

P

P&T	Posts and Timbers
PAD	Partly Air Dried
Pacific Coast States	Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii.
Pallet	A portable platform used as a base for stacking, storing, and transporting goods in a unit.
Palm Nailer (Push Nailer/Brad Nailer)	A palm held, spring loaded tool with a barrel for holding fine brads and pins. A fine hobby nail or brad is dropped down the barrel of the tool and the tool is then held against the wood and pushed.
Panel Product	Any variety of wood products, such as hardboard, oriented strand board, particleboard, plywood, or wafer board, sold in sheets or panels. Although sizes vary, a standard size for most panel products is 4x8 feet.
Paper Wrapped (PW)	Lumber strapped into units and wrapped in weather resistant material prior to shipment.
Particleboard	A type of manufactured plywood that is made from ground up and glued scrap wood. Particle board is very dense, heavy and flat.
Particleboard Core Plywood	Plywood that is made by gluing a thin layer of veneer to a piece of particleboard.
Partly Air Dried (PAD)	Seasoned to some extent by exposure to the atmosphere, but still considered green or unseasoned.
PAT	Pattern
Payload	The gross weight of a loaded vehicle minus the weight of the vehicle itself.
Peck	Pockets or areas of disintegrated wood caused by advanced stages of localized decay in the living tree; it is usually associated with cypress and incense cedar; there is no further development of peck once the tree is felled.
Peel	To convert a log into veneer by rotary cutting.
Peeler	A high-grade log from which veneer is peeled, on a lathe, for the production of plywood. Peelers are most frequently from old-growth trees. The resulting veneer is usually clear and used in sanded plywood.
Pencil Stock	Made from Incense Cedar, pencil stock is graded for the percentage of clear pencil squares that may be obtained from a piece by ripping and cross cutting.
Periodic Annual Increment (PAI)	Mean annual growth or increase in volume during a specific period of time.
PET	Precision End Trimmed

Picket	A sharpened or pointed pale, post, or stake usually used as fencing.
Piece Rate	Payment for labor where income is related to output.
Piling	Round timber of any required size or length, usually used with smaller end in the ground.
Pin Hole	From any cause approximately 1/16" in diameter.
Pin Knot	One knot over 1/2" in diameter.
Pine	Any evergreen tree of the genus Pinus, native to northern temperate regions. Trees with needle shaped sprees growing in clusters.
Pitch	The number of teeth on a saw blade per inch.
Pitch Pocket	A pocket of resinous sap confined within the grain of many conifers.
Pitch Seam	Shake or check which is filled with pitch.
Pitch Streak	A well-defined accumulation of pitch in the wood cells in a more or less regular streak.
Pith	A soft core in the center of a tree trunk.
Pith Fleck	A narrow streak, resembling pith on the surface of a piece, resulting from burrowing of larvae in the growing tissues of the tree.
Plain-Sawn Lumber	A method of sawing lumber, where the log is cut tangential to the growth rings.
Planing Mill Products	Surfaced or planed lumber; products worked to pattern, such as flooring, ceiling, and siding.
Plank	A piece of lumber, from 2 but not including 5 inches thick, generally used with wide face horizontal.
Plantation	A forest stand regenerated artificially either by sowing or planting.
Planting	An artificial regeneration method in which a new stand of trees is established by restocking the area with tree seedlings.
PLIB	Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau
Plumb	A term used to describe something that is perfectly perpendicular to the earth relative to gravity. A plumb bob on the end of a string will give you a line that is plumb or straight up and down.
Plumb Bob	A usually conical metal weight attached to the end of a plumb line.

Plywood	A flat panel made up of a number of thin sheets, or veneers, of wood in which the grain direction of each ply, or layer, is at right angles to the one adjacent to it. The veneer sheets are united, and under pressure, via a bonding agent.
Pocket	A well-defined opening between the rings of annual growth, usually containing pitch or bark.
Pocket Hole	A hole drilled on an angle with a step bit to make a butt joint. The larger hole is for the screw head to enter, and the smaller hole is for the shank.
Pocket Rot	Advanced decay which appears in the form of a hole, pocket or area of soft rot usually surrounded by apparently sound wood.
Pole Size	Trees from 5 to 11 inches in D.B.H.
Pole Timber	Arbitrary term for small sawn timber trees. Generally, trees 12 to 18 inches in D.B.H. This is also known as small saw timber.
Post	Upright or vertical timbers erected within the frame that provide structural support of the members above.
Post Anchor	A metal piece attached to or imbedded in the footing that attaches the post to the footing and keeps the post from being exposed to moisture in the ground.
Post Cap	A small piece of wood attached to the top of the post to cover the posts wood grain and protect the post from the weather.
Post Cure	A treatment applied to an adhesive assembly following the initial cure, to complete cure, or to modify specific properties.
Posts and Timbers	Large pieces (nominal dimensions 5" by 5" and larger, width not more than 2" greater than thickness) of square or approximately square cross section graded primarily for use as posts or columns.
Potential Yield	The estimated maximum sustained yield cutting level (stated for a period of time such as a year or decade) attainable with intensive forestry; considers productivity of the land, conventional logging technology, standard cultural treatments, and interrelationships with other resource uses and the environmental. Excluded in the estimates are the effects of fertilization, genetic improvement, and irrigation, which have not yet been proven to be economically feasible over large portions of the country.
PP	Ponderosa Pine.
Precision End Trimmed (PET)	Lumber is trimmed square and smooth on both ends to uniform length.
Preservative	Any substance that, for a reasonable length of time, will prevent the action of wood-destroying fungi, bores or various kinds, and similar destructive life when the wood has been properly coated or impregnated with it.
Pressure Process	Any process of treating wood in a closed container whereby the preservative or fire retardant is forced into the wood under pressure greater than one atmosphere.
Prescribed Burning	Deliberate use of fire under conditions where the area to be burned is predetermined and the intensity of the fire is controlled.
Preservative	Any substance applied to wood that helps it resist decay, harmful insects, or rotting.

Pressure-Treating	A process of impregnating lumber or other wood products with various chemicals, such as preservatives and fire-retardants, by forcing the chemicals into the structure of the wood using high pressure.
Preventive Maintenance	Maintenance measures taken in advance to avoid breakdowns.
Producer	An independent operator who produces and delivers pulpwood to a deal or pulpwood company.
Productive Machine Hour (PMH)	Time during scheduled operating hours when a machine performs its designated function (time exclusive of such things as machine transport, operational or mechanical delays, and servicing or repair).
Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Schemes	An organization that was developed to address the issues of the multitude of certification programs with competing standards and serves as an endorsement system that provides international recognition for national forest certification programs.
Proud	To protrude above the surface so it is sticking out a bit.
Pruning	Removal of live or dead branches from standing trees, usually the lower branches of young trees and of multiple leaders or shoots in plantation trees – for the improvement of the tree or its timber. Cutting away of superfluous growth, including roots, from any plant to improve its development.
PT	Pressure Treated
Pulp	Mechanically ground or chemically digested wood used in manufacturing paper and allied products.
Pulp Log	A log that does not meet the one-third merchantability standard for a sawn log but contains a minimum of 50-percent sound wood fiber by volume.
Pulp Mill	A mill that converts pulpwood to wood pulp.
Pulp Trees	Small trees and saplings that will be ground to produce paper. Lumber farmers often over-plant their acreage and remove smaller trees for pulp as the crop matures.
Pulpwood	Round wood used as a source of wood fiber in a pulp mill. Wood cut or prepared primarily for wood pulp and subsequent manufacture into paper, fiberboard, or other products, depends largely on the species cut and the pulping process.
PW	Paper Wrapped