



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST ENV 1927-2:2003**  
**01-junij-2003**

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Qualitative classification of softwood round timber - Part 2: Pines

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

Classement qualitatif des bois ronds résineux - Partie 2: Pins

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ENV 1927-2:1998**

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**ICS:**

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

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**en**

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ICS 79.040

Descriptors: wood, round timber, softwood, pine wood, classifications, quality, characteristics

English version

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

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Pins

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

This European Prestandard (ENV) was approved by CEN on 3 December 1998 as a prospective standard for provisional application.

The period of validity of this ENV is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the ENV can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this ENV in the same way as for an EN and to make the ENV available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the ENV) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the ENV into an EN is reached.

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

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### Foreword

This European Prestandard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 175 "Round and sawn timber", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This standard is one of a series concerning round timber (softwood and hardwood).

Other parts of this standard are :

ENV 1927-1            Qualitative classification of softwood round timber - Part 1 : Spruces and firs

ENV 1927-3            Qualitative classification of softwood round timber - Part 3 : Larches and Douglas fir

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this European Prestandard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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## 1 Scope

This 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 clause 6. Clauses 4 and 5 describe the qualitative classification of round timber for which the intended use is unknown. Clause 6 gives the characteristics to be included in all national standards describing a qualitative classification or as guideline for contracts describing qualities for round timber of pines where the intended use is known.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this part of European standard, only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to, applies.

EN 844-1	Round and sawn timber - Terminology - Part 1 : General terms common to round and sawn timber
EN 844-2	Round and sawn timber - Terminology - Part 2 : General terms relating to round timber
EN 844-5	Round and sawn timber - Terminology - Part 5 : Terms relating to dimensions of round timber
EN 844-7	Round and sawn timber - Terminology - Part 7 : Terms relating to anatomical structure of timber
EN 844-8	Round and sawn timber - Terminology - Part 8 : Terms relating to the features of round timber
prEN 1309-2	Round and sawn timber - Method of measurement of dimensions - Part 2: Round timber
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

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### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the definitions in EN 844-1, EN 844-2, EN 844-5, EN 844-7 and EN 844-8 apply.

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#### 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, 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 prEN 1309-2, EN 1310 and EN 1311.

This classification has to be completed with the latin name of specified species. The abbreviation of this latin name can also be used instead of the full name.

#### Examples :

1) Scots pine :

Pinus sylvestris class B or PINS<sup>1)</sup> Class B

2) Corsican or Austrian pine :

Pinus nigra class B or PINN<sup>1)</sup> Class B

3) Maritime pine :

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Pinus pinaster class B or PINP<sup>1)</sup> Class B

4) Radiata pine :

Pinus radiata class B or PINR<sup>1)</sup> Class B

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

5 Rules for grading

Table 1 : Grading for pines

Pines	CLASSES			
	A	B	C	D
<b>CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
<b>KNOTS (cm)</b> - Intergrown, sound - Dead - Unsound	not permitted not permitted not permitted	≤ 5 ≤ 4 not permitted	permitted ≤ 7 ≤ 5	permitted permitted permitted
<b>BUCKLE</b>	not permitted	not permitted <sup>(2)</sup>	permitted	permitted
<b>RESIN POCKET</b>	not permitted <sub>(1)</sub>	1 per section	permitted	permitted
<b>RATE OF GROWTH (mm)</b> - Pinus radiata - Pinus pinaster - Pinus sylvestris - Pinus nigra	≤ 6 ≤ 6 ≤ 4 ≤ 5	≤ 8 ≤ 8 ≤ 6 ≤ 7	unlimited unlimited unlimited unlimited	unlimited unlimited unlimited unlimited
<b>GROWTH</b> - Spiral grain (cm/m) - Excentric pith (%) - Reaction wood (%) <sup>(3)</sup> - Sweep <sup>(4)</sup> (cm/m) - Taper <sup>(4)</sup> < 35 cm (cm/m) ≥ 35 cm	≤ 3 10 not permitted ≤ 2 unlimited unlimited	≤ 7 20 10 ≤ 2 ≤ 1,5 ≤ 2	unlimited unlimited 30 ≤ 4 unlimited unlimited	unlimited unlimited unlimited ≤ 6 unlimited unlimited
<b>SHAKES</b> - Heart shakes < 35 cm (except dry ≥ 35 cm shakes) - Ring shakes < 35 cm ≥ 35 cm	not permitted ≤ 1/4 Ø not permitted ≤ 1/4 Ø	not permitted ≤ 1/3 Ø not permitted ≤ 1/4 Ø	≤ 1/2 Ø ≤ 1/2 Ø not permitted ≤ 1/3 Ø	permitted permitted permitted permitted
<b>INSECT ATTACK</b> - < 3 mm (e.g. : Trypodendron lineatum) - ≥ 3 mm (e.g. : Sirex, Cerambyciden)	not permitted not permitted	not permitted not permitted	not permitted <sup>(1)</sup> not permitted	permitted permitted
<b>ROT</b>	not permitted	not permitted	not permitted	permitted
<b>STAIN</b>	not permitted	not permitted	permitted <sup>(5)</sup>	permitted
<p>(1) Refer to the general description of quality classes  (2) To be ordered by contract  (3) Method of measurement : width of reaction wood as a function of the cross section diameter (in addition to EN 1310)  (4) Mid diameter under bark  (5) Only permitted in the sap area</p>				

**6 Qualitative classification for which the intended use is known**

In any national standard or as guideline for contracts, the following list of characteristics shall be included as given in table 2. prEN 1309-2, EN 1310 and EN 1311 shall be used as a reference.

**Table 2: Qualitative classification for which the intended use is known**

KNOTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ intergrown, sound</li> <li>➤ dead</li> <li>➤ unsound</li> </ul>
BUCKLES	
RESIN POCKETS	
RATE OF GROWTH	
GROWTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ spiral grain</li> <li>➤ excentric</li> <li>➤ reaction wood</li> <li>➤ sweep</li> <li>➤ taper</li> </ul>
SHAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ heart shakes</li> <li>➤ ring shakes</li> </ul>
INSECT ATTACK	
ROT	
STAIN	

**7 Additional criteria**

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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 by this standard.

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Where some characteristics of round wood of the classes A and B do not fulfill 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 *Xyloterus lineatus*), 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 places for crosscut divisions. The minimum length, accepted for a theoretical crosscut point division, is 3 m for scots pine, Corsican or Austrian pine and radiata pine, and 2 m for maritime pine.