



PROTIM® SOLIGNUM® XJ CLEAR TIMBER PROTECTIVE

USES

PROTIM® Solignum® XJ CLEAR TIMBER PROTECTIVE (commonly known as “XJ”) is a clear formulation intended for the protection of timber and timber structures from degrade by wood destroying fungi and insects in above-ground situations. It is primarily intended for the protection of non-durable timbers (ie: oregon, meranti, radiata pine) that may be used in building and joinery applications. It can also be used to re-seal pressure treated timber (ie: CCA, ACQ®, Tan E or LOSP) that has been cut or machined.

XJ contains a fungicide (zinc naphthenate) and insecticide (permethrin) for broad spectrum protection. In particular the permethrin has been added to provide additional protection to timber from borers and termites. These constituents have been selected for their effectiveness in protecting timber and their low toxicity to humans.

COMPATIBILITY

PAINTING and STAINS:

Oil based paints, primers, undercoats and stains are normally compatible with XJ.

Before application:

- a. the timber should be dry and clean
- b. the solvent carrier in XJ will require adequate time to flash-off (evaporate) to avoid adverse reaction with the coating system
- c. it is recommended that advice from the coating manufacturer is sought prior to application.

Koppers strongly recommends that a test patch is trialed before full application of the coating system.

FASTENERS and FIXINGS:

XJ is not corrosive to any common metals. In all cases for exterior timber, the use of the appropriate hot dip galvanised, stainless steel, or other corrosion resistant nails, fasteners and plates are recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR GENERAL USE

It is for application to timbers used in window frames, external doors, gates, fences, posts, hand rails, outdoor furniture and any situation where exposure to insects and weather may promote fungal decay.

XJ is also effective in areas where timber, although not directly exposed to weather, is subject to damp conditions with poor ventilation such as around wet areas in houses and under floors with low ground clearance.

It must be stressed that use of a product such as XJ will not provide the same level of protection as pressure treatment. In most cases, with surface applied preservatives, periodical reapplication will be required.

PRODUCT PREPARATION

XJ is ready to use, shake the can or stir contents briefly before use.

Do not thin the product as this will dilute the preservative.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Timber to be treated should be dry and clean. Any old paint, stain or surface moulds must be removed before application.

PROPERTIES

Appearance: Straw coloured clear liquid

Odour: Typical of zinc naphthenate

Density: 0.87kg/L - 20oC

Flash Point: 38°C (closed cup)





APPLICATION

Recommended application method is by flood brushing or where convenient total dip or immersion for one or two minutes.

For surface treatments the required absorption of XJ is 0.25 litres per square metre (1 litre per 4 square metres). One application may be sufficient in most cases. Allow at least 24 hours before a second application, if it is required. Coverage may vary depending on the timber species, moisture content and surface condition.

It is important that all surfaces are coated to ensure effective protection. All cutting, drilling, machining or planing should be done before treatment. Timber components should be treated before joining or fixing.

AFTER APPLICATION

Timber treated with XJ should be touch dry within a few hours of application.

XJ may slightly darken some timbers.

Clean up brushes and equipment with mineral turpentine.

RE-APPLICATION

In exposed exterior situations without the protection of additional paint or stains, re-application is recommended after 6-12 months.

Longer term protection will be obtained if the timber is coated with suitable exterior paint or stain.

XJ should be re-applied as recommended as part of the re-application of the paint or stain.



PRODUCT NAME PROTIM SOLIGNUM XJ CLEAT TIMBER PROTECTIVE

SUPPLIER KOPPERS PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD Ph: 1800 088 809

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No.	1306	Hazchem Code	3Y	Pkg Group	III
DG Class	3	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None allocated	EPG	3A1

Poison Schedule 5

HEALTH HAZARDS

- Eye** Irritant: Contact may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis. Prolonged contact - corneal burns and possible permanent damage.
- Inhalation** Irritant: Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory system, nose and throat irritation, coughing, and headache. Over exposure may result in nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.
- Skin** Prolonged contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.
- Ingestion** Moderate toxicity: Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

FIRST AID

- Eye** If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.
- Inhalation** Leave area of exposure. If symptoms develop, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a person exposed, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (or Air-line respirator in poorly ventilated areas). If person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical attention.
- Skin** Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
- Ingestion** DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately wash mouth out with water, and then give water to drink. Seek medical attention.

PRECAUTIONS

- Flammability** Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.
- Reactivity** Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulphuric acid), heat and ignition sources.
- Ventilation** Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear splash-proof goggles, coveralls and nitrile or viton^(®) gloves. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator.

For more information visit: www.kopperspc.com.au

