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Coniferous and broadleaved tree sawlogs — Visible defects — Classification

Billes à sciages de bois résineux et feuillus — Défauts apparents — Classification

Reference number
ISO 4473 : 1988 (E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 4473 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 55, *Sawn timber and sawlogs*.

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Coniferous and broadleaved tree sawlogs — Visible defects — Classification

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a classification of visible defects in sawlogs from coniferous and broadleaved trees.

2 Classification of defects[1)]

Group	Subgroup	Variety	
1 Knot	1.1 Flush knot	1.1.1 Sound knot; decay knot	
		1.1.2 Unsound knot	
		1.1.3 Rotten knot	
	1.2 Overgrown protruding knot; burl		
2 Shake	2.1 End shake	2.1.1 Heart shake	2.1.1.1 Simple heart shake
			2.1.1.2 Compound (star) heart shake
		2.1.2 Ring shake	
	2.2 Side shake	2.2.1 Frost crack and shake caused by lightning	
		2.2.2 Drying shake	
		According to depth	
		2.2.3 Shallow shake	
		2.2.4 Deep shake	
		2.2.5 Through shake	
3 Defects of trunk shape	3.1 Curvature	3.1.1 Simple curvature	
		3.1.2 Compound curvature	
	3.2 Knob		
	3.3 Root swelling; buttress	3.3.1 Round root swelling	
		3.3.2 Veined root swelling	
	3.4 Ovality		
	3.5 Tapering		
4 Defects of wood structure	4.1 Slope of grain		
	4.2 Reaction wood		
	4.3 Double or multiple pith		
	4.4 Removed pith		
	4.5 Scar		

1) For definitions of the defects, see ISO 4474 : 1988, *Coniferous and broadleaved tree sawlogs — Visible defects — Terms and definitions.*

Group	Subgroup	Variety	
	4.6 Inbark	4.6.1 Opened inbark	
		4.6.2 Closed inbark	
	4.7 Cancer		
	4.8 False heartwood[1]		
	4.9 Heart sapwood		
5 Defects caused by fungi	5.1 Fungal heartwood stains and streaks		
	5.2 Fungal sap coloration	5.2.1 Blue stain	
		5.2.2 Coloured sap stain	
	5.3 Suffocated wood[1]		
	5.4 Rot	5.4.1 Sap rot	
		5.4.2 Heartwood rot	
	5.5 Hollow		
6 Damage	6.1 Damage caused by insects (insect-holes)	According to depth	
		6.1.1 Surface insect-hole	
		6.1.2 Shallow insect-hole	
		6.1.3 Deep insect-hole	According to diameter
			6.1.3.1 Small insect-hole
			6.1.3.2 Large insect-hole
	6.2 Damage caused by parasitic plants		
	6.3 Bird-holes		
	6.4 Alien inclusion		
	6.5 Char		
	6.6 Mechanical damage	6.6.1 Bark shelling	
		6.6.2 Blaze	
		6.6.3 Incision	
		6.6.4 Saw-cut	
		6.6.5 Off-chip	
		6.6.6 Shear	
		6.6.7 Extraction	

1) The defect is typical only of broadleaved sawlogs.

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Descriptors: sawlogs, defects, classification, nomenclature.

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