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Wall Decking	Lumber covering the walls; usually 1” tongue-and-groove.
Wane	Bark or lack of wood from any cause on edge or corner of a piece except for eased edges.
Warp	A defect in lumber characterized by bending in one or more directions; any deviation of the face or edge of a board from flatness, or any edge that is not at right angles to the adjacent face or edge; the most common forms of warp are bow, crook, cup, and twist.
Water Repellent Preservative	A water repellent that contains a preservative that, after applications to wood and drying, accomplishes the dual purpose of imparting resistance to attack by fungi or insects and also retards changes in moisture content.
Weathering	The mechanical or chemical disintegration and discoloration of the surface of wood caused by exposure to light, the action of dust and sand carried by winds, and the alternate shrinking and swelling of the surface fibers with the continual variation in moisture content brought by changes in the weather.
Wetland	The transitional area between dry land and aquatic areas having a high water table of shallow water. Land with one of the following three attributes: (1) periodically supports hydrophytes, (2) substrate is predominately un-drained hydric soil, (3) substrate is non-soil and saturated or covered with water during part of the growing season each year.
Width	In band sawing, the distance from the top of the tooth to the back of the blade.
Winding Sticks	Two narrow, thin, pieces of material whose edges are perfectly parallel when placed on each end of a work piece. The worker then sights across the top of them to determine if the piece is flat.
Wind Shake	Wood cells in hardwoods of comparatively large diameter that have open ends and are set one above the other to form continuous tubes called vessels.
Wobbly Dado Head	A single blade dado cutter where the blade is adjusted to wobble the width of the cut.
Wood-Based Composite Panel	A generic term for a material manufactured from wood veneer, strands, flakes, particles, or fibers or other lignocelluloses material and a synthetic resin or other binder.
Wood Conversion	The transformation of natural timber into any kind of commercial product. This includes all activities from commercial timber (log) delivery to the log yard at the initial commercial processing facility to the final product form offered for commercial sale as a consumer product.
Wood Failure	The rupturing of wood fibers in strength tests of bonded joints usually expressed as the percentage of the total area involved that shows such failure.
Wood Substance	The solid material of which wood is composed. It usually refers to the extractive-free solid substance of which the cell walls are composed.
Workability	The degree of ease and smoothness of cut obtainable with hand or machine tools.
Working Properties	The properties of an adhesive that affect or distance the manner of application to the adherents to be bonded and the assembly of the joint before pressure application.
Wormholes	Holes and channels cut in wood by insects.