

Rising Damp Control
 Basement Waterproofing
 Condensation Control
 Dry Rot & Wet Rot Control
> Woodworm Control <
 Resin Repairs
 Cavity Wall Tie Repair
 Wall Stabilisation
 Bird Control & Deterrence

PETER COX

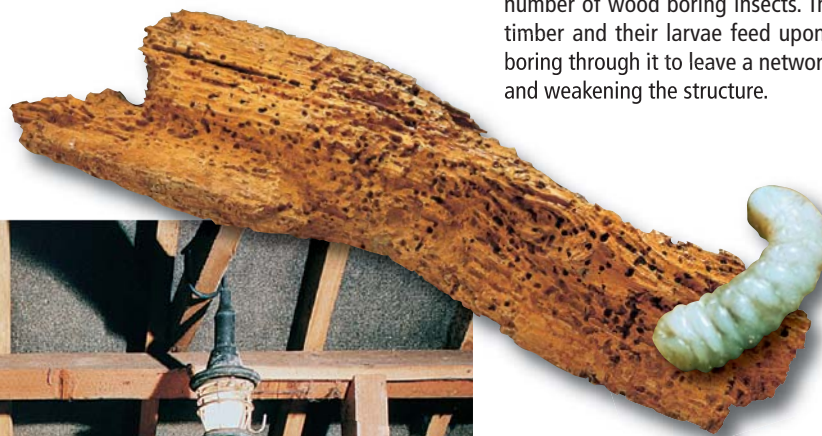


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Woodworm Control

Problem

The name woodworm is the commonly used generic term for a number of wood boring insects. These lay their eggs on or in timber and their larvae feed upon the cellulose in the wood boring through it to leave a network of tunnels, thus damaging and weakening the structure.



Solution

The first necessary step is a professional survey to locate the areas of infestation, identify accurately the species involved and determine whether it is active or not. In domestic property it may be necessary to lift floorboards and gain access to roof voids.

In many cases areas requiring treatment are obscured by a heavy accumulation of dust and old building debris. These must all be cleaned before treatment. Roof insulation also needs to be lifted to gain access to the timbers.

Insecticidal Treatment

Peter Cox technicians use the latest insecticidal formulations that eliminate the insects on contact as they pass through the spray treated timber.

Deep seated Death Watch Beetle infestations, in large section structural hardwoods for instance, require a more targeted treatment and here a deeply penetrating insecticidal gel is employed.



Timber Repairs

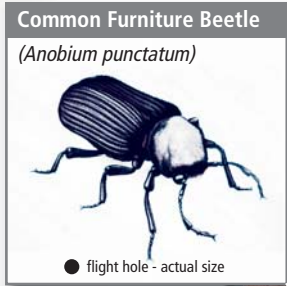
Where structurally necessary, heavily infested timbers will be cut away and replaced. Or they may be economically repaired by skilled joiners using resin repair techniques.

- Modern, water based micro emulsion insecticides
- Non flammable
- Low odour, low hazard and HSE approved
- Treated rooms can be re-occupied after just one hour
- Generally applied by spray but also by brush, injection and in gel or paste formulations

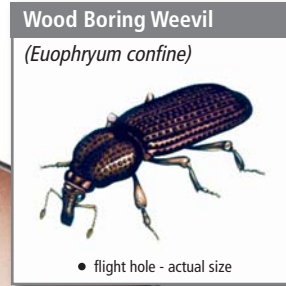
Wood Boring Insects

Woodworm attack is varied - both in the type of timber which each species infest and their life span in the larval stage which can range from 10 months to 11 years.

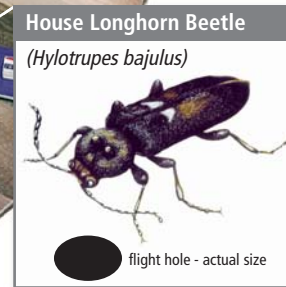
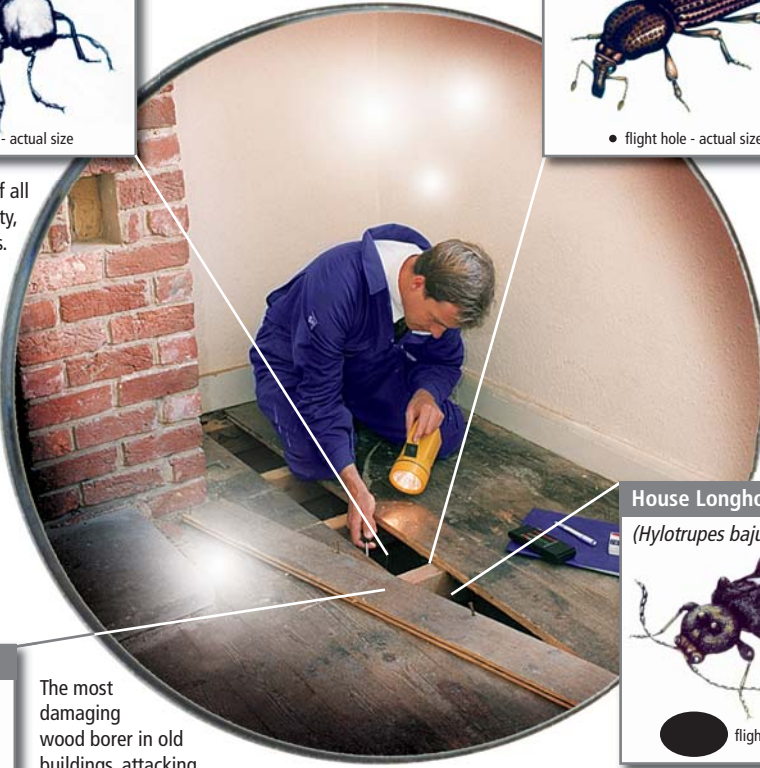
This means that accurate identification by the surveyor is the first essential step because not all infestations need treatment.



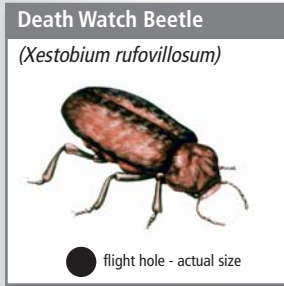
Responsible for about 75% of all woodworm damage to property, attacking both soft and hard woods. The adult beetle is approx 3mm long and chocolate brown coloured. It is able to fly. Up to 80 eggs are laid and the life cycle averages 3 years. Flight holes are 2mm dia.



Established in post war Britain but already widespread and associated with wet rot decay. The adult is 3-5mm long, blackish brown and identifiable by its long 'snout'. Normally associated with damp timber and appears to have two overlapping life cycles in the year. Flight holes are small 1mm dia and ragged.

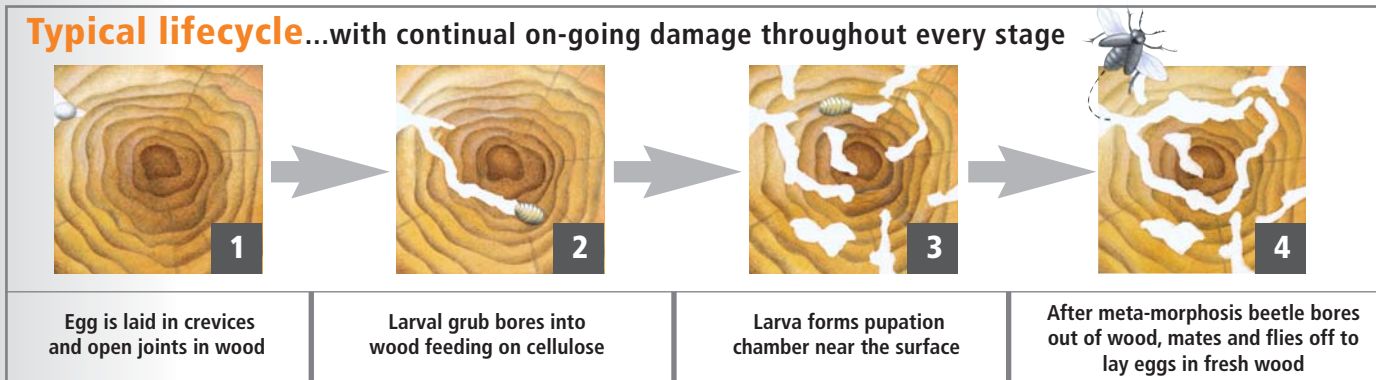


This large insect is found mainly in the southern Home Counties. It attacks only softwood but because of its size and ability to bore extensively through sapwood and into heartwood, the damage caused is rapid and severe. It is greyish brown to black, has a life cycle of 5-11 years and can reach 25mm long. Flight holes are oval up to 9mm by 6mm. Up to 200 eggs are laid.



The most damaging wood borer in old buildings, attacking hardwood which has suffered some fungal decay. Larger than the Common Furniture Beetle at 6 to 8mm long and greyish brown in colour. Its life cycle averages 5 to 6 years. The adult emerges from 4mm dia. round holes and is now known to be capable of flight. Eggs are laid in small clusters.

Typical lifecycle...with continual on-going damage throughout every stage



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