JUNE 2020

Lonza

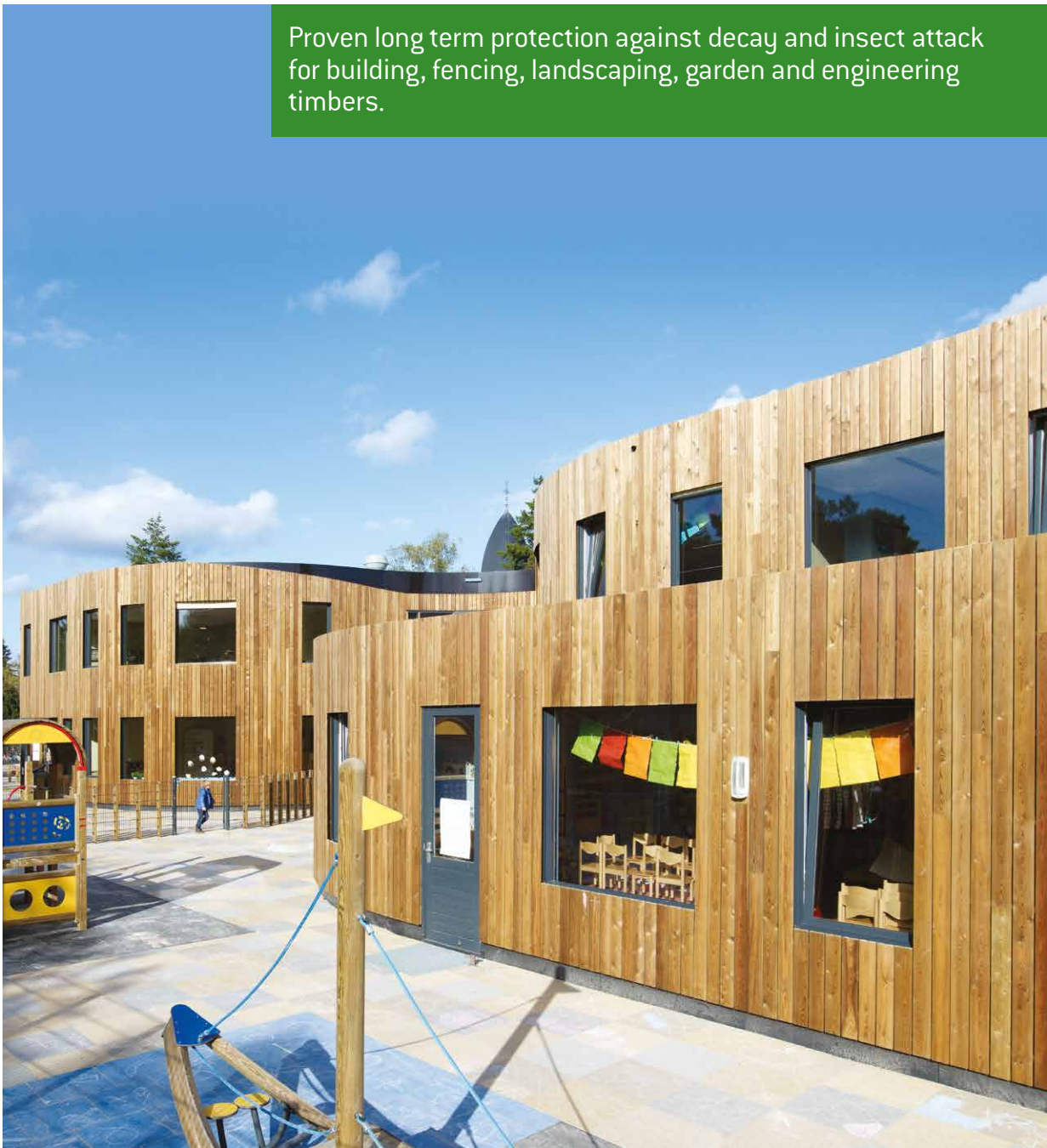
Specifiers Guide
High Pressure Treated Timber

Tanalith™
PRESSURE TREATED TIMBER

Tanalised™ TIMBER

Tanatone™
PRESSURE TREATED TIMBER
WITH BUILT-IN COLOUR

Proven long term protection against decay and insect attack for building, fencing, landscaping, garden and engineering timbers.



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TANALITH PRESSURE TREATED TIMBER

Tanalith™ WOOD PRESERVATIVE

BARamine™ APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY

- Protected by a unique, highly developed preservative formulation, TANALITH pressure treated timber gives a reliable and consistent protection against fungal decay and insect attack.
- Built into the latest TANALITH preservatives are patented and award winning BARamine application technologies which deliver even more consistent and effective preservative penetration into the timbers, and an even more assured, long term protection for all treated timber end uses.
- Appealing natural green colour with excellent weathering properties.
- Usually specified for indoor and outdoor applications where there is a medium to high risk of fungal decay and insect attack, eg. general construction, landscaping and leisure timbers, fencing and other outdoor timber projects.
- Available with a built-in colour additive (TANATONE) - appealing brown colour ideal for rough sawn fencing and landscaping applications.

FOR BROWN COLOURED TIMBER SPECIFY 'WITH TANATONE COLOUR ADDITIVE'

Tanatone™ WOOD PRESERVATIVE WITH BUILT-IN COLOUR

TO SPECIFY, THE FOLLOWING WORDING IS RECOMMENDED (UK ONLY)

The timber as detailed . . . (insert quantity, dimensions, species, whether sawn or round and its end use/description of component) . . . is to be vacuum/pressure treated with TANALITH preservative (state with TANATONE colour additive if desired) to comply with the Treatment Code . . . (insert TREATMENT CODE from the chart opposite).

Use Class 2

Use Class 3.2

Use Class 4

Illustration courtesy of the Wood Protection Association (WPA).

TREATMENT SPECIFICATION WALLCHART FOR TANALITH PRESSURE TREATED TIMBER

COMPONENT GROUP	USE CLASS	SERVICE FACTOR	COMPONENT	COMPONENT DETAILS	COMPONENT RISK	TREATMENT CODE	DESIRED SERVICE LIFE
Internal Building Timbers	1	B	Roof Timbers (Dry)	Pitched Roofs, Rafters, Purlins, Joists, Sarking, Wall Plates	No Risk of Wetting	2/BI	60 years
	1	D	Roof Timbers (Dry: Hylotrupes Areas)	Pitched Roofs, Rafters, Purlins, Joists, Sarking, Wall Plates	House Longhorn Beetle (Hylotrupes bajalus) risk NOTE 1	2/BI	60 years
	2	C	Roof Timbers (Risk of wetting)	Rafters, Purlins, Joists, Sarking, Wall Plates, Flat Roofs (Cold and Warm Inverted), Enclosed Beams, Valley Gutter Timbers, Exposed Beams	Where components are exposed to risk of wetting e.g. condensation	2/BI	60 years
	2	C	Tiling Battens	Tiling Battens	Where components are exposed to risk of wetting e.g. condensation	2/TB	60 years
	2	D	Sole Plates	Sole Plates	Above Damp Proof Course	2/SP	60 years
	2	C/D	Timber frame / Ground Floor Joists	Timber Frame / Ground Floor Joists	Above Damp Proof Course	2/J	60 years
External Building Timbers	3.1	C/D	Cladding, Soffits, Facias, Barge Boards	Appropriate and Maintained Surface Coating Applied NOTE 2	Above Damp Proof Course	3/BX	15 years NOTE 3
	3.2	C/D	Cladding	Cladding	Above Damp Proof Course	3/BX NOTE 4	15 years
	3.2	C/D	Cedar Shingles	Cedar Shingles	Above Damp Proof Course	3/CS NOTE 4	15 years
Plywood (Internal)	1 and 2	B/C	Plywood	Weather and Boil Proof (WBP) or BS EN 636 Exterior Grade (BS EN 314: Part 2 Bonding Class 3) NOTE 6	Above Ground Contact NOTE 5	2/PW	60 years
Plywood (External)	3.2	C/D	Plywood		Above Ground Contact NOTE 5	3/PW	15 years
Decking	3.2	C/D	Decking	Deck Boards	Above Ground Contact	3/Deck NOTE 4	15 years
Fencing and Landscaping Timbers	3.2	C/D	Fencing and Landscaping Timbers	Rails, Gates, Feather Edge Boards, Slats, Pergolas, Gazebos, Farm Buildings, Playground Equipment (out of Ground)	Above Ground Contact	3/GFa NOTE 4	15 years
Decking	4	C/D	Decking	Deck Posts and Joists NOTE 7	In Ground Contact, prone to frequent wetting	4/Deck NOTE 8	15 years
Fencing and Landscaping Timbers	4	D	Fencing and Landscaping Timbers	Fence Posts (Square Sawn, Sawn and Dressed, Machine Turned, Natural Rounds, Half Rounds), Bearers, Gravel Boards, Garden Sleepers, farm buildings NOTE 7	In Ground Contact, prone to frequent wetting	4/GFb NOTE 8	15 years
Fresh Water Contact *	3.2	D	Bridges Above Water	Bridges	Above Ground Contact	3/FW	15 years
	4	D	Water Ponds, Lakes, Jetties	Posts (Square Sawn, Sawn & Dressed, Machine Turned, Natural Rounds, Half Rounds) Bearers, Gravel Boards, Sleepers NOTE 9	In Ground Contact, prone to frequent wetting	4/FW	15 years
Heavy Duty Timbers NOTE 10	3.2	D	Fencing and Landscaping Timbers	Example: Fence Rails to meet the Highways Agency Specification Clause 311 or when a longer service life is needed NOTE 7	Above Ground Contact	3/HD NOTE 8	30 years
Heavy Duty Timbers NOTE 10	4	D	Fencing and Landscaping Timbers	Example: Fence Posts to meet the Highways Agency Specification Clause 311 or when a longer service life is needed; Transmission Poles, Railway Sleepers, Retaining Walls	In Ground Contact, prone to frequent wetting	4/HDi NOTE 10	30 years

SERVICE FACTOR INDEX (Need For Treatment)	
A	**UNNECESSARY**: negligible risk of failure.
B	**OPTIONAL**: failure risk is low: preservation insures against cost of repair or replacement not difficult or costly.
C	**DESIRABLE**: risk of failures is high: replacement difficult and expensive.
D	**ESSENTIAL**: risk of failure is very high and would result in serious danger to structure or persons.

NOTE INDEX	
NOTE 1	According to Building Regulations (England & Wales); Building Regulations (Northern Ireland); Building Standards Scotland.
NOTE 2	External timbers in service should be protected with a maintained and appropriate surface coating.
NOTE 3	Extended desired service life available. Please contact Lonza Wood Protection for further information.
NOTE 4	Specification may Include suffix 'B' if TANATONE colour additive used.
NOTE 5	For Plywood, sheets should be stickered every layer or at least every two layers as a minimum. Do not overload treatment vessel. Be aware of potential for swell of the timbers post treatment.
NOTE 6	BS EN 363 humid grade (Bonding Class 2) might be acceptable. Consult with Board manufacturer / supplier.
NOTE 7	Processes to aid penetration such as incising may be required in resistant species such as Spruce. If incising is required on load bearing timbers these timbers should be specified oversized to the usual requirements.
NOTE 8	Specification may include suffix 'I' if incised.
NOTE 9	Does not Include Canal Banks and Lock Gates.
NOTE 10	Higher solution strength specification and processes to aid penetration such as incising may be needed. Use suffix 'i' only when commodity is incised. Transmission Poles are not usually incised.

NEED FOR TREATMENT

The need to preservative treat timber is assessed through:

1. The biological hazard (Use Class);
2. The service factor;
3. The inherent natural durability of the timber.

TIMBER SPECIES

All specifications refer to the treatment of softwood species (S1: Permeable and S2: Resistant).
All softwoods contain sapwood which is perishable and therefore requires treatment. No softwood used in the UK has sufficient natural durability to be used without treatment.

STANDARDS

TANALITH conforms to the efficacy requirements of BS EN 599-1, is treated in accordance with the penetration and retention guidance given in BS EN 351-1 to give a desired service life in the selected Use Class, defined in BS EN 335-1. The UK national interpretative document of these standards is BS 8417 2011+A1:2014 Preservation of Wood Code of Practice.

TREATMENT CODES

Whilst Codes are defined here, additional suffixes may be used in addition to those indicated. These help identify specific commodities for auditing purposes e.g. FE is commonly used for Feather Edge. Similarly any combination of suffixes may be used e.g. 4/GFbBi indicates incised fence posts treated to UC4 with brown dye. Further information can be obtained from Lonza Wood Protection.

DESIRED SERVICE LIFE

Desired Service Life is not a guarantee of performance but merely an indication of the expectation against which the recommendations for timber treatment are drawn up, assuming good design and maintenance.
It relates to resistance of the wood to biodeterioration. Mechanical damage or failure of constructional elements may also limit the life of the commodity and should be taken into account.

* Contact Lonza for latest fresh water contact specification details.

MAXIMUM PRE TREATMENT MOISTURE CONTENT IS 28%

Specification compliance is confirmed by direct testing of timber and on a day to day basis through indirect testing after first establishing a safe relationship.

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USEFUL DOCUMENTS

The TANALITH Treated Timber User Guide provides full details on the properties and handling of TANALITH and TANATONE pressure treated timber.

CUTTING OF TANALITH AND TANATONE TREATED TIMBERS

Any treated timber surface exposed by cross-cutting, drilling, notching or boring must be brushed with a suitable end-grain preservative to maintain the integrity of the treatment. Always follow the end grain product manufacturer's instructions.

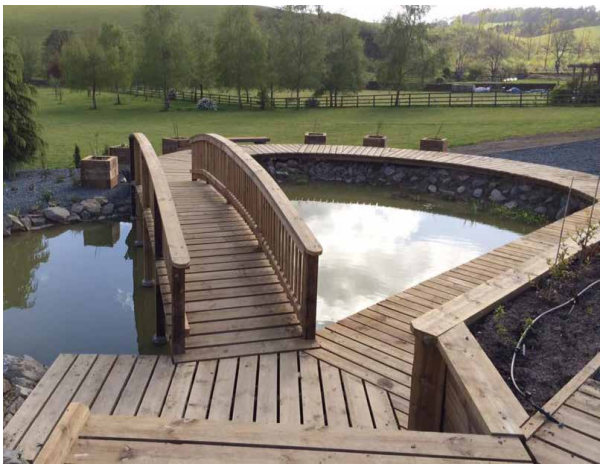
Timber which is rip sawn, equalised, planed or heavily sanded must be returned to the treatment plant for retreatment.

On no account are fence posts to be pointed after treatment.
The shortening of posts and columns should be avoided.

In any event, cross cutting must be restricted to the top of the post or column.

Lonza advises specifiers and end users to request confirmation of treatment from the supplier as part of the specification / purchasing process. Usually this is in the form of a Treatment Certificate and should include an indication of expected service life.

NOTE: Treatment Certificates are not a guarantee of quality - merely an expression of how timbers have been treated. Quality compliance is achieved through direct testing of a suitable number of sacrificial components.



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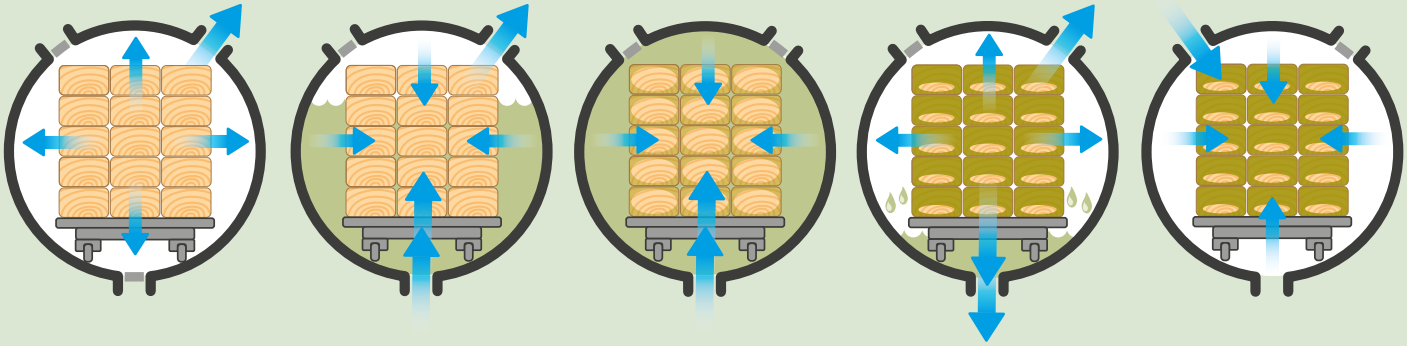
HIGH PRESSURE PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT PROCESS

TANALITH pressure treated timber is impregnated with TANALITH preservative under controlled conditions by vacuum high pressure technology in an enclosed system.



Timber loaded into treatment vessel. Initial vacuum applied and the timber cells are evacuated of air. Vacuum held.

Cylinder flooded under vacuum with TANALITH wood preservative, with colour additive if required.

Hydraulic pressure is applied, enabling the preservative to penetrate into the timber structure, to achieve a target penetration for the specified Use Class.

Final vacuum extracts excess preservative solution, which is pumped back to storage.

Low pressure inside timber draws in surface solution when vented to atmosphere. Treated timber is left to dry.

AVAILABILITY OF TREATED TIMBER/SPECIFIC TREATMENTS

Ready treated stocks or specific treatments of TANALITH and TANATONE pressure treated timber are available through a network of timber companies and treaters throughout Europe.

For details of your nearest supplier, please contact Lonza at the address below.

For UK and Ireland suppliers visit www.tanalisedtimber.co.uk

Lonza

LONZA WOOD PROTECTION
Wheldon Road, Castleford, West Yorkshire, WF10 2JT.
Tel: +44 (0)1977 714000 Fax: +44 (0)1977 714001
Email: timberprotectionadvice.ukca@lonza.com
www.lonzawoodprotection.com/eu