

DEFINITIONS FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER

BARK POCKET-A bark filled blemish in the board

BIRD PECK- A patch of distorted grain resulting from birds pecking through the growing cells in the tree and sometimes containing a hole and/or ingrown bark.

BOARD FOOT- Is the volume of a board 1 foot long , 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick or its equivalent.

BOXED HEART- The term used when the pith falls entirely within the four faces of a piece of wood anywhere in its length.

BURL- A swirl or twist in the grain of the wood which usually occurs near a knot but does not contain a knot.

CHECK- A lengthwise separation of the wood that usually extends across the rings of annual growth and commonly results from stresses set up in wood during seasoning.

CUP- A distortion of a board in which there is a deviation flatwise from a straight line across the width of the board.

CUTTING- A portion of a board or plank obtained by crosscutting or ripping or by both.

CLEAR-FACE CUTTING- A cutting having one clear face and the reverse side sound as defined in sound cutting.

SOUND-CUTTING- A cutting free from rot, pith, shake and wane. It will admit sound knots, bird pecks, stain, streaks or their equivalent.

DECAY- The decomposition of wood substance by fungi.

GREEN- Freshly sawn lumber or lumber that has received no intentional drying.

GROSS TALLY- Measurement before kiln drying

HEARTWOOD- The wood extending from the pith to the sapwood, the cells of which no longer participate in the life processes of the tree.

HONEYCOMB- A cellular separation that occurs in the interior of a piece of wood, usually along the wood rays.

KILN DRYING- A specialized process used to minimize dimensional changes in service. Hardwood lumber used for most products must have moisture removed by placing it in a drying kiln with controlled humidity and heat for a period of time determined by the initial and the final moisture content, the species, and the thickness.(6 – 8% mc on hardwood lumber)

MINERAL STREAK- An olive to greenish-black or brown discoloration of undetermined cause in hardwoods.

NET TALLY- Measurement after kiln drying

PIN KNOT- A knot which does not exceed 1/8" in average diameter.

PITH- The small soft core occurring in the structural center of the log.

SAPWOOD- The living wood of pale color near the outside of the log.

SHAKE- A separation along the grain, the greater part of which occurs between the rings of annual growth.

SIDEBEND- A distortion of a board in which there is deviation edgewise from a straight line from end to end of the board.

SOUND KNOT- A knot that is solid across its face, as hard as the surrounding wood, and shows no indication of decay.

SPLIT- A lengthwise separation of the wood, due to the tearing apart of the wood cells.

SURFACE MEASURE- A rounded area measurement for hardwood lumber. The surface measure shall be determined by multiplying the full width of the piece in inches and fractions by the standard length in feet, dividing by 12, and rounding up or down to the nearest whole square foot.

STAIN- In hardwoods the word "stain" is used to describe the initial evidences of decay.

UNSELECTED- The full product of the log from which no separation for heartwood or sapwood has been made.

WANE- Bark or lack of wood.

WARP- Any variation from a true plane surface. Warp includes bow, crook, cup, twist, or any combination thereof.