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BSI Standards Publication

Durability of wood and wood-based products — Test method against wood destroying basidiomycetes

Part 2: Assessment of inherent or enhanced durability

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 113-2:2020. It supersedes DD CEN/TS 15083-1:2005, which is withdrawn. Together with BS EN 113-1:2020, it also supersedes BS EN 113:1997, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/515, Wood preservation.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

BSI, as a member of CEN, is obliged to publish EN 113-2:2020 as a British Standard. However, attention is drawn to the fact that during the development of this European Standard, the UK committee voted against its approval.

The UK committee's opinion is that preservative-treated wood should be fully outside the scope of this standard and its durability should be assessed only in accordance with BS EN 113-1:2020. The UK committee also considers the possibility of expressing variable durability as both a range and using the suffix "v", as described in Annex F, to be potentially misleading. Where in accordance with this standard it is possible to express durability as both a range of durability classes and by using the suffix "v", it is the opinion of the UK committee that only the range should be used.

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English Version

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Test method against wood destroying basidiomycetes - Part 2: Assessment of inherent or enhanced durability

Durabilité du bois et des matériaux dérivés du bois -
Méthode d'essai vis-à-vis des champignons
basidiomycètes - Partie 2 : Détermination de la
durabilité inhérente ou améliorée

Dauerhaftigkeit von Holz und Holzprodukten -
Prüfverfahren gegen Holz zerstörende Basidiomyceten
- Teil 2: Bewertung der natürlichen oder verbesserten
Dauerhaftigkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 November 2020.

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

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This European Standard was corrected and reissued by the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre on 13 January 2021.



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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 113-2:2020) 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 June 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2021.

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 CEN/TS 15083-1:2005, EN 113:1996, EN 113:1996/A1:2004.

The different parts of EN 113 deal with similar testing but relate to a different scope.

In comparison with CEN/TS 15083-1:2005 EN 113:1996, EN 113:1996/A1:2004, the following significant changes have been made:

- change of the title;
- the obligatory fungi are indicated differently;
- the methods for sterilization are updated;
- all annexes are informative except Annex B.

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, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

This document describes a laboratory method of test which gives a basis for the assessment of the biological durability of a sample of wood or wood product against attack by wood-destroying basidiomycetes. Specifically the natural durability of a wood species can vary depending on the conditions of growth such as climate and soil type. For this reason, the durability established using the method described in this document will relate only to the sample of timber tested. Guidance on sampling is given in Annex A.

This laboratory method provides one criterion by which the durability of the timber can be assessed. It is recommended that this information is supplemented by data from other relevant tests, and above all by practical experience.

The procedures described in this standard method are intended to be carried out by suitably trained or supervised specialists.

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1 Scope

This document specifies a method of test for determining the natural durability of a timber against wood-destroying basidiomycetes cultured on a malt extract agar medium. The method is applicable to all timber species.

Furthermore this method can be used to test modified wood. The test method described in this document can be applied to specific wood species, commercial supplies of sawn timber, wood-based materials, wood treated with preservatives and modified wood, both thermally and chemically modified wood.

However, this document is not intended to determine the effectiveness of wood preservatives used to prevent decay.

NOTE 1 Determining the efficacy of wood preservatives used to prevent decay is the scope of EN 113-1. However, in addition to this and with some amendments, it might also be possible in some cases to test treated wood using the method described here.

NOTE 2 This method can be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73 or EN 84.

Annex A (informative) contains a guidance on sampling.

Annex B (normative) contains some methods of sterilization.

Annex C (informative) contains information on the culture vessels.

Annex D (informative) contains an example of a test report.

Annex E (informative) contains information on the test fungi.

Annex F (informative) contains the assessment of the results.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

supplier

sponsor of the test, person or company providing the sample of wood/timber to be tested

4 Principle

Test specimens of the timber under test and reference timber test specimens are exposed to attack by pure cultures of basidiomycetes. After a prescribed period of incubation under defined conditions, the percentage loss in dry mass of the test specimens is used to establish the timber durability classification of the timber under test.