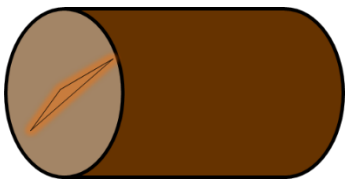
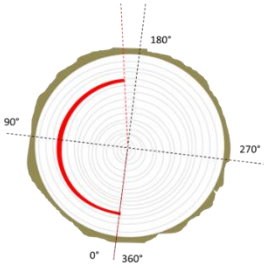
Birch veneer log

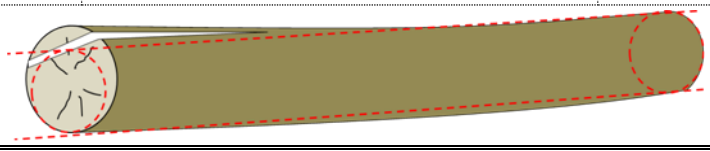
LVS 80-7 part

1. quality grade	2. quality grade	3. quality grade
Knot		
Part of a knot embedded in wood		
Unsound knot		
A rotted knot		
Not allowed	Knot D and/or H up to 40 mm	Knot D and/or H up to 80 mm
Dead knot		
A knot with less than ¼ of the knot's perimeter partially grown into the surrounding wood		
Not allowed	Knot D and/or H up to 40 mm	Knot D and/or H up to 80 mm
Sound knot		
Knot without signs of rot		
Knot D starting from 40 mm		
Knot H up to 40 mm	Knot H up to 40 mm	Knot H up to 80 mm
Cracks		
Fiber separation in the longitudinal direction		
Heart un drying crack		
Radial end crack starting at the core		
	If all the short cuts do not match, then only the thinnest short cuts is rejected	
The length of a crack up to 70 mm	Allowed if the side surface is not split	Allowed if the side surface is not split
 Plaisas garums		
Ring cracks		
A crack along the annual ring		
Circle angle up to 180°	Circle angle up to 180°	Circle angle up to 180°
		
Frost and lightning crack		
A long radial crack in the direction from the sapwood to the heart pith due to exposure of a growing tree to frost or lightning		
Rejected all shorts cuts		
Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed

Felling and crosscutting cracks

A crack caused by the felling of a tree, visible on the surface of the thick end of the trunk and continuing longitudinally

Allowed outside the peeling cylinder	Allowed outside the peeling cylinder	Allowed outside the peeling cylinder



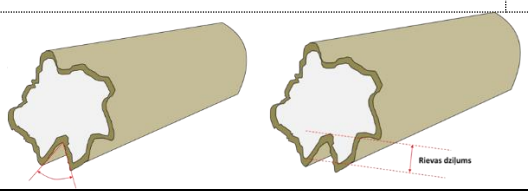
Reduction of peeling cylinder 2 or 4 cm

Defects in stem shape

Buttress

Longitudinal recesses have formed at the butt end.

Allowed if the angle between grooves is smaller than 90°, then allowed groove depth is up to 5 cm	Allowed if the angle between grooves is smaller than 90°, then allowed groove depth is up to 5 cm	Allowed if the angle between grooves is smaller than 90°, then allowed groove depth is up to 5 cm

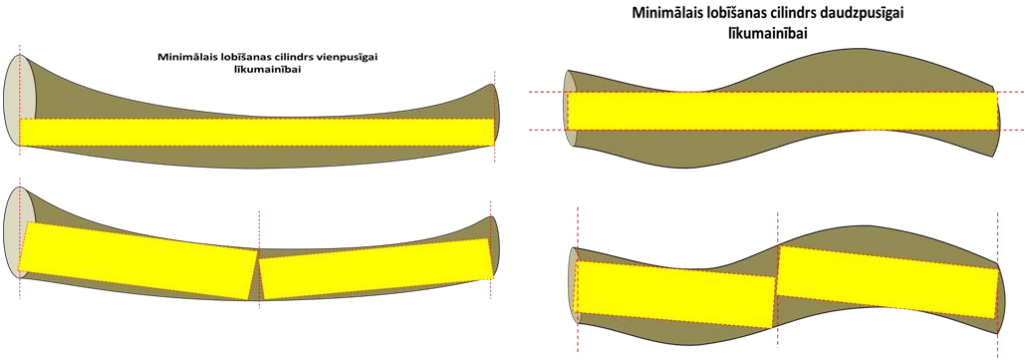


Sweep

Longitudinal deviation of round timber from a straight line.

The assessment is carried out by an automatic measuring device

Allowed outside to the minimum peeling cylinder	Allowed outside to the minimum peeling cylinder	Allowed outside to the minimum peeling cylinder



Open fork

Forked branching of the end planes of timber where the ratio of the largest and the smallest stem diameter is 3:1.

Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed

Wood structure defects

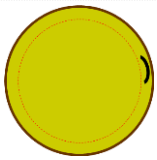
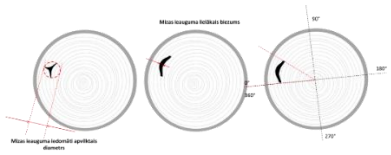
Double pith

The cross-section of the end planes of timber contains two heart piths with independent annual ring systems which are enclosed on the outside by common annual rings.

Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed

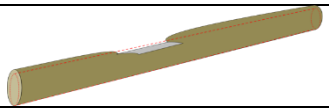
Bark pocket

Bark embedded in wood

Allowed outside the peeling cylinder	Allowed outside the peeling cylinder. If the bark pocket is within the peeling cylinder, the allowed bark pocket diameter is up to 3.0 cm or if the bark pocket is circular, an angle of circle of up to 180° and thickness of up to 8 mm is allowed	Allowed
		

Open fork

A dead stem surface of a growing tree that has appeared at a location of bark abrasion and forms a deepening in the wood.

Not allowed	Allowed outside the peeling cylinder	Allowed
		

Wavy grain

A large tree wart of a thickened lump shape with a characteristic design that is formed by irregularly deformed fibres.

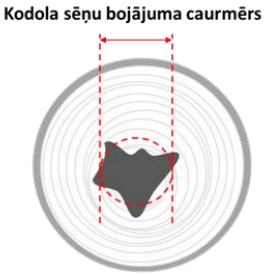
Not allowed	H up to 40 mm	Allowed
		

Heart fungal damage

Fungal or bacterial infection damage that develops only in growing trees, infecting through roots, broken knots, and lateral surface damage

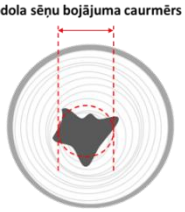
Heartwood staining

A fungus development stage when wood changes its colour without a decrease in mechanical characteristics.

Diameter of heartwood staining up to 70 mm	Allowed	Allowed
		

Forest rot, including cavity

Fungus development stage when wood changes its colour with a decrease in mechanical characteristics.

Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed up to forest rot D 5 cm
		

Storage fungal damage

Fungal infections that develop on the outer surface of wood in dry and/or long-term stored round timber

Storage decay

5.2.2. Fungus development stage when wood changes its colour with a decrease in mechanical characteristics.

Rejected all shorts cuts

Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed

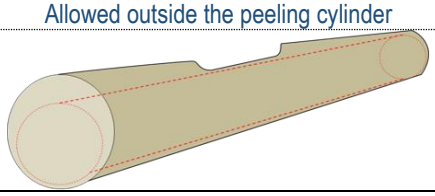
Mechanical damage

Various mechanical damage to end or side surfaces of timber that affect wood

Mechanical damage

Various mechanical damage to end or side surfaces of timber that affect wood

Allowed outside the peeling cylinder	Allowed outside the peeling cylinder	Allowed outside the peeling cylinder



Reduction of peeling cylinder 2 or 4 cm

Burnt wood

Wood partially burned by lightning or fire

Rejected all shorts cuts

Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed

Inclusion of metal

Inclusion of metal in wood

Rejected all shorts cuts

Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed

Significant admixture of minerals, including snow and ice

Estimates the area covered in the end surface. If the veneer is partially mixed with minerals, mud, peat, etc., which makes it difficult to assess the quality, in such cases the quality must be assessed according to the quality rules to the maximum extent possible. If the end and/or side surface of the veneer is completely covered with mineral admixture, mud, peat, etc., which makes it difficult to assess the quality, in such cases the last quality class is assigned.

Allowed	Allowed	Allowed