



BSI Standards Publication

Durability of wood and wood-based products — Assessment of the effectiveness of a masonry fungicide to prevent growth into wood of Dry Rot *Serpula lacrymans* (Schumacher ex Fries) S.F. Gray — Laboratory method

National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of CEN/TS 12404:2015. It supersedes DD ENV 12404:1997 which is withdrawn.

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

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English Version

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Assessment of the effectiveness of a masonry fungicide to prevent growth in wood of Dry Rot *Serpula lacrymans* (Schumacher ex Fries) S.F. Gray - Laboratory method

Durabilité du bois et des matériaux dérivés du bois - Évaluation de l'efficacité d'un fongicide de maçonnerie pour empêcher le développement dans le bois de la mērule *Serpula lacrymans* (Schumacher ex Fries) S.F. Gray - Méthode de laboratoire

Dauerhaftigkeit von Holz und Holzprodukten - Bestimmung der Wirksamkeit eines Schutzmittels gegen das Überwachsen von Echten Hausschwamm *Serpula lacrymans* (Schumacher ex Fries) S.F. Gray vom Mauerwerk auf das Holz - Laboratoriumsverfahren

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 12404:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 38 "Durability of wood and wood-based products", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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Introduction

This Technical Specification describes a laboratory method of test for the assessment of the effectiveness of a masonry fungicide applied to masonry for the prevention of the growth of dry rot, *Serpula lacrymans* (Schumacher ex Fries) S.F. Gray into wood.

This laboratory method enables the determination of the concentration of a preservative within mortar which could prevent the dry rot fungus from growing through a given mortar layer treated with this preservative.

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1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies a method for determining the performance of a preservative, applied to the upper surface of the mortar test specimens, in preventing the growth of dry rot through the treated mortar when exposed to the test fungus.

This method is only applicable to masonry fungicides applied as a true solution of the preservative in water or dilute oil in water emulsion. It is not applicable to rods, pastes and other similar preservative types. This method is applicable to preservatives applied to masonry by brushing, spraying and/or injection techniques or mixed into rendering and plastering mortar for masonry.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 113:1996, *Wood preservatives - Test method for determining the protective effectiveness against wood destroying basidiomycetes - Determination of the toxic values*

EN 413-1, *Masonry cement - Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria*

EN 459-1, *Building lime - Part 1: Definitions, specifications and conformity criteria*

EN 599-1, *Durability of wood and wood-based products - Efficacy of preventive wood preservatives as determined by biological tests - Part 1: Specification according to the class*

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods (ISO 3696)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

masonry fungicide

fungicidal/fungistatic product applied to masonry and other mineral construction materials to prevent the growth of dry rot through or over the treated material

3.2

performance

behaviour of the preservative product in terms of its effectiveness in test

3.3

preservative

formulated masonry fungicide in the form received from the supplier for the test

3.4

sponsor

sponsor of the test

4 Principle

The preservative to be tested is applied by pipette (or in accordance with the sponsor's instruction) to the upper surface of mortar test specimens. The mortar test specimens are contained in rigid tubes and an untreated wooden sample is placed on top of these mortar test specimens. The bases of the mortar specimens are exposed to dry rot attack for a given time. The assessment of the performance of the test