



Precision Manufacturing of Wood Products.

Glossary of Terms

ACQ – Alkaline Copper Quaternary

Borate - treatment using naturally occurring mineral salts that are toxic to insects and protect against fungi and rot.

KDAT – NW 100-Kiln Dried After Treatment

MCA -Micronized Copper Azole

MCQ - Micronized Copper Quaternary

Common Pine Terms

AD – Air dried

ALS – American Lumber Standards

Boardfoot (BDFT) – A form of measuring wood. One BDFT= volume of a board 1”x12”x12”

Bow – Warp deviation flatwise from a straight line drawn from end to end

Check – Split developing length wise across growth rings caused by uneven shrinking of wood during drying

Clg – Ceiling

Clr – Clear

CM – Center matched

Com – Common

Crook – Warp deviation edgewise from a straightline drawn from end to end

Cup – Warp deviation where the face of a board warps up like the letter U

Dim – Dimension

Dkg – Decking

EB1S – Edge bead on one side

EB2S – Edge bead on two side

EE – Eased Edge

EG – Edge grain

FG – Flat grain

Flg – Flooring

FOHC – Free of heart center (no pith)

Heartwood – Dead inner core of a tree, much harder and darker than newer wood

Kiln – Room where moisture, temperature and circulating air is controlled to dry wood

KD – Kiln Dried

LFT – Lineal feet

M – Thousand

MBM – Thousand (feet) board measure

Merch – Merchantable

RGH – Rough

RES – Resawn

Ripcut (rip) – (ripping) A cut made parallel to grain

S/Lap – Shiplap

Sapwood – The younger, outermost wood – generally lighter in color than heartwood

Skip – Hit and miss of moulder/saw blade

SR – Stress rated

STD – Standard

SYP – Southern Yellow Pine

S1E – Surfaced on one edge

S2E – Surfaced on two edges

S2S – Surfaced on two sides

S1S1E – Surfaced on one side and one edge

S1S2E – Surfaced on one side and two edges

S2S1E – Surfaced on two sides and one Edge

S2S&CM – Surfaced on two sides and center matched

Twist – Warp deviation flatwise, or combined, in the form of a curl/spiral

Wane – Bark running edge length of board

Warp – Occurs in lumber in four types: bow, crook, cup and twist

Common Cedar Terms

Clear Pull Outs- 1” and 2” Green Stock that has been pulled out of common mill runs. Grade is usually better than stock specifically run to grade

Clears-Designation for green and KD materials that is heavy to stock without knots or manufacturing defects

Dolly Varden- Bevel siding which is rabbeted on the bottom edge

Dover-Channel siding that has a plow put in the center of resawn face

ELO- Even Lengths Only-refers to random length assortments where stock is all even lengths

F.G.- Flat Grain lumber is sawn approximately parallel to the annual growth rings

F.O.H.C.- Free of Heart Center

Green- Stock that has not been dried

K.D.- Kiln Dried

LTU- Less Than Unit

M.G.- Mixed Grain stock, both flat and vertical grain

NH or NKH- No Hole or No Knot Hole, stock has been sorted to pull out material with holes

OEL- Odd and Even Lengths – refers to random length assortments where stock is odd and even lengths

Old Growth- Stock comes from trees 200+ years old

PAD- Partially Air Dried, PAD material is green

PET- Precision End Trim

Pencil Trim- Some mills produce odd and even lengths but only charge for even lengths by “pencil trimming” odd lengths back to the next smallest even length, generally amounts to 9-11% of total load

Pith – Soft core in the center of a tree

RH- Rougher Headed, stock is sized in a planer or moulder with a striated head giving the material a rougher finish

RGH- Rough sawn material, generally dimensional lumber and timbers

Rabbeted Bevel- Bevel siding that has a rabbet (notched cut) on the bottom edge.

R/F- Resawn/rough Face

R/L- Random Length, assortment of stock in various lengths

S1S2E- Surface 1 Side and 2 Edges, stock is usually square edged with mill rough or resawn face; graded to rough face

S4S EE-Surfaced 4 Sides with Eased Edges, graded to best face

S4S RE- Surfaced 4 Sides with Radius Edges, where eased edges are larger than normal eased edge patterns

S/B- Standard and Better grade-a common 2” and 4” grade that probably will contain large knots, wane, occasional knot hole and manufacturing defects

#2/B- #2 & Better, equivalent to standard and better

Second Growth- Stock comes from trees less than 200 years old

S/F- Smooth Face; back may be rough or smooth

Skirl- Refers to an uneven edge to the butt edge of the bevel

STK- Select Tight Knot, abbreviation for grade- “Selected Knotty”(111E-WCLIB) grade usually includes 10-15% Quality(111FWCLIB) or Select Dex(127B-WCLIB)

TK- Tight Knot, (not a grade) A general term that refers to appearance grade that is either No Hole or STK

Unit- Packaged amount of random or specified lengths made up at the mill. Piece counts may vary by mill

V2E- Smooth face paneling with a V notch and flush resawn back

V4E- Smooth face paneling with a V notch and resawn V back

V.G.- Vertical Grain lumber that is sawn at approximately right angles to the annual growth rings

W.C.- Western cedar usually means that stock is incense or combination of cedar species

W.C.L.I.B- West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau

W.R.C.- Western Red Cedar, specific specie (Thuja Plicata Di Don) found in Canada, Washington and Oregon. Includes stock found in Idaho and Montana often referred to as “inland”