



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Wood preservatives - Determination of the preventive action against *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) - Part 2: Ovicidal effect (laboratory method)

Produits de préservation du bois - Détermination de l'action préventive contre *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) - Partie 2 : Effet ovicide (Méthode de laboratoire)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: FprEN 46-2

ICS:

71.100.50 S^ { ã æ Á Á æ ã Á • æ Wood-protecting chemicals

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English Version

Wood preservatives - Determination of the preventive action against *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) - Part 2: Ovicidal effect (laboratory method)

Produits de préservation du bois - Détermination de l'action
préventive contre *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) - Partie 2 :
Effet ovicide (Méthode de laboratoire)

Holzschutzmittel - Bestimmung der vorbeugenden Wirkung
gegenüber *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) - Teil 2: Ovizide
Wirkung (Laboratoriumsverfahren); EN 46-2/prA1:2008

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

This document (FprEN 46-2:2009) 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 document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede EN 46-2:2006.

The standard EN 46 is composed of two parts:

- 1) EN 46-1, *Wood preservatives – Determination of the preventive action against recently hatched larvae of *Hylotrupes bajalus* (Linnaeus) – Part 1: Application by surface treatment (Laboratory method)*
- 2) EN 46-2, *Wood preservatives – Determination of the preventive action against *Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus) – Part 2: Ovicidal effect (laboratory method)*

This document consist of two parts to enable preventive action of wood preservatives ,against recently hatched larvae of *Hylotrupes bajulus*, which are intended to be applied by surface treatment; Part 1 is required to determine the larvicidal effect of preservatives and Part 2 is required to determine the ovicidal action of the preservatives after egg-laying of young females.

Significant technical differences between this document and EN 46-2:2006 are as follows:

- a) For treatment by dipping sealing of all faces except the one which is exposed to the insects added;
- b) Requirements for the selection of test specimens specified in more detail in 7.5.1.

Introduction

This test method describes a laboratory method of test which gives a basis for the assessment of the preventive action of a wood preservative, when applied as a surface treatment for timber, against eggs of *Hylotrupes bajulus*.

In combination with EN 46-1 it provides a means of checking whether larvae may hatch from eggs laid on the treated wood surface and whether they are capable of boring through the treated surface and of surviving in the untreated part of the wood.

This amended standard provides for the sealing of all but one lateral face when specimens are to be treated by dipping.

When products which are very active at very low concentration are used, it is very important to take suitable precautions to isolate and separate, as far as possible, operations involving chemical products, other products, treated wood, laboratory apparatus and clothing. Suitable precautions should include the use of separate rooms, areas within rooms, extraction facilities, conditioning chambers and special training for personnel (see also Annex C for environmental, health and safety precautions).