GLOSSARY

Adhesives: Substances used for sticking surfaces together; eg. glues, cements, etc.

B W R: Boiled water resistant

Casual Labour: The employment of workers for a short period

Certification marks: Indian Standards Institution (ISI) has introduced a system of 'certification marks' to certify conformity of goods to the various standards. Licenses to use this mark have been granted to a number of plywood and other wood panel product manufacturers using reliable methods of quality control and providing facilities for continuous inspection by ISI for conformity to standards. So far as tea-chest is concerned, checking is being done by the Director General of Technical Development on behalf of ISI.

Creosote: An oily, transparent liquid containing phenol and cresol, used for preserving timber and derived mainly from tar.

C W R: Cold water resistant.
**Decorative plywood**: When one or both the faces of plywood are formed by ornamental veneers such as teak or rosewood, the product is known as decorative plywood.

**Developing countries**: The countries which for some reason or other have been backward in developing their economic resources with the result that their people have a much lower standard of living than that enjoyed in the more economically advanced countries of Europe and America. Since 1950 both the United Nations and the more advanced countries individually have given considerable assistance to the under-developed nations.

**D G T D**: Director General of Technical Development (Government of India).

**Fibre board**: A flexible board like material made from pressed fibres of wood, etc., used in building.

**Formaldehyde**: A gas with an irritating smell soluble in water. 40% solution is known as formalin. Made by the oxidation of methanol. Used in the manufacture of plastics and dyes, in the textile industry, in
medicine and as a disinfectant.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Formaline</td>
<td>A 40% solution of formaldehyde, used as a disinfectant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.O.B. value</td>
<td>Abbreviation of Free on Board. Prices quoted on these terms include carriage only from the suppliers' premises as far as the port from which the goods are to be despatched, the remainder of the cost of carriage borne by the purchaser of the goods.</td>
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<td>Govt. quota</td>
<td>The specified amount of plywood logs supplied by forest department to plywood mills at reduced rate.</td>
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<td>Hard Board</td>
<td>A board like material made in sheets by subjecting fibres from wood chips to pressure and heat.</td>
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<td>Hollong-Mekai belt</td>
<td>A forest area generally abounding in the rapid and robust growth of Hollong and Mekai trees.</td>
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<td>Industrial Development and regulation Act 1951</td>
<td>In order to implement the industrial policy enunciated in the Resolution of 1948, the Government introduced a Bill</td>
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in Parliament in 1949. Since the Government was seized with the question of planning the economic development of the country through a series of Five Year Plans, the Bill was also meant to ensure "a well-regulated and desirable expansion of the private industries in the course of development planning". The Bill was finally passed by Parliament as the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in October, 1951 and came into force on May 8, 1952. The Act has been amended twice—first in 1953 to increase the number of industries covered by the Act from 37 to 45, and then again in 1957 to add 34 industries more to the schedule of industries covered by it. Thus it covers a total of 79 important industries, excluding plantations, at present.

I P I R I  :  Indian plywood industries Research Institute which carries out Research on wood based panels.

Laminated Board  :  Composed of or built in thin sheets or layers, as of fabric, wood, plastic, etc.
that have bonded or pressed together.

Lumber : Timber sawed into beams, boards etc. of convenient sizes, cut down timber and saw into lumber.

Methanol : Methyl alcohol, wood spirit. CH₃OH.
A colourless, poisonous liquid with a faint smell. B.P. 64.6° C. Obtained as wood naphtha by destructive distillation of wood. Used to denature methylated spirit, as a solvent, and in chemical industry.

Neighbouring states : Means adjacent states of Assam mainly Arunachal and Nagaland.

N E C : North Eastern Council which was formed in 1972 to co-ordinate the economics of these States and Territories and set them on the path of economic development.

Open Market : Means plywood logs available with the contractors after supplying quota supply.

Particle Board : Particle board or chip board is made by bonding wood chip, splinters and shavings with an organic binder, under heat and
pressure together with a sizing agent. It may consist of only chip, splinters or shavings with a small amount of saw dust or mainly of chips in the interior with facings consisting of shavings; the savings impart strength and a better appearance to the board. The wood material is disintegrated into smaller uniform pieces or predetermined sizes, which are dried, mixed with the requisite quantity of a binder and formed into a board by applying heat and pressure in a press. The binder employed is usually urea-formaldehyde resin and occasionally phenol-formaldehyde resin.

Petrolite: Polymerised product of Urea and Formaldehyde.

PF resin: Phenol–Formaldehyde resin. Phenolic resin: A very widely used type of synthetic resin produced by the condensation of phenols with formaldehyde: Forms the basis of thermosetting moulding materials, also used in paints, varnishes and adhesives.

Phenol: Carbolic acid. C₆H₅OH. A white crys-
talline solid, m.p. 41°C, with a characteristic 'carbolic' smell. It is soluble in water, corrosive, and poisonous. Used as a disinfectant and in the manufacture of plastics and dyes.

**P I V C C** : Plywood Industry Voluntary Contribution Committee, which was set up to collect funds to establish a research institute.

**Plantation** : Planting of trees.

**Resin** : Natural resins are amorphous organic compounds which are secreted by certain plants and insects; usually insoluble in water but soluble in various organic solvents. Typical natural resins are resin and shellac. Synthetic resins were originally described as a group of synthetic substances whose properties resembled natural resins. The term is now applied more generally to any synthetic plastic material produced by polymerization, although chemically modified natural polymers, such as those based on cellulose or casein, are not usually classed as synthetic resins.
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<th><strong>Reserve Forest</strong></th>
<th>A forest officially declared as a protected area by the Government (of Assam).</th>
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<td><strong>Shooks</strong></td>
<td>These are the boxes of sawn timber, which are known locally as shooks.</td>
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<td><strong>Tanning</strong></td>
<td>The conversion of raw animal hide into leather by the action of substances containing tannin, tannic acid or other agents.</td>
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<td><strong>Tannins</strong></td>
<td>A class of complex organic compounds of vegetable origin. Consists of mixture of derivatives of poly-hydroxy benzoic acids; eg. tannic acid.</td>
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<td><strong>Tariff Commission</strong></td>
<td>It was on January 21, 1952, that the Government of India, acting on the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission, appointed a Statutory Tariff Commission under the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, consisting of three members with one of them as Chairman. Essentially, the Commission is concerned with the question of granting protection to certain home industries against competition from foreign manufacturers. It is empowered to enquire into</td>
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claims to protection not only from established industries but also from those industries which are likely to produce if suitable protection is granted to them. It can, on its own initiative, start enquiries with the exception of those relating to the initial grant of protection and the prices of particular commodities whether protected or not.

**Tea-Chest**: Wooden chest made of ply for packing tea.

**Urea-Formaldehyde resins**: Thermosetting resins with good oil resistant properties, produced by the condensation polymerisation of urea and formaldehyde.

**Veneer**: It is a thin sheet of wood obtained by peeling or slicing the wood.

**W W R**: Warm water resistant.