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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 18261-2013

Replacing GB/T 18261-2000

Test method for anti-mildew agents in controlling wood mould and stain fungi

防霉剂对木材霉菌及变色菌防治效力的试验方法

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. / T 18261-2000 "mildew and mold test methods for prevention and treatment of wood blue stain fungi" This standard replaces GB , and GB/T 18261- The main technical changes compared to 2000 are as follows:

--- Standard name changed to "mold and mildew on wood discoloration test methods for prevention and treatment of bacterial effectiveness";

--- The text "blue stain fungi" to "discoloration bacteria";

--- On the "Wood Stain bacteria", "Wood mold" redefined;

--- Test equipment and conditions added to the pipette (see 4.6.1);

--- Wood species selection, increase the softwood Pinus radiata and Pinus sylvestris, hardwood increased tomentosa (see 4.2.1.1);

--- Increasing the bamboo species selection and bamboo sample preparation method (see 4.2.1.2 and 4.2.2.2);

--- Discoloration test bacteria added "Fusarium" and "A. tenuis" in two color bacteria (see 4.3.1.2 and 4.3.1.3);

--- Tested bacteria added, "allows you to select belong to different species of mold or discoloration strains," the note (see 4.3.3.1);

--- Tested bacteria added to the mixed fungal inoculation test methods and requirements (see 4.3.3.2); Agent treatment

--- sample supplement and improve the relevant provisions of chemical treatment, and adds a set of samples without any treatment to The test used to determine the activity of bacteria and calculate the effectiveness of prevention (see 4.4.2); Agent treatment

--- sample added to the sample in Figure pharmaceutical treatment (see

1 Scope

GB/T 18261-2013 is the Chinese national standard on test method for anti-mildew agents in controlling wood mould and stain fungi, in the field of wood technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 12 November 2013 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 11 April 2014. Classification: ICS 79.020, CCS B60. 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 timber mold and mildew discoloration prevention effect of bacteria and outdoor laboratory test methods. This standard applies to laboratory conditions to determine the mold and mildew on wood discoloration Bacteria toxicity limits and outdoor trials assessing anti-mildew Wood treatment effect mold and discoloration bacteria. Wood products, plywood, bamboo and rattan mildew and anti-discoloration test may also refer to use.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 14019-2009 wood preservative term

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 14019-2009 define the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Wood mold woodmouldfungi Molds are filamentous fungi collectively, wood (bamboo, rattan) material and its products grow visible colonies villous, flocculent or cobweb-like, That wood mold.

3.2 Wood discoloration bacteria woodstainfungi Logs, sawn timber wet wood (bamboo, rattan) material and its products, strains colored mycelium, spores and infect new harvesting pigment accumulation caused by the above-described materials Happen blue, red, brown or black and other colors change filamentous fungi.

3.3 Toxic limit concentration toxiclimitsconcentration Fungicide effectively inhibit mold bacteria infection and discoloration of wood (bamboo, rattan) the lowest concentration of

material and its products.

4 Laboratory Tests

4.1 Test equipment and conditions.

4.1.1 Autoclaves. pressure 0.25MPa, temperature of 138 °C.

4.1.2 clean table, or sterile boxes, vaccination room.

4.1.4 Heated Incubators, or bacteria culture chamber, constant temperature and humidity incubator like.

4.1.5 scales, precision 0.001g.

4.1.6 Pipette 1000μL.