

**Puidukaitsevahendid. Katsemeetod
kaitsevõime määramiseks puitu
kahjustavate kandseente
(basidiomycetes) eest. Toksiliste
omaduste määramine**

Wood preservatives - Test method for determining
the protective effectiveness against wood destroying
basidiomycetes - Determination of the toxic values

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 113:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 113:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 113:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 113:1996.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks meetodi puidukaitsevahendite toksiliste omaduste määramiseks, kusjuures puit on eelnevalt nende kaitsevahenditega üleni immutatud. Immutamine on mõeldud kandseente puitulagundava toime vastu. Kandseened on kasvatatud agari keskkonnas.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 71.100.50

Võtmesõnad: efektiivsus, efektiivsuspiir, kahjuritõrje, kandseened (basidiomycetes), laborikatsed, puidukaitsevahendid, puit, seen

ICS 71.100.50

Descriptors: Wood preservatives, effectiveness, testing.

Supersedes EN 113:1980,
EN 113:1980/A1:1981 and
EN 113:1980/A2:1985.

English version

Wood preservatives

Test method for determining the protective effectiveness against
wood destroying basidiomycetes
Determination of the toxic value

Produits de préservation du bois –
Méthode d'essai pour déterminer l'effica-
cité protectrice vis-à-vis des champignons
basidiomycètes lignivores – Détermination
du seuil d'efficacité

Holzschutzmittel – Prüfverfahren zur Be-
stimmung der vorbeugenden Wirksamkeit
gegen holzerstörende Basidiomyceten –
Bestimmung der Grenze der Wirksamkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-09-02.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 "Durability of wood and derived materials", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard supersedes EN 113:1980, EN 113:1980/A1:1981 and EN 113:1980/A2:1985.

The significant technical differences between this edition and EN 113 :1980 are as follows :

- application to water-dispersible formulations ;
- the use of only one fungus but *Coriolus versicolor* being only used for particular hazards ;
- taking into account of the correction value for the loss in mass ;
- new criteria of validity of test and interpretation of results ;
- complement to annex regarding test fungi.

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 March 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard specifies a laboratory method of test which gives a basis for the assessment of effectiveness of a wood preservative against wood destroying basidiomycetes. By using this method it is possible to determine the loading at which impregnated wood of a susceptible species may be regarded as adequately protected under the conditions of test.

This laboratory method provides one criterion by which the efficacy of a product can be assessed, and this criterion should be used to judge the likely effectiveness of the preservative taking into account the methods of application likely to be used.

The procedures described in this standard method are intended to be carried out by suitably trained and/or supervised specialists. Appropriate safety precautions should be observed throughout the use of the standard. Any deviation, however small, from the procedures given in this standard can influence the results, so it is important that the procedures given in this method are followed precisely.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the toxic values of wood preservatives previously introduced into the wood by full impregnation against wood destroying basidiomycetes cultured on an agar medium.

This method is applicable to products which are capable of achieving uniform and complete penetration of the test specimens including :

- water-insoluble chemicals which are being studied as active ingredients; or
- organic water-insoluble formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates; or
- organic water-dispersible formulations as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates which are capable of achieving uniform and complete penetration of test specimens (see clause 7) by the procedure described in 8.2.2, or
- water-soluble products, for example salts.

NOTE : This method may be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73.

2 Normative Reference

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revisions. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ISO 3696 : 1987 Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods