

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### RAILWAY SLEEPERS AND CIVIL WORKS TIMBERS



### 3. DOCK TIMBERS

#### CREOSOTE TREATED PILING AND DOCK BUMPER GRADE ETGDOP-17 / AWPB U1G – T1G



#### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Hard wood (broad-leaved) with great physical and mechanical properties, from E4 group or above (NCh1989.Of86), preserved and waterproofed under vacuum and pressure with distilled oil coal tar creosote, suitable to withstand burdens and workloads of dock bumpers and sea piles under conditions of direct exposure to sun, rain, water action and marine borers (crustaceans and mollusks, such as Teredo or Broma, Bankia, and Limnoria). Local experience from Port Works Directorate (DOP) from the Ministry of Civil Works, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> region, demonstrated an average 18 years lifespan.

#### USE AND APPLICATIONS

Elements placed into the seabed as piles that support a superstructure, or attached to the sides of the dock along the berth where they acts as port defenses. These elements are present in fishing docks from The DOP, as much as in the coastal edge as in lacustrine facilities from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> region.

**WOOD SPECIES**

- Chilean Oak (*Nothofagus obliqua*)
- Chilean Beech (*Nothofagus dombeyi*)

**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	$860 \frac{kg}{m^3}$ (81,13%)
❖	Fuel Oil N°5	$80 \frac{kg}{m^3}$ (7,55%)
❖	Creosote	$120 \frac{kg}{m^3}$ (11,32%)
❖	Moisture content	50%
❖	Preservative solution retention	$200 \frac{kg}{m^3}$
❖	Average penetration	16 mm
❖	Density at state of use (reference value)	$1060 \frac{kg}{m^3}$
❖	Density at 12% of moisture content	$615 \frac{kg}{m^3}$

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 $\frac{Kgf}{cm^2}$	JANKA SIDE HARDNESS $Kgf$	STATIC BENDING	
							MOE $\frac{Tonf}{cm^2}$	MOR $\frac{Kgf}{cm^2}$
CHILEAN BEECH	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>	604	92	453	126	491	106	776
CHILEAN OAK	<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	624	70	476	120	465	124	837

Sources: *Manual de Cálculo de Construcciones en Madera N°13 / Wood Construction Manual N°13, 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

- Piling
  - 9 000mm x 300mm diameter
  - 4 500mm x 150mm diameter
  - 4 000mm x 250mm x 200mm
  - 3 600mm x 200mm x 200mm
- Decking
  - 3 600mm x 200mm x 200mm
  - 3 600mm x 250mm x 200mm
- Railing
  - 3 600mm x 100mm x 100mm
  - 3 600mm x 100mm x 50mm

## HANDLING INDICATIONS

The sleeper 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 (81.13% of the mass) injected with a mixture of waterproofing oils and pesticides (Creosote and Fuel Oil No. 5), known generically as "Creosote" (18.87% 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 (4-14mm<sup>2</sup> / 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.