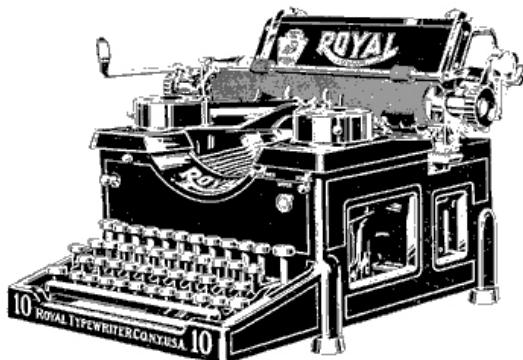


POPULAR Woodworking MAGAZINE

Style Book



Revised: January 2014

PW Style Book

Revised: Jan 2014

Numbers, Measurements and Callouts

- thickness x width x length
- \$2,800 (not \$2800)
- 2" scale
- 32" x 48"
- 4' x 7'
- 2x4; 2x4s (Name for construction-grade lumber, usually pine, generally used for wall studs; is not really 2" by 4", but an estimate of the size used commonly; do not include inch marks)
- 90° (use symbol for degrees, both temperatures and angles; do not spell out "degrees;" for the symbol, Option + Shift + 8)
- \$6 a board foot; \$.09 a board foot (board foot can be abbreviated bf)
- chapter six (in text)
- 25cm, 30mm
- 9dB (decibels; spell out 'decibels' on first reference, then can use 'dB')
- 9'- or 10'-diameter blade
- DW 625 (DeWalt is a tool manufacturer; their tools are often named DW###)
- Figure 1-3 (chapter one, third illustration)
- Figure 1B
- Figure 2-14, A&B (one figure, two views)
- Photo 3-12 (chapter three, 12th photo)
- 10-gauge cord

- #400-grit (adj)
- #400 grit (n)
- #1,000 grit stone
- 40-tooth (adj)
- 1 horsepower; 1 hp (1-hp router); spell out 'horsepower' on first reference, then can use 'hp' abbreviation
- 4/4 lumber (reads as "four-quarter lumber"; refers to rough-cut lumber measured by quarters or an inch; do not set as stacked fractions)
- mid-1800s
- 30mm, 25 cm
- model 41293
- #8 drywall screw
- one-by lumber (also two-by, six-by, ten-by, etc.)
- PC 7518 (Porter-Cable is a tool manufacturer; their tools are often named PC ####)
- 75 percent
- 9-ply (adj)
- 45 pounds
- 2-speed, 3-speed, etc.
- 4 square feet
- 12 square inches (write out in text, abbreviate 12 sq. ft. when appearing in a chart or diagram)
- step 3 (as photo label, illustration label)
- step three (in text)
- 24"-tall by 36"-wide (adj.)
- 46 tpi blade
- 220v (volts)
- 4"-wide belt
- 10W (SAE oil weight)
- 30 years
- #0000 steel wool
- 1-pound cut, 2-pound cut etc. (for shellac)
- On anything dimensional, use numerals and birds' feet, even if it's an approximation (this departs from AP style)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 (machine screw thread; $\frac{1}{4}$ " is diameter, 20 is threads per inch)
- 70°F (no space; don't spell out on first ref.)
- 3D (departure from AP)

A

- A-A and A-B** (adj) (plywood grades used by American Plywood Association standards.)
- about:** use when referring to price; do not use 'around'
- A/C** (abbreviation for air conditioning)
- abrasive** (n): any of the coated papers, fabrics or other materials (including pumice, rottenstone and steel wool) used for smoothing wood or between-coat smoothing of finishes
- acetate** (n): a clear, plastic-like film used as an overlay or template for drawings
- acetone** (n): a solvent used to clean wood pitch from blades and tools
- acute-angle** (adj)
- acknowledgement** (n); acknowledgements

adze (n): a primitive tool for surfacing lumber

aftermarket (n): the market for parts, accessories and repairs of a product; also, a secondary market for a product after the primary market; an aftermarket fence for a table saw, for example

AIA (abbreviation): American Institute of Architects

air-conditioner (n); air-conditioning (A/C) (n); air-conditioned (adj)

air-dry (v); **air-dried** (adj): a method of seasoning lumber which permits the sawn wood, which is usually protected from the elements, to dry naturally in open air

air nailer (n): a pneumatic tool that drives nails; also called a nailgun

air-powered (adj)

aliphatic resin glue (n): technical name for basic yellow woodworking glue, which is really a polyvinyl acetate (PVA) glue with an aliphatic resin added to extend open time and increase the range of temperatures in which it will work

a.k.a. (abbreviation): also known as

alder: a type of wood

aliphatic resin glue (n)

Allen: trademarked (such as Allen-wrench); replace with "hex," unless the Allen brand is being specifically referred to

allergen (n): something that causes an allergic reaction

all-steel (adj)
also known as: see ‘a.k.a.’
alternate top bevel (blade) (n): see ‘ATB’
aluminum oxide (n): an abrasive agent used as grit for abrasive paper (sandpaper)
a.m., p.m.
amp (abbreviation); **ampere** (n): measurement of electronic current; usually used in reference to power of an electric motor or circuit; a 15-amp motor circuit breaker, for example; use ‘amp’ in all references
ampere: see ‘amp’
American Plywood Association: see ‘APA’
American-made (adj)
angle-adjustment (adj)
angled-shoulder (adj)
aniline dye (n)
annual rings (n): the growth rings of a tree
anti-climb (adj)
antikick (adj)
antikickback (adj)
APA (abbreviation): American Plywood Association; use ‘APA’ second reference
apron (n): the part of a table which attaches the base to the top
arbor (n): a motor’s axis or rotating shaft to which a tool is attached, such as a table saw blade or a router bit
arbor-hole (adj)
arbor-support (adj)
arborvitae (n): landscape shrubbery
arc (n)
archetypal (adj)
architect’s rule (n): usually a three-sided ruler marked with different measuring scales
armchair (n)
arithmetic (adj)
around: do not use when referring to price; use ‘about’ instead

Arts & Crafts style
ash: a type of wood
asterisks: to denote exceptions/further info in cutlists. first-*, second-**, third-†, fourth -‡
ATB (abbreviation); **alternate top bevel** (blade) (n): use ‘ATB’ second reference
auger (n): a wood-boring device or bit
awkward-shaped (adj)
awl (n): a pointed scribing tool used to mark layout lines
axis (n); **axes** (pl): the center point the length of an object around which the object turns; a dowel rod has a centered axis, where a turned cabriole leg may have two axes in order to develop a tapered or curved surface

B

backboard (n)
backlog (n)
backsaw (n): a hand saw that is stabilized with a rigid spine along the back of the blade
backstop (n)
balsa (n): a light, close-grained wood used primarily in carving
Baltic birch; Baltic birch plywood (n): a high-quality birch plywood made from veneer of equal thickness. It has no voids. Widely used for furniture, it’s also known as “Finnish birch.” Unlike domestic plywood, such as “apply ply,” which comes in 4' x 8' sheets, Baltic birch is made in 5' x 5' sheets
band saw (n): a power saw using a continuous-loop blade powered by two or three wheels
bar clamp (n): a clamping device with a long bar used to clamp the edges of wood when gluing panels or corners of boxes during assembly
barleycorn (n): an old unit of measure equal to one-third of an inch

bar-type (adj)
baseboard (n)
baseline (n): a reference point from which one begins measuring; usually in reference to drawings
base plate (n)
basket weave (n); **basket-weave** (adj)
basswood (n): a close-grained wood – heavier than balsa – used in carving
batten (n): a thin, narrow strip of wood used to seal, reinforce or support a joint
Bauhaus (adj): school of thought in architecture that tries to combine technology, craftsmanship and design aesthetics; founded in 1923 by Walter Gropius
beam (n): the handle of a square as opposed to the blade, or the part of a marking gauge that holds the point
bearing-guided (adj)
because: relates to causality only: *Because all the parts are small, cut them from one board.* Time is not a factor. ‘Since’ would be incorrect here.
beech: a type of wood
belt-driven (adj)
bench dog (n)
bench grinder (n): motor-driven wheels ranging from abrasive to buffing cloth to perform a variety of sharpening, honing, cleaning and polishing of cutting tools and other metal
bench hook (n): a shop-made accessory which is used to hold a smaller workpiece stationary on the principle of friction with the workbench
bench plane (n): a plane with a larger footprint and wider cutter, e.g. smoothing plane, jack plane
bench stone (n): another name for a whetstone, which is used to sharpen knives and chisels
benchtop (adj): referring to something which is mounted to or used on the top of a workbench; a benchtop table saw, for example
Bender, Chuck: *Popular Woodworking Magazine*’s senior editor
bevel (n): instrument consisting of two arms which are adjusted to any angle for drawing angles or for adjusting a surface to be cut to an angle
bevel (v): to cut at an inclined or sloping angle on a workpiece that is other than 90°; also, the angle itself
bevel-edge chisel (n): the type of chisel used for paring and light chopping; edges are beveled to allow access to inside corners of joints
beveled (adj): referring to an angled surface
bevel-grind (v)
bevel-ground (adj)
beveling (v): to angle a surface or edge by cutting
bevel-rip (n); **bevel ripping** (v)
bf (abbreviation); **board foot:** measurement based on 1" x 1' x 1' piece of lumber or 144 square inches of lumber before surfacing; used for pricing and purchasing lumber
Biesemeyer fence (n): a brand name
bi-level (adj)
birch: a type of wood
bird’s-eye maple (n): a highly figured cut of maple formed by conical grain formations which produce random circular markings when cut
BIS (abbreviation): British Imperial System; a measurement system including the inch, foot, yard, mile, pint, quart, gallon, etc.
biscuit (n): a small wafer of wood which is inserted and glued to an edge groove between two pieces of wood to be joined
biscuit joiner (n): a power tool that cuts the hole into which a biscuit (see above) is inserted

bits (n): boring tools of varying diameters used with an electric drill or a brace

blade-adjustment (adj)

blade breaker (n)

blade-dulling (adj)

blade guard (n, adj)

bladelike (adj)

blade-specific (adj)

blade-stabilizer (n)

blade tilt (n, adj)

bleeding (v): tendency for some woods to release a discharge; controllable through the use of sealers

blind (adj): refers to a recess that is not cut completely through a workpiece; sometimes referred to as “stopped”

blind dovetail (n): a dovetail joint that does not have the tails and pins cut completely through the boards to be joined; may be a half-blind dovetail in which only either the pins or the tails are cut completely through the board

blind-nailing (v)

blind spline (n): a spline inset in a blind dado, of a length that stops short of exposing either the dadoed groove or the spline that fits between the two jointed pieces at the ends

blind tenon (n): a tenon fully enclosed by a mortise cut in a mating member

block plane (n): a small plane for trimming joints or end grain; the bevel on the cutter always faces up. Low-angle versions excel at trimming end grain.

bloodwood (n)

board foot (feet) (n): see ‘bf’

boiled linseed oil (n): linseed oil in which enough lead, manganese or cobalt salts have been incorporated to make the oil harden more rapidly when spread in a thin coating

bookcase (n)

bookmatched (adj), **bookmatch** (n): refers to pieces of sequentially cut wood which are

arranged so the grain creates mirror images

bookshelf (n)

bowing (n): a lumber defect caused by drying, making the wood face bend up along its length like a rocker

bowsaw (n)

box-beam (adj)

box joint (n): another name for a finger joint with straight, interlocking fingers

boxwood (n): a fine, textured dense wood commonly used for carving, turning and bending

brace (n): structural member augmenting the primary member, usually oblique to the structure; also a driver for an auger bit, formed in the shape of a crank for rotating the bit (as in brace and bit)

bradawl (n): A straight awl with a chisel tip.

Bradford pear (n): a type of wood

brad-point drill (n): a twist drill having a center spur to guide the bit in an advancing pilot hole

brad-point bit (n): a twist drill having a center spur to guide the bit in an advancing pilot hole

brand-new (adj)

Brazilwood (n): a type of wood

break (v): to remove a sharp corner edge of a board, usually by sanding; also known as “ease”

breakfront (n)

bridle joint (n): an open mortise-and-tenon joint in which the mortised piece is open on the end like a fork

bridle-type (adj)

British Imperial System (BIS): see BIS

British Thermal Unit; BTU (abbreviation): see ‘BTU’

BTU (abbreviation); **British Thermal Unit**: the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit;

units used to measure the heating requirements and insulation of homes

bubinga (n): a type of wood

buckeye (adj)

build-out (n)

buildup (n): a piece of wood added to an existing edge to make it thicker

build up (v)

built-in (n, adj)

bullnose (v): to mill an edge to a half-round, convex edge

bullnose plane (n): concave cutter for rounding edges

burl (n): a highly figured outgrowth on a tree, valued for turning and figured veneers

burr (n): a wire-like edge formed on a blade as a result of sharpening

butcher’s steel (n): a steel rod with a handle used for sharpening knives; also called chef’s steel, kitchen steel, sharpening steel

butternut: a type of wood

butt joint (n): type of joint where two square edges, sides or ends meet

buttonhead screw (n)

C

C (abbreviation): Celsius

cabinetmaker (n): a skilled woodworker who builds fine furniture; not to be used interchangeably with “woodworker”

cabinetmaking (n)

cabinet saw (n): a type of table saw, usually industrial grade, characterized by a 3-horsepower or larger motor, trunnions that attach to the base of the machine rather than the underside of the top, and a totally enclosed base

cabinetmaker (n): a skilled woodworker who builds fine furniture and cabinets

cabinetry

cabinetetwork (n): the construction of cabinetry

cabriole leg (n): a type of turned or carved leg that has a graceful sweep in an S-shape and ends in an ornamental foot

CAD (abbreviation); **computer-aided design**: sometimes CADD, computer-aided design/drafting

caliper (n)

cambium (n): the active, living layer of wood just beneath the bark

cam cleats (n)

camlike (adj)

cantilevered (n): a plank or beam fastened or supported only by a downward force at the captured end

capital (n): the head of a column, pillar or piece of furniture (usually ornamented with crown moulding)

cap screw (n)

carbide (n): a combination of iron, carbon and an alloy metal (usually tungsten) used to make hard and brittle, but long-lasting material used for cutting edges of bits and blades

carbide-edged (adj); **carbide-tipped** (adj): having a carbide tip or coating on a bit or blade

carcase (n): the frame or structure of a cabinet; change all appearances of ‘carcase’ (the British variation of ‘cassass’)

carcinogen (n); carcinogenic (adj)

carpet-tape (v)

casement-type (adj)

casepiece (n)

casework (n)

cast iron (n, adj)

caul (n): a piece of wood used to distribute pressure when clamping

caulk (n, v): a plastic substance used to seal seams and leaks; the act of using caulk; one usually caulk with a caulking gun

CCA (abbreviation): chromated copper arsenate

C-clamp (n): a type of clamp that uses a fixed, C-shaped bar and a screw; watch for instances of cee-clamps; British will use “G-clamps” or “G-cramps”; change all to “C-clamp”

cedar (yellow cedar, cedar of Lebanon): a type of wood

Celsius: see ‘C’

center board (n)

center lap (n): a large dado cut halfway into the thickness of a part to form half of a frame lap joint

centerline (n): reference to the real or imaginary point running through the center of a piece; usually marked in drawings with a symbol

center point (n): reference to the real or imaginary point which is the exact center of a piece

center-rule (n): a measuring device where the center of the ruler is indicated with a zero; used to find the center of a piece

center-sawed (adj)

cfm (abbreviation): cubic feet per minute

chain saw (n): a gas- or electric-powered saw which uses a series of teeth affixed to a chain

chairbuilder (n)

chairlike (adj)

chairmaker (n); chairmaking (n, adj)

chalk line (n): a measuring device that contains a length of string and colored chalk powder; the string is stretched taut and snapped, resulting in a line of chalk dust on the piece

chamfer (n, v); **chamfered** (adj): a beveled or grooved edge; always 45°

changing-radius (adj)

checks; checking (n): splits in the end grain of a piece of wood; indicates improper drying

cheek (n): the face of a tenon, center lap or end lap; the long-grain walls of a mortise; or the long-grain mating surfaces of dovetails and their pins or box-joint fingers

cheek-to-cheek (adj)

chef’s steel (n): a steel rod for sharpening knives; also called butcher’s steel, kitchen steel, sharpening steel

cherry: a type of wood

chestnut: a type of wood

chip carving (n): a style of decorative carving in which a specific configuration of chips are removed, as opposed to shaving wood

chipboard (n): a slang term; do not use; it’s a board composed of chips of wood glued together; also called waferboard and flakeboard, though there are slight differences between the three, based on chip sizes

chipbreaker (n)

chiseling (gerund form of the verb “to chisel”)

chisel-shaped (adj)

chop saw (n): a conversational name for a power miter saw, which is a type of circular saw that pivots on an arm and has an adjustable angle fence

chromated copper arsenate (n)

chuck (n): the part of a power tool (such as a drill) that grips the shank of a bit or cutter

chuck key (n): the tool which is used to tighten the chuck

circle-cutting (adj)

clamp (n): a device to hold work in process

clamp block (n): a block of wood that helps distribute clamp force to the joint’s gluing surfaces when correctly sized

clamp knob (n)

cleaner-looking (adj)

cleanup (n); **clean-up** (adj)

clearance hole (n): a hole for a screw that allows the shanke and threads to pass through without biting the wood

cleat (n): narrow board or strip used as a support

climb-cut (v): to cut a board in the opposite direction your tool is designed for; very dangerous, but acceptable for some tasks

clockwise (adj, adv)

close-fitting (adj)

close grain (adj): wood having small-pored or fine-cell structure; also referred to as “fine-textured”

CNC (abbreviation): computer numerical control; usually used as an adjective: CNC router or CNC routing

cocobolo (n)

collet (n): a socket or casing that holds a tool on a spindle or arbor; e.g., a collet holds the router bit on the spindle

column (n): a vertical freestanding support member

combi drive: a system for driving screws that incorporates more than one type of drive indentation in the screw head so it can be driven by several different drivers (don’t use; flag for editor)

combination square (n): an all-metal, adjustable square that can measure 90° and 45° angles. It is perhaps the most-used (and most dropped) tool when marking out joints.

comb-type (adj)

compound angle (n): a cut made from setting two angles, neither at a right angle, to the workpiece

compound miter (n): a cut where the blade path is not perpendicular to the wood’s end or edge and the blade tilt is not 90° to the face

compound miter saw (n): a power miter saw that pivots on an axis as well as the arm; some also slide along rails, called a sliding compound miter saw

compression (n): force on wood that pushes the fibers in on themselves, or a joint in on itself

computer-aided design: see ‘CAD’

computer-controlled (adj)

conifer (n); **coniferous** (adj): referring to any evergreen tree or shrub bearing cones: pines, yews, etc.

confirmat (n): an assembly screw for cabinets of man-made sheet goods

contact cement (n): a solvent-based cement that is applied to both surfaces to be joined and allowed to dry; adhesion is immediate upon contact of the two surfaces

cope (v): to saw a negative profile in one piece to fit the positive profile of another, usually in moulding

cope-jointing (v)

coping saw (n): a type of hand saw which holds a thin blade taut in a metal frame; used for cutting thin wood; use instead of “fret saw”

Corian®: artificial marble-like material that can be worked like wood; the generic to be attached is “solid-surface material” or “solid surfacing”

cornice (n): the moulded and projecting horizontal piece that crowns architectural structure

corrugated (adj): having a rippled face; may refer to cardboard or even aluminum and steel roofing materials

counterbore (v): a method of recessing a screw by drilling a hold larger than the head of the screw and then a smaller hold for the shank and thread

counterbored (adj)

counterclockwise (adj, adv)

countersink (v, n): To cut a cone-shaped recess in a pilot or clearance hole that allows a flat-head screw to seat flush or below the surface; also, the hole itself.

countertop (n): can be made from wood or solid-surface materials such as Corian®

cove (n): a recessed hollow cut into the edge of a board by a router or shaper; the bit of cutter that makes a cove

cove base (n): the flooring wall or accessory, usually of plastic, which acts as a baseboard covering the seam between the wall and floor; sometimes called a mop guard

- cove-cutting** (v)
- coving** (n): concave moulding for a transition from vertical to horizontal
- crawl space** (n): the small space beneath a floor, above a ceiling, or behind a wall that may offer just enough room to crawl through; sometimes used as a storage space or access to plumbing and wiring
- creosote** (n); **creosoted** (v): a brownish, oily liquid distilled from coal tar used to preserve wood; most commonly exposed outdoor timbers, such as railroad ties; it is no longer legal to use because of health concerns
- crocus cloth** (n): an extremely fine abrasive used at the final stages of rubbing a finish, usually with rubbing oil
- crooking** (n): a lumber-drying defect which causes a lateral bend in a board
- crossarm** (n)
- cross beams** (n)
- crossbow** (n)
- cross brace** (n); **cross bracing** (n): a support connecting two other members
- crosscut** (n, v, adj); **crosscutting** (n): A cut perpendicular to the grain of a board.
- crosscut saw** (n): a saw used for crosscutting; its teeth look like small knife points, as its teeth are sharpened with a beveled edge
- cross dowels** (n)
- cross grain** (n); **cross-grained** (adj); **cross-grain** (adv)
- cross lap** (n)
- cross section** (n); **cross-section** (v)
- cross supports** (n); **cross-supports** (adj)
- cross-threaded** (adj)
- cross tie** (n)
- crotch** (n): the part of a tree where there is a V-split in the trunk; this wood is sometimes highly figured and is valued for
- turning and carving
- cup** (v): the action of a board to warp across its width, usually opposite the direction of the rings
- cup-side down** (adv)
- curve-cutting** (adj)
- curved-edge** (adj)
- custom-made** (adj)
- cutaway** (adj)
- cut line** (n)
- cut off** (v)
- cutout** (n, adj)
- cutterhead** (n)
- cutting gauge** (n): a marking device identical to a marking gauge, except that the cutting gauge cuts at a mark with a knife blade whereas the marking gauge scratches one with a metal point
- cutting list** (n): a comprehensive list of all the needed parts for a project, including the name of each piece needed, and the dimensions of each piece; sometimes includes a diagram of the boards from which the pieces can be cut to indicate how much lumber must be purchased
- cutting-height** (adj)
- cyanoacrylate glue** (n): the technical generic name for Super Glue; a type of adhesive that bonds because of polymerization rather than the evaporation of a carrier agent, such as water or a solvent, as with wood glue (aliphatic resin)
- cyma** (n)
- dado-spacing** (adj)
- Danish oil** (n)
- dB** (abbreviation): decibels
- dead-blow hammer** (n)
- deadman** (n)
- décor** (n)
- degree use ° symbol to denote
- dentil** (n); **dentil-type** (adj): one of a series of small, rectangular blocks forming a moulding, especially under a cornice
- depth gauge** (n): a measuring device which measures the depth of a recess or hole
- depth of cut** (n)
- desktop** (adj)
- dimensional conflict** (n): a situation where the long grain of the jointed parts is glued or pinned perpendicularly and the natural fluctuation in the dimension of wood across the grain is restricted
- dimensioned** (adj): referring to lumber that has been cut to standard dimensions
- disc grinder** (n): a power tool (handheld or stationary) which turns a grinding wheel
- disc sander** (n): a power tool (handheld or stationary) which turns a sanding wheel
- disk** (n): use only when referring to a computer diskette, not a compact disc or disc sander or grinder
- DIY**; **do-it-yourself**; **do-it-yourselfers**: do not use; use ‘home woodworker’
- dog** (n): an object which holds a workpiece stationary by friction rather than by clamping; commonly referred to as “bench dogs”
- dogleg** (n, adj): something having a sharp angle, as a dog’s rear leg
- do-it-yourself**;
- do-it-yourselfers**: see ‘DIY’
- do's and don'ts**
- double-beam** (adj)
- double-blade** (adj); **double-bladed** (adj)
- dado-cut** (adj)
- double-check** (v)
- double-click** (v)
- double-flute router bit** (n): a bit which has two identical profiles at 180° to each other; reduces chatter, as the bit is in contact with the wood twice as often
- double-sided** (adj)
- double square** (n): a square which can prove 90° angles with its inside and outside corners and whose blade sometimes slides within a metal beam so it can be used as a depth gauge or marking gauge
- double-stick or double-sided** (adj)
- Douglas fir**: a type of wood
- dovetail** (n); **dovetailer** (n): a fan-shaped interlocking joint
- dovetail bit** (n): specialty bit for interlocked joints
- dovetail joint** (n): an interlocking joint consisting of at least one flaring mortise and tenon; can appear in a number of ways: through, mitered, rabbeted-through, half-blind, blind
- dovetail key** (n): a piece of wood which is dovetailed on both ends and is set into a blind mortise in order to strengthen the joint
- dovetail saw** (n): a fine-toothed, narrow kerf backsaw
- dowel** (n); **doweling** (v): a cylindrical length of wood used for making joints by inserting a length into two corresponding holes and gluing with clamp pressure
- doweling jig** (n): any number of commercially available devices to assist with placing and drilling of dowel holes
- dowel pin** (n): a small cylinder of wood that is inserted and glued between two parts in mating holes to create or reinforce a joint
- dowel-pinned** (adj): a joint or attachment press fit or glued where dowels provide the later strength between two joined parts

D

- dado** (n, v); **dados** (n, pl);
dadoed (v); **dadoing** (v): a three-sided trench cut across the grain of a board
- dado head, dado cutter, dado set** (n): either a single blade or a set of blades and chippers than cuts dados
- dado-cut** (adj)

down spouting (n): the metal or PVC piping through which water from gutters along a roof is carried to the ground

drainpipe (n)

drawboring: a technique by which a joint is pulled home when a peg is hammered through it into slightly offset holes in the parts

drawknife (n): a blade with a handle at each end used for shaving surfaces

Dremel: brand name for a rotary tool

dressed (adj): planed smooth during the finishing process

dressing (v): the process of turning rough lumber into a smooth board with flat, parallel faces and straight, parallel edges that are square to the face

drill-driver or cordless drill-driver (n)

drill press (n): a drill head and motor mounted on a vertical column aligned with an adjustable worktable mounted on the same column

driveshaft (n)

drop cloth (n): a plastic or cloth sheet or tarp used to cover something, such as a floor or furniture, in order to keep the object clean

drop leaf (n); **drop-leaf** (adj): a table extension which is permanently attached to the table, but is either folded down or slid out of the way when it is not in use

dry-fit (v, n); **dry-fitting** (n)

dry rot (n): a decay of seasoned wood caused by fungi which leaves a soft cellular skeleton

drywall (n): structural covering of wall studs; made of hardened gypsum plaster pressed between two paper layers; also called wallboard and plasterboard; Sheetrock is a brand name

ductwork (n)

dust collection (n, adj)

dust-free (adj)

dust-producing (adj)

E

earlywood (n): the part of a tree's annual growth ring that grows in the spring; characteristically larger than the latewood part to facilitate the high demand for sap flow in the spring

earplugs (n)

ebony: a type of wood

edge-boring (adj)

edge-dulling (adj)

edge for edge (adv)

edge-gluing (v): gluing together long-grain edges of solid wood, or any edge of plywood

edge-join (v)

edge lap (n): a notch in the edge of a board halfway across its width that forms half of an edge lap joint

edge miter (n)

edge-sanding (v)

edge to edge (adv)

element (n): a basic shaped part of a joint: either a dado, rabbet, groove, pocket, square or angled cut, or combinations and modifications of these

ellipse (n); **ellipses** (pl)

elm: a type of wood

e-mail (n): electronic mail (do not use E-mail)

enamel (n): name given to color finishes with a high varnish content, similar to varnish in handling and protection

enclosed-base (adj)

end block (n)

end cap (n): moulding which fits over the edge or end grain

end-cut (adj); **end-cutting** (v)

end for end (adv)

end grain (n); **end-grain** (adj, adv): the end of a board where the pores are exposed

end lap (n): a rabbet across a board's face at its end which forms half of a frame lap joint

in an L or T orientation (not to be confused with an end-to-end lap, or scarf joint)

end lap joint (n)

end miter (n)

end panel (n)

end stop (n)

end table (n): a small table made at a height to accommodate use from a living room chair or sofa

end-type (adj)

engineer's square (n): a precision metal square with a fixed blade for proving 90°

Engler, Nick: *Popular Woodworking* magazine contributing editor

English-made (adj)

epoxy (n); **expoxies** (pl): a type of adhesive that requires a compound and a catalyst to form the adhesive

etagére (n): free-standing shelves; open on all four sides

Eurohinges (n)

European-style (adj)

eccentric (adj)

expanding-stack (adj)

extralong (adj)

eyeballed (v)

eyesore (n)

F

F (abbreviation); **Fahrenheit**

face (n): the widest part of the board as measured across the grain

face frame (n); **face-frame** (adj): wood glued together forming one or more usually rectangular openings that cover the front edge of a carcass

face miter (n)

face plate (n): a wood-lathe attachment to support the turning block

face-to-face (adv)

factory-supplied (adj)

Fahrenheit: see 'F'

fail-safe (adj)

fair (n): a smooth blending of pieces joined to form a curvature

fan-cooled (adj)

FAS (abbreviation); **firsts and seconds**: lumber grade requiring the worst side of the board to be more than 83.3 percent clear and the board be at least 6" wide and 8' long.

fascia (n); **fascia board** (n): a flat piece used as moulding; also, a horizontal piece covering the joint between the top of a wall and the overhanging eaves

fast-cutting (adj)

feather joint (n, adj)

featherboard (n): a safety device comprising of flexible fingers that hold a workpiece against the fence or table during a cut; often constructed by cutting a number of slots in the end of a board.

feather-spline (adj)

fence posts (n)

fence-mounted (adj)

fence-to-blade (adj)

fiberboard (n): any of a number of different man-made wood products which are comprised of bonded, compressed wood fibers; can be in the form of Masonite, medium-density fiberboard (MDF), or a number of other applications; not to be confused with particleboard

fiberglass (n): glass-reinforced plastic; abbreviated GRP

fiddleback (adj)

figured (adj): wood grain which is not straight or relatively straight; can be swirled, bird's eye, etc.

figured veneer (n): veneer cut from a portion of the tree where the grain pattern is distorted

file (n): hardened steel tool in many configurations cut with ridges to abrade away material from the workpiece

file card (n): a stiff brush used to clean files

filler (n): a heavily pigmented

preparation used for filling and leveling off the pores in open-pored woods

fillet (n): either a small square part of a moulding or a small rectangular strip

fillister plane (n): a type of plane which cuts a rabbet and perhaps a profile

fine-cutting (adj)

fine-point (adj)

finest-grain (adj)

fine-tipped (adj)

fine-tune (v); **fine-tuning** (n); **fine-tuned** (adj): to adjust to a more accurate degree

finger joint (n); **finger-joint** (adj): an interlocking joint similar to a dovetail joint but with straight tenons; also called fingerlap joint or box joint

finishing area (n)

Finnish plywood (n): another type of hardwood plywood used for furniture building

firsts and seconds: see 'FAS'

Fitzpatrick, Megan: *Popular Woodworking Magazine's* editor/content director

fixed-base router (n): router whose base cannot be moved up or down during operation, but can be adjusted prior to operation (opposite of "plunge router")

fixture (n): a device for supporting work during machining

flange (n): a rib or rim for strength, guiding, or attachment to another piece; e.g., a flange for a pipe may flare at one end to receive another pipe or fixture

flat-based (adj)

flat-bottomed (adj)

flat-ended (adj)

flat-feet washers (n)

flat finish (n): a plain or other finish that contains a high proportion of pigment and dries to a flat or lusterless finish

flat grain (n): lumber cut tangent to the annual growth

rings; it appears highly figured

flat-ground (adj)

flathead (screw) (n): a screw which has a flat head, as opposed to rounded; also called a countersunk

flat sawing (v); **flat-sawn** (adj): another name for plain-sawn lumber, which is lumber cut on a tangent to the annual growth rings

flat-stock (adj)

flat-surfaced (adj)

flat-topped (adj)

flex-shaft or **flexible shaft** (n)

Flexner, Bob: *Popular Woodworking Magazine* contributing editor

flight (n): a series of steps without a landing

flip-out (adj)

flip-up (adj)

flitch (n): one-quarter of a log; also thin, flat-sawn sheet veneer gathered in the order sliced from a log

flock (n, v); **flocking** (n): wool or cotton refuse used to stuff furniture; the act of using flock or flocking

floodlight (n)

floor plan (n)

fluorescent (adj)

flush-fit (v)

flush-trimmer bit (n)

flush-trim (adj)

fluting (n): parallel patterns plowed into the surface of furniture members

flywheel (n)

foam-core (n): a form of polystyrene plastic encased between two layers of paper used for building models; in larger form, often used in insulation

fold-down (adj)

fold-up (adj)

follow-through (n)

foolproof (adj)

footboard (n)

Formica: a brand name, should

be capitalized

Forstner bit (n): a type of bit used to bore flat-bottomed and generally larger holes

four-faced tenonmaker

four-square (n)

frame and panel (n, adj): a type of construction that employs an outside frame containing an interior panel; allows for wood movement, as opposed to solid panel construction

frameless (adj)

free span (adj)

freehand (v, adj, adv): drawing or cutting without the aid of a guide or template

freestanding (adj): standing on its own without support from another structure; generally in reference to a shop which is not part of one's basement or garage

french curve (n): a template for drawing curves

French doors (n): a door with a series of rectangular glass panes extending the length of the door

fret saw (n)

fretwork (n): intricate detail cuts, usually done with a scroll saw or fret saw

froe (n): a blade on a stout handle used to split wood

front-looking (adj)

full-depth (adj)

full-length (adj)

full-scale (adj)

full-size (adj)

full-width (adj)

furniture maker (n): one who makes furniture; do not use interchangeably with "woodworker"

furring, furring strip (n): thin strips of wood attached to a surface to a form of a level nailing surface, such as for wallboard or paneling

guesswork (n)

guide block (n)

guide fence (n)

guide rail (n)

guide wheel (n, adj)

gusset (n): a triangular block to strengthen the joining of two

G

members assembled at an angle
gypsum wallboard (n): drywall
(do not use ‘plasterboard’)

H

hacksaw (n): a handsaw that holds a blade at both ends and has a handle at one end; usually used for cutting metals

half-blind dovetail (n): a dovetail joint in which the pins do not go completely through the other board

half-circle (adj)

half-lap (adj)

half-lap joint (n): a type of joint in which the two boards to be joined have their thicknesses reduced at the point of the joint so that they overlap in such a way the joint is as thick as the original board thickness; can appear in a number of ways - cross lap, glazing-bar lap, oblique lap, corner lap, mitered corner lap, T-lap and dovetail lap joints

half pin (n): in dovetail joints, the two outside pins of a row, named because they are angled only on one side (not because they are half the width of others)

half-blind dovetail (n): a dovetail joint in which the pins do not go completely through the other board

half-lap joint (n): a type of joint in which the two boards to be joined have their thicknesses reduced at the point of the joint so they overlap in such a way that the joint is as thick as the original board; can appear in a number of ways (cross lap, glazing-bar lap, oblique lap, corner lap, mitered corner lap, T-lap and dovetail lap)

half-round (adj)

halfway (adj)

halving: in lap joints, a general term for a wide rabbet or dado cut halfway into the wood face

or a notch cut in the edge; also another name for lap joints

hammer drill (n): a type of drill which operates by turning a crank on the side of the drill to turn the bit; not to be confused with a bit and brace

hand drill (n); **hand-drilling** (v)

hand-cut (adj)

hand-feed (n); **hand-feeding** (v)

handgrip (n)

hand hammering (n)

handheld (adj)

handicraft (n)

handmade (adj)

handplane (n, v); **handplaning** (n): a type of cutting device that shaves wood with a blade held in place at a fairly steep angle; there are many kinds (block plane, bailey plane, bullnose plane, spokeshave, router plane, bench plane, scraper plane, rabbet plane)

hand-powered (adj)

handrail (n)

hand-split (adj)

handsaw (n); **hand sawing** (v)

handscrew (n): a type of clamp that uses two parallel pieces of wood connected at both ends by threaded rods with handles; it can clamp odd-shaped items

hand-tapping (v)

hand tensioning (v)

hand tool (n); **hand tooling** (n);
hand-tool (v, adj)

handwheel (n)

handwork (n)

hardboard (n): a type of fiberboard which is tempered to have greater strength

hard hat (n)

hardwood (n): the wood from any number of flowering, fruit-bearing or nut-bearing trees

harewood (n): British for sycamore which has been turned gray because of the use iron sulphate

haunch (n): a secondary shoulder cut into the edge of a

tenon

headboard (n)

headroom (n)

heartwood (n): mature wood that forms the spine of a tree

Heating Venting Air Conditioning (n): see ‘HVAC’

heavy-duty (adj)

height-adjustment (adj)

hemlock: a type of wood

hex-driven cap screws (n)

hex-head screw (n): a screw with a hexagonal socket which, in turn, screws or bolts with the same shape socket

hex machine screws (n)

hex wrench (n): an L-shaped, hexagonal metal bar used to turn screws or bolts with the same shape socket

hickory: a type of wood

highboy (n): a tall chest of drawers with a legged base

high-efficiency (adj)

high-friction (adj)

high-impact (adj)

high-performance (adj)

high-quality (adj); **higher-quality** (adj)

High-Volume Low-Pressure: see ‘HVLP’

highboy (n): a tall chest of drawers with a legged base

hinge-mounted (adj)

hold-down (n, adj): something used to fasten an object in place

holdfast (n): a bench accessory used in a dog hole to secure a workpiece.

hole saw (n): a type of saw with teeth arranged around the bottom of a cylinder used for cutting larger holes

holidays (n): areas void of paint or varnish unintentionally skipped during application

hollow-ground (adj): a concave cut blade that requires less effort to cut but has a less-durable edge

hone (v): to sharpen

home center (n): use to refer to (usually large, chain) stores that

sell home-improvement supplies

Home Depot: for store names like this, use the generic “home center”

homegrown (adj): native or characteristic of a particular area

homemade (adj)

hone (n); **honing** (v): to sharpen

hookup (n): refers to the location or act of connecting to a utility such as water, sewer, telephone and electricity

horizontal boring (v)

hornbeam (n)

horsepower; hp (abbreviation)

(n): a measurement of work power equivalent to 746 watts; determined by multiplying voltage by amperage; use ‘horsepower’ on first reference and ‘hp’ thereafter

housed: a situation where one part is enclosed fully or partially by another; a specific family of joints

hp (abbreviation): horsepower; use ‘horsepower’ on first reference and ‘hp’ thereafter

Huey, Glen D.: *Popular Woodworking Magazine*
managing editor

HVAC (abbreviation); **Heating Venting Air Conditioning** (n) relating to the installation and maintenance of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment

HVLP (abbreviation) **High-Volume Low-Pressure** (adj): a type of sprayer system generally used for finishing in which a large volume or material is sprayed under low air-pressure

I

I-beam (n): a steel structural support

imbuya (n): a type of wood

in-and-out (adj)

index: a reference to a fence

used to position a cut or bit, or the act of alignment

industrial-grade (adj)

industrial-quality (adj)

industrial-size (adj)

infeed (n, v): the point or act of inserting a piece into the machine; such as a saw, planer or jointer

inlay (n, v): the material or act of inserting smaller pieces into grooves cut in a workpiece

inshave (n)

intarsia (n): a mosaic or 3-D picture made of wood; do not use interchangeably with "marquetry"

Internet: not 'internet'

Ireland, Kevin: *Popular Woodworking Magazine's* publisher

isometric drawing (n): image drawn in three-dimensional form on a 30°/60° axis using true-scaled dimensions along the axes

isometric projection (n): same as above, except foreshortened to appear more natural as viewed

it; its: use when referring to a company name; do not use 'they' or 'their'

ivorywood (n)

J

jack plane (n): a medium-sized, general purpose plane

jarrah: a type of wood

jatoba: a type of wood

jelutong: a type of wood

jig (n): a device that aids in doing repetitive tasks consistently

jigmaking (n)

jigsaw (n): a power tool using a vertical, reciprocating blade; used for cutting different kinds of materials depending on the type of blade used; use instead of "saber saw"

joinery (joinerwork) (n):

connecting pieces of wood together through a variety of means, including using glue and mechanical fasteners, though generally understood as the use of interlocking or corresponding wooden joints

jointer (n): the usually stationary shop tool that makes a uniform, square surface by removing thin layers of material until the whole board is square

jointer-mounted (adj)

jointer plane (n): a type of plane used to square long edges

jointer/planer (n): a stationary machine that operates as both a jointer and a planer

jointer-support (adj)

jointing (v)

joint-sanding (v)

judgment (n)

that has been dried in a kiln, often to a moisture content of 6 percent to 12 percent

Kingwood (n)

knob-handled (adj)

knock down (v): to disassemble

knockdown (adj): a piece of furniture that can be disassembled quickly; you may see it abbreviated as "KD"; change all instances of "KD" to "knockdown"

knockdown joint (n): a joint that is assembled without glue and can be disassembled and reassembled if necessary

knot (n): in lumber, the portion of a branch or limb of a tree that appears on the edge or face of the piece

knot-free (adj)

koa: a type of wood

kraft paper (n): a strong paper or paperboard made from wood pulp

an end lap, center lap or an edge lap, used in lap joints; also called a 'halving'

lap joint (n): another overlapping joint in which one piece of wood, the thicker of the two, has its thickness reduced to accept the full thickness of the other board

lap-type (adj)

larch (n): a tough, straight-grained, European softwood

large-/largest-diameter (adj)

large-/larger-size (adj)

latewood (n): the smaller portion of a tree's annual growth ring that grows through the summer and early fall

latex (n): water-borne synthetic rubber or plastic used in paints and adhesives

lath (n): thin wood strips generally used as a structural base for plaster in walls

lathe (n): machine used for turning wood on an axis

lathe chisel (n): any of a variety of handheld woodcutting tools with sharpened metal blades in long wooden handles; supported on a lathe's tool rest

layout (n); **lay out** (v): either the design of a project or the act of putting it on paper

leach (v); **leachable** (adj): to draw out as if by percolation

left-hand (adj);

left-handed (adj)

left-tilt (adj): referring to the direction a table saw blade tilts when moved from perpendicular to make an angled cut

length joint (n): a joint which makes one longer wood unit out of two shorter ones by joining them end to end

lengthwise (adj)

less than: use when referring to quantities: *This project costs less than \$300 to complete.* Use 'under' when referring to a spatial relationship.

let-in (v): a term for a housing joint accepting the edge of one board into another

K

kerf (n): the wood removed by a saw blade between the piece you keep and your offcut

key (n): an inserted joint-locking device, usually made of wood

keyhole bit (n): a special T-shaped router bit that cuts an extruded T path inside the wood thickness

keyhole saw (n): a narrow, fine-toothed handsaw used for cutting short radius curves

keyless chuck (n): a type of chuck that has either a rubber or checkered steel grip which is used in place of a chuck key to tighten the chuck; usually found on more modern drills

kick back (v); **kickback** (n): the action of any number of woodworking machines to throw the workpiece back toward the operator. It usually occurs when wood gets caught between the rip fence and the blade. Splinters – and a dose of common sense – can prevent these.

kiln-dried lumber (n): lumber

L

lacewood: a type of wood

lacquer (n): a spirit or organic varnish (such as a shellac) or a number of synthetic organic coatings that forms film as the carrying solvent evaporates

ladderback: a type of chair back

laminate (v): adhering one workpiece to another (as a veneer to another surface) or constructing solid pieces by gluing together thin strips of wood, usually in a curved form

laminate (n): a glued build-up of thin layers of resawn wood or plastics, such as Formica

laminated bending: not 'lamination bending'

laminating (v): the bonding together of multiple layers of wood; used to achieve greater strength and thickness as well as for decorative purposes

Lang, Robert W.: executive editor of *Popular Woodworking* magazine

lap (n): a type of cut, whether

leveling (v)
Lexan: brand name
light-colored (adj)
lightweight (adj)
lignum vitae (n): a type of wood; more commonly called ironwood
lineup (n); **line up** (v)
link belt: generic name for an adjustable V-belt attached to pulleys in stationary machinery
linseed oil (n)
lip (n): a glued-on or overhanging border of wood
liquid-cooled (adj)
load rating system (n)
lockjoint bit (n): 45° miter bit interlocks parts of a drawer face
locknut (n)
loft (v): to lay out in a full-size drawing the lines and contours; typical in shipbuilding
long-extension (adj)
long-grain (adj): wood cells that grow parallel to the center of the tree; when glued together this grain forms the strongest bond
low-angle (adj)
low-friction-bearing (adj)
low-/lower-grade (adj)
low-tech (adj)
luan mahogany (n)
lumber (n): the product of the sawmill and planing mill not further manufactured other than by sawing, resawing and passing lengthwise through a standard planing machine, crosscutting to length and matching
lumberyard (n)

M

machine oil (n): light-grade oil used for lubricating machine parts
madrone burl: a type of wood
mahogany: a durable, medium-textured, straight-grained wood widely used for furniture, carving and veneer

mallet (n): a hammer with a large head used for driving another tool or for striking a surface without marring it; generally made of wood, plastic, leather or brass
manageable-size (adj)
maneuver (v)
man-made (adj): avoid using this term when possible
many-sided (adj)
many-toothed (adj)
margins (n): edging or borders, sometimes extended for mill work
marking gauge (n): an adjustable device with a steel pin or knife which marks a single layout line parallel to a wood edge
marking knife (n): any knife, or a particular named style of knife, that is suitable for scribing layout lines
markup (n)
marquetry (n): a form of inlay in which pieces of veneer are cut into shapes and are inserted into another piece of veneer, which is then laminated to another surface; do not use interchangeably with ‘intarsia’
Masonite: a trademarked type of fiberboard
mason’s hammer (n)
Masur birch: a type of wood
McConnell, Don: *Popular Woodworking* magazine contributing editor
Medium-Density Fiberboard: see ‘MDF’
Medium-Density Overlay: see ‘MDO’
measuring point (n): in perspective drawing, the distance from two vanishing points along the horizon line equal to the distance of the vanishing point to the station point
medium-grit (adj)
medullary ray (n): a cellular structure in wood that runs through the grain and shows well when wood is quartersawn
melamine; melamine-laminated (adj)
MDF (abbreviation); **Medium-Density Fiberboard**: spell out on first reference, then use ‘MDF’
MDO (abbreviation); **Medium-Density Overlay**: spell out on first reference, then use ‘MDO’
microadjust (n, v);
microadjustable (adj);
microadjustment (n)
micron (n): a unit of measure equal to one-millionth of a meter
midcentury (adj)
midpoint (n): the point on a line segment which is equidistant from the two endpoints
mid-rails (n)
midrange (n)
midway (adj)
mill (n); **milling** (v): the act of cutting a workpiece to its intended size and shape
mill marks (n)
millimeters: see ‘mm’
millwork (n)
mineral spirits (n): paint thinners and brush cleaners made as derivatives of oil
mini lathe (n)
Minitrack: use T-track
mirror-image (adj)
mismatch (adj)
Mission-style (adj)
miter (n); **mitering** (v): a surface forming the beveled edge of a joint
miter box (n): a device in which a piece of wood is held securely and a saw is set at an angle to the wood in order to cut a miter
miter clamp (n)
mitered half lap (n): a half-lap joint in which the ends of the board are mitered
mitered mortise (n): a mortise that is not cut square to the surface of the workpiece, which forms an angled joint
miter gauge (n): a device that slides in a tabletop slot paralleling the blade of a table saw or band saw with a pivoting protractor head and fence to facilitate crosscutting at different angles
miter joint (n); **miter jointed** (adj phrase): a joint formed by connecting two corresponding miters
miter saw (n): a handsaw used in conjunction with a miter box; a power saw, similar to a circular saw, which cuts miters
mix-up (n)
mm (abbreviation);
millimeters: there is no space between the number and the abbreviation: 7mm
mock-up (n): a model of a project, either scaled-down or full-size
molly bolt (n)
more or less (adv)
more than: use when referring to quantities. Use ‘over’ when referring to a spatial relationship.
mortise (n, v); **mortised** (adj);
mortiser (n): a recess cut into a piece to receive a tenon or some kind of hardware, such as a lock or a hinge
mortise and tenon (n); **mortise-and-tenon** (adj)
mortise marking gauge (n): a device with two adjustable steel pins which mark two layout lines parallel to a wood edge
moulding (n): a wood strip (usually with a carved profile) used for ornamentation or finishing; change any spellings of ‘molding’ to ‘moulding’
movable (adj)
mullet (n): a test piece for testing frame and panel
mullion (n): a center stile that separates panes or panels inside a frame
multidepth (adj)
multilevel (adj)

muntin (n): a strip that separates panes of glass in a sash
Murphy bed; Murphy-style bed

N

nail set (n): a large metal pin which comes to a point used to set a nail slightly below the surface of the wood

naphtha (n)

natural finish (n): a transparent finish that does not seriously alter the original color or grain of the natural wood

newfangled (adj)

Ni-Cad (abbreviation);

nickel-cadmium (n): a type of rechargeable battery

nickel-cadmium (n): see 'Ni-Cad'

nickel metal hydride (n): see 'NiMH'

NiMH (abbreviation); **nickel metal hydride** (n): a type of rechargeable battery

no-brainer (n)

nonbinding (adj)

non-petroleum-based (adj)

nonporous (adj)

nonresinous (adj)

Norway spruce: a type of wood

nosing (n): tread projecting beyond the face of the riser

notch (n): a dado cut into the edge of wood that is part of an edge lap joint if it extends halfway into the wood width

nylon-bristle (adj)

O

O.C. (abbreviation); **on center** (adj): on center; setting two points so that they are equidistant from a center point: *drilling two holes 14" on center means drilling the holes in line 7" from the center of the workpiece so that they are 14" apart*; the phrase 'on center' is also used when spacing studs or slates: *wall studs are usually set on 16"*

centers; i.e., it is 16" from the center of one stud to the center of the next stud

oddball (adj)

odd-shaped (adj)

offbeat (adj)

off center (adv); **off-center** (adj); **off-centered** (v)

offcut (n, adj): a waste piece of lumber, usually what is cut off from the original piece

off-season

ogee (n): an S-shaped profile

ogee bit (n): a bit which cuts an ogee profile

ogee router bit (n): a router bit that cuts an ogee profile

oil stain (n): a stain formed by mixing oil-soluble dyes in an oil or oleoresinous base

old-style (adj)

old-times (n)

on center (adj): see O.C.

on-end (adj)

one-direction (adj)

one-way (adj)

open-grained (adj): wood having large pores; coarse-textured wood

open-slot mortise (n): a mortise made in the end of a board used in a bridle joint

OK: not 'okay' or 'o.k.'; always use 'OK'

orbital sander (n): a type of finishing sander where the motor's energy is converted to minute circles, which causes sandpaper to abrade a surface

orientation: the positional relationship between parts in a joint — parallel, end to end or 'I' crossed, L, T and angled

oriented strand board (n): see 'OSB'

OSB (abbreviation); **oriented strand board** (n): a type of particle-type board which has larger bundles of particles and intentionally lays the strands in a particular direction to make the board stronger

outfeed (n, v, adj): the point where the workpiece exits a

machine

out-of-parallel (adj)

out-of-square (adj)

outrigger (n)

over: spatial relationships: *The work passes over the router*. Use 'more than' when referring to quantities.

overarm (n, adj)

over-bearing (n): a type of router bit which carries the bearing above the cutter; a flush-trim over-bearing is particularly useful in template work

overlay (n): commonly a veneer used for decoration when applied to a surface

overrun (n)

oversanding

oversize (adj)

ovolo: a shape created by a router bit

particleboard (n): any number of man-made building materials made from particles or bundles or particles of wood bonded together with glue and pressure; includes strandboard, waferboard and chipboard

parting tool (n): lathe chisel sharpened to a V, used for cutting, grooving or separating wood from turning

partway (adv)

pass-through (n)

paste filler (n): a common wood filler, in paste form, which must be reduced before application

pastime (n)

pattern-following (adj)

pattern-grade (adj)

patternmaker (n)

pawl: a holding device

PDF (n, v): Portable Document File (do not spell out on first reference)

peavey (n): a lever used in logging which consists of a pivoting arm and a metal spike; do not use 'peavy'

pecan: a type of wood

PEG (abbreviation);

Polyethylene glycol (n): a stabilizing chemical used to treat green lumber in place of standard seasoning processes

pegboard (n): fiberboard which has a series of holes drilled at regular intervals; used in conjunction with hooks to hold items on a wall; also called 'perf board'

Peg-Board: trademarked; unless specifically referencing this brand, use the generic 'pegboard'

pencil-press transfer (n)

perimeter-shaping (adj)

perspective, angular: view drawn to one side or the other from the nearest corner, creating different angles of divergence and foreshortening toward the vanishing points

perspective, parallel: view drawn with both sides flanking the nearest corner converging at

the same angle and measuring the same distance toward the vanishing points

Peruvian walnut (n): a type of wood

Pessell, Daniel: *Popular Woodworking* magazine art director

petroleum-based (adj)

phenolic, phenolic resin (n): a resin or plastic used in coatings or adhesives that becomes permanently rigid when heated or cured

Phillips screw, screwdriver (n): a screw having a cross-slotted head or the corresponding screwdriver

Phillips drive: a method of engaging a screw head with its mated driver by a cross-shaped indentation in the screw head

Phyfe, Duncan

pigeonhole

pilot-bearing guide: a part of a router bit

pilot hole (n): a hole drilled to receive a screw's threads that reduces splitting and increases accuracy

pin (n): the part of a dovetail joint whose dovetail shape is on the end of the board and fits between the tails; a screw or dowel used to reinforce a joint

pin knot (n): a very small knot

pipe clamp (or bar clamp) (n): one end of the clamp jaws is attached to the head of standard metal pipe or bar stock while the foot is cam-cleated or slipped into various slots

pith (n): the central core of cells within the heartwood which is weak and susceptible to fungi

pivot-bolt (adj)

plain-saw (v); **plain-sawn** (adj): wood cut tangential to the annual growth rings; also called flat-sawn

plane (n); **planing** (v): a hand tool used to carve thin slices from a board to straighten or square a surface or edge

planer (n): a power tool that planes lumber

plane tree (n)

Plexiglas: a brand name

pliers (n): small pincers for holding objects or for bending or cutting wire

plow plane (n)

ply (n); **plies** (pl): one of a series of layers; sometimes used as follows: 3-ply, 5-ply, etc.

plywood (n): any of a number of types of man-made building materials made of a number of plies laminated together

p.m. (don't use P.M. or pm or PM)

pocket (n): any hole or socket of various shapes that fit mated joint parts

Polyethylene glycol: see 'PEG'

Polyurethane (n): any of a variety of polymers used in rigid (as in Plexiglas), foam (as in Styrofoam or foam rubber), or resin (as in finishing products) forms

Polyvinyl (adj): relating to a polymerized vinyl compound, such as plastics or resins

Polyvinyl acetate glue (n): see PVA

Polyvinyl chloride (n): see PVC

pomele sapele: a type of wood

Ponderosa pine: a type of wood

poplar: a type of wood

porous (adj); porosity (n)

Porter-Cable: a brand name; manufacturer of tools

Portland cement (n): a type of cement which sets and hardens under water

posterboard (n)

post-formed (adj)

post-rail joint (n)

precision-cast (adj)

precision-cut (v)

precision-locking (adj)

precision-machined (adj)

precision-made (adj)

precision mill (v)

predrill (n): to drill a hole before

driving a nail. This decreases the chance of splitting the wood.

prefabricated (adj)

preglued (adj)

press fit: a description of two mating parts, as in a joint, where parts fit snugly without requiring force to mate

pressure-treated lumber (n): wood that has been treated with preservatives under considerable pressure

pricey (adj)

pro (n): acceptable replacement for 'professional'

problem-solving (adj)

PSI (abbreviation): pounds per square inch; spell out in first use, then abbreviate as shown

pullsaw (n)

pulpwood (n): wood used in making pulp for paper

purpleheart: a type of wood

push-button (adj)

push-down (adj)

push shoe (n)

push stick (n): a hand-held safety device used for pushing wood past a cutter to keep the hands away from the blade

PVA (abbreviation); **Polyvinyl acetate glue** (n): white glue

PVC (abbreviation); **Polyvinyl chloride** (n): a fairly rigid vinyl polymer generally used as a conduit in electrical or plumbing applications

racking: the tendency of a joint to loosen and change its angle, usually in relation to a structure that compensates with a change in the other joints, like a rectangle changing into a parallelogram

radial-arm saw (n): a power tool that consists of a motor and blade that are suspended above the table from an arm that pivots at the rear and upon which the motor slides

rail (n): the horizontal member of a frame, such as a door, window or face frame

rail-and-stile bit: a router bit or matched pair of bits used to form mating edges of door rails and stiles

raised-panel door (n): a frame-and-panel construction door of which the panel has a raised profile

raker tooth (n): a tooth type on some circular saw blades which is flat across its top so it can be used to make tolerably flat-bottomed grooves or waste material even by repeated passes across it

random-orbit sander: may also be called 'orbital sander'; be consistent

rare-earth magnet (n)

rasp (n): hardened steel tool with many cross sections into which teeth

rattail (n)

rattan (n)

rays (n): storage cells in living trees used for nutrients, oriented horizontally, vertically or in pockets radiating from the center of a tree, crossing radially its growth rings

razor-sharp (adj)

ready-made (adj)

rebar (n): iron-reinforcing bar used to construct concrete forms

rebate: do not use as a substitute for 'rabbet'; rebate is the British form

recoil (v)

Q

quadralinear (adj); do not use 'quadrilinear'

R

rabbet (n, v); rabbeted (adj);

rabbeting (v): a two-sided trench cut on the edge of a board

rabbet plane (n): an edge plane for producing a rabbet

recorcinol
record-keeping (n)
rectangular-shaped (adj)
reduced-scale (adj)
redwood: a type of wood
reeding (n): raised parallel convex beading on furniture members
relay-type (adj)
replaceable (adj)
resaw (v); **resawn** (adj): to cut a board along its length and width to yield thinner boards
reveal (v): sides of surrounding frame exposed by a panel or member set in from the outermost plane
ribbon-cut (or **plain cut**) (adj): wood cut on the quartersawn section forming alternating light and dark or other opposing patterned stripes
ridgepole (n): the center beam running the length of a structure which creates the peak of the roof
rift-cut (or **rift-sawn**) (adj): wood, including veneer, cut at 45° to the growth rings
right-angle (adj)
right-hand (adj); **right-handed** (adj)
right-tilt (adj); **right-tilting** (v): referring to the direction a tab table saw blade tilts when moved away from perpendicular to the saw table
rim-cutting bit (n)
rip circular saw blade (n)
rip cut (n): a cut parallel to the grain of a board
rip fence (n): the moveable guide on a table saw that's parallel to the blade against which boards are referenced when making a rip cut
ripping-width (adj)
ripsaw (n); **rip sawing** (v): a saw which rips a board; the act of ripping a board
rise (n): total height spanned by steps or a ladder
riser (n): vertical front between

steps or rungs
riving (adj)
Robertson drive (n): a Canadian screwdriving system that engages the screw by mating its driver to a square hole in the screw head (use ‘square drive’)
roll tensioning (n)
rolltop (n)
Roman ogee (n)
root (n): the portion of a screw length below the head that has threads on it
rose of Sharon (n): Asian shrubbery
rosewood (n)
rotary-peeled, rotary-cut (adj): lumber that is cut and not surfaced
rough-cut (v, adj): to cut an approximate length that is somewhat longer than an exact cut
rough-edged (adj)
rough-size (v)
roundhead or roundhead screw (n): a screw which has a head that is rounded
roundover (n, adj); **round over** (v): a bit or cutter that cuts the corner off the edge of a board giving it a rounded edge
routed slot (n)
router table (n): a table to which a router is mounted inverted with the bit coming through the surface; the workpiece is then moved against the stationary bit
rpm, rpms (abbreviation): revolutions per minute
rub down (v); **rubdown** (n)
rubber-faced (adj)
run (n): horizontal distance occupied by a ladder
R-value (n)
ryoba saw (n): a Japanese saw; a two-edged saw
Ryobi: brand name; tool manufacturer

S

saber saw (n): another name for a jigsaw, which is a handheld power tool that employs a vertical reciprocating blade
sandblast (v, n): the act of abrading a surface with particles sprayed at a high speed
sandpaper (n)
sapwood (n): new wood which surrounds the heartwood
sassafras (n)
satinwood (n)
sawbench (n)
saw blade (n)
sawdust (n)
sawhorse (n)
saw-kerf (n): the slot which is cut by a saw blade
sawmill (n): either a machine setup which cuts lumber from logs or a business which does this
sawn
sawtooth
sequoia
scale-down (n)
scarf joint (n): lap joint over area greater than the width for joining long members end-to-end
Schwarz, Christopher: *Popular Woodworking* magazine contributing editor (former editor)
scribe (v): to transfer lines to a replacement member or pattern using dividers or a circle
scroll-cut (adj); **scroll-cutting** (v)
scrollsaw
Sears: do not use ‘Sears Roebuck,’ use just ‘Sears’
seasoned (adj)
seesaw (n)
self-fed (adj); **self-feed** (v)
semicircle (n)
semigloss (adj)
set screw (n)
settle (n): a big, wooden couch
setup (n, adj.); **set up** (v): the arrangement of a workpiece, the

adjustment of jigs and fixtures, the tooling, and the use of tools to get a desired outcome

shadow line (n)

shake (n): either a type of hand-cut shingle used for roofing or siding or a defect in wood in which there is a separation along the grain between annual growth rings

Shaker (adj); **Shaker-style** (adj)

Shanesy, Steve: *Popular Woodworking Magazine*'s former publisher; now a contributing editor

shank (n): the shaft of a bit or cutter that is gripped in a tool by a chuck or collet

shank-bearing cutter (n)

shaper-made (adj)

shave horse (n)

shear (n): force which pulls or pushes at a glue line or overloads a part to break it off

sheathe, sheathing (v): the act of covering a framework with panel of plywood

sheet-cutting (adj)

sheet good (n): Man-made wood product, such as plywood, particleboard or medium-density fiberboard (MDF)

Sheetrock: a trademark name for a type of plasterboard; use ‘drywall’ instead, unless a specific reference is being made to Sheetrock, the brand

sheet stock (n)

shelf-hole (adj)

shellac (n, v): a type of finish derived from an organic secretion of the lac bug; found in a variety of forms: liquid, granule and flake

shim (n, v): a thick wedge of wood used to fill a gap or make a surface level; the act of using shims or making something level: as in ‘shim up the floor joist’

shiplap

shoplight (n)

shop-made (adj): referring to

something which is made in one's shop, as opposed to being purchased; generally used in reference to jigs, fixtures and shop furniture

Shop Vac (n): brand name; always use 'shop vacuum' or 'wet/dry vac'

short grain: long-grain whose fibers are cut across and left so short that the material becomes fragile and won't hold together
short run (n)

shoulder (n): the perpendicular face of a step cut, such as a rabbet, which bears against a mating joint part to stabilize the joint

shouldered tenon: reducing thickness to form a projection (tenon) some distance in from end or edge

shoulder-width (adj)

shutoff (n, adj)

sideboard (n)

side rigger (n)

side to side (adj)

silica (n): silicon dioxide; found in quartz and sand; used as an abrasive

silicon (n): a nonmetallic element which is used frequently as in alloys and electronic devices

silicon carbide (n): a very hard, dark compound of silicon and carbon that is used as an abrasive, a head-resistant coating and in electric resistors (watch out for the common typo 'silicone carbide')

simple-to-make (adj)

since: means 'at a time between then and now.' Essentially, a correct use of 'since' would be: *Since Bosch stopped selling biscuit joiners, the market has been flooded with copies.* Bottom line: Time has to be involved to use 'since.' However, in some cases, 'because' also would be acceptable if causality also is involved.

single-bag (adj)

single-blade (adj)

single-blind (adj)

single-click (v)

single-cut (adj)

single-direction (adj)

single-pass (adj)

single-point (adj)

single-roller (adj)

Sitka spruce: a type of wood

skew chisel (n): a carving or turning chisel that has a cutting edge that is not perpendicular to the sides of the chisel; it can angle left or right

Skil or Skilsaw: brand name; use the generic 'circular saw'

slash pine: a type of wood

slide-along (adj)

sliding bevel (n): a tool with a changeable angle between its blade and beam

slipcase (n)

slipstone (n): a type of sharpening stone

slot drive: a driving system for screws that mates the driver to a straight-grooved indentation across the head

slot mortise (n); **slot mortising** (v)

slotted-head screw/screwdriver (n): a type of screw which has a single straight slot in its head; the screwdriver for turning such a screw

slower-cutting (adj)

smaller-diameter (adj)

small-parts (adj)

small-shop (adj)

small-/smallest-size (adj)

smooth-cutting (adj)

smooth-edged (adj)

smooth-running (adj)

snipe (n): the action of a planer or jointer to pinch and mar the end of a board

snug-fitting (adj)

softwood (n): the wood of any coniferous tree

soleplate (n): the lower plate of a studded partition upon which the bases of the studs rest; also

called the sill or floorplate (colloquial)

sole-type (adj)

solid-steel (adj)

solid-wood (adj)

space-saving (adj)

spade bit (n): flat woodworking bit for high-speed drilling of larger diameter holes; the width can be ground to non-standard diameter

spall (v): to break up or reduce by or as if by chipping with a hammer; to break off chips or scales; exfoliate

spallation (n)

special-purpose (adj)

speed-reducing (adj)

spiral-upcut bit (n)

spline (n): a narrow strip of wood that is glued in corresponding grooves to join pieces of wood

splinter-free (adj)

split (n): a situation where the wood material has broken along the grain

spokeshave (n): a type of plane or drawknife that is drawn by two handles and planes concave or convex

spoon-like (adj)

spotlight (n)

spring clamp (n): moderate tension (therefore clamps may be needed) to hold parts between spring-tension fingers while gluing

spring-loaded (adj); **spring-loading** (adj)

sprung joint (n): an edge or width joint that has been planed slightly hollow to compensate for future moisture loss at the ends of the board which could shrink open the joint; a bogus technique

square, adjustable (n): bevel guide with locking nut

square, carpenter's (n): fixed 90° angle

square, combination (n): adjustable head allows outside/inside angles, depth gauge,

marking gauge level and 45° miter

square cut (n)

square-corner (adj)

square drive screw (n): a type of screw which has a square recess to turn it

square-shouldered (adj)

square-template (adj)

square-tipped (adj)

square, try (n): fixed 90° small square, inside/outside

squeeze-out (n)

Stack, Jim: Popular Woodworking Books acquisitions editor

stainless steel

stamped-steel

stanchion (n): an upright bar, post, or support (as for a roof)

standard-issue (adj)

star-handled (adj)

start block (n)

station point (n): viewer position in perspective drawings

stave (n); **staved** (v): to crush or break inward; to drive or thrust away

steam-bend (v)

steam-bent (adj)

steamroller (n)

steel-framed (adj)

steel wool (n): an abrasive material composed of strands of steel shavings

step-by-step

step collar (n): a wooden or metal device placed on a drill bit to gauge the hole depth

step cut (n); **step-cut** (v)

step-offs

sticker (n, v): a narrow piece of wood used to separate planks which are being dried; the act of using stickers

stick-on (adj)

stiff-bristled (adj)

stile (n): the vertical member of any frame, such as a door, window or face frame

stock-controlling (adj)

stock-supporting (adj)

stop-block (n)
stop-cut (n)
stop-dado (n)
story pole (n): a layout stick that shows the actual-sized project parts in section view
straight bit (n): a router bit with a straight cutting edge
straight-blade
straightedge (n); **straight-edged** (adj): any of a variety of measuring devices that have a square, straight side; may or may not be marked with a measuring system
straight-flute router bit (n): a bit which has a straight profile and is used for cutting straight edges
straightforward (adj)
straight-grained (adj): the grain pattern that results when annual rings are perpendicular to the face and run parallel to the edge
straight-line (adj)
straight-running (adj)
straight-sided (adj)
strand board (n): a type of particle-based material which has bundles of particles bound by glue
strop (n): a device, usually leather, used to hone the edge of a blade
subassembly (n)
subbase (n): an interchangeable, replaceable part of a router which rests on the workpiece; often is made of a clear acrylic plastic and may have an oblong shape and a handle to accommodate different routing tasks
subcontractor (n): a specialized laborer, such as an electrician, plumber, finish carpenter, mason, etc., who is hired by the contractor of a job to do a specific assignment on a job site
subdivision (n)
subflooring (n)
substrate (n)
subtable (n)

sugar pine (n)
Super Glue (n): a brand name; use the generic ‘superglue’
surefire (adj)
surface (v): to plane or make smooth

T

table saw (n): a type of stationary, arbor-driven circular saw which is set below a table upon which the workpiece is cut

table-mounted (adj)

tabletop (n)

takeouts (n)

tail (n): the part of a dovetail joint whose dovetail shape is cut into the face of a board and which fits around the pins

tailstock (n): the movable part of a lathe that slides on the bed and contains the dead center.

tambour (n): a type of sliding door that employs a number of narrow strips meeting in a loose tongue and groove and are attached to a piece of cloth and set in a track

tape measure (n)

taper (n): a cut with the grain that gradually angles along the board edge instead of running parallel to it

taper rip (n, adj)

T-bevel (n)

TC (abbreviation); **triple-chip blade** (n): use ‘triple-chip blade’, do not abbreviate as ‘TC’

teak: a type of wood

tear-apart

tear-free (adj)

tear-out (n); **tear out** (v): the chipping of an edge along the kerf

teeth per inch: see TPI

TEFC (abbreviation); **totally enclosed fan-cooled** (motor): spell out on first reference, use TEFC thereafter

Teflon: a brand name

template-guided (adj)

template-routed (adj)

tenon (n, v); **tenoning** (v): the rabbeted edge that is inserted into a matching recess, called a mortise

tension (n): force on the joint or wood that pulls it in opposite directions

test-cut (n, v)

test fit (v)

texture (n): density, or the lack thereof, of the cellular structure of wood

T&G (abbreviation): don’t use; use ‘tongue-and-groove, tongue and groove’

that: Use ‘that’ to introduce essential clauses – that is, parts of the sentence that would alter its overall meaning if removed. No comma should precede ‘that.’ Correct: *There are many pieces of hardware that are needed to complete this product.*

thermoplastic glues: glues that soften when heated, rehardened when cooled

thermosetting glues: glues that will not soften with heat

they or their: when discussing a company do not refer to it as ‘they’ or ‘their’ – company names are singular nouns and take ‘its’, such as ‘its biscuit joiner’

T-hinge (n)

thin-kerf (adj)

three-dimensional (adj)

threefold (adj)

throat plate (n)

through-bolt (n); **throughbolt** (v)

through-tenon

throwaway (adj)

thumbscrew (n)

tilt-adjustment (adj)

tilt-out (adj)

time-consuming (adj)

tingeing (v): to color with a slight shade or stain

T-nut (n): a socket with a threaded interior which is driven into a hole in a board so that a bolt can be fastened to the wood; used in knockdown construction

toenail (v): the act of driving a nail at an angle through a board to attach it to another surface (done at an angle because of a tight space where a hammer cannot be used effectively, or to attach a piece perpendicular to another piece)

tongue and dado (n): a type of mortise-and-tenon joinery in which there is a rabbeted edge fitted into a groove

tongue-and-groove (n, adj): abbreviated T&G, or sometimes ‘tee and gee’; do not use ‘T&G’ or ‘tee and gee’

toolbox (n)

toolless (n)

toolmaker (n)

tooth-edged (adj)

top center (n); **top-center** (adj)

top-heavy (adj)

top-of-the-line (adj)

totally enclosed fan-cooled: see TEFC

tpi (abbreviation); **teeth per inch** (adj): a method by which saw blades are classified; e.g., 46 tpi blade; spell out first reference, use tpi thereafter

tracheid (n): simple cell structure of a tree which provides sap conduction and general support

transverse (adj): perpendicular to the center line

tread (n): horizontal area of a step or rung

treenware (n): utensils carved from wood, such as spoons

triangle marking: a marking system that uses a simple triangle shape for marking wood to keep project parts sorted out

triangular-shaped (adj)

trim-sanding (adj)

true-running (adj)

true-to-scale (adj)

truining (v): the act of making

true, as in square, flat, concentric or balanced; or to restore to an original shape

trunnion (n): a pin or pivot on which something can be rotated or tilted

try miter (n): a woodworker's testing device for 45° angles

try square (n): a woodworker's testing device for 90° angles that sometimes follows specifications requiring only its inside corner to be square

T-shirts (n)

T-slot (n)

T-square (n): a straightedge which has a crosspiece; used for drawing parallel lines

tubular-rail-style (adj)

tuck-pointing (v, adj)

tulip poplar

tulipwood

tune up (v); **tune-up** (n)

tung oil

turnery, turning (n): referring to work done on a lathe

twin tenon (n)

twist bit (n): a drill bit comprising a cylindrical shank with helical flute to carry away the material, its end is shaped in a conical angle that forms cutting edges

twist drill (n): a drill bit comprising a cylindrical shank with helical flute to carry away the cut material; end is shaped in a conical angle, forming cutting edges

twisting (v): a drying defect in lumber that causes it to twist so that faces at each end of the board are in a different plane

two-cut (adj)

two-faced (adj); **two-faced tenon** (n)

twofold (adj)

two-handled (adj)

'less than' when referring to quantities

underbevel (v)

undercut (v)

underlayment (n)

underside (n)

undersized (adj)

unfixed (adj)

unplugged (adj)

upcut spiral bit (n)

up front (adj)

up-and-down (adj)

uplifting (adj)

upscale (adj)

upside down (adj)

usable (adj)

V

v (abbreviation) for volt

vacuum-actuated (adj)

vanishing point (n): point where the lines of an item drawn in perspective converge

varnish (n, v): a coating that provides a hard, usually clear, finish

V-belt (n)

V-block (n)

V-carriage (n)

veining (n): grooves cut into a workpiece

veining bit (n): rounded flute for decorative routing, scrolling

Velcro: brand name

veneer (n, v): a thin sheet of wood used in a variety of applications, including marquetry, lamination, covering lesser cuts of wood, constructing plywood

vernier caliper (n): a measuring device that has a main scale with a fixed jaw and a sliding jaw with an attached auxiliary scale

versatile (adj)

vertical grain: lumber milled so that a cross section of annual growth rings appear with the grain lines parallel on the face of the board (use 'quartersawn'

instead of 'vertical grain')

V-groove (n)

vibration-free (adj)

Vise-Grip (n); brand name; generic alternate is 'locking pliers'

V-notched (adj)

void-free (adj)

vs. (abbreviation): **versus** (OK to use 'vs.')

V-shape (n)

to fit a wedge that will increase its diameter in order to make the dowel fit a hole tightly

wedged mortise and tenon (n): a tenon having a notch cut into its end so that a wedge can be inserted to make the tenon fit the mortise tightly; usually done with a through-mortise

wedge-shaped (adj)

wedge-type (adj)

well-sharpened (adj)

well-tuned (adj)

wenge: a type of wood

Western red cedar: a type of wood

wet/dry sandpaper (n)

wet/dry vacuum (n): alternate for 'Shop Vac'

whet (v); **whetstone** (n): to sharpen; something that sharpens or makes keen

which: Ninety-five times out of 100, 'which' should introduce a non-essential clause – that is, a part of the sentence that could be removed and the meaning of the sentence wouldn't change. In these cases, 'which' is proceeded by a comma. Correct: *Make the cut on your band saw, which is a nice machine to have in the shop.* Incorrect: *There are many pieces of hardware which are needed to complete this product.*

winding sticks (n): two straight, mated sticks that are placed on the edges of opposite ends of a board and sighted across to prove the flatness of the lumber; do not use 'whittling sticks'

width joint (n): a joint which makes a unit of the parts by joining them edge to edge to increase the overall width of wood

width-setting (adj)

wind power (n)

Windsor (adj)

wing nut (n)

Winterthur (n)

wishbonelike (adj)

U

under: spatial relationship; use

wobble-blade (adj)
wobble-free (adj)
wobble-type (adj)
woodboring drill bit (use ‘spade drill’) (n): a flattened piece of tool steel with sharp, beveled edges flanking a brad point aligned with the round shank that fits in a high-speed drill chuck

woodcarving; woodcarver

wood chisel (n): hand pressure or struck with a mallet, the chisel blade is a flat bar of tool steel sharpened with one side beveled and honed for surface penetration carving

woodcutter (n)

woodenware (n): utensils and other objects made of wood; can also be called ‘treenware’

wood-faced (adj)

wood-handled (adj)

wood-like (adj)

wood movement: the tendency of wood to expand and contract across the grain as its moisture content fluctuates in response to changes in relative humidity

wood-planing (v)

wood pulp (n)

woodshop (n)

woodturning (n)

woodturning chisel (n): see ‘lathe chisel’

woodwork (n)

woodworker (n): someone who works with wood; do not use interchangeably with ‘carpenter,’ ‘cabinetmaker’ or ‘furniture maker’

woodworking (n): any activity that involves working with wood – particularly building items with wood – but not home or other building construction

workbench (n)

workday (n)

work-holding (adj)

workout (adj)

workpiece (n)

workplace (n)

workshop (n)
work space (n)
workstation (n)
worktable (n)
worktop (n)
wormhole (n)

Y

yew: a type of wood

Z

zebrawood (n)
zero clearance (n);
zero-clearance (adj)
zigzag (n, adj)

Most Common PW Errors

- We use often the word “okay” instead of “OK.”
“OK” is AP style. It’s never OK to use “okay.”
- When we discuss a company, we refer to the company as “they” or its product as “their” product.

Company names are singular nouns and take “its,” such as “its biscuit joiner.” Plain old grammar rule. We all make this mistake a lot.

- We use “since” when we mean “because.”

Another grammar rule. “Since” means “at a time between then and now.” Essentially, a correct use of “since” would be: “Since Bosch stopped selling biscuit joiners, the market has been flooded with copies.” Bottom line: Time has to be involved to use “since.” However, in some cases, “because” also would be acceptable if causality also is involved.

“Because” relates to causality only. Example: “Because all the parts are small, cut them from one board.” Time is not a factor. “Since” would be incorrect here.

- We use “which” and “that” incorrectly.

We follow AP style on this rule.

Ninety-five times out of 100, “which” should introduce a non-essential clause — that is, a part of the sentence that could be removed and the meaning of the sentence wouldn’t change. In these cases, “which” is proceeded by a comma. Correct: “Make the cut on your band saw, which is a nice machine to have in the shop.” Incorrect: “There are many pieces of hardware which are needed to complete this product.”

Use “that” to introduce essential clauses — that is, parts of the sentence that would alter its overall meaning if removed. No comma should precede “that.” Correct: “There are many pieces of hardware that are needed to complete this product.”

- We incorrectly use “over” when we mean “more than” and “under” when we mean “less than.”

“Over” and “under” are spatial relationships. Correct: “The work passes over the router.” Use “more than” and “less than” when referring to quantities. “This project costs less than \$300 to complete.”

- When referring to an approximate price, use “about” instead of “around.”

Jumpline Rules

- We don’t use a jumpline on the TOC.
- We don’t use a jumpline when the source page is a righthand page and the target page is the lefthand page in the next spread.

Capitalization Guidelines

- All principal words should be capitalized in headlines and subheads. This includes the first and last words of a headline, and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs and subordinating conjunctions (if, because, as, that, etc.)
- Do capitalize the first word after a colon if what follows is a complete sentence.
- Articles (a, an, the), coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor, for), and prepositions of any length, are to remain lowercased. However, if any of these are the first or last word of the headline, they should be capitalized.
- If you have an abbreviation in your headline that is normally lowercase, it should be left lowercase, particularly abbreviations for units of measure.