



DINDAS PROTIM® OPTIMUM H3 Preservative Treated Timber Products



PROTIM® OPTIMUM can be used for the preservation of most timber products found 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 Class H3.

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. Other formulations are available for H2 hazard levels.

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 and is perfect for products such as Glulam and LVL.

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Propiconazole and Tebuconazole

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

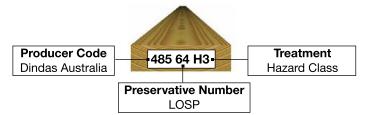
Permethrin

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

PROTIM OPTIMUM LIMITED WARRANTY*

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

* See separate Koppers Performance Chemicals Australia Warranty document for details.www.kopperspc.com.au



UNDERSTANDING TIMBER TREATMENT CODES AND LABELLING

To comply with Australian Standards, treated timber should bear a treatment brand (a label or ink stamp) generally on the end-grain similar to the example shown above. This brand provides you with important information indicated.

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 resealed with a suitable cutend preservative (Protim Solignum XJ clear timber protective or similar preservative is recommended).

Failure to reseal may negate the effectiveness of the preservative and resealing is a requirement of the warrranty

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.

PAINTING

LOSP treated products release the carrier solvent after treatment, so it is essential before application of a paint system that an adequate period of release or "flash-off" occurs. The period of time can vary according to the time since treatment, how the product is wrapped and stored and of course weather conditions amongst other factors. An odour is not a reliable guide as this varies with the formulation.

It is recommended that the timber is allowed to air for a minimum of 7 days after delivery, preferably in a weather protected situation. Don't forget to reseal before the application of the paint system.

Whether the timber product is painted before construction or painted after construction, it should be coated with an oil base (alkyd) primer ** then after suitable drying, coated with an oil-based or acrylic/water based paint system.

** acrylic primer may be able to be used refer to paint manufacturers recommendations

Always refer to the paint manufacturers instructions.

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.
- 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.
- 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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