

SRI LANKA STANDARD 1109 : PART 2 : 1995

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**SPECIFICATION FOR
TIMBER PRESERVATION BY MEANS OF
COPPER/CHROME/ARSENIC COMPOSITIONS
PART 2 : TEST METHODS**

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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Sri Lanka Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR TIMBER PRESERVATION BY MEANS OF
CROPPER/CROME/ARSENIC COMPOSITIONS

PART 2 : TEST METHODS

FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Timber and Timber Based Products and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1995-12-14.

With the industrial and agricultural development of the country coupled with increased construction activity, the demand for timber for various purposes has increased considerably. Due to the limited availability of naturally durable timber species, timber supply has to be augmented by selected timber species of lesser durability which, when suitably preservative treated, would give adequate service life. Most imported timber also need treatment. Hence, preservative treatment of timber forms a very important part of the national effort to conserve the natural resources of the country, and to achieve their most economic utilization. Already many new treatment plants are being planned to increase, substantially, the treatment capacity locally.

Copper/chrome/arsenic (CCA) preservative is widely used for treatment of timber. It has also proved effective for treating a wide range of species for a variety of applications due to the following favourable considerations: (a) The solvent water is readily available at negligible cost; (b) Required retentions can be easily attained by varying the concentration of the treating solution; (c) Evaporation is negligible; (d) The preservative odourless; (e) Economy in freight due to availability in powder or paste form; (f) Easy penetration into timber due to non-viscous and non-oily constitution; (g) Amenability of treated timber to painting, polishing and gluing; and (h) Possibility of overcoming its toxicity to animals and humans by adopting proper precautionary measures.

The efficacy of preservative treatment of timber depends on the quality of the preservative, and also the treatment process which ensures the attainment of the required absorption and penetration of the preservative into the timber. Hence a Sri Lanka standard on this subject was considered useful to safeguard the interests of both the consumer and the preserver as well as the overall safety of the operation.

This standard is subject to the provisions of the Control of Pesticides Act No 33 of 1980 and the regulations framed thereunder.

This part of the standard (Part 2) specifies the test methods. Part 1 of this 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.