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मानक

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IS 15455 (2004): Grading rules for split canes [CED 9: Timber and Timber Stores]



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भारतीय मानक  
विशाखित बेंत के ग्रेड-निर्धारण नियम

*Indian Standard*  
GRADING RULES FOR SPLIT CANES

ICS 79.020

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**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS**  
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## FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Timber and Timber Stores Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

Rattan grading rules have not been precisely formulated in rattan producing countries of the Asia Pacific and African regions excepting Indonesia and Philippines, where some anomalies are still existing. Some countries like Malaysia and Thailand have adopted informal grading procedures. The possibility of adopting standardized rules in Indian conditions, based on the survey of existing rules of Asian region, has been considered by the Bureau of Indian Standards. Consequently, this standard has been framed for the purpose of developing domestic trade by laying down definite specifications on split rattans for the benefit of buyers and sellers in both private sectors and Government departments.

These grading rules have been formulated on the basis of the document: INBAR Working Paper No. 6, published by the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan in 1996, based on the survey of existing rules and proposal for standardization.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

# *Indian Standard*

## GRADING RULES FOR SPLIT CANES

### 1 SCOPE

This standard covers the requirements for trading the split rattan ( cane derivatives ) which include round cores, flat or oval cores and peels.

### 2 REFERENCES

The standards listed below contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreement based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards given below:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
707:1976	Glossary of terms applicable to timber technology and utilization ( <i>second revision</i> )
15458:2004	Classification of Indian canes and their zonal distribution

### 3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS 707 and IS 15458 shall apply.

### 4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- a) Cane derivatives shall be obtained from mature and seasoned canes and be pliable.
- b) Split rattan shall be derived from either oil-cured, fumigated, bleached or chemically treated with anti-staining fungicides as specified by the buyer.
- c) Plugging or covering of visible defects shall not be permitted in any form. The surface shall be smooth.
- d) Diameter of round cores or width of flat and oval cores and peels shall be uniform throughout the length.

### 5 DIMENSIONS

- a) *Length* — Length of split canes shall be taken as the shortest distance, in metres, from one extreme end to the other. Length shall be rounded off to the nearest lower 0.05 m. It shall be as specified by the buyer.
- b) *Diameter* — Diameter of round cores shall be from 2 to 10 mm with a tolerance of  $\pm 0.5$  mm.

- c) *Width* — Width of flat or oval core and peels shall be 2 to 10 mm.
- d) *Thickness* — Thickness of flat or oval cores shall be from 1 to 6 mm.

### 6 DEFECTS

#### 6.1 Prohibited Defects

Defects such as decay, worm holes, breakage and shakes shall not be permitted.

#### 6.2 Permissible Defects

Defects such as blemishes, scars, pin holes, checks and bruises to the extent specified for a specific grade, shall be permissible

### 7 APPEARANCE

Canes shall also be inspected for uniform colour and brightness or lustre.

### 8 GRADING

Based on the quality consideration in terms of appearance and the extent of permissible defects, two grades shall be recognized as follows:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Requirement</i>
I	Entirely free from defects, whitish in colour
II	Extent of permissible defects shall not exceed 15 percent of standard length, white, yellowish or brown in colour

### 9 INSPECTION PROCEDURE

Split canes shall be inspected and classified individually. A minimum of 10 percent of the lot shall be inspected at random to determine size uniformity.

### 10 PACKAGING AND LABELLING

Cane derivatives shall be sorted, bundled and legibly marked according to diameter / width and grade. Each bundle shall be labelled with the following information:

- a) Trade-name/vernacular name;
- b) Botanical name;
- c) Size ( diameter/width and thickness );
- d) Grade;

- e) Origin or Source;
- f) Name and address of supplier; and
- c) Date of supply.

## 11 OTHER CONDITIONS

11.1 The cane derivatives shall be coded according

to the measurement, for example round cores measuring 2 mm in diameter shall be labelled round core 2 or peels with 5 mm skin width shall be labelled peels 5.

11.2 If bleaching or any other special treatment is given, it can be specified to indicate the special quality to become a sub-classification of the particular grade.

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#### Amendments Issued Since Publication

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