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SPECIFICATION FOR
HANDICRAFTS (PIGMENTED WOODWARE)

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BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS

SPECIFICATION FOR HANDICRAFTS (PIGMENTED WOODWARE)

S.L. S. 259 : 1974

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BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS
53, DHARMAPALA MAWATHA,
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Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS
53, DHARMAPALA MAWATHA,
COLOMBO - 3.

Telephone: 26055
26054
26051

Telegrams: "PRAMIKA"

SRI LANKA STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR HANDICRAFTS (PIGMENTED WOODWARE)

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard Specification has been prepared by the Drafting Committee on Handicrafts. It was approved by the Civil Engineering Divisional Committee of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards and was authorised for adoption and publication by the Council of the Bureau on 12th February 1974.

This standard is one of a series of Sri Lanka Standards on Handicrafts. Other Standards in this series are as follows:

- C.S. 218 Handicrafts (Ebonyware)
- C.S. 243 Handicrafts (Woodware other than Ebonyware)

The seasoning schedules for all types of timber are given in C.S. 159—Ceylon Standard Code of Practice for Seasoning of Timber.

1. SCOPE

This Sri Lanka Standard Specification covers the Seasoning procedure and finish for pigmented handicrafts and woodware. It does not cover designs of handicrafts, the methods of application of lacquer and pigments and the mode of manufacture. This standard also covers pigmented lacquered items.

2. TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard the following definitions shall apply:—

- 2.1 **Air Seasoning**—Seasoning done in open air, usually protected from sun and rain.
- 2.2 **Bonding**—The process of uniting two or more pieces of wood or veneers by means of an adhesive. This process is characterised, by continuity of the union over the whole area in contact, The adhesive shall be waterproof and non-toxic.
- 2.3 **Conditioning**—The process designed to suit the moisture content of timbers to the conditions and purposes for which it is to be used.
- 2.4 **Equilibrium Moisture Content**—The moisture content which is attained by wood when placed in a constant condition of temperature and humidity.

- 2.5 **Wood Wool**—Curling wood shavings used as packing material.
- 2.6 **Kiln Seasoning**—The process of artificial drying of timber in a kiln under controlled conditions of temperature, air movement and humidity to a pre-determined moisture content.
- 2.7 **Knot**—A branch base or limb embedded in the tree or timber by natural growth.
- 2.8 **Moisture Content**—The weight of water present in wood expressed as a percentage of its oven dry weight.
- 2.9 **Lacquer**—A solution of film forming substance in volatile solvents, e.g. a spirit lacquer or varnish, consisting of shellac or other gums dissolved in methylated spirit. Lacquers may be pigmented or clear.
- 2.10 **Pigment**—Insoluble, natural, or artificial, black, white, or coloured materials reduced to powder form, which, when dispersed in a suitable medium, are able to impart colour and/or capacity.
- 2.11 **Full-gloss**—A term used about enamels, varnishes and paints meaning that they possess a high-gloss finish when dry, as opposed to semi-gloss, egg-shell or matt finishes.
- 2.12 **Semi-gloss**—The term applied to a material which is designed to present a higher degree of gloss than a flat or egg shell sheen, but which has not the mirror-like appearance of a full gloss paint.
- 2.13 **Egg-shell Finish**—A term for a finish which is not completely flat, or matt, but which presents instead a slight sheen or lustre, similar to the sheen on an egg-shell.
- 2.14 **Flat (Matt)**—Possessing no sheen or lustre.

3. REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 **Timber**—Good quality timber free of sapwood conditioned according to clause 4 of this standard and without any cracks, shall be used.
- 3.2 **Dimensions**—Dimensions of items shall be given in millimetres.
- 3.2.1 **Tolerance**—The tolerance on nominal dimensions specified shall be ± 5 percent.

4. SEASONING

The seasoning procedure shall conform to the method specified in C.S. 159—Ceylon Standard Code of Practice for Seasoning of Timber.

5. FINISH

5.1 Requirements of an unfinished item

- 5.1.1 Sapwood and decayed timber shall not be permitted.
- 5.1.2 The item shall be free of cracks.
- 5.1.3 Pins, Screws etc., used shall be properly embedded, such that the points/heads are not exposed. These pin/screw heads shall be covered with a suitable permanent filler.

5.2 Requirements of a finish

- 5.2.1 The finish shall be a non-toxic.
- 5.2.2 The finished product shall be free of all flaws. e.g. Cracks, blisters, imperfections etc.

5.3 Graded finish

- (a) Full-gloss
- (b) Semi-gloss
- (c) Egg-shell
- (d) Flat

6. TESTS

6.1 Determination of Moisture Content (Moisture Content Test)

The moisture content may be determined either by the oven drying method or by the use of electrical moisture content measuring devices.

6.1.1 Electrical Method

When electrical moisture meters are used, the following conditions shall be observed:

- (a) Correction figures for the particular timber, predetermined by the oven dry method, shall be used to calculate the correct reading.
- (b) Handicraft items shall not be hot or surface wet or contain large moisture gradients due to painting preservative treating or due to a wet core.
- (c) Readings shall be taken at 3 different points, and the average reading taken for the item under test.

6.1.2 Oven Dry Method

Any dispute concerning the moisture content shall be decided by recourse to the oven drying method as described in C.S. 159: Ceylon Standard Code of Practice for Seasoning of Timber.

7. SAMPLING AND INSPECTION

7.1 Sampling

7.1.1 **Lot**—In any batch, all items of the same class, same dimensions and same type shall be grouped together to constitute a lot.

7.2 Sample size and criterion for conformity—

7.2.1 The sample size shall be 2 percent for lots consisting of more than 250 items.

7.2.2 And lots consisting less than 250 items the sample size shall be agreed to between the purchaser and supplier.

8. PACKING AND MARKING

8.1 **Packing**—Each handicraft item shall be packed in polythene bags/paper bags/cartons (not air sealed). These in turn shall be arranged in cardboard or wooden boxes with dry wood wool, dry wood shavings or paper cuttings in an orderly manner such that no movement is possible.

Handicrafts shall not be packed with any other products.

8.2 **Marking**—Each box shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following:—

- (i) Description of goods.
- (ii) Name of Manufacturer/exporter.
- (iii) Country of Origin.

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.



SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

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