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S1S	Surfaced one face
S2S	Surfaced two faces
S2S1E	Surfaced two sides, one edge
S3S	Surfaced two faces and straight line ripped one edge
S4S	Surfaced two faces and straight line ripped two edges
Salvage Logging	A cleanup operation, generally with a small crew and light equipment, which collects merchantable material too small to be handled economically with big equipment. Salvaging timber damaged by wind, insect, fire, ice, or other natural causes.
Sap	The water in a tree which is rich in minerals and nutrients.
Sapling	Young tree less than 4 inches in D.B.H. The minimum diameter or saplings is usually, although not always, placed at 2 inches.
Sapwood	The new wood in a tree that lies between the bark and the heartwood. Sapwood is usually lighter in color and becomes heartwood as the tree ages.
Sash	A frame structure, normally glazed, that is hung or fixed in a frame set in an opening.
Sawing	A basic, cutting process that uses a blade set with a series of teeth on its edge to cut a narrow opening in a work piece. Sawing may be used to produce slots or grooves or to separate the work piece into two pieces.
Saw Kerf	Grooves or notches that are made in cutting with a saw.
Saw Log Portion	That part of the bole of saw timber trees between the stump and the saw log top.
Saw Logs	Logs meeting minimum regional standards of diameter, length, and defect. Logs must be at least eight feet long, have a minimum diameter inside bark of six inches for softwoods and eight inches for hardwoods, and maximum defect as specified by regional standards.
Saw Timber	Trees suitable for production of saw logs.
Scale	'lb' measure the weight or volume of a log or load of logs.
Scaling	Determination of the gross and net volume of logs using the customary commercial volumetric units for the product involved.
Schedule Machining Hour	Time in which a machine is intended to be operated and has an operator scheduled.
Scribner Rule	The diagram log rule, one of the oldest in existence, that assumes 1-inch boards and ¼-inch kerf, make a liberal allowance for slabs, and disregards taper. This is the official rule of the Canadian Forestry Branch, Department of Resources and Development, and also used in many part of the United States.

Seasoned	Wood that has been dried to a certain moisture content to improve its serviceability. According to the grading standards of the Western Wood Products Association, seasoned softwood lumber is defined as having a moisture content of 19% (oven-dry basis) or less.
Seasoning	The process of removing the moisture from green wood to improve its workability and stability. Air Dried – Dried by exposure to air in a yard or shed, without artificial heat. Kiln Dried – Dried in a kiln with the use of artificial heat
Second Growth	Trees that come up naturally after the first growth of timber has been cut or destroyed by fire. This is also known as young timber.
Section	A land survey subdivision. This is usually one square mile (640 acres).
Seedling	A young tree grown from a seed, from the time of germination until it reaches sapling size. In nursery practices it is a young tree that has not been transplanted.
Seedling and Sapling Stands	Where ten percent of the stand consists of growing-stock trees, and saplings and/or seedlings constitute more than half this stocking.
Seed Tree	A horizontal timber to which the tops of rafters are fastened. This is also called a ridge board or a roof tree.
Select	In softwood lumber, the highest appearance grades are Select grades, usually separated as “B and better”, “C”, and “D” select grades. In hardwood factory lumber, Selects is one specific grade, placing in quality below Firsts and Seconds, but higher than Common grades.
Select Grade	High-quality lumber. This grade is recommended for all finishing uses where fine appearance is essential. Widely used for high-quality interior trim and cabinet work with natural, stain, or enamel finishes.
Selection Cutting	Cutting only a portion of the trees in a stand; usually those marked or designated by a forester.
Selection System	Uneven-aged silvicultural system in which single or small groups of trees are periodically selected to be removed from a large area so that the age and size classes of the reproduction are mixed.
Selection Thinning	Removal of dominant trees that have exceeded the diameter limit prescribed; in favor of smaller trees with good growth form and condition. This will promote conversion to a selection forest.
Selective Cut	A type of timber harvesting that removes only certain species above a certain size or value.
Selects	In softwood, lumber which has been graded strictly for its appearance. In hardwood, lumber which is one grade below first and second.
Self Loader	Logging truck with a loading device, generally a knuckleboom loader, mounted behind the cab.
Set	The teeth are offset on each side of the blade to allow clearance for the thickness of the blade.
Setback	The area along a property's edge where new construction is restricted or forbidden by local zoning laws.
Shake	A lumber defect that is a lengthwise separation of wood; along the growth rings.

Shakes	Shakes are very similar to checks, but usually wider and longer. They generally work from the heart of the tree outward, at right angles rather than parallel to the growth rings.
Shaving	A small wood particle of indefinite dimensions developed incidental to certain woodworking operations involving rotary cutter heads usually turning in the direction of the grain.
Shearing Strength	The capacity of an object or soil to resist shearing stresses.
Sheathing	Lumber, Plywood, oriented strand board, or wafer board used to close up side walls, floors or roofs prior to the installation of finished materials on the surface. The sheathing grades are also commonly used for crates, pallets, and certain industrial products.
Shipping Dry	Having moisture content (over-dry basis) of 14 to 20 percent. Results in reduced shipping weight and less susceptibility to decay. This is used in the international lumber trade.
Short Ton	U.S. weight measure equal to 2,000 pounds.
Show	Any unit of operation in the woods associated with timber harvesting.
Shrinkage	A decrease in wood dimensions due to loss of water in the wood cell walls. Shrinkage across the grain of wood occurs when the moisture content falls below 30 percent, the fiber saturation point. Below the fiber saturation point, shrinkage is proportional to moisture content, down to a moisture content of zero percent. Shrinkage is expressed as a percentage of the green wood dimensions.
Shy	A term for an adjoining object being below the object it is next to. This means a little below the surface.
Side	Men and equipment needed to yard and load any one logging unit of an operation.
Siding	The finish covering of the outside wall of a frame building, whether made of horizontal weather boards, vertical boards with battens, shingles, or other material.
Sill Timber	Major horizontal timbers which lie on the foundation and form the lowest part of the frame.
Site Class	Classification based on ecological factors and the potential production capacity of an area; a measure of the relative production capacity of a site.
Site Built	A structure constructed at the site where it is to remain.
Site Index	The measure of forest productivity generally expressed as the height in feet of dominant and co-dominant tree species at a specific index age such as 25, 50, or 100 years. Site indexes are normally grouped by site classes.
Site Preparation	Removal or deadening of unwanted vegetation prior to planting trees; includes prescribed burning, use of herbicides, disking and other mechanical means of removing vegetative cover.
Slash	Woody material or debris left on the ground after an area is logged. This is also known as brush.
Sliding Miter Saw	A compound miter saw with horizontal sliding arms for the cutter head, allowing much wider cuts.
Slip	Relative movement in the direction of travel at the mutual contact surface of the traction or transport device and the surface that supports it.

Small Trees	Live trees 1.0 to 5.0 inches to D.B.H.
Snag	A standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the branches have fallen.
Snipe	The tendency to gouge the trailing end of material when running it through a joiner.
Soft Rot	Rot occurring in the outer wood layers under very wet conditions.
Softwoods	Lumber often from a conifer, such as pine or cedar. The name softwood does not refer to the density of the wood. There are some hardwoods which are softer than some softwood.
Sorting	The separation of forest products. This usually occurs at the landing.
Sound	A term referring to a board which has no or very few defects which will effect its strength.
Sound Wood	Wood that is free from defect.
Southeastern States	Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
Southern States	Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.
Southern Yellow Pine	A species group composed of primarily of Loblolly, Longleaf, Shortleaf, and Slash Pines. Various subspecies are also included in this group. This group refers to the Southeastern United States, from Texas to Virginia.
Span	The width of a building or overall length of a truss.
Species	A category of biological classification; a class of individuals having common attributes and designated by a common name. "Species" is always properly used with the "s" when referring to trees or other biological classifications.
Specific Gravity	The ratio of the weight of wood to an equal volume of water. The higher the specific gravity, the heavier the wood.
Speck	A defect that's caused by a fungus living in a tree, which appears as small white pits of spots.
Spindle	A narrow, turned piece of wood.
Split	A separation of wood fibers that extends completely through a piece of lumber, usually at the ends.
Spline	A thin strip of wood fitting between two grooves to make a joint.
Spruce-Pine-Fir (SPF)	Canadian woods of similar characteristics that have been grouped for production and marketing. The SPF species have moderate strength, are worked easily to take paint readily and hold nails well. They are white to pale yellow in color. The largest volume comes from eastern Canada, where the principal species in the group are: Black Spruce, Red Spruce, Jack Pine, and Balsam Fir. The principal species of the group originating in Western Canada are Alpine Fir, Engelmann Spruce, Lodgepole Pine, and White Spruce. Some lumber production in the New England State also is marketed as Spruce-Pine-Fir (south).

Stacked Dado Head	style of dado cutter has two outside saw blades, using a combination of chipper blades and shims between them the width of the dado is set.
Stain	A discoloration in wood caused by a chemicals, fungus, or minerals. A dye or pigment used to discolor wood. Blue Stain – A bluish discoloration of the sapwood caused by the growth of certain dark-colored fungi on the surface and in the interior of the wood. Brown Stain – A rich brown to deep chocolate-brown discoloration of the sapwood of some pines caused by a fungus that acts much like the blue-stain fungi. Chemical Brown Stain – A chemical discoloration of wood, which sometimes occurs during the air drying or kiln drying of several species, apparently caused by the concentration and modifications of extractives. Sap Stain – A discoloration of the sapwood caused by the growth of certain fungi on the surface and in the interior of the wood; made possible by the same conditions that favor the growth of other fungi. Sticker Stain – A brown or blue stain that develops in seasoning lumber where is has been in contact with the stickers.
Standard	A tooth form that has evenly spaced teeth, deep gullets, and a zero-degree rake angle.
Static Bending	Redwood
Stick	A piece of short pulpwood.
Sticker	A $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1" wood strip that is inserted between stacks of green wood and spaced between 16" to 24" to allow air to flow through the stack to ensure proper drying.
Sticker Stain	Sometimes called shadow, it's a stain that forms under the stickers in a stack of drying wood.
Stop	The decorative end of a chamfer.
Strap	A short cable with a loop at each end.
Stock	A handle of a peavey or cant hook.
Storage Life	The period of time during which a packaged adhesive can be stored under specific temperature conditions and remain suitable for use.
Strength	The ability of a member to sustain stress without failure.
Strength Ratio	The hypothetical ratio of the strength of a structural member to that which it has if it contained no strength-reducing characteristics.
Stress Skin Construction	A construction in which panels are separated from one another by a central partition of spaced strips with the whole assembly bonded so that it acts as a unit when loaded.
Stringer	A timber or other support for cross members in floors or ceilings.

Structural Composite Lumber (SCL)	<p>Wood elements glued together to form products that are similar in size to solid sawn lumber.</p> <p>Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL) – Similar to oriented strand lumber with somewhat longer strands.</p> <p>Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) – Structural composite lumber manufactured from veneers laminated into a panel with the grain of all veneer running parallel to each other. The resulting panel is ripped to common lumber dimensions.</p> <p>Oriented Strand Lumber (OSL) – Structural composite lumber made from wood strand elements similar to those used in oriented strand board. The strands are oriented primarily along the length of the member.</p> <p>Parallel Strand Lumber (PSL) – Structural composite lumber made from high aspect ratio wood strand elements manufactured from veneer oriented primarily along the length of the member. It is manufactured in billets and cut to lumber dimensions.</p>
Structural Integrity	A structure uncompromised ability to safely resist the required loads.
Structural Timbers	Pieces of wood of relatively large size, the strength or stiffness of which is the controlling element in their selection and use.
Stud	A framing member, usually cut to a precise length at the mill and designed to be used in framing building walls with little or no trimming before it is set in place. Studs are most often 2x4s, but 2x3s, 2x6s, and other sizes are also included in the stud category; studs may be made of wood, steel, or composite material.
Stumpage	The value of timber as it stand uncut in the woods.
Style or Stile	A vertical member of a door's framework attached to the horizontal rails.
Substrate	A material upon the surface of which an adhesive containing substance is spread for any purpose, such as bonding or coating.
Substructure	The deck construction that is located below, and supports the deck boards and railing system. Components include joists and hangers, ledgers, rim joists, beams, posts, anchors, and footers.
Surfaced Checks	A drying defect that occurs when the surface dries too quickly in relation to the core.
Surfaced Lumber	A piece of wood that has been planed smooth on one or more surfaces.
Surfacing	The way a piece of lumber has been prepared at the lumber mill.
Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI)	This is a program that was established in 1994 and currently certifies over 152 million acres in the United States and Canada. It is based on the premise that responsible forest practices and sound business decisions can co-exist. Independent certification bodies evaluate planning, procedures, and processes in the forest and in wood processing operations.
Sustained Yield	Timber yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management. Sustained yield management therefore implies continuous production planned to achieve a balance between growth (increment) and harvest at the earliest practical time.
Swamp	An area saturated with water throughout much of the year, but with the surface of the soil usually not deeply submerged. This is usually characterized by tree or shrub vegetation.
Symmetrical Construction	Panels in which the plies on one side of a center ply or core are essentially equal in thickness, grain direction, properties, and arrangements to those on the other side of the core.

