

GUIDELINES  
FOR PAINTING  
TANALISED®  
L.O.S.P. TREATED  
TIMBER



## ◆ ALL SITUATIONS

The following comments relate to painting in both H2 and H3 applications.

1. The presence of the solvent (white spirits) from the LOSP treatment may affect the drying and hardening of paints if there has been insufficient evaporation time after the treatment. To allow for variations in evaporation rates due to different treatment and storage conditions, it is strongly recommended that the treated timber is left to re-condition for at least 7 days in the end use situation before painting. In periods of prolonged cold or wet weather or where ventilation is poor, a longer period may be required. If in doubt it is recommended to trial paint a small area or a test piece first and monitor it for satisfactory drying and adhesion.
2. If the first coat of primer, sealant, paint or stain fails to dry or adhere within the time expected, do not proceed to any further coats until the first coat has achieved satisfactory dryness and adhesion. If the first coat fails to dry it may be necessary to strip back to bare timber and allow it to weather for another week or two. Also refer to the following point regarding resin bleed.
3. Resin bleeding can occasionally be a problem with LOSP treated softwoods. Resin occurs naturally in softwoods and can be identified as a sticky, clear or white exudation that has a characteristic aromatic odour. It is most commonly encountered

around knots or other imperfections in the wood and in places where the tree sustained damage. Paint or stain will generally be softened and may even be lifted off by a resin bleed.

If resin bleed occurs the following steps are recommended:

- Physically remove the exuded resin from the surface.
- Allow to weather for a few days to ensure that the bleed has ceased.
- Seal the affected area with a suitable sealant.

For further information contact Koppers Arch or your paint supplier.

4. Some Tanalised Clear timber products are supplied pre-primed by the manufacturer. In these cases the timber may be fit for immediate painting providing the factory applied primer coat is dry and well adhered to the timber. If the primer coat is tacky, flaky or powdery it may be necessary to strip it back to bare timber and take other steps as detailed in this brochure.
5. In all cases the recommendations of the paint manufacturer should be followed if there is conflict with the procedures detailed here. Contact the paint manufacturer or the Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation if in doubt ([www.apmf.asn.au](http://www.apmf.asn.au)). Users are also advised to review AS2311- *The Painting of Buildings* for further guidance on painting systems.

# GUIDELINES FOR PAINTING TANALISED® L.O.S.P. TREATED TIMBER




Tanalised Clear LOSP (Light Organic Solvent Preservative) is a modern timber treatment technology that is increasingly being used for structural, architectural and joinery timber. It is particularly suitable for 'dry-after-treatment', finger jointed, laminated and engineered timber products where control of dimensional movement and moisture content is critical.

LOSP treatment may have some implications on the choice of and performance of various painting systems. The following discussion details the current recommendations for painting Tanalised Clear LOSP treated timber in a range of situations.

The first consideration is what application the timber is to be used for and what treatment has been applied, either H2 treatment for interior use only or H3 for above ground weather exposed applications.

The different application situations and constituents in the treatments mean that the painting recommendations for H2 and H3 are different.

The differences in the treatments can be explained in the table below.

Treatment	Application	Constituents
<b>H2</b> (Tanalised Frame)	 Protection against termites for timber in dry, protected interior applications (frames and trusses).	Insecticide Marker dye (red) Solvent
<b>H3</b> (Tanalised Clear & Pre-Primed)	  Protection against termites and fungi (rot) for timber in exterior, weather exposed or damp applications (exterior construction such as pergolas, decking, cladding).	Insecticide Fungicide Water repellent agents Solvent Pigment (optional) Primer coat (optional)

## ◆ TANALISED® FRAME H2

In the great majority of cases, such as wall frames, Tanalised Frame H2 timber is not painted as the timber is not visible in the finished structure and does not require surface protection for this situation.

However dyes which may be used as temporary markers in the H2 treatment may bleed through and discolour paint, particularly white and other light colours. If Tanalised Frame H2 timber is to be painted for visual requirements the following is recommended:

### **Interior solid colour acrylic finish.**

Coat with Tanalised Timber Sealer or equivalent followed by one or two coats of the interior acrylic finish as required.

### **Interior solid colour oil based enamel.**

Coat with Tanalised Timber Sealer or equivalent followed by one coat of oil based undercoat and one or two coats of the enamel as required.

### **Interior clear or semi-transparent oil based estapol or similar.**

Two coats or as recommended by the manufacturer. Darker stains are preferred for masking the colour of the marker dye.



## ◆ TANALISED® CLEAR & PRE-PRIMED H3

For prevention of surface deterioration and mould, it is important that all Tanalised Clear & Pre-Primed timber is painted or stained for exterior, weather exposed applications. Painting or staining should be completed within one to four weeks of installation.

The Tanalised Clear H3 LOSP treatment is not susceptible to the dye bleeding as discussed for H2. However the presence of water repellent agents may affect the adhesion or some paints.

The following procedures are recommended for the painting of new LOSP treated timber for H3 applications.

### **Exterior solid colour acrylic finish.**

One coat of oil based primer<sup>(1, 2)</sup> followed by one or two coats of the exterior acrylic finish as required.

### **Exterior solid colour oil based enamel.**

One coat of oil based primer<sup>(2)</sup> followed by one coat of oil based under-coat (if required), then two coats of the oil based enamel.

### **Exterior semi-transparent<sup>(3)</sup> or solid colour penetrating oil based stain or similar.**

Two or three coats of the stain as required or recommended by the manufacturer.

### **Water based stains and un-pigmented sealants, oils or water repellents.**

Not recommended.

(1) Wattyl Australia advise that adhesion of Solagard range of exterior acrylic paints is satisfactory without primer.

(2) The primer application may be omitted for Tanalised Clear products with the factory applied primer coating (refer to point 4. overleaf).

(3) Not recommended for pre-primed product

## ◆ ADDITIONAL POINTS

### **Resealing:**

Resealing is the application of an 'in-can' timber protective over end cuts, notches, rebates and drill holes to ensure that any inner sections of timber that were not originally penetrated by LOSP are coated after working or machining. Generally it is recommended to keep such work to a minimum to maintain the integrity of the treatment.

For H2, resealing is only recommended where a cut end will be left exposed in a high hazard area such as north of the Tropic of Capricorn. Where end cuts are butted or joined closely to another piece of treated timber in H2 situations then resealing is not necessary.

For H3 where there is a risk of fungal decay due to moisture, it is essential that all cuts and work as discussed above are resealed.

A range of suitable 'in-can' timber protectives such as Tanalised Enseal Clear are available from most timber and hardware retailers.

### **Fillers & Putties:**

Common timber fillers and putties should be suitable once the solvent has dried adequately as discussed previously.

### **For further information contact:**

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