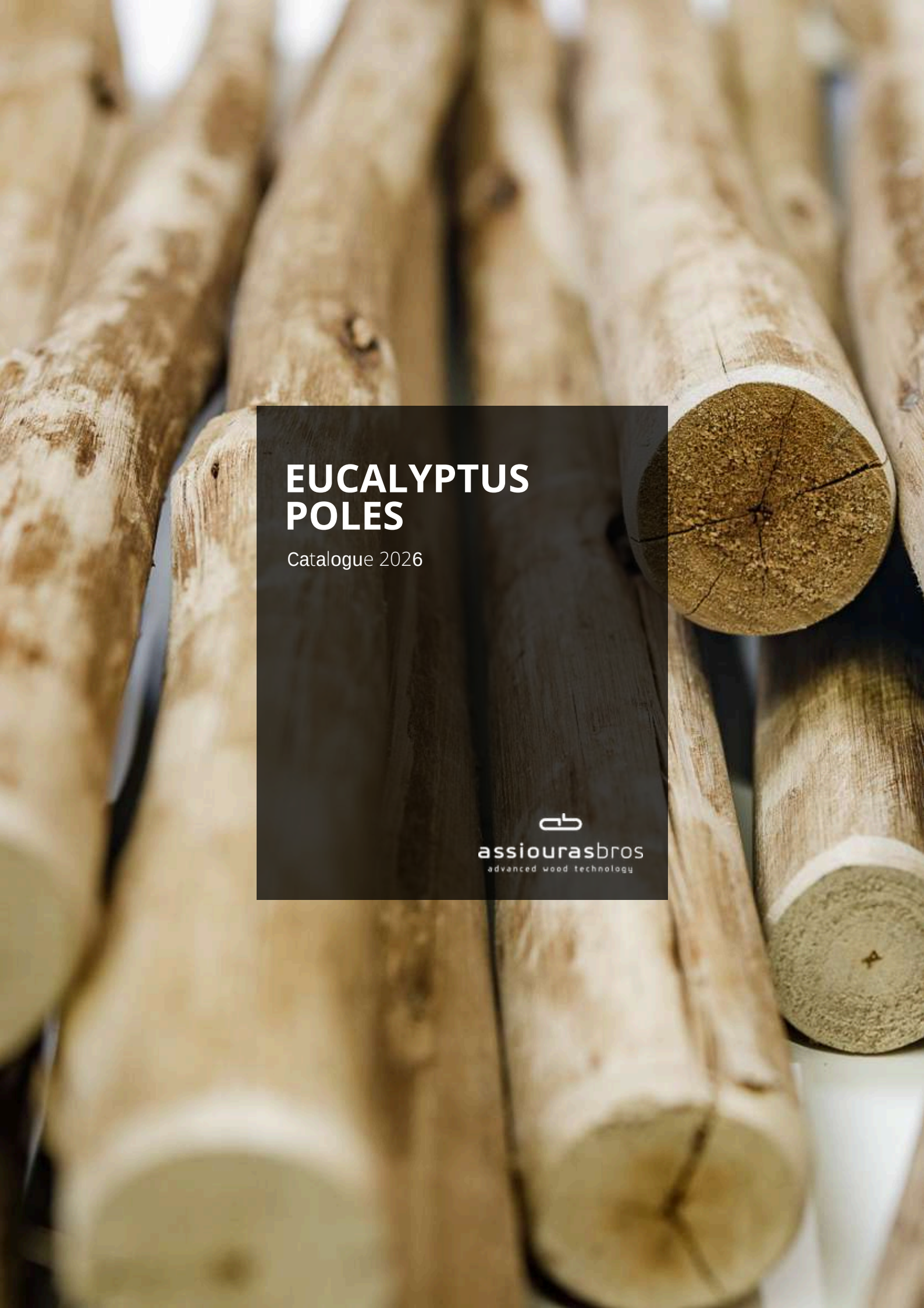




EUCALYPTUS POLES

Catalogue 2026


assiourasbros
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Eucalyptus poles

The eucalyptus poles are an element of shading and separation. It is a "green" natural material, particularly attractive. They are natural linear logs of wood, which have a small, variable diameter along almost their entire length.



Poles are the No. 1 choice of architects and interior designers for pergola covers, as they combine a great look and a very long life span.

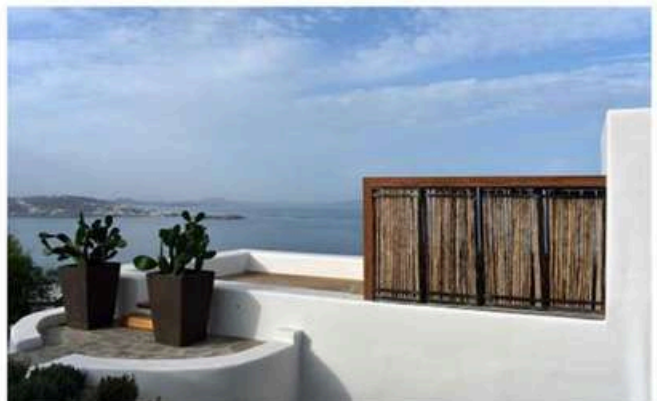
Their natural look can be perfectly integrated into almost any environment.



Poles find many applications both in exterior and interior spaces. They are ideal for a multitude of applications due to their appearance and durability.

In exterior applications they can be used in pergolas, fences and vertical partitions.

In interiors they can be used in cladding, partitions and in a variety of decorative applications.





100%
natural
material



Their **shape** is irregular along the log. Their diameter is also variable along most of their length.

Because of their shape they create very interesting light shading.

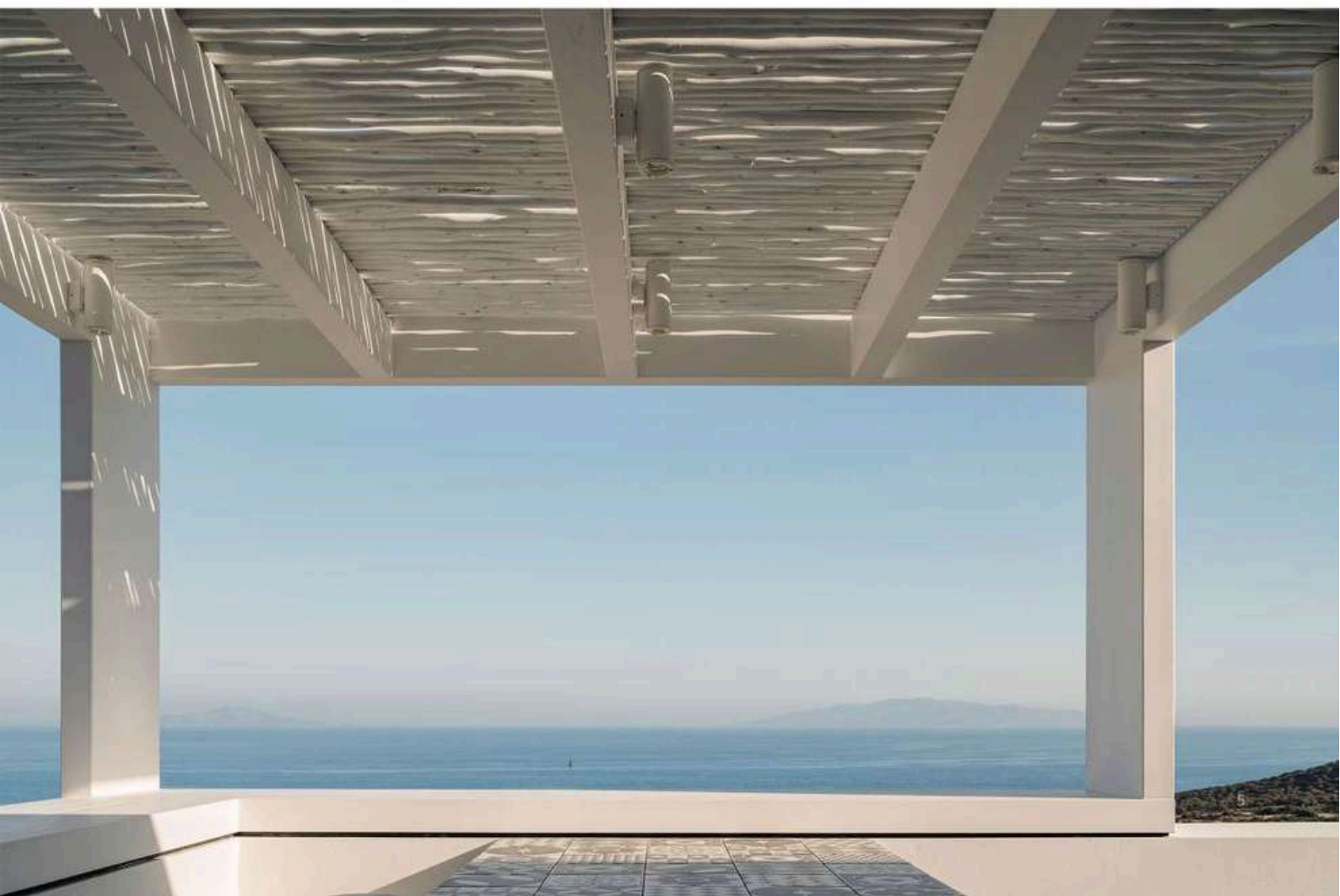
They can be placed in single or double layers for denser shading. The filtering of solar radiation is adjusted according to how densely or sparsely the poles are placed. The recommended support spacing is approximately 1,5 m apart. They may also be installed in combination with other shading materials.

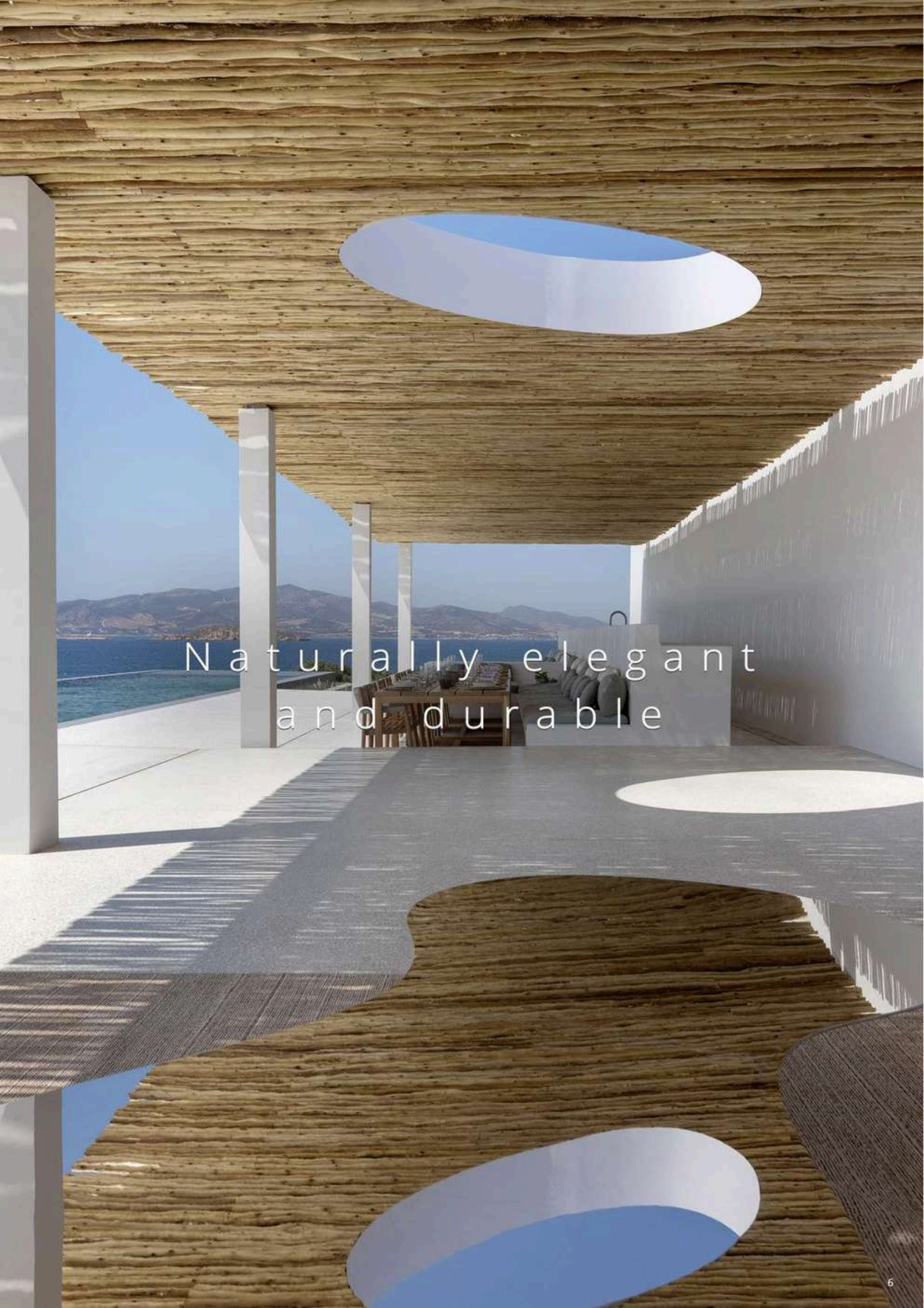


Their colour varies, a characteristic which, combined with their shape, enhances their natural look. In their natural form they have a fairly light, almost golden brown colour. In addition, they have visible black roses.

In order to be suitable for outdoor use, poles must be subjected to a treatment process, thanks to which they become unaffected by fungi and wood-boring insects. After treatment they will have a darker brown tone. As long as they are left exposed to the sun, their colour lightens and they become more greyish.

Poles can be painted in any colour.





Naturally elegant
and durable

Features

- Description: Poles come from sustainably grown forests
- Treated for outdoor use with Tanalith-E.
- Suitable for flat surfaces.
- Delivered in poles and rolls.



Data sheet

Density	550
Weight per m ²	24
Coefficient of rupture (Mpa Dry)	140
Modulus of elasticity (Gpa Dry)	18
Radial shrinkage	5%
Tangential shrinkage	9%
Hardness (janka) (kN)	9.0

Finish	Good
Gluing	Good
Machining	Good
Stability	Good
Durability	Durable
Tear resistance to bolting	Good
Tear resistance to nailing	Good

Available dimensions

Typical poles dimensions available in stock:

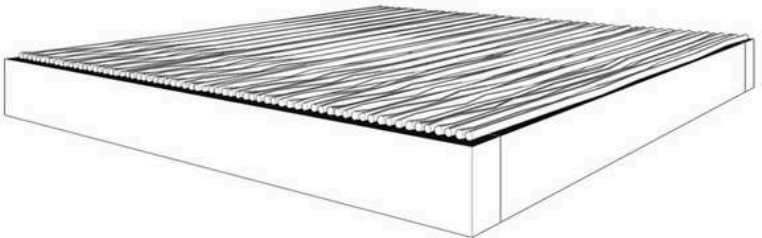
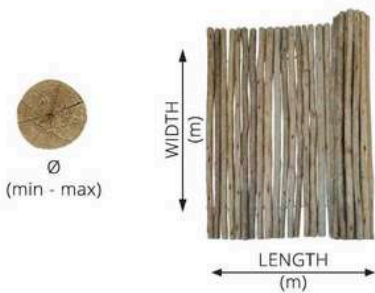
SINGLE POLES

W Ø	25-30	50-75
2,40	 *	 *
3,00	 *	 *
3,60	 *	 *
4,20		 *
4,50	 *	*

* Available on request.

ROLLS

W L	1,00
2,40	
3,00	
3,60	

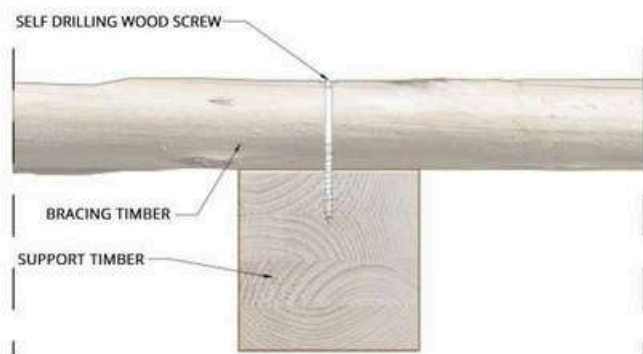


Notes:

- * Diameter is given with a range of 25mm and refers to the variation of the log along its length. It also refers to the smallest diameter the log has at one end, as at the other end the diameter can be increased by up to 45mm, as it is 100% natural material.
- * High pressure washing is recommended before installation.

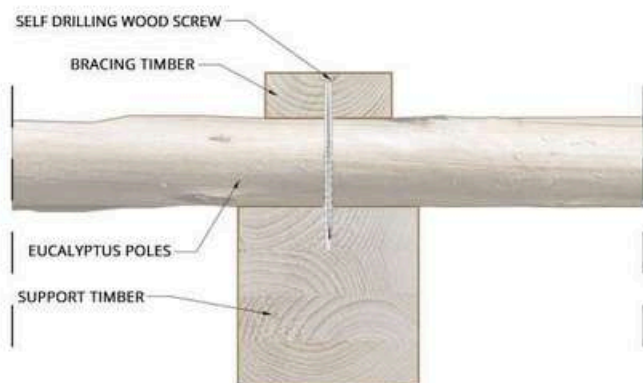
Installation of single Poles

Poles on wooden pergola

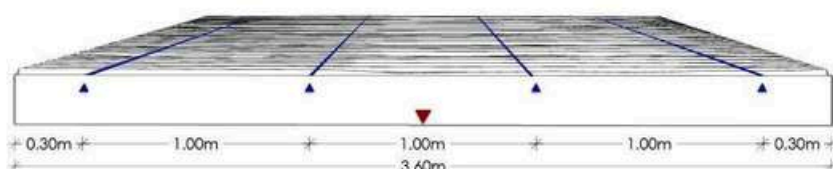
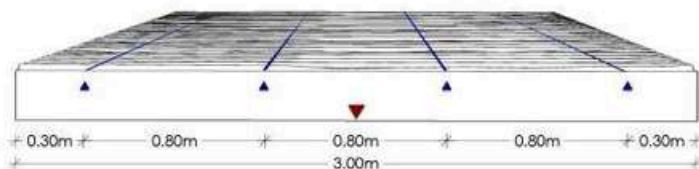
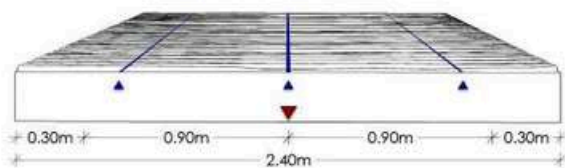
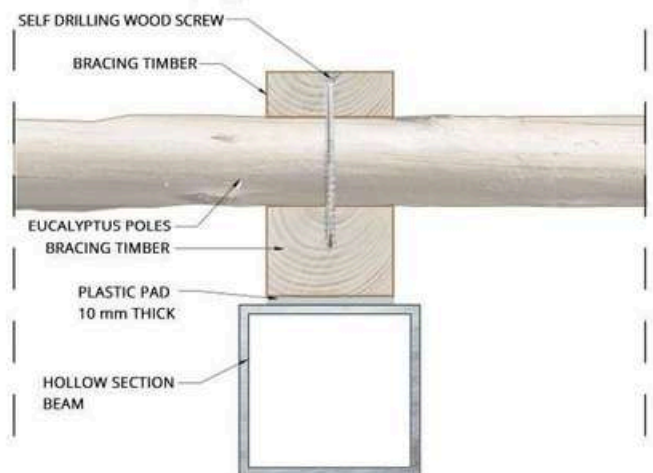


Installation of Rolls

Rolls on wooden pergola



Rolls on metal pergola



The suggested installation method is indicative. Each structure should be statically tested.

For external applications the use of stainless steel screws is recommended

- ▶ Connection points (stainless steel wire)
- ▶ Support points (secondary beams)

Poles treatment with TANALITH-E

TANALITH-E

Preservative treated timbers have been given a controlled, industrially applied pressure treatment with a proven and approved wood preservative. The wood preservative is forced deep into the structure of the timbers to give a long term and assured protection against all forms of wood decay and insect attack, allowing the timbers to be used in different applications.

USE CLASS SUMMARY

3 OUTDOORS uncoated 3.2 eg. Fence rails

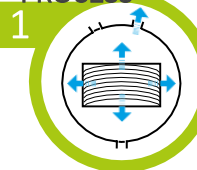
AVERAGE LAST: Timber pressure-treated with Tanalith E demonstrates significantly increased durability compared to untreated wood, with performance varying according to the specific final use.

SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS: Tanalith-E preservative is tested in accordance with the requirements of EN 599, including extended field trial testing. Tanalith-E pressure treated timber is treated in accordance with the penetration and retention requirements given in Bs 8417. Tanalith-E is a proven and safe wood preservative based on a unique combination of copper and modern organic biocides. Tanalith-E also contains award winning BARamine application technologies that help ensure the very best penetration and distribution of TANALITH E preservative into the timbers. Tanalith-E has full authorization through the EU Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) for the industrial treatment of timber. Tanalith-E treated timbers are also recognized as sustainable building materials.

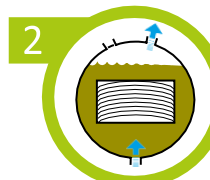
- ✓ It will take some time (about 25 days in ideal weather conditions) for the impregnated timber to eliminate the water from the impregnation process. As a result and also an indication that drying of the impregnated timber has been achieved, the impregnated timber will be returned to its original planing and pre-impregnation dimensions.
- ✓ The impregnated timber must not be treated. In case that it is treated, grooved, or sliced, a water preservative impregnation preservative should be used locally rather than solvent.
- ✓ The burning of impregnated timber is strictly prohibited. Impregnated timber that is no longer needed shall be burnt in special chambers and the ashes shall be buried.
- ✓ It is not possible to preserve all types of wood by impregnation, as there are differences between the grades to which different types of wood can absorb preservatives.
- ✓ Impregnated timber is perfectly safe for people, provided it is impregnated correctly, using the correct process and with the required proportions of the components that make up the mixture of impregnation material.



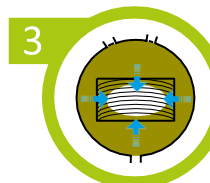
PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT PROCESS



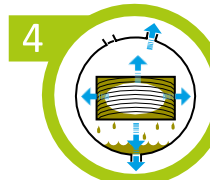
Timber loaded into treatment vessel. Initial vacuum applied and the timber cells are evacuated of air. Vacuum held.



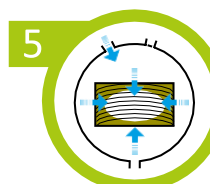
Cylinder flooded under vacuum with TANALITH wood preservative, with TANATONE brown colourant, if required.



Hydraulic pressure applied, forcing the preservative deep into the structure of the timber.



Final vacuum extracts excess preservative solution, which is pumped back to storage.



Low pressure inside the timber draws in surface solution when vented to atmosphere. Treated timber is left to dry.



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