

SRI LANKA STANDARD 859 : PART 2 : 1989

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SPECIFICATION FOR
PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT WITH COAL
TAR CREOSOTE OF WOOD POLES FOR OVERHEAD
POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATION LINES

PART 2 - TEST METHODS

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

SPECIFICATION FOR PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT WITH COAL TAR
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FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1989.09.07, after the draft finalized by the Drafting Committee on Wood Poles for Overhead Power and Telecommunication Lines, had been approved by the Electrical Engineering Divisional Committee.

Decay of timber poles is caused by fungi, bacteria and insects, and can only be effectively prevented by preservative treatment. Effective preservation depends upon the preservative employed and its proper application. An efficient preservative should be poisonous to fungi, bacteria and insects, but not to persons handling it; permanent; able to penetrate sufficiently; cheap; readily available; non-corrosive to metal fastenings; and should not render the timber more flammable by its use. Creosote has most of the above requirements but it increases flammability and is subject to evaporation. Preservative treatment of wood poles by pressure impregnation with creosote is widely used and well proven.

A standard on preservative treatment of wood poles using creosote was considered opportune due to the

- a) wide application of this method of treatment;
- b) greater vulnerability of wood poles to decay due to favourable temperature regime in Sri Lanka for growth of fungi and bacteria, supply of moisture by ground contact, and access to termites and insects through soil contact;
- c) use of timber species of lesser natural durability for better utilization of the timber resources in the country;
and
- d) need to adhere to acceptable values of net retention and penetration as successful timber preservation by creosoting is largely dependent on the depth of penetration of the creosote and the amount retained in the timber.

This part (Part 2) of the standard specifies test methods. Part 1 of this standard specifies requirements of creosote, the method of application, and the retention and penetration to be attained by the prescribed treatment.

All values given in this specification are in SI units.