

**PUIDUKAITSEVAHENDID. JUHEND
PUIDUKAITSEVAHENDITE JA TÖÖDELDUD
TARBEPUIDU PROOVIVÕTUKS JA ANALÜÜSIKS
ETTEVALMISTAMISEKS**

**Wood preservatives - Guide to sampling and
preparation of wood preservatives and treated timber
for analysis**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 212:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 212:1986 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 212:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 212:1986.
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.
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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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Sampling, Procedure, Determination of content, Humidity,
Test specimen conditioning.

English version

Wood preservatives.

Guide to sampling and preparation of wood preservatives
and treated timber for analysis

Produits de préservation des bois.
Guide pour l'échantillonnage et la
préparation des produits de préservation
du bois et du bois traité
pour analyse

Holzschutzmittel. Anleitung
für die Probenahme und Proben-
vorbereitung von Holzschutzmitteln
und von behandeltem Holz für die
Analyse

This European Standard was accepted by CEN on 1985-09-10 .
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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such
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This European Standard exists in three official versions
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CEN

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

Central Secretariat : Rue Bréderode 2, B-1000 Brussels

B R I E F H I S T O R Y

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.

This European Standard was adopted by CEN on the strength of its acceptance by the following Member countries :

Austria - Belgium - Denmark - France - Italy - Netherlands -
Portugal - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - United Kingdom -

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1 OBJECT

This standard gives guidance on the general procedures to be followed in the sampling and preparation for analysis of preservatives and preservative-treated timber.

No attempt has been made here to define rigidly any detailed methodology to be followed in operations in these areas because this can depend upon the nature of the preservative, the method of treatment, and the particular requirements of National Approval Authorities.

Furthermore, the objectives of each analysis, and the demands of the individual analytical techniques, may impose their own requirements with regard to sampling and subsequent handling. Therefore, it is essential that the sampling plan for each operation should be devised in the light of the particular objective, using professional judgement based on experience.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

This standard is applicable to the provision of appropriate samples for analysis which may be used to check the content of active components in preservative formulations, and to determine the identity, location and concentration of preservatives in treated timber. The techniques described may be employed in a wide variety of applications ranging from laboratory research through to the checking of preservatives or preservative-treated timber for arbitration purposes.

In most cases it is possible, by chemical analysis, to determine whether or not a sample of timber has received a preservative treatment and the results can often give an indication of the type of treatment the wood has received when due consideration is given to other relevant factors, such as timber species and heartwood/sapwood ratio, in the samples under test.

No attempt has been made in this document to lay down detailed procedures to be adopted for control purposes at manufacturing plants where large volumes of preservatives are to be sampled.

3 HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS

All preservatives may be considered potentially toxic both to man and to the environment and should be handled with care and in accordance with the specific recommendations for safe use agreed with National and International Authorities. The manufacturers' instructions should also be observed.