

## B

<b>B&amp;S</b>	Beams and Stringers
<b>B/L</b>	Bill of Lading - A written document issued by a carrier serving as a receipt of goods and as a contract to deliver goods to a specified destination.
<b>Backfire</b>	A blaze set in front of an advancing forest fire in an effort to check the wildfire by cutting off its fuel supply.
<b>Back Saw</b>	A short rectangular saw with fine teeth and a rigid "spine" along the top of the blade. A back saw is used for fine joinery work such as cutting dovetail joints.
<b>Baluster</b>	One of a series of vertical supports used between posts of a railing. This is also called a spindle.
<b>Band Saw</b>	A saw with a looped blade running around two or three wheels. This is used with narrow blades for cutting freehand shapes, or with wider blades and a guide for re-sawing material.
<b>Band Strength</b>	The ability of saw blade to resist deflection determined by width & thickness (AKA beam strength).
<b>Bare</b>	Root seedling; tree seedling grown in a nursery bed. When large enough for transplanting, the seedling is lifted from the nursery bed, and the dirt is removed from the roots before packaging.
<b>Bark</b>	The outermost, protective layer of a tree composed of dead cork and other various elements.
<b>Bark Beetle</b>	Small, cylindrical beetle of the family Scolytidae, the adult of which bores into and beneath the bark of various trees for the purpose of egg laying.
<b>Bark Pocket</b>	An opening between annual growth rings that contains bark. Bark pockets appear as dark streaks on radial surfaces and as rounded areas on tangential surfaces.
<b>Bark Residue</b>	Refers to the bark removed from a log and also to portions of wood and foreign matter such as grit, sand, or stones that may be imbedded in the bark.
<b>BD</b>	Board
<b>BDFT</b>	Board foot

<b>BDL</b>	Bundle
<b>Beam</b>	A main horizontal member in a buildings frame. Beams usually are supported by posts.
<b>Beams and Stringers</b>	Large pieces (nominal dimensions, 5" and thicker, width more than 2" greater than thickness) of rectangular cross section graded with respect to their strength in bending when loaded on the narrow face.
<b>Belt Sander</b>	A machine used to sand down wood or other materials for finishing purposes. It has an electrical motor that turns a pair of drums on which a seamless loop of sand paper is mounted; it can be handheld or stationary.
<b>Better</b>	A term usually used to indicate that a lumber shipment contains a percentage of pieces that are of a higher grade than the lowest grade stated. (i.e. No. 2 & BTR would contain pieces of No. 2 grade and some that are of a higher grade.)
<b>BEV</b>	Bevel
<b>Bevel Cut</b>	An angled cut through a board.
<b>Biomass</b>	Total woody material in a forest. This refers to both merchantable material and material left following a conventional logging operation.
<b>Biomass Harvesting</b>	Harvesting of all material including limbs, tops, and un-merchantable stem and stumps, usually for energy wood.
<b>Blow</b>	Usually in plywood and particleboard, the development of steam pockets during hot pressing of the panel, resulting in an internal separation or rupture when pressure is released.
<b>Blue-Stain</b>	Discoloration in the sapwood of pine. At one time, this was thought to be a serious defect but now it is used as high-quality interior finish.
<b>Blue-Stain Fungus</b>	The most common form of fungal stain occurring in sapwood. Conifers are most susceptible but it may also occur in light-colored heartwood other or perishable timbers. It commonly develops in dead trees, logs, lumber, and other wood products until the wood is dry. It also reduces the grade of wood, but does not significantly reduce the strength. Some blue-stain lumber is highly valued for specialty products.
<b>BM</b>	Board Measure
<b>Board Foot</b>	The basic unit of measurement for lumber. (i.e. – One board foot is equal to a 1-inch board, 12 inches in width and 1 foot in length. A 10-foot long, 12-inch wide and 1-inch thick piece would contain 10 board feet. When calculating board feet, nominal sizes are assumed.)
<b>Board Measure</b>	Is used to indicate that a 'board foot' is the unit of measure.

<b>Boards</b>	Lumber two-inches or more wide that is nominally less than two-inches thick. Boards less than six-inches wide are also called strips.
<b>Bone-Dry Ton</b>	Wood pulp or residue that weigh 2,000 pounds at zero percent moisture content. This is also known as an over-dry ton.
<b>Bottom Rail</b>	The horizontal member, installed on edge, attached to the bottom of the balusters, as well as the post. The bottom rail is not required if the balusters extend to and are attached to the Rim Joist.
<b>Bow</b>	A defective piece of lumber that has warped along its length.
<b>Box Heart</b>	The term used when the pith falls entirely within the four faces of a piece of wood anywhere in its length.
<b>Box Lumber</b>	Factory lumber, may be of any thickness, 4/4 and thicker and is graded for box cutting value.
<b>Box Shook</b>	Produced by re-sawing standard S2S lumber; is cut to size for box manufacture but not yet assembled may be manufactured in many sizes to meet each individual buyer's requirements.
<b>Boxed Heart</b>	Used when the pith falls entirely within the four faces anywhere in the length of a piece.
<b>Brad</b>	A small finishing nail up to 1" long.
<b>Brand</b>	A log mark used to identify logs.
<b>Branding Ax</b>	An ax used to stamp brands into logs.
<b>Branding Iron</b>	A tool used for burning a logo or name on to wood; electric or flame heated.
<b>Bright</b>	Term used to indicate that lumber is free from discoloration.
<b>Bright Sapwood/No Defect</b>	Bright sapwood that is permitted in each piece of any amount.
<b>BSND</b>	Bright Sapwood No Defect

<b>BTR</b>	Better
<b>Building Code</b>	A set of regulations governing construction in a particular political subdivision, such as a city or county. The building code spells out requirements pertaining to such criteria as grades, lumber strength, spans and values.
<b>Built-Up Timbers</b>	An assembly made by joining layers of lumber together with mechanical fastening so that the grain of all laminations is essentially parallel.
<b>Bullnose</b>	The process of rounding an edge of a board used for seating, shelving, stadium seating steps, etc.
<b>Burl</b>	Bulges and irregular growths that form on the trunks and roots of trees. Burls are highly sought after for the incredible veneer they yield.
<b>Butt Diameter</b>	The larger cross-sectional measurement of a log, at the end toward the original base of the tree.
<b>Butt Joint</b>	A woodworking joint where the edges of two boards are placed against each other.