

## Appendix D - Glossary of Terms

### 4/4

Number of quarter inches thick, also equal to one inch. 5/4 would mean 1-1/4 inch

### abrasive planing

A method of applying a smooth, finished surface to a product utilizing belts or drums coated with an abrasive (sandpaper). First developed for use in surfacing plywood and particle board and adapted for use on sawn wood, although most lumber still is surfaced by a planer equipped with knives. Abrasive planing results in less residue than knife planing and permits sawing very close to finished sizes, resulting in a greater lumber recovery factor.

### air felting

process where materials such as glue (synthetic resin) and chemicals are added to pulp to improve water resistance, strength, resistance to microorganism, insects and fire, and other properties; since this is a dry process, it consumes less water than wet felting and therefore creates less wastewater; final product: semidry wood (12-45 percent moisture content) or dry wood (8-10 percent)

### air shed

An unheated building used in air drying lumber, usually open on two or more sides to permit natural movement of air.

### autoclave

An airtight container used in pressure treating wood to prevent insect damage or rot.

### bag house

A sander-dust collector in a plywood plant.

### band mill

a sawmill using a toothed, endless steel for its saw.

### band saw

an endless band of steel, equipped with teeth generally on one edge only and moving around two wheels-- one powered and the other free-running used to cut wood; blades are relatively thin and waste less wood than circular saws; after each wood cut, saws can be easily adjusted to change board thickness and turn a log; extensively used for hardwoods

### banding

Wood strips or veneers attached to the exposed edges of plywood or particleboard in the construction of furniture or shelves.

### blanket wash

The printing industry uses offset presses to transfer a printed image from a plate to a rubber or plastic blanket, and then to the paper or other medium being used; the blanket must be clean to produce high quality images; blanket washes, consisting of varying types of solvents, remove ink, paper dust, and other debris from the blanket cylinder; less harmful (water-based or low solvent use) blanket washes are appearing on the market; testing new blanket washes can be time consuming and expensive since the washes need to be examined directly on the press over an extended period of time.

### **bucking error**

Cutting a tree into logs, but the log length is too long. For example, lumber is cut into standard lengths: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 foot (2 inches are added to each length). Trees, of course, are not set to grow to these standard lengths, so if a log is cut to 12' 10", it has a bucking error of 8 inches.

### **bull edger**

The first and usually largest edger behind the headrig to which low-grade cants are directed for ripping to widths suitable for further manufacture on a resaw or trimmer.

### **cant**

partially processed log

### **casehardening**

A condition in lumber caused by poor kiln drying procedures which create stresses in the piece, causing abnormal warping and cupping when resawn.

### **clear face**

portion of log with no defects leading to highest quality/grading/value

### **circular saw**

consists of a round blade with teeth (sometimes removable) on its edge and mounted on a shaft used to cut wood; after each wood cut, saws can be easily adjusted to change board thickness and turn a log

### **crosscut**

a lumber cutting process that squares the ends and remove natural defects

### **edging**

also known as ripping, is the removal of wane or bark from the sides of boards by passing them through a band saw or a machine that has two small circular saw blades mounted on a shaft; one is stationary and the other may move sidewise, thus setting board width.

### **end coating**

a process to cover the exposed ends of logs to provide protection from stain and end checking, thereby reducing end trimming; for logs stored over 12 weeks in the summer, benefits include a reduction in end splitting and staining of over 20 inches per log

### **FAS edging**

as the best grade of hardwood lumber, it is determined where the amount of wane on the lumber is less than 1/2 the length of the piece (i.e., a 12 foot long piece of lumber would have only 6 feet of wane maximum (usually less) on one edge and possible 6 feet on the other edge) when examining the grading face of the lumber which is usually the worst face or the two faces. However, for No.1 Common and lower grades, the amount of wane is not specified, so you could have 12 feet on a 12 foot piece and still be legal for the grade. Many customers have believed that No.1 Common should always have less than 50 percent wane on either edge.

### **fiberboard**

consists of wood fibers, (generally low grade pulp), combined with adhesives or wax to make sheets of board for such applications as veneer and building construction.

**flitch**

1) A log sawn on two or more sides from which veneer is sliced. 2) Thin layers of veneer sliced from a cross-section of a log, as opposed to turning the log on a lathe and peeling from the outer edge in a continuous ribbon. Flitch veneers are often kept in order as they are sliced from a log. This provides a pattern to the veneer after it is laid up in panels. Panels that are laid up with matching flitches are said to have a flitch pattern. 3) A product cut from a log by sawing on two sides and leaving two rounded sides. Usually exported for joinery.

**gang saw**

commonly consists of a reciprocating (vertical or horizontal) frame in which a number of saw blades are mounted at predetermined lateral distances used to cut wood; blades are relatively thin and waste less wood than circular saws; extensively used as headsaws for softwoods

**greenchain**

A moving chain or belt on which lumber is transported from saws in a mill. The lumber is pulled from the chain by workers and stacked according to size, length, species, and other criteria.

**head rig**

The principal saw in a sawmill, on which logs are first cut into cants before being sent on to other saws for further processing.

**hog**

A machine used to grind wood into chips for use as fuel or for other purposes; the wood used is usually waste wood unfit for lumber or other use.

**hygroscopic**

Readily absorbing moisture, as from the atmosphere

**laminated**

produced mainly from lumber with the grain of all boards parallel to one another

**kerf**

a notch, channel, or slit made in any material by cutting or sawing.

**kiln sticks**

relatively small stick separators (e.g. 8' long x 1-1/2" wide x 3/4" thick) are used to separate the layers of lumber when stacked for drying.

**MBD**

Thousand board feet

**mortise**

A usually rectangular cavity in a piece of wood prepared to receive a tenon.

**NHLA**

National Hardwood Lumber Association

**National Hardwood Lumber Association (NHLA)**

Organization that sets lumber grading standards for the industry.

**particle board**

a panel product manufactured with pieces of wood glued together; the pieces are flakes, shavings, or splinters produced by cutting or breaking; boards are produced either with the same particle geometry throughout or in layers--with different particle patterns on the faces and in the core; debarking is not always necessary.

**plywood**

this panel product is manufactured by gluing together one or more veneers to both sides of a veneer, solid wood, or reconstituted wood core

**resawing**

consists of either dividing thick boards or producing boards from slabs

**ripping**

also known as edging, is the removal of wane or bark from the sides of boards by passing them through a band saw or a machine that has two small circular saw blades mounted on a shaft; one is stationary and the other may move sidewise, thus setting board width

**rolling stock**

Equipment that rolls on wheels e.g. trucks, fork lifts, cars, etc.

**ruminant**

Any of various hoofed, even-toed, usually horned mammals of the suborder Ruminantia, such as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, and giraffes, characteristically having a stomach divided into four compartments and chewing cud consisting of regurgitated, and partially digested food.

**sawyer**

person employed at sawing wood

**tenon**

A projection on the end of a piece of wood shaped for insertion into a mortise.

**wet felting**

process where materials such as rosin, paraffin, wax and chemicals are added to pulp to improve water resistance, strength, resistance to microorganism, insects and fire, and other properties

**veneer**

a thin layer, or sheet, of wood that is uniform in thickness--commonly about 0.6-eight mm

**wane**

bark, or the lack of wood from any cause, on the edge or corner of a piece of lumber. In plywood, thin to open areas in veneer sheets that result from outer log surface irregularities.