
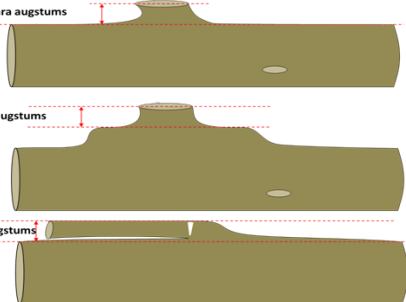

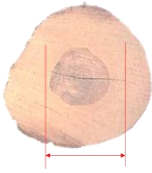
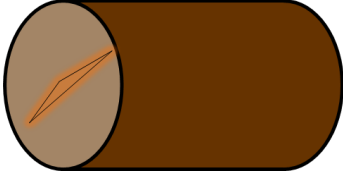
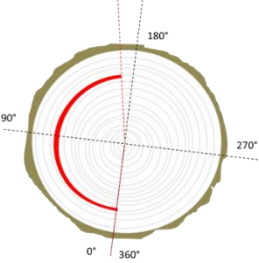
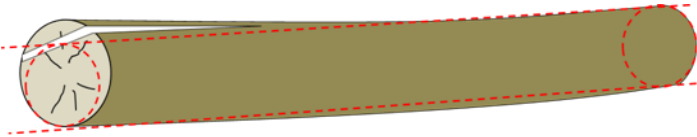
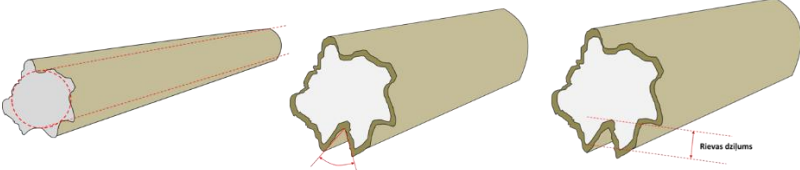
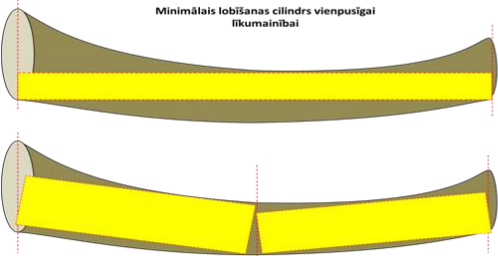
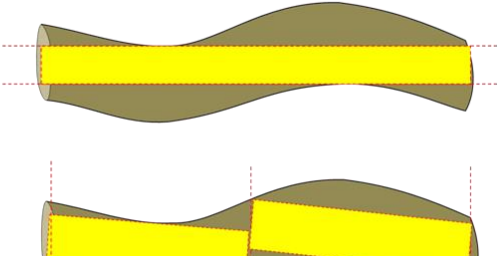



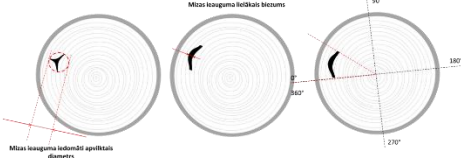
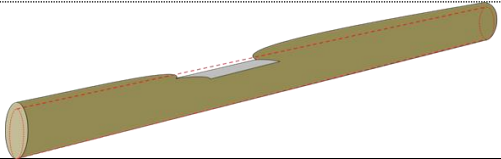

Birch veneer logs

1. quality grade or extra class	2. quality grade or B class
Knot	
Unsound knot	
1.2.1. A rotted knot	
Not allowed	Knot D and/or H up to 40 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
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
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	
Not allowed	Ratio of the knot diameter to the stem diameter (at the knot measurement point) is equal to or more than $\frac{1}{3}$
	
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	
Crack wide from 2 mm	
	
The length of a crack up to 70 mm	Allowed if the side surface is not split
	

Birch veneer logs

1. quality grade or extra class	2. quality grade or B class
Ring cracks	
2.1.3. A crack along the annual ring	
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	
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
	
Defects in stem shape	
Buttress	
3.1.1. Longitudinal recesses have formed at the butt end.	
Allowed outside the peeling cylinder <i>and/or</i> if the angle between grooves is greater than 90°. If the angle between grooves is less than 90°, allowed groove depth is up to 5 cm	Allowed outside the peeling cylinder <i>and/or</i> if the angle between grooves is greater than 90°. If the angle between grooves is less than 90°, 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
<p style="text-align: center;">Minimālais lobīšanas cilindrs vienusīgai likumainībai</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Minimālais lobīšanas cilindrs daudzpusīgai likumainībai</p> 

Birch veneer logs

1. quality grade or extra class	2. quality grade or B class
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
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	Not 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
	
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
	
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
	

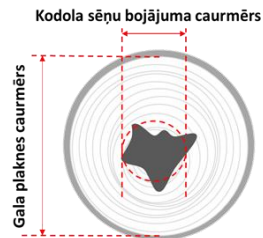
Fungal damage

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 $\frac{1}{3}$ of the end surface diameter

Allowed



Forest rot

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

Not allowed

Not allowed

Storage decay

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

Not allowed

Not allowed

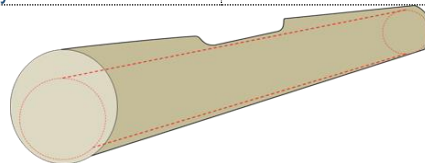
Mechanical damage

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



Burnt wood

7.3. Burnt wood

Not allowed

Not allowed

Inclusion of metal

7.4. Inclusion of metal in wood

Not allowed

Not allowed