



Designation: D 2921 – 98

Standard Test Method for Qualitative Tests for the Presence of Water Repellents and Preservatives in Wood Products^{1,2}

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes simple qualitative field or laboratory tests to determine water repellency or the presence of chlorinated phenol³ preservative chemicals in wood products that are specified to be water repellent preservative treated.

1.2 The values stated in inch/pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *U.S. Federal Specification:*

TT-W-572 Wood Preservative Water-Repellent⁴

2.2 *NIST Standard:*

262-63 Water Repellent Preservative Non-Pressure Treatment for Mill Work⁵

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Although chlorinated phenol-treated wood has become less common due to environmental concerns, repellent-treated wood is commonly specified in construction. This test method provides a means to verify the presence of a significant level of water repellent protection.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-1 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.52 on Factory-Coated Wood Products.

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² An improved quantitative test method for water repellents is under development by Subcommittee D01.42.

³ Pentachlorophenol, tetrachlorophenol and other chlorinated phenols.

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

⁵ Available from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Eyedropper*, plastic squeeze bottle or similar means for metering drops of water.

4.2 *Flame Source*, such as bunsen burner, butane torch, or alcohol burner.

4.3 *Copper Wire Coil Specimen Holder (or Other Suitable Copper Holder)*—A suitable copper wire coil can be made by using a lead pencil as a mandrel to form a helix using copper wire of about $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{32}$ in. (1.6 to 2.4 mm) in diameter. Leave a space of approximately the diameter of the wire between each loop. The helix should be $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. (19 to 25 mm) in length. Leave a pigtail of about 6 in. (152 mm) of wire at one end of the helix and form a loop of approximately 1 in. (25 mm) in diameter to be used as a holder for the coil.

4.4 *Sharp Knife.*

5. Water Repellent Test

5.1 Place uncut wood items to be tested so that the end grain is exposed as a horizontal surface. If the end grain cannot be so positioned, comparisons can be made on the flat grain but with less definitive results.

5.2 With an eye dropper, or similar device, allow several drops of water to fall from about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) on the end grain of the wood. Wait 5 min and then observe the degree of penetration. With flat grain or vertical grain surfaces, waiting periods of 10 to 15 min may be necessary.

5.3 Water drops that immediately flatten out, penetrate and darken the wood, indicate that the wood has not been treated with a water repellent.

5.4 Water drops that “bead-up” and remain as spheres, with little or no color change or penetration, indicate that the wood has been treated with a water repellent. Water repellent preservatives, meeting Fed. Spec. TT-W-572 and NBS Standard 262-63, impart sufficient water repellency to the end grain of wood to cause water drops to bead up and form spheres.