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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 15035-2023

Replacing GB/T 15035-2009

Terminology in wood drying

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting: This document replaces GB/T 15035-2009 "Timber Drying Terminology": Compared with GB/T 15035-2009, except for structural adjustment and editing In addition to sexual changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) Drying method: The definitions of conventional drying and solar drying have been changed (see 3:1:7, 3:1:16, 2:7, 2:16 of the:2009 edition), and added The terms and definitions of high-temperature heat treatment and ultrasonic-assisted vacuum drying are specified (see 3:1:32 and 3:1:33);
- b) Drying facilities: The definitions of wood drying rooms and solar drying rooms have been changed (see 3:2:1, 3:2:23, 3:1,:2009 version 3:23), changed "dehumidifier" to "dehumidifier" (see 3:2:64, 3:63 of the:2009 version), added heat treatment kiln, solar collector Terms and definitions of heaters (see 3:2:36, 3:2:71);
- c) Drying process: The definitions of drying benchmark and drying gradient benchmark have been changed (see 3:3:4, 3:3:12, 4:4, 4:12 of the:2009 edition), and added Added the terms and definitions of pretreatment, constant speed drying and decelerated drying (see 3:3:47, 3:3:48, 3:3:49);
- d) Drying defects and drying quality: added terms and definitions of drying shrinkage, chordwise shrinkage, radial shrinkage, elasticity, and plasticity (see 3:4:41~ 3:4:45);
- e) Drying theory: added terms and definitions of wood drying characteristics, green wood, air-dried wood, drying uniformity, fiber saturation point (see 3:5:67~3:5:71): Please note that some content in this document may be subject to patents: The publisher of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents: This document is proposed by the State Forestry and Grassland Administration: This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Timber Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC41): This document was drafted by: Heilongjiang Wood Science Research Institute, Zhejiang Anfengju Home Furnishing Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Shiyu Wood Industry Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Jiang Yunfeng

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---First published as GB/T 15035-1994 in:1994, first revised in:2009;

---This is the second revision: wood drying terminology

1 Scope

GB/T 15035-2023 is the Chinese national standard on terminology in wood drying, in the field of wood technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 28 December 2023 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 July 2024. Classification: ICS 79.020, CCS B60. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document defines terms related to wood drying methods, facilities, workmanship, defects, quality, theory, etc: This document is suitable for wood drying production, drying engineering design, academic paper writing, professional books and periodicals compilation, etc:

2 Normative reference documents

This document has no normative references:

3 Terms and definitions

1 Drying method 3:1:1 dryingmethods Methods for removing moisture from wood: 3:1:2 natural drying naturaldrying; naturalseasoning natural drying Wood dries by itself under natural conditions: 3:1:

3 Atmospheric drying airseasoning; airdrying Stack the wood in an open field or under a ventilated shed to use atmospheric heat to evaporate the moisture in the wood for drying: 3:1:4 forced air drying forcedairdrying A fan is used to drive air through the pile in the open

air or under a shed to speed up the drying of the wood: 3:1:

5 Artificial dryingartificialdrying;artificialseasoning Wood is dried under artificially controlled drying medium conditions: 3:1:6 kilndrying; kilnseasoning Kiln dried The wood is heated and dried by convection in the drying chamber using artificially controlled conditions of the drying medium: 3:1:7 conventional dryingconventionaldrying Use normal pressure humid air as the drying medium, steam, hot water, electricity or thermal oil as the heating medium: The temperature of the drying medium is controlled below 100°C: A room drying method for drying materials: Example: Using steam as the heating medium is called conventional steam drying: