
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



737

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Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Methods of measurement

Sciages de bois résineux — Dimensions — Méthodes de mesurage

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 55 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 737 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 737 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 737-1968 to which it is technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 737 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Hungary	Portugal
Belgium	India	Romania
Canada	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Spain
Denmark	Italy	Sweden
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Japan	Turkey
Finland	Netherlands	United Kingdom
France	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Poland	Yugoslavia

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the Recommendation on technical grounds :

Austria

The Member Body of the following country disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 737 into an International Standard :

Austria

Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Methods of measurement

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard defines methods of measurement of thickness, width, length and volume of coniferous sawn timber.

It covers unplanned square-edged and unedged coniferous sawn timber.

Terms and definitions are given in ISO 1032.

2 METHODS OF MEASUREMENT

2.1 The length of sawn timber is the minimum distance between its ends, sawn (conventionally) perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis of a piece.

2.2 The width of sawn timber is measured in the following way :

a) square-edged timber with parallel edges : at any place on the length of the sawn timber where there is no wane, but not less than 150 mm (5.905 5 in) from the ends;

b) square-edged timber with tapered edges : in the middle of the face length of the sawn timber and at a place where there is no wane;

c) unedged timber : in the middle of the length of the sawn timber; the width is expressed as half the sum of the widths of both faces in the case of sawn timber of 40 mm (1.574 8 in) and greater in thickness; in the case of sawn timber less than 40 mm (1.574 8 in) thick, the width is measured on the narrow face.

Measurements of the width of sawn timber given in 2.2 b) and c) above are rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of 10 mm (0.393 7 in), with 5 mm (0.196 8 in) rounded to the multiple of 10 mm (0.393 7 in) above.

2.3 The thickness of sawn timber is measured at any place on the length of the piece, but not less than 150 mm (5.905 5 in) from the ends.

2.4 The volume of each piece of sawn timber is the product of the nominal thickness, width and length of sawn timber, expressed in the same units of measurement.

2.5 The volume of a lot of sawn timber is calculated to the nearest 0,001 m³ (0.035 3 ft³).