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Tandems	The second axle and set of wheels on the rear of a truck. Live indicates that they are powered; dead that they are not.
Tangential	Coincident with a tangent at the circumference of a tree or log, or parallel to such a tangent.
Taper	A piece of wood that has been cut so that it is wider on one edge compared to the other.
Taper Cut	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.
Tear-Out	The tendency for a blade to splinter the last part of a piece of wood during crosscutting.
Technical Life Length	The time from which the machine goes into operation until it is no longer used in any operation. Normally, the unit for technical life length is productive time, expressed in hours.
Tempered Hardboard	Dense fiberboard that has been specially treated to increase its durability, strength, density, and moisture resistance.
Template	A pattern. Often a template is made of hardboard and used with a pilot bit to route a shape in a board.
Template Guide	A jig mounted to the bottom of a router that is used to keep the router on the profile of a template when routing with a non-pilot bearing bit.
Tenon	The projecting end of a timber that is inserted into a mortise.
Tension	In an adhesively bonded joint, a uni-axial force tending to cause extension of the assembly, or the counteracting force within the assembly that resists extension.
Tension Wood	Reaction wood that forms on the upper side of a leaning hardwood tree.
Thickness Planer	A power-fed rotary planer that trims the surface of a board to a certain thickness.
Thinning	Cuttings made in immature stands in order to stimulate the growth of trees that remain and to increase the total yield of useful material from the stand.
Thousand Board Feet	A unit of measurement equal to 1,000 feet of wood having a thickness of one inch.
Timber	A general term applied to a forest and its products. Sawed lumber more than 4x4 inches in breadth and thickness.
Timber Appraisal	An economic appraisal of the monetary value of a timber stand.
Timber Frame	A load-carrying structure of timbers ranging in size from 4x4 and up.

Timber Stand Improvement	The intermediate thinning of a forest stand, prior to it reaching mature rotation age, generally for the purpose of improving growing conditions or controlling stand composition.
Timber Standing	Timber still on the stump.
Timber Volume	Volume of Growing Stock – The volume of sound wood in the bole of saw timber and pole timber from a stump to a 4-inch minimum top diameter outside bark or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs. Volume of Saw timber – The net volume of the saw log portion of live saw timber in board feet.
Tongue and Groove	A joinery method where one board is cut with a protruding “groove” and an identical piece is cut with a matching groove along its edge.
Tooth Face	The front side of a saw blade tooth facing toward the direction of the cut.
Top	To cut off the un-merchantable top of a tree.
Top Plate	Attached to the posts and the top rail to support the top rail and balusters. It is also known as the top cap.
Top Rail	The horizontal member installed on the edge; attached to the top of the balusters as well as the posts.
Total Tree	A tree with a crown, main stem, and taproot. This does not include the lateral roots.
Transferring	Lifting an entire load of logs from one mode of transportation and placing the logs on another carrier.
Transit	A transit level is a means of measuring, or surveying as it is also known, the location, elevation, degree of inclination of any object such as buildings, trees, fences, relative to the placement of the transit.
Tread	The walking surface of each step in a stairway.
Treated	Wood products infused or coated with any variety of stains or chemicals designed to retard decay, deterioration, fire, or insect damage due to weather.
Tree	A woody plant that usually grows to at least 20 feet in height at maturity and commonly has a single trunk with no branches within three feet of the ground.
Tree Classes	All Live Trees – Growing stock, rough, and rotten trees one inch in D.B.H and larger. Growing-Stock Trees – Live trees of any size except rough and rotten trees. Pole timber Trees – Live, vigorous, and well-formed trees of commercial species at least 5.0 inches in D.B.H but smaller than saw timber size.

Rotten Trees – Live trees of any size that do not contain a merchantable 12-foot saw log, now or prospectively, because of rot (more than 50 percent of the cull volume of the tree is or will become rotten). Only commercial species are considered.

Rough Trees – Live trees of any size that do not contain at least one merchantable 12-foot saw log, now or prospectively, because of roughness or poor form. Only commercial species are considered.

Saplings – Live, vigorous, and well-formed trees of commercial species, usually 1.0 to 5.0 inches in D.B.H.

Saw timber Trees – Live trees of commercial species containing at least one 12-foot saw log or two noncontiguous saw logs, each at least eight feet long, and having a maximum allowable defect of 67 percent of the gross tree volume. Softwoods must be at least 9.0 inches in D.B.H. and hardwood at least 11.0 inches in D.B.H.

Seedlings – Live trees of commercial species with diameters less than 1.0 inch that are expected to survive (not diseased and not heavily damaged by logging, browsing, or fire). Only softwood seedlings over six inches tall and hardwood seedlings over one foot tall are counted.

Short-Log Trees – Saw timber-sized trees of commercial species that contain at least one merchantable eight-foot to 11-foot saw log (but not a 12-foot saw log).

Tree Farm

A parcel of land on which trees are planted, cultured, managed, and harvested as a crop. Also, privately owned, managed forest area that has been certified as a tree farm by the American Forest Institute.

Tree Farming

The application of silvicultural practices for the perpetual use of commercial timber crops. Includes all activities from stand establishment through delivery of commercial timber (logs) to a log yard at the initial commercial product processing facility.

Tree Length

The entire tree, excluding the Un-merchantable top and limbs.

Trellis

A framework of thin lumber designed to support climbing plants.

Trim

The finish materials in a building, such as moldings, applied around openings or at the floor and ceiling of rooms.

Trim Allowance

Extra length allowed when bucking logs or estimating volume to account for less from end injuries or uneven cuts.

Truss

An assembly of members, such as beams, bars, and rods combined to form a rigid framework. All members are interconnected to form triangles.

TSI

Timber Stand Improvement.

Twist

Warping in lumber where the ends twist in opposite directions.