



Performance Chemicals

CELCURE[®]

The durable choice



Photograph courtesy of Carmo Wood,
Portugal and Câmara Municipal de Arouca, Portugal

www.kopperspc.eu

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 period 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 (AC-500, C4, C65, AC-10...) 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.

Koppers Performance Chemicals' approach of developing a range of targeted solutions for specific applications and customers product mix means timber professionals can optimise their treatment process through the adoption of the most appropriate solution for their business.

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.



Photograph courtesy of John Brash and Co. Ltd

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.

Class of Preservative Protection

| UC | USE |
|----|---|
| 1 | Above ground, covered. Permanently dry. Insect risk. |
| 2 | Above ground, covered. Occasional risk of wetting. |
| 3a | Above ground, not covered. Exposed to short spells of wetting (several days). Normally coated if exposed directly to bad weather. |
| 3b | Above ground, not covered. Exposed to frequent wetting (several weeks) |
| 4 | In contact with ground or fresh water. Permanently exposed to wetting. |

The following Desired Service Life categories 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

Appearance of Treated Timber

Step 1

Celcure Protection

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.

Celcure Celbronze Integrated System

Protection and Colour

Celcure Celbronze is an integrated preservative and colour system providing the same high level of protection against fungal and insect attack, with added colour, in a 1 stage process, adding value and making your timber different from the rest.

Timber treated with Celcure Celbronze has a homogeneous brown colour immediately after high pressure treatment, highlighting the warmth and charm of the timber.

Celcure Celbronze is available in attractive brown and gold colour additive systems.

General Guidance

To enhance weather protection, apply a weather resistant finish. Any exposed wood, should be protected from the weather.

Colour can be achieved with the use of a semi-transparent stain such as quality decking stain.

Application of a quality water repellent or deck oil will help to maintain a natural look.

We recommend following the manufacturer's instructions and label of the finishing product.

Step 2

Enhancement of Colour

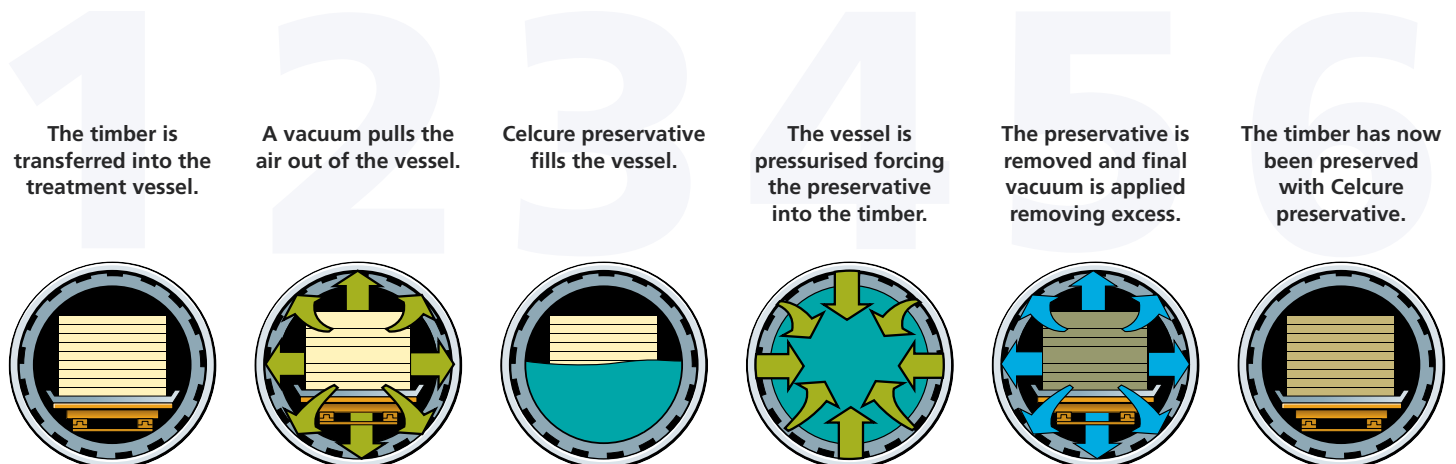
To maintain or enhance the initial colour of the timber, a semi-transparent stain such as quality decking stain can be applied, providing an array of colour options. For enhanced weather protection a weather resistant finish can be applied.



Photograph courtesy of Walford Timber Ltd

Treatment Process

Celcure has been developed to work in a traditional timber preservative treatment process which is compatible with the existing treatment plant infrastructure, ensuring the consistent and timely supply of preserved timber.



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 and end coat preservative

Any surface exposed by drilling or cutting must be coated with a cut end preservative. 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

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.



Performance Chemicals

For more information

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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.

