TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber is timber which has first been impregnated with TANALITH E wood preservative under controlled conditions in a vacuum pressure plant followed by a secondary treatment of Creol colourant by either a dipping system or by impregnation using a low pressure double vacuum process.

TANALITH E is a water based wood preservative that contains copper and organic biocides (triazoles). When impregnated into the timber the preservative components bond with the wood structure and cannot easily be removed.

The Creol colourant product is designed to impart a durable, rich dark brown colour as well as water repellent properties to the TANALITH E treated timber.

Typical uses for TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber include uncoated cladding, garden and leisure wood structures, ornamental sleepers, fencing and transmission poles.

TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber gives long term protection against fungal and insect attack, including termites, for both in and out of ground contact exterior applications when treated to the correct end use specification.

TANALITH E Wood Preservatives

TANALITH E wood preservatives are approved for use by the relevant regulatory authorities in the markets it is used. The biocides contained in TANALITH E wood preservatives are being supported under the Biocidal Products Regulation.

Treatment Specifications

TANALITH E treatment process parameters can be varied, taking into account timber species, desired service life and to match the end use (Use Class) of the timber. It is therefore extremely important that the end use and species of the timber are clearly stated within the treatment specification. Use Classes are defined in EN 335:2013 but can be summarised as follows:

- Use Class 1 - internal building timbers - no risk of wetting.
- Use Class 2 - internal building timbers - risk of wetting.
- Use Class 3 coated - external timbers used above ground contact and coated.
- Use Class 3 uncoated - external timbers used above ground contact and uncoated.
- Use Class 4 - external timbers used in ground or fresh water contact.

In accordance with EN 335:2013 Use Class 3 can also be sub-classified as 3.1 and 3.2 respectively. The interpretation of these sub-classes may vary from country to country.

TANALITH Creol pressure treated timbers are generally used for Use Class 3 uncoated and Use Class 4 applications.
**Treated Timber Appearance**

TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber has a long lasting dark brown colour. Initially it may be oily to the touch and have a slight solvent odour. TANALITH Creol will not hide or mask wood grain nor will it totally mask discolouration caused by weathering or dirt, fungal staining or wood defects. In addition, some resinous softwoods, eg redwood, may exhibit resin flecking if treated when the timber is still fresh/unseasoned.

As with all colour applications to timber, the brown colour will fade with time. If required, the colour can be refreshed with a brush-on colour product, such as RESTOL Wood Oil.

Always follow the coating manufacturer’s instructions in these situations. For more information on RESTOL Wood Oil visit www.restol.info

Note that timber is a variable and natural product. Occasionally timber containing high or mobile resin levels can give a blue colouration at the point of Tanalith E treatment which could impact on the secondary treatment with CREOL colourant. Upon weathering this fades rapidly into the overall colouration of the treated timber.

**Post-Treatment Machining**

As far as possible all cutting, machining, notching and boring is to be carried out prior to treatment.

Where cutting, machining, notching and boring has to be carried out to treated timber, the area of timber revealed by the cross cuts, holes or notches must be liberally brushed with a suitable end grain preservative in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions to maintain the integrity of the preservative protection.

On no account are fence posts to be pointed after treatment. The shortening of posts and columns should be avoided if possible, but in any event cross cutting must be restricted to the top of the post or column and the cross cut surface must liberally brushed with a suitable end grain preservative in accordance with instructions on the product label.

For more information on end grain preservatives contact the Lonza Wood Protection Advisory Service.

**Gluing**

TANALITH CREOL pressure treated timber may be glued after cleaning off any surface deposits or dirt with a wire brush, or after a light sanding.

In consultation with the adhesive manufacturer, select an adhesive appropriate to the in-service exposure condition and appropriate for load bearing or non-load bearing requirements. Consult the glue manufacturer on the suitability and use of their particular product and follow the directions of the appropriate regional standards.

**Surface Coatings**

TANALITH Creol treated timber does not have to be painted or stained to maintain its preservative properties.

If required, the brown colour can be refreshed using coating products such as RESTOL Wood Oil. For more information visit www.restol.info

Always consult the coating manufacturer’s recommendations before applying a coating product to TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber.

If coatings are applied, some discolouration may occur in exceptional circumstances. If this happens, allow the coating to dry completely. Then apply an additional coat of product, preferably one with a high build, high solids content. It is NOT recommended to apply opaque paint systems to TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber.

**Metal Fixings & Fittings**

**General Advice**

It is important to follow the recommendations of the manufacturer of any metal products used for specific advice regarding suitability, desired service life expectations and particular exposure conditions.

TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber has a long life expectancy and it is appropriate to use metal fixings and fastenings that will have a comparable length of life.

- Performance of metal fixings is influenced by the environmental conditions including moisture content, temperature, atmospheric pollution, proximity to coastal locations, timber species, as well as the thickness of any galvanising.

- For exterior use, where the timber is likely to become wet and a long service life is required, greater corrosion resistance will be achieved with use of austenitic grade 316 stainless steel, silicone bronze or copper in preference to other types of fittings.

- Galvanising provides a sacrificial zinc barrier. It is important that the specifier/end user is aware that there are many thicknesses of galvanised coating available and the thicker the galvanised coating the longer the expected service life. The level of galvanising should be commensurate with the end use. The use of an automated nail gun may break the galvanised layer in lower grade metal fixings and compromise their performance at the outset.

- Electroplated metals only provide a thin coating and are unsuitable for exterior applications.

- It is good practice to drill pilot holes for fixings, in particular when screwing near the edge or end of a piece of timber.

- Attach connectors, fasteners and fittings after preservative treatment and only after the timber has re-dried to less than 20% moisture content.

- To prevent bimetallic corrosion between fastener and connector components it is important not to mix metals in the same connection. DO NOT mix galvanised and stainless steel components.

- Refer to local guidelines for slating and tiling. Nails for use with slates should be of copper, phosphor or silicon bronze. Nails for use with tiles should be austenitic stainless steel, copper, phosphor or silicon bronze. The use of aluminium and galvanised steel nails is NOT recommended.

- Direct contact with aluminium should be avoided where the moisture content will exceed 18% or where condensation is possible.

- Where the use of aluminium is unavoidable in situations where moisture content will exceed 18%, it must be separated from the timber.
using a bituminous, epoxy or other impervious barrier or electrically insulating coating. The use of nylon/plastic washers is recommended.

- Fixings and fastenings used on safety critical and load bearing components should be inspected regularly and replaced if necessary.
- Specialist advice should be obtained in the selection of connectors for use in swimming pool buildings. Detailed advice is contained in the Nickel Development Institute document Stainless Steel in Swimming Pool Buildings 1995.

**Typical Applications**

Typical uses for TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber include uncoated cladding, garden and leisure wood structures, ornamental sleepers, fencing and transmission poles.

It is advisable to consult with Lonza Wood Protection using the contact details given in this document if in doubt about any particular area of application or compliance with other relevant standards or specifications.

**End Use Considerations**

TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber can be used in external applications, both in ground contact and above the ground, without any need for further protection, when treated to the correct end use specification.

When using timber for exterior situations, either treated or untreated, consideration should be given to the propensity of the material to stain light coloured adjacent faces, such as render, paving flags or coated timber surfaces, with its natural extractives during the weathering process. This staining effect can be highlighted where TANALITH Creol treated timber has been selected, although the potential for this to occur does reduce with time. Where used in this external environment, it is highly recommended that contact between the timber and these surfaces is eliminated by design, in order to prevent surface discolouration.

Treated timber should not be used where it may come into contact with drinking water or for food preparation surfaces/structures or containers for storage.

When considering the use of TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber around fishponds, please contact Lonza Wood Protection for advice.

When used in construction applications it is always best practice for preservative treated timbers to be dried down to the in-service moisture content prior to fabrication.

If supplying timber for treatment it is best practice to prepare the timber as fully as possible prior to treatment to ensure best results.

If any cutting, notching or drilling is made to the treated timber following treatment, any exposed surfaces should be liberally swabbed with an appropriate end grain preservative to maintain the integrity of the treatment.

**Over absorbency**

Occasionally, a pack of TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber will contain some pieces which have an abnormally permeable sapwood. Such pieces should be placed on one side for prolonged drying before overpainting/staining or the fixing of porous materials which may absorb the excess solution and adversely affect subsequent decoration.

**Bituminous, plastic or paper based products**

Any organic solvent treated timber may cause problems when placed in direct contact with these materials if the treated timber is installed too soon after treatment or if the treatment process used has resulted in a very high uptake of TANALITH Creol colourant. Care should be taken to ensure that adequate solvent evaporation has taken place before installation.

**Plasterboard/absorbent composite board materials**

Care should be taken to ensure adequate solvent evaporation has taken place prior to the fixing of porous materials, otherwise the substrate may absorb any excess TANALITH Creol solution.

**Handling Precautions**

You should have received the treated timber in a drip-free condition with no sign of preservative fluid on the surface. If this is not the case, the timber should be stored open stacked under ventilated conditions and protected from rain and snow to dry before use.

When working with timber, wear gloves to protect the skin against abrasions and splinters. Any cuts and abrasions should be protected by a waterproof dressing.

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect the eyes from flying particles. Wear a dust mask and, whenever possible, perform these operations outdoors to avoid accumulations of airborne sawdust or use a suitable dust extraction system around any mechanical saw or planing machine. Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust.

Consult local regulatory authorities for further information on workplace exposure limits for wood dust.

In order to prevent injury, care should be taken when lifting or moving timber. These handling precautions equally apply to untreated and treated timber.

**Personal Hygiene**

After handling or working with treated timber, all exposed skin should be washed before commencing other activities, especially eating, drinking, smoking or going to the toilet.

If sawdust accumulates on clothes, clean them before re-use.

Launder heavily soiled clothes separately from other household wash items.

**On-Site Precautions**

All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed following local regulations.
Waste Disposal

TANALITH Creol pressure treated timber is not classified as hazardous waste. Local market regulations should be referred to.

TANALITH Creol treated timber and post treatment processing wastes such as sawdust and offcuts, must not be used for animal litter or bedding or for fuel in barbecues, cooking stoves or grates.

Domestic end users should dispose of any waste treated timber, sawdust or ash through the ordinary waste collection service or at a local authority amenity/disposal site.

Any waste timber, sawdust or redundant timber from commercial or industrial use (e.g. construction sites) should preferably be recycled by re-use, or disposed of to an authorised landfill or to a correctly controlled and approved waste incinerator.

Further Information

For further information with respect to TANALITH Creol treated timbers, end grain preservatives or RESTOL Wood Oil please contact Lonza Wood Protection using the contact details below.