

MAXIMOTM THERMO

OPX TREATMENT
Water-Based
Timber Preservative

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Photo Credit: Andreas Bommer

Maximo Thermo OPX Treatment

Why Use OPX

OPX is a colorless, water-based timber preservative treatment that combines a well-proven mix of azoles and termiticide with mouldicides and water repellent, enhancing weathering characteristics for above-ground exterior applications. OPX treatment is applied to dry timber using a low-uptake vacuum-pressure treatment process in a commercial timber treatment plant, ensuring full sapwood penetration. This low-uptake process results in minimal increases in final moisture content (approximately 4-5%) and low dimensional changes after treatment. Wood treated with OPX will resist insect attack and decay in above-ground situations where it is exposed to moisture (subject to warranty conditions). The treatment meets the requirements of AS1604.1 up to Hazard Class H3 and is equivalent to AWPB UC3B.

Timbers available with OPX:

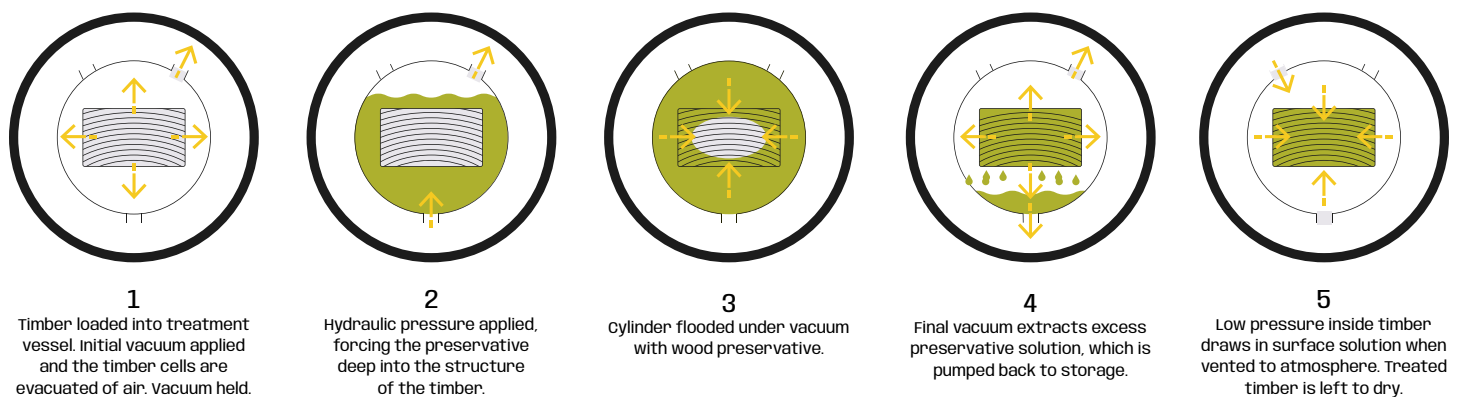
- Clear Radiata Pine.

Solid sapwood timber up to 28mm thickness only.

Features and benefits:

- Increased resistance against attack by termites and wood destroying insects (subject to warranty conditions).
- Low increase in moisture content and dimensional change after treatment.
- Low VOC water-based treatment - no nasty solvents.
- Cost effective.
- Available with many of Abodo's Vulcan thermally modified range of products.
- 20 year Built to Last limited warranty.

The treatment process:



Active Ingredients and Additives

Active ingredients

OPX contains propiconazole and tebuconazole as fungicides. This synergistic combination has been well-proven for many years for above-ground exposed applications when applied to wood in a controlled manner. Propiconazole and tebuconazole are non-metallic compounds commonly used as fungicides for food crops such as cereals, rice, and stone fruits. In addition the product contains permethrin, which is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that prevents attack by wood-boring insects and termites.

Additives

Wood properties are further enhanced with the addition of mouldicides and water repellent.

Installation

Wood treated with OPX should be installed above-ground applications only, in accordance with good building practice and codes, paying attention to ensuring suitable ground clearance (minimum 12" above ground for decking or 4" above ground to base of cladding), drainage and ventilation in the finished project. Projects should be designed, approved, and installed in accordance with federal, state and local regulations governing construction in your area.

Use a Cut End Preservative

All timber products should be treated in their final shape and is recommended to be retreated with a suitable cut end preservative. Failure to retreat may negate the value of the preservative and is a requirement of the guarantee. Rip sawing, thicknessing and planing are not permitted unless the timber is subsequently retreated to the original specification.

Fasteners/Corrosion

OPX does not of itself increase corrosivity, and fasteners should be chosen to suit the environmental conditions and service life in accordance with building standards. In most exposed circumstances a hot-dipped galvanized fastener can be used unless specific corrosive conditions exist, e.g. salt spray. In general is recommend stainless steel fasteners where the fastener head is visually exposed, e.g., decking. Wood treated with OPX may be freely placed in direct contact with other building materials such as claddings, flashings, insulation, wiring, and plumbing.

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Coatings and Adhesives

Wood treated with OPX is suitable for use outdoors, above-ground uncoated; however, application of a well-maintained coating will enhance the appearance and longevity of the project. Treated wood may be coated with either an alkyd or acrylic primer, plus paint top-coats. The treated wood may also be coated with most clear or semi-transparent coatings. 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. Always ensure the timber is clean and dry prior to application. Provided it is sufficiently dry and the surfaces are clean, timber treated with OPX may be glued with most common adhesives. Contact the adhesive manufacturer for specific advice.

Maintenance

Clean timber regularly using low-pressure water, broom, and mild detergent. High-pressure water blasting is not permitted as it may damage the timber surface. In the event that superficial mold does occur on the surface, due to prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions, typically a mild house hold bleach and water brush can be used to any superficial marks.

Handling

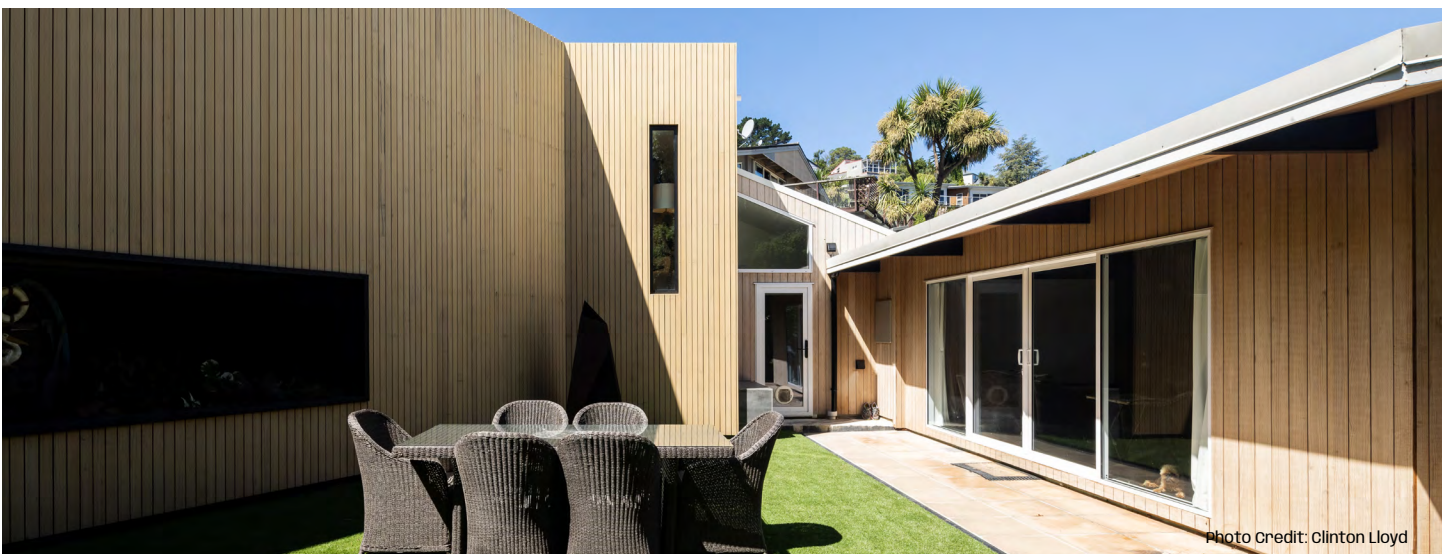
Wear recommended personal protective equipment when handling treated wood. See the guidelines below and Safety Data Sheet for the treated wood. For information, visit www.epa.gov

- 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 or water or may dislodge from the treated timber surface contact upon 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 freshwater docks and bridges.
- Do not use preserved timber under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed, or beehives.
- 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

Treated wood offcuts are not a considered hazardous waste and should be disposed of to landfill. Treated wood offcuts should not be burnt in domestic woodfires or barbecues.

- Do not burn preserved timber.
- All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.
- 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.
- Do not use preserved timber as mulch.



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