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ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 2036

MARKING OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF WOOD
UTILIZED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD FLOORING

CODE OF SYMBOLS

1st EDITION

December 1971

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 2036, *Marking of the different species of wood utilized in the manufacture of wood flooring – Code of symbols*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 99, *Semi-manufactures of timber*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Institutul Român de Standardizare (IRS).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 2036, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in July 1970.

The Draft was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Belgium	Iran	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Turkey
France	Norway	U.A.R.
Greece	Peru	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	Yugoslavia

The following Member Bodies opposed the approval of the Draft :

Germany
New Zealand
South Africa, Rep. of

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

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MARKING OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF WOOD UTILIZED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD FLOORING

CODE OF SYMBOLS

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation specifies a marking system for wood, according to the species, utilized in the manufacture of wood floorings.

2. MARKING

The marking of the wood species should be made by a symbol composed of four joined capital letters, not separated by points and not followed by a full stop.

For example : ACEP

3. SYMBOL

3.1 When the species of one genus differ only from the point of view of the utilization characteristics, the symbol should comprise :

- (a) the first three letters of the genus name;
- (b) the letter X, indicating that any species of the respective genus is concerned.

For example : BETX — *Betula* sp.

3.2 When characteristic differences presented by different species of one genus are to be taken into account, the symbol should comprise :

- (a) the first three letters of the genus name;
- (b) the first letter of the species name.

For example : KHAS — *Khaya senegalensis* A. Juss

NOTE. — The name of the genus to be used should be the scientific name; the secondary scientific names or the vernacular names are not to be used.

For example :

- use the name *Pericopsis elata* van Meeuwen and not *Afrormosia elata* Harms (secondary name);
- use the name *Burkea africana* Hook., and not Mukarati (vernacular name).

4. CODE OF SYMBOLS

In order to facilitate the marking of the wood species more commonly used in the manufacture of wood flooring, a code of symbols is given in the Annex. The code comprises the scientific designation of the species, the symbol, the more usual French and English designations and the "pilot names" provided by the "Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux" and completed for the non-tropical species.

This code is not confined to the species shown and additions can be made according to the rules given in clauses 3.1 and 3.2.

NOTE. — When the name of a species begins with the same letter as one already indicated in the code, the second of the species name should be used as the fourth letter of the symbol.

For example : *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. is symbolized as ACES because *Acer platanoides* L. is symbolized as ACEP and has as its fourth letter the same letter "P".

ANNEX

A.1 DECIDUOUS TREES

Scientific designation	Symbol	French designation	English designation	Pilot name
<i>Acer platanoïdes</i> L.	ACEP	Érable plane	Norway maple	Sycamore
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.	ACES	Érable sycomore	Sycamore, Great maple	Sycamore
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh.	ACEA	Érable d'Amérique	Sugar maple, Hard maple (US), Rock maple (US)	Maple
<i>Adina microcephala</i> Hiern	ADIM	Mugonga	Mugonga, Mugonha	Mugonga
<i>Afzelia</i> sp.	AFZX	Doussié	Afzelia	Doussié
<i>Androstachys johnsonii</i> Prain	ANDJ	Mecrussé	Mecrussé	Mecrussé
<i>Autranella congolensis</i> A. Chev.	AUTC	Mukulungu	Mukulungu, Yoli	Mukulungu
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i> Harms	BAIP	Teck de Rhodésie	Umgusi, Rhodesian teak, Zambezi redwood	Umgusi
<i>Betula</i> sp.	BETX	Bouleau	Birch	Birch
<i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i> Hutch.	BRAH	Muhuhu	Muhuhu	Muhuhu
<i>Burkea africana</i> Hook.	BURA	Mukarati	Mukarati	Mukarati
<i>Carpinus</i> sp.	CARX	Charme	Hornbeam	Hornbeam
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	CASS	Châtaignier	Sweet chestnut, European chestnut (US)	Chestnut
<i>Chlorophora</i> sp.	CHLX	Iroko	Iroko	Iroko
<i>Dicorynia</i> sp.	DICX	Angélique	Basralocus	Basralocus
<i>Dipterocarpus</i> sp.	DIPX	Kéruing	Yang, Dau, Keruing	Yang
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	DISB	Movingui	Ayan, Nigerian satin wood	Movingui
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i> C.DC.	ENTA	Tiama	Gedu nohor, Tiama, Kalungi	Tiama
<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i> Harms	ENTC	Kosipo	Omu, Kosipo, Heavy sapele	Kosipo
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> Sprague	ENTY	Sapelli	Sapele	Sapelli
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i> Sprague	ENTU	Sipo	Utile	Sipo
<i>Erythrophleum</i> sp.	ERYX	Tali	Missanda, Tali, Muave	Tali
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	EUCG	Eucalyptus	Southern blue gum	Southern blue gum
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> Sm.	EUCM	Jarrah	Jarrah	Jarrah
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> F.v.M.	EUCD	Karri	Karri	Karri
<i>Fagus orientalis</i> Lipsky	FAGO	Hêtre oriental	Asiatic beech	Asiatic beech
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	FAGS	Hêtre	European beech, Common beech	Beech