9. Question

What Standards does Superstrand meet with regard to formaldehyde emissions?

Answer

Formaldehyde emissions from Superstrand meet the E zero classification when tested in accordance with AS/NZS 4266.16 and the F4 star classification when tested in accordance with Japanese Standard JIS A 5908.

10. Question

How can I identify Superstrand from normal Strandboard?

Answer

Superstrand is identified by the markings **165 64 H3.1** *plus the NZ Timber Preservation Council's WOODmark® symbol printed on the board.*

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SUPER STRAND

Frequently Asked Questions

JUKEN NEW ZEALAND LTD

1. Question
Is the H3.1 treatment of Superstrand a LOSP treatment?
Answer
No. LOSP stands for Light Organic Solvent Preservative. With LOSP treatments, a solvent (often White Spirits) is used to "carry" the preservatives into the fibres of the wood. The preservatives we use are water based; therefore no solvents are used in our treatment process.

2. Question
How do you ensure adequate "flash off" to make Superstrand fit for use when it arrives in stores or on site?
Answer
Because the preservatives we use are water based, there is no need to allow for "flash off" of any solvents.

3. Question
What is the H3.1 treatment used in Superstrand?
Answer
The preservatives we use are a combination of Propiconazole and Tebuconazole (commonly collectively known as azoles), plus Permethrin.

4. Question
What are the particular roles of the preservatives you use in Superstrand?
Answer
The azoles provide protection against fungal decay and the Permethrin provides protection against insect attack.

5. Question
What are some of the advantages of your treatment compared to others?
Answer;
a. *The preservatives we use are organic compounds that will naturally biodegrade in the soil. This is in contrast to some other treatments that are copper or tin (heavy metals) based which do not readily biodegrade.*
b. *Our manufacturing process is such that every strand which makes up the board is subjected to the preservative treatment. This means that the preservative treatment is distributed throughout the full thickness of the board. As such, any edges of Superstrand that have been cut do not need any extra sealing. This is in contrast to some treatments that do not fully penetrate throughout the full thickness of the wood, so any cut edges need to be further sealed after cutting in order to maintain full protection.*

6. Question
Do I need to use special screws or nails with Superstrand?
Answer
No. The preservatives we use in Superstrand will not cause a chemical reaction with metals, therefore, normal screws or nails can be used. However, for general corrosion resistance purpose it may be advisable to use hot dipped galvanised or stainless steel fixings.

7. Question
What is the difference between H3.1 and H3.2?
Answer
In NZ Standard 3640, the H3 hazard class has been split into 2 separate categories; H3.1 and H3.2. Both H3.1 and H3.2 apply to situations where the timber is above ground and exposed to the weather, but H3.2 includes more critical end uses such as structural uses and situations where there is also a risk of moisture entrapment.

All H3.2 treatments currently require the preservative to contain copper. We have chosen not to use copper based preservatives because of the potential environmental hazards associated with copper based compounds.

8. Question
Where would I use H3.1 treated products compared to H3.2 treated products?
Answer
Typical uses of products treated to H3.1 include (taken from NZS 3602)
- *Fascia joinery*
- *Cladding and weatherboards*
- *Enclosed decking*
- *Cladding used as bracing, provided the timber is painted*
- *Flooring in wet areas such as laundries, bathrooms, kitchens and toilets*

Typical uses of products treated to H3.2 include (taken from NZS 3602)
- *All H3.1 uses plus*
- *Exposed timber decking*
- *Posts*
- *Floor joists*
- *Beams*