

STN	Ochranné prostriedky na drevo Zisťovanie ochrannej účinnosti proti <i>Lyctus brunneus</i> (Stephens) Časť 2: Aplikácia impregnáciou (laboratórna metóda)	STN EN 20-2 49 0688
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Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against *Lyctus brunneus* (Stephens) - Part 2: Application by impregnation (Laboratory method)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 02/24

Obsahuje: EN 20-2:2023

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN 20-2 (49 0688) z augusta 1997

138143



Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2024
Slovenská technická norma a technická normalizačná informácia je chránená zákonom č. 60/2018 Z. z. o technickej normalizácii v znení neskorších predpisov.

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 20-2

December 2023

ICS 71.100.50

Supersedes EN 20-2:1993

English Version

Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against *Lyctus brunneus* (Stephens) - Part 2: Application by impregnation (Laboratory method)

Produits de préservation du bois - Détermination de l'efficacité protectrice vis-à-vis de *Lyctus brunneus* (Stephens) - Partie 2 : Application par traitement en profondeur (Méthode de laboratoire)

Holzschutzmittel - Bestimmung der vorbeugenden Wirkung gegenüber *Lyctus brunneus* (Stephens) - Teil 2: Anwendung durch Volltränkung (Laboratoriumsverfahren)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 November 2023.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EN 20-2:2023 (E)

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EN 20-2:2023 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 20-2:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 “Durability of wood and wood-based products”, the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2024.

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

This document supersedes EN 20-2:1993.

The main changes compared to the previous edition EN 20-2:1993 are listed below:

- a) the source of peptone is no longer specified (5.2.6);
- b) other wood species than oak may be used for the test under certain circumstances (7.1);
- c) tests with solvent control may be omitted, when the solvent is water (7.5);
- d) test duration was aligned with EN 20-1 and extended to 20 weeks (8.6);
- e) new pictures were used for Figure B.1, Figure B.2 and Figure B.3.

NOTE Test results obtained according to earlier versions of this document and when the tests had started before this version of EN 20-2 was published are considered valid.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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

Introduction

This Part of the EN 20 series describes a laboratory method of testing which gives a basis for assessment of the protective effectiveness of a wood preservative against *Lyctus brunneus*. It allows the determination of the concentration at which the preservative completely prevents the development of infestation from egg-laying in fully impregnated wood of susceptible species.

It can also be used with formulations ready for use.

The species *Lyctus brunneus* is chosen because of its particular practical relevance and because it can be used easily in laboratory tests. The method can be used with other lyctid species, but the results might not be comparable with those obtained with *Lyctus brunneus*.

The test specimens are enriched with a defined nutrient solution, before exposure to egg-laying, in order to ensure uniformity of nutrient quality of test specimens between different laboratories.

This laboratory method provides one criterion by which the value of a product can be assessed. In making this assessment, the methods by which the preservative may be applied should be taken into account. It is further recommended that results from this test should be supplemented by those from other appropriate tests, and above all by comparison with practical experience.

When products which are very active at low concentrations are used, it is very important to take suitable precautions to isolate and separate, as far as possible, operations involving chemical products, other products, treated wood, laboratory apparatus and clothing. Suitable precautions should include the use of separate rooms, areas within rooms, extraction facilities and conditioning chambers as well as special training for personnel.

EN 20-2:2023 (E)**1 Scope**

This part of the EN 20 series specifies a method for the determination of the protective effectiveness or the toxic values of a wood preservative against infection by *Lyctus brunneus* (Stephens) in wood which has been treated previously by full impregnation.

This method is applicable to:

- water-insoluble chemicals which are being studied as active insecticides; or
- organic formulation, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates.

This method is applicable to water-based preservatives.

NOTE This method can be used in conjunction with ageing procedures, which do not remove the added nutrient.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN

impregnated with a nutrient solution and then impregnated with a series of solutions in which the concentration of preservative is ranged in a given progression.