

SRI LANKA STANDARD 1016 : 1994

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**SPECIFICATION FOR
COAL TAR CREOSOTE FOR USE
IN TIMBER PRESERVATION**

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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USE IN TIMBER PRESERVATION**

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FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Chemicals and Chemical Technology and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1994-03-31.

Coal tar creosotes consist essentially of mixtures of distillate oils from coal tar. Creosotes are resistant to leaching and are particularly suitable for exterior work. They can be used for interior work provided their odour is not objectionable. Creosotes have a characteristic odour which can be picked up by foodstuffs and other materials in the vicinity without actually coming into contact with the treated wood. Creosotes have a certain degree of water repellency and can retard the movement of timber and the incidence of splitting, checking and distortion which tend to occur in timber exposed to the weather. They are not corrosive to metals and can have a protective action on iron and steel. Creosotes are not readily flammable and, after a few months of drying or weathering, creosoted wood presents no greater fire hazard than ordinary timber. Creosoted timber can be glued satisfactorily provided that the surface of the wood is free from surplus creosote. Porous materials such as plaster, if in contact with treated timber, tend to extract creosote by capillary action and become stained.

Guidelines for the determination of a compliance of a lot with the requirements of this standard based on statistical sampling and inspection are given in Appendix A.

This preservative contains substances which are injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It is important to wear, wherever necessary, protective clothing such as rubber or plastic coated gloves, face masks, goggles and head and foot gears. The hazards from the preservative should be well understood by all the staff and recommended code of practice should be followed. In case of an accident first-aid treatment to be followed is given in Appendix N as a guidance.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this specification is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or an analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with CS 102. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.