

# TJÄRVITRIOL

## Grey Pine Tar Glaze

For exterior treatment of wooden buildings  
**DO NOT APPLY ON GLAZED, PAINTED, OR OTHERWISE COATED TIMBER!**

### Characteristics:

TJÄRVITRIOL is a thin glaze with a grey tint, similar to an iron sulphate treatment. This product is excellent for treating exterior wood facades and can be applied immediately after stirring. This tar glaze can be used on wood surfaces already treated with tar glaze or still untreated - but not on layer-forming surfaces (e.g. glazed). After painting, the painted wood area gets a nice grey finish - like glazed! The grey colour comes through after a few days to weeks, rarely only after a few months, depending on the exposure to sunlight. As a natural product, weathering and UV influence can cause colour variations on the different weather sides over time. Wood tar smells like coked wood. This odour dissipates as the product dries. On very dry wood, the coating dries correspondingly quickly. When using several containers, the contents should be mixed with each other to avoid colour deviations, which can occur with natural products. Best results are achieved when painting at warm temperatures. Temperatures below 10°C are unsuitable for the use of tar glazes. Likewise, both the wood and the ambient air must be dry.

**ATTENTION: AVOID SKIN CONTACT – WEAR PROTECTIVE GLOVES!**



### Application on untreated or sanded wood:

1. Do not apply TjÄrvitriol on glazed, waxed or paint-treated wood. It is essential that the wood is receptive to liquid substances. If a coating such as TjÄrvitriol remains sticky on the wood, the wood is obviously not absorbent!
2. Wait until the ambient temperature of the wood to be painted is at least 10°C, as the glaze can then be applied better and penetrates deeper into the wood structure. As a general rule, the following applies to softwood tar products: The warmer the better.
3. The wood must be clean and dry!
4. Stir the stain well before and during application. The ingredients sediment quite quickly. To achieve a uniform surface, the stain must be stirred again and again.
5. Wear protective gloves when painting! Apply a thin first coat.
6. Depending on the residual moisture of the wood or the absorbency of the substrate, allow the pine tar to dry for at least 1-3 days before applying a second coat. A second coat is applied depending on the wood and its absorbency. With new wood, one coat is usually sufficient, with old/dry wood it is more likely to paint two coats.

### Application on wood treated with wood tar or tar oil or tar glaze (refresher coat):

1. Wait until the ambient temperature of the wood to be painted is at least 10°C, as this allows the tar to work better and penetrate deeper into the wood structure. As a general rule, the following applies to softwood tar products: The warmer the better.
2. It is essential that the wood is receptive to liquid substances. If a coating such as TjÄrvitriol remains sticky on the wood, the wood is obviously not absorbent!
3. The wood must be clean and dry!
4. Stir the glaze well before and during application. The ingredients sediment quite quickly. To achieve a uniform surface, the stain must be stirred again and again.
5. Wear protective gloves when painting! Apply a thin first coat.
6. Depending on the residual moisture of the wood and the absorbency of the substrate, allow the tar glaze to dry for at least 1-3 days before applying a second coat. A second coat is applied depending on the wood and its absorbency. With new wood, one coat is usually sufficient, with old/dry wood it is more likely to paint two coats.

**PLEASE TURN =>**

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### Tips:

#### ATTENTION:

- If you plan to apply several tins of Tjärvitriol, mix them beforehand. This glaze is a natural product, so the colouring may vary slightly from can to can.
- Stir the glaze well before and during application, as the pigments can sink to the bottom of the can.
- Be sure to wear protective gloves when painting - do not let tar glaze get on your skin or eyes.
- Paint with a woodoil- or glazebrush. Fine brushes make painting more difficult, rollers or even spray systems do not work well with oils or other penetrating products such as Tjärvitriol.
- If Tjärvitriol has got on your skin - wash it off immediately with soap and plenty of water.
- Paint one coat on new wood first. Make sure that new wood can accept liquid substances (new, planed wood is often surface-compacted by planing and will not accept any oil, glaze or primer for the first few weeks).
- A year or more can pass between the first and second coat of paint without any negative effect on the wood protection.
- Caution: Directly after painting, your wood will initially appear darker/brownish - a typical process with oils. As soon as the softwood tar has found its way into the wood, the surface will become lighter and the grey will slowly become visible.
- White spots may appear in a humid environment. These stains disappear again with subsequent dry air.
- Keep can closed after use.
- Store wood tar out of reach of children.
- Observe the warnings on the tin.

### In case of ingestion:

- Consult physician/doctor immediately
- Bring container and/or datasheet
- Avoid vomiting, since regurgitation may cause renewed esophagus irritation.

### Technical Data:

Colour:	Initially brown, later grey, becomes lighter over time on sunny sides. As expected, the greying process takes longer on the north side (due to lack of sunlight).
Drying:	Can be coated after 1-3 days, completely dry after 4-7 days.
Dilution:	Can be diluted with gum turpentine or pure alcohol. However, this is usually not necessary. Do not use white spirit!
Cleaning:	See 'dilution'.
Yield:	6-10 m <sup>2</sup> /l per coat, depending on the absorbency of the wood.
Brushing behaviour:	Do not paint below 10°C outside temperature. Ideal temperature: >20°C. Do not apply at higher humidity, applies to both wood and ambient air
Density:	940 +/- 30 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
VOC (Cat 1.1/f):	Relevant limits 700 g/l (2010), max. content 487 g/l (2010).
Shelf life:	At least 5 years in unopened can. In general, pine tar products can be stored for any length of time, they do not harden