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D2S	Lumber that has been dressed on two sides.
Dado	A rectangular channel cut partway into a board.
Dead Load	The weight of the structure itself; which includes built-in benches, the plank system, support structure and any railings, and other permanent features.
Decay	<p>The decomposition of wood by fungi</p> <p>Advanced Decay – The older stage of decay in which the destruction is readily recognized because the wood has become punky, soft and spongy, stringy, pitted, and crumbly.</p> <p>Brown Rot – In wood, any decay in which the attack concentrates on the cellulose and associated carbohydrates rather than on the lignin, producing a light to dark brown residue.</p> <p>Dry Rot – A term loosely applied to any dry, crumbly rot but especially to that which, when in an advanced stage, permits the wood to be crushed easily to a dry powder.</p> <p>Incipient Decay – The early stage of decay that has not proceeded far enough to soften or otherwise perceptibly impair the hardness of the wood.</p> <p>Heart Rot – Any rot characteristically confined to the heartwood. It generally originates in the living tree.</p> <p>Pocket Rot – Advanced decay that appears in the form of a hole or pocket, usually surrounded by apparently sound wood.</p> <p>Soft Rot – A special type of decay developing under very wet conditions in the outer wood layers, caused by cellulose-destroying micro-fungi that attack the secondary cell walls and not the intercellular layer.</p> <p>White Rot – Any decay or rot attacking both the cellulose and the lignin, producing a generally whitish residue that may be spongy or stringy rot, or occur as pocket rot.</p>
Decaying Knot	A knot is disintegration of wood due to the action of wood-destroying fungi.
Deciduous	Trees that have broad leaves that are shed in the fall. It is usually it is a hardwood.
Decking (DKG)	Boards used for the surface of a deck; lumber expressed in nominal terms as being 2” to 4” thick and 4” and wider. Decking is usually surfaced to single tongue and groove in 2” nominal thickness. In 3” and 4” nominal thickness it may be double tongue and groove and worked with rounded or V edges, striated, or grooved. Decking is widely used for roofing and flooring.

Defect	An irregularity found in a board that lowers its strength and value. Common defects are checks, knots, staining, etc. Conk, crook, decay, split, sweep, or other injury in the wood that decreases the amount of useable wood that can be obtained from a log.
Deflection	The amount of sag in a counter, floor, joist, or shelf caused by the weight its supporting. Vertical distance between the chord and the skyline measured at mid span; frequently expressed as a percentage of the horizontal span length.
Degrade	Any defect that lowers the grade or quality of a log.
Dehumidifier	Developed to reduce humidity in store rooms and basement conditions.
Delamination	The separation of layers in laminated wood or plywood caused by failure of the adhesive itself or of the interface between adhesive and adhered.
Dendrology	Study of the identification of trees.
Density	The weight of a body or substance per unit volume.
Density Rules	A procedure for segregating wood according to density, based on percentage of latewood and number of growth rings per inch of radius.
Depletion Allowance	Deduction from taxable income derived from wasting assets. The Internal Revenue Code of the United States permits the calculation of depletion allowances either on the basis of a percentage of the gross income from the property in question or on a per-unit-of-product basis. Depletion differs from depreciation in that the asset subject to depletion cannot be replaced; a mine or an oil field cannot be replaced in the same manner that a factory or machine can be replaced.
Design Value	A measurement of strength in lumber, involving basic properties of wood. They are: compression perpendicular to grain (F _c), fiber stress in bending (F _b), horizontal sheer (F _v), modulus of elasticity (E), and tensions parallel to grain (F _t).
DET	Double End Trimmed
Dew Point	The temperature at which atmospheric water vapor condenses out as a liquid.
DF	Douglas Fir
DF-L	Douglas Fir-Larch
Diagonal Grain	Cross grain exhibiting deviation of the growth-ring plane from the longitudinal axis, commonly the result of sawing boards other than parallel to the bark of the log.
Diameter Classes	Classification of trees based on the diameter of outside bark measured at D.B.H. In forest surveys, each diameter class encompasses approximately 2 inches: the 6-inch class would include trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches in D.B.H.

Diameter Limit	Maximum diameter of trees to be cut, as in a timber sales contract.
Dibble	Spade-like tool used to prepare planting holes for seedlings. Dibbles are most commonly used in the South but are used in other areas for planting contained seedlings.
DIM	Dimension
Dimension	Framing lumber; generally applied to lumber when the nominal size is 2 inches thick and 2 or more inches wide. The National Grading Rule for Softwood Dimension Lumber defines "dimension" as lumber from 2 through 4 inches thick and 2 inches and wider.
Dimension Lumber	Lumber that is from two inches thick up to, but not including, five inches thick, and that is also two or more inches in width. Dimensions can also be classified as framing, joists, planks, rafters, etc.
Direct Cost	Cost that varies in direct proportion to production and is attributable to a specific factor of production.
Discoloration	Changes in the color of wood which affect only its appearance.
DKG	Decking
Dolly Varden Siding	A pattern with a thick and a thin edge and lap joint.
Double End Trimmed (DET)	Both ends cut reasonably square by a saw.
Dovetail Joint	A method of joining wood at the corners by the use of interlocking pins and tails; a tenon that is shaped like a dove's spread tail to fit into a corresponding mortise.
Dowel	A wood pin used to align and hold two adjoining pieces.
Dowel Center	A circular metal pin with a raised point that is inserted into a dowel hole and used to locate the exact center on a mating piece of wood.
Draw Knife	A tool having a blade with a handle at each end; by drawing it towards you, you can shave surfaces.
Dressed and Matched (D&M)	Lumber that has been worked with a tongue off center on one edge of each piece and a groove on the opposite edge to provide a close joint by fitting two pieces together.
Dry	Seasoned, usually to a moisture content of less than 19%.
Dry Kiln	An enclosed chamber in which temperature and humidity conditions are subject to control for the purpose of drying lumber.

Dry Rot

A term loosely applied to many types of decay but especially to that which, when in an advanced stage, permits the wood to be easily crushed to a dry powder; the term is actually a misnomer for any decay, since all fungi require considerable moisture for growth.

Dry Strength

The strength of an adhesive joint determined immediately after drying under specified conditions or after a period of conditioning in a standard laboratory atmosphere.

Dunnage

Generally lumber of a low grade used to separate and bind ship cargo; stakes, stripes and other pieces that are needed in holding and protecting merchandise on railroad cars and truck shipments.

Durability

A general term for permanence or lastingness; frequently used to refer to the degree of resistance of a species or of an individual piece of wood to attack by wood-destroying fungi under conditions that favor such attack.