



Triton TRISOL 23

MASONRY FUNGICIDE

Triton TRISOL 23 is a third generation Bicontinuous microemulsion concentrate formulated for the sterilization of masonry infected with Dry Rot fungus (*Serpula lacrymans*). Other uses include the control of mosses, lichens and algae on external surfaces. Triton TRISOL 23 does not contain:

- Petroleum based hydrocarbon solvents
- Glycols or Glycol Ethers
- Triethanolamine

Triton TRISOL 23 contains 2-iodo-2-Propynyl-N-Butyl Carbamate as the active ingredient, which is commonly referred to as I.P.B.C.; this is used for the following reasons:

- Broad spectrum of activity
- Low odour when formulated
- Non-corrosive when formulated

Description

- Triton TRISOL 23 is supplied as a concentrate for dilution with water in the ratio of 1 to 24.
- One litre Triton TRISOL 23 makes 25 litres of solution.
- The dilution contains I.P.B.C. at 0.2% w/w.
- When mixed with water a stable microemulsion is formed which is low in odour, no petroleum solvents are used.

Application

The source of moisture triggering a dry rot outbreak should be identified and rectified as permanently as possible. Rapid drying of timber and masonry should be promoted and maintained.

- Thoroughly prepare all surfaces, which are to receive treatment.
- Remove surface fungal growth and strands using a stiff brush.
- Rake out mortar joints to a minimum depth of 10mm.
- Strip off plaster to one metre beyond any visible sign of infection or dampness.
- Remove all built-in and decayed timber or to limit disturbance consider using the wood preservatives Triton TRIBOR 20 and Triton TRIBOR GEL.
- Sterilise all exposed wall areas with two to three coats of Triton TRISOL 23 solution using a coarse low-pressure spray. Initially concentrate on flooding the mortar joints but ensure that at least one full coat is applied to the entire surface. Brush application is suitable for small areas.
- Oversites should be sprayed until saturated with fluid, debris containing spores or growth should be removed where possible from these areas.
- Where severe Dry Rot outbreaks have occurred and adjacent timbers embedded in, or abutting to, masonry surfaces are not yet infected or where isolation is required because timbers are not readily removed, then traditional irrigation and injection to form a 'cordon sanitaire' or toxic box may be carried out.
- The wall should be drilled to two thirds depth at 23cm (9") staggered centres angled downwards to help retain fluid.
- The holes should be filled repeatedly to obtain an application rate of 2.5 litres per square metre (9" brickwork).

Coverage Information

By Coarse Spray:	1 litre to 1-3 square metres
Injection / Irrigation	2.5 litres per square metre for 230mm (9" brickwork)

Specification

NBS Clause C52 62, Fungus / beetle eradication

HSE No. 6274



General Information

CLEAN UP:	Tap water
SHELF LIFE:	12 months in cool, dry conditions.
PACKAGING:	1 litre and 25 litre containers
DILUTION:	1 + 24 (1 litre makes 25 litres)
CONCENTRATE CONTAINS:	5.0% w/w I.P.B.C.

Related Products

- TRIBOR GEL: applied into joist and beam ends when timbers are damp and at risk from decay.
- TRIBOR 20: applied to timbers to give insecticidal and fungicidal protection, applied by brush or microspray.

Precautions

See separate Health & Safety sheet.

For further information please contact:

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