



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 1927-2:2008**

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**SIST ENV 1927-2:2003**

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Qualitative classification of softwood round timber - Part 2: Pines

Qualitäts-Sortierung von Nadel-Rundholz - Teil 2: Kiefern

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Classement qualitatif des bois ronds résineux - Partie 2 : Pins

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1927-2:2008**

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**ICS:**

79.040      Les, hlodovina in žagan les      Wood, sawlogs and sawn timber

**SIST EN 1927-2:2008**

**en,fr,de**

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English Version

## Qualitative classification of softwood round timber - Part 2: Pines

Classement qualitatif des bois ronds résineux - Partie 2 :  
Pins

Qualitäts-Sortierung von Nadel-Rundholz - Teil 2: Kiefern

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 February 2008.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
1 Scope .....	4
2 Normative references .....	4
3 Terms and definitions .....	4
4 Qualitative classification for which the intended use is unknown.....	5
5 Rules for grading .....	6
6 Additional criteria .....	7
Annex A (informative) Qualitative classification for which the intended use is known.....	8
Annex B (informative) A–deviations .....	9

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## Foreword

This document (EN 1927-2:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 175 “Round and sawn timber”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document will supersede ENV 1927-2:1998.

EN 1927 consists of the following parts with the main title *Qualitative classification of softwood round timber*:

- EN 1927-1, *Spruces and firs*
- EN 1927-2, *Pines*
- EN 1927-3, *Larches and Douglas fir*

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the qualitative classification for the roundwood of pines. It applies to Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Corsican or Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*). The classification is made either using Clauses 4 and 5 or using Annex A. Clauses 4 and 5 describe the qualitative classification of round timber for which the intended use is unknown.

Informative Annex A gives a list of characteristics which serves as a guideline for contracts describing qualities for round timber of pines where the intended use is known.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 844-1:1995, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 1: General terms common to round timber and sawn timber*

EN 844-2:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 2: General terms relating to round timber*

EN 844-5:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 5: Terms relating to dimensions of round timber*

EN 844-7:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 7: Terms relating to anatomical structure of timber*

EN 844-8:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 8: Terms relating to features of round timber*

EN 844-9:1997, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 9: Terms relating to features of sawn timber*

EN 844-10:1998, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 10: Terms relating to stain and fungal attack*

EN 844-12:2000, *Round and sawn timber — Terminology — Part 12: Additional terms and general index*

EN 1309-2, *Round and sawn timber — Method of measurement of dimensions — Part 2: Round timber — Requirements for measurement and volume calculation rules*

EN 1310, *Round and sawn timber — Method of measurement of features*

EN 1311, *Round and sawn timber — Method of measurement of biological degrade*

ISO 2036, *Wood for manufacture of wood flooring — Symbols for marking according to species*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 844-1:1995, EN 844-2:1997, EN 844-5:1997, EN 844-7:1997, EN 844-8:1997, EN 844-9:1997, EN 844-10:1998 and EN 844-12:2000 apply.

#### 4 Qualitative classification for which the intended use is unknown

The qualitative grading has four classes: A, B, C and D. The grading is based on the following general description of quality classes:

— **Quality class A**

First quality timber. Generally corresponding to a butt log with clear timber, without defects or with only minor defects and with few restrictions to its use.

— **Quality class B**

Timber of average to first quality, with no specific requirements for clear wood. Knots are permitted to such an extent as is considered to be average for each species.

— **Quality class C**

Timber of average to low quality, allowing all quality characteristics which do not seriously reduce the natural characteristics of the wood.

— **Quality class D**

Timber which can be sawn into usable wood, which, because of its characteristics, falls into none of the quality classes A, B or C.

The classes are defined more precisely in Table 1. All the listed qualitative characteristics in Table 1 shall be taken into account when a class is assigned, and measurements shall be made according to EN 1309-2, EN 1310 and EN 1311.

This classification shall be completed with the Latin name of specified species. The abbreviation of this Latin name can also be used instead of the full name.

EXAMPLE 1 Scots pine: *Pinus sylvestris* class B or PINS-B<sup>1</sup>.

EXAMPLE 2 Corsican or Austrian pine: *Pinus nigra* class B or PINN-B<sup>1</sup>.

EXAMPLE 3 Maritime pine: *Pinus pinaster* class B or PINP-B<sup>1</sup>.

EXAMPLE 4 Radiata pine: *Pinus radiata* class B or PINR-B<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Symbols given in ISO 2036

5 Rules for grading

Table 1 — Grading of pines

Characteristics	Classes			
	A	B	C	D
<b>knots</b>				
intergrown, sound	not permitted <sup>a</sup>	≤ 5 cm	≤ 8 cm	permitted
dead	not permitted	≤ 4 cm	≤ 7 cm	permitted
unsound	not permitted	not permitted	≤ 4 cm	permitted
<b>buckle</b>	not permitted	permitted <sup>b</sup>	permitted	permitted
<b>resin pocket</b>	not permitted <sup>a</sup>	1 per cross-section	permitted	permitted
<b>rate of growth</b>				
<i>Pinus radiata, Pinus pinaster</i>	≤ 6 mm	≤ 8 mm	unlimited	unlimited
<i>Pinus sylvestris, Pinus nigra</i>	≤ 4 mm	≤ 7 mm	unlimited	unlimited
<b>growth</b>				
spiral grain	≤ 3 cm/m	≤ 7 cm/m	≤ 10 cm/m	unlimited
eccentric pith	≤ 10 %	≤ 20 %	unlimited	unlimited
reaction wood <sup>c</sup>	not permitted	≤ 10 %	≤ 33 %	unlimited
<b>sweep</b>				
<i>Pinus radiata, Pinus pinaster</i>	≤ 2 cm/m	≤ 2 cm/m	≤ 4 cm/m	≤ 6 cm/m
<i>Pinus sylvestris, Pinus nigra</i>	≤ 1 cm/m	≤ 1,5 cm/m	≤ 3 cm/m	≤ 4,5 cm/m
<b>taper <sup>d</sup></b>				
< 35 cm	unlimited	≤ 1,5 cm/m	≤ 2,5 cm/m	unlimited
≥ 35 cm	unlimited	≤ 2 cm/m	≤ 4 cm/m	unlimited
<b>shakes</b>				
heart shakes (except check) <sup>d</sup>				
< 35 cm	not permitted	not permitted	≤ 1/2 Ø	permitted
≥ 35 cm	≤ 1/4 Ø	≤ 1/3 Ø	≤ 1/2 Ø	permitted
ring shakes <sup>d</sup>				
< 35 cm	not permitted	not permitted	not permitted	≤ 1/2 Ø
≥ 35 cm	not permitted	≤ 1/4 Ø	≤ 1/3 Ø	≤ 1/2 Ø
<b>insect attack</b>				
< 2 mm (e.g. <i>Trypodendron lineatum</i> )	not permitted	not permitted	not permitted <sup>e</sup>	permitted
≥ 2 mm (e.g. <i>Sirex, Cerambycidae</i> )	not permitted	not permitted	not permitted	small scale attack permitted



Table 1 (continued)

Characteristics	Classes			
	A	B	C	D
rot	not permitted	not permitted	not permitted <sup>f</sup>	permitted
stain	not permitted	not permitted	permitted in the sap area <sup>g</sup>	permitted
<p>a Specific contract regulations may be necessary.</p> <p>b Refer to the general description of quality classes.</p> <p>c Method of measurement: width of reaction wood as a function of the cross section diameter (in addition to EN 1310).</p> <p>d Mid diameter under bark.</p> <p>e Initial stages of <i>Trypodendron lineatum</i> attack permitted.</p> <p>f Small areas of surface rot are permitted in the area of the butt swelling.</p> <p>g Specific contract regulations are recommended.</p>				

## 6 Additional criteria

In case of doubt, any externally visible or possible hidden flaws (e.g. knots under buckles, overgrown shakes, stripping damage) shall be laid bare and the revealed flaws assessed according to the quality specifications. Foreign bodies (e.g. shrapnel) are not dealt with in this standard.

Where some characteristics of roundwood of the classes A and B do not fulfil the quality criteria on agreement, they can be compensated by higher quality in other characteristics.

Generally, the following characteristics cannot be compensated: insect attack (especially *Trypodendron lineatum*), rot and stain. If there is compensation for minor rot of little consequence, an agreement is necessary.

Each log can be graded either in a single class or in more than one class by using theoretical crosscut points. The minimum length, accepted for a theoretical crosscut point, is 3 m for Scots pine, Corsican or Austrian pine and radiata pine, and 2 m for maritime pine.