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H or M	Hit or Miss
H&M	Hit and Miss
Half-Lap	A joint in which two timbers are let into each other.
Hand-Hewn	A timber squared off and shaped by hand.
Hardness	The property of wood that is indicated by a resistance to cutting, scratching, denting, pressure or wear.
Hardboard	A type of manufactured board similar to particle board but with a much smoother surface. A common brand of hardboard is Masonite.
Hardwood	A general term referring to any variety of broad-leaved, deciduous trees, and the wood from those trees. The term has nothing to do with the actual hardness of the wood; some hardwoods are softer than certain softwood (evergreen) species.
Harvest Functions	<p>Bunching – Gathering and arranging trees or part of these in small piles.</p> <p>Chipping – Breaking or cutting trees into small pieces of controlled fiber length.</p> <p>De-barking – Removing the outer protective layer (bark) from trees or parts of trees.</p> <p>De-limbing – Removing branches from trees.</p> <p>Felling – Cutting or uprooting standing trees, causing them to fall as a result of the cutting or uprooting.</p> <p>Forwarding – Transporting trees or their parts by carrying them completely off the ground rather than pulling or dragging them along the ground. Also known as pre-hauling.</p> <p>Loading – Picking up trees or their parts of trees, from the ground or from a vehicle, transporting them, and then piling them into another vehicle.</p> <p>Piling – Picking up tree-length logs or bolts and depositing them in large piles so that the logs are horizontal and parallel to each other and the ends are approximately in the same vertical planes.</p> <p>Skidding – Transporting trees or parts of trees by dragging or trailing them.</p> <p>Slashing – Cutting felled and limbed trees into lengths. Also known as bucking.</p> <p>Topping – Cutting off the top of a tree at a predetermined, minimum diameter.</p> <p>Yarding – Initial hauling of a log from the stump to a collection point.</p>
Harvesting	Removing merchantable trees.
Harvesting Machine Classifications	<p>The mobile machinery used in forestry, then is classified into major types by the specific functions or combination of functions performed. Further classification may be required to differentiate between machines with basic conceptual differences that effect recognition of performance but perform the same functions. One or more of the following sub-classifications may be used when necessary. Multifunction machines are named by a composite of the functions, listed in the order the functions are performed.</p> <p>Single Function Machines</p> <p>Bucker - See Slashers</p> <p>Chipper - Designed to chip whole trees or their parts</p> <p>De-barker – Designed to remove the bark from trees.</p>

Drum De-barker – Used to remove bark from pulpwood. Bolts tumble together forcibly and repeatedly in their passage through a large drum, rubbing off bark as they roll against each other and against the corrugated interior of the drum. The drum's corrugated interior keeps the bolts tumbling as the drum rotates, while gravity and the force of additional incoming bolts force the wood through.

Ring De-barker – Used to remove bark from saw logs and veneer bolts. As the in-feed conveyor advances the log longitudinally into the feed rollers, it automatically centers the log in the rotating mechanical ring. The ring has five crescent-shaped fingers that open automatically as the feed rollers force the log against them and the log advances through the rotating mechanical ring.

De-limber – Self-propelled or mobile machine designed to remove all limbs from trees with flailing chains or knives.

Feller – Self-propelled machine designed to fell standing trees.

Forwarder – Self-propelled machine, usually self-loading, designed to transport trees or their parts by carrying them completely off the ground.

Loader – Self-propelled or mobile machine with grapple and supporting structure designed to pick up and discharge trees or their parts for the purpose of loading or piling. Operation may be swing-to-load, slide-to-load, or travel-to-load. Also known as hydraulic loader or knuckle-boom if it swings to load and has hydraulically activated boom members.

Mobile Yarder – Self-propelled or mobile machine designed to perform cable logging with the use of a tower that may be integral to the machine or a separate structure.

Skidder – Self-propelled machine designed to transport trees or parts of trees by dragging or trailing.

Cable Skidder – Uses a man winch cable and cable chokers to assemble or hold a load.

Clam-Bunk Skidder – Uses an integrally mounted loader to assemble the load and clam or top-opening jaws to hold it. A grapple skidder uses a grapple or bottom-opening jaws to assemble and hold a load.

Slasher – Mobile machine designed to cut felled trees to a predetermined length with a shear or saw. Also known as a buckler.

Swath Cutter – Self-propelled harvesting machine capable of continuous movement while simultaneously felling multiple stems across a 6 to 8 foot wide swath.

Multi-Function Machines

De-limber Buckler – See De-limber Slasher

De-limber Buncher – Used to de-limb trees and arrange logs in piles on the ground.

De-limber Slasher – Used to de-limb and slash trees. Also known as a de-limber buckler.

De-limber Slasher Buckler – Used to de-limb and slash trees and arrange logs in piles on the ground.

Feller Buncher – Self-propelled machine designed to fell standing trees and arrange them in bunches on the ground. May travel-to-bunch or swing-to-bunch.

Feller Chipper – Used to chip and fell whole trees.

Feller De-limber – Self-propelled machine designed to fell and de-limb trees.

Feller De-limber Buncher – Self-propelled machine designed to fell, de-limb, and arrange the trees in bunches. A feller de-limber Slasher buncher is a self-propelled machine designed to fell, de-limb, and slash trees and arrange the tree parts in piles on the ground.

Fell de-limber Slasher Forwarder – Self-propelled machine designed to fell, de-limb, and slash trees and carry tree parts to a landing.

Feller Forwarder – Self-propelled, self-loading machine designed to fell standing trees and transport the stems by carrying them completely off the ground.

Feller Skidder – Self-propelled, self-loading machine designed to fell standing trees and transport them by skidding.

Harvester – Self-propelled multifunction machine that may be capable of operating as a swath cutter but also performs chipping and/or forwarding functions in addition to felling.

Limited-Area Feller Buncher – Feller-buncher with a shear mounted on a knuckle-boom, allowing the machine to reach and fell several trees while remaining stationary.

Processor – Multifunction machine that does not fell trees but handles two or more subsequent functions.

Slasher Buncher – Used to cut logs to predetermined lengths and arrange them in piles on the ground.

Haul Conveying wood from a loading point to an unloading point.

HB Hollow Bark

Head Rig Principal machine in a sawmill; used for initial breakdown of logs by sawing along the grain. Logs are first cut into cants on the head rig before being sent on to other saws for further processing. This is also known as head saw.

Head Saw In a sawmill, the large band saw or circular saw used to size the log into lumber.

Header A beam fitted between trimmers and across the ends of tailpieces in a building frame; a horizontal support at the top of an opening.

Heart Content Hardwood is formed when sapwood becomes inactive and is infused with additional resin compounds. It develops slowly in the center of the tree as the tree matures. The older the tree, the higher the heart content.

Heart Pith The soft, spongy heart of a tree, which may appear on the surface of sawn timber.

Heart Shake A split that starts at the heart of a log.

Heart Stain A discoloration of the heartwood.

Heartwood The dead inner core of a tree. Usually must be harder and darker than the new wood.

HEM Hemlock

Hem-Fur Hemlock - True Firs

High Grade Good quality timber.

Hit and Miss In surfaced lumber, hit and miss is a series of skips by planer knives with surfaced or entirely rough.

Hit or Miss Pits or spots in wood caused by fungi. It develops in the living tree and does not develop further in wood in service.

Honeycomb A drying defect that occurs when the lumber undergoes severe case hardening in the early stages of drying; appears as deep, internal checks.

Hog Machines used to grind wood into chips for use as fuel or for other purposes. The wood used for this is usually wasted wood unfit for lumber or other uses.

Hogged Fuel Fuel made by grinding wasted wood in a hog; a mix of wood residues such as sawdust, planer shavings, and sometimes coarsely broken-down bark and solid wood chunks produced in the manufacturing of wood products and normally used as fuel.

Horizontal Boring An alternative to mortise and tenon joint; has two drilling heads, side by side and usually an adjustable table for height.

Horned Dado This is caused by the outside blades of a stacked dado head cutting deeper than the chipper blades.

Hundred Lineal Feet (CLF) A term used to indicate unit of measurement.

Hundredweight (CWT) A unit of weight, used by carriers as a basis to measure freight rates on lumber shipments.

