



HawthornTimber

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# Treated Timber

Information  
Sheets



Performance Chemicals

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# Celcure® General Information Sheet



## What is Celcure®?

Celcure is the brand name for a comprehensive range of innovative high pressure timber preservative systems which have been developed within the laboratories of Koppers Performance Chemicals over a number of decades. As an industry reference, the term Celcurised timber is widely used within the specification arena to denote timber which has been treated with a Celcure branded preservative product.

Synonymous with durability, Celcure formulations are based on unique and innovative combinations of copper and organic co-biocides to provide optimal protection against insect and fungal decay attack in the most cost effective manner.

These tried and trusted preservatives have provided proven performance for decades in locations throughout Europe, North America, Australia and Japan and are supported globally through the Koppers Performance Chemicals customer support network.

## Applications

As a high pressure preservative system, the Celcure product range is effective in all Use Class applications from UC1-UC4, providing versatility with durable performance. The Celcure preservatives are however best suited to Use Class 3 and Use Class 4 applications where the risk of fungal decay and deterioration are greatest such as construction timbers, cladding, decking, fencing, landscaping timbers, agricultural stakes and utility poles.



## Appearance of Celcure

Celcure preserved timber will initially have a green appearance that highlights the natural variations of the wood; this will weather to an attractive natural honey brown colour before finally fading to a driftwood grey, after long term exposure to the sun.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### Are Celcure treated products tried and tested?

- Comprehensive field data.
- The world market leader, already well established around the globe (e.g. UK, USA, Scandinavia, France, New Zealand, Australia, Japan etc.).
- The preservatives in Celcure treated wood, copper and co-biocides, provide proven protection against fungal decay, wood destroying insects and termite attack.

### What is the expected service life of Celcure products?

Formulations are applied in accordance with the current European Standards regime. The following Desired Service Life categories from BS 8417 therefore apply to Celcure products -

- Components in Use Class 1 & 2 – 60 years
- Components in Use Class 3 – 15 and 30 years\*
- Components in Use Class 4 – 15 and 30 years\*

\*(Dependent on the particular species being treated. Please specify desired service life upon order.)

### Do Celcure products comply with standards?

Celcure products comply with the relevant British and European Standards including the new BS 8417, the Australian DAFF Biosecurity import conditions requirements and the Highways Agency specification for fencing and noise barriers.

UC	USE
1	Above ground, covered. Permanently dry, insect risk.
2	Above ground, covered. Occasional risk of wetting.
3a	Above ground, coated. Exposed to frequent wetting.
3b	Above ground, uncoated. Exposed to frequent wetting
4	In contact with ground or fresh water. Permanently exposed to wetting.

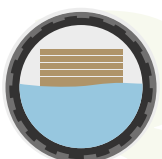
## The Treatment Process



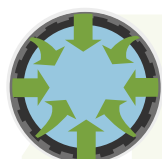
The timber is transferred into the treatment vessel.



A vacuum pulls the air out of the vessel and the timber.



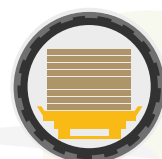
Celcure preservative fills the vessel.



The vessel is pressurised forcing the preservative into the timber.



The preservative is removed and final vacuum is applied to remove excess.



The timber has now been preserved with Celcure preservative.



## Timber Care

Whatever you build with Celcure preserved timber will last a long time. It makes sense therefore that you take appropriate care of your project.

## Use An End Coat Preservative

Any surface exposed by drilling or cutting must be coated with a cut end preservative such as a 2% copper naphthenate product. Failure to do this will reduce the effectiveness of the preservative.

It is recommended that the coated ends are not put in the ground or in direct contact with water. Rip sawing, thickening and planing are not permitted unless the timber is subsequently processed to the original specification.

## The Right Fixings

When working with Celcure preserved timber, it is important that you use the right fixings. Use fixings, hardware or any metal products as recommended by their manufacturer.

Do not use Celcure products in direct contact with aluminium.

It is good practice to drill pilot holes for fixings when screwing near the edge or end of a piece of timber.

Celcure preserved timber can be glued with most commonly used adhesives once dry.

## Applying A Finish

To maintain or enhance the initial colour of the timber, a semi-transparent stain such as a quality decking stain can be applied, providing an array of colour options. For enhanced weather protection a weather resistant finish can be applied. If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preserved wood, we recommend following the manufacturer's instructions and label of the finishing product. Before you start, we recommend that you apply the finishing product to a small test area before finishing the entire project to ensure that it provides the intended result.



## Important Information

- Do not burn preserved wood.
- Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding wood.
- Wear gloves when working with wood.
- Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated wood 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 wood should not be used where it may come into direct contact or indirect contact with drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as fresh water docks and bridges.
- Do not use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed, or beehives.
- Do not use preserved wood for mulch.
- Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
- Do not use preserved wood in direct contact with aluminium.
- If wood 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 wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with National and Regional regulations.
- If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preserved wood, we recommend following the manufacturer's instructions and label of the finishing product.
- Before you start, we recommend that you apply the finishing product to a small test area before finishing the entire project to ensure that it provides the intended result.
- Certain metal products (including fasteners, hardware and flashing) may corrode when in direct contact with wood treated with copper based preservatives. To prevent premature corrosion and failure it is important to follow the recommendations of the manufacturer for all metal products.
- Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including treated or untreated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mould from treated wood surfaces, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove surface mould.

**For more information:** Visit: [www.kopperspc.eu](http://www.kopperspc.eu) | Email: [kpc@koppers.eu](mailto:kpc@koppers.eu) | Call: +44 (0)1628 486644 | Fax: +44 (0)1628 476757  
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# The User's Guide to Celcure® Ac-500 Preserved Wood



## What is Celcure AC-500 Preserved Wood?

Celcure AC-500\* preserved wood has been preserved by the correct application of Celcure AC-500 wood preservative and then allowed to dry. Properly treated Celcure AC-500 preserved wood is protected against attack by wood decaying fungi and wood destroying insects.

Celcure AC-500 preserved wood, treated to an appropriate specification, can be used for structural timber, sole plates, garden furniture, playground equipment, patios, decks, fencing, garden edging, and landscaping structures such as pergolas.

## Important Information

- Wear gloves when working with wood. Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
- Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding wood.
- Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated wood surface upon contact with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.
- When treated to UC1, UC2, and UC3a specifications, treated timber should be stored in dry conditions for storage and transport. UC1-3a treated timber, which is not coated, wrapped or covered, should not be exposed to excessive or prolonged periods of rainfall or wetting before installation nor allowed to rest in standing water. Installed timber should be appropriately sealed and protected from weathering as soon as practically achievable, and should not be exposed directly to excessive weathering during the construction phase. If wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes temporarily wetted during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
- 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.
- If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preservative treated wood, we recommend following the manufacturer's instructions and label of the finishing product. Before you start, we recommend that you apply the finishing product to a small test area before finishing the entire project to ensure that it provides the intended result.
- Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including treated or untreated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mould from treated wood surfaces, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mould.
- Preserved wood 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 use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives.
- Do not use preserved wood as mulch.
- Do not burn preserved wood (see Disposal). All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

## Effective Use of Preserved Wood

### Cutting

Preserved wood should not be cut or otherwise reworked as this will expose unpreserved wood. If cutting cannot be avoided, then precautions should be taken to keep airborne dust levels below the Workplace Exposure Limits for wood dust. In particular, avoid inhalation of dust when using high speed cross-cut saws or mechanical sanders. Any surface exposed by drilling or cutting must be retreated with a cut end preservative. Failure to do this will reduce the effectiveness of the preservative. It is recommended that the re-preserved ends are not put in the ground or in direct contact with water. Rip sawing, thickening and planing are not permitted unless the timber is subsequently re-preserved to the original specification.

### Metal Fastenings and Hardware

Certain metal products (including fasteners, hardware and flashing) may corrode when in direct contact with wood treated with copper based preservatives. To prevent premature corrosion and failure it is important to follow the recommendations of the manufacturer for all metal products. Do not use preserved wood in direct contact with aluminium.



## Colour

Celcure AC-500 preserved wood will initially have an even green appearance; this will weather to a natural honey-brown colour before finally fading to a driftwood grey after long term exposure to the sun. Timber treated with Celbronze\* dyes will have a brown appearance.



## Installation

In decking, and as a general rule, nail boards bark side up (annual rings are upward) to reduce splitting; however the best face should be placed up when a defect of the wood is apparent. Fasten thin boards to thicker boards to maintain structural integrity. It is a good idea to drill pilot holes for your fixings when screwing near the edge or end of a board. This will minimise splitting. If the wood has become wet by exposure to rain, butt decking boards together during construction. As drying occurs, some shrinkage can be expected. If the wood is dry, space the boards to allow for expansion in wet weather.

During the weathering of treated or untreated timber, extractives in the timber may run off and stain surrounding surfaces. Consideration should be given when intending to fix timber above surfaces where staining would be undesirable e.g. above light coloured render.

## Gluing

Celcure AC-500 preserved wood can be glued with most commonly used adhesives once dry. Always follow the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations.

## Disposal

Celcure AC-500 preserved wood that is no longer usable, such as off-cuts, broken boards, sawdust or preserved wood material taken out of service may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with national and local regulations. For up to date information please contact the Technical Services Department.

## Biocidal Product Regulation (EU 528/2012) Article 58 Information

Celcure AC-500 preserved wood is a "treated article" which incorporates biocidal products. Wood correctly preserved with Celcure AC-500 is protected against wood destroying insects and wood rotting fungi. Contains: Basic copper carbonate (Copper (II) carbonate – Copper (II) hydroxide (1:1)), Boric acid, Benzalkonium chloride.

## Additional Information

Celcure AC-500 preserved wood products are produced by independently owned and operated wood preserving facilities. Koppers Performance Chemicals provides a range of products and technologies for the treatment, protection and enhancement of timber. Information and advice is available on all aspects of our products from the Technical Services Department.

For more information visit [www.kopperspc.eu](http://www.kopperspc.eu)

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### Protim Solignum Ltd

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### Why take a chance?

Remember to specify the correct timber treatment for your project



## Protim General Information Sheet

### What is Protim Preserved Timber?

Protim Double Vacuum is a preservation system for wood to be pressure treated for use in construction projects that will require protection to Use Class 1, 2 and or 3 (see table). Such projects will include roof timbers, timber framing, internal and external joinery and other internal and external timber components which are installed above dpc/ground level. When using Protim preservative treated wood products in external applications they will need to be coated with a suitable external coating which will be maintained in service.

The Protim preservative range is applied professionally using Protim prevac plants in accordance with the recent European Standards regime and meets with the requirements of B58417:2014. The increasing incidents of wood boring insects, which are not native to these Isles, have heightened the need for preservation. Such protection is already specified in Building Regulations in the South East of England, where it is mandatory for all soft woods used in the construction of roofs to be pre treated to prevent infestation due to the impact of climate change.

Whether you are specifying softwood for roof timbers, timber framing or any other use above dpc level, always ensure it is treated with Protim preservative. The Protim range of preservatives offer 60 years desired service life in accordance with BS8417:2014 offering enhanced protection long into the future.

### Protim Benefits

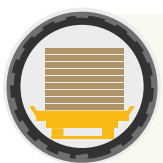
- Protim pressure treated wood is very cost effective when balanced against the potential expense that could be incurred in future remedial treatments and refurbishment.
- By using Protim pressure treated wood you can extend the service life of timber projects.
- Effective against wood boring beetles, wet rot and dry rot fungi.



- Protim pressure treated wood is widely available.
- Protim allows the use of less naturally durable plantation grown softwoods.

UC	USE
1	Above ground, covered. Permanently dry, insect risk.
2	Above ground, covered. Occasional risk of wetting.
3a	Above ground, coated. Exposed to frequent wetting.

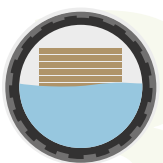
### The Treatment Process



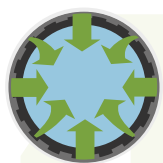
The timber is transferred into the treatment vessel.



A vacuum pulls the air out of the vessel and the timber.



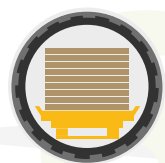
Protim preservative fills the vessel.



The vessel is pressurised forcing the preservative into the timber.



The preservative is removed and final vacuum is applied to remove excess.



The timber has now been preserved with Protim preservative.



## Important Information

- Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding wood.
- Wear gloves when working with wood.
- Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before re-use.
- All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.
- Do not burn preserved wood.
- Do not use preserved wood for mulch.
- Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
- Do not use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed, or beehives.
- Preserved wood should not be used where it may come into direct contact or indirect contact with drinking water.
- Use fixings, hardware or any metal products as recommended by their manufacturer.
- If wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
- Some preservative may migrate from the wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the preserved wood surface upon contact

with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.

- Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including treated or untreated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions.
- To remove mould from treated wood surfaces, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove surface mould.
- Disposal Recommendations: Preserved wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with National and Regional regulations.
- Protim preserved wood is compatible with most coatings, glues and sealants and can normally be coated with most wood finishes 48 hrs after treatment. Before you start, we recommend you apply the finishing product to a small test area before finishing the entire project to ensure it provides the intended result before proceeding.
- Protim preserved wood may be glued with resorcinol, phenol/resorcinol or urea formaldehyde glues. Protim preserved wood is compatible with most sealants and mastics, always follow the manufacturer's recommendations.



For more information visit [www.kopperspc.eu](http://www.kopperspc.eu)

## Use an End Coat Preservative

Any surface exposed by drilling or cutting must be re-treated with a cut end preservative. Failure to re-treat will effect the value of the preservative. It is recommended that the re-preserved ends are not put in the ground or in direct contact with water. Rip sawing, thickening and planing are not permitted unless the timber is subsequently re-preserved to the original specification.



**For more information:** Visit: [www.kopperspc.eu](http://www.kopperspc.eu) | Email: [kpc@kopperspc.eu](mailto:kpc@kopperspc.eu) | Call: +44 (0)1628 486644 | Fax: +44 (0)1628 476757  
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# The User's Guide to Protim E406 Preserved Wood

## What is Protim E406 Preserved Wood?

Protim E406\* preserved wood has been preserved by the correct application of Protim E406 wood preservative and then allowed to dry. Properly treated Protim E406 preserved wood is protected against attack by wood decaying fungi and wood destroying insects.

Protim E406 preserved wood is suitable for internal and external applications which are out of ground contact and above the damp-proof course, including doors, window frames, surrounds and frames.

Timbers exposed to weathering must be given the additional protection of a durable and well maintained surface finish.

## Important Information

- Wear gloves when working with wood.
- Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding wood. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before re-use.
- Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
- Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/ water or may dislodge from the treated wood surface upon contact with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.
- When treated to UC1, UC2, and UC3a specifications, treated timber should be stored in dry conditions for storage and transport. UC1-3a treated timber, which is not coated, wrapped or covered, should not be exposed to excessive or prolonged periods of rainfall or wetting before installation nor allowed to rest in standing water. Installed timber should be appropriately sealed and protected from weathering as soon as practically achievable, and should not be exposed directly to excessive weathering during the construction phase.  
If wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes temporarily wetted during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
- Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including treated or untreated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mould from treated wood surfaces, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mould.
- Preserved wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water.
- Do not use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives.
- Do not use preserved wood as mulch.
- Do not burn preserved wood (see Disposal). All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

## Effective Use of Preserved Wood

### Cutting

Preserved wood should not be cut or otherwise reworked as this will expose unpreserved wood.

Any surface exposed by drilling or cutting must be re-treated with an approved (i.e. by the UK Health and Safety Executive) cut end preservative. Failure to re-treat may reduce the effectiveness of the preservative treatment. Rip-sawing, thicknessing and planing are not permitted unless the timber is subsequently re-preserved to the original specification.

If cutting cannot be avoided, then precautions should be taken to keep airborne dust levels below the Workplace Exposure Limit for Wood Dust. In particular, avoid inhalation of dust when using high speed cross-cut saws or mechanical sanders.

### Metal Fastenings and Hardware

Certain metal products (including fasteners, hardware and flashing) may corrode when in direct contact with wood exposed to water. Use fixings and other hardware which are in compliance with building regulations for the intended use. Use fixings, hardware or any metal products as recommended by their manufacturer.

Protim E406 can be used in close association with bituminous felts.



## Finishing

The compatibility of glues and mastics should be checked before application. Always follow the product manufacturer's recommendations.

If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preservative treated wood, we recommend that you apply the finishing product to a small test area to ensure that it provides the intended result, before proceeding.

## Disposal

Do not burn preserved wood. All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

Protim E406 preserved timbers which are no longer usable, such as cut ends, broken boards, sawdust, or preserved timber material taken out of service, may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with national and local regulations. Do not allow wood waste which contains preservative to be used for animal litter.

## Biocidal Product Regulation (EU 528/2012) Article 58 Information

Protim E406 preserved wood is a "treated article" which incorporates biocidal products. Wood correctly preserved with Protim E406 is protected against wood destroying insects and wood rotting fungi. Contains: Permethrin, Propiconazole, Tebuconazole.



## Additional Information

Protim E406 preserved wood products are produced by independently owned and operated wood preserving facilities. Koppers Performance Chemicals provides a range of products and technologies for the treatment, protection and enhancement of timber. Information and advice is available on all aspects of our products from the Technical Services Department.

**For more information visit** [www.kopperspc.eu](http://www.kopperspc.eu)

**Or contact:** [kpc@koppers.eu](mailto:kpc@koppers.eu)

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# Mould Growth On Treated Wood Products

## What are mould growths on treated wood products?

Moulds can grow in the water layer on wet or damp timber surfaces. The growth is often “fluffy” and may be white, green, black, brown or even brightly coloured depending upon the mould species and the presence of spores. Moulds feed on free sugars and starches naturally present in the sapwood and dissolved in the water layer on the surface of drying wood, and on deposits of detritus that collect on the surface of stored timber. Some timber species, such as Scots pine, are more susceptible to mould growth than others. Surface moulds do not decay or affect the structural strength of the wood and do not permanently disfigure the wood.

## The conditions that promote the growth of surface moulds

Surface moulds can develop on both untreated wood and on wood which has been preservative treated.

Mould growth is promoted by timber remaining wet over long periods of time. The longer treated or untreated timber is stored under damp conditions the greater the risk of mould growth.

Given the right conditions, surface moulds can develop on wet or damp timber surfaces. The conditions that promote the rapid growth of surface moulds are:

1. Wet or damp timber
2. Humid, still air conditions
3. Warmth

It should also be noted that timber with visible mould should not be put through the treatment plant, as spores removed during the treatment process may remain viable and be spread to otherwise clean timber.

These same conditions which encourage mould will also encourage the growth of sapstain / bluestain fungi which do cause permanent discolouration to the wood and this discolouration can penetrate well below the timber surface. Staining of timber occurs in freshly felled timber and may result when seasoned timber becomes wet, but the practices described in the following section will help to minimise this potential problem.

## What can be done to reduce the risk of mould growth?

If the timber surface is kept dry, mould will not be able to grow. Most moulds can be brushed from the surface of wood or will eventually weather off, but initial prevention must be the priority. Timber products should be stored such that they are protected from wetting by rain, where practical, and are in a well-ventilated drying situation. Packs of timber should be well stickered to allow good air flow through the packs.

Stock rotation procedures should be adopted to ensure movement of older material from site and any timber that develops mould should be isolated from clean stock. If present on site, this would only act as a ready source of spores for the infection of new timber.

Further sources of mould growth include logs in direct contact with soil, or a sawmill that generates large quantities of sawdust which may be contaminated and carry the infection quickly to clean surfaces.

## Minimising mould growth

Timber should not be treated with the wraps already fitted. (Apart from trapping moisture in the wood, there is also the significant environmental and safety hazard of wraps carrying free liquid out of contained and controlled areas).

Rotation of timber stocks should be optimised on a first in / first out basis.

If the timber surface is kept dry, mould will not be able to grow.

Treated wood must therefore be stored in conditions which allow it to dry:

- Timber must be well stickered to allow effective air movement through the packs.
- Ideally without pack wraps.
- If wraps are used, they must cover the top of the pack only and no more than 25% of the sides of the pack.
- If wraps are used, they should ideally be made of a vapour permeable material
- If protection from UV degradation is important, stock should be stored under cover.





## The use of a solution sterilant for wood preservative solutions

A solution sterilant may be required in some wood preservative treatment solutions because unused solution is returned to the storage tank for re-use. Repeated use of the solution to treat timber, particularly on sites processing timbers with a high sapwood and sap content, extracts soluble nutrients (particularly sugars) from the wood into the solution, in which microorganisms can grow.

For information on the use of solution sterilant for wood preservative solutions, contact Koppers.

### Additional Information

Koppers Performance Chemicals provides a range of products and technologies for the treatment, protection and enhancement of timber. Information and advice is available on all aspects of our products from the Technical Services Department.

**For more information visit** [www.kopperspc.eu](http://www.kopperspc.eu)

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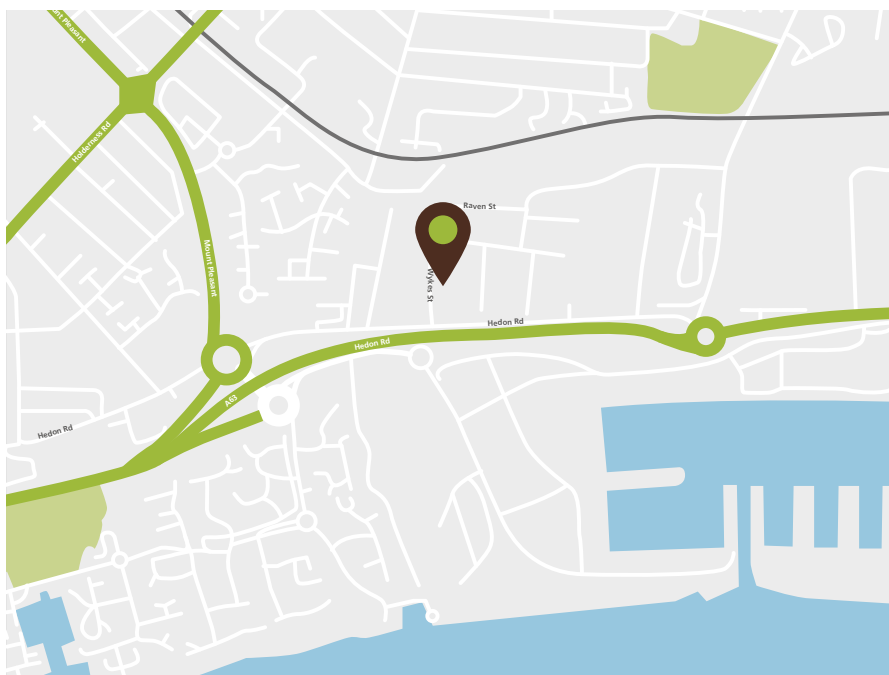
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Performance Chemicals

Find out more. [www.kopperspc.eu](http://www.kopperspc.eu)