

## F

<b>Face</b>	When a board has one side that is wider than the other, the wider side is referred to as the face (as opposed to the edge). This may also refer to the side that is to visible in the finished item.
<b>Face Frame</b>	In cabinetmaking, a face frame is a flat frame attached to the front of a carcass. The face frame is used to conceal the exposed edges of plywood panels used to build the carcass.
<b>Face Side</b>	The wide surface of a piece of lumber; the wide surface showing the better quality or appearance from which a piece is graded.
<b>Face Width</b>	The width of the face of any piece of lumber; in tongued or lapped (rabbet) lumber, it does not include width of tongue or lap.
<b>Face Veneer</b>	High quality veneer that is used for exposed surfaces on plywood.
<b>Factory Lumber</b>	Lumber intended to be cut up for use in further manufacture' it is graded on the basis of the percentage of the area which will produce a limited number of cuttings of a specified, or a given minimum, size and quality.
<b>Fall-Down</b>	Lumber not up to a particular grade.
<b>FAS (First and Second)</b>	Mixed domestic hardwood lumber grade is the highest grade of hardwood lumber. In most species, a board must be 6" or wider, 8' or longer. Walnut and butternut are the exceptions.
<b>Fascia (facia)</b>	A broad, flat, horizontal surface, sometimes used to cover a joint, or as the other edge of a cornice.
<b>Fb</b>	Extreme fiber stress in bending
<b>FBM</b>	Feet board measure
<b>FCPW</b>	Flat car paper wrapped
<b>Feed Rate</b>	The distance that the stock being processed moves during a given interval of time or operation cycle.
<b>Feet Board Measure (FBM, FT, BM)</b>	A term used to indicate a specific unit of measure.
<b>Feet Surface Measure (FTSM)</b>	A term used to indicate a specific unit of measure
<b>Fence</b>	A straight guide to keep a board a set distance from a blade or other cutters.
<b>FG</b>	Flat of slash grain.

<b>Finger Joint</b>	A method of joining two pieces of lumber end-to-end by sawing a set of projecting “fingers” that interlock into the end of each piece. This makes for a strong glue joint when the pieces are pushed together.
<b>Finish</b>	A term indicating the higher grades of lumber, sound, relatively free of blemishes.
<b>Finished Size</b>	The net dimensions after surfacing.
<b>Fir</b>	Any evergreen coniferous tree, especially of the genus <i>Abies</i> , with needles borne singly on the stems.
<b>Fire-Retardant</b>	A chemical applied to lumber or other wood products to slow combustion and flame spread.
<b>Fire Retardant Treated Wood</b>	As specified in building codes, a wood product that has been treated with chemicals by a pressure process of treated during the manufacturing process for the purpose of reducing its flame spread performance in an ASTM E 84 test conducted for 30 minutes to performance levels specified in the codes.
<b>Firm Heart Stain</b>	A brownish or reddish discoloration, and in the grades where specified, does not affect the use of the piece to any greater extent than the other characteristics of the grade.
<b>Flat Car Paper Wrapped (FCPW)</b>	Lumber loaded on an open rail car after being strapped into units and wrapped in weather resistant material. Plastic or papers are commonly used.
<b>Flat Grain (F.G.)</b>	Lumber sawn approximately parallel to the annual growth rings so that all or some form an angle of less than 45 degrees with the surface of the piece.
<b>FLG</b>	Flooring
<b>Filch Matched</b>	A thick piece of lumber with or without wane (bark) on one or more edges suitable for remanufacturing.
<b>Flooring</b>	A lumber pattern with smooth face and tongue and groove edges.
<b>Flush</b>	When two adjoining surfaces are perfectly even with one another.
<b>FOB</b>	Free on board
<b>FOHC</b>	Free of heart center
<b>Foot (FT)</b>	A unit of lineal measurement usually used to indicate the length of lumber.
<b>Forest</b>	Area managed for the production of timber and other forest productions or maintained as wood vegetation for such indirect benefits as protection of catchment areas or recreation.
<b>Forestation</b>	Establishment of a forest, artificially or naturally, or an area, whether previously forested or not.

<b>Forest Economics</b>	The branch of forestry concerned with the forest as a productive asset subject, in relation to economic principles.
<b>Forest Management</b>	The practical application of scientific economic, and social principles to the administration and workings of a specific forest area for specified objectives.
<b>Forest Practice</b>	Any activity that enhances and/or recovers forest growth or harvest yield, such as fertilization, harvesting, planting, site preparation, and thinning. Road construction or reconstruction within forest lands for the purpose of facilitating harvest or forest management. Any management of slash, resulting from the harvest or improvement of tree species.
<b>Forestry</b>	A profession embracing the art of creating, business, and science, conserving, and managing forests, and forest lands for the continuing use of their materials, resources, and other forest products.
<b>Forest Stewardship Council</b>	An independent, non-governmental organization established to promote responsible management of the worlds forests and is probably the most well-known forest certification program worldwide. FCS standards of responsible forestry are applied to management of the forest land. A chain-of-command (COC) certification ensures that forest products that carry the FSC label can be tracked back to the certified forest from which they came.
<b>Framing</b>	Lumber used for structural members in a house or other building. This is the skeleton to which floors, roofs, and sides are attached.
<b>Framing Lumber</b>	A term generally applied to lumber when the nominal size is 2 through 4 inches thick and 2 inches and wider; lumber used to construct a building or structure.
<b>Framing Square</b>	A flat piece of metal shaped like an “L”, with measurements along both legs of the “L”; commonly used when building decks for marking lines perpendicular to the length of lumber.
<b>Free Along Side</b>	Seller delivers the shipment within reach of ship’s loading tackle. All dock charges and freight from point of origin to the dock have been paid by the seller. Freight charges to the final destination are billed to the buyer.
<b>Free of Heart Center (FOHC)</b>	Lumber sawn to exclude the heart center or pith of the log.
<b>Free on Board (FOB)</b>	Refers to a named point to which the seller will deliver and load lumber on board transportation equipment at no additional charge to the buyer. Freight or other charges to final destination are for the buyers account.
<b>Freestanding Platform Deck</b>	A deck supported entirely by its own structure, typically used for remote decks.
<b>Freight Measure</b>	“Board Measure” contents of lumber-when calculated from measurements of over-all dimensions; it is used only for displacement measurements for freight purposes.
<b>Friction</b>	A saw blade made with one piece of carbon steel used at high speeds to soften metal for removal.
<b>FRT</b>	Freight
<b>FT</b>	Foot
<b>FT SM</b>	Feet surface measure

<b>Full Length</b>	Cut so the ends can be squared to exact length tallied.
<b>Full Sawn Lumber</b>	Green Lumber, cut full to a specified size without variation undersize at time or original inspection.
<b>Full-Cell Process</b>	Any process for impregnating wood with preservatives or chemicals, in which a vacuum is drawn to remove air from the wood before admitting the preservative.
<b>Full-Cut Lumber</b>	Lumber that in thickness and width measures fully up to specified sizes; a term sometimes confused with 'cut-full' lumber, the latter admitting lumber intentionally manufactured in larger than nominal thickness and width.
<b>Fungicide</b>	A chemical that kills fungi; used to control fungal diseases in greenhouses and nurseries.
<b>Fungus Stain</b>	Lumber stain caused by fungus growth in wood; fungi can be either of the sapwood-staining or decay-producing types.