

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

RAILWAY SLEEPERS AND CIVIL WORKS TIMBERS



6. CROSSARMS

CREOSOTE TREATED CROSSARMS FOR ELECTRIC POWER LINES ANSI-05/AWPA U1-12D, T1-12D



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Crossarms made of sawn wood from Group E6 (NCh1989.Of86), stabilized its moisture content at 28% or less, treated under vacuum and pressure with creosote, for construction of the structures of electricity distribution. These crossarms have great resistance to the action of natural environmental factors that cause the decomposition of wood. According to international experience, in temperate and temperate rainforest climates, the average lifespan exceeds 25 years.

USE AND APPLICATIONS

Crossarms that hold low and medium voltage power lines on utility poles.

WOOD SPECIES

- Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

PROCESS OF CHEMICAL PRESERVATION OF WOOD

The wood is dried and sterilized in an autoclave chamber by vacuum (-10psi) and high temperature (180 ° F) for a period of 24 to 30 hours and then, inside the same chamber at the same temperature, a waterproofing, fungicide and insecticide mixture composed of distilled creosote oil of coal tar (60%) and heavy oil, Fuel Oil No. 5 (40%) is injected

under pressure (200psi). This mixture replaces water extracted from wood at an average depth of 16mm, sufficient to isolate the wood from decay caused by fungi, insects and bacteria. The waterproofing seal also gives wood dimensional stability due to its control of the exchange of humidity with the environment. The quality of the wood and the impregnation process are in accordance with the specifications of the AWPA (American Wood Protection Association) standards above mentioned.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

❖	Wood	$561 \frac{kg}{m^3}$ (81,19%)
❖	Fuel Oil Nº5	$52 \frac{kg}{m^3}$ (7,53%)
❖	Creosote	$78 \frac{kg}{m^3}$ (11,29%)
❖	Moisture content	< 28%
❖	Preservative solution retention	$130 \frac{kg}{m^3}$
❖	Average penetration	20 mm
❖	Density at 12% of moisture content	$480 \frac{kg}{m^3}$

NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DENSITY at 12% MOISTURE CONTENT $\frac{Kg}{m^3}$	TENSILE STRENGTH AT 12% MOISTURE CONTENT			
			COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO GRAIN AT 5% PROP. LIMIT $\frac{Kgf}{cm^2}$	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN $\frac{Kgf}{cm^2}$	SHEAR $\frac{Kgf}{cm^2}$	MOR $\frac{Kgf}{cm^2}$
DOUGLAS FIR	<i>Pseudotsuga Menziesii</i>	480	56.08	508.84	79.54	866.76

Sources: *Manual de Cálculo de Construcciones en Madera Nº13 / Wood Construction Manual Nº13, INFOR, Santiago, 1980.*
Chilean Official Standard Nch1989.Of86. Agrupamiento de especies madereras según su resistencia- Procedimiento
Wood Handbook- Wood as an engineering material, USDA, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin 2010.

DIMENSIONS

- 3 000mm x 125mm x 115mm
- 2 700mm x 125mm x 115mm
- 2 700mm x 115mm x 100mm
- 2 400mm x 125mm x 115mm
- 2 400mm x 115mm x 100mm

***Note:** We drill orifices according to our client's requirements.

HANDLING INDICATIONS

The crossarm must be handled in accordance with the instructions in the Product Safety Sheet. In general terms, PVC gloves, PVC shirt, safety footwear and helmet should always be used, sleepers are heavy elements with a slippery surface. They can be handled in a mechanized or manual way, in which case the joint action of two people and the use of a lumbar belt are recommended. No cutting or trimming should be done; it removes the waterproofing cover. Pointy elements that penetrate the wood and break the waterproof seal must not be used. Skin contact with the preservative solution should be avoided; creosote usually does not run off, but when handling, it stains and in direct contact with the skin can cause allergy.

DISPOSAL OF EXCLUDED MATERIAL

The excluded material must not be incinerated in domestic stoves. It can only be done in high temperature furnaces authorized for the incineration of hydrocarbons. It can be used for any structural use where it is not exposed to the interior of buildings for residential use. It can be used as a containment element, machinery floor, and agricultural use as long as it is not part of food containers or drinking water of domestic animals.

According to the standard NCh382: 2013, it is not a hazardous waste.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION STANDARD

The application of vacuum and pressure treatment of wood using creosote as wood preservative for rail, road, port and electrical use is approved both in North America through the registration EPA - Case 0139 (363 - 1468 - 61483 and 73408) and in the European Union with the registry EN 13991-2003. In Chile, the official Chilean standards NCh790.Of2010 and NCh189: 2012 are those that specify the application in vacuum and pressure treatment of creosote as a wood preservative.

Creosote treated wood contains mostly wood (81.19% of the mass) injected with a mixture of waterproofing oils and pesticides (Creosote and Fuel Oil No. 5), known generically as "Creosote" (18.82% of the mass). The creosote forms a

very stable union with woody material due to the high cohesion and adhesion forces reached during the pressurization process and the kinematic viscosity (4-14mm² / s) of the preservative fluid (creosote + petroleum); factors that allow it to reach high surface tensions inside the vessels that contain it, considering that the diameters in broadleaved-wood (hardwood) such as oak or beech, normally reach 50 - 100 micrometers (0.05 - 0.1mm), which makes the draining of the preservative minimal. In the applications indicated is acceptable and safe for human health, animals and also for the protection of the environment according to the aforementioned regulations.