

European standard

NF EN 14761+A1

October 2008

French standard

Classification index: **B 53-662****ICS: 79.080; 91.060.30**

Wood flooring

Solid wood parquet

Vertical finger, wide finger and module brick

F : Plancher en bois — Parquet en bois massif — Lamelle sur chant, large et à coupe de pierre

D : Holzfußböden — Massivholzparkett — Hochkantlamelle, Breitlamelle und Modulklötz

French standard approved

by decision of the Director General of AFNOR on September 10, 2008 taking effect on October 10, 2008.

Replaces the approved standard NF EN 14761, dated June 2006.

Correspondence

The European standard EN 14761:2006+A1:2008 has the status of French standard.

Analysis

This document specifies the characteristics of solid vertical and wide finger strips and module brick including the laying units made of softwood or hardwood for internal use as flooring. It applies to products without surface treatments.

This document applies to both treated and untreated elements.

Descriptors

Technical International Thesaurus: wood products, wooden floors, wood, sawn timber, parquet strips, parquet panel flooring, appearance, defects, classifications, hardness, humidity, dimensions, dimensional tolerances, marking.

Modifications

With respect to the replaced document, limited revision regarding the following main points: modification of terminology, dimensions and allowable discrepancy for solid vertical and wide finger strips.

Corrections



National foreword*References to French standards*

The correspondence between the standards figuring in the clause "Normative references" and the identical French standards is as follows:

<i>EN 844-1</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-1 (classification index: B 53-601-1)</i>
<i>EN 844-3</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-3 (classification index: B 53-601-3)</i>
<i>EN 844-4</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-4 (classification index: B 53-601-4)</i>
<i>EN 844-6</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-6 (classification index: B 53-601-6)</i>
<i>EN 844-7</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-7 (classification index: B 53-601-7)</i>
<i>EN 844-9</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-9 (classification index: B 53-601-9)</i>
<i>EN 844-10</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-10 (classification index: B 53-601-10)</i>
<i>EN 844-11</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-11 (classification index: B 53-601-11)</i>
<i>EN 844-12</i>	<i>: NF EN 844-12 (classification index: B 53-601-12)</i>
<i>EN 1310</i>	<i>: NF EN 1310 (classification index: B 53-613)</i>
<i>EN 1534</i>	<i>: NF EN 1534 (classification index: B 53-046)</i>
<i>EN 13183-1</i>	<i>: NF EN 13183-1 (classification index: B 53-611-1)</i>
<i>EN 13183-2</i>	<i>: NF EN 13183-2 (classification index: B 53-611-2)</i>
<i>EN 13647</i>	<i>: NF EN 13647 (classification index: B 53-649)</i>
<i>EN 13756</i>	<i>: NF EN 13756 (classification index: B 53-636)</i>
<i>EN 14342</i>	<i>: NF EN 14342 (classification index: B 53-668)</i>



EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 14761:2006+A1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

July 2008

ICS 79.080

Supersedes EN 14761:2006

English Version

Wood flooring - Solid wood parquet - Vertical finger, wide finger and module brick

Plancher en bois - Parquet en bois massif - Lamelle
verticale, sur chant et à coupe de pierre

Holzfußböden - Massivholzparkett - Hochkantlamelle,
Breitlamelle und Modulklotz

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 December 2005 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 30 May 2008.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

© 2008 CEN. All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved
worldwide for CEN national Members.

Ref. No. EN 14761:2006+A1:2008: E

This document is now
PUBLIC

Contents

Page

Foreword..... 3

1 Scope 4

2 Normative references 4

3 Terms and definitions 5

4 Symbols and abbreviations 5

5 Specific product requirements..... 6

5.1 Wood species..... 6

5.2 Appearance 6

5.2.1 General rules 6

5.2.2 Rules for wide fingers and module bricks 6

5.2.3 Rules for vertical finger..... 7

5.2.4 Free class 8

5.3 Moisture content..... 8

5.4 Geometrical characteristics..... 8

5.4.1 General..... 8

5.4.2 Vertical finger 8

5.4.3 Wide finger 9

5.4.4 Module brick..... 10

5.4.5 Vertical finger laying unit – like a ladder..... 11

5.4.6 Wide finger laying unit – like a ladder 11

5.4.7 Module parquet laying unit – made up from component squares..... 12

5.4.8 Machining 12

5.5 Technical specifications and properties 12

5.5.1 Technical characteristics required when in service 12

5.5.2 Specific site requirements 12

5.5.3 Appearance 12

5.5.4 Renovation and repair..... 13

6 Marking 13

Annex A (informative) Botanical and trade names of the most commonly used species for wood flooring (hardwood and softwood species) 14

Annex B (normative) Principles for the classification of the free class 20

Bibliography 21



Foreword

This document (EN 14761:2006+A1:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 175 “Round and sawn timber”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2009 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2009.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2008-05-30.

This document supersedes EN 14761:2006.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** and **A1**.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of solid vertical and wide finger as well as Module brick including the laying units made of softwood or hardwood for internal use as flooring. This standard covers products without surface treatments.

This standard covers also treated or untreated elements.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 844-1:1995, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 1 : General terms common to round timber and sawn timber*

EN 844-3:1995, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 3 : General terms relating to sawn timber*

EN 844-4:1997, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 4 : Terms relating to structure content*

EN 844-6:1997, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 6 : Terms relating to dimensions of sawn timber*

EN 844-7:1997, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 7 : Terms relating to anatomical structure of timber*

EN 844-9:1997, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 9 : Terms relating to features of sawn timber*

EN 844-10:1998, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 10 : Terms relating to stain and fungal attack*

EN 844-11:1998, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 11 : Terms relating to degrade by insects*

EN 844-12:2000, *Round and sawn timber – Terminology – Part 12 : Additional terms and general index*

EN 1310, *Round and sawn timber – Method of measurement of features*

EN 1534, *Wood and parquet flooring - Determination of resistance to indentation (Brinell) - Test method*

EN 13183-1, *Moisture content of a piece of sawn timber - Part 1: Determination by oven dry method*

EN 13183-2, *Moisture content of a piece of sawn timber - Part 2: Estimation by electrical resistance method*

EN 13647, *Wood and parquet flooring and wood panelling and cladding - Determination of geometrical characteristics*

EN 13756:2002, *Wood flooring – Terminology*

EN 14342, *Wood flooring – Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard the terms and definitions given in EN 844-1:1995, EN 844-3:1995, EN 844-4:1997, EN 844-6:1997, EN 844-7:1997, EN 844-9:1997, EN 844-10:1998, EN 844-11:1998, EN 844-12:2000 and EN 13756:2002 and the following apply.

3.1

vertical finger

element of solid sawn wood, of small dimensions having flat edges similar to the mosaic parquet finger, and with tolerances in regard of the rectangular shape and the dimensions regarding the width and the thickness

3.2

wide finger

small element of solid wood, with rectangular shape, having flat edges

NOTE See dimensions in Tables 4 (wide finger) and 5 (module brick)

3.3

module brick

element of solid wood, with rectangular shape having flat edges

NOTE See dimensions in Tables 4 (wide finger) and 5 (module brick)

3.4

vertical finger laying unit

pre-assembled laying unit made up of a certain number of fingers laid on their longest edge forming a pattern like a ladder

NOTE The particular fingers are held together by an adequate material either on their face and/or at the back for means of transportation and installation

3.5

wide finger laying unit

pre-assembled laying unit made up from a certain number of wide fingers which are assembled edge to edge forming a pattern like a ladder

NOTE The particular fingers are held together by an adequate material on their back for means of transportation and installation

3.6

module parquet laying unit

pre-assembled laying unit made up of module bricks which are assembled edge to edge in a certain way in order to form a pattern, e. g. squares or other designs

NOTE The module bricks are held together by an adequate material on their face and/or at the back for means of transportation and installation

4 Symbols and abbreviations

l Length of the face of the element

b Width of the face of the element

t Thickness between the face and the back of the element



5 Specific product requirements

5.1 Wood species

A list of the most commonly used species for elements and laying units as described in this standard is given in Annex A.

5.2 Appearance

5.2.1 General rules

A classification with three appearance classes is specified, designated O, Δ and □.

Tables 1 and 2 define the classification relating to appearance rules for the face of wide fingers and module bricks made of oak, beech and ash.

Appearance rules for vertical fingers are given in 5.2.3.

A classification named "Free class" is based on the principle laid out in Annex B.

The wood shall be sound and the surface free of insect galleries. All annual growth layer as well as medullary ray are permitted.

5.2.2 Rules for wide fingers and module bricks

5.2.2.1 For *Quercus* spp. (oak)

Rules for oak are given in Table 1.



Table 1 — Classification for *Quercus* spp. (oak)

Features	Class		
	○	Δ	□
Sapwood	Not permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Knots ^a	Not permitted	Not permitted	Permitted
Checks	Not permitted	Not permitted	Permitted
Bark pocket	Not permitted	Not permitted	Permitted
Lightning shakes	Not permitted	Not permitted	Permitted
Slope of grain	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Biodeterioration	Not permitted	Not permitted	Permitted
Colour variation	Large variation not permitted	Permitted	Permitted

^a Sound knots not exceeding 2 mm in diameter and black knots not exceeding 1 mm in diameter are permitted, if they do not occur in clusters.

5.2.2.2 For *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash) and *Fagus sylvatica* (beech)

Rules for ash and beech shall be as specified in Table 1 except for the specific features given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Classification for *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash) and *Fagus sylvatica* (beech)

Features	Class		
	○	Δ	□
For ash:			
Sound brown heart	Not permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Sapwood	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
For beech:			
Sound red heart	Not permitted	Permitted	Permitted

5.2.3 Rules for vertical finger

The vertical finger shall have no limitations regarding colour, knots and structure.

Sapwood and stain shall be permitted.



On the surface, decay and insect attack shall not be permitted.

5.2.4 Free class

The free class covers any species which may be used for wood flooring and for which hardness HB has a minimum mean value of 10 N/mm². Hardness shall be measured according to EN 1534. The free class covers any classification which the producer wishes to offer or which is requested by the buyer. The proportions or limits of features shall be specifically indicated in the producer's literature/data sheets, in conformity with Annex B and stated according to Table B.1.

NOTE 10N/mm²: approximately 1kgf/mm²

5.3 Moisture content

Individual elements shall have a moisture content at the time of first delivery of the product of between 7 % and 11 %.

The moisture content shall be measured with an electric moisture meter in accordance with EN 13183-2. In case of dispute, the moisture content shall be determined by oven-drying in accordance with EN 13183-1.

5.4 Geometrical characteristics

5.4.1 General

All elements and laying units shall have their actual dimensions within the dimensions and permitted deviations specified to 5.4.2 to 5.4.4.

All dimensions are given at a reference moisture content of 9 %.

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, it shall be assumed that the thickness and width of a piece of timber increase by 0,25 % for every 1 % of moisture content above the reference moisture content, and decrease by 0,25 % for every 1 % of moisture content below the reference moisture content.

The methods of measurement of geometrical characteristics are given in EN 13647.

5.4.2 Vertical finger

The dimensions and permitted deviations for vertical finger are given in Table 3 and refer to Figures 1 and 2.

Table 3 — Dimensions and permitted deviations for vertical A1 ~~deleted text~~ A1 finger

A1

	Thickness <i>t</i>	Width <i>b</i>	Length <i>l</i>
	mm	mm	mm
Dimensions	8 to 35	6 to 10	115 to 320
Permitted deviations	± 0,5	± 0,5	± 0,5

A1

NOTE The batch is composed of elements with the same nominal thickness and length



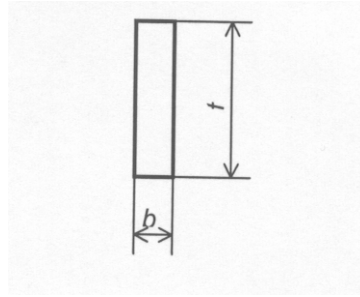


Figure 1 — Cross-section of a vertical finger

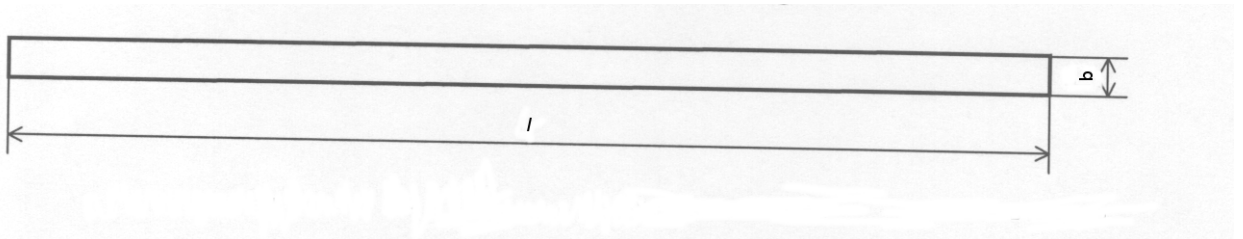


Figure 2 — View of the face of a vertical finger

5.4.3 Wide finger

The dimensions and permitted deviations for wide fingers are given in Table 4 and refer to Figures 3 and 4.

Table 4 — Dimensions and permitted deviations for wide fingers

A1

	Thickness t	Width b	Length l
	mm	mm	mm
Dimensions	8 to 35	11 to 23	115 to 320
Permitted deviations	$\pm 0,5$	$\pm 0,5$	$\pm 0,5$

A1

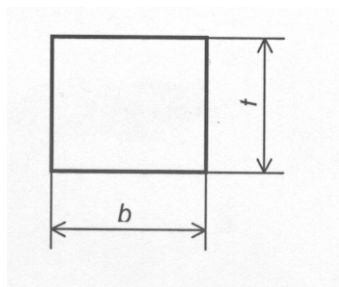


Figure 3 — Cross-section of a wide finger

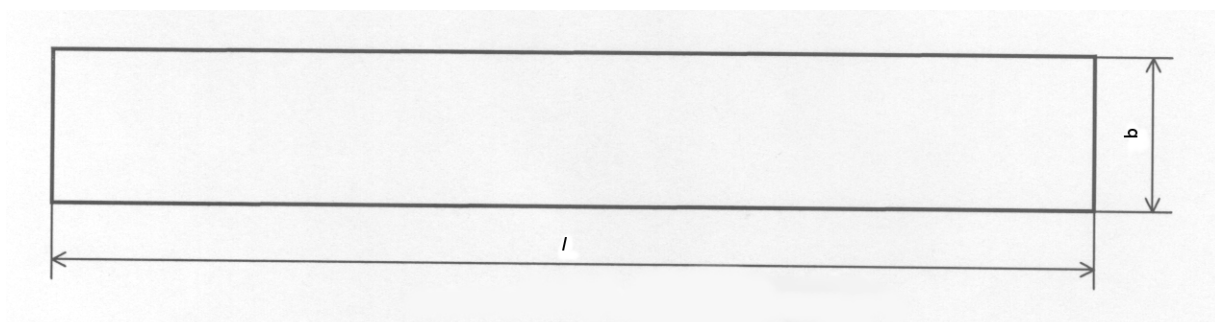


Figure 4 — View of the face of a wide finger

5.4.4 Module brick

The dimensions and permitted deviations for module bricks are given in Table 5 and refer to Figures 5 and 6.

Table 5 — Dimensions and permitted deviations for module bricks

Dimensions and permitted deviations in millimetres

	Thickness t	Width b	Length l
Dimensions	23	60 to 80	115 to 165
Permitted deviations	$\pm 0,2$	$\pm 0,2$	$\pm 0,2$

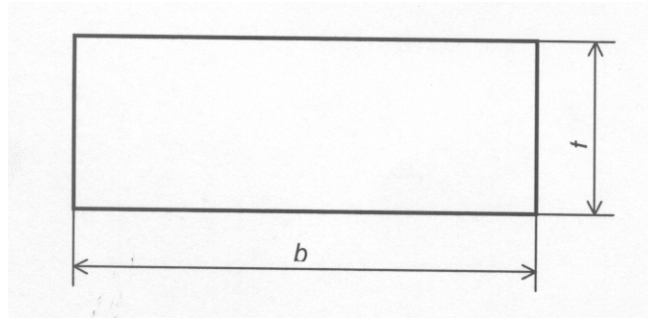


Figure 5 — Cross-section of a module brick

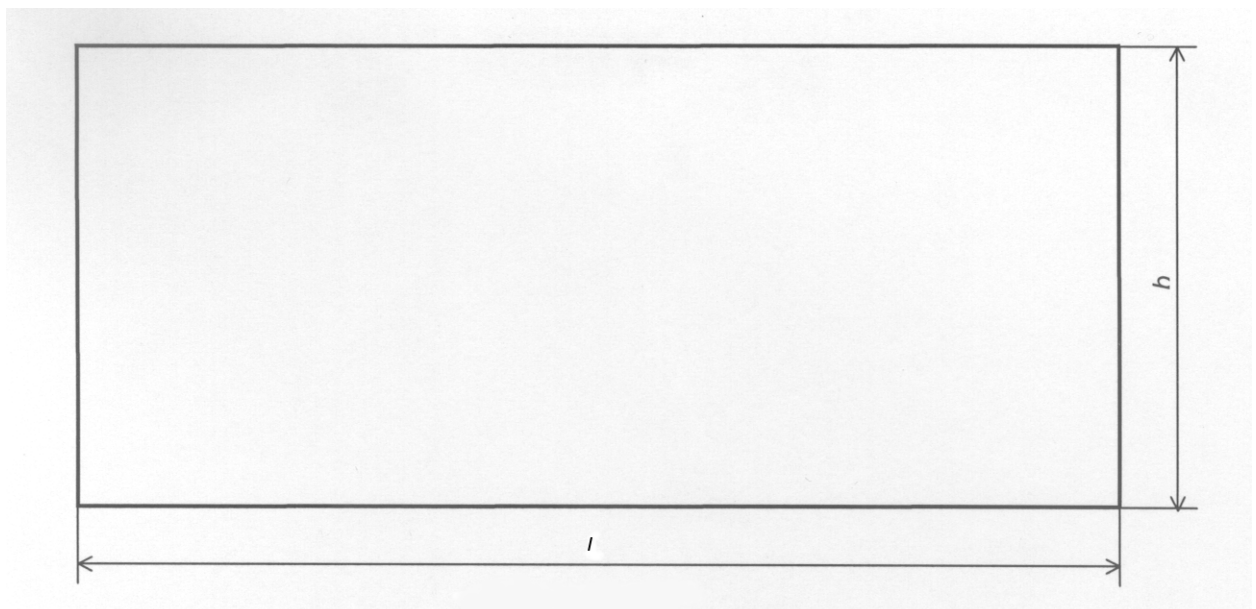


Figure 6 — View of a face of a module brick

5.4.5 Vertical finger laying unit – like a ladder

The dimensions of the vertical fingers determine the thickness and the width of the laying unit. There may exist different widths of fingers in one laying unit.

Due to the different widths of the fingers there does not exist a standardised length for the laying unit.

5.4.6 Wide finger laying unit – like a ladder

The dimensions of the wide fingers determine the width and the length of the laying unit. All fingers of one laying unit shall have the same width.

The permitted deviations for the laying units assembled from wide fingers like a ladder are + 0,30 % / - 0,15 % for the width and for the length.

5.4.7 Module parquet laying unit – made up from component squares

The dimensions of the squares determine the width and the length of the laying unit. In a laying unit all module bricks shall have the same width.

The permitted deviations for laying units assembled from module bricks are 0,30 % / - 0,15 % for the width and for the length.

5.4.8 Machining

The wide fingers and module bricks shall be parallel and rectangular in the length and in the width. The surfaces shall be accurately machined and sharp-edged. The face, the back and the edges shall be planed, milled or sawn.

Vertical fingers may differ from the above-mentioned requirements.

5.5 Technical specifications and properties

5.5.1 Technical characteristics required when in service

Typical values for wood hardness are determined by the test defined in EN 1534.

The laying instructions shall be supplied by the producer/supplier.

NOTE The elements specified in this standard will be part of a total floor construction and can only meet the technical demands on the wood flooring when in service if specified and installed according to the laying instructions or usual specifications.

5.5.2 Specific site requirements

Refer to EN 14342

5.5.3 Appearance

5.5.3.1 General

This standard specifies elements manufactured from a natural material. Any extra requirement for decorative appearance shall be defined.

5.5.3.2 Species

The species shall be specified. A list of the most commonly used species is given in Annex A.

For appearance rules and natural colours, refer to 5.2.

NOTE Wood species exhibit natural colour and grain. Each species and consignment will have varied decorative appearance according to the procurement area.

5.5.3.3 Classification

The class shall be specified.

The decorative appearance of each species will vary with class.

NOTE It should be noted that some classes allow many natural characteristics. This fact should be taken into account when specifying decorative appearance.

5.5.4 Renovation and repair

The solid element as described in this standard shall be capable of undergoing renovation at least twice, if not subject to excessive wear and tear or if renovation does not remove an excessive amount.

The construction shall be such that the whole element shall be capable of being replaced.

6 Marking

Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the marking of packages of vertical, wide and module parquet laying units shall be given legibly at one side of each package or on its top.

Each package defined by the manufacturer at the time of the first delivery shall be clearly identified as follows:

- type of product (vertical finger laying units, wide finger laying units or module bricks laying units) and if applicable its trade name,
- designation of the appearance class (○, △, □ or appropriate designation for free class(es)),
- number of elements per laying unit, if applicable,
- number of laying units,
- nominal length, width and the commercial thickness of the laying unit,
- laid area in square metres,
- trade name of the species,
- patterns, if applicable,
- if required, the durability class (EN 350-2) or preservative treatment (EN 351-1) against biodeterioration,
- support on the face or on the back, if appropriate,
- reference to this standard EN 14761.



Annex A (informative)

Botanical and trade names of the most commonly used species for wood flooring (hardwood and softwood species)

This list contains the botanical and trade names of the most commonly used species for wood flooring in Europe (for more information, refer to EN 13556).

Botanical species Espèce botanique Botanische Art	Code	Source	Standard name	Nom standard	Handelsüblicher Name
<i>Abies alba</i> Mill	ABAL	EU	silver fir ; whitewood	sapin blanc	Tanne ; Weisstanne
<i>Abies</i> spp.	-	-	fir	sapin	Tanne
<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	ACCM	EU	field maple	érable champêtre	FeldAhorn
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh. (principally)	ACSC	AM (N)	rock maple	érable d'Amérique	ZuckerAhorn
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.	ACPS	EU	sycamore	érable sycomore	BergAhorn
<i>Acer</i> spp.	-	-	maple	érable	Ahorn
<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i>	-	-	-	olivillo	-
<i>Afzelia</i> spp., principally <i>A. bipindensis</i> Harms <i>A. pachyloba</i> Harms	AFXX	AF	afzelia	doussié	Afzelia
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	ALGL	EU	common alder	aune glutineux	Schwarzerle
<i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench	ALIN	EU	grey alder	aune blanc	Grauerle
<i>Androstachys johnsonii</i>				mecrussé	Mecrusse
<i>Anisoptera</i> spp.	ANXX	AS	mersawa	mersawa	Mersawa
<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i> Pierre	BLTX	AF	moabi	moabi	Moabi
<i>Beilschmiedia</i> spp.	-	AU	tawa	kanda	Kanda

Botanical species Espèce botanique Botanische Art	Code	Source	Standard name	Nom standard	Handelsüblicher Name
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth <i>B. pubescens</i> Ehrh	BTXX	EU	European birch	bouleau d'Europe	Birke, Gemeine
<i>Bowdichia nitida</i> Benth.	BWNT	AM(S)	sucupira	sucupira	Sucupira
<i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i> Hutch.	BYHT	AF	muhuhu	muhuhu	Muhuhu
<i>Brachystegia</i> spp.	BRXX	AF	okwen	naga	Naga
<i>Calophyllum</i> spp.	CLXX	AS	bintangor	bintangor	-
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	CTST	EU	sweet chestnut	châtaignier	Edelkastanie
<i>Celtis</i> spp.	CJXX	AF	African celtis	diania ; ohia	Ohia
<i>Copaifera salikounda</i> Heckel	CFSL	AF	etimoé	etimoé	Etimoé
<i>Dacryodes igaganga</i>	-	-	-	igaganga	-
<i>Dacryodes pubescens</i>	-	-	-	safoukala	Safoukala
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i> H.J.Lam	DABT	AF	Ozigo	ozigo	Ozigo
<i>Dicorynia guianensis</i> Amsh.	DIGN	AM (S)	basralocus	angélique	Angelique
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp.	DPXX	AS	keruing	keruing	Keruing
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i> (Welw.) C. DC.	ENAN	AF	gedu nohor	tiana	Tiana Mahagoni
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> (Sprague) Sprague	ENCY	AF	sapele	sapelli	Sapelli Mahagoni
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> (Dawe & Sprague) Sprague	ENUT	AF	utile	sipo	Sipo Mahagoni
<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i> A. Chev <i>E. suaveolens</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Brenan	EYXX	AF	missanda	tali	Tali
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> R. T. Bak. <i>E. obliqua</i> L'Hérit <i>E. regnans</i> F. Muell.	EUXX	AP	"Tasmanian oak" †	eucalyptus de Tasmanie	Tasmanian "oak"
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	FASY	EU	European beech	hêtre	Buche
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	FXEX	EU	European ash	frêne commun	Esche

Botanical species Espèce botanique Botanische Art	Code	Source	Standard name	Nom standard	Handelsüblicher Name
<i>Gambeya africana</i> Pierre <i>G. lacourtiana</i> Aubr. & Pellegr. <i>G. subnuda</i> Pierre	GAXX	AF	longhi	longhi	Aningré
<i>Gilbertiodendron dewevrei</i> J. Léon.	GBDW	AF	limbali	limbali	Limbali
<i>Guibourtia arnoldiana</i> (De Wild. & Th. Dur.) J. Léon.	GUAR	AF	mutenye	mutényé	Mutenye
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i> (A. Chev.) J. Léon.	GUEH	AF	ovankol	ovankol	Ovenkol
<i>Heritiera</i> spp.	HEXM	AS	mengkulang	mengkulang	Mengkulang
<i>Hymenolobium</i> spp.	-	-	-	sapupira amarella	-
<i>Intsia bijuga</i> (Colebr.) O. Ktze. <i>I. palembanica</i> Miq.	INXX	AS	merbau	merbau	Merbau
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.	JGNG	AM(N)	American walnut	noyer noir d'Amérique	Schwarznußbaum
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	JGRG	EU	European walnut	noyer	Nußbaum
<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill.	LADC	EU	European larch	mélèze d'Europe	Europäische Lärche
<i>Larix</i> spp.	-	-	larch	mélèze	Lärche
<i>Letestua durissima</i>	-	-	-	congтали	-
<i>Lophira alata</i> Banks ex Gaertn. f.	LOAL	AF	ekki	azobé	Azobé
<i>Manilkara bidentata</i> (D.C.) Chev. <i>M. huberi</i> Ducke	MNXX	AM(S)	massaranduba	maçaranduba	Massaranduba
<i>Mansonia altissima</i> A. Chev.	MAAL	AF	mansonia	mansonia	Mansonia
<i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) C. C. Berg <i>M. regia</i> (A. Chev.) C.C. Berg	MIXX	AF	iroko	iroko	Iroko

Botanical species Espèce botanique Botanische Art	Code	Source	Standard name	Nom standard	Handelsüblicher Name
<i>Millettia laurentii</i> De Wild.	MTLR	AF	wengé	wengé	Wengé
<i>Millettia stuhlmannii</i> Taub.	MTST	AF	panga panga	wengé	Panga Panga
<i>Morus mesozygia</i> <i>M. lactea</i>	-	-	-	difou	-
<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i> (De Wild. & Th. Durr.) Merr.	NADD	AF	opepe	ilinga	Bilinga
<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i> (<i>Cistanthera papaverifera</i>) (A. Chev.) Capuron	NEPP	AF	danta	kotibé	Kotibé
<i>Ocotea rubra</i> Mez	OCRB	AM(S)	red louro	louro vermelho	Louro vermelho
<i>Palaquium</i> spp.	PPXX	AS	nyatoh	nyatoh	Nyatoh
<i>Paratecoma peroba</i> (Record) Kuhl.	PAPR	AM(S)	white peroba	peroba de campos	Peroba da campos
<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.	PGXX	AM(S)	purpleheart	amarante	Amarant
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Harms) van Meeuwen	PKEL	AF	afroformosia	afroformosia	Afroformosia
<i>Picea abies</i> (L) Karst.	PCAB	EU	whitewood; Norway spruce	épicéa	Fichte
<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Bong.) Carr.	PCST	AM(N)*	Sitka spruce	Sitka spruce	Sitka-Fichte
<i>Pinus caribaea</i> Morelet	PNCR	AM(C)	Caribbean pitch pine	pitchpin	Pitch pine ; Pechkiefer
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Alt.	PNPN	EU	maritime pine	pin maritime	Seestrandkiefer
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	PNSY	EU	redwood ; Scots pine	pin sylvestre	Kiefer
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i> (Hook. f.) Brenan	PIAF	AF	dahoma	dabéma	Dabema
<i>Pometia pinnata</i> Forst. <i>P. tomentosa</i>	PMPN	AS;AP	taun	kasai	Kasai
<i>Prunus avium</i> L.	PRAV	EU	European cherry	merisier	Kirschbaum;Vogelkirsche
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	PRSR	AM(N)	American cherry	merisier d'Amérique	Amerikanische Kirsche

This document is now
PUBLIC

Botanical species Espèce botanique Botanische Art	Code	Source	Standard name	Nom standard	Handelsüblicher Name
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco	PSMN	AM(N)*	"Douglas fir" †	Douglas	Douglasie
<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> DC.	PTAN	AF	muninga	muninga	Muninga
<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i> Taub. <i>P. osun</i> Craib	PTXX	AF	African padauk	padouk	Afrikanisches Padouk
<i>Qualea</i> spp.	-	-	-	Gronfolo rose	-
<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. <i>Q. robur</i> L.	QCXE	EU	European oak	chêne blanc européen	Eiche
<i>Quercus</i> spp. including <i>Q. alba</i> L. and other spp.	QCXA	AM(N)	American white oak	chêne blanc d'Amérique	Weißeiche
<i>Quercus</i> spp. including <i>Q. rubra</i> L.	QCXR	AM(N)	American red oak	chêne rouge d'Amérique	Roteiche
<i>Shorea</i> spp. principally <i>S. atrinervosa</i> <i>S. ciliata</i>	SHBL	AS	balau	balau	Balau
<i>Shorea</i> spp. principally <i>S. guiso</i> (Blanco) Bl. <i>S. kunstleri</i> King	SHRB	AS	red balau	red balau	Red Balau
<i>Shorea</i> spp. principally <i>S. bracteolata</i> <i>S. hypochra</i> <i>S. floribunda</i> <i>S. sericiflora</i>	SHWM	AS	white meranti	meranti blanc	Weisses Meranti
<i>Shorea</i> spp. principally <i>S. curtini</i> <i>S. pauciflora</i>	SHDR	AS	dark red meranti	dark red meranti	Dunkelrotes Meranti
<i>Sindoropsis letestui</i> J. Léon.	SPLT	AF	ghéombi	ghéombi	Ghéombi
<i>Staudtia stipitata</i> Warb. <i>S. kamerunensis</i>	SSST	AF	niové	niové	Niove
<i>Sterculia rhinopetala</i> K Schum.	STRH	AF	brown sterculia	lotofa	Lotofa
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	SWMC	AM(C&S)	American mahogany	mahogany	Amerikanisches Mahagoni

Botanical species Espèce botanique Botanische Art	Code	Source	Standard name	Nom standard	Handelsüblicher Name
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> Jacq.	SWMH	AM(C)	American mahogany	mahogany	Echtes Mahagoni
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	AM(S)	-	-	ipé	-
<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	TEGR	AS	teak	teck	Teak
<i>Testulea gabonensis</i> Pellegr.	TZGB	AF	izombé	izombé	Izombé
<i>Tieghemella africana</i> Pierre	TGAF	AF	makoré	makoré	Douka
<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i> Pierre ex A. Chev.	TGHC	AF	makoré	makoré	Makoré
<i>Ulmus procera</i> Salisb.	ULPR	EU	English elm	orme champêtre	Englische Ulme
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> Mill.	ULXH	EU	Dutch elm	orme de Hollande	Holländische Ulme
<i>Vouacapoua americana</i> <i>V. pallidior</i> <i>V. macropetala</i>	-	-	-	wacapou	-



Annex B (normative)

Principles for the classification of the free class

The free class is an appearance class with a particular selection offered by the producer or on request by the buyer.

The free class shall be described with all the features given below in Table B.1 and their requirements. The features shall be measured according to EN 1310.

Several selections are possible for a same species.

Table B.1 — Classification for hardwood and softwood species

Face of the element	
Feature	Limit
Sound sapwood	
Knots (sound, black)	
Checks	
Bark pockets	
Lightning shake	
Slope of grain	
Colour variation	
Sound red heart	
Sound blackheart	
Biological alteration	
Non-visible parts	
All possible features permitted without limit to size or quantity if these do not impair the strength or the wearing quality of the parquet flooring.	

Bibliography

- [1] EN 13556, *Round and sawn timber – Nomenclature of timbers used in Europe*
- [2] EN 460, *Durability of wood and wood-based products - Natural durability of solid wood – Guide to the durability requirements for wood to be used in hazard classes*
- [3] EN 350-2, *Durability of wood and wood-based products – Natural durability of solid wood – Part 2 : Guide to natural durability and treatability of selected wood species of importance in Europe*
- [4] EN 351-1, *Durability of wood and wood-based products – Preservative-treated solid wood – Part 1: Classification of preservative penetration and retention*

