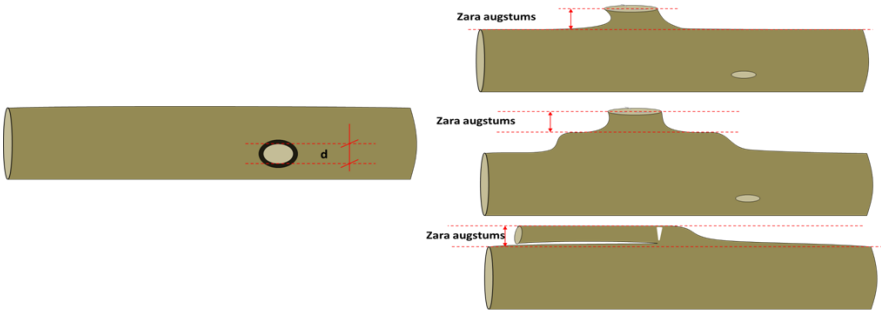
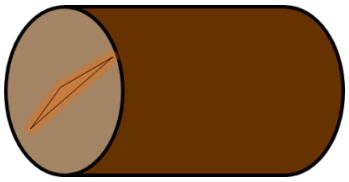
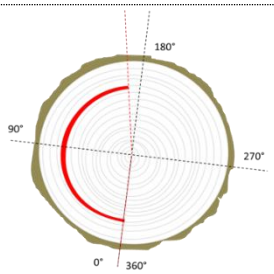
Birch veneer log

1. quality grade or E class	2. quality grade or B class	3. quality grade or C class
Knot		
Unsound knot		
1.2.1. 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		
1.2.2. A knot that is partly connected to the surrounding wood regardless of how much of the knot perimeter is taken up by the connected part, without signs of rot		
Not allowed	Knot D and/or H up to 40 mm	Knot D and/or H up to 80 mm
Sound knot		
1.2.3. Wood on the side surface is connected to stem wood all along its perimeter, 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
Spike knot		
1.2.4. A knot growing at a narrow angle with the largest and smallest diameter ratio equal to or more than 3:1, and/or bark pocket above it		
	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		
Heart un drying crack		
2.1.1/ 2.1.2. One or more radial cracks that begin at the heart pith (the widest crack opening) and advance towards sapwood		
	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
		

Ring cracks

2.1.3. 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

2.2.1. 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

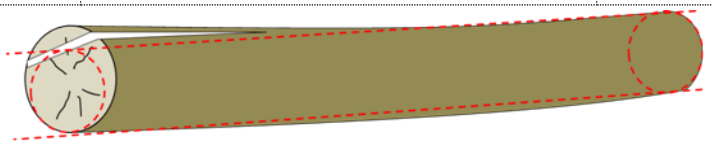
Rejected all shorts cuts

Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed

Felling and crosscutting cracks

2.3. One or more cracks that have resulted from tree felling and/or crosscutting that are visible on the end surface and advance longitudinally

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

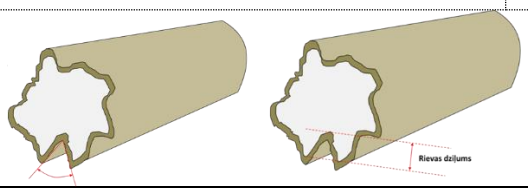


Defects in stem shape

Buttress

3.1.1. Longitudinal recesses have formed at the butt end.

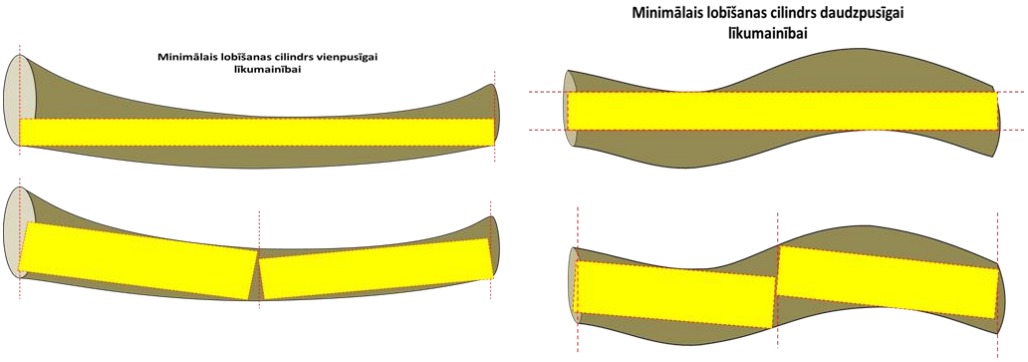
Allowed if the angle between grooves is smaller than 90°, then allowed groove depth is up to 5 cm	Allowed if the angle between grooves is smaller than 90°, then allowed groove depth is up to 5 cm	Allowed if the angle between grooves is smaller than 90°, then allowed groove depth is up to 5 cm



Sweep

3.3. Longitudinal deviation of round timber from a straight line.

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



Open fork

3.4. 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

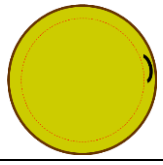
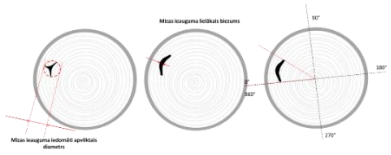
Double pith

4.1. 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

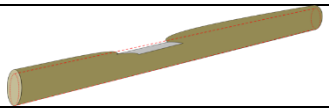
Bark pocket

4.4. Completely or incompletely embedded bark.

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

4.7. 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

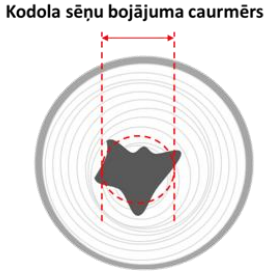
4.9. A large tree wart of a thickened lump shape with a characteristic design that is formed by irregularly deformed fibres.

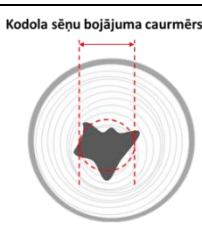
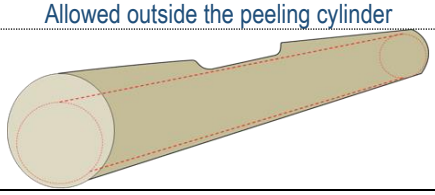
Not allowed	H up to 40 mm	Allowed
		

Fungal damage

Heartwood staining

5.1.1. 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		
5.1.2. 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 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		
Mechanical damage		
7. 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		
7.3. Burnt wood		
Rejected all shorts cuts		
Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed
Inclusion of metal		
7.4. 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