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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB 22280-2008

Specification for production of preservative-treated wood

防腐木材生产规范

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Foreword

The standard Chapter 11, Chapter 12 is mandatory, the rest are recommended. Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex. The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Commerce. This standard is drafted by: wood conservation development center, the Ministry of Railways Yingtan wood preservative plant. Participated in the drafting of this standard. Guangzhou Fung Shengde high Building Material Co., Shanghai different Wood Technology Co., Ltd., Dongguan City, Mary Rose Wood Material Protection Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangxi Eastern Investment Development Co., Ltd., Suzhou Heng regal landscape Wood Co., Ltd., Wuxi bright future Wood Limited. The main drafters of this standard.? Qiu Yu, Qian Xiao Hang, Fan Liangsen, gold weight, the new party affairs, Wang Youping, Tao Ming, Ma Shouhua. Wood preservative manufacturing practices

1 Scope

GB 22280-2008 is the Chinese national standard on specification for production of preservative-treated wood, in the field of wood technology. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 7 August 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 February 2009. Classification: ICS 79.020, CCS B69. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the preservative wood preservative production equipment units, wood preservatives, wood preparation before preservative treatment, anti-corrosion

treatment work Art, quality inspection, treated timber storage, product labeling, packaging and quality certification, environmental protection, labor protection, training of personnel qualification requirements. This standard applies to wood preservative and its products manufacturing enterprises.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 14019-1992 wood preservative term

GB/T 22102 wood preservative LY/T 1294-1999 the direct use of wood poles SB/T 10383 commercial timber and its products logo SB/T 10440 vacuum and (or) pressure impregnated (treated) wood preservative equipment unit Pressure Vessel Safety Technology Supervision Quality and Technical Supervision (1999 Edition)

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 14019-1992 SB/T 10440, and established the following terms and definitions and apply to this standard.

3.1 By wood preservative-treated wood and its products.

3.2 Processing storage tank just remove the drip still in a state of new timber processing, until the area was not until the drop.

3.3 After penetrate the wood, fixing the role of water-borne preservatives occur. 4 anti-corrosion equipment unit

4.1 vacuum pressure equipment unit shall comply with the SB/T 10440 requirements.

4.2 anticorrosion equipment unit should be installed in a leak-proof concrete floor foundation.

5 Wood preservatives

5.1 manufacturers can choose according to different uses preservative wood preservative. Commonly used preservatives are mainly boron compound (SBX), cuprammonium (Amine) quaternary (ACQ), copper, chromium and arsenic (CCA), ammonia dissolved copper arsenate (ACA), copper boron azole -A type (CBA-A), copper azole -B type (CA-B), Coal tar and creosote (CR), 8- hydroxyquinoline copper (Cu8), copper naphthenate (and CuN) and the like.

5.2 preservatives should be qualified, should be clearly identified together with quality inspection report. Production enterprises to cope with preservative be retested.

5.3 Classification preservatives should be stored separately, can not mix with other items. Preservatives warehouse should be closed locked out of the library system to establish and implement anti Fire, rain, moisture loss and other measures. Prepare 6 timber before preservative treatment

6.1 manufacturers should be required to check the wood feet.

6.2 timber needs to be planing, sawing, cutting, drilling and other processing, should be embalmed prior to final machining required predetermined shape and size. NOTE. If you want to carry out the above processing wood preservative, preservative should use the original concentrates or other suitable wood preservative in newly exposed surface was coated Plating process, to enclose the newly exposed surface of the wood.

6.3 pairs of hard-impregnated wood should be scored or punching process.

6.4 moisture content of wood with fixation type water-borne preservative Vacuum/pressure before treatment should be controlled below 30%. 7 anti-corrosion treatment process

7.1 Process Method Wood preservative treatment selectable full-cell method, the air cell method, empty cell method, frequency compression and other methods. Wood treated with preservatives stream full-cell method Cheng See Appendix A.

7.2 embalmed technical requirements

7.2.1 the company should be based on species and size, moisture content, preservatives, equipment, etc., the development of anti-corrosion technology operating procedures to guide prevention Rot processing operations, to ensure that wood preservative products meet quality requirements.

7.2.2 Pressure infusion infusion tank pressure should not exceed the design allows the use of pressure.

7.2.3 In the production process, to deal with the proportion of preservative treatment solution of the active ingredient and each total concentration of active ingredient between regular testing, such as Does not meet the requirements should be adjusted.

7.2.4 anti-corrosion technology production should implement operating procedures infusion job, and fill the daily production record.

7.2.5 After impregnation preservative treated wood preservatives should be completely fixed only after put into use in the fixed period should prevent sunlight and rain.

8 Quality Control and Inspection

8.1 Staffing Wood preservative manufacturers should be someone responsible for quality

inspection.

8.2 Quality requirements Wood preservative quality should be consistent with GB 22102 of the regulations and requirements.

8.3 Quality Control

8.3.1 Batch provisions Wood preservative quality test jar should be a product test batch, random testing.

8.3.2 preservative wood preservative to keep the amount of inspection time Preservative wood preservative to keep the amount of testing should be sampled immediately after the tank, the detection of other items should be in the tank today.

8.3.3 preservative wood preservative liquid absorption amount monitoring Preservative wood preservative liquid absorption amount per tank timber should be in units of weight or other suitable method of detecting, should reach operating procedures Claim.

8.3.4 penetration detection Each tank wood preservative should be the upper, middle and lower positions of the drill a sample, sampling at more than 30cm away from the wood sawing or drilling should end. Drilling should be vertical narrow face, the sampling depth of not less than half the width of the sheet surface, chromogenic method for detecting wood preservative immersion depth. Wood core drill After applying the same kind of anti-corrosion hole blocking tight cork.

8.4 Quality inspection Performed in GB/T 22102 regulations.

8.5 return processing tank Meet quality requirements of the processing tank can be returned.

8.6 Quality Analysis Manufacturers respond month product quality and a brief analysis of the problems, such as a major quality accidents, and make a special report shall be attached Improvement of the technical process.

9 wood preservative storage

9.1 qualified by testing wood preservative before storage, and should be required to be placed under the finished products area, stacking neat, easy to carry, tied. Each batch Products should be clearly marked production date, product name, preservatives name, size, quantity and test results using.

9.2 Finished administrator should periodically check the tour and found mildew, discoloration, rot, cracks, etc., should be isolated and labeled, non-defective Manufactured goods. 10 product identification, quality certification

10.1 Product Identification Commercial wood preservative shall SB/T 10383 requirements for identification.