

SRI LANKA STANDARD 923 : PART 2 : 1991

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SPECIFICATION FOR
COPPER / CHROME / ARSENIC PRESERVATIVE
TREATMENT OF WOOD POLES FOR OVERHEAD
POWDER AND TELECOMMUNICATION LINES

PART 2 - TEST METHODS

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

SPECIFICATION FOR COPPER/CHROME/ARSENIC PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT
OF WOOD POLES FOR OVERHEAD POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATION LINES

PART 2: TEST METHODS

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SRI LANKA STANDARD
SPECIFICATION FOR PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT OF WOOD POLES FOR
OVERHEAD POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATION LINES BY MEANS OF
WATER-BORNE COPPER/CHROME/ARSENIC COMPOSITIONS
PART 2 : TEST METHODS

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1991.04.02, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Wood Poles for Overhead Power and Telecommunication Lines, had been approved by the Electrical Engineering Divisional Committee.

Copper/chrome/arsenic (CCA) preservative is the most widely used preservative for wood poles throughout the world. It has also proved effective for treating a wide range of species for a variety of applications from building timbers to marine piles due to the following advantages.

- a) The solvent water is readily available.
- b) Retentions can be easily adjusted by varying the concentration of the treating solution.
- c) Evaporation is negligible;
- d) The preservative is odourless and non-oily.
- e) Economy in freight.

This part (Part 2) of the standard specifies the test methods.

Part 1 of the standard specifies the compositions of the preservative, the methods of application, the retentions and penetrations desired from the prescribed treatment and a method for assessing the effectiveness of treatment.

In reporting the results of a test or an observation made in accordance with this standard, if the value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with CS 102.

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution gratefully acknowledges the use of relevant publications of the British Standards Institution, Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia, and Bureau of Indian Standards in the preparation of this standard.