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## Wood parquet strips — Classification

*Lames de parquet en bois — Classement*

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
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ISO 4562:2023

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 218, *Timber*.

This first edition of ISO 4556 cancels and replaces ISO 1324:1985, ISO 2457:1976, ISO 5320:1980 and ISO 5334:1978 as being the merging of these four standards.

The main changes are as follows:

- updating of the vocabulary according to ISO 5323:2019 and ISO 24294:2021
- clarifying on an editorial point of view some requirements
- introducing new species

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The main purpose of this document is to establish the common international point of member countries of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), concerning the classification, by quality, of broadleaved and coniferous non-assembled solid parquet strips.

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# Wood parquet strips — Classification

## 1 Scope

This document establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid parquet strips of the following wood species:

- oak (*Quercus* sp.),
- hickory (*Carya* sp.),
- beech (*Fagus sylvatica* sp.),
- birch (*Betula* sp.),
- maple (*Acer* sp.),
- fir (*Abies* sp.),
- spruce (*Picea* sp.), and
- maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster* sp.).

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 5323, *Wood flooring and parquet — Vocabulary*

ISO 24294, *Timber — Round and sawn timber — Vocabulary*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5323 and ISO 24294 apply.

## 4 Manufacture, characteristics, delivery conditions

The manufacture, the characteristics and the delivery conditions are given in ISO 1072.

The minimum dimensions and the mean lengths for deliveries in non-specified lengths shall be the subject of agreement between the interested parties.

Solid parquet strips shall have a moisture content at delivery between 6 % and 13 % unless the buyer and seller agreement or local requirements are more restrictive. The protection or lack of protection of the sapwood against insect damage shall be specially detailed in the purchase order.

NOTE The requirement for moisture content depends on geographic equilibrium moisture conditions.

Unless otherwise requested, the wood of solid beech parquet strips shall be steamed before delivery.

Solid fir, spruce and maritime pine parquet strips may be treated to give effective protection to all parts of the strip liable to be attacked by insects, without impairing subsequent use of the strips, the parquet appearance or its maintenance.

## 5 Classification

Solid parquet strips shall not contain more defects than those allowed in the following [Tables 1 to 9](#).

Solid parquet strips are divided into grades:

\*\*\*

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\*

The grade \* does not apply for beech parquet strips

NOTE It is emphasized that, because the appearance of the strips is essentially a subjective judgement, a gradation between the grades has not been established.

Strips containing more defects than those allowed for the last grade shall not be delivered under the designations “ISO oak (or hickory, or beech, or birch, or maple, or fir, or spruce or maritime pine) parquet strips”, nor under any other designation which may lead to confusion with one of the grades given.

Strips entirely free of defects are not covered by this classification.

Beech parquet strips cut solely into quarters or solely into half-quarters are not covered by this classification.

The grades shall correspond to the conditions stated in the following [Tables 1 to 9](#).

**Table 1 — General characteristics for oak and hickory strips**

Wood or sawing defect		Grade		
		***	**	*
Incipient rot and decay		none		
Texture		regular	all textures permitted	
Straightness of grain		no limitation (depending on buyer and seller agreement)		
Planing imperfections (areas not planed and traces of planing machine)	on face and edges	none (on examination with the naked eye)		permitted, if localized, not exceeding 0,2 mm in depth
	on back	permitted up to a maximum depth of		
		0,3 mm	0,4 mm	0,5 mm
Planing waves	on face	none (on examination with the naked eye)		permitted up to a maximum of 0,2 mm
	on back	permitted		
Incomplete tongue		permitted on $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length	permitted on of the length	permitted on $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length
		provided that the width of the tongue is not reduced to less than 3 mm		



**Table 2 — General characteristics for beech, birch and maple strips**

Wood or sawing defect		Grade	
		***	**
Incipient rot and decay		none	
Straightness of grain		appreciably straight grain and parallel to the axis of the strip	slope of grain not exceeding 10 %
Texture		regular	all textures permitted
Planing imperfections (areas not planed and traces of planing machine) Planing waves	on face and edges	none (on examination with the naked eye) in depth	permitted, if localized, not exceeding 0,2 mm in depth
	on tongue	on 20 % of the length on 25 % of the width	maximum permitted on 30 % of the length and the width not exceeding 0,2 mm in depth
	on back	permitted	
	on face	permitted up to a depth of 0,2 mm max.	
	on back	permitted	
	Incomplete tongue	permitted on 1/3 of the length	permitted on 1/2 of the length

**Table 3 — General characteristics for fir, spruce and maritime pine strips**

Wood or sawing defect		Grade		
		***	**	*
Decay and suffocated wood		none		
Texture		regular	all textures permitted	
Straightness of grain		no limitation (depending on buyer and seller agreement)		
Planing imperfections (areas not planed and traces of planing machine)	on face and edges	none (on examination with the naked eye)	permitted, if localized, not exceeding 0,2 mm in depth	
	on tongue	on 20 %	on 30 %	on 40 %
	on back	0,3 mm	0,5 mm	1,0 mm
Planing waves	on face	permitted up to a maximum of 0,2 mm		
	on back	permitted		
Incomplete tongue		on 1/3 of the length	on 1/2 of the length	provided that the width of the tongue is not reduced to less than 3 mm

**Table 4 — Face for oak and hickory strips**

Wood or sawing defect		Grade		
		***	**	*
Medullary sheath (sound heart)		none		permitted (with cracks)
Sound sapwood and false sapwood		none	permitted	traces permitted
Colouring		very slight permitted, stains are excluded	permitted if they do not result from adulterations due to biological agents	
Shakes	checks	none	permitted	
	superficial	none	permitted to a maximum depth of 1 mm and a maximum width of 0,5 mm	
	other, non-through	none	not exceeding in depth	
			1 mm	2 mm
Bark-pocket and frost cracks		none		
Knots	not exceeding 8 mm in diameter	2	permitted if diameter ≤ 10 mm	permitted
	black, not exceeding 1 mm in diameter	1	permitted if diameter ≤ 5 mm	permitted
Knot clusters		none	permitted	
Worm holes		none		
Wane (dull edges)		none		
Curl		none	slight permitted	permitted

**Table 5 — Face for beech, birch and maple strips**

Wood defect		Grade	
		***	**
Medullary sheath (sound heart)		none	
Redheartwood		none	sound permitted
Colouring		very slight permitted, stains excluded	permitted if they do not result from adulterations due to biological agents
Shakes	shallow shakes and checks	none	
	through		
Inbark and frost cracks		none	
Knots	very small	permitted in unlimited number provided that their diameter does not exceed	
		1 mm	2 mm
	intergrown or partially intergrown	none	permitted, not exceeding 10 mm in diameter
	black, dead or burst	none	permitted, not exceeding 5 mm in diameter
Wormholes		none	
Wane (dull edges)		none	
Curl		none	