PROTIM® MICRO

Providing long-lasting protection of wood in exterior situations

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FUNGAL DECAY PROTECTION

TERMITE PROTECTION

50 YEARS TREATMENT GUARANTEE

Protim® Micro is a new wood preservative system that will provide long-lasting protection of wood in exterior situations.

The treatment formulation contains the proven micronised copper and tebuconazole actives for effective protection against decay fungi, termites and other wood-boring insects.

The treated wood is backed by a 50 year limited warranty.

Proven Performer

Protim Micro is an exciting new wood protection product, combining the proven preservative properties of Koppers' established MicroPro technology, with a low uptake solvent carrier in place of water.

The non-aqueous carrier means that kiln-drying after treatment is not required, causes no appreciable grain-raise or dimension change, and has no effect on mechanical properties. This makes it ideal for products in final-shape and form where finish and dimension are critical.

The preservative is applied using a vacuum-pressure process that carries the ingredients deep into the wood to provide lasting protection that meets local and international standards.

Micronised copper azole preservatives are recognised as delivering service lives that meet or exceed the 50 years required for most structural uses in the Building Code.

End Uses

Protim Micro treated wood is approved for all H3, H4 and H5 uses under AS/NZS1604.

Use in structural applications in New Zealand is subject to specific Codemark approvals.

These uses may include:

- Decking, joists and handrails
- Beams and lintels
- Cladding and joinery components
- Plywood
- LVL
- Posts (including those in ground contact)

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H3 APPROVED HAZARD CLASS

H4 APPROVED HAZARD CLASS

H5 APPROVED HAZARD CLASS

Protim Micro Treated Timber Advantages

- **Effective protection from fungal decay, termite and borer attack**
- **No effect on timber moisture content**
- **Ideal for finished timber products in final shape and form**
- **Wood may be painted and glued**
- **May be used for all H3, H4 and H5 applications**

Cut Ends

Properly treated wood may contain areas of untreated heartwood that can be exposed when the wood is cut or drilled after treatment.

It is recommended that a suitable brush-on wood preservative such as Protim Reseal is applied to all freshly exposed surfaces when cutting or drilling wood treated with Protim Micro.

Coatings

- Whatever finish you use, always check the label of the finishing product and follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Protim Micro treated timber can be coated with most industrial alkyd-based joinery primers once the solvent carrier has evaporated after treatment.
- To achieve a durable finish after installation, the subsequent on-site preparation and top-coating should be as recommended by the coating manufacturer.
- Certain acrylic primers are not compatible with timber treated with the solvent-based carrier used with Protim Micro. If acrylic primers are to be used, it is advisable to contact the paint supplier for specific advice before application.

Adhesives

- Protim Micro treated timber can be normally glued with resorcinol, phenol/resorcinol or urea formaldehyde glues following the adhesive manufacturer's instructions.
- Treatment of pre-glued components with Protim Micro does not normally affect cured glue, however it is advisable to undertake trials when the components are structural and where bond failure would have severe effects.
- The penetration of the preservative may be adversely affected by the presence of glue-lines; for structural glulam products it is best to pre-treat the individual laminates prior to gluing in order to achieve the penetration pattern required by AS/NZS1604.1.

Important Information

- Wood treated with Protim Micro has corrosion rates on metal products that are similar to CCA 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 dislodge 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.
- Preserved timber should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as fresh-water docks and bridges.
- Do not used preserved timber 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 of surface residue should be used.
- If the timber is used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
- Solvent odour may be 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 in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
- If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear 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 before finishing the entire project, to ensure it provides the intended result before proceeding.
- Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including treated and untreated 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 the remaining surface mould.
- Projects should be designed and installed in accordance with federal, state and local regulation governing construction in your area.