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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**GB/T 14019-2026**

Replacing GB/T 14019-2009

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**Vocabulary for wood preservation**

木材防腐术语

**(English Translation)**

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## Table of Contents

|                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Preface                                                  |
| 1 Scope                                                  |
| 2 Normative References                                   |
| 3 Basic Terminology                                      |
| 4 Timber deterioration                                   |
| 5 Wood preservatives                                     |
| 6 Wood Preservation Treatment Processes                  |
| 7 Preservative-treated timber and its quality inspection |
| 8 Wood flame retardant                                   |
| Index                                                    |

## Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document replaces GB/T 14019-2009 "Terminology for Wood Preservation". Compared with GB/T 14019-2009, the only changes are structural adjustments and editing.

Aside from the structural alterations, the main technical changes are as follows.

---Changed the basic terminology to include "coniferous wood", "broadleaf wood", "bamboo", "plywood", "fiberboard", "low-density fiberboard", and "medium-density fiberboard".

Fiberboard, high-density fiberboard, particleboard, oriented strand board, structural wood composites, engineered wood, laminated veneer lumber.

Laminated Veneer Strip Lumber, Laminated Wood Shavings Lumber, Wood-Plastic Composite Lumber, Green Wood, Growth Rings, Earlywood, Latewood, Sapwood, Heartwood, Wood "Wood density", "wood permeability", "wood moisture content", "absolute moisture content", "relative moisture content", "fiber saturation point", "equilibrium moisture content" Definitions (see Chapter 3, 2009 edition, 3.1.1~3.1.3, 3.1.5~3.1.12, 3.1.14~3.1.18, 3.1.20, 3.1.27~) 3.1.31, 3.1.33~3.1.37);

---Added basic terminology including "engineered board", "ultra-low density fiberboard", "sapwood species", "heartwood species", "absolute moisture content", and "relative

moisture content".

Terms and definitions for "water content" (see 3.5, 3.8, 3.30, 3.32, 3.37, 3.38);

---Change "precast timber I-beam" and "mature timber" in the basic terminology to "timber I-beam" and "mature timber species" (see 3.15, 3.33, 2009).

Versions 3.1.13 and 3.1.32);

---In the basic terminology, "healthy timber," "decayed timber," and "discolored timber" are categorized under timber deterioration, and the definitions of "healthy timber" and "discolored timber" have been revised.

Righteousness (see Chapter 4, 3.1.23 and 3.1.25 in the 2009 edition);

---Changes have been made to the categories of "wood deterioration," "wood biodegradation," "wood natural durability," "white rot," "brown rot," "mycelium," and "insects" in the section on wood deterioration.

Definitions of "carpenter bees," "marine borers," "mollusc borers," and "crustacean borers" (see Chapter 4, 2009 edition, 3.2.1) 3.2.4, 3.2.6, 3.2.15, 3.2.16, 3.2.42, 3.2.47, 3.2.48, 3.2.57, 3.2.61, 3.2.71, 3.2.72, 3.2.74, 3.2.76~ 3.2.78, 3.2.80, 3.2.82, 3.2.84, 3.2.85);

---The English equivalents for "sapwood decay," "heartwood decay," "blue stain," and "sapwood discoloration" in the context of wood deterioration have been changed (see Chapter 4, 2009).

(Versions 3.2.12, 3.2.13, 3.2.26, and 3.2.27 from the previous year)

---The deterioration of wood is categorized into "resistance to decay," "basidiomycetes," "ascomycetes," "deuteromycetes," "zygomycetes," "powder beetles," and "house beetles." "Termites" was changed to "wood decay resistance", "Basidiomycota", "Ascomycota", "Asexual fungi", "Mucor fungi", "Powder beetles", and "Taiwan milk beetles".

Termites (see Chapter 4, 2009 edition, 3.2.7, 3.2.33~3.2.36, 3.2.63, 3.2.75);

---The definitions of "waterborne preservatives," "chlorothalonil," and "boron compounds" in the wood preservative category have been revised (see Chapter 5, 2009 edition).

3.3.6, 3.3.21, 3.3.23);

---The English equivalent for "tar" in wood preservatives has been changed (see 5.8, 3.3.8 in the 2009 edition);

---Change "quaternary ammonium copper" in wood preservatives to "alkaline quaternary ammonium copper" (see 5.27, 3.3.27 of the 2009 edition);

---The following steps in the wood preservation process have been modified. "Bolton dehumidification method," "humidity conditioning," "sap replacement treatment," "diffusion treatment," and "remedial treatment." "On-site treatment", "fumigation treatment", "limited

injection method", "semi-limited injection method" (see Chapter 6, 3.4.8, 3.4.9, 3.4.21 of the 2009 edition).

3.4.23, 3.4.32, 3.4.33, 3.4.35, 3.4.40, 3.4.41);

---In the wood preservation treatment process, change "treatment batch" and "refluxing" to "single treatment volume" and "refluxing volume" (see 6.10, 6.67, 2009).

(3.4.10 and 3.4.66 of the previous editions);

---In the wood preservation process, the term "collecting tank" is changed to "residue tank" or "collecting tank" (see 6.64, 6.65, 2009 edition).

(of 3.4.64);

Definitions of "oil spill" and "use classification" (see Chapter 7, 2009 edition, 3.5.3, 3.5.4, 3.5.11, 3.5.12, 3.5.15, 3.5.23).

3.5.24, 3.5.28);

---The term "carbonized wood" in the context of preservative-treated timber and its quality testing will be changed to "thermally modified wood" (see 7.2, 3.5.2 of the 2009 edition);

---The terms and definitions for "test methods" and "retention analysis" in the testing of preservative-treated timber and its quality have been removed (see the 2009 edition).

3.5.5, 3.5.27);

---Added the terminology and definition of "toxicity threshold" in the testing of preservative-treated timber and its quality (see 7.10);

---The English equivalent of the term "difficult to impregnate" in preservative-treated timber and its quality testing has been changed (see 7.20, 3.5.20 of the 2009 edition);

---The definitions of "flame retardant," "flame retardant treatment," and "fire tube test" in wood flame retardancy have been revised (see Chapter 8, 3.6.3 of the 2009 edition).

3.6.4, 3.6.6);

---The "flat stacking triangular stacking combustion test" in the flame retardant test for preservative-treated wood has been changed to "stacked combustion test" (see 8.5, 2009 edition).

3.6.5).

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Timber

Standardization (SAC/TC41).

## 1 Scope

This document defines basic terminology related to timber, as well as timber deterioration, timber preservatives, timber preservation treatment processes, preservative-treated timber, and its quality inspection.

Terms and definitions related to testing, wood flame retardancy, etc.

This document applies to coniferous and broadleaf round timber (including logs, utility poles, pit props, posts, etc.) and sawn timber (including boards, square timber, sleepers, and timber structures).

(Materials, etc.), wood-based composite materials, and other wood products; wood preservation before and during use; wood flame retardancy. (Bamboo, rattan, etc.) for reference only.

## 2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

## 3 Basic Terminology

Softwood

Non-porous materials Timber produced by gymnosperms such as pine, fir, and cypress.

[Source. LY/T 1788-2023, 3.1.7] 3.2 hardwood Porous materials

[Source. LY/T 1788-2023, 3.1.8] 3.3 bamboo A collective term for the different morphological units produced by the decomposition of bamboo culms.

[Source. GB/T 36394-2018, 2.1] 3.4 rattan the woody stem of vines (generally referring to palm vines).

wood-based panels

Using wood or non-wood plant fiber materials as the main raw materials, they are processed into various material units, with or without the application of adhesives and other additives.

Additives are used to make boards or molded products.

**Note:** This mainly includes plywood, particleboard, fiberboard, etc.

[Source. GB/T 18259-2018, 2.1]