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M	Thousand
Machinability	The relative ease with which a metal can be shaped by various cutting processes.
Machine Burn	Burn marks on the surface of converted wood as a result of poor sawing or machining.
Machine Rate	Cost per unit of time for owning and operating a logging machine or some logging equipment. In accordance with engineering practices, the rate is composed of fixed costs such as depreciation, interest, taxes, and license fee, and variable costs including fuel, lubricants, and repairs and replacement of components such as tires and wire rope.
Machine Time	<p>Machine Availability – Machine availability is expressed as a percent of the scheduled operating time during which a machine is not under repair or service. In other words, it is the percentage of the scheduled operating time during which the machine is mechanically fit and is itself capable of doing productive work. It is expressed by scheduled operating time minus mechanical delay time divided by scheduled operating time and multiplied by 100.</p> <p>Machine Down-Time – Time during which a machine cannot be operating in production or auxiliary work because of breakdown, maintenance requirements, or power failure.</p> <p>Machine Utilization – Machine utilization is expressed as a percentage of the scheduled operating time that is productive time. It is computed by productive time divided by scheduled operating time and multiplied by 100.</p> <p>Scheduled Non-Operating Time – Time when no production is scheduled for a machine.</p> <p>Idle Time – Scheduled non-operating time during which a machine is not working, moving, under repair, or being serviced.</p> <p>Out-Of-Shift Repair Time – Part of non-operating time during which a machine is actually undergoing repair. Waiting time is not included here as in the in-shift repair time element.</p> <p>Out-Of-Shift Service Time – Part of non-operating time when a machine is actually undergoing service time. This does not include waiting time.</p> <p>Scheduled Operating Time – Time when a machine is scheduled to do productive work. Time during which a machine is on standby as a replacement machine is not considered as scheduled operating time. When a machine is replaced, the scheduled operating time of the replaced machine is considered as ending when the replacement arrives on the job. Scheduled operating time of the replacement commences when it starts to move to the location of the machine it is replacing. Extension of the regular shift operation into overtime is considered as scheduled operating time.</p> <p>Operating Time – Time during this period can be either productive or delay time. Delay time is the sum of disturbance time, service time, and repair time.</p> <p>Mechanical Delay Time – Part of scheduled operating time spent in repair or service during which a machine cannot work. It does not include replacement of oil filters and spark plugs as scheduled in a preventative maintenance program. Servicing is fueling, lubricating, and doing the work specified in a scheduled preventative maintenance program. When a machine is being serviced while under repair, the time involved is to be classified as repair time, not service time. Repair and service time occur in both scheduled operating and non-operating time.</p> <p>In-Shift Repair Time – Part of mechanical delay time when a machine is actually undergoing repair plus the time during which a machine is waiting to be repaired or for repair parts, mechanics, or facilities. This is the same as repair time.</p>

Active Repair Time – Time during which actual repair work is being carried out on the machine itself or a dismantled part of the machine.

Repair Time – Sum of active repair time, waiting repair time, and time spent servicing the machine while undergoing repair.

Waiting Repair Time – Time during which the machine is waiting for a mechanic, spare parts, or repair equipment. This includes time for transporting the machine to and from the workshop.

In-Shift Service Time – Part of mechanical delay time when machine is actually undergoing service plus the time a machine is waiting for service parts, mechanics, or repair facilities. This is the same as service time.

Service Time – Time for normal service and maintenance.

Non-Mechanical Delay Time – Part of scheduled operating time during which a machine is not doing productive work for reasons other than repair or service. This time may be subdivided by causes; weather or terrain conditions, waiting for another phase of an integrated operation, assisting other machines, and operator talking with visitors.

Disturbance Time – Examples are: time spent for logging down, towing, detail planning, talking to supervisor, waiting for wood, and waiting for better weather.

In-Shift Moving Time – The part of non-mechanical delay time during which a machine is moving or being transported. Includes the time taking to move or transport the machine between operating sites or between camp and site, assuming the machine is not under repair service. It does not include time spent moving between adjacent working positions on any one site.

Operational Lost Time – Time during which production is halted due to things such as operating conditions, non-availability of auxiliary equipment, or using the machine in a non-productive manner to assist other machines.

Personnel Time – Part of non-mechanical delay time in which a machine lacks an operator or any other member of the machine crew.

P.M.H. – Productive Machine Hour

Productive Time – Part of scheduled operating time in which a machine is performing a function for which it was scheduled. Also, time spent in carrying out the task; the sum of actual productive and other productive time.

Actual Productive Time – Time spent using the machine to carry out the actual task.

Other Productive Time – Time when the machine is carrying out tasks other than those for which are intended.

S.M.H. – Scheduled Machine Hour

Total Time – Total elapsed time for the period under consideration; total time for a period of 1 week is 168 hours (7 days multiplied by 24 hours per day).

Machine Stress-Rated (MSR Lumber)

Managed Harvest

Lumber that has been evaluated by mechanical stress rating equipment; each piece is nondestructively tested and marked to indicate the modulus of elasticity. MSR lumber is also required to meet certain visual requirements.

Estimated volume of timber on commercial forest land that could be cut annually for the next ten years while improving tree stocking and bringing about a more even distribution and age classes. Annual managed harvest is considered separate from harvest cuttings and thinning and is determined by a computer using an area control system that specifies the number of acres to be cut annually.

Managed-Volume Inventory	Computation of pertinent data, such as volume or basal area and increment and mortality of stands, to assess silvicultural opportunities.
Man-Hour	Unit of work preformed by one man in one hour.
Manufacturer	The producing sawmill sawing lumber from logs.
Manufacturer's Agent	A sales representative for a particular sawmill or several non-competitive lumber manufacturers.
Manufacturing Defects	Includes all defects or blemishes that are produced in manufacturing, such as chipped grain, loosened grain, raised grain, torn grain, skips in dressing, hot and miss, variation in sawing, miss-cut lumber, machine burn, machine gouge, mismatching, and insufficient tongue and groove.
Mature Timber	A stand of trees that has attained an age or size that satisfies the primary economic goal for which it is managed.
MBF	Thousand Board Feet.
MBM	Thousand (ft.) board measure.
MC	Moisture Content.
MDF	Medium density fiberboard, very stable underlay for counter tops etc. to be covered with laminate.
Measuring	The process of dividing the merchantable tree stem into segments of specified length for the purpose of bucking. Measuring a stand begins when a worker begins dividing the first tree into desired lengths and ends when the last tree has been measured.
Measuring Tape	A tape of cloth, paper, plastic, or steel marked off in a linear scale, as of inches or centimeters, for taking measurements.
Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF)	A special type of tempered hardboard characterized by a very fine, smooth finish. MDF is used in cabinet making.
Medium Grain	Wood with 4 to 6 rings per inch.
Mensuration	In forestry, the measurement of both standing and harvested timber.
Merch	Merchantable
Merchantable Top	Smallest utilizable top.
Merch Top	Merchantable Top
Metric Tons	Unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms. Approximately 2,205 pounds.
MG	Mixed Grain
Mill Run	Lumber that is in varying grades and widths.

Millwork	Planed and patterned lumber for finish work in buildings, including items such as sash, doors, cornices, panel work, and other items of interior or exterior trim. This does not include flooring, ceilings, or siding.
Mineral Streak	An olive to green-black or brown discoloration of undetermined cause in hardwoods.
Mismatched Material	Worked material that does not fit tightly at all points of contact between adjoining pieces or in which the surfaces or adjoining pieces are not in the same plane.
Mixed Car	A railroad car loaded with various kinds, sizes and/or species of lumber.
Mixed Grain	Lumber may be both vertical and flat grain.
MLDG	Moulding
Mobile	Capable of being moved from one location to another.
Modular Housing	A type of housing in which major components are assembled in a factory and then shipped to the building site to be joined with other components to form the finished structure. The components are usually uniform incremental sizes; permitting some flexibility of design while maintaining the structure of individual elements. Sometimes called "prefabricated" or "prefab" housing by laymen; these terms are avoided by the industry because of negative connotations.
Modulus of Elasticity (MOE)	The relationship between the amount a piece deflects and the load causing the deflection determines its stiffness.
Moisture Content (MC)	A measure of the amount of water in a piece of lumber.
Molding (Moulding)	A strip of material with a profile cut on the facing edges, used for trimming.
Moulding (MLDG)	Small shaped lengths of wood used for both interior and exterior trim.
Moulding Stock	Developed in the making of other standard grades; each piece is graded on the basis of the percentage of the area suitable for ripping into strips of a given minimum size and quality.
MSR	Machine Stress Rated
MTCC	Malaysian Timber Certification Council.
Multilevel Deck	A deck that has several discrete areas at different levels. The different levels often are built to conform to a sloping terrain or make a transition from a second story to a ground level.
Multiple Entry	A deck that has several discrete areas at different levels. The different levels often are built to conform to a sloping terrain or make a transition from a second story to a ground level.
Multiple-Use	Practice of forestry that combines two or more objectives.
Multiple-Use Forestry	Concept of forest management that combines two or more objectives, such as production of wood or wood-derivative products, forage and browse for domestic livestock, proper environmental conditions for wildlife, landscape effects, protection against floods and erosion, recreation, and protection of water supplies.
Multiple-Use Management	Management of land resources with the objective of achieving optimum yields of products and services from a given area without impairing the productive capacity of the site.

