

PROTIM® OPTIMUM TIMBER PRESERVATIVE



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PROTIM[®] OPTIMUM can be used for the preservation of most timber products used in external, above ground applications.

PROTIM® OPTIMUM is an effective preservative formulation designed to provide lasting protection for wood products used in external situations above ground - Hazard Level 3 (H3 - Australia, H3.1 - New Zealand).

The formulation contains well proven fungicides for protection against fungal decay and an insecticide to provide lasting protection from termites and other wood boring insects. The complete formulation is applied by a controlled vacuum-pressure process.



PROTIM OPTIMUM uses a solvent carrier to transport the active ingredients into the wood. This solvent causes little or no swelling during treatment. This means that the timber maintains its original size, shape and strength grading.

PROTIM OPTIMUM is one of a family of preservative systems, commonly referred to as "L.O.S.P" or light organic solvent preservatives.

PROTIM OPTIMUM treated timber requires no kiln drying after treatment as the solvent evaporates from the timber over time.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Propiconazole and Tebuconazole

This synergistic combination of organic fungicides protects timber from decay in above ground situations.

Permethrin

Permethrin is a contact insecticide that prevents termites and other wood-boring insects from attacking timber.

IPBC (Where requested)

A mouldicide commonly used to reduce mould growth on damp timber surfaces.

PROTIM OPTIMUM LIMITED WARRANTY*

PROTIM OPTIMUM treated timber is guaranteed for 25 years* against fungal decay and insect attack when timber is used in H3 or H3.1 situations.

This is conditional on the timber having been treated to meet or exceed the requirements of New Zealand Standard NZS3640.

*See separate Limited Warranty document for details.

USE A CUT-END PRESERVATIVE

All timber products should be treated in their final shape and form.

Any surface exposed by drilling or cutting must be retreated with a suitable cut-end preservative (Protim Reseal Clear or similar preservative is recommended).

Failure to re-treat may negate the value of the preservative and retreatment is a requirement of the quarantee.

Rip sawing, thicknessing and planing are not permitted unless the timber is subsequently re-treated to the original specification.

NAILS, FASTENERS AND FITTINGS

Use fasteners and other hardware which are in compliance with building codes for the intended use.

Protim Optimum does not increase corrosion risk to fixings and fittings.

COATINGS

Whatever finish you use, always check the label of the finishing product and follow the manufacturer's instructions.

- PROTIM Optimum treated timber can be coated with most industrial alkyd based joinery primers once the timber has completed flash-off after treatment.
- To achieve a durable finish subsequent on-site preparation and top coating should be as recommended by the manufacturer.

ganic insecticide for protection against termites, borers and fungal decay.

COATINGS

- Certain acrylic primers are not compatible with timber treated with LOSP preservatives.
- If acrylic primers are to be used it is advisable to contact the paint manufacturer or qualified agent before use.

GLUES

- PROTIM LOSP treated timber can be normally glued with resorcinol, phenol / resorcinol or urea formaldehyde glues, following the product manufacturer's instructions.
- PROTIM LOSP does not normally affect cured glue used to bond solid timber. However, where adhesives are to be used with structural treated timber and where failure of the bond would have severe effects, it is advised that trials are undertaken to ensure performance is adequate.
- For best penetration, it is advisable to pre-treat laminates where 3 or more are used.

SEALANTS

 PROTIM LOSP treated timber is compatible with most sealants and mastics, provided manufacturers instructions are adhered to.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Protim® Optimum treated timber has corrosion rates on metal products similar to CCA (chromated copper arsenate) pressure treated timber and untreated timber.
 - For interior or exterior applications, use fasteners and hardware that are in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the building code for their intended use. Where design and or actual conditions allow for constant, repetitive or long periods of wet conditions, only stainless steel fasteners should be used.
- Do not burn preserved timber.
- Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding timber.
- Wear gloves when working with timber.
- Some preservative may migrate from the treated timber into soil/ water or may dislodge from the treated timber surface upon contact with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.
- All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.
- Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before re-use.
- Do not use preserved timber under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed, or beehives.
- Do not use preserved timber as mulch.
- Only preserved timber that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
- If the timber is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
- Solvent odour maybe noticeable from freshly treated wood. It is advisable to allow at least 4 days post-treatment drying in fillet in a well ventilated area before installation.
- Disposal Recommendations: Preserved timber may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
- If you desire to apply a paint, stain, water repellent, or other finish to your preservative treated timber, we recommend following the manufacturer's instructions and label of the finishing product.
- Before you start, we recommend you apply the finishing product to a small exposed test area to insure it provides the intended result before proceeding.
- Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including untreated and treated timber, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mould from the treated timber surface, timber should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mould.
- Projects should be designed, approved and installed in accordance with federal, state and local regulations governing construction in your area.



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