

SVARTBRUNTJÄRA (BlackBrown Pine Woodtar)

Purely natural wood preservation coating

NOT SUITABLE FOR APPLICATION ON GLAZED, PAINTED, OR OTHERWISE TREATED WOODEN SURFACES

Properties:

SVARTBRUNTJÄRA is a natural Swedish quality product extracted from highly resinous Scandinavian pine wood. Pine woodtar is one of the most ancient wood preservation coatings. Though it has been used by the Vikings, its roots date back way earlier. Pine woodtar is composed of all compounds physically present in pine resin, e.g. aliphatic acid and its derivatives, resinous oil, oxidized acids, resin ester, thermally treated turpentine, and aliphatic spirit, etc – all of which comprise pine tar's unique quality in wood preservation. This Pine woodtar is suitable for application on wooden facades on homes, sheds, wooden roof shingles, wooden vessels (boats), as well as subsoil/substructure coatings, e.g. fencing, wooden poles (e.g. for fences), or raised garden beds. Pine tar prevents cracks in wood, it preserves, it is water-proof, and possesses a unique ability to penetrate deeply into wood (pine tar is absorbed and does not leave a residual surface film). Pine tar can reach tremendous durability, especially if used for substructures submerged in water or soil. Pine tar re-saturates weathered timber through its contents, i.e. 100% natural wood ingredients. Dilute Pine woodtar with balsam turpentine for quicker absorption and drying. Woodtar has a strong smell of charred/burned wood. **ATTENTION: AVOID SKIN CONTACT – WEAR PROTECTIVE GLOVES!**



Application / My goal is...

... plain/untreated or sanded down timber:

1. Do not apply woodtar on glazed, painted, or otherwise coated wood.
2. Before application wait for suitable weather conditions (temperature 20+°C). Tar can best be applied at high temperatures. The warmer the tar/wood the better for usage. If necessary: Pine woodtar can be heated in a bain-marie for better absorption into the wood on cloudy/cool days.
3. Use a **primer**, if the wood is very dry. Woodtar is primed by diluting the tar with up to 20% turpentine (10-20% balsam turpentine). If you plan on treating large surfaces like facades and wooden decks, use the pre-packaged **tar primer** "tarinoil" (always wear protective gloves!). Drying can take 1 up to several days. As soon as the surfaces feels dry, you may proceed with subsequent coatings.
4. Before use and while using: stir SVARTBRUNTJÄRA well. Pine tar is best applied by a designated pine tar brush or similar brushes with thick/robust natural bristles.
5. Depending on residual moisture, absorption into wood may take one week up to several months. Pine tar does not dry but is absorbed into wood. Subsequently, 'drying' is conditional on moisture and temperature, as pine tar is absorbed best into dry wood during warm weather. At last, the surface will feel dry. Only when the surface feels dry you may apply further coatings (Always wear protective gloves!).

... previously treated with Pine woodtar:

1. Do not apply wood tar on glazed, painted, or otherwise coated wood (other than pine tar)
2. Wait for the surrounding temperature to reach at least 20°C. The warmer the weather conditions, the easier the application of pine tar and the better the penetration/absorption. If necessary (e.g. when painting on cool/chilly days), it is advised to warm pine tar using a bain-marie.
3. Before use and while using: stir SVARTBRUNTJÄRA well. If necessary you may dilute pine tar (up to 10% balsam turpentine). Apply by dedicated pine tar brush or similar brushes made from thick natural bristles (Always wear protective gloves!).



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Tips:

- **Attention:** If you plan on using alternating containers of pine tar, it is advised to mix batches with each other. Pine woodtar is a natural product that is subject to slight variations in hue between different containers.
- Always stir pine woodtar well – before and during usage. Pigment or solid components may sink to the bottom of the container if it rests motionless for prolonged periods of time.
- Use a pine tar brush or similar brush made from robust natural bristles.
- If you subject your skin to pine tar immediately rinse with water and dish soap (or similar neutral detergent). Pine tar may cause dry skin or skin irritation.
- If you use pine woodtar for the first time on fresh/untreated timber, apply up to 3 coatings within the first 2-3 years.
- In moist environments or on moist wood, whitish stains may appear. Stains vanish as the surrounding temperature becomes warmer and the wood dries.
- Keep container well closed after opening.
- Store out of reach from children.

In case of ingestion:

- Immediately consult a medical professional
- Bring the container or this data sheet
- Avoid vomiting, since regurgitation may cause renewed esophagus irritation

Technical data:

Density at 20°C:	1200kg/m ³
Volume:	VOC (Kat 1.1/f) – threshold 700 g/l (2010), max. <300 g/l (2010)
Flammability:	Flash point >80°C
Shade/hue:	Black with a shade of brown
Consumption:	5-8 m ² /l depending on surface, dilution, and residual moisture in timber
Coating conditions:	Do not apply below 20°C outside temperature
Drying:	Pine woodtar does not dry. It is absorbed into the wood. After absorption the surface feels dry.
Re-coating:	Depending on residual moisture in the timber, i.e. absorbency, at least one week up to several months.
Dilution:	10-20% balsam turpentine (turpentine) – Do not use white spirit.
Cleaning:	Balsam turpentine or rubbing alcohol
Best before:	Can be stored at least 2 years in an unopened can