

**Test methods for wood preservatives.  
Laboratory method for determining the  
preventive effectiveness of a  
preservative treatment against blue  
stain in service. Part 1:  
Brushingprocedure**

Test methods for wood preservatives. Laboratory method for determining the preventive effectiveness of a preservative treatment against blue stain in service. Part 1: Brushingprocedure

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 152-1:2003 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 152-1:1988 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 06.06.2003 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 152-1:2003 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 152-1:1988.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 06.06.2003 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><b>Käsitlusala:</b> This European Standard lays down a method for determining the effectiveness of a preparation applied by brushing or similar superficial treatment resulting in an equivalent retention of product in preventing the development of blue stain fungi in wood in service</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b> This European Standard lays down a method for determining the effectiveness of a preparation applied by brushing or similar superficial treatment resulting in an equivalent retention of product in preventing the development of blue stain fungi in wood in service</p>
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**Võtmesõnad:** accelerated testing, bioassay, biological analysis and testing, blue stain, chemicals, fungal-resistance tests, fungus, laboratory testing, preventive actions, samples, testing, wood, wood preservation, wood preservatives, wood-boring organisms

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Descriptors: Wood, wood preservative, pest control, fungi, laboratory tests, effectiveness, procedure, test results.

**English version**

Test methods for wood preservatives

**Laboratory method for determining the protective  
effectiveness of a preservative treatment against blue  
stain in service<sup>+</sup>)**

**Part 1: Brushing procedure**

Méthodes d'essai pour les produits de  
préservation du bois; méthode de labora-  
toire pour déterminer l'efficacité préventive  
d'un traitement de protection du bois  
ouvré contre le bleuissement fongique.  
Partie 1: Application par brossage

Prüfverfahren für Holzschutzmittel;  
Laboratoriumsverfahren zur Bestimmung  
der vorbeugenden Wirksamkeit einer  
Schutzbehandlung von verarbeitetem Holz  
gegen Bläuepilze.  
Teil 1: Anwendung im Streichverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1987-03-26.

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

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## Brief history

This European Standard was drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 'Methods of test for wood preservatives', the Secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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## 0 Introduction

The test method described in this European Standard is a laboratory method combined with natural weathering, which provides a basis for assessment of the effectiveness of a wood preservative in preventing the development of blue stain fungi in wood in service where disfigurement<sup>1)</sup> may be considered important, such as external decorative timber and joinery. The method permits the determination of the effectiveness of undiluted preservatives applied by superficial treatments<sup>2)</sup> such as brushing<sup>1)</sup>.

The method may also be used to test preparations in which the proportions of the individual components have been varied so as to establish, for the active ingredients, the limit of their effectiveness.

The method is only suitable for testing preparations which are intended to prevent the occurrence of blue stain fungi in wood in service. It is not suitable for assessing the temporary preventive effectiveness of anti-stain preservatives on roundwood or on freshly cut wood. The method does not permit determination of the fungicidal properties of the surface coating applied to the wood after the priming coat.

It should be used to assess the degree of protection, taking into account the method of application in question and, in particular, the manufacturer's specifications<sup>1)</sup>. It is recommended that the result of these tests be supplemented by further suitable tests and especially by practical experience.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard lays down a method for determining the effectiveness of a preparation applied by brushing or similar superficial treatment (e.g. spraying,

spraying tunnel or dipping) resulting in an equivalent retention of the product in preventing the development of blue stain fungi on wood in service. It is also applicable where a primer paint is used in conjunction with the preservative system<sup>2)</sup>.

## 2 Field of application

This method is applicable to the following types of preparations applied by superficial treatments such as brushing (see figure 1):

- A - fungicidal preparations, with or without pigment, used in conjunction with unspecified varnishes or paint coatings,
- B - fungicidal preparations, with or without pigment, used in conjunction with specified varnishes or paint coatings,
- C - fungicidal preparations, with or without pigment, used without subsequent varnish or paint coating.

It is also possible to test the effectiveness of a combined protective system which involves the application of one preparation by one of the non-brushing techniques prescribed in Part 2, followed by subsequent application of a different preparation by the brushing procedure as described in the present standard.

- <sup>1)</sup> Part 2 of this standard lays down a method for determining the effectiveness of a wood preservative applied by the immersion process or double vacuum technique.
- <sup>2)</sup> The method may also be used for primer paints required to give protection during storage of components on-site (see Annex E). These are tested as for preparations of type C.

Type of preparation

Pigment

Application of subsequent coating

Type of subsequent coating

Type of product (clause 2)

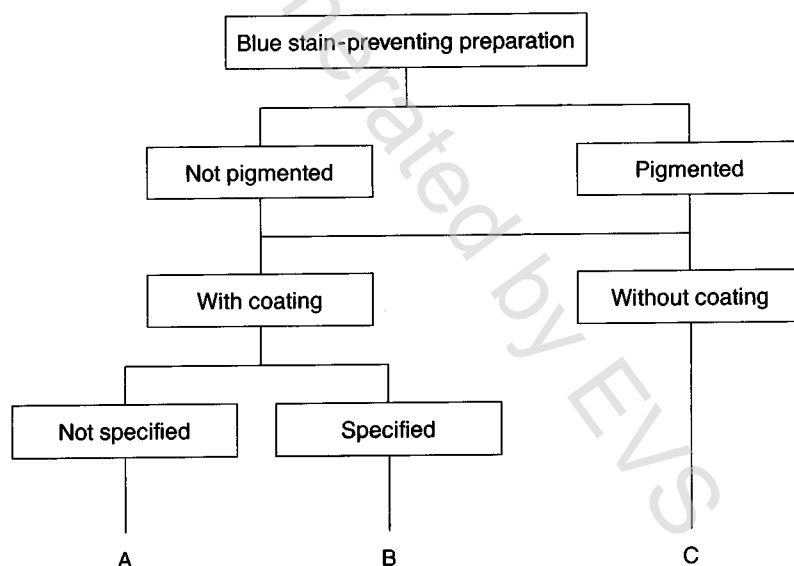


Figure 1: Designation of different types of preparation for preventing blue stain in service