

G

G/S	Grade-Stamped
Gage	The side-to-side thickness of a band saw blade.
Gauge	A tool used to determine depth, width, and/or height of an object.
Girder	A large or principal beam used to support concentrated loads at isolated points along its length.
Girth	The distance around a tree; circumference.
Glue Lam	A shorthand version of glue laminate. Glue lamination is a process in which individual pieces of lumber or veneer are bonded together with an adhesive to make a single piece, with the grain of each piece parallel to the grain of each of the other pieces.
Good One Side	Plywood with one side patched solid and sanded, the other side will be rough and have open knot holes.
Grade	A designation of the quality of a log or wood product such as lumber, plywood, or veneer.
Grade Mark	A stamp or symbol indicating the grade, quality, and/or intended use of a piece of lumber, plywood, or other wood products. To be recognized as “grade marked”, the product must bear an official stamp issued by a grading agency and must be applied by a qualified grader; or it must be accompanied by a certificate attesting to the grade.
Grade Stamped	Grade indicated with official stamp impression.
Grading Rules	A set of criteria by which to judge various pieces of lumber or panels in terms of appearance, strength, and suitability for various uses. Regional grading agencies draw up rules for grading based on the voluntary product standards issued by the US Bureau of Standards.
Grain	<p>A general term referring to the alignment, appearance, arrangement, color, direction, and size of wood fibers in a piece of lumber. Among the many types of grain are coarse, curly, fine, flat, open, spiral, straight, and vertical.</p> <p>Close-Grained – Wood with narrow, inconspicuous annual rings. The term is sometimes used to designate wood having small and closely spaced pores.</p> <p>Coarse-Grained – Wood with wide conspicuous annual rings in which there is considerable difference between early wood and latewood. The term is sometimes used to designate wood with large pores, such as oak and walnut.</p> <p>Cross-Grained – Wood in which the fibers deviate from a line parallel to the sides of the piece. Cross grain may be either diagonal or spiral grain or a combination of the two.</p> <p>Curly-Grained – Wood in which the fibers are distorted so that they have a curled appearance, as in ‘Birdseye’ figure.</p> <p>Diagonal-Grained – Wood in which the annual rings are at an angle with the axis of a piece as a result of sawing at angle with the bark of the tree or log.</p>

Edge-Grained – Lumber that has been sawed so that the wide surfaces extend approximately at right angles to the annual growth rings.

Fiddleback-Grained – Figure produced by a type of fine wavy grain found in species of maple, for example, that is traditionally being used for the backs of violins.

Flat-Grained – Lumber that has been sawn parallel to the pith and approximately tangent to the growth rings.

Interlocked-Grained – Grain in which the fibers put on for several years may slope in a right-handed direction, and then for a number of years the slope reverses to a left-handed direction, and later changed back to a right-handed pitch.

Open-Grained – Common classification for woods with large pores such as oak, and walnut.

Plain-Sawn – Also referred to as Flat-Grained Lumber.

Quarter-Sawn - Also referred to as Edge-Grained Lumber.

Side-Grained – Also referred to as Flat-Grained Lumber.

Spiral-Grained – Wood in which the fibers take a spiral course about the trunk of a tree instead of the normal vertical course. The spiral may extend in a right-handed or left-handed direction around the tree trunk.

Straight-Grained – Wood in which the fibers run parallel to the axis of a piece.

Vertical-Grained – Also referred to as Edge-Grained Lumber.

Wavy-Grained – Wood in which the fibers collectively take the form of waves or undulations.

Grain Pattern

Three distinct grain patterns:

Plain Sawn

Vertical

Curly

Plain Sawn has an arching grain. Vertical has pinstripes with no growth rings over 45 degrees perpendicular to the face and Curly is the rarest.

Green Lumber (Live)

Freshly cut, unseasoned, not dry. Lumber with a moisture content of 30% or more.

Gross Measure

'Board Measure' contents of lumber when calculated from measurements of named sizes; same as nominal measure.

Growth Ring

The layer of wood growth put on a tree during a single growing season.