



PROTIM® SOLIGNUM® CN TIMBER OIL

USES

Protim® Solignum® CN TIMBER OIL (commonly known as CN Oil) is a general purpose timber preservative for exterior, out of ground contact applications. It protects against fungal decay and is most suited for use with untreated hardwoods in applications such as landscaping, wharves, bridges and other engineering structures.

MODE OF ACTION

The non volatile oil base carrying the copper naphthenate penetrates by soaking into checks and cracks in the timber surface. The copper component bonds to the cellulose structure of the timber and the oil dries on exposure to sunlight and air. The end result is that the product gives the timber protection against biological degrade such as fungal decay.

COMPATIBILITY

PAINTS AND STAINS:

Painting over CN OIL is generally not recommended. If painting is necessary, allow at least 6 weeks drying. The surface should be dry and free of any oil. Use only oil based primers and paints and avoid light colours as they may be discoloured by the copper naphthenate.

FASTENERS & METALS:

CN OIL is not corrosive to any common metals. In all cases for exterior timber, the use of the appropriate hot dip galvanized, stainless steel, or other corrosion resistant nails, fasteners, and plates are recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL:

CN OIL can be applied by brush, roller or spray. For exterior applications two coats are generally recommended with particular attention to end grain, joints and interfaces (also see Protim Solignum Timber Protective Emulsion CN). Clean up with mineral turpentine.

SURFACE PREPARATION

New timber should be weathered before application. This is particularly important with naturally oily timbers such as Tallow Wood and Jarrah. Dressed timbers, when new, should be allowed to weather for a few weeks prior to application. Thinning the product with mineral spirits or kerosene may also improve absorption and drying speed. For old timbers and remedial treatments, it is essential that any decayed and weathered wood or old paint be removed prior to application.

APPLICATION

Apply moderately as excess product will not absorb readily in most timbers. Coverage will generally be 6-8 square metres per litre.

AFTER TREATMENT

Timber coated with CN OIL will initially be a dark green colour.

RE-APPLICATION

Generally the product should be reapplied every year. This may be shorter or longer depending on the severity of local conditions. The preservative will persist long after much of the original colour has apparently weathered away. As the treatment is a penetrating oil type, re-application is easy to apply as the new coat can go directly over the old without additional preparation. However, the timber should be clean before application.

PROPERTIES

Appearance: Dark green liquid (black in bulk)

Density: 0.95kg/litre

Odour: Oily

Flash Point: >180° C



ABOVE
GROUND



IN
GROUND

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the original...and still the best



PRODUCT NAME PROTIM SOLIGNUM CN TIMBER OIL

SUPPLIER OSMOSE (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD Ph:1800 088 809

**CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA
 NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE
 ADG CODE**

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN No. | None allocated | Hazchem Code | None allocated | Pkg Group | None allocated |
| DG Class | None allocated | Subsidiary Risk(s) | None allocated | EPG | None allocated |
| Poison Schedule | 5 | | | | |

HEALTH HAZARDS

| | |
|------------|---|
| Eye | Low to moderate irritant: Exposure may result in irritation, pain and redness. |
| Inhalation | Low irritant: Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the nose and throat with coughing. |
| Skin | Low irritant: Prolonged and repeated contact may result in irritation, skin rash and dermatitis. |
| Ingestion | Low to moderate toxicity: Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and drowsiness with large doses. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. |

FIRST AID

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|------------|---|
| Eye | If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor. |
| Inhalation | If over exposure occurs leave exposure area immediately. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. |
| Skin | Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use or discard. Wash affected area gently with soap and water. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention. |
| Ingestion | DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash mouth out with water, and then give water to drink. Seek medical attention. |

PRECAUTIONS

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Flammability | Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. |
| Reactivity | Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources. |
| Ventilation | Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard. |

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear splash-proof goggles and rubber or PVC gloves. With prolonged use, wear coveralls and nitrile or viton^(R) gloves. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator.



For more information visit: www.osmose.com.au

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