



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

GB/T 18260-2000

**Laboratory test method for wood preservatives of determining
the protective effectiveness of preservatives against termites
(English Translation)**

Issued on: December 4, 2000

Implemented on: April 1, 2001

Issued by: State Bureau of Quality Technical Supervision

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Foreword

This Standard has referred to European Norm EN 117-1981 Determination of Toxic Values against *Reticulitermes Santonensis* de Feytaub and American Wood Preserving Association

(AWPA) standard M12-1972 Standard Method for Laboratory Evaluation to Determine Resistance to Subterranean Termites. The evaluation method for size of test block and damage grade has referred to EN Norm. The collection and selection of test termites have referred to United States Standard. And a uniform provision on collection of termites has been gained, considering the actual situation in China.

Annex A and B are normative.

This Standard was proposed by State Forestry Administration.

This Standard shall be under the jurisdiction of China Lumber Standardized Technical Committee.

This Standard was drafted by Research Institute of Wood Industry, Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences.

The main drafter of this Standard. Chen Yunshi.

National Standard of the People's Republic of China

Laboratory test method for wood preservatives of determining the

protective effectiveness of preservatives against termites

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the toxicity test method of *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki for the vacuum processed test blocks with wood preservatives in laboratory.

This Standard is applicable to determine the toxic range after the preservatives are running off and aging in processed woods.

This Standard is also applicable to toxicity comparison of *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki for different preservatives.

This Standard is also applicable to toxicity test of pressure-processed test blocks with wood preservatives.

2.1 Instruments and materials

- a) Vacuum pump. 0.25 L/min.
- b) Vacuum meter. 100 kPa.
- c) Vacuum container. It may use vacuum drier or special equipment, with adjustable knob so as to induce preservative solution under vacuum condition.
- d) Treatment container. It may use large enough containers such as beakers and glass jars. The container shall not react with the chemical substances used. If it contains fluorochemicals, it shall use plastic container.
- e) Chemical inert weight. It is used to keep the test block from upward-floating during treatment. This weight shall not chemically react with the medicine-agents used.
- f) Test container. Glass bottle with approximately diameter of 9cm and height of 10cm. It may also use common canned jar for substitution. Container is with cover.

Annex A

(Normative)

The collection and weighing of *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki for test

A1 Acquisition of termites

A1.1 Acquire the termites through bait traps method. The bait trap usually uses pines which are the preferred woods by termites. Bury them at the severe termite damaged area.

The bait is horizontally placed in the trap. And the surface wood is 20mm from the ground. In order to prevent the topsoil falling on the wood and to conveniently acquire termites, a layer of plastic film shall be covered on the wood surface, then be covered with earth.

A1.2 Directly acquire from nests. However, the quantity of soldier termites in the concentrated nest is too large.

A1.3 The termites for test shall be re-acquired after swarming of each year.

A2 Collection of termites

After the termites are taken from bait traps (for the termites from nest, it may break the whole nest), flatly place on enameled dish. Separate the termites from soil (or nest septum) and various debris. The methods are.

Use ink to blacken one side of a piece of cardboard which is slightly smaller than the enameled dish. And put it into water for thorough soakage (pay attention that drips due to over-soakage are not allowed). Cover the soaked cardboard upon termites with the black side downwards. After certain time, the cardboard may be full of termites. Remove the cardboard and slightly knock it to make the termites into the incubator.

A3 Weighing of termites

Use ordinary pharmacist balance to weigh termites. Put 3g of termites (accurate to 0.05g) to each test container. Because the nutritious condition of termites is different, individual termite body may be significantly different, there are 1000 ± 100 termites for each 3g. In

Annex B

(Normative)

Test Observation Table

Laboratory temperature. °C Humidity. %

Date of observation. YY MM DD

Test blocks

Number

Activity of termites Feeding situation Death situation Others

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