Puidukaitsevahendid. Töödeldud puidu kiirendatud vanandamine enne bioloogilist katsetamist. Aurustus-vanandamisprotseduur

Wood preservatives - Accelerated ageing of treated wood prior to biological testing - Evaporative ageing procedure

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 73:2014 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 73:2014 inglisekeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 73:2014 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 73:2014.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 15.10.2014.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 15.10.2014.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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Wood preservatives - Accelerated ageing of treated wood prior to biological testing - Evaporative ageing procedure

Produits de préservation du bois - Épreuves de vieillissement accéléré des bois traités avant essais biologiques - Épreuve d'évaporation

Holzschutzmittel - Beschleunigte Alterung von behandeltem Holz vor biologischen Prüfungen - Verdunstungsbeanspruchung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 August 2014.

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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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 73:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 “Durability of wood and wood-based products”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 April 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 73:1988.

Compared to EN 73:1988 the following modifications have been made:

a) an Introduction has been added;

b) grids have been introduced in 5.1 to carry the test specimens.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

During its service life, preservative-treated wood can be exposed to conditions which may cause the volatilization and removal of the wood preservative thereby reducing its effectiveness.

This European Standard provides a laboratory based method for ageing test blocks which are to be subject to biological testing.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies an evaporative ageing procedure, applicable to test specimens of wood which have been previously treated with a wood preservative, in order to evaluate any loss of effectiveness when these test specimens are subsequently subjected to biological tests.

2 Principle

Test specimens are prepared for biological testing of the effectiveness of wood preservatives against either fungi or insects using the appropriate standards methods. Test specimens are exposed, for a specified period, in a dust-free current of air of a defined velocity and temperature.

3 Equipment

3.1 A wind tunnel which is compartmented and fitted with devices for heating and distributing air.

The air shall be dust-free and shall not be polluted by chemical products which could have an effect on the test results.

The heating and distribution devices shall be such that the temperature and air velocity are maintained constant and uniform in each compartment.

The air leaving the tunnel shall be led away in such a manner that it cannot re-enter the tunnel.

3.2 A device which:

a) controls the temperature within the defined limits stated in 5.2;

b) measures and records the air temperature within the defined limits as stated in 5.2.

3.3 An anemometer capable of measuring air velocity of (1 ± 0,3) m/s.

4 Test specimens

4.1 Definitions and origin

The test specimens and their preparation are defined in the standards concerning the biological tests to which they are intended to be subjected.

The evaporative ageing procedure shall be carried out no more than 3 months after the end of the conditioning period that follows the treatment of the test specimens described in the relevant biological test standard. An alternative period can be used if specified by the product supplier. This shall be stated in the test report.

4.2 Number of test specimens

The number of test specimens shall allow the relevant biological tests to be carried out in accordance with the instructions in the appropriate standards, bearing in mind that the evaporative ageing procedure shall be applied equally to treated test specimens that are subjected to biological agents and to control test specimens.