

# Ash Lumber Info Guide



Our white ash lumber is an excellent material for stall walls, shelter walls, or anywhere horses apply a lot of pressure.

## Details:

- Structurally sound
- Construction-grade
- Tight knot
- Stains to an amazing grain finish
- Hardwood helps stop chewing
- 5" coverage
- Grade #2 or better
- Solid board with stable knots; may have splits or cracks in boards or at ends (see photo right) that do not exceed 1/4" in thickness
- Moisture content is 16% or less when supplied
- Boards will shrink as they dry out; be sure to include approximately 5% extra material on your order
- When ordering for our panel stall system an extra board should be added to your order due to shrinkage over time (time will depend on the moisture levels in your barn)
- Pieces are generally two to six inches longer than specified length
- Wood is non-returnable



## Options:

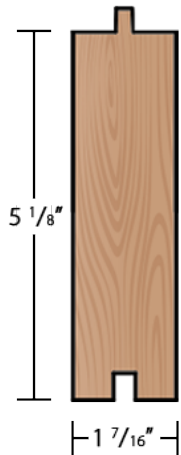
- Square edge on all four sides (8 ft; 5 1/2" coverage)
- Tongue & groove V-match—most common (10 ft, 12 ft)
- Tongue & groove square edge (8 ft, 10 ft, 12 ft; special order)
- Vented (special order)



# Ash Lumber

## Ash Types

Square Edge  
Tongue & Groove



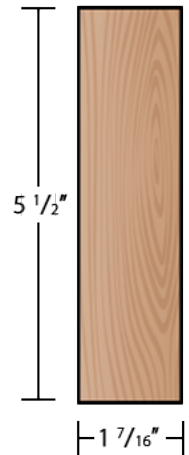
V Edge  
Tongue & Groove



Square / V Edge  
Tongue & Groove



Square  
Dressed 4 Sides



## Lumber Requirement Calculator for Vertical Wood

### Step 1: Back Wall

(a) Total inches = Length of wall in feet \* 12 inches/foot = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 144 feet x 12 inches/foot = 1728 inches

(b) Number of boards = Total inches (a) / Finished width of lumber in inches = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 1728 inches / 5 inches/board (V Edge Tongue & Groove) = 346 boards (rounded up from 345.6)

(c) Calculate the height of the wall to get board length: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 9 feet high = 10 foot boards

Note: If longer than standard board height, then you will have to order 2 lengths of boards, so a 17 foot wall would need 346 10 foot boards and 346 8 foot boards

### Step 2: End/Tack/Storage Walls

(d) Total inches = Length of wall in feet \* 12 inches/foot = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 24 feet x 12 inches/foot = 288 inches

(e) Number of pieces = Total inches (d) / Finished width of lumber in inches = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 288 inches / 5 inches/board (V Edge Tongue & Groove) = 120 boards

(f) Calculate the height of the wall to get board length: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 10 feet high = 10 foot boards

### Step 3: Total

(g) Total from step 1 (b) + Total from step 2 (e) = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 346 10 foot boards + 120 10 foot boards = 566 10 foot boards

(h) Total from previous step (g) \* 5% (extra material required) = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 566 10 foot boards \* 1.05 = 595 10 foot boards (rounded up from 594.3)

**Note:** Lumber is not included in the cost of stalls and will be an extra item on your invoice. Make sure to review and check your quotation. If you want to exclude doors, ensure to take those exclusions into account when doing your calculations.

# Ash Lumber

## Lumber Requirement Calculator for Horizontal Wood

### Step 1: Back Wall

(a) Total inches = Height of wall in feet \* 12 inches/foot = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 8 feet x 12 inches/foot = 96 inches

(b) Number of rows of boards = Total inches (a) / Finished width of lumber in inches = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 96 inches / 5 inches/board (V Edge Tongue & Groove) = 20 boards (rounded up from 19.2)

(c) Number of boards to complete length = Length of wall / Desired board length = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 48 feet / 10 foot boards = 5 boards

Example: 50 feet / 12 foot boards = 4 boards

Note: Use a larger size board if number of boards is a decimal. Determine where you want the boards to join; for example if you want the boards to all line up evenly or if they can join in random places.

(d) Total number of boards for back wall = Number of rows of boards (b) \* Number of boards to complete length (c) = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 20 10 foot boards per row \* 5 10 foot boards to complete length = 105 10 foot boards

Example: 20 12 foot boards per row \* 4 12 foot boards to complete length = 85 12 foot boards

### Step 2: End/Tack/Storage Walls

(e) Total inches = Height of wall in feet \* 12 inches/foot = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 8 feet x 12 inches/foot = 20 inches (rounded up from 19.2)

(f) Number of rows of boards = Total inches (e) / Finished width of lumber in inches = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 96 inches / 5 inches/piece (V Edge Tongue & Groove) = 20 boards (rounded up from 19.2)

(g) Number of boards to complete length = Length of wall / Desired board length = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 48 feet / 10 foot boards = 5 boards

Example: 50 feet / 12 foot boards = 4 boards

Note: Use a larger size board if number of boards is a decimal. Determine where you want the boards to join; for example if you want the boards to all line up evenly or if they can join in random places.

(h) Total number of boards for back wall = Number of rows of boards (f) \* Number of boards to complete length (g) = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 20 10 foot boards per row \* 5 10 foot boards to complete length = 105 10 foot boards

Example: 20 12 foot boards per row \* 4 12 foot boards to complete length = 85 12 foot boards

### Step 3: Total

(i) Total from step (d) + Total from step (h) = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 346 10 foot boards + 120 10 foot boards = 566 10 foot boards

(j) Total from previous step \* 1.05% (extra material required) = \_\_\_\_\_

Example: 566 10 foot boards \* 1.05% = 595 10 foot boards (rounded up from 594.3)

**Note:** Lumber is not included in the cost of stalls and will be an extra item on your invoice. Make sure to review and check your quotation. If you want to exclude doors, ensure to take those exclusions into account when doing your calculations.