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NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOREST MARKET REPORT

1978

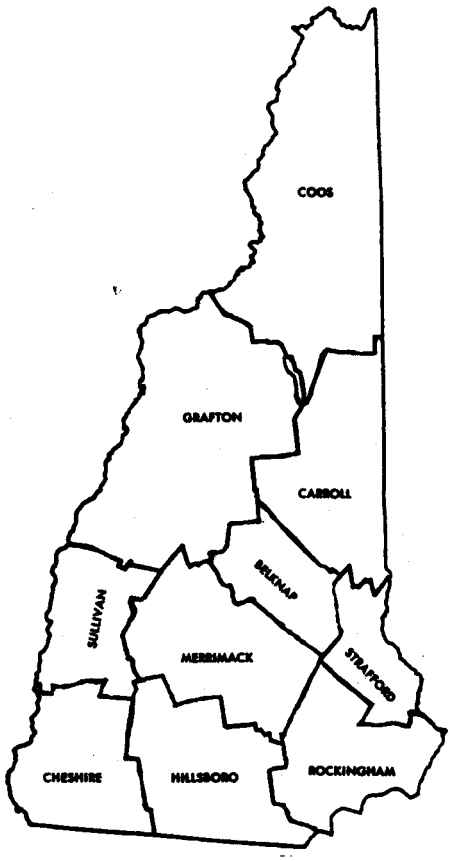
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

with the

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATING

MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

(Showing Counties)



by

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The information in this bulletin covering prices and specifications was gathered by the New Hampshire County Foresters and the Assistant Utilization and Marketing Specialists. The bulletin was prepared by:

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Coos	Patmos, Marshall	County Extension Office Lancaster 788-4961
Grafton	Sargent, Leslie B., Jr. Stewart, Gilbert A. (Assoc.)	County Extension Office Woodsville 787-6944
Hillsboro	Breck, Robert W. Buxton, David (Watershed)	County Extension Office Milford 673-2510
Merrimack	Conde, John A. Dole, Sumner Asst. County Forester	County Extension Office Concord 225-5505
Rockingham	Knowles, Stanley W. Auger, Philip Asst. County Forester Roger, Thomas Forester	County Extension Office Extension Service Center Epping 679-5616
Strafford	Black, Donald C.	County Extension Office Rochester 749-4445
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Arthur G. Dodge

1978 OUTLOOK AND TRENDS FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

A major determinant of the demand for forest products is construction activity. Housing is the Nation's most important market for softwood lumber and plywood, and a major consumer of many other timber products such as hardwood plywood, particleboard, insulation board, building paper, and roofing products. An active housing market also provides stimulus for homeowners to purchase manufactured goods, including household furniture.

Year end data indicates 1977 housing starts to have reached the forecasts for 1.8 to 1.9 million units, which represents a 30 percent increase over 1976. Shipments of mobile homes in 1977 have been recovering slowly from the low of two years ago at an annual rate of 260,000 units, which is about 5 percent above 1976 levels.

Despite the strong upward trends, most housing analysts expect the housing activity to flatten out to the 1.8 million level in 1978, in the light of the recent increases in interest rates and a decrease in the inflows of funds into the major mortgage lending institutions. Expenditures for residential upkeep and improvement have been rising in 1977, as many homeowners apparently met their needs for additional space by alterations and remodeling, rather than purchase of new homes. This upward trend can be expected to continue.

In contrast to housing, private non-residential construction activity has shown only limited recovery from the 1974-75 low and most analysts expect any increases to come only slowly and for spending to remain sluggish in 1978. Production of furniture and fixtures in 1977 was 6 to 7 percent above the previous year and projections are for a good year in 1978 with shipments above the 1977 levels.

Although 1977 was a relatively good year for the pulp and paper industry, as a whole it showed a 4 percent increase in production over the previous year. There has been a slackening in demand in the second half due to large inventories of processed pulp in the international markets. A resumption of the uptrend in the pulp and paper demand is likely if the economies of the major trading partners improve in the months ahead.

TIMBER SALE GUIDELINES

by
Marshall Patmos, Coos County Forester
and
Rich Kinder, UNH Extension Harvesting Specialist

A decision to harvest timber is a very critical one and should be handled as a business venture. A timber sale often culminates 50 to 150 years of investment in the form of taxes and management costs and more importantly the effort that Mother Nature provided to produce the growth and volume of the timber.

Your motives for selling timber should be based on sound decisions which will hopefully be best for the land. Depending on the type of cutting, it may be many years before further revenues can be obtained from your woodland.

DO NOT COMMIT YOURSELF TO ANY BUYER OR LOGGER without thoroughly understanding the long term affects of your action. Plan far enough in advance to avoid hasty decisions that you might regret.

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO SELL YOUR TIMBER – Clear your intentions with any and all parties having legal interest in your timberland (mortgagors, bank, lien holders, co-owners, heirs, etc.).

Would you sell your home without first knowing the full value and market situation? Would you seek professional advice from a lawyer, banker, broker, etc? Would you give the sale of timber the same consideration? YOU SHOULD!!

Contracts, down payments, payment schedule, performance guarantees, etc. should all be considered in a timber sale, much the same as they would be in the sale of your home.

Why Do You Want to Harvest?

Are you following a specific management plan for your woodland? Has a logger made you an offer? Do you need money? Do you have a specific product that is currently in big demand?

ASSESS YOUR OWN OBJECTIVES – which might be any combination of the following:

1. Forest Improvement
2. Access and recreational improvement
3. Wildlife habitat improvement
4. Land conversion for other use
5. Maximum immediate dollar returns
6. Tax considerations

Hopefully your objective would be to harvest your timber in a manner that would assure a good crop of improved trees for the future.

What Is Your Timber Worth?

The value of the standing timber on a 100 acre woodlot may be $15,000 or more, or $500 – would you know the difference just from looking at your woods? If not, the obvious answer is to seek professional assistance.

The following questions should all be answered BEFORE considering a timber sale.

What Do You Have To Sell?

What is the age, species and quality of timber you have?
What should be cut?
What is the anticipated volume to be harvested?
Is my timber sawlogs, boltwood, veneer quality, pallet stock, pulpwood or combination?
Where and when are the best markets for my timber?

How Should Your Timber Be Cut?

What is a fair price, by species and quality for the timber?
Will you be able to harvest again in a few years?
What harvest method is best suited for my woodlot, i.e. selective cut, shelter-wood, clear cut, seed tree, etc.?

Can I wait a few years to harvest?
How will those trees to be cut be designated?
Will access and twitch roads be passable upon completion of a timber sale?
What laws relate to timber harvesting?
How can I protect the remaining stand from unnecessary damage?
How long will it take to harvest my wood?
Will my timber be utilized to its highest use, thus giving me more revenue?

How Will You Be Paid?

What should I receive for a down payment or performance bond?
What method will be used to measure my wood?
When and how will I get paid for my wood?

How Will The Sale Be Administered?

Who is a reliable logging operator?
Who is responsible for compliance with the law?
Are my boundaries clearly marked?
Who will be liable for personal injury or property damage?
How do I figure my federal income tax for a timber sale?
Who is responsible for the N.H. Yield Tax?
How will disputes be settled?
When does the title for forest products transfer?
What type of a contract will be prepared for the timber sale?

Who Can Help You?

The first step is to evaluate what you have to sell in terms of your objectives, the county forester can help you, at no direct charge, with the preliminary assessment of your over-all situation.

If you decide after meeting with your county forester that you do want to sell timber and your time and experience are limited then you should have a professional consulting forester ***handle the sale for you.*** The professional forester can, depending on your need:

1. check your boundaries
2. inventory your timber
3. select and mark the trees to be cut
4. determine the species, quality and volume to be sold
5. lay-out the roads
6. advertise for and receive bids on the timber
7. prepare a written contract between you and the buyer
8. supervise the logging operation

Depending on extent of service, the consultant fee could be 10 to 20% of the receipts from stumpage. Higher stumpage prices and closer supervision as a result of the foresters' efforts more than make up for the fees charged.

How Is Timber Sold?

STUMPAGE SALE

Most timber is sold as it stands in the woods or "on the stump". The timber may be paid for by unit of volume (per thousand board feet or per cord) as it is

removed and sold. Or a lump sum may be paid on an agreed upon *estimate* of the total volume to be harvested.

When timber is sold by the thousand or by the cord, the scale or measurement of the product delivered at the mill is accepted as the standard for payment. Copies of the mill delivery slips should be made available to the landowner. The price offered for different species may vary according to the quality and demand.

For a lump sum sale, the payment may be made prior to the start of the operation or installment payments may be made during the operation. Nevertheless, the total amount of money is fixed. It is, of course, very important to know the value of your standing timber before accepting the terms of a lump sum sale.

ROADSIDE SALE

When a landowner harvests the timber himself or hires the work done and sells the timber at a location accessible to a truck, mill scale is most often the standard for measurement although scaling and payment can also be done at time timber is picked up roadside.

DELIVERED TO THE MILL

The landowner retains title to the timber until it is sold at the mill.

How Is Timber Designated For Sale?

INDIVIDUAL TREE SELECTION

Trees to be removed are selected and marked with tree paint to accomplish a particular forest management objective. Marked trees may be measured to provide an accurate estimate of the available volume.

DIAMETER LIMIT

All trees above an established minimum diameter are to be cut. Stump diameter should be used to allow for measurement after the tree is cut and removed. Diameter limits may vary for different species on the same lot. This method is applicable where distinct age classes exist.

CLEARCUTTING

Complete cutting of all trees in a designated area to eliminate an over-mature or undesirable stand and provide openings for regeneration, may be done in patches, strips or blocks.

UNCONTROLLED CUTTING

Whereby the logger chooses the trees according to merchantability.

The Timber Sale Contract

A written agreement is necessary for a timber sale so that both buyer and seller have a common understanding of the conditions under which the sale is made. The agreement should state clearly the objectives of the operation where appropriate and special conditions if they exist.

A CONTRACT SHOULD CLEARLY DEFINE:

1. Identity of buyer and seller.
2. Identity of location of tract of land.
3. Identify, by exact terms, what is to be sold, cut and removed.
4. Specify price to be paid and basis of measurement for the timber and the method and schedule of payment.
5. Specify time limit for timber sale including seasonal limitations if any.
6. Provide for seller granting access to the tract of land for purposes of harvesting.
7. Specify compliance with all applicable state, federal and local regulations and specify responsibility for payment of N.H. Yield Tax.
8. Provide for protection of residual stand with penalty provisions for unnecessary damage.
9. Provide for restoration of skid trails and landings.
10. Provide for the utilization of all merchantable material cut.
11. A disclaimer by the seller for any liability for accident or injury to the buyer, his employees or his equipment. (Check with your lawyer regarding the validity of disclaimer statements).
12. Provide for prohibiting assignment of harvesting rights to another without written consent of the landowner.
13. Provide for resolution of disputes, perhaps a third party agreeable to buyer and seller.
14. Assign liability for property damage (buildings, fences, wells, power lines, etc.).
15. Assign liability for damages and suppression expenses if a forest fire occurs as a result of the harvesting operation or because of carelessness of those involved in the harvesting.
16. Provide for immediate termination of the sales agreement if any of the provisions of the agreement are not adhered to.
17. Specify when the title for forest products transfers, usually when the wood is paid for rather than when it is cut.

Be sure that any conditions of the sale and the responsibilities for performance and expenses are clearly defined in writing. Any designation of condition in a timber sale agreement which does not express whose responsibility and at whose expense the burden lies is a useless addition to any legal instrument and can lead to unnecessary disputes. In other words put in writing WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT AND WHO PAYS FOR IT!

The importance of a written contract can't be stressed enough as it protects both the buyer and the seller and allows each to see in writing what is expected of him. It would be a good idea to obtain legal counsel when preparing a contract.

Each timber sale is unique in its own way and therefore, provisions of each contract may vary although an attempt has been made to present the most important and common considerations that should be included in a contract.

Consult your county forester for sample timber sale contract.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY COUNTY FORESTER

The County Forester helps woodland owners to help themselves. Your County Forester will assist you in the examination of your woodlands and make recommendations for managing them. He will help you or your agent in marking trees for cutting in limited amounts, as an educational demonstration and advise you in the marketing of forest products.

There are thousands of acres of young growing trees, such as pine, spruce, fir, and desirable hardwood that can be converted into desirable stands of trees if the overtopping weed and cull trees are cut or killed. It is profitable to prune young, fast-growing, well-formed trees, especially white pine, with the purpose of growing quality logs that will yield clear lumber. Your County Forester can assist you in getting a forest improvement program started in your woodlands. Your County Forester can provide you with the information about the cost-sharing programs.

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY PUBLICATION LISTS

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS dealing with investigative projects of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory or relating to special interest groups are available from the Director, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. 53705. Separate lists have been compiled for each of the following subjects: Box, Crate, and Packaging Data; Drying of Wood; Fire Protection; Glue and Plywood; Growth, Structure and Identification of Wood; Furniture Manufacture; Logging, Milling and Utilization of Timber Products; Mechanical Properties of Timber; Structural Sandwich; Plastic Laminates and Wood-Base Components; Thermal Properties of Wood; Wood Finishing Subjects; Wood Preservation; Architects, Builders and Engineers.

CHRISTMAS TREE SITUATION

Despite rising costs for material, labor and transportation, the 1977 Christmas Tree season seems to have produced a bumper crop of trees.

Weather conditions during cutting time with a lack of snow cover proved favorable and it seems that an increased number of producers were harvesting trees, and for the 6th year in a row demand has exceeded supply. As more and more high quality sheared trees find their way to the consumer, demand for them continues to increase.

The efforts of the growers through fertilization, weed control, shearing and pruning during the 8 to 12 years it takes to produce a tree from seedling, are paying off.

Demand for the unimproved, pasture run tree continues to dwindle with the majority of the trees sold being improved and sheared.

Balsam fir remains the number one seller, although sheared spruce and pine are also popular.

Brush and wreath markets remained strong with demand exceeding supply.

Spruce budworm damage in the Northern part of the State had little impact on the Christmas crop in '77 although some wild stands of trees and some brush

were affected in certain areas. Balsam gall midge and twig aphid remain a problem.

The "choose and cut" method of marketing trees continues to be a success and although a more popular method in the Southern part of the State, more Northern producers are beginning to provide this service that provides a family experience for those who like to select their tree while it's still on the stump.

The "N.H.-VT. Christmas Vendor", a seasonal list of Christmas producers and their products continues to provide a tremendous marketing boost for the multi-million dollar industry. The "Vendor" is a joint marketing effort between the NH-VT Christmas Tree Association and the Extension Services of N.H. and Vt.

Prospects for the 1978 season are excellent for the 200 or so N.H. growers.

1978 PRICE RANGE FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Table I. Price Range Standing Timber (Stumpage) and Sawlogs Per MBF

Prices quoted are an average range for the county. Prices will vary from those quoted depending on market conditions. More specific process can be obtained by contacting the County Forester, Consulting Foresters, or industry representatives. Read carefully the recommendations for selling on page 5, Timber Sale Guidelines, before disposing of stumpage, logs, and other forest products.

Belknap County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	$35-45	$60-70	$80-90
	Medium	45-55	70-80	90-100
	High	55-65	80-90	100-110
Hemlock	All grades	20-35	45-60	65-80
Red Oak	Low	45	70	90
	Medium	45-55	70-80	90-100
	High	55+	80+	100+
White Birch and	Low	40-45	65-70	85-90
Yellow Birch	Medium	45-50	70-75	90-95
	High	50-60	75-85	95-105
Rock Maple	Low	25-30	50-55	70-75
	Medium	30-40	55-65	75-85
	High	40+	70+	100-120
Beech	Medium to High	20-30	35-45	50-65
White Ash	Low	30-50	60-80	80-100
	Medium	50-70	80-100	100-120
	High	80-100	120-130	150-160
Mixed Hardwoods		30-40	55-65	75-85

Carroll County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	$30	$55	$75-80
	Medium	45-60	80-85	100-110
	High	60-75	100	120-130
Hemlock	Medium	15-25	50-60	60-70
	High	30-40	65-75	70-90
Spruce	Medium	20-40	60-70	80
	High	40-50	85	120
Ash	Medium	40-60	80-90	135
	High	60-90	120	150-250
Basswood		25-50	50-80	85-110
Beech	Low	20	45	60
	Medium	25-30	50	65-80
	High	35-40	70	100-130
Beech Boltwood	High	20	30-35	50-70
Red Maple	Low to High	30	70	80-125
Sugar Maple	Low	25	60	90
	Medium	40	90	130
	High	70	110	145

Carroll County *(Continued)*

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
Sugar Maple Boltwood				60/cord
Paper Birch	Low	30	60	75
	Medium	50	70	80-90
	High	60-80	90	100-165
Paper Birch Boltwood	Low	30/cord	40-50/cord	70-85/cord
Yellow Birch	Medium	40	60	80-90
	High	50	90	100-130
Oak	Low	30	50-60	80
	Medium	40-60	65-80	80-150
	High	60-100	100+	150-200

Cheshire County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	$30-35	$60-65	$70-75
	Medium	35-40	65-70	75-85
	High	45-60	75-85	90-100
Hemlock	Low	20-25	40-45	55-60
	Medium	25-30	45-50	60-65
	High	30-35	50-55	65-75
Spruce	Low	20-25	40-45	55-60
	Medium	25-30	45-50	60-65
	High	30-35	50-55	65-75
Red Oak	Low	40-45	60-70	80-85
	Medium	30-55	75-80	90-95
	High	65-80	90-100	100-150
White Birch	Low	30-40	50-60	70-75
	Medium	45-55	65-75	80-90
	High	55-65	75-85	95-125
Sugar Maple	Low	30-40	50-60	70-80
	Medium	45-55	65-75	85-90
	High	60-80	80-90	90-125
Soft Maple	Medium	25-30	45-50	60-70
	High	30-35	50-55	75-85
Beech	Medium	25-30	45-50	60-70
	High	35-45	50-55	70-80
White Ash	Low	(not purchased separately)		80-90
	Medium	(except as logs)		100-150
	High			150-200

Coos County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Sawlog	$30-50	$70-100	$100-140
Spruce-Fir	Sawlog	25-45	80-100	110-140
Hemlock	Sawlog	15-25	50-60	80-95
Hard Maple	Sawlog	50-75	80-125	120-180
	Veneer	50-90		160-250

Coos *(Continued)*

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
Soft (Red) Maple	Sawlog	15-25	50-65	70-100
Poplar	Sawlog	15-25	35-45	60-90
White Birch	Sawlog	50-80	90-110	110-190
	Veneer	70-120		150-300
Beech	Sawlog	15-25	45-50	70-95
Yellow Birch	Sawlog	50-85	110-160	150-220
	Veneer	80-120		160-375
White Ash	Sawlog	50-85	85-160	100-225
	Veneer	60-100		165-350
Red Oak	Sawlog	40-60		100-160
	Veneer	70-100		160-325
Basswood	Sawlog	25-30		140-160
Mixed Hardwood	Veneer			150-230
(Pallet & Tie Stock)	Sawlogs	15-25	45-60	80-90
White Cedar (over 6" DBH)				
	6' logs/cord*	15-25	50	65
	8' logs/cord	20-30	60	75

*6' cord = 700-750 bd. ft.
8' cord = 1000 bd. ft. (approx.)

Grafton County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Average	$30-70	$60-100	$80-120
Hemlock	Average	15-30	30-85	60-100
Spruce & Fir	Average	15-45	35-90	60-110
Yellow Birch	Sawlog	40-95	65-170	95-190
	Veneer	100-150	150-200	125-325
Sugar or Rock Maple	Sawlog	50-90	90-150	100-220
	Veneer	60-90	95-190	150-250
White Birch	Sawlogs	40-80	65-170	90-200
	Veneer	80+	125-175	175-250
Soft (Red) Maple	Sawlogs	15-25	50-70	80+
White Ash	Sawlogs	20-80	50-150	75-190
Beech	Sawlogs	10-25	30-70	70-85
Red Oak	Sawlog	40-90	60-160	80-190
	Veneer	65+	90-150	140-225
Mixed Hd/wood	Pallet Logs	10-15	30-40	60-80
Mixed Hd/wood	Tie Logs	15-25	40-60	60-80
Basswood	Sawlogs	10-20	30-45	60-75
	Veneer			140-200
Poplar	Sawlogs	10		75
Cherry	Sawlogs	35-50	65-95	110-150
	Veneer			170-285

Hillsboro County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	$30	$70	$75
	Medium	45	75	95
	High	60	80	105
Hemlock	Low	20	60	65
	High	30	80	85
Red Oak	Low	35	70	75
	Medium	45	75	85
	High	70	80	100+
Other Hardwoods				
Birch, Maple, Ash	Low	20	60	65
Mixed Hardwood	High	40	80	85
(Pallet Stock)	Logs			65

Merrimack

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	$35-45	$65-75	$80-90
	Medium	45-55	75-85	85-95
	High	55-70	80-95	95-105
Hemlock	Low	15-20	35-40	45-50
	Medium	20-25	40-45	50-55
	High	25+	45-50	55-60
White Birch	Medium	20-30	40-50	65-80
	High	40-50	60-75	100-115
Hard Maple	Medium	25-35	45-55	70+
	High	35-45	55-65	90+
Red Oak	Medium	50-80	80-110	95-125
	High	80-110	110-140	150-175
Pallet Stock	Logs	20-25	45-50	55
Mixed Hardwood Pulp Logs				$10/ton

Rockingham County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low to Medium	$28-40	$57-67	$70-80
	High	40-55	68-80	81-100+
Hemlock	Low to Medium	23-30	51-60	64-75
	High	30-36	58-64	71-80
Red Oak	Low to Medium	27-40	56-70	68-80+
	High	40-60	67-84	80-100+
*Other Hardwoods	Low to Medium	22-30	50-60	65-75
	High	30-40	56-70	75-85
Pallet Logs		20-30	50-55	55-65

*Check the prices in other counties for white birch, yellow birch, sugar maple, and white ash, when grades are suitable for specialty items such as boltwood and veneer.

Strafford County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low to Medium	$25-40	$50-65	$70-80
	High	40-55	65-80	80-100+
Hemlock	Low to Medium	20-30	50-55	65-70
	High	30-35	55-65	70-80
Red Oak	Low to Medium	20-30	45-55	60-80
	High	30-40	50-70	80-100+

Sullivan County

Species	Quality	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered
White Pine	Low	$25-30	$55-60	$75-80
	Medium	30-40	60-75	90-95
	High	43-55	78-90	90-105
Hemlock	Medium	20-25	50-55	65-70
	High	25-30	55-65	70-85
Spruce	Medium	20-25	50-55	65-70
	High	30-38	60-73	85-90
Yellow Birch	Medium	25-35	75-80	95-100
	High	40-65	80-90	100-120
White Birch	Medium	20-30	70-75	85-90
	High	30-43	78-80	90-100
Sugar Maple	Medium	35-40	70-75	95-100
	High	40-50	80-90	100-120
Red Oak	Medium	25-50	90-95	100-120
	High	40-90	120-138	120-150
White Ash	Medium	45-50	85-90	110-120
	High	80-90	120-138	120-150
Red Maple	Medium	20-25	55-65	75-85
	High	25-30	65-70	85-90
Pallet		8-10	45-50	65-70

Table II. Prices Pulpwood Per Cord – Northern New Hampshire[1]

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Mill Yard
Spruce and Fir	$6.00-8.00	$22.00-28.00	$37.00-41.00
White Pine Hemlock	2.00-3.50	16.00-20.00	31.50.33.50
Tamarack Red Pine	2.00-4.00	18.00-24.00	34.50-38.50
All Hardwood	3.00-5.00	18.00-22.00	33.00-37.00

Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord – Central New Hampshire[1]

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered at Mill
Softwood Rough			$13.50-17.00/Ton
Hardwood Rough	$2.00-3.00		13.00-14.00/Ton
Random Length Mixed Hardwood			9.50-11.00/Ton
Random Length Softwood			11.00±/Ton

Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord – Southern New Hampshire[1]

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered at Mill
Hardwood	$2.00-3.00		$9.00-10.00/Ton
Random Length Mixed Hardwood			9.00-10.00/Ton
Random Length Softwood			9.00±/Ton

Table III. Price of Debarked Slabs and Edgings Per Green Ton Strapped

	Delivered to Chipping Plant
Softwood[1] (mixed)	$6.50-7.00
Hardwood (mixed)	6.00-7.00

[1]Special prices are paid for slabs and edgings sorted by species (spruce and fir).
[2]Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

Price of Pulp Chips Per Cord[1]

	Scheduled Deliveries of Chips Produced from Roundwood[2]	Produced from Slabs and Edgings Delivered to Pulp Mill[2]
Pine and Hemlock		$30.50-33.50
Spruce and Fir		33.00-39.00
Hardwood (mixed)	$31.00-40.00	32.00-38.00

[1]Chips are bought by weight or by volume.
[2]Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

Table IV. Price Range of Excelsior Wood, Boltwood, Posts, and Railroad Cross Ties

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered at Mill
	Excelsior Wood Per Cord		
Poplar Peeled			$28.00+
	Boltwood Per Cord[1]		
White Birch	$20.00-30.00	$30.00-40.00	$50.00-90 per cord
Beech	10.00-15.00		37.00-50.00 per cord
Sugar Maple and Ash	15.00-20.00		45.00-75.00 per cord
Yellow Birch	15.00-25.00		52.00-70.00 per cord
Mixed Hardwood (pallet & tie)	12.00		40.00-55.00 per cord

[1]Price per bolt varies according to diameter and length of bolt. Some mills prefer to buy by the Mbf.

Posts

Species	Length	Top Diameter	Stumpage	Roadside Price	Delivered
Red (Norway Pine) and Pitch Pine	7'	8"	$ .25	$1.00	$1.25
		6"	.15	.75	1.00
		5"	.05	.55	.75
Cedar	8'	6"		.46	
		5"		.41	
		4"		.21	

Railroad Crossties

Grade	Size	Rail-bearing Face	Prices paid for Green Mixed Hardwood[1] Ties			
			Loaded on R.R. Cars		Delivered by Truck to Nashua	
			each	per MBF	each	per MBF
3	(6" x 8" x 8'6")	8"	$5.45	$160	$5.80	$170
4	(7" x 8" x 8'6")	9"	6.70	168	7.05	178
5	(7" x 9" x 8'6")	10"	7.60	170	7.95	178

[1]Oak, Beech, Birch, Maple, Cherry, Ash, Hickory

Table V. Price Range of Fuelwood Per Cord

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered Buyers Premises
Hardwood[1]			
4' Wood	$2.00-10.00	$40.00-50.00	$40.00-60.00
12", 14", 16" Lengths		45.00-55.00	45.00-75.00
Slabs (Hardwood or Softwood)		2.00-25.00	16.00-30.00

Fireplace white birch will be slightly higher than above when bought in bundles.
Prices range up to $60.00+ per cord.
Formula for determining cords of fuelwood, pulpwood and boltwood in 4' lengths.
Average height in inches times length of pile in feet divided by 384 equals the number of cords:

$$\text{EXAMPLE: } \frac{48" \times 8'}{384} = 1 \text{ Cord}$$

If wood is longer or shorter than standard length, which is 48", divide by standard bolt length to get current percentage. (EXAMPLE: 39" divided by 48" equals 81%).

[1] 3.00-8.00 asked for sawing 4' wood into stove length.

Table VI. Price Range of Sawdust and Shavings and Bark

	Per-Cord Green at Sawmill	Per Bale Air Dry
Sawdust	$3.00-7.50 or $.02 to .06 per cubic foot	
Shavings	$2.00-5.00 or $.03 to .045 per cubic foot	$1.50
Bagged Dry Shavings		$.90 to $1.35
Bark	$.02 to $.08 per cubic foot (loaded) $1.25-6.00 per yard (loaded) ($3.00) $ .50-6.00 per cord	per 3 cu. ft. bag

Table VII. Operating Costs (Contract Prices)

	Felling and Bucking per Mbf	Yarding per Mbf	Trucking[3/4] per Mbf in State
Logs			
Softwood[1]	$8.00-16.00	$10.00-25.00	$12.00-20.00
Softwood[2]	8.00-13.00	8.00-20.00	10.00-25.00
Hardwood[1]	8.00-20.00	12.00-38.00	15.00-35.00
Hardwood[2]	8.00-16.00	10.00-25.00	15.00-25.00
Pulpwood	per cord	per cord	per cord
Softwood[1]	$8.00-9.50	$ 4.00-8.00	$ 7.00-12.00
Hardwood[1]	7.00-9.00	5.00-10.00	7.00-12.00
Hardwood[2]	6.50-9.00	5.00-10.00	7.00-12.00
Fuelwood	6.00-9.00	5.00-10.00	
Lopping Tops (for aesthetics)		2.00-5.00	

Yarding Stump to Roadside –
$10.00-14.00/cord or $14.00-20.00/Mbf.

Average Stump to Roadside –
Softwood $28.00-32.00 per Mbf
Hardwood 28.00-35.00 per Mbf

Table VII. Operating Costs (Contract Prices) *(Continued)*

Chain Saw Rental	$ 2.00 per hour
Man with Chain Saw	4.00-7.50 per hour
Stickings	4.00-5.00 square edge hardwood lumber per Mbf.
	3.00-4.00 round edge softwood lumber per Mbf.
Custom Sawing	55.00-75.00 per Mbf. for softwoods or $25.00-50.00 per hour.
	10.00-15.00 more per Mbf. for hardwoods or $25.00-50.00 per hour.
Planing	15.00-25.00 per Mbf. two faces or $6.00-25.00 per hour.
Resawing	8.00-10.00 per Mbf. per cut.
Stump to stick	140.00-150.00 per Mbf. for softwoods.
	150.00-175.00 per Mbf. for hardwoods.

[1]Northern N.H.

[2]Southern N.H.

[3]Intra-state and inter-state rates are sometimes used.

[4]There are no established I.C.C. rates for trucking sawlogs and pulpwood. Rates are determined between the trucker and the party wanting the logs hauled on the basis of mileage involved. Average hauling prices are as follows:

[5]$25.00 for the first 10 miles and $.20 to $.25 per mile per Mbf thereafter.

Trucking Costs

		Truck	Truck with Loader
Logs	0- 30 miles	$11.00-15.00 per Mbf.	$15.00-18.00
	30- 50 miles	13.00-25.00 per Mbf.	20.00
	50- 85 miles	18.00-35.00 per Mbf.	25.00
	85-100 miles	35.00+ per Mbf.	30.00-35.00+
Pulpwood	0- 15 miles	5.50 per cord	$ 2.50
	15- 30 miles	5.50- 6.50 per cord	per cord
	30- 40 miles	6.50- 7.50 per cord	additional
	40- 60 miles	7.50- 8.50+ per cord	
		or $0.11 per loaded mile per cord plus $1.01 for standby, delay and unload.	
Chips		5.00-10.00 per cord.	

Table VIII. Wholesale Price Range[1] of Christmas Trees and Boughs[2]

	Stumpage		Roadside	
	Single	Bundle	Single	Bundle
Pasture Run (unimproved)				
Balsam Fir	$1.25-2.25		$2.50-3.50	$4.00-7.00
Spruce	1.00-2.00		2.00-2.50	3.25-6.00
Improved (but not sheared)				
Balsam Fir	1.75-2.75	$4.00-6.00	3.00-5.00	5.50-8.25
Spruce	1.50-2.00	3.00-5.00	2.50-4.00	4.00-6.00
Sheared				
Balsam Fir	2.75-4.25		4.50-7.00	
Spruce	2.50-3.75		3.50-6.50	
Pine	2.50-3.50		4.00-6.50	
		Roadside		
Boughs (baled or tied)	Per Bundle[3]		Per Ton	
Balsam Fir	$3.00-5.00		$120.00-200.00	
Spruce	2.50-4.00		100.00-160.00	
Pine	3.00-4.00		120.00-160.00	
Wreaths				
Balsam Fir – double face size 12"-14"	$1.60-2.00 each			

[1]Prices vary according to size of order, quality, grade and tree size.

[2]Producers should contact buyers well in advance of cutting and arrange for deposits and specific prices, and use a written contract.

[3]Price based on 50 lb. bundle. Prices vary with quality and quantity.

Table IX. Retail Price Range of Single Christmas Trees

(Select and cut your own)	
Scotch Pine Balsam Fir White Spruce Douglas Fir Norway Spruce Blue Spruce	$4.00-9.00 or $.75-1.50 per lineal foot

Table X. Average Maple Sap Prices at Sugar House in New Hampshire

% Sugar	Price/Gal.	% Sugar	Price/Gal.
0-1.	0	3.3	.204
1.1	.010	3.4	.212
1.2	.020	3.5	.220
1.3	.030	3.6	.228
1.4	.040	3.7	.236
1.5	.050	3.8	.244
1.6	.060	3.9	.252
1.7	.070	4.0	.260
1.8	.079	4.1	.268
1.9	.088	4.2	.276
2.0	.097	4.3	.284
2.1	.106	4.4	.292
2.2	.115	4.5	.300
2.3	.124	4.6	.308
2.4	.132	4.7	.316
2.5	.140	4.8	.324
2.6	.148	4.9	.332
2.7	.156	5.0	.340
2.8	.164	5.1	.348
2.9	.172	5.2	.356
3.0	.180	5.3	.364
3.1	.188	5.4	.372
3.2	.196	5.5	.380

Payment will be made according to above prices or if desired, syrup can be exchanged in lieu of cash at current wholesale prices in jugs or drums. The above prices are based upon saleable table grade syrup. We reserve the right to reject any sap producing a buddy, sour, or badly off-flavored syrup.

Maple Syrup Price Ranges for 1977 in Metal Containers for Grades: Fancy, and A

1 Gallon	$12.00-$14.00	Mostly $12.00-$13.00
½ Gallon	6.75- 8.00	Mostly 7.00
1 Quart	4.00- 4.80	Mostly 4.00- 4.25
1 Pint	2.75- 3.50	Mostly 3.00- 3.25
½ Pint	1.75- 2.25	
1 Pound Maple Sugar	2.50- 3.50	

Rent Price Per Tap Hole

12-15 cents for sugar maples in the woods and not too easy to get to; up to 30 cents for easily accessible trees and trees along roadsides.

CONVERSION FACTORS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

A knowledge of the common units of measure for the various forest products is of importance to persons involved in the marketing process. These units of measure form a basis for common understanding between buyer and seller. Familiarity with these units can mean a greater financial return and a reduction of the chances of misunderstanding of the terms of forest products sale agreements.

The Blodgett rule is the official standard in New Hampshire. Several other rules are also in use by mutual agreement between buyer and seller. However, the International Rule, ¼" kerf, is most commonly accepted.

The volume of a standing tree or log is determined using tree and log rules. These rules simply give the approximate number of board feet of sawed lumber that may be manufactured after allowing for milling losses in slabs, edgings and sawdust.

Tree Scale (Tree Volume Measurement)

To determine the board foot content of standing trees, tally the trees by:

1) D.B.H. (Diameter Breast Height=measurement of diameter of tree 4½ ft. above ground)
2) Estimate the number of 16 foot logs to 6 inch top diameter
3) Apply the scale given in Table below

Tree Scale – International Rule

D.B.H.	Number of 16 foot logs – to 6" top						
Inches	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4
6	10	15					
8	20	35	50				
10	40	55	70	85	95		
12	60	75	95	110	125	145	165
14	85	110	135	150	165	190	215
16	110	150	190	215	240	260	285
18	140	195	245	285	320	345	370
20	180	245	310	355	400	435	465
22	220	300	380	445	505	545	585
24	270	365	460	540	615	670	730
26	320	435	550	645	735	805	875
28	370	515	655	760	870	950	1035
30	430	595	760	885	1010	1110	1205

Log Rule

To determine the board foot content of sawlogs, tally the logs by:

1) Average Diameters at the small end and inside the bark and by lengths
2) Apply volumes from the table given in Table below and total

The International Log Rule

¼-inch Saw Kerf

Diameter (Small end inside bark) Inches	Length of Log in Feet						
	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
4		5	5	5	5	5	10
5	5	5	10	10	10	15	15
6	10	10	15	15	20	25	25
7	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
8	15	20	25	35	40	45	50
9	20	30	35	45	50	60	70
10	30	35	45	55	65	75	85
11	35	45	55	70	80	95	105
12	45	55	70	85	95	110	125
13	55	70	85	100	115	135	150
14	65	80	100	115	135	155	175
15	75	95	115	135	160	180	205
16	85	110	130	155	180	205	235
17	95	125	150	180	205	235	265
18	110	140	170	200	230	265	300
19	125	155	190	225	260	300	335
20	135	175	210	250	290	330	370
21	155	195	235	285	320	365	410
22	170	215	260	305	355	405	455
23	185	235	285	335	390	445	495
24	205	255	310	370	425	485	545
25	220	280	340	400	460	525	590
26	240	305	370	435	500	570	640
27	260	330	400	470	540	615	690
28	280	355	430	510	585	665	745
29	305	385	465	545	630	715	800
30	325	410	495	585	675	765	860

Pulpwood

Pulpwood is generally sold by the cord or on the weight basis.

The Cord: A standard cord is generally accepted as equivalent to a pile of closely stacked wood 4 feet high, 4 feet deep and 8 feet long containing a gross volume of 128 cu. ft.

Solid Wood Content of a Cord

The solid wood content of a cord of pulpwood is dependent on many factors such as:

1) The average diameter of the bolts
2) Tightness of piling
3) Limbing practice and knottiness
4) Taper and straightness of individual bolts
5) Amount of bark rubbed off prior to scaling
6) Period of time between piling and scaling (shrinkage and compaction during transportation)

The volume given in the Table below are *averages* and are commonly used as conversion factors.

Solid Wood Content of a Standard Cord

1 Standard cord (4'x4'x8')	= 128 cubic feet of wood, bark and air spaces
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, rough	= 85 cubic feet of solid wood (softwood)
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, peeled	= 95 cubic feet of solid wood (softwood)
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, rough	= 85 cubic feet of solid wood (hardwood)
1 Standard cord of pulpwood, peeled	= 95 cubic feet of solid wood (hardwood)
1.7 to 2.0 cord	= 1000 board feet

When green rough pulpwood is purchased by weight, the following weight-volume equivalents are generally accepted:

5600 – 5700 pounds = 1 cord (hardwood)

4300 – 4700 pounds = 1 cord (softwood)

Cordwood

Wood fuel is generally sold by the standard cord or by the "short cord" also called "face cord" which is a pile of wood 8 feet long, 4 feet high and the length of the stick is less than 4 feet and is generally 12, 16, or 24 inches for stove and fireplace use.

Railroad Tie Volume Table

Grade	Dimensions	Bd. ft. volume per tie	No. of Pcs. per MBF
1	6"x7"x8'6"	29.7	33.7
2	6"x7"x8'6"	29.7	33.7
3	6"x8"x8'6"	34.0	29.4
4	7"x8"x8'6"	39.6	25.2
5	7"x9"x8'6"	44.6	22.4

Approximate Weight and Heating Value Per Cord (80 cu. ft.) of Different Woods, Green and Air Dry (Approximately 20% Moisture Content)

Woods	Weight, lb. per cu. ft.	Weight, lb.	Available Heat, Million BTU[1]	Equivalent in Gallons of Fuel Oil[2]
	Green	Air Dry	Air Dry	
Ash	48	3,440	20.0	204
Aspen	43	2,160	12.5	128
Beech, American	54	3,760	21.8	222
Birch, yellow	57	3,680	21.3	217
Elm, American	54	2,900	17.2	176
Hickory, shagbark	63	4,240	24.6	251
Maple, red	50	3,200	18.6	190
Maple, sugar	56	3,680	21.3	217
Oak, red	64	3,680	21.3	217
Oak, white	63	3,920	22.7	232
Pine, eastern white	36	2,080	12.0	123

[1]50 to 60% efficiency of burning unit.

[2]70% efficiency of furnace.

Variation of Heating Values of Wood Due to Moisture

– Per Cent of Moisture–	– Per Cent of Usable Heat –
0 (oven dry)	103.4%
4	102.7
10	101.6
20 Air-dried Hardwood	100.0 7,250 BTU*
40	96.5
80	89.7
100 (Green hardwood)	85.0

*BTU is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

Approximate Number of Trees per Cord for Peeled Pulpwood and Cordwood

Tree Diameter at 4½ Feet	Number of Trees
6"	25
7"	16
8"	12
9"	10
10"	8
11"	6
12"	5
14"	3
16"	2.5
18"	2
22"	1

Lumber (Square Edge)

The standard unit of measure for lumber is the board foot. It is equivalent to 1/12 of a cubic foot such as a board 12 inches by 12 inches and 1 inch thick.

Board foot measurements refer to rough lumber. Surfaced lumber is tallied on the basis of width and thickness before surfacing.

To calculate the board footage of lumber, for each piece multiply the width in inches by the thickness by the length in feet and divide by 12.

Example:

$$\frac{\text{6" wide x 2" thick x 16' long}}{12} = \text{16 board feet}$$

Board Foot Measure Contained in Lumber

Thickness and Width Inches	Board foot content Board length in feet					
	6	8	10	12	14	16
1 x 2	1	1-1/3	1-2/3	2	2-1/3	2-2/3
1 x 3	1-1/2	2	2-1/2	3	3-1/2	4
1 x 4	2	2-2/3	3-1/2	4	4-2/3	5-1/3
1 x 5	2-1/2	3-1/3	4-1/6	5	5-5/6	5-2/3
1 x 6	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 x 7	3-1/2	4-2/3	5-5/6	7	8-1/6	9-1/3
1 x 8	4	5-1/3	6-2/3	8	9-1/3	10-2/3
1 x 10	5	6-2/3	8-1/3	10	11-2/3	13-1/3
1 x 12	6	8	10	12	14	16
1¼ x 4	2-1/2	3-1/3	4-1/6	5	5-5/6	6-2/3
1¼ x 6	3-3/4	5	6-1/4	7-1/2	8-3/4	10
1¼ x 8	5	6-2/3	8-1/3	10	11-2/3	13-1/3
1½ x 4	3	4	5	6	7	8
1½ x 6	4-1/2	6	7-1/2	9	10-1/2	12
1½ x 8	6	8	10	12	14	16
2 x 4	4	5-1/3	6-2/3	8	9-1/3	10-2/3
2 x 6	6	8	10	12	14	16
2 x 8	8	10-2/3	11-1/3	16	18-2/3	21-1/3
2 x 10	10	13-1/3	16-2/3	20	23-1/3	26-2/3
2 x 12	12	16	20	24	28	32
2½ x 12	15	20	25	30	35	40
3 x 6	9	12	15	18	21	24
3 x 8	12	16	20	24	28	32
3 x 10	15	20	25	30	35	40
3 x 12	18	24	30	36	42	48
4 x 4	8	10-2/3	13-1/3	16	18-2/3	21-1/2
6 x 6	18	24	30	36	42	48

LUMBER SIZE TABLE

Nominal and Minimum-dressed Sizes of Boards, Dimensions and Timbers

(All Figures In Inches)

ITEM	THICKNESS			FACE WIDTHS		
	Nominal	Minimum Dressed		Nominal	Minimum Dressed	
		Dry	Green		Dry	Green
Boards*	1	3/4	25/32	2	1-1/2	1-9/16
				3	2-1/2	1-9/16
				4	3-1/2	3-9/16
				5	4-1/2	4-5/8
				6	5-1/2	5-5/8
				7	6-1/2	6-5/8
	1-1/4	1	1-1/32	8	7-1/4	7-1/2
				9	8-1/4	8-1/2
	1-1/2	1-1/4	1-9/32	10	9-1/4	9-1/2
				11	10-1/4	10-1/2
				12	11-1/4	11-1/2
				14	12-1/4	13-1/2
				16	15-1/4	15-1/2
Dimension	2	1-1/2	1-9/16	2	1-1/2	1-9/16
				3	2-1/2	2-9/16
				4	3-1/2	3-9/16
	2-1/2	2	2-1/16	5	4-1/2	4-5/8
				6	5-1/2	5-5/8
	3	2-1/2	2-9/16	8	7-1/4	7-1/2
	3-1/2	3	3-1/16	10	9-1/4	9-1/2
				12	11-1/4	11-1/2
				14	13-1/4	13-1/2
				16	15-1/4	15-1/2
Dimension	4	3-1/2	3-9/16	2	1-1/2	1-9/16
				3	2-1/2	2-9/16
				4	3-1/2	3-9/16
				5	4-1/2	4-5/8
				6	5-1/2	5-5/8
	4-1/2	4	4-1/16	8	7-1/4	7-1/2
				10	9-1/4	9-1/2
				12	11-1/4	11-1/2
				14		13-1/2
				16		15-1/2
Timbers	5 & Thicker		1/2 Off	5 & Wider		1/2 Off

*Boards less than the minimum thickness for 1 inch nominal but 5/8 inch or greater thickness dry (11/16 inch green) may be regarded as American Standard Lumber, but such boards shall be marked to show the size and condition of seasoning at the time of dressing. They shall also be distinguished from 1-inch boards on invoices and certificates.

Dry Sizes apply to lumber which has been seasoned or dried to a moisture content of 19 percent or less.

Green Sizes apply to lumber having a moisture content in excess of 19 percent.

Computing of Lumber Volume in Board Feet

Take the Lineal Feet and Multiply by the Contents of One Lineal Foot.

Size of Piece	Part of Foot per Lin. Ft.	Size of Piece	Part of Foot per Lin. Ft.
1x1	1/12	4x4	1-1/3
1x2	1/6	4x5	1-2/3
1x3	1/4	4x6	2
1x4	1/3	4x7	2-1/3
1x6	1/2	4x8	2-2/3
1x8	2/3	4x9	3
1x10	5/6	4x10	3-1/3
1x12	1	4x12	4
2x2	1/3	5x5	2-1/12
2x3	1/2	6x6	3
2x4	2/3	7x7	4-1/12
2x5	5/6	8x8	5-1/3
2x6	1	9x9	6-3/4
2x7	1-1/6	10x10	8-1/3
2x8	1-1/3	11x11	10-1/12
2x9	1-1/2	12x12	12
2x10	1-2/3	14x14	16-1/3
2x11	1-5/6	15x15	18-3/4
2x12	2	16x16	21-1/3
2x13	2-1/6	17x17	24-1/12
2x14	2-1/3	18x18	27
2x15	2-1/2	19x19	30-1/12
2x16	2-2/3	20x20	33-1/3
3x3	3/4	22x22	40-1/3
3x4	1	22x24	44
3x5	1-1/4	24x24	48
3x6	1-1/2	26x26	56-1/3
3x7	1-3/4	28x28	65-1/3
3x8	2	30x30	75
3x9	2-1/4	32x32	85-1/3
3x10	2-1/2	34x34	96-1/3
3x11	2-3/4	36x36	108
3x12	3		

Proposed Metric Sizes for Softwood Lumber

The U.S. metric sizes for softwood lumber were developed during 1975 by the American National Metric Council (ANMC) Subsector Committee on Softwood Lumber. A broad national cross section of the lumber industry was represented, including rules writing agencies, distributors, millwork manufacturers and other related organizations. These recommendations have been approved by the ANMC Sector Committee on Lumber and Wood Products.

Table 1. Dry Sizes at 19 Percent Maximum – Moisture Content

Item	Thicknesses Nomimal	Net	Metric, mm	Face Widths Nominal	Net	Metric, mm
Finish	3/8"	5/16"	8	2"	1-1/2"	38
	1/2"	7/16"	11	3"	2-1/2"	64
	5/8"	9/16"	14	4"	3-1/2"	89
	3/4"	5/8"	16	5"	4-1/2"	114
	1"	3/4"	19	6"	5-1/2"	139
	1-1/4"	1"	25	7"	6-1/2"	165
	1-1/2"	1-1/4"	32	8"	7-1/4"	185
	1-3/4"	1-3/8"	35	9"	8-1/4"	210
	2	1-1/2"	38	10"	9-1/4"	235
	2-1/2"	2"	51	11"	10-1/4"	260
	3"	2-1/2"	64	12"	11-1/4"	285
	3-1/2"	3"	76	14"	13-1/4"	335
	4"	3-1/2"	89	16"	15-1/4"	385

Table 2. Sizes of Boards, Dimension and Timbers

Item	Thicknesses Nominal	Net Dry	Net Green	Metric, mm Dry	Metric, mm Green	Face Widths Nominal	Net Dry	Net Green	Metric, mm Dry	Metric, mm Green
Boards	3/4"	5/8"	11/16"	16	17	2"	1-1/2"	1-9/16"	38	39
	1"	3/4"	25/32"	19	20	3"	2-1/2"	2-9/16"	64	66
	1-1/4"	1"	1-1/32"	25	26	4"	3-1/2"	3-9/16"	89	91
	1-1/2"	1-1/4"	1-9/32"	32	33	5"	4-1/2"	4-5/8"	114	117
						6"	5-1/2"	5-5/8"	139	143
						7"	6-1/2"	6-5/8"	165	170
						8"	7-1/4"	7-1/2"	185	190
						9"	8-1/4"	8-1/2"	210	216
						10"	9-1/4"	9-1/2"	235	242
						11"	10-1/4"	10-1/2"	260	267
						12"	11-1/4"	11-1/2"	285	293
						14"	13-1/4"	13-1/2"	335	345
						16"	15-1/4"	15-1/2"	385	395
Dimension	2"	1-1/2"	1-9/16"	38	39	2"	1-1/2"	1-9/16"	38	39
	2-1/2"	2"	2-1/16"	51	52	3"	2-1/2"	2-9/16"	64	66
	3"	2-1/2"	2-9/16"	64	66	4"	3-1/2"	3-9/16"	89	91
	3-1/2"	3"	3-1/16"	76	78	5"	4-1/2"	4-5/8"	114	117
	4"	3-1/2"	3-9/16"	89	91	6"	5-1/2"	5-5/8"	139	143
	4-1/2"	4"	4-1/16"	102	104	8"	7-1/4"	7-1/2"	185	190
						10"	9-1/4"	9-1/2"	235	242
						12"	11-1/4"	11-1/2"	285	293
						14"	13-1/4"	13-1/2"	335	345
						16"	15-1/4"	15-1/2"	385	395