
**Grading system for rattan:
Requirements and classification**

Système de classement pour le rotin: exigences et classification



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 296, *Bamboo and rattan*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The grading of products through visual, mechanical or other techniques is important for ensuring consumer satisfaction, safety in use and for facilitating and enhancing trade along the production–consumption chain. It usually involves inspection, assessment and sorting according to size, quality and market value.

Rattan, an important non-timber forest product of the moist tropical regions in many Asian and West African countries, is traded for furniture production and in the craft industry around the world. The International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR) reported that in 2019, global imports of rattan products reached USD 471,7 million [2] and with the urgency to minimize plastic usages, demand for rattan products would gradually increase. In recent times, new designs for rattan furniture and basketry products continue to appeal to modern consumers. Many INBAR member countries are producers and exporters of rattan products with Indonesia, China and Vietnam having increasing shares in the global rattan trade.

Grading of rattan products is important to eliminate confusion and misunderstanding between the sellers and the buyers both at the national and international levels. Currently, grading and classification of rattan vary significantly from one country to another even among INBAR member countries. Other international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) [3] have agreed on the need for a rattan grading standard, and suggested that such a standard could be developed based on the work by K.M Bhat [4]. Some INBAR member countries have adopted varied systems of grading: some consist of five grade classes, while others have 3 or 4 classes.

Currently, no international standard on grading system is available to provide commonly accepted criteria to sort, assess and classify rattan. The aim of developing such an international standard would be to enhance trade and innovation in quality rattan products at the international level.

This document provides a grading and classification system for rattan. It addresses the existing inconsistencies among producers and exporters of rattan raw materials and products among INBAR member countries and provides a consensus on the method and system of grading and classifying rattan and the products. This document aims to help improve international trade of rattan products among stakeholders by providing an assurance of the quality of raw materials or products with respect to specific aspects of quality that influences the end use.

Grading system for rattan: Requirements and classification

1 Scope

This document gives guidelines and requirements to sort and classify rattan cane materials (poles and derivatives) based on physical properties, quality and market values.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

brightness or glossiness

parameters used to visually separate rattan canes based on their surface quality whereby rattan canes with bright and glossy surfaces are graded superior to those having dull and non-glossy surfaces

3.2

colour

surface quality parameter that gives higher grade to rattan canes having whitish, yellowish or creamy colours compared to those with brownish colours

3.3

diameter

length, D , of a straight line passing from one point (P_1) to the other (P_2) through the centre of a cross section of a rattan pole and a core

Note 1 to entry: An example of a diameter is shown in Figure 1.

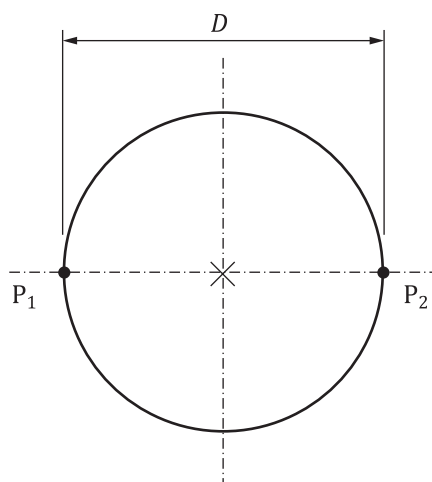


Figure 1 — Example of diameter