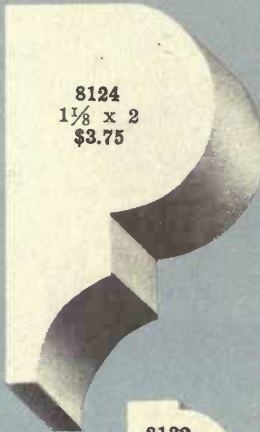
8571
 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$



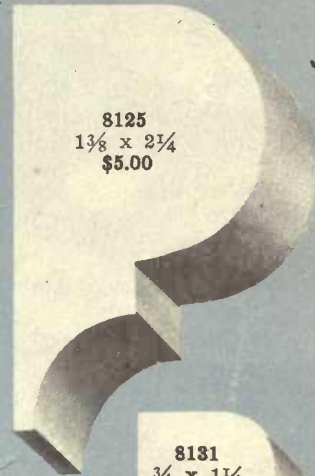
\$1.00



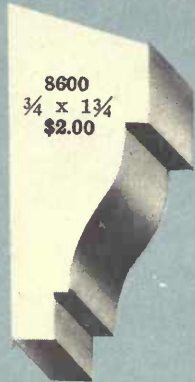
8123
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
 \$1.75



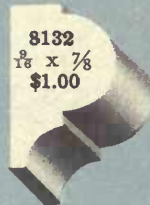
8124
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$
 \$3.75



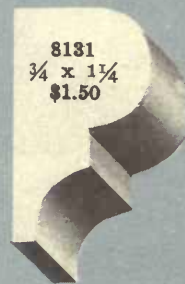
8125
 $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
 \$5.00



8600
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
 \$2.00

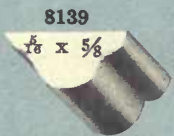


8132
 $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$
 \$1.00



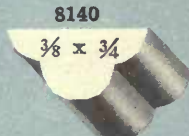
8131
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
 \$1.50

SCREEN MOULDINGS



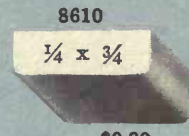
8139
 $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$

\$0.80



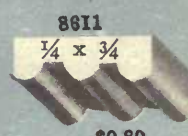
8140
 $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$

\$0.80



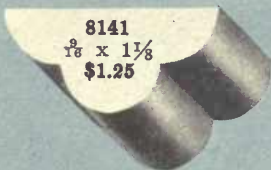
8610
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$

\$0.80

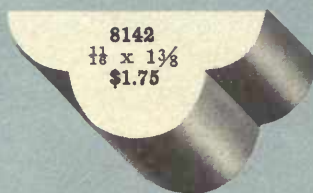


8611
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$

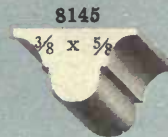
\$0.80



8141
 $\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
 \$1.25

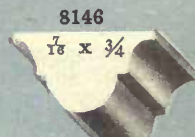


8142
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
 \$1.75



8145
 $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$

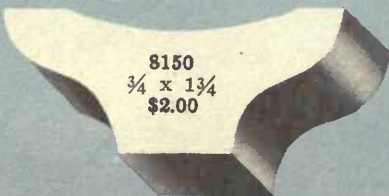
\$0.80



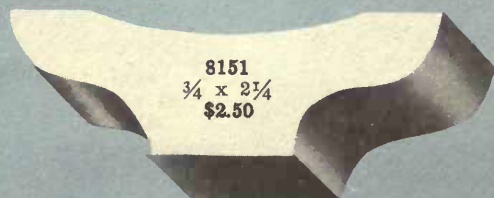
8146
 $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$

\$1.00

O. G. BATTS



8150
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
 \$2.00

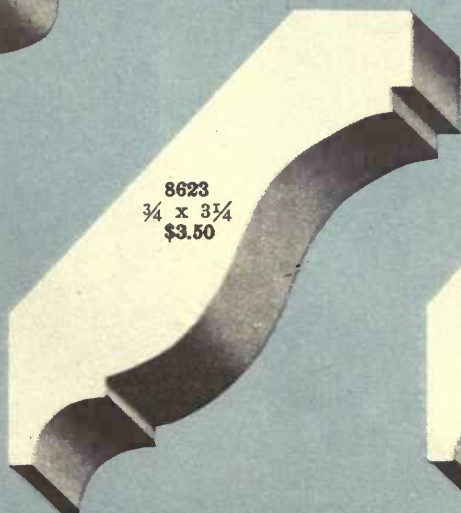
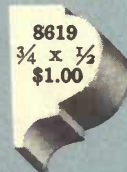
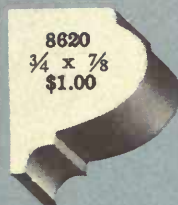
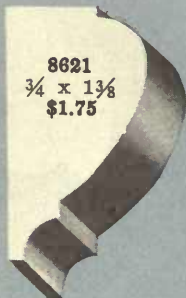
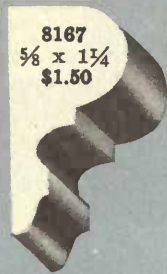


8151
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
 \$2.50

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
 NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



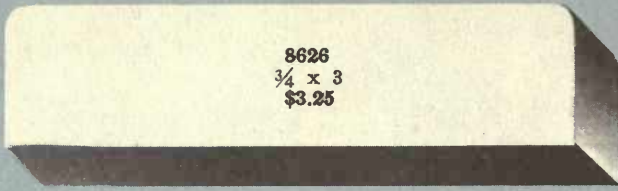
PANEL, BAND and CORNICE MOULDINGS



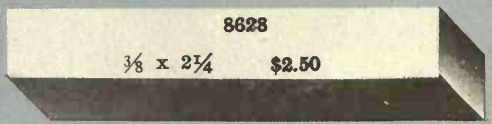
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



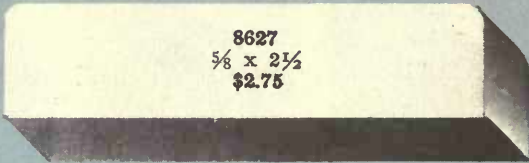
HOOK STRIPS



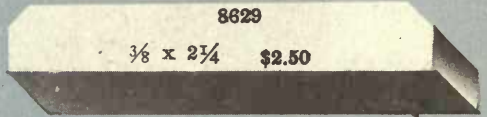
8626
3/4 x 3
\$3.25



8628
3/8 x 2 1/4 \$2.50

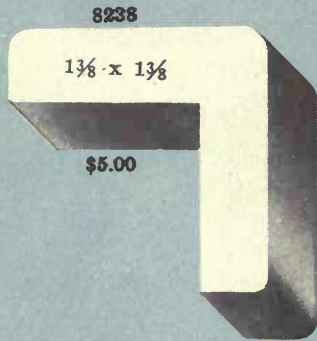


8627
5/8 x 2 1/2
\$2.75

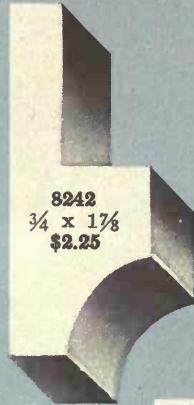


8629
3/8 x 2 1/4 \$2.50

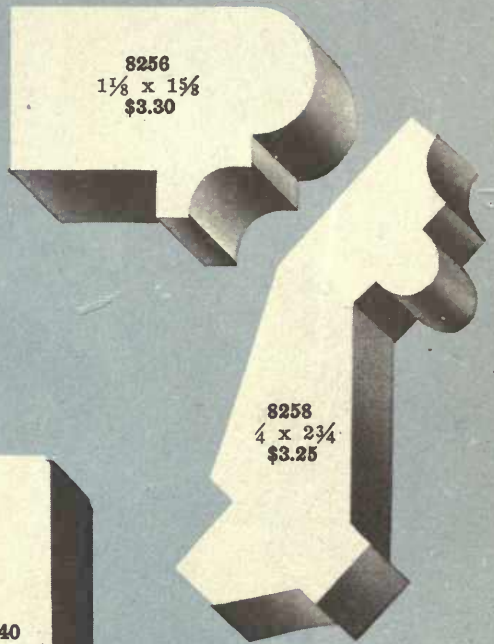
CORNER BEAD SHELF CLEAT



8238
1 3/8 x 1 3/8
\$5.00



8242
3/4 x 1 7/8
\$2.25



8256
1 1/8 x 1 5/8
\$3.30

CHAIR RAIL



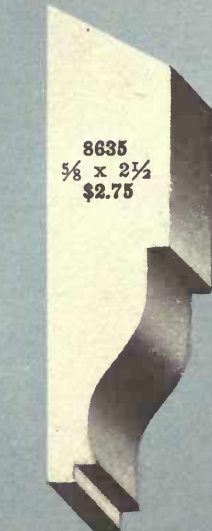
8308
3/4 x 3 5/8
\$4.20



8636
5/8 x 3 1/2
\$4.00



8640
5/8 x 3 5/8
\$4.20



8635
5/8 x 2 1/2
\$2.75

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



APRONS

PICTURE MOULDINGS



8641
3/4 x 3 5/8
\$4.20



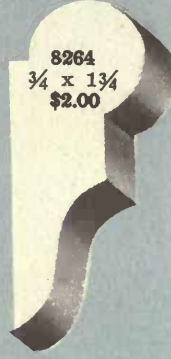
8642
3/4 x 3 5/8
\$4.20



8643
3/4 x 3 5/8
\$4.20



8263
3/4 x 1 3/4
\$2.00

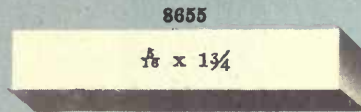


8264
3/4 x 1 3/4
\$2.00



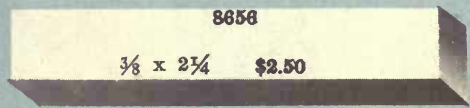
8265
3/4 x 1 3/4
\$2.00

PANEL STRIPS

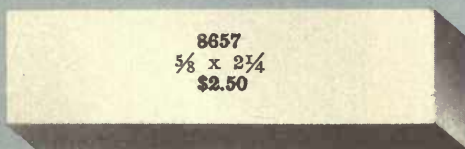


8655
1/8 x 1 3/4

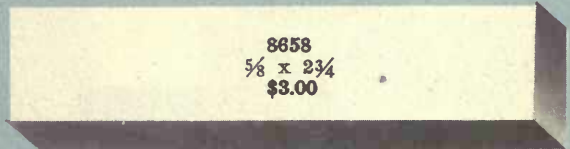
\$1.40



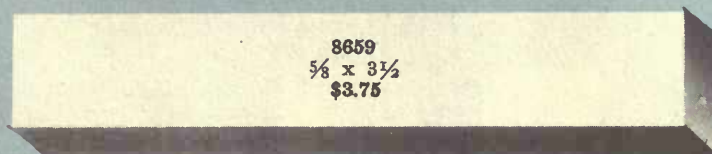
8658
3/8 x 2 1/4 \$2.50



8657
5/8 x 2 3/4
\$2.50



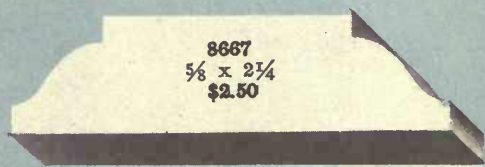
8658
5/8 x 2 3/4
\$3.00



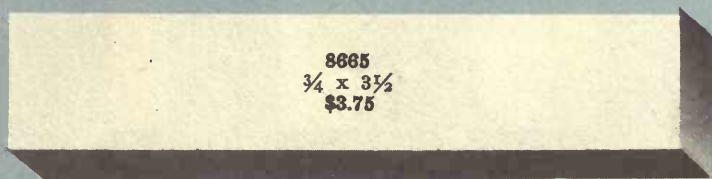
8659
5/8 x 3 1/2
\$3.75



8660
3/4 x 2 3/4
\$3.00



8667
5/8 x 2 3/4
\$2.50

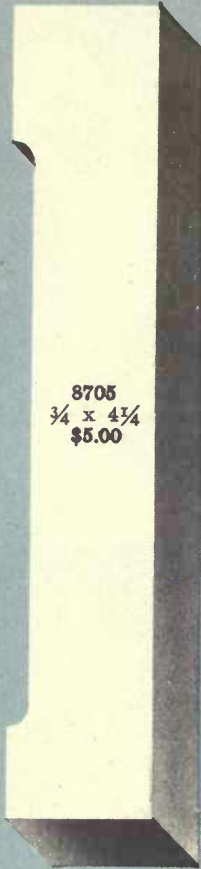


8665
3/4 x 3 1/2
\$3.75

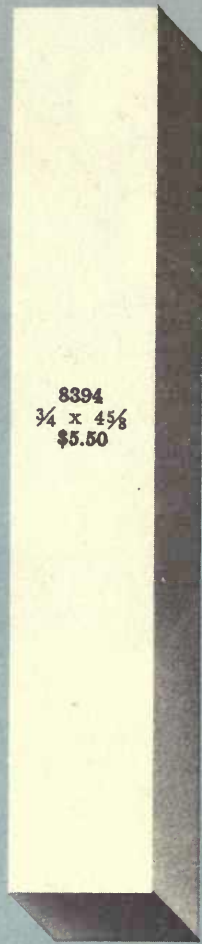
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



SQUARE MEMBERS, CASING and BASE



8705
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$
\$5.00



8394
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$
\$5.50



8397
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5
\$8.00



8424
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
\$8.00

PANEL STRIPS



8660
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$
\$3.00



8657
 $\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$
\$2.50



8656
 $\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$
\$2.50



8655
 $\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
\$1.40

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

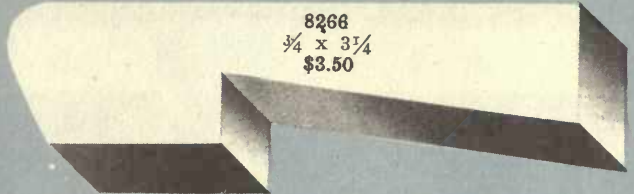
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



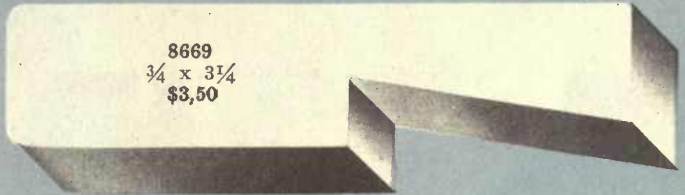
WINDOW STOOLS



8268
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
\$7.85



8266
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
\$3.50



8669
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
\$3.50



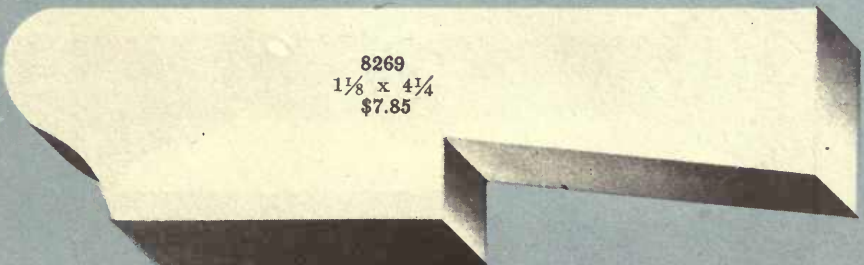
8269 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
\$5.80



8267
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$
\$6.60

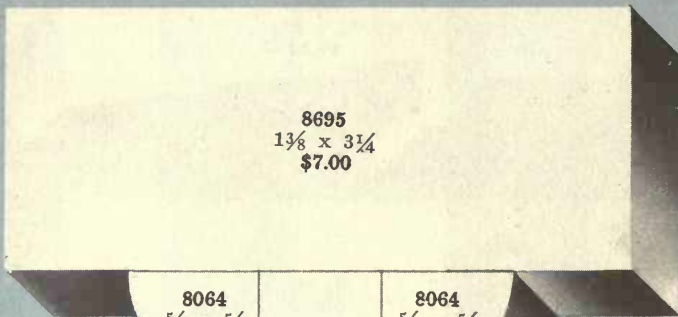


8638
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$
\$9.90



8269
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
\$7.85

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



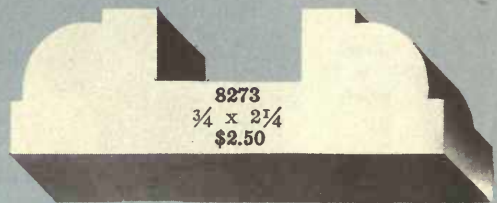
8695
 $1\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
\$7.00

PARTITION CAP
and SHOE

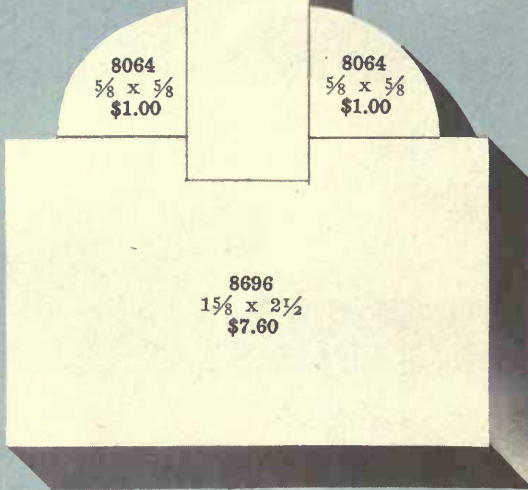
8064
 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$
\$1.00

8064
 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$
\$1.00

$\frac{5}{8}$ "



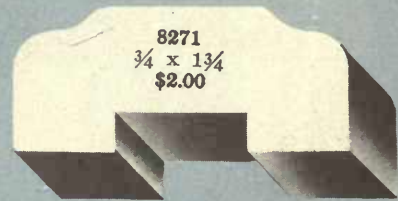
8273
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
\$2.50



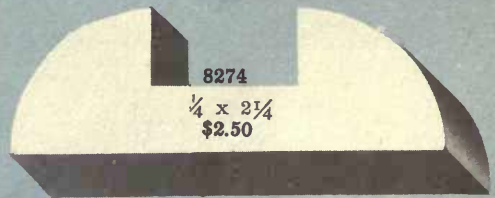
8064
 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$
\$1.00

8064
 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$
\$1.00

8696
 $1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
\$7.60

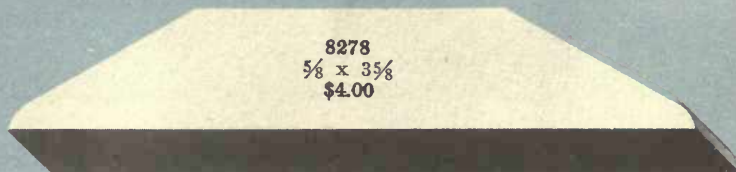


8271
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
\$2.00

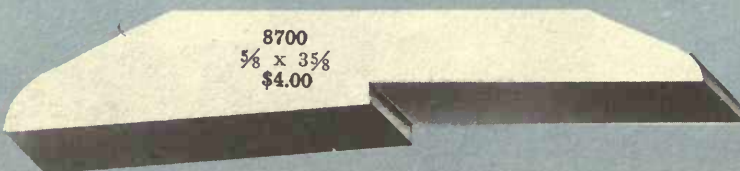


8274
 $\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
\$2.50

THRESHOLD



8278
 $\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
\$4.00

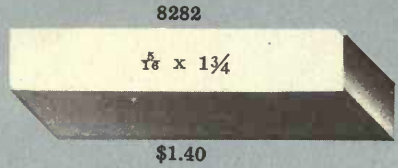
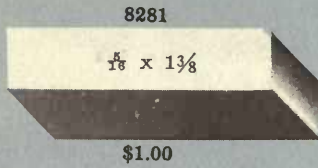
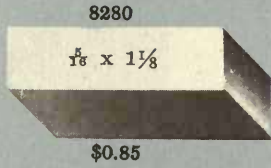


8700
 $\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
\$4.00

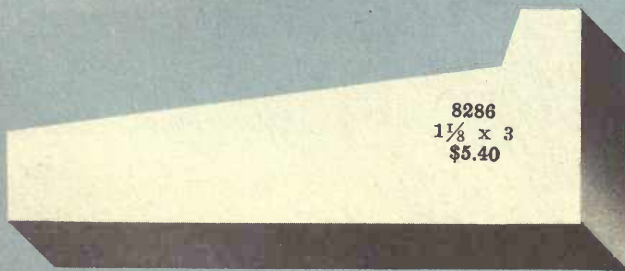
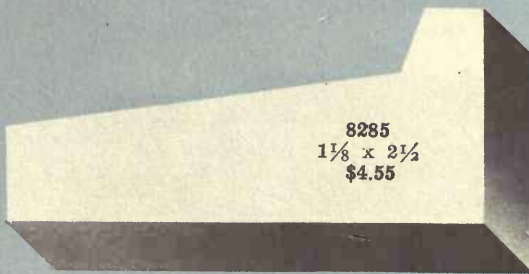
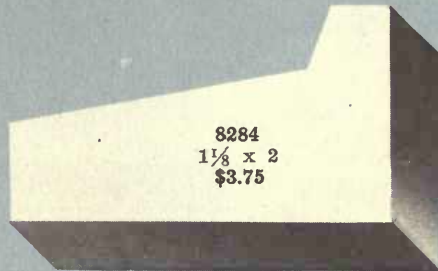
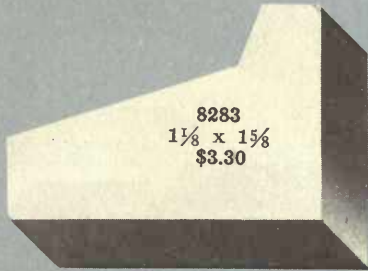
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



LATTICE



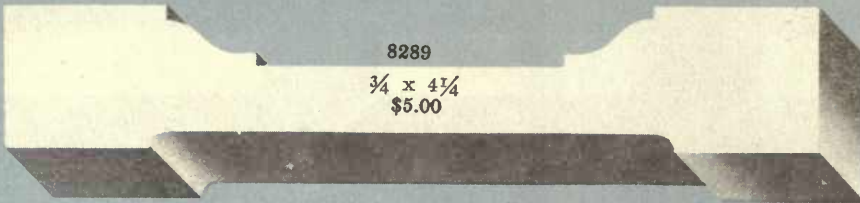
DRIP CAPS and WATER TABLE



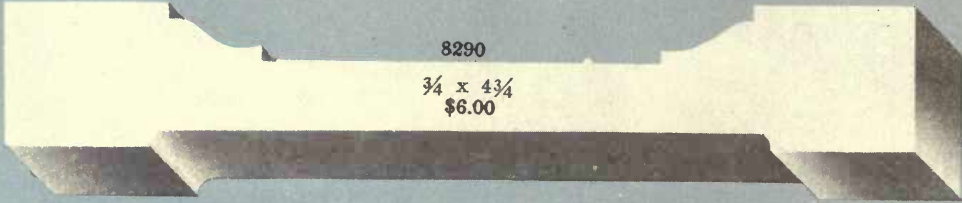
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



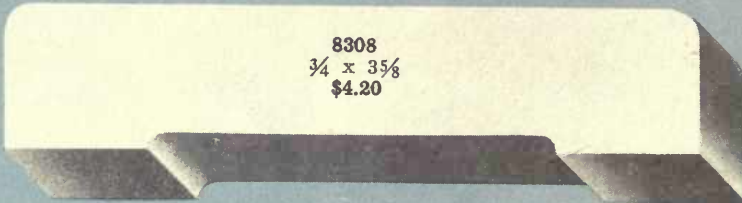
CASINGS



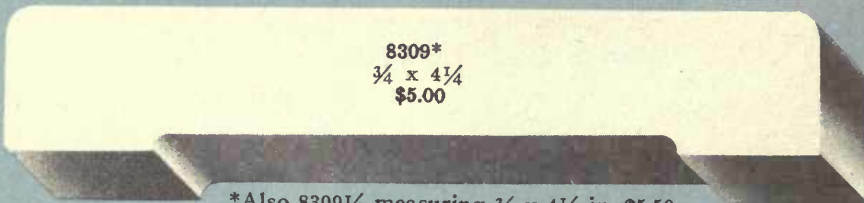
8289
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
\$5.00



8290
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$
\$6.00

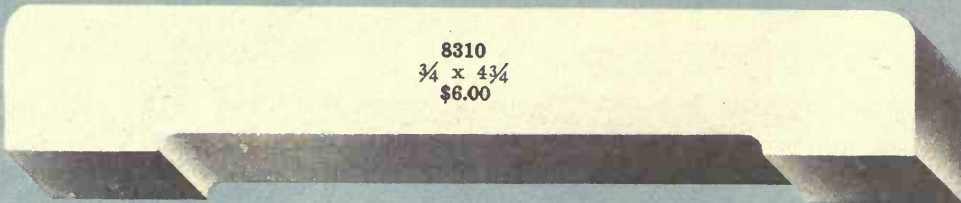


8308
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$
\$4.20

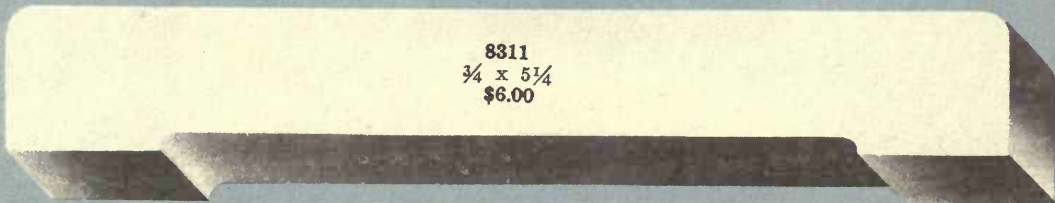


8309*
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
\$5.00

*Also 8309 $\frac{1}{2}$ measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$5.50.



8310
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$
\$6.00

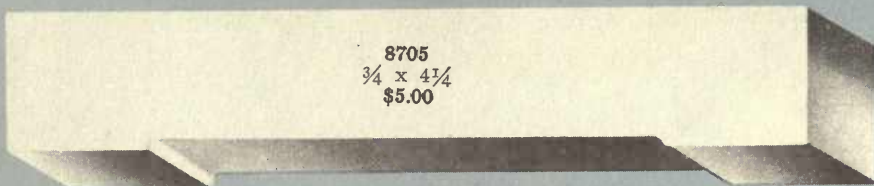


8311
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{4}$
\$6.00

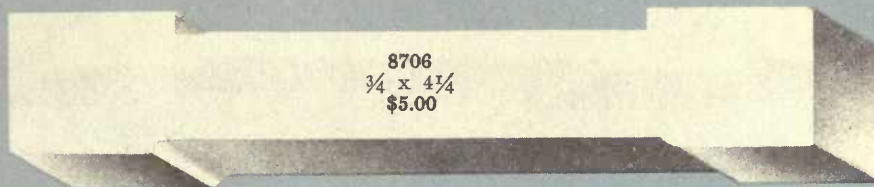
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



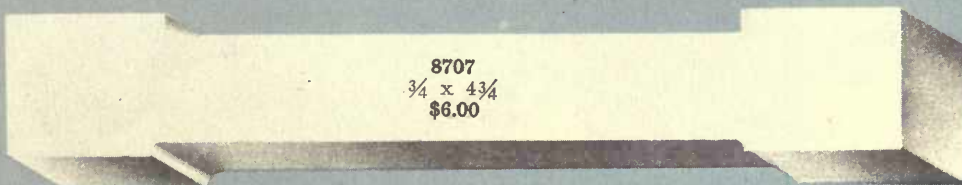
CASINGS and BACK BANDS



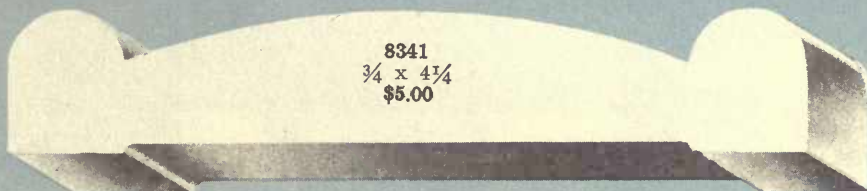
8705
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
\$5.00



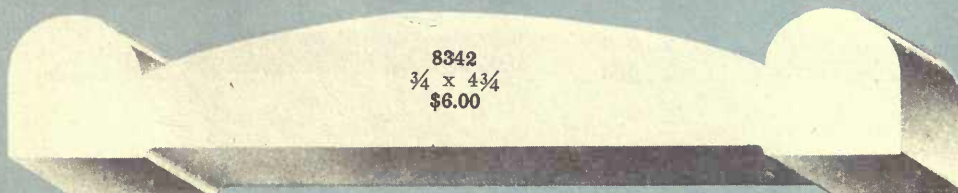
8706
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
\$5.00



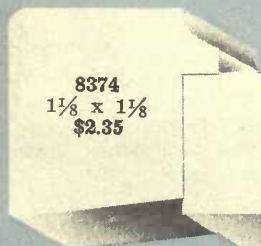
8707
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$
\$6.00



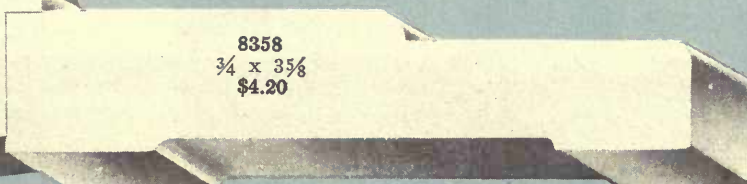
8341
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
\$5.00



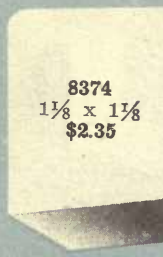
8342
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$
\$6.00



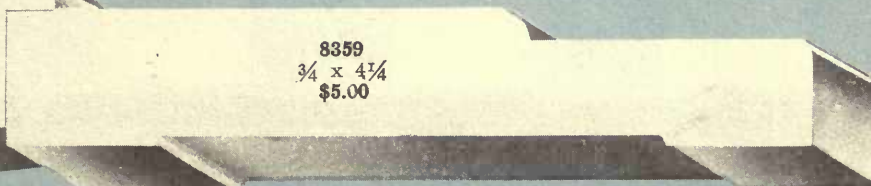
8374
 $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
\$2.35



8358
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$
\$4.20



8374
 $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
\$2.35



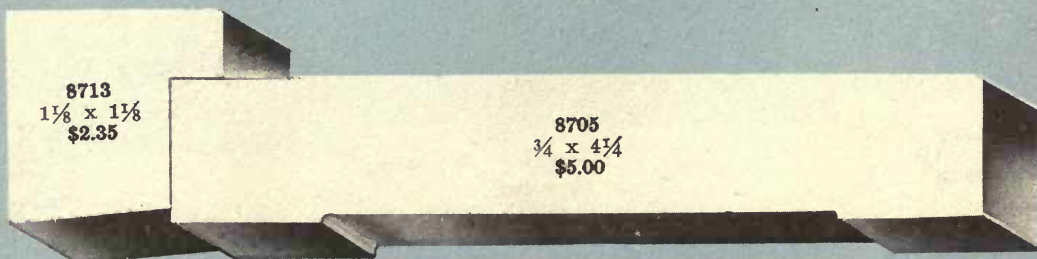
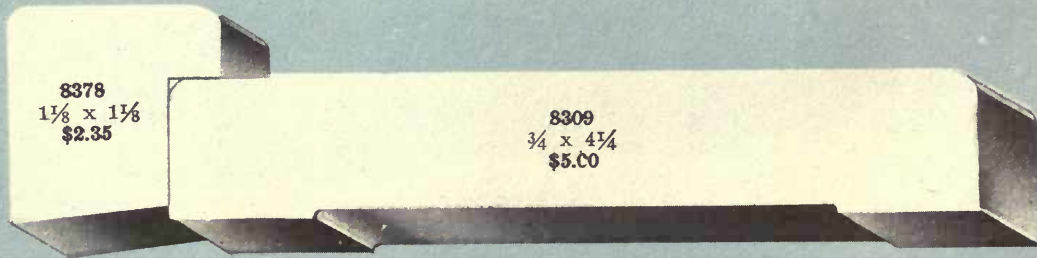
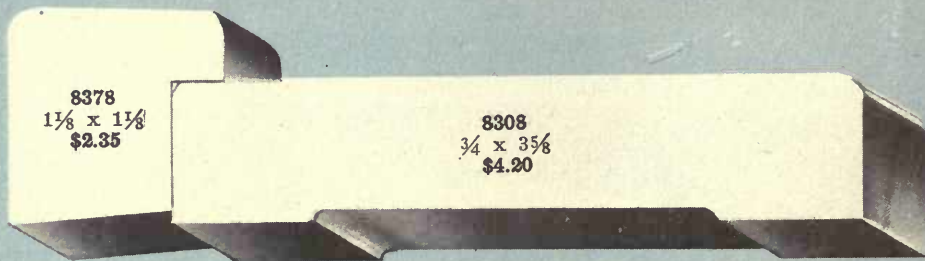
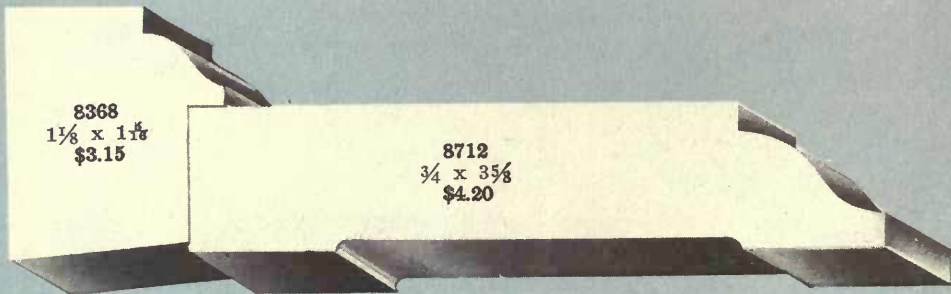
8359
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
\$5.00

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



CASINGS and BACK BANDS

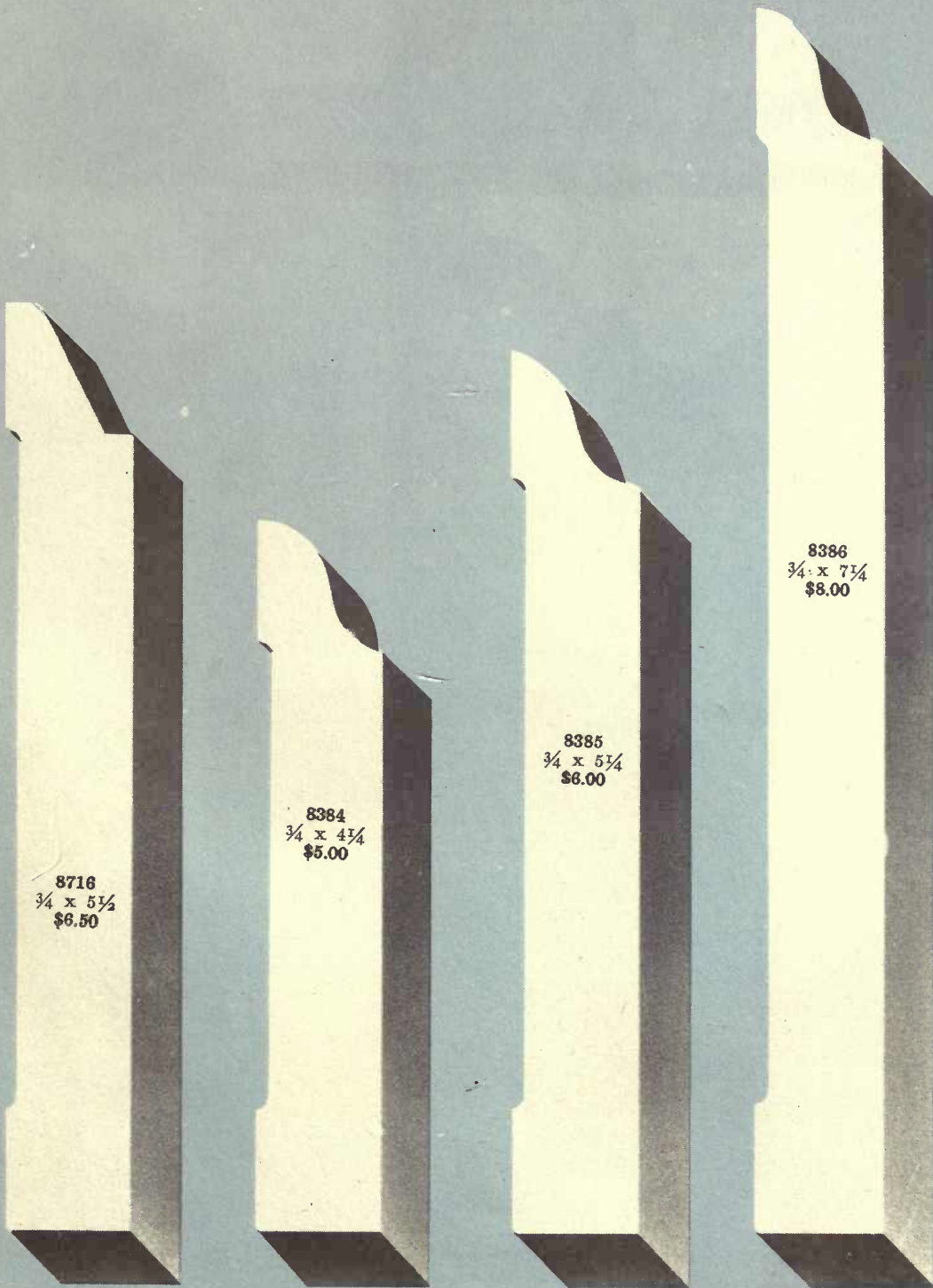


Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



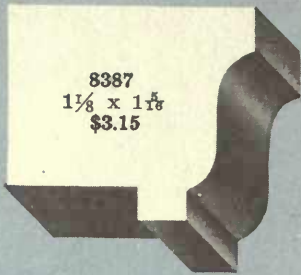
P. G. BASE and O. G. CASING and BASE



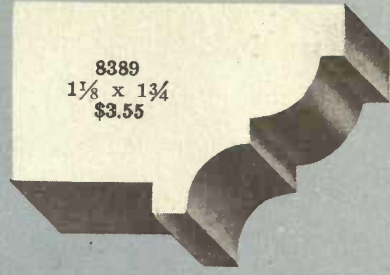
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

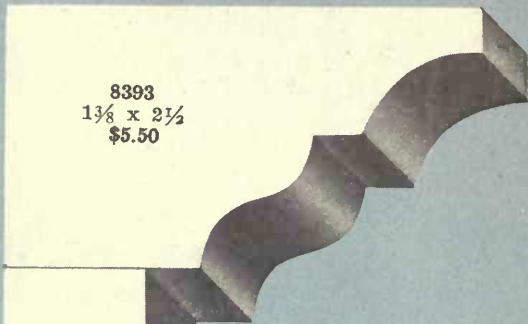
CAP TRIM



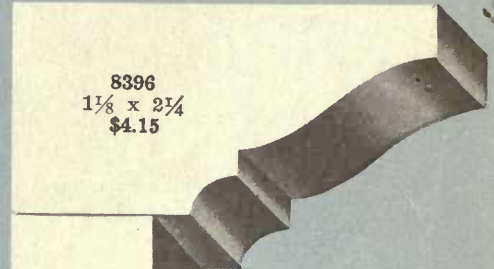
8387
1 1/8 x 1 1/8
\$3.15



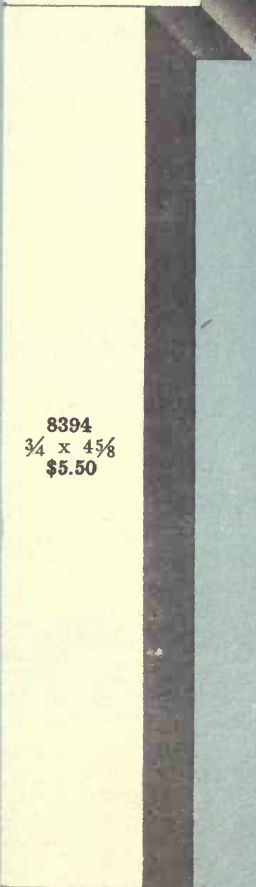
8389
1 1/8 x 1 3/4
\$3.55



8393
1 3/8 x 2 1/2
\$5.50



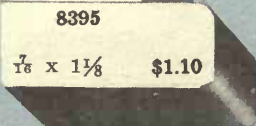
8396
1 1/8 x 2 1/4
\$4.15



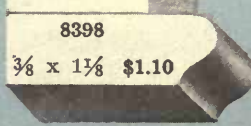
8394
3/4 x 4 5/8
\$5.50



8397
3/4 x 5
\$6.00



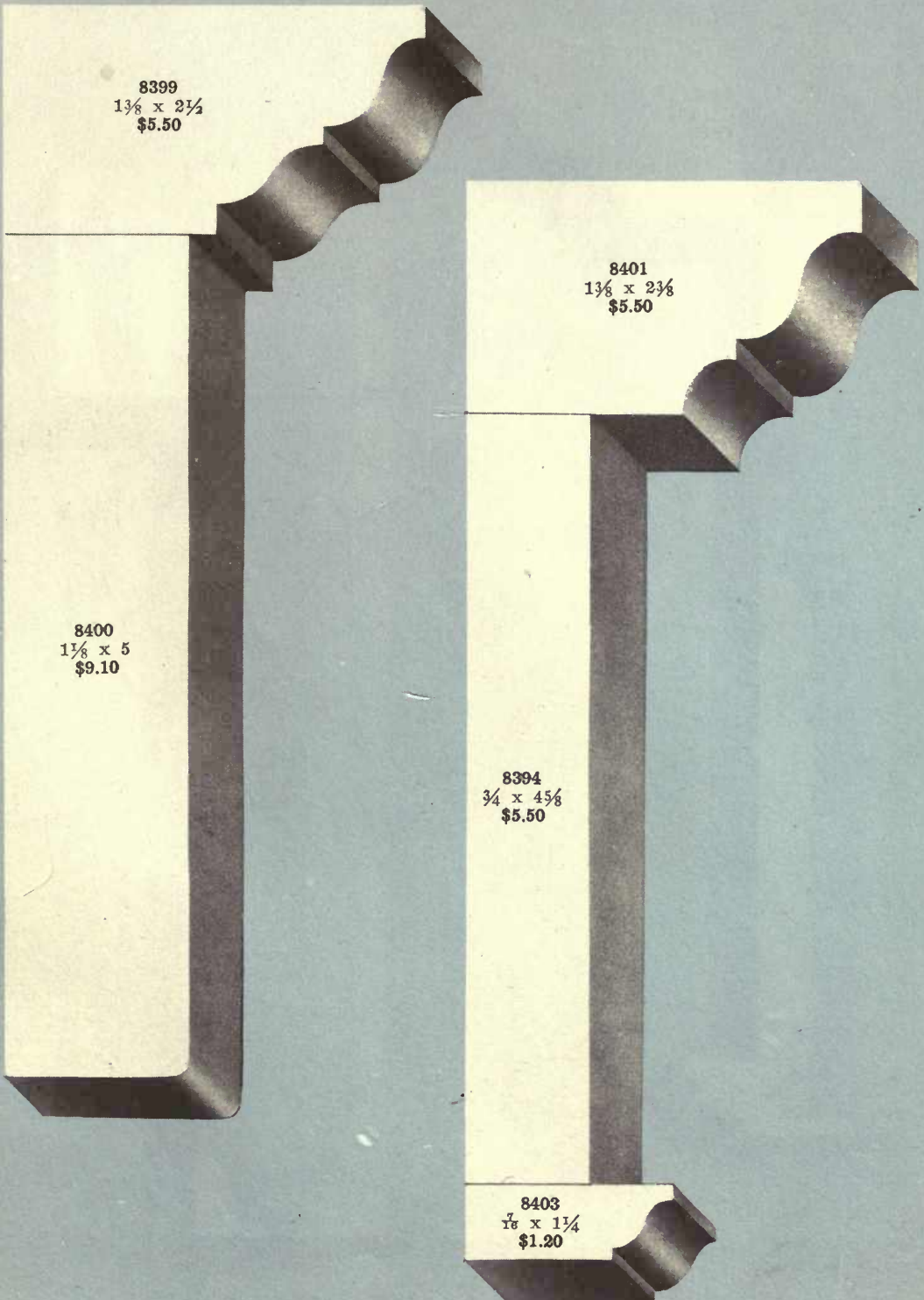
8395
7/8 x 1 1/8 \$1.10



8398
3/8 x 1 1/8 \$1.10


Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

CAP TRIM



Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

CAP TRIM



8410
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$
\$5.00



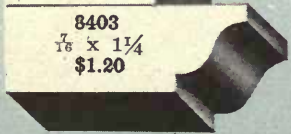
8721
 $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2$
\$4.50



8397
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 5$
\$6.00



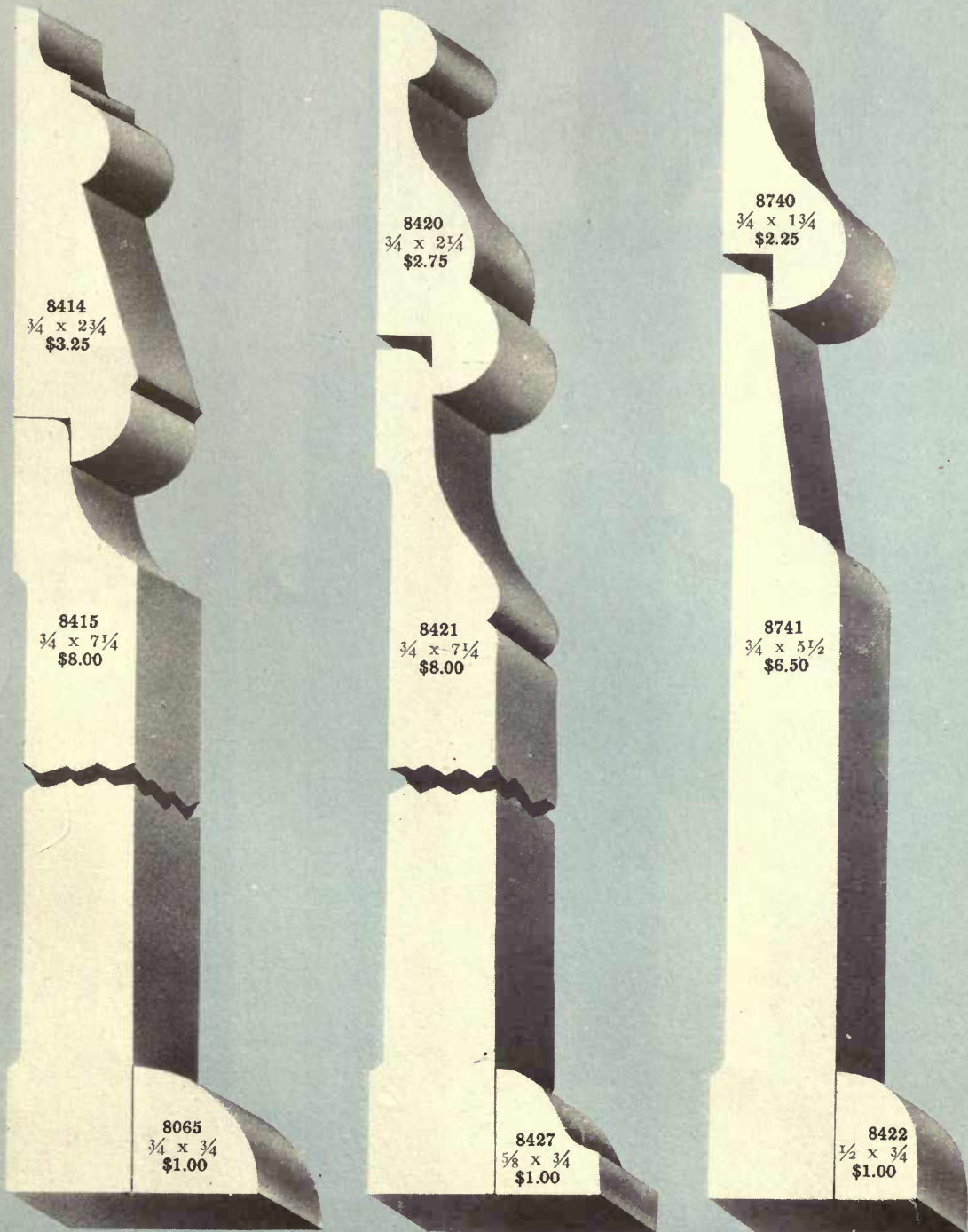
8722
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 5$
\$9.10



8403
 $\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
\$1.20

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

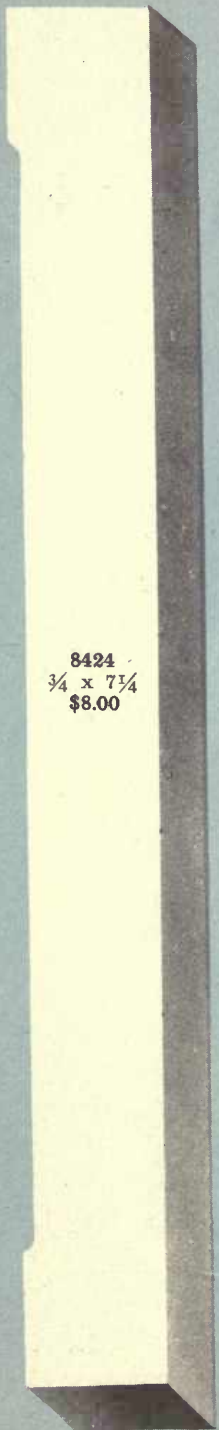
THREE-MEMBER BASE



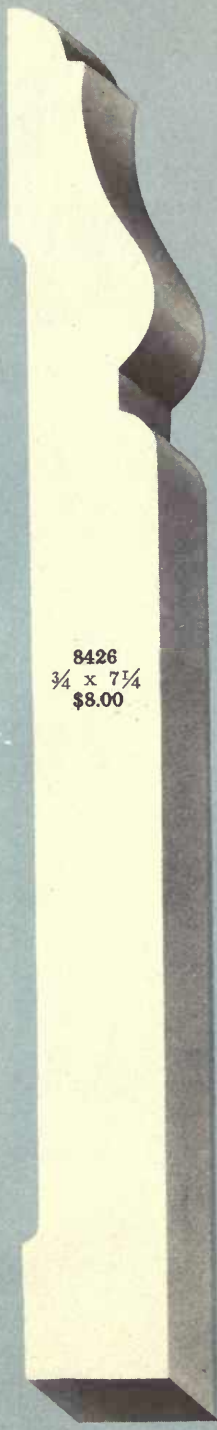
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size



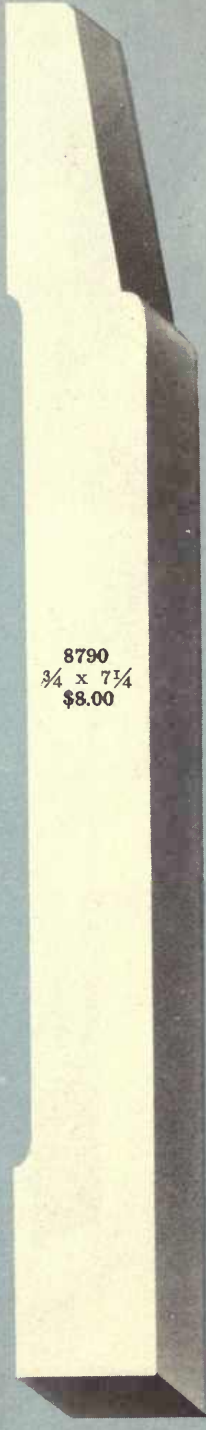
BASE



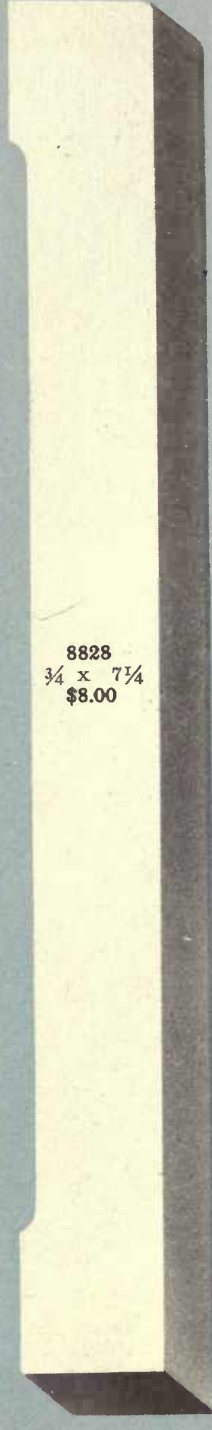
8424
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
\$8.00



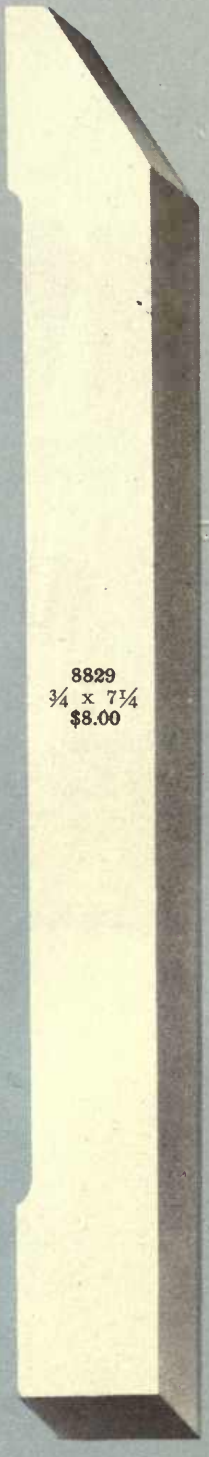
8426
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
\$8.00



8790
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
\$8.00



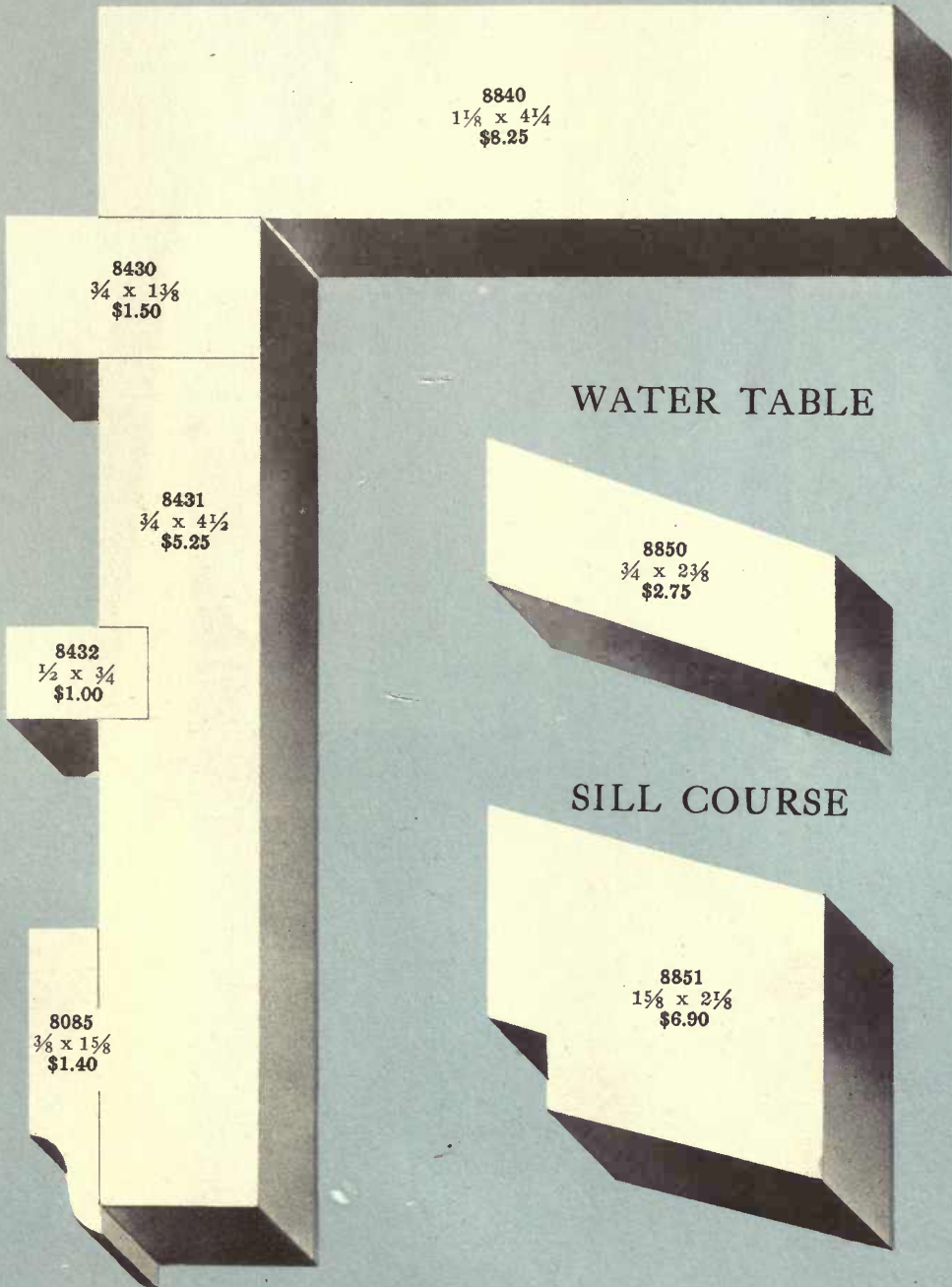
8828
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
\$8.00



8829
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
\$8.00

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

SECTION WINDOW FRAME for FRAME BUILDING



8840
 $1\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
\$8.25

8430
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
\$1.50

8431
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
\$5.25

8432
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$
\$1.00

8085
 $\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$
\$1.40

WATER TABLE

8850
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$
\$2.75

SILL COURSE

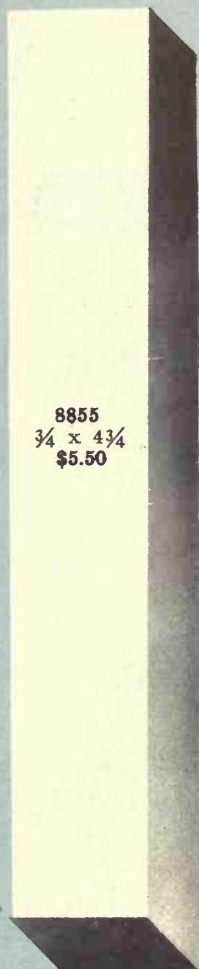
8851
 $1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$
\$6.90

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

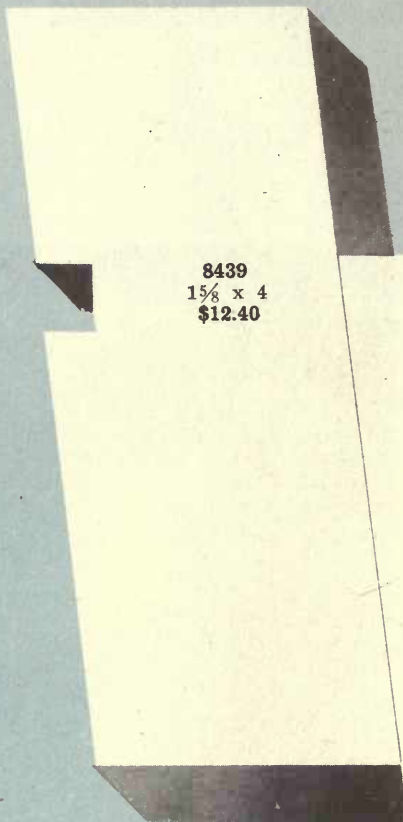
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

SILIS for WINDOW FRAMES and EXTENSION JAMBS

EXTENSION JAMBS



8855
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
\$5.50

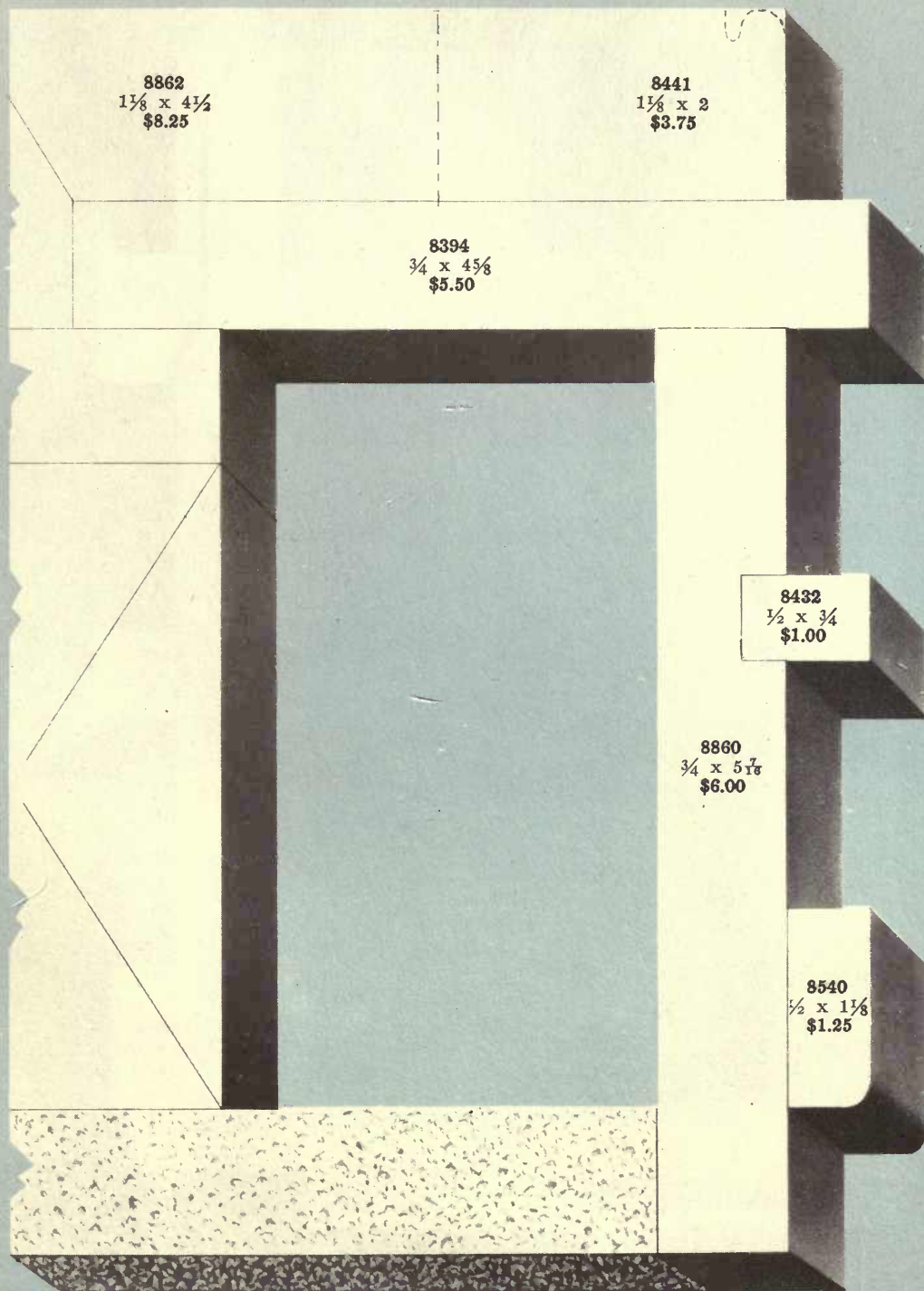


8439
 $1\frac{5}{8} \times 4$
\$12.40

8440
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$
\$6.50

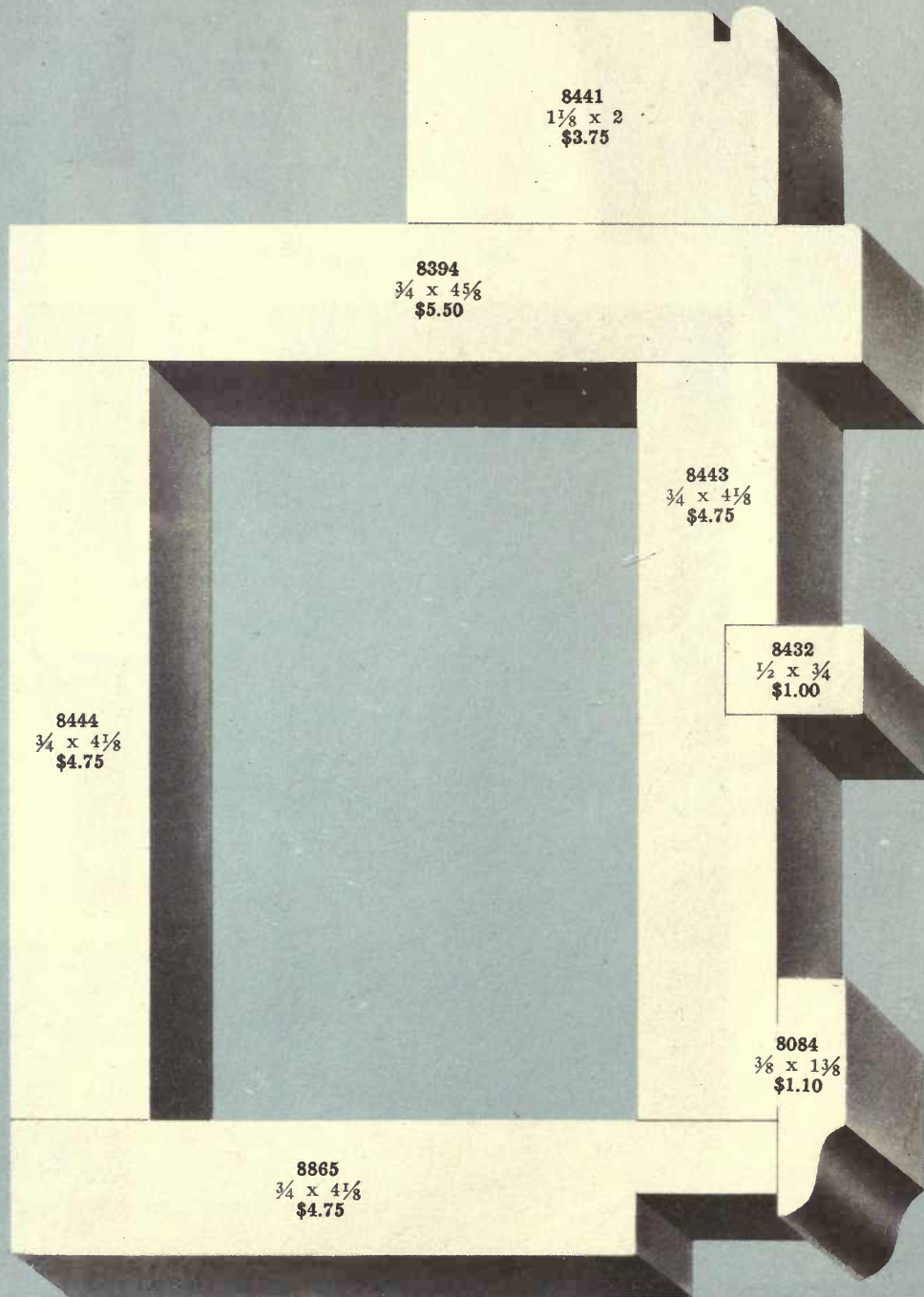
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

SECTION of FRAME for BRICK VENEER and STUCCO BUILDING



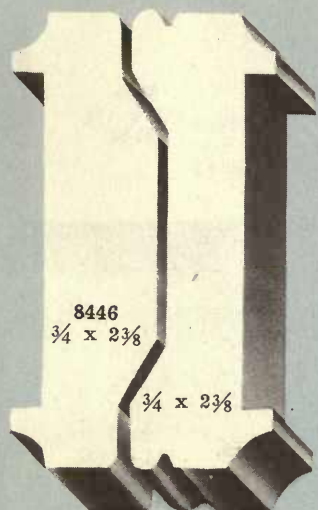
Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

SECTION of BOX WINDOW FRAME for BRICK BUILDING



Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

ASTRAGALS



60 cents net per pair

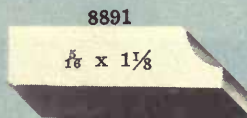


30 cents net each

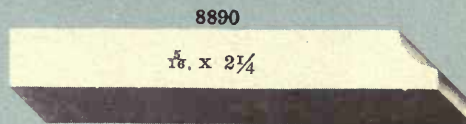
SLIDING DOOR BANDING



30 cents net each



\$1.00



\$1.75

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

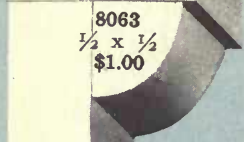
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

BLACKBOARD MOULDINGS

PORCH BALUSTER STOCK



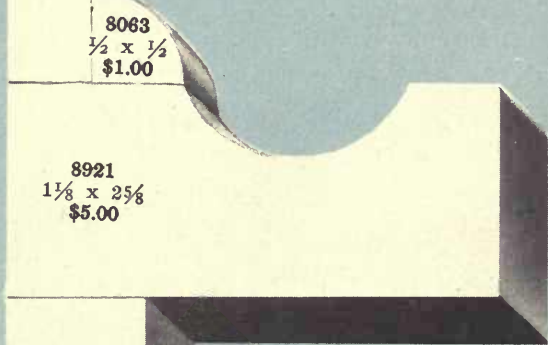
8920
1 x 1½
\$2.90



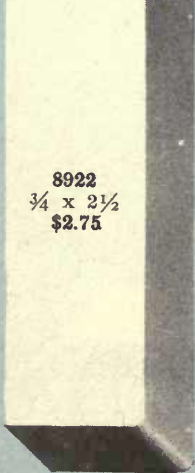
8063
½ x ½
\$1.00



8063
½ x ½
\$1.00



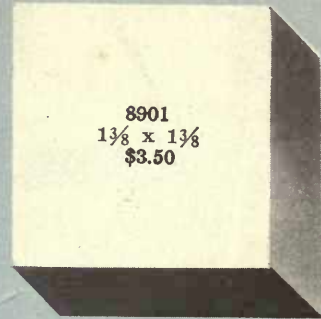
8921
1⅛ x 2⅝
\$5.00



8922
¾ x 2½
\$2.75



8900
1⅛ x 1⅛
\$2.05



8901
1⅜ x 1⅜
\$3.50



8902
1⅝ x 1⅝
\$5.50



8903
1⅝ x 1⅝
\$5.50

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

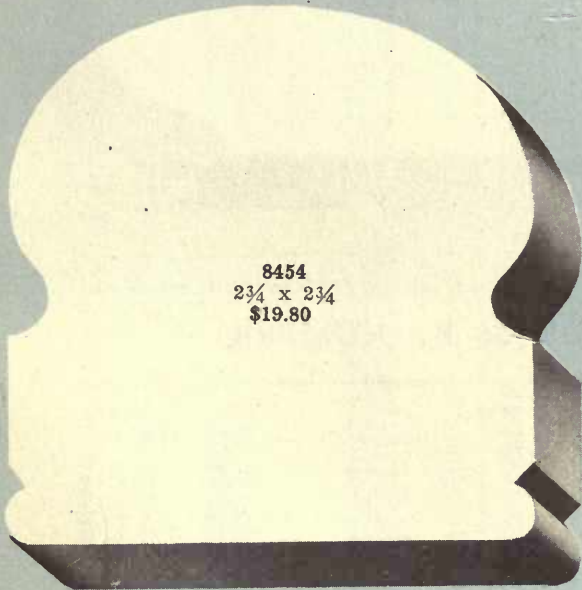
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

PORCH and BALUSTER STOCK

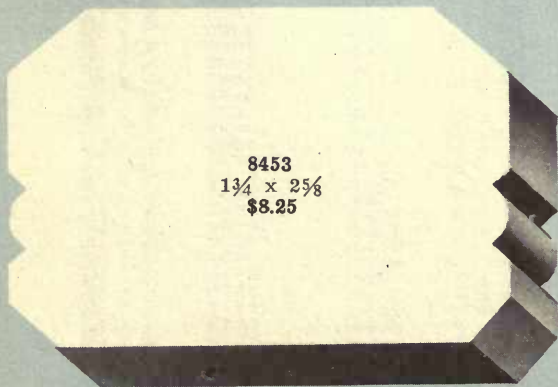
STEPPING



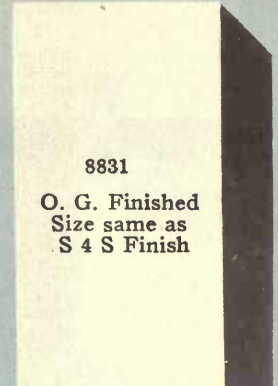
8455
1 3/4 x 3
\$8.95



8454
2 3/4 x 2 3/4
\$19.80



8453
1 3/4 x 2 5/8
\$8.25



8831
O. G. Finished
Size same as
S 4 S Finish



8830
Round Edge
Finished Size
same as
S 4 S Finish



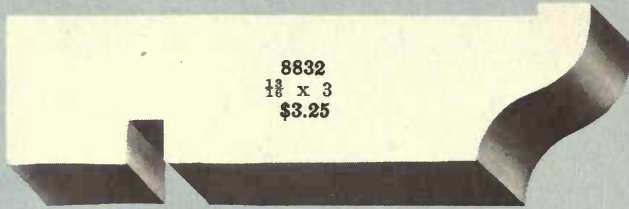
Add \$3.00
to S 2 S
Finish Price



Add \$3.00
to S 2 S
Finish Price

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.
NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

PLATE RAIL



8832
1 3/8 x 3
\$3.25

STAIR RAIL



8833
1 3/8 x 2 1/2
\$2.75



8457
1 3/4 x 3 3/4
\$10.50

INDEX TO MOULDINGS BY NUMBER

Page	No.	Size	Page	No.	Size
12	8000	3/4 x 3 1/4	16	8055	1 3/8
12	8002	3/4 x 3 5/8	16	8057	1 3/8
12	8003	3/4 x 2 3/4	16	8059	1 1/2 x 7/8
12	8004	3/4 x 5 1/4	16	8060	3/4 x 7/8
12	8005	3/4 x 4 7/8	16	8061	1 1/2 x 1 1/8
12	8006	3/4 x 4 1/4	16, 40	8063	1 1/2 x 1 1/8
13	8007	3/4 x 1 3/4	16, 24	8064	5/8 x 5/8
13	8008	3/4 x 2 1/4	16, 33	8065	3/4 x 3/4
13	8009	3/4 x 3 5/8	16	8066	3/4 x 3/4
13	8010	3/4 x 2 3/4	16	8066 1/2	1 1/8 x 1 1/8
13	8011	3/4 x 2 1/4	16	8067	3/4 x 1 3/8
13	8012	3/4 x 4 1/4	16	8075	1 1/4 x 1 1/8
13	8013	3/4 x 4 5/8	16	8076	1 1/4 x 1 1/8
13	8014	3/4 x 3 1/4	16	8077	3/8 x 1 1/8
14	8015	3/4 x 1	16	8078	1 1/2 x 1
14	8016	3/4 x 1 3/8	16	8079	5/8 x 1 1/4
14	8017	3/4 x 1 1/2	16	8080	3/4 x 1 5/8
14	8018	3/4 x 2 1/4	17	8082	5/8 x 7/8
14	8019	3/4 x 2 3/4	17	8083	5/8 x 1 1/8
14	8020	3/4 x 3 1/4	17, 38	8084	5/8 x 1 3/8
14	8021	3/4 x 4 1/4	17, 35	8085	5/8 x 1 3/8
14	8023	3/4 x 3 5/8	17	8086	5/8 x 1 7/8
15	8024	3/4 x 1 3/8	17	8089	1 1/2 x 1 1/8
15	8025	3/4 x 2 1/4	17	8090	1 1/2 x 1 5/8
15	8026	3/4 x 2 3/4	17	8091	1 1/2 x 1 7/8
15	8029	3/4 x 3 1/4	17	8093	1 1/2 x 2 1/4
15	8030	3/4 x 2 3/4	17	8094	1 1/2 x 1 5/8
15	8031	3/4 x 1 3/4	17	8095	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8032	3/4 x 2	17	8096	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8033	3/4 x 2 3/4	17	8097	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8035	3/4 x 1 7/8	17	8098	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8036	3/4 x 1 3/4	17	8115	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8037	1 1/8 x 1 3/8	17	8116	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8038	1 1/8 x 1 3/4	17	8117	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8042	5/8 x 3/4	17	8118	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
15	8046	1 1/8 x 1 3/8	17	8119	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
16	8048	1 3/4 x 2	17	8120	1 1/2 x 1 5/8
16	8051	1 x 1	18	8123	3/4 x 1 1/2
16	8054	3/4 x 7/8	18	8124	1 1/8 x 2

Prices quoted are for 100 Lineal Feet of Moulding and are subject to Discount.

NOTE—All Mouldings are shown actual size

INDEX TO MOULDINGS BY NUMBER—Continued

Page	No.	Size	Page	No.	Size
18.	8125	1 3/4 x 2 1/4	39.	8446	3/4 x 2 3/8
18.	8131	3/4 x 1 1/4	41.	8453	1 3/4 x 2 5/8
18.	8132	3/4 x 2	41.	8454	2 3/4 x 2 5/8
18.	8139	3/4 x 3/4	41.	8455	1 3/4 x 3
18.	8140	3/4 x 3/4	42.	8457	1 3/4 x 3 3/4
18.	8141	3/4 x 1 1/8	14.	8520	1 3/4 x 2
18.	8142	3/4 x 1 5/8	16.	8530	1 3/4 x 2 5/8
18.	8145	3/4 x 5/8	16.	8531	3/4 x 1
18.	8146	3/4 x 5/8	16.	8532	3/4 x 2
18.	8150	3/4 x 1 3/4	16.	8535	3/4 x 7/8
18.	8151	3/4 x 2 1/4	17, 37.	8540	1 1/4 x 1 1/4
19.	8161	3/4 x 1	17.	8541	1 1/4 x 1 3/8
19.	8167	3/4 x 1 1/4	17.	8542	1 1/4 x 1 5/8
19.	8174	3/4 x 1 5/8	17.	8543	1 1/4 x 1 7/8
19.	8177	3/4 x 2	17.	8544	1 1/4 x 2 1/4
19.	8178	3/4 x 2	18.	8560	1 1/4 x 5/8
19.	8180	3/4 x 2 1/4	18.	8561	1 1/4 x 5/8
19.	8221	3/4 x 2 1/4	18.	8562	1 1/4 x 5/8
20.	8238	1 3/8 x 1 5/8	18.	8563	1 1/4 x 5/8
20.	8242	3/4 x 1 7/8	18.	8564	1 1/4 x 5/8
20.	8256	1 1/8 x 1 5/8	18.	8570	1 1/4 x 5/8
20.	8258	3/4 x 2 3/4	18.	8571	1 1/4 x 5/8
21.	8262	3/4 x 1 3/4	18.	8600	1 1/4 x 1 3/4
21.	8264	3/4 x 1 3/4	18.	8610	1 1/4 x 1 3/4
21.	8265	3/4 x 1 3/4	18.	8611	1 1/4 x 1 3/4
23.	8266	3/4 x 3 1/4	19.	8619	1 1/4 x 1 3/4
23.	8267	1 1/8 x 3 3/4	19.	8620	1 1/4 x 1 3/4
23.	8268	1 1/8 x 4 1/4	19.	8621	1 1/4 x 1 3/4
23.	8269	1 1/8 x 4 1/4	19.	8623	1 1/4 x 3 1/4
23.	8269 1/2	1 1/8 x 3 1/4	19.	8624	1 1/4 x 2 3/4
24.	8271	3/4 x 1 3/4	20.	8626	3/4 x 3
24.	8273	3/4 x 2 1/4	20.	8627	3/4 x 2 3/4
24.	8274	3/4 x 2 1/4	20.	8628	3/4 x 2 1/4
24.	8278	3/4 x 3 5/8	20.	8629	3/4 x 2 1/4
25.	8280	3/4 x 1 1/8	20.	8635	3/4 x 2 1/4
25.	8281	3/4 x 1 3/4	20.	8636	3/4 x 3 1/4
25.	8282	3/4 x 1 3/4	23.	8638	1 1/8 x 5/8
25.	8283	1 3/8 x 1 5/8	20.	8640	3/4 x 3 5/8
25.	8284	1 1/8 x 2	21.	8641	3/4 x 3 5/8
25.	8285	1 1/8 x 2 1/4	21.	8642	3/4 x 3 5/8
25.	8286	1 1/8 x 3	21.	8643	3/4 x 3 5/8
25.	8287	1 1/8 x 3 1/4	21, 22.	8655	3/4 x 1 3/4
26.	8289	3/4 x 4 1/4	21, 22.	8656	3/4 x 2 1/4
26.	8290	3/4 x 4 3/4	21, 22.	8657	3/4 x 2 1/4
26, 26, 28.	8308	3/4 x 3 5/8	21.	8658	3/4 x 2 3/4
26, 28.	8309	3/4 x 4 1/4	21.	8659	3/4 x 3 1/4
26.	8310	3/4 x 4 3/4	21, 22.	8660	3/4 x 2 3/4
26.	8311	3/4 x 5 1/4	21.	8665	3/4 x 3 1/4
27.	8341	3/4 x 4 1/4	21.	8667	3/4 x 2 1/4
27.	8342	3/4 x 4 3/4	23.	8669	3/4 x 3 1/4
27.	8358	3/4 x 3 5/8	24.	8695	1 1/8 x 3 1/4
27.	8359	3/4 x 4 1/4	24.	8696	1 1/8 x 2 1/4
27.	8368	1 1/8 x 1 3/4	24.	8700	1 1/8 x 3 5/8
27.	8374	1 1/8 x 1 1/2	22, 27, 28.	8705	1 1/8 x 4 1/4
28.	8378	1 1/8 x 1 1/2	27.	8706	1 1/8 x 4 1/4
29.	8384	3/4 x 4 1/4	27.	8707	1 1/8 x 4 3/4
29.	8385	3/4 x 5 1/4	28.	8711	1 1/8 x 3 5/8
29.	8386	3/4 x 7 1/4	28.	8712	1 1/8 x 3 5/8
28, 30.	8387	1 1/8 x 1 3/4	28.	8713	1 1/8 x 3 5/8
30.	8389	1 1/8 x 1 3/4	29.	8716	1 1/8 x 1 3/4
30.	8393	1 3/8 x 2 1/4	32.	8721	1 3/8 x 2 5/8
22, 30, 31, 37, 38.	8394	3/4 x 4 5/8	32.	8722	1 3/8 x 2
30.	8395	3/4 x 1 1/8	33.	8740	1 3/8 x 5 3/4
30.	8396	1 1/8 x 2 1/4	33.	8741	1 3/8 x 5 3/4
22, 30, 32.	8397	3/4 x 5 1/4	34.	8790	3/4 x 7 1/4
30.	8398	3/4 x 1 1/8	34.	8828	3/4 x 7 1/4
31.	8399	1 1/8 x 2 1/2	34.	8829	3/4 x 7 1/4
31.	8400	1 1/8 x 5	42.	8832	1 1/8 x 3
31, 32.	8401	1 3/8 x 2 3/8	42.	8833	1 1/8 x 2 3/4
32.	8408	1 1/8 x 1 3/4	35.	8840	1 1/8 x 4 1/4
32.	8410	1 1/8 x 2 3/8	35.	8850	1 1/8 x 2 3/8
33.	8414	3/4 x 2 3/8	35.	8851	1 1/8 x 2 3/8
33.	8415	3/4 x 7 1/4	36.	8855	1 1/8 x 4 3/4
33.	8420	3/4 x 2 1/4	37.	8860	3/4 x 5 3/4
33.	8421	3/4 x 7 1/4	37.	8862	1 1/8 x 4 1/4
33.	8422	3/4 x 7 1/4	38.	8865	3/4 x 4 1/4
22, 34.	8424	3/4 x 7 1/4	39.	8875	1 3/8 x 2 1/4
34.	8426	3/4 x 7 1/4	39.	8876	1 3/8 x 2 5/8
33.	8427	3/4 x 3/4	39.	8890	3/4 x 2 1/4
35.	8430	3/4 x 1 3/8	39.	8891	3/4 x 1 1/4
35.	8431	3/4 x 4 1/2	40.	8900	1 1/8 x 1 1/4
35, 37, 38.	8432	1 1/2 x 3/4	40.	8901	1 1/8 x 1 3/8
36.	8439	1 3/8 x 4	40.	8902	1 1/8 x 1 5/8
36.	8440	3/4 x 5 3/4	40.	8903	1 1/8 x 1 5/8
37, 38.	8441	1 1/8 x 2	40.	8920	1 1/8 x 1 1/2
38.	8443	3/4 x 4 1/4	40.	8921	1 1/8 x 2 5/8
38.	8444	3/4 x 4 1/4	40.	8922	3/4 x 2 7/8

Arkansas Soft Pine Drop Siding

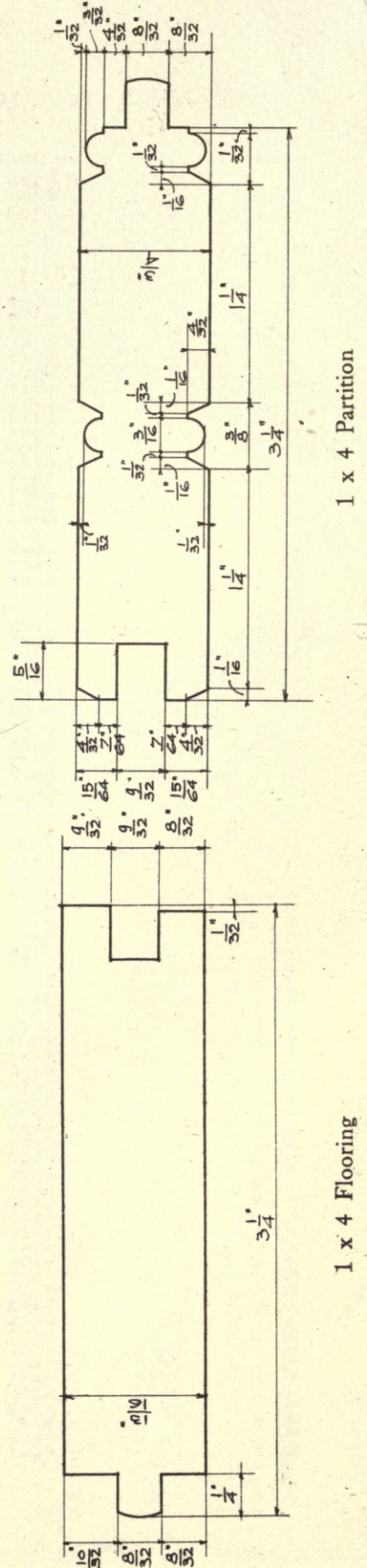
Adopted at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1901
 Revised at New Orleans, La., April, 1915

Worked Shiplap
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ over all, allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
 for Lap

Worked Tongue
 Groove, $\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ over all
 $\frac{5}{8}$ in Face

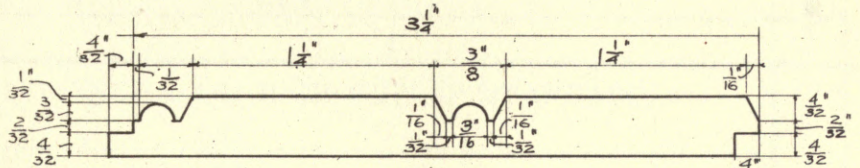
	101		102
	103		104
	105	STANDARD	106
	107		108
	109		110
	111		112
STANDARD	113		114
	115		116
	117	STANDARD	118

Orders for Stock should conform
 to above numbers

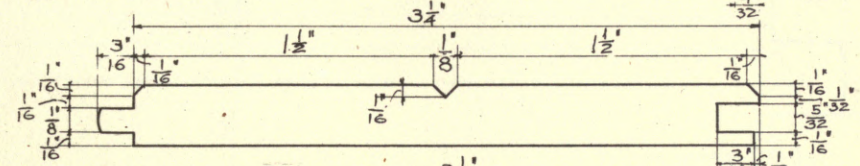


Standard Sizes and Patterns of Arkansas Soft Pine Ceiling

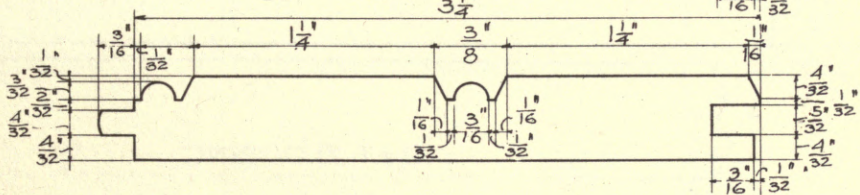
3/8-inch Ceiling
Shiplapped



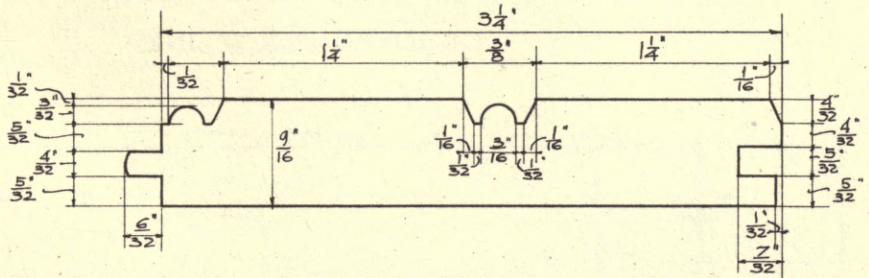
3/8-inch Ceiling
D. & M.



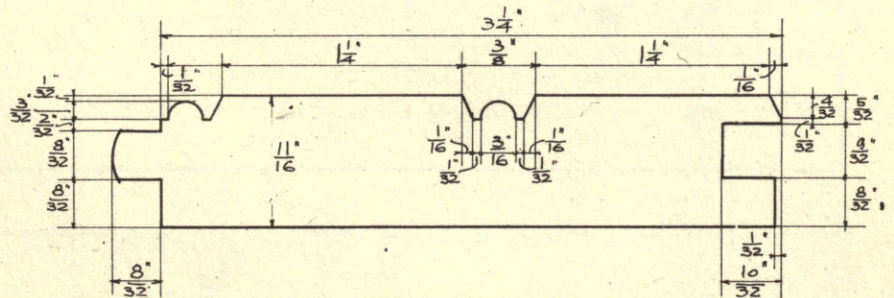
1/2-inch Ceiling



5/8-inch Ceiling

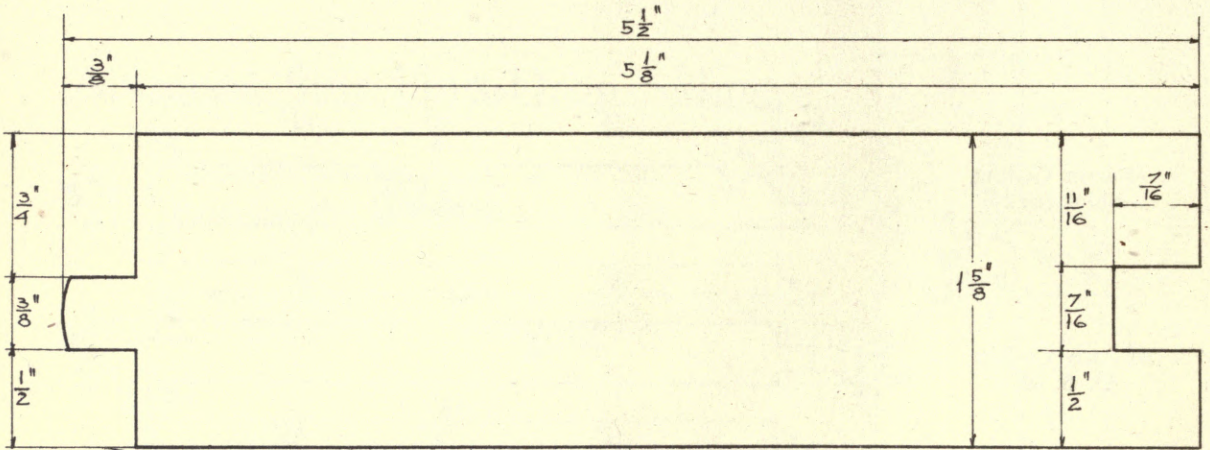


3/4-inch Ceiling



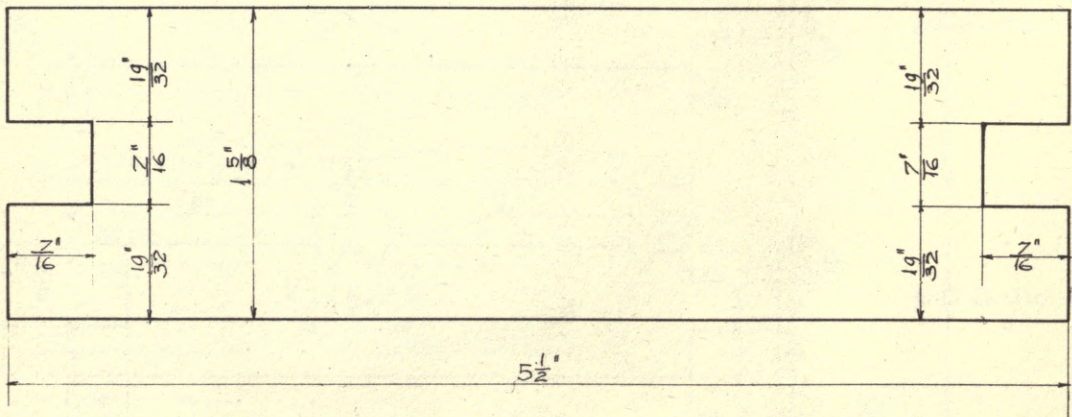


STANDARD SIZES OF HEAVY FLOORING



2 x 6 FLOORING

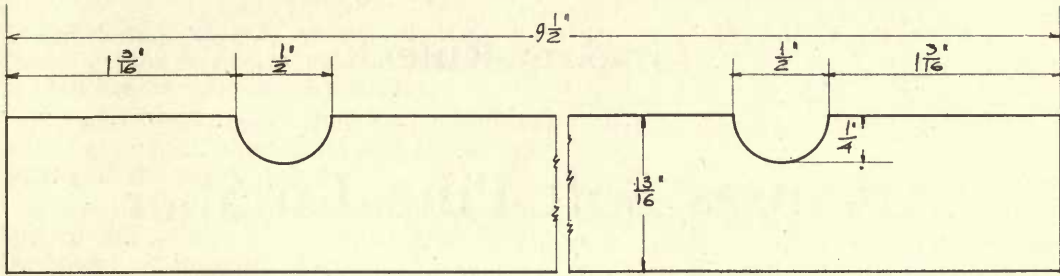
GROOVED FOR SPLINES



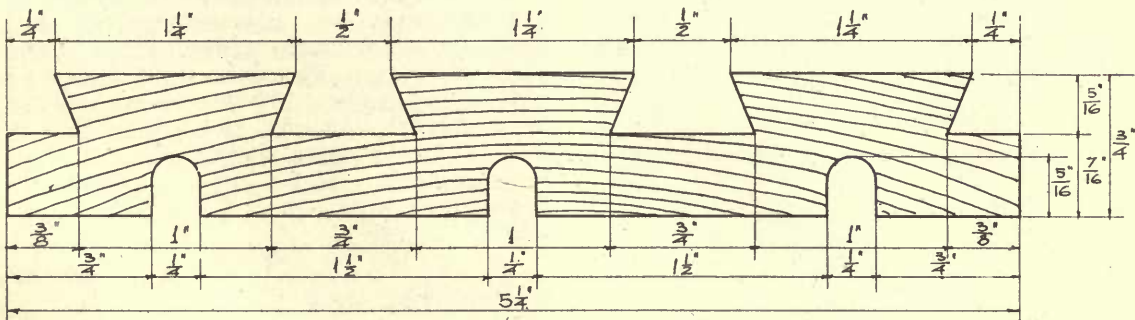
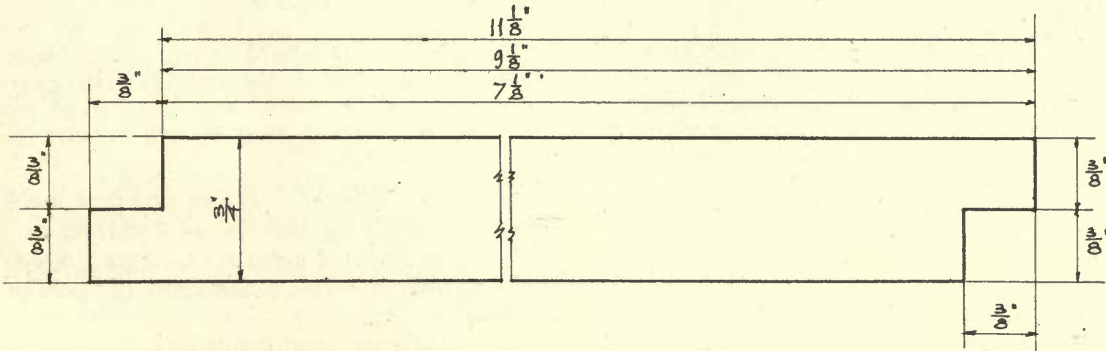
IF SURFACED ON TWO SIDES



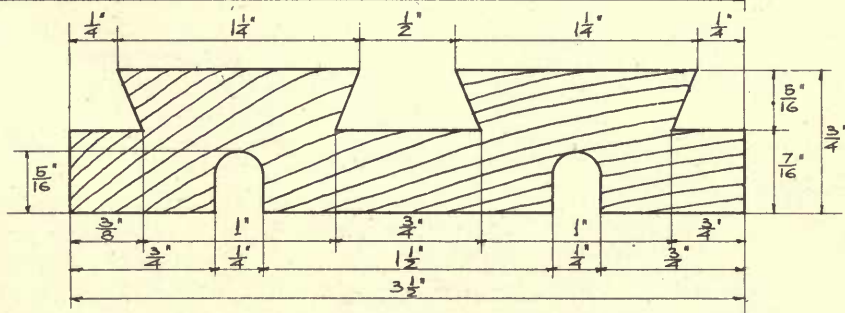
STANDARD GROOVE FOR GROOVED ROOFING



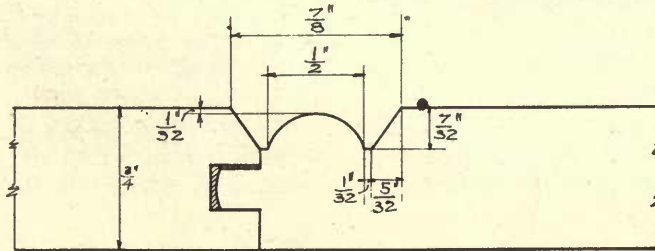
8 INCH, 10 INCH and 12 INCH SHIPLAP (STANDARD)



STANDARD
PATTERN
BYRKIT LATH



STANDARD BEAD FOR 1 INCH BARN SIDING



Center bead to be the same if stock is desired worked with a center bead



Grading Rules

for

Arkansas Soft Pine Lumber

General Instructions

RECOGNIZED defects in Arkansas Soft Pine are knots, knot holes, splits (either from seasoning, ring hearts or rough handling), shake, wane, red heart, pith, rot, rotten streaks, worm holes, pitch, pitch pockets, torn grain, loosened grain, seasoning checks, sap stains, crooks and defects caused by manufacturing.

A crook is a deflection edgewise from a straight line in the length of a piece. The extent of crook shall be determined by drawing a straight line from end to end of the piece on the concave edge, and measuring from such line to the edge of piece at the point of greatest deflection.

KNOTS

2. Knots shall be classified as follows :

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| SIZE | { | Pin,
Standard,
Large. |
| FORM | { | Round,
Spike. |
| QUALITY | { | Sound,
Loose,
Encased,
Pith and Unsound. |

3. A PIN KNOT is sound and not over 1/2 inch in diameter.

4. A STANDARD KNOT is sound and not over 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

5. A LARGE KNOT is one any size over 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

6. A ROUND KNOT is oval or circular in form.

7. A SPIKE KNOT is one sawn in a lengthwise direction.

(The mean or average diameter of knots shall be considered in applying and construing the rules except in dimension.)

8. A SOUND KNOT is one solid across its face, is as hard as the wood it is in ; may be either red or black, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece.

9. A LOOSE KNOT is one not held firmly in place by growth or position.

10. A PITH KNOT is a sound knot, with a pith hole not more than 1/4 inch in diameter.

11. An ENCASED KNOT is one whose growth rings are not intergrown and homogeneous with the growth rings of the piece it is in. The encasement may be partial or complete, if intergrown partially or so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece, it shall be considered a sound knot; if completely intergrown on one face, it is a water-tight knot.

12. An UNSOUND KNOT is one not as hard as the wood it is in.

PITCH

13. PITCH POCKETS are openings between the grain of the wood containing more or less pitch or bark, and shall be classified as small, standard and large pitch pockets.

14. A *small pitch pocket* is one not over 1/8 of an inch wide.

A *standard pitch pocket* is one not over 3/8 of an inch wide, or 3 inches in length.

A *large pitch pocket* is one over 3/8 of an inch wide or over 3 inches in length.

A *pitch pocket* showing open on both sides of the piece 1/8 of an inch or more in width, shall be considered the same as a knot hole of equal size.

15. A *pitch streak* is a well-defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece, and when not sufficient to develop



a well-defined streak, or where fiber between grains is not saturated with pitch, it shall not be considered a defect.

A *small pitch streak* shall be equivalent to not over $1/12$ the width and $1/6$ of the length of the piece it is in.

A *standard pitch streak* shall be equivalent to not over $1/6$ the width and $1/3$ of the length of the piece it is in.

WANE

16. *Wane* is bark, or the lack of bark, or a decrease of wood from any cause, on the edge of the piece.

SAP

17. *Bright Sap* shall not be considered a defect in any of the grades provided for and described in these rules. The restriction or exclusion of bright sap constitutes a special class of material which can only be secured by special contract.

18. *Sap stain* such as usually occurs in the drying process, or which occurs as a result of shipping lumber green, when so ordered, shall not be considered a defect in any of the grades of Common Lumber.

CLOSE GRAIN

19. "*Close Grain.*" The term "close grain" shall mean an average of not less than six annular rings to the inch.

DEFECTIVE GRAIN

20. *Chipped grain* consists in a part of the surface being chipped or broken out in small particles below the line of the cut, and, as usually found, should not be classed as torn grain and shall not be considered a defect.

Torn grain consists in a part of the wood being torn out in dressing, and is of four distinct characters—slight, medium, heavy and deep.

Slight torn grain should not exceed $1/32$ of an inch in depth, *medium torn grain* $1/16$ of an inch, and *heavy torn grain* $1/8$ of an inch. Any torn grain heavier than $1/8$ of an inch shall be termed deep.

Loosened grain consists in a point of one grain being torn loose from the next grain.

MISCELLANEOUS

21. Firm red heart shall not be considered a defect in any of the grades of Common Lumber except as herein specified.

22. Defects in rough stock caused by improper manufacture and drying will reduce grades, unless they can be removed in dressing such stock to standard size.

23. All stock, except Dimension, shall be inspected on the face side to determine the grade. In stock surfaced one side only, the dressed surface shall be considered the face side. Stock rough or dressed two sides, or common boards center matched, or shiplapped and S. 2 S., the best side shall be considered the face side, but the reverse side of all such stock should not be more than one grade lower.

24. Imperfect manufacture in dressed stock, such as torn grain, loosened grain, slight skips in dressing, wane, broken knots, mismatched, insufficient tongue or groove on Flooring, Ceiling, Drop Siding, etc., shall be considered defects, and will reduce the grade according as they are slight or serious in the effects on the use of the stock.

25. Pieces of Flooring, Drop Siding or Partition, with $3/16$ of an inch or more of tongue, and pieces of Ceiling with $1/8$ of an inch or more of tongue, and pieces of Shiplap with $5/16$ inch of lap will be admitted in any grade.

Pieces of Flooring, Drop Siding, Ceiling or Partition, having not less than $1/16$ of an inch tongue, will be admitted in No. 2 Common.

Pieces of Shiplap having less than $5/16$ of an inch and not less than $1/8$ of an inch lap shall be admitted in No. 2 Common.

One-sixteenth of an inch lap admitted in No. 3 Common Shiplap.

26. In all grades of D and Better Flooring, and No. 1 Common and Better Ceiling, Drop Siding, etc., wane on the reverse side, equivalent to one-third the width and one-sixth the length of the piece, provided the wane does not extend into the tongue or groove, is admissible.

27. *The grade of all regular stock shall be determined by the number, character,*



position and location of the defects visible in any piece. The enumerated defects herein described admissible in any grade are intended to be descriptive of the coarsest pieces such grades may contain.

28. Lumber and timber sawed for specific purposes must be inspected with a view to its adaptability for the use intended. Material not conforming to standard sizes shown herein and that is intended for agricultural implement companies, wagon companies, car manufacturing companies, railway companies, etc., shall be governed by special contract and inspection.

29. The standard lengths are multiples of 2 feet, 4 to 24 feet inclusive, for Boards, Fencing, Dimension, Joists and Timbers; multiples of 1 foot, 4 to 20 feet, inclusive, for Finishing, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Partition, Casing, Base, Window and Door Jambs—except as hereinafter specified. Longer or shorter lengths than those herein specified are special. Special fractional lengths, when ordered, will be counted as the next higher standard length.

30. The standard widths for lumber, S. 1 S. or S. 2 S., or rough, excluding Dimension, shall be multiples of 1 inch—3 inches and up in width.

31. Stock width shipments of No. 1 Common and Better, either rough or dressed on one or two sides, shall be accepted as standard where not more than 20% of any shipment is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scant on 8-inch and under; $\frac{3}{8}$ inch scant on 9 and 10-inch; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scant on 11 and 12-inch and wider; pieces narrower than the above, and pieces in excess of 20% of the shipment that are of the minimum measurement above given, should be measured as of the next lower standard width and not reduced in grade (for width of No. 2 Boards and Fencing, see pages 56 and 57; for width of dimension see Sections 90 and 98.)

32. Arkansas Soft Pine shall be classified as to grain as *Edge Grain and Flat Grain*.

Edge Grain has been variously designated as rift sawn, vertical grain, quarter sawn, all being commercially synonymous

terms. *Edge grain* stock is especially desirable for Flooring and admits no piece in which the angle of the grain exceeds 45 degrees from vertical at any point.

33. All dressed stock shall be measured and sold strip count, viz.: Full size of rough material necessarily used in its manufacture.

All sizes 1 inch or less in thickness shall be counted as 1 inch thick.

34. In standard manufacture of Factory Flooring, Decking, or thick dressed and matched stock, and stock grooved for splines, and for thick Shiplap, the finished width shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch less over all than the count or measured width of the rough material used in manufacture, and the tongue and lap shall be measured to determine the finished width, and face measure shall not be standard.

35. "Equivalent" means equal, and in construing and applying these rules, the defects allowed, whether specified or not, are understood to be equivalent in damaging effect to those mentioned applying to stock under consideration.

36. No arbitrary rules for the inspection of lumber can be maintained with satisfaction. The variations from any given rule are numerous and suggested by practical common sense, so nothing more definite than the general features of different grades should be attempted by rules of inspection.

37. Inspection of lumber is not an exact science and a reasonable variation of opinion between inspectors should be recognized; therefore, a variation of not more than 5 per cent upon reinspection should not disturb the original inspection.

38. Lumber must be accepted on grade in the form in which it was shipped. Any subsequent change in manufacture or mill work will prohibit an inspection for the adjustment of claims, except with the consent of all parties interested.

39. The foregoing general observations shall apply to and govern the application of the following specifications:

DRESSED ARKANSAS SOFT PINE FINISHING.

Sizes. Finishing shall be dressed to the following:

1-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $\frac{13}{16}$;
 $\frac{11}{4}$ -inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $\frac{11}{8}$;

$\frac{11}{2}$ -inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $\frac{13}{8}$;

2-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $\frac{13}{4}$ inches.

These thicknesses also apply when S. 4 S.



1 x 4—S. 4 S. shall be $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide finished;

1 x 5—S. 4 S. shall be $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide;

1 x 6—shall be $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide, finished;

1 x 7— $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches;

1 x 8— $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

1 x 9— $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

1 x 10— $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

1 x 11— $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

1 x 12— $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The foregoing widths shall also apply to stock thicker than 1 inch.

Width. Stock widths of Finishing, either rough or dressed, on one side or two sides, shall be accepted as standard where not more than 20% of any shipment is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scant on 8 inch and under; $\frac{3}{8}$ inch scant on 9 and 10 inch; and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scant on 11 inch and 12 inch and wider; pieces narrower than the above, and pieces in excess of 20% of the shipment that are of the minimum above given, should be measured as of the next lower standard width and not reduced in grade.

Lengths. Standard lengths are 8 to 20 feet and in shipments of mixed lengths, five per cent of 8 or 9-foot in grade of C and Better shall be admitted.

(The above percentage of short lengths is customary, and in the interest of conservation will be included, so far as practicable, in all shipments of mixed lengths.)

Grades: A, B and C.

40. "A" FINISHING, inch, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2-inch, dressed one or two sides, up to and including 12 inches in width, must show one face practically clear of all defects; except that it may have such wane as would dress off if surfaced four sides.

13-inch and wider "A" Finishing will admit two small defects or their equivalent.

41. "B" FINISHING, inch, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2-inch, dressed one or two sides, up to and including 10 inches in width, in addition to the equivalent of one split in end which should not exceed in length the width of the piece, will admit any two of the following or their equivalent of combined defects: slight torn grain, three pin knots, one standard knot, three small pitch pockets, one standard pitch pocket, one standard pitch streak, five per cent of sap stain, or firm red heart; wane not to

exceed 1 inch in width, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in depth and $\frac{1}{6}$ the length of the piece; small seasoning checks.

11-inch and wider "B" Finishing will admit three of the above defects or their equivalent, but sap stain or firm red heart shall not exceed 10 per cent.

42. "C" FINISHING, up to and including 10-inch in width will admit, in addition to the equivalent of one split in end which should not exceed in length the width of the piece, any two of the following, or their equivalent or combined defects: 25 per cent of sap stain, 25 per cent firm red heart, two standard pitch streaks, medium torn grain in three places in one piece, slight shake, seasoning checks that do not show an opening through, two standard pitch pockets, six small pitch pockets, two standard knots, six pin knots, wane 1 inch in width, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth and $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the piece. Defective dressing or slight skips in dressing will also be allowed that do not prevent its use as finish without waste.

11 and 12-inch "C" Finishing will admit one additional defect or its equivalent. Pieces wider than 12 inches will admit two additional defects to those admitted in 10-inch or their equivalent, except sap stain, which shall not be increased.

Pieces otherwise as good as "B" will admit of twenty pin worm holes.

43. *Special.* In case both sides are dressed A, B or C grade, or free from all defects, special contract must be made. Defective dressing or slight skips in dressing, on the reverse side of Finishing, are admissible. (See Sections 23, 24 and 35.)

PANEL SHOP

44. PANEL SHOP is 10 inches and 12 inches wide, all lengths from 8 to 20 feet or longer. It must be practically free from pitch streaks, but may contain any kind of defects that can be removed by cross-cutting the board: such defects must be limited in number and location so that cross-cutting to remove them will not consume more than one-quarter of the length of the piece, and the residue of the piece shall be suitable for Nos. 1 and 2 Panel, and all lengths 18 inches and



longer, but such residue shall not be considered to be of any special stock length, but will represent the balance of the board after the defects as above named have been removed.

No. 1 Panels must be practically free from defects on both sides and well manufactured.

No. 2 Panels up to 24 inches long will admit any one of the following defects, which may show on both sides: One small sound knot not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in diameter; one small pitch streak; one small pitch pocket, the equivalent of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch wide and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch deep; slight sap stain, slight defect in manufacture. Panels over 24 inches long will admit two of the above knots or pitch pockets if not grouped.

FLOORING

Sizes. D AND BETTER, 1 x 3, 1 x 4 and 1 x 6 inches shall be worked to $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch by $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch Flooring shall be worked to $1\text{-}\frac{1}{16}$ inches thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Flooring shall be worked to $1\text{-}\frac{5}{16}$ inches thick, the same width and the same matching as 1-inch stock. (See cuts on pages 44-62.)

Lengths. Standard lengths 4 to 20 feet, with not to exceed five per cent of 8-foot or 9-foot lengths in mixed length shipments of B and Better, and in addition five per cent of 6-foot or 7-foot in C. D. and No. 1 Common, and in addition five per cent of 4-foot or 5-foot in No. 2 Common; No. 3 Common Flooring 4 to 20 ft. inclusive.

(The above percentage is allowed in all shipments of mixed lengths, even though the number of feet of each length be specifically stated.)

Grades. A, B, C, D, No. 1 Common, No. 2 Common and No. 3 Sheathing (or No. 3 Common Flooring), Flat Grain; and A, B, C, D, and No. 1 Common Edge Grain.

45. *Special.* Defects named in Flooring are based upon a piece manufactured from 1 x 4—12 feet, and pieces larger or smaller than this will take a greater or lesser number of defects, proportioned to their size on this basis, except that standard knots shall not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inches in diameter in 3-inch flooring.

45-A. The amount of crook permissible in No. 1 Common and Better Flooring may be as follows:

16 feet lengths as a basis for 3-inch widths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch crook.

16 feet lengths as a basis for 4-inch widths, 3-inch crook.

16 feet lengths as a basis for 6-inch widths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch crook.

46. "A" FLAT FLOORING must be practically free from defects on the face side and well manufactured.

47. "B" FLAT FLOORING will admit any two of the following or their equivalent of combined defects: 5 per cent sap stain, 15 per cent firm red heart, three pin knots, one standard knot, three small pitch pockets, one standard pitch pocket, one standard pitch streak, slight torn grain, small seasoning checks.

48. "C" FLAT FLOORING will admit any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects; 15 per cent of sap stain, 25 per cent of firm red heart, two standard pitch streaks; medium torn grain, or other machine defects that will lay without waste; slight shake that does not go through, or seasoning checks that do not show an opening through, two standard pitch pockets, six small pitch pockets, two standard knots or six pin knots, twelve pin worm holes.

49. EDGE GRAIN FLOORING shall take the same inspection as Flat Grain, except as to the angle of the grain. (See Sec. 32.)

50. HEART FACE EDGE GRAIN shall be free from sap on face side.

51. "D" FLAT FLOORING will admit the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: Sound knots not over one-half the cross section of the piece in the rough at any one point throughout its length; three pith knots, pitch, pitch pockets, sap stain, firm red heart, seasoning checks that do not show an opening through, shake that does not go through, a limited number of pin worm holes well scattered, loosened or heavy torn grain, or other machine defects that will lay without waste.



Pieces otherwise as good as "B" Flooring may have one defect (like a knot hole) that can be cut out by wasting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the length of the piece, provided both pieces are 16 inches or over in length after cutting out such defects.

52. No. 1 COMMON FLOORING is the combined grade of C and D Flooring, and will admit all pieces that will not grade "B," and are better than No. 2 Common.

53. No. 2 COMMON FLOORING admits all pieces that will not grade as good as "D" flooring that can be used for cheap floors without a waste of more than one-fourth the length of any one piece. (See Sec. 25.)

54. No. 3 SHEATHING (OR No. 3 COMMON FLOORING) will admit all pieces that cannot be used as No. 2 Common Flooring, but are still available as cheap sheathing or lathing without a waste of more than one-fourth the length of any one piece.

54-A. Standard Matched Flooring to be surfaced two sides with scored back.

55. CENTER MATCHED FLOORING (Or S. 2 S. and C. M.) shall be required to come up to grade on one side only, and the defects admissible on the reverse side of standard matched shall be allowed.

56. No. 1 COMMON FACTORY FLOORING will admit of sound knots not over one-half the cross-section of the piece at any point throughout the length; pitch pockets, sap stain, shakes that do not go through, firm red heart, seasoning checks which do not show an opening through the piece, wane one-fourth inch deep on the face, a limited number of pin worm holes well scattered, loosened or heavy torn grain or other machine defects which will lay without waste, and pith knots which will not cause a leakage of grain. (See Secs. 34 and 122.)

CEILING

Sizes. Ceiling shall be worked to the following: $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Ceiling, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Ceiling, $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch; $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch Ceiling, $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch; $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Ceiling, $\frac{11}{16}$ -inch; same widths as Flooring. The bead on all Ceiling and Partition shall be depressed $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch below surface line of

piece. (For drawings scaled to actual size see page 45.)

Lengths. Standard lengths are 4 to 20 feet. Five per cent of 8 or 9 feet is allowed in mixed length shipments of B and Better Ceiling, and in addition five per cent of 6 or 7 feet in No. 1 Common, and in addition five per cent of 4 and 5 feet in No. 2 Common.

(The above percentage is allowed in all shipments of mixed lengths, even though the number of feet of each length be specifically stated.)

Grades: A, B, No. 1 and No. 2 Common.

57. *Special.* Defects named in Ceiling are based upon a piece manufactured from 1×4 —12 feet, and pieces larger or smaller than this will take a greater or less number of defects, proportioned to their size on this basis.

57-A. The amount of crook permissible in No. 1 Common and Better Ceiling may be as follows:

16 feet lengths as a basis for 3-inch widths; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch crook.

16 feet lengths as a basis for 4-inch widths, 3-inch crook.

16 feet lengths as a basis for 6-inch widths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch crook.

Lengths longer or shorter than 16 feet may have a proportionate amount of crook.

58. "A" CEILING must be practically free from defects on the face side and well manufactured.

59. "B" CEILING will admit of any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: slight torn grain, three pin knots, one standard knot, three small pitch pockets, one standard pitch pocket, one small pitch streak, small seasoning checks, 15 per cent sap stain, 15 per cent firm red heart, six pin worm holes.

60. No. 1 COMMON CEILING will admit the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: sound knots not over one-half the cross-section of piece in the rough; sap stain, pitch, pitch pockets, firm red heart, slight shake, heavy torn grain, seasoning checks that do not show an opening through; defects in manufacture that will lay without waste, a limited number of pin worm holes well scattered.



Pieces otherwise as good as "B" Ceiling may have one defect (like a knot hole) that can be cut out by wasting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the length of the piece, provided both pieces are 16 inches or over in length after cutting out such defects.

61. No. 2 COMMON CEILING admits of all pieces not as good as No. 1 Common that can be used without waste of more than one-fourth the length of any one piece. (See Sec. 25.)

WAGON BOTTOMS

Sizes. *Wagon Bottoms*, unless otherwise ordered (see Sec. 28), shall be made in sets of 38 and 42 inches face, and from stock 4 inches or over in width. Standard thickness shall be $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch.

Grades: A and B.

62. WAGON BOTTOMS, unless otherwise ordered (see Sec. 28), shall be graded the same as "A" and "B" Flat Flooring.

DROP SIDING

Sizes. *D. and M.* (dressed and matched), shall be worked to $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches face, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all. Worked Shiplap to $\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ -inch face, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all; $\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ -inch face, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all.

Patterns that are not shown on Page 44 of this book are considered special.

Lengths. Standard lengths 4 to 20 feet, five per cent of 8 or 9 feet is allowed in mixed length shipments of "B" and Better Drop Siding, and in addition five per cent of 6 or 7 feet in No. 1 Common, and in addition five per cent of 4 or 5 feet in No. 2 Common.

(The above percentage of short lengths is customary, and in the interest of conservation will be included, so far as practicable, in all shipments of mixed lengths.)

Grades: A, B, No. 1 and 2 Common.

63. *Special Defects* named in Drop Siding are based upon a piece manufactured from 1x6—12 feet and pieces larger or smaller than this will take a greater or lesser number of defects, proportioned to their size on this basis.

63-A. The amount of crook permissible in No. 1 Common and Better Drop Siding may be as follows:

16 feet lengths as a basis for 4-inch widths, 3-inch crook.

16 feet lengths as a basis for 6-inch widths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch crook.

Lengths longer or shorter than 16 feet may have a proportionate amount of crook.

(For Grades of 8-inch and wider Barn Siding see Secs. 76 and 78.) (For size see Sec. 115.)

64. "A" DROP SIDING must be practically free from defects on the face side and well manufactured.

65. "B" DROP SIDING will admit any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: medium torn grain, three pin knots, one standard knot, 15 per cent sap stain, 15 per cent firm red heart, small seasoning checks, six pin worm holes, or any one of the above defects combined with one of the following: three small pitch pockets or one small pitch streak.

66. No. 1 COMMON DROP SIDING will admit one standard pitch streak, or one standard pitch pocket, or their equivalent, and in addition sound knots not over $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of piece in the rough; sap stain, firm red heart, slight shake, heavy torn grain, defects in manufacture that will lay without waste, seasoning checks that do not show an opening through, a limited number of pin worm holes well scattered.

Pieces otherwise as good as "B" Drop Siding may have one defect (like a knot hole) that can be cut out by wasting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the length of the piece, provided both pieces are 16 inches or over in length after cutting out such defects.

67. No. 2 COMMON DROP SIDING admits of all pieces not as good as No. 1 Common that can be used without waste of more than one-fourth the length of any one piece.

BEVEL SIDING

Sizes. *Bevel Siding* shall be made from stock S. 4 S. worked to $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch by $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ and resawed on a bevel.

Lengths. Standard lengths 4 to 20 feet. Five per cent of 8 or 9 feet is allowed in mixed length shipments of "B" and Better Bevel Siding, and in addition five per cent of 6 or 7 feet in No. 1 Common, and in addition five per cent of 4 or 5 feet in No. 2 Common.



(The above percentage of short lengths is customary, and in the interest of conservation will be included, so far as practicable, in all shipments of mixed lengths.)

Grades: A, B, No. 1 and No. 2 Common.

68. BEVEL SIDING shall be graded according to the rules for Drop Siding, and will admit in addition slight imperfections on the thin edge, which will be covered by the lap when laid 2½ and 4½ inches to the weather.

PARTITION

Sizes. Partition shall be worked to ¾x 3¼ and 5¼ inches. (For drawing scaled to actual size, see page 44.)

Lengths. Same percentage of short lengths, allowed as in Ceiling.

Grades: A, B, No. 1 and No. 2 Common.

69. PARTITION shall be graded according to Ceiling rules, and must meet the requirements of the specified grades on the face side only, but the reverse side shall not be more than one grade lower, and shall not cause waste in No. 1 Common and Better.

MOULDED CASING AND BASE, WINDOW AND DOOR JAMBS.

Sizes of Moulded Casing and Base shall be worked to ¾-inch, as per patterns shown in Moulding Section of this Book. (See Section 33.) (For widths of Plain Casing, see Finishing S. 4 S.)

COMMON BOARDS, SHIPLAP AND BARN SIDING

Sizes of Boards. 1-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to 13/16, 1¼ inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to 1-1/8, 1½-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to 1-5/16. These thicknesses also apply to S. 4 S.

All 1-inch Common lumber which is ordered dressed one or two sides, one edge may be dressed to bring the width 1/8 inch scant of full width.

Widths. Stock width shipments of No. 1 Common Boards, either rough or dressed on one or more sides, shall be accepted as standard where not more than 20% of any shipment is 1/4 inch scant on 8 inch and under; 3/8 inch scant on 9 and 10 inch; and 1/2 inch scant on 11 and 12 inch and wider; pieces narrower than the above and pieces in excess of 20% of the shipment that are of the minimum measurement above given, should be measured as of the next lower standard width and not reduced in grade.

WINDOW AND DOOR JAMBS,
Dressed, Rabbeted and Plowed as ordered. (See Sec. 33.)

Grades: A, B, and C.

70. "A" MOULDED CASING AND BASE must be practically free from defects on the face side and well manufactured.

71. "B" CASING OR BASE shall admit the same defects as are admissible in the same widths of "B" Finishing, except wane. (See Sec. 41.)

72. "C" CASING OR BASE shall admit the same defects as are admissible in the same widths of "C" Finishing, except wane. (See Sec. 42.)

73. WINDOW AND DOOR JAMBS shall be graded the same as Moulded Casing and Base. (See Sec. 33 for width.)

74. "B" AND BETTER MOULDING. One-third of any item may contain any one of the following defects or its equivalent: one pin knot; small pitch pockets; pitch 1 inch wide, 6 inches long; slight sap stain covering six inches of the length of the piece; three pin worm holes; slight defects in dressing. (See Sec. 27.) Standard lengths: 8 feet and longer, and in shipments of mixed lengths five per cent of 6 or 7 feet shall be admitted, even though the number of feet of each length be specifically stated.

Sizes as per Moulding Section of this Book.

Material when ordered worked two faces to serve two purposes, like Grooved Roofing S2S, Shiplap S2S, Center Matched S2S, or one face, worked to a pattern like Barn Siding, shall be inspected from the best face. 1¼ inch and 1½ inch Common shall take the same inspection as 1 inch boards.

Board 1 x 8, S. 4 S. shall be worked 7½ inches wide; 1 x 9—8½ inches; 1 x 10—9½ inches; 1 x 11—10½ inches; 1 x 12—11¼ inches.

Size of No. 1 Common D. & M. and Barn Siding. 8, 10 and 12-inch shall be worked to ¾x7¼, 9¼ and 11¼ inches. D. & M. shall be S. 2 S. and C. M. (See cut, page 47, for standard bead for barn siding.) Shiplap worked to ¾-inch thick, face same width as D. & M. and Barn Siding. (See cut, page 47.)



Standard lengths are multiples of two feet, 4 to 24 feet, inclusive, in any manufacture of Common Boards; in mixed lengths and miscellaneous shipments not more than five per cent of 8 ft. shall be included in No. 1 and No. 2 Common; with an additional five per cent of 4 and 6 feet in shipments of No. 3 and No. 4 Common, except by special agreement.

Grades: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 Common.

NO. 1 COMMON BOARDS.

75. No. 1 COMMON BOARDS, dressed one or two sides, will admit any number of sound knots, the mean or average diameter of any one knot should not be more than 2 inches in stock 8 inches wide, nor more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in stock 10 and 12 inches wide; two pith knots; the equivalent of one split, not to exceed in length the width of the piece; torn grain, pitch, pitch pockets, slight shake, sap stain, seasoning checks, firm red heart; wane $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep on the edge not exceeding 1 inch in width and one-third the length of the piece, or its equivalent; and a limited number of pin worm holes well scattered; or defects equivalent to the above.

76. No. 1 COMMON SHIPLAP OR D. & M. AND BARN SIDING shall be graded by rules governing No. 1 Common Boards, except as to wane, which shall not be so deep as to extend into the tongue or one-half the thickness of the top lip on the groove in D. & M., or over one-half the thickness of the lap in Shiplap on the face side. (See Sec. 25.)

GROOVED ROOFING

Sizes of Grooved Roofing. 10 and 12-inch S. 1 S. & 2 E. shall be worked to $13/16$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Size of Groove to be $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep and located $1\text{-}3/16$ inches from outer edge of the groove to edge of board. (See cut on page 47.)

Standard lengths are multiples of two feet, 4 to 24 feet, inclusive, but lengths shorter than 10 feet shall not be included in miscellaneous or mixed lengths shipments except by agreement.

77. GROOVED ROOFING shall be graded by rules governing No. 1 Common Boards, omitting the pith knots, worm

holes, splits and seasoning checks that show an opening through.

NO. 2 COMMON BOARDS, D. & M., OR SHIPLAP, GROOVED ROOFING AND BARN SIDING

Sizes. 1-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $13/16$; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $1\frac{1}{8}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. These thicknesses also apply when S. 4 S.; Shiplap, D. & M. and Barn Siding worked to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick.

Widths of 8-inch and wider No. 2 Common Boards, shall be not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scant whether rough or dressed 2 or 4 sides. Pieces narrower than this should be measured as the next lower standard of width and not reduced in grade.

No. 2 COMMON BOARDS.

78. No. 2 COMMON BOARDS, dressed one or two sides; *No. 2 Shiplap, Grooved Roofing, D. & M. and Barn Siding* will admit knots not necessarily sound; but the mean or average diameter of any one knot shall not be more than one-third of the cross section if located on the edge, and shall not be more than one-half of the cross section if located away from the edge; if sound may extend one-half the cross section if located on the edge, except that no knot, the mean or average diameter of which exceeds 4 inches should be admitted; worm holes, splits one-fourth the length of the piece, wane 2 inches wide or through heart shakes, one-half the length of the piece; through rotten streaks $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide one-fourth the length of the piece, or its equivalent of unsound red heart, or defects equivalent to the above.

A knot hole 2 inches in diameter will be admitted, provided the piece is otherwise as good as No. 1 Common.

79. Miscut 1-inch Common Boards which do not fall below $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in thickness shall be admitted in No. 2 Common, provided the grade of such thin stock is otherwise as good as No. 1 Common.

No. 3 COMMON BOARDS

80. No. 3 COMMON BOARDS, No. 3 COMMON SHIPLAP, D. & M. AND BARN SIDING is defective lumber, and will admit of coarse knots, knot holes, very wormy pieces, red rot, and other de-

fects that will not prevent its use as a whole for cheap sheathing, or which will cut 75 per cent of lumber as sound as No. 2 Common.

No. 4 COMMON BOARDS

81. No. 4 COMMON BOARDS shall include all pieces that fall below the grade of No. 3 Common, excluding such pieces as will not be held in place by nailing, after wasting one-fourth the length of the piece by cutting into two or three pieces; mill inspection to be final.

FENCING

3, 4, 5 AND 6 INCHES WIDE

Sizes. 1-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to 13/16; 1¼-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to 1-1/16; 1½-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to 1-5/16 inches. These thicknesses also apply when S. 4 S.

When 4 and 6-inch Fencing is S. 2 S. & C. M., the finished thickness shall be ¾-inch and inspected under Flooring rules.

Widths. On stock widths of 3, 4, 5 and 6-inch No. 1 Common, no piece shall be counted as standard width that is more than ¼-inch scant in width. Pieces narrower than this should be measured as the next lower standard width and not reduced in grade.

Grades: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 Common.

No. 1 FENCING

82. No. 1 FENCING shall admit of the following defects or their equivalent; sound knots, the mean or average diameter of any one knot shall not be more than 2 inches in five and six inch stock, nor more than 1½ inches in three and four inch stock; three pith knots, wane ½ inch deep on edge, not exceeding 1 inch wide one-third the length of the piece; torn grain, pitch, pitch pockets, sap stain, seasoning checks, slight shake, firm red heart, and a limited number of small worm holes well scattered, and the equivalent of one split not to exceed in length the width of the piece.

No. 2 FENCING

Size. 1-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to 13/16-inch.

Widths. In 3, 4, 5 and 6-inch No. 2 Common stock no piece shall be counted

as standard width that is more than ½-inch scant in width. Such pieces should be measured as the next lower standard width and not reduced in grade.

83. No. 2 FENCING in addition to the defects allowed in No. 1 Common will admit the following defects or their equivalent: knots, not necessarily sound, the mean or average diameter of any one knot shall not be more than one-half the cross section if located on the edge, and shall not be more than two-thirds of the cross section if located away from the edge; one split one-fourth the length of the piece; worm holes through rotten streaks, ½ inch wide, one-fourth the length of the piece, or the equivalent of unsound red heart; shake or wane, but must not cut to waste.

A knot hole, 1½ inches in diameter or its equivalent in small hollow knots will be allowed provided the piece is otherwise as good as No. 1 Common.

84. Miscut 1-inch Common Fencing which does not fall below ¾-inch in thickness shall be admitted in No. 2 Common, provided the grade of such thin stock is otherwise as good as No. 1 Common.

No. 3 FENCING

85. No. 3 FENCING is defective lumber and will admit of coarse knots, knot holes, very wormy pieces, red rot and other defects that will not prevent its use as a whole for cheap sheathing, or which will cut 75 per cent of lumber as sound as No. 2 Common.

No. 4 FENCING

86. No. 4 FENCING shall include all pieces that fall below the grade of No. 3 Common, excluding such pieces as will not be held in place by nailing, after wasting one-fourth the length of the piece by cutting into two or three pieces; mill inspection to be final.

DIMENSION AND HEAVY JOIST

Sizes. Dimension shall be worked to the following: 2x4 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to 1½ x 3½ inches; 2 x 6 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to 1½ x 5½ inches; 2x8 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to 1½ x 7½ inches; 2x10 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to 1½ x 9½ inches; 2x12 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to 1½ x 11½ inches. Dimension S. 4 S.



$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch less in thickness and width than S. 1 S. 1 E. shall be standard, but no objection shall be made to stock finished to the standard size for S. & E.

HEAVY JOISTS shall be worked to the following: 2x14, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3x10, 3x12 and 3x14, S. 1 S. and 1 E., green, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch off side and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch off edge; S. 4 S. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch off each face surfaced. Heavy Joists, rough, green, must not be over $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scant in width or thickness.

Dry 2x14 shall be dressed to the standard thickness of 2x12.

Lengths. Standard lengths are multiples of two feet, 4 to 24 feet, inclusive, but lengths shorter than 10 feet shall not be included in miscellaneous or mixed length shipments, except by agreement.

Grades: No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common.

87. Inspection of Dimension is a question of strength and uniformity of size, and whatever reduces its strength in cross-section must be considered a defect to that extent. In computing the area of cross-section occupied by defects the size of the piece in the rough must be considered.

88. No. 1 COMMON DIMENSION AND HEAVY JOISTS will admit sound knots, none of which in 2 x 4s should be larger than two inches in diameter on one or both sides of the piece, and on wider stock which do not occupy more than one-third of the cross section at any point throughout its length, if located at the edge of the piece, or more than one-half of the cross section if located away from the edge; pith knots, or smaller defective knots which do not weaken the piece more than the knot aforesaid; will admit of seasoning checks, firm red heart, heart shakes that do not go through; wane $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep on edge, one-fourth the width and one-third the length of the piece; pith, sap stain, pitch pockets, splits in ends not exceeding in length the width of the piece, a limited number of small worm holes well scattered; may contain crook of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in 2 x 4—16 feet and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch less in each additional 2 inches in width up to and including 2 x 12—16 feet. Lengths longer or shorter than 16 feet of No. 1 Common Dimension may contain crook in proportion to the above, and such other defects as

do not prevent its use as substantial structural material.

89. No. 2 COMMON DIMENSION may contain crook of 2 inches in 2 x 4—16 feet and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch less in each additional 2 inches in width up to and including 2 x 12—16 feet. Lengths longer or shorter than 16 feet may contain crook in proportion to the above, and may have knots not necessarily sound, which do not occupy more than one-half of the cross section at any one point if located at the edge of the piece nor more than two-thirds of the cross section if located away from the edge; smaller, loose, hollow or rotten knots that do not weaken the piece more than the knots aforesaid; will admit rotten streaks, shake, wane, worm holes, split not to exceed one quarter the length of the piece, and other defects which do not prevent its use without waste.

90. Miscut 2-inch Common stock which does not fall below 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, or $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scant in width, from standard size shall be admitted in No. 2 Common, provided such pieces are in all other respects as good as No. 1 Common at point of miscut.

91. No. 3 DIMENSION will include all pieces falling below No. 2 Grade which are sound enough to use for cheap building material by wasting 25 per cent. of each piece of one-third of number of pieces in any item of a shipment, but it must not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scant of standard finished width nor $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch scant of standard finished thickness. (See Sec. 27.)

ROUGH ARKANSAS SOFT PINE FINISHING.

Widths. Stock width shipments of "C" and Better, either rough or dressed on one or two sides, shall be accepted as standard where not more than 20% of any shipment is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scant on 8 inch and under; $\frac{3}{8}$ inch scant on 9 and 10 inch; and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scant on 11 and 12 inch and wider; pieces narrower than the above, and pieces in excess of 20% of the shipment that are of the minimum measurement above given should be measured as of the next lower standard width and not reduced in grade (for width of No. 2 Boards and Fencing, see pages 56 and 57; for width of dimension see Sections 90 and 98.)



Lengths. Standard lengths are 8 to 20 feet and in shipments of mixed lengths five per cent. of 8 or 9 feet in grade of "C and Better" shall be admitted.

(The above percentage of short lengths is customary, and in the interest of conservation will be included so far as practicable, in all shipments of mixed lengths.)

92. Finish must be evenly manufactured, and shall embrace all sizes from 1 to 2 inches in thickness by 3 inches and over in width.

93. One-inch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch Finishing lumber, unless otherwise ordered, shall measure, when dry, not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch scant in thickness; on 2-inch it may measure $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scant.

94. Wane, seasoning checks and other defects that will dress out in working standard thickness and widths are admissible.

95. Subject to the foregoing provision Rough Finishing shall be graded according to the specifications applying to Dressed Finishing lumber.

96. All Finishing lumber, ordered rough, if thicker than the count thickness for dry or green stock, may be dressed to such count thickness, and when so dressed shall be considered as rough. When like grade on both faces is required, *special contract must be made.*

COMMON BOARDS, FENCING AND DIMENSION

97. ROUGH 1-INCH COMMON BOARDS AND FENCING should not be less than $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch thick when dry; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scant of count thickness.

98. ROUGH 2-INCH COMMON should not be less than $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches thick when green, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick when dry. The several widths should not be less than $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch over the standard dressing width for such stock when dry.

99. ROUGH COMMON DIMENSION of a greater thickness than 2 inches and less than 4 inches shall be subject to special contract as to thickness and width.

100. ROUGH DIMENSION, if thicker than count thickness for dry or green stock, may be dressed to such count thickness, and when so dressed shall be considered as rough stock.

101. The defects admissible in Rough Boards, Fencing and Dimension shall be the same as those applying to dressed stock of like kind and grade and such further defects as would disappear in dressing to standard sizes of such material shall be allowed.

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE LATH

102. No. 1 LATH should measure 2 inches in thickness to every five lath, green. The minimum thickness of any one lath shall not be less than $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch, green, and should not be less than $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches in width, green, length 4 feet; $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches thickness to every five lath, dry, and should not measure less than $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in width when dry. Will admit wane $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch deep, one-quarter of an inch on face and 6 inches long; pin worm holes and one pin knot. Must not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch short in length. Blue sap stain shall not be considered a defect.

103. No. 2 LATH shall consist of pieces that fall below the grade of No. 1 which are not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, when dry, and are not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch short in length. Will admit wane, worm holes, knots and other defects that will not prevent their use without waste.

BYRKIT LATH

Sizes, $\frac{3}{4}\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; lengths, 4 feet and upward.

104. STANDARD BYRKIT LATH shall consist of material that will be held firmly in place and support plaster by ordinary nailing, by not wasting more than 10 per cent. of any piece and that will present a full surface with no openings over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in width and 3 inches in length. The ends of pieces of Byrkit Lath are not expected to meet on studding, and only such quantity shall be counted waste as is necessary to remove a defect. (See cut on page 47.)

STANDARD SIZES OF DRESSED LUMBER

105. Finishing shall be dressed to the following sizes:

One-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $\frac{13}{16}$;

$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch S. 1 or 2 S. to $\frac{11}{8}$;

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. $1\frac{3}{8}$;

2-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

These thicknesses also apply when S. 4 S.



The Standard Widths of S. 4 S. shall be as follows:

- 1 x 4 shall be $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches;
- 1 x 5 shall be $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches;
- 1 x 6 shall be $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches;
- 1 x 7 shall be $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches;
- 1 x 8 shall be $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
- 1 x 9 shall be $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
- 1 x 10 shall be $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
- 1 x 11 shall be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
- 1 x 12 shall be $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

The foregoing widths shall also apply to stock thicker than 1 inch.

106. *Moulded Casing and Base* shall be worked to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, as per patterns shown in Moulding Section of this Book.

107. *Flooring*. The Standard of 1 x 3, 1 x 4 and 1 x 6 inches "D and Better" shall be worked to $13/16 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Flooring shall be worked to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches thick, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Flooring shall be worked to $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches thick, the same width and matching as 1-inch stock. (See cut on page 44.)

108. *Drop Siding*. D. & M. shall be worked to $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch face, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ over all. Worked shiplap $\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inch face, $3\frac{1}{2}$ over all; $\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inch face, $5\frac{1}{2}$ over all.

Patterns that are not shown on page 44 of this Book are considered special.

109. *Ceiling* shall be worked to the following:

- $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Ceiling, $5/16$ -inch;
- $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Ceiling, $7/16$ -inch;
- $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch Ceiling, $9/16$ -inch;
- $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Ceiling, $11/16$ -inch;
- same widths as Flooring.

The standard working of Ceiling shall be beaded center and edge with slight bevel on groove edge. (See cuts on page 62.)*

The bead on all Ceiling and Partition shall be depressed $1/32$ of an inch below surface line of piece.

110. *Partition* shall be worked to the following: $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with same standard for location and size of bead as applies to Ceiling. (See Sec. 109.)

111. *Bevel Siding* to be made from stock S. 4 S. worked to $13/16 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ and resawed on a bevel.

*Arkansas Soft Pine Producers also manufacture New England (Boston) "V" Ceiling. See Page 62.

112. *Window and Door Jambs*, Dressed, Rabbeted and Plowed as ordered. (See Sec. 33.)

113. *Boards and Fencing*. One-inch S. 1 S. or 2 S. to $13/16$ -inch, also when S. 4 S.

114. *Barn Siding*, D. & M.; 8, 10 and 12 inches, shall be worked to $\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$, $9\frac{1}{8}$ and $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches face; $7\frac{3}{8}$, $9\frac{3}{8}$ and $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches over all.

115. *Barn Siding Shiplap*, 8 10 and 12 inches shall be worked to $\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$, $9\frac{1}{8}$ and $11\frac{1}{8}$ inch face, with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch lap, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch long; $7\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all. See page 47 for cut.

116. *D. & M. Common Boards*, 8, 10 and 12 inches shall be worked to the following: $\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$, $9\frac{1}{8}$ and $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches; $7\frac{3}{8}$, $9\frac{3}{8}$ and $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches over all and shall be S. 2 S. and C. M.

117. *Grooved Roofing*, 10 and 12-inch S. 1 S. and 2 E. shall be worked to $13/16 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{4}$. (See Sec. 77 for size and location of Groove, and cut on page 47.)

118. *Wagon Bottoms*, unless otherwise ordered (see Sec. 31), shall be made in sets 38 and 42 inches face, and from stock 4 inches or over in width. Standard thicknesses shall be $13/16$ -inch.

119. *Dimension* shall be worked to the following:

- 2x 4 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to $1\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ inches;
- 2x 6 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to $1\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ inches;
- 2x 8 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to $1\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
- 2x10 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to $1\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches;
- 2x12 S. 1 S. and 1 E. to $1\frac{5}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

Dimension S. 4 S. $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch less than standard size S. 1 S. and 1 E.

120. All sizes in *Dimension* are subject to natural shrinkage when ordered and shipped green.

121. *Heavy Joists* shall be worked to the following: 2 x 14, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 x 10, 12 and 14, S. 1 S. and 1 E., green, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch off side and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch off edge, S. 4 S. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch off each face surfaced. Heavy Joists rough, green, should not be over $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scant in width or thickness.

122. *Heavy Flooring*. For 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch matching the thickness should be $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch less than the rough material



when surfaced one side; when S. 2 S. should be $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch less than count thickness or $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch less than when S. 1 S. The tongue should be $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch long. For 3-inch and thicker matching the tongue should be $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch long, and thickness of the stock should be $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch less than the rough material. The groove in heavy matchings should be $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch wider than the thickness of the tongue, and $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch deeper than the length of the tongue.

Tongue and groove shall be located one-quarter the thickness of the rough material from the bottom of the piece. (See cut on page 46.)

In 2-inch and thicker material plowed for splines, the grooves should be the same width and depth as is provided for in matching material of the same thickness. (See cut on page 46.)

Heavy Shiplap shall be worked to the same thickness as Heavy Flooring. The lap shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long, occupying one-half the finished thickness of the piece.

123. *Timbers* shall be worked to the following: 4 x 4 and larger S. 1 S. or S. & E. $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch off each face surfaced; S. 3 S. or S. 4 S. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch off each face surfaced.

124. All sizes in *Timbers* are subject to natural shrinkage.

SIZE OF ARKANSAS SOFT PINE LATH

125. *No. 1 Lath* should measure 2 inches in thickness to every five lath, green; the minimum thickness of any one lath shall not be less than $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch, green, and should not be less than $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches in width, green, length 4 feet; $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches thickness to every five lath, dry; and should not measure less than $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in width, dry. Must not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch short in length.

126. *No. 2 Lath* must not be less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick when dry, and not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch short in length.

127. *Byrkit Lath* to be $\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; lengths, 4 feet and upward. (See cut on page 47.)

PICKETS

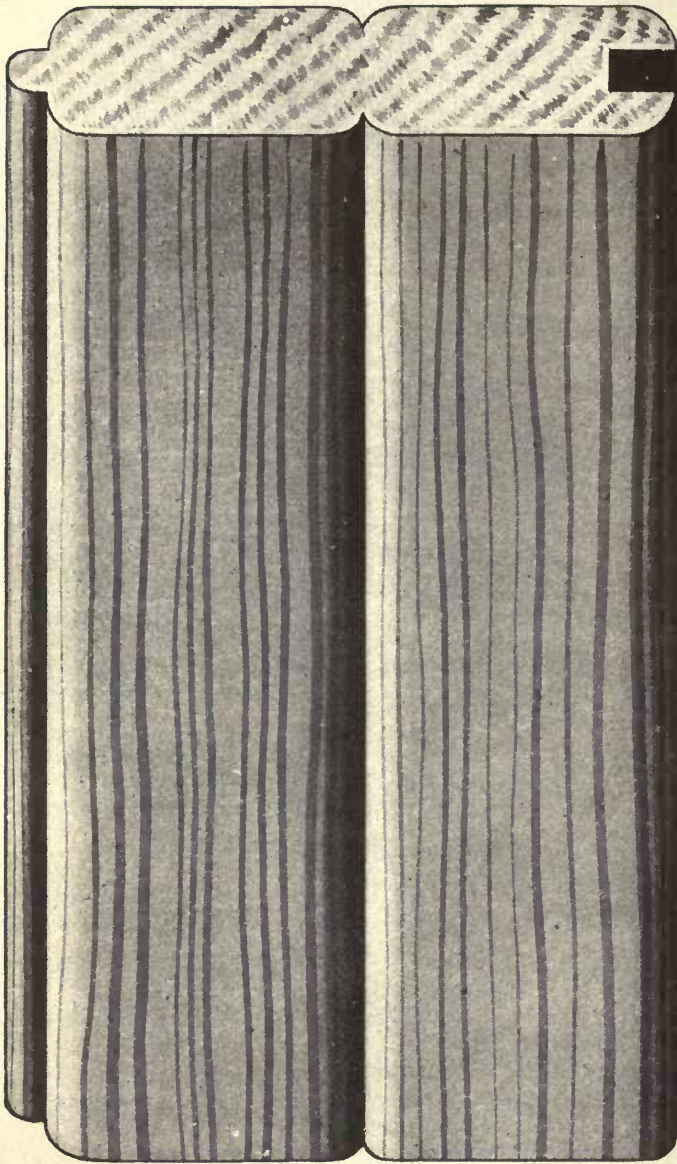
128. *Square Pickets* from $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stock shall be worked to $1\frac{5}{16}$ x $1\frac{5}{16}$, 3 and 4 feet long, dressed on four sides and pointed. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stock shall be worked to $1\frac{1}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{16}$, 3 and 4 feet long, dressed on four sides and pointed.

129. *Flat Pickets* from 1 x 3 stock shall be worked to $\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$, 3 and 4 feet long, dressed on four sides and headed.

All stock bearing the Arkansas Soft Pine Trade Mark is manufactured and sold exclusively by the following companies:

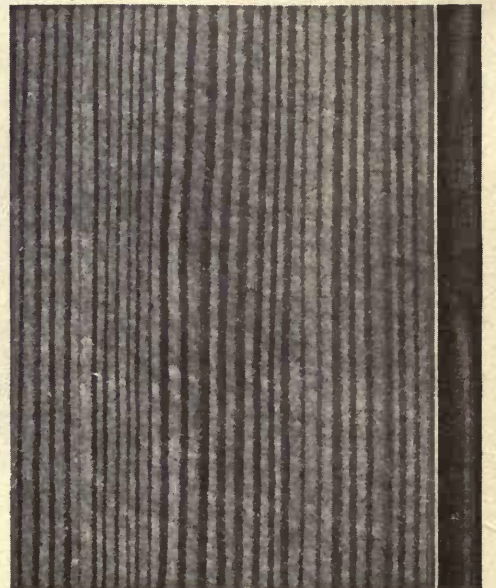
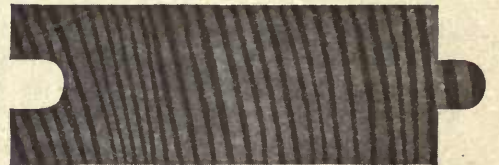
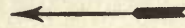
Arkansas Land & Lumber Co., Malvern, Ark.
Arkansas Lumber Company, Warren, Ark.
Cotton Belt Lumber Company, Bearden, Ark.
Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark.
Eagle Lumber Company, Eagle Mills, Ark.
Edgar Lumber Company, Wesson, Ark.
Freeman-Smith Lumber Co., Millville, Ark.
Fordyce Lumber Company, Fordyce, Ark.
Gates Lumber Company, Wilmar, Ark.
Ozan-Graysonia Lumber Co., Prescott, Ark.
Southern Lumber Company, Warren, Ark.
Stout Lumber Company, Thornton, Ark.
Wisconsin & Arkansas Lbr. Co., Malvern, Ark.

*Composing the
Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau
Little Rock, Ark.*



New England or Boston
"V" Ceiling

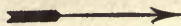
Actual Size. Sanitary Design



Edged Grain (Quarter Sawed)

2 1/4 Inch Face Flooring

Actual Size



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