

Remmers Information Sheet

Handling and storage on site

Handling & storage – site care.

The Induline wood coating systems from Remmers will last for a very long time if our very simple maintenance guidelines are followed. These guidelines are detailed in our care and maintenance advice document that can be found on our web site www.woodcoating.co.uk. In order to ensure the factory finishes perform at their optimum level it is very important that the correct site handling, storage and care instructions are followed. Correct site handling will protect the factory finished joinery from the time it is delivered to site through to its completed installation into the building.

Good Site Practices

Joinery items should be delivered to site in good order. Ensuring a suitable moisture content for the delivered joinery is strongly advised and joinery manufacturers may be asked to show records for the moisture content of the supplied joinery. BS 644 details what the moisture content should be.

Storage - Where possible, joinery items should be stored on stillage frames and off the ground. It is strongly advised that joinery items are not stored in ground contact. All tight-fitting wrapping must be removed on site to allow the free flow of air and reduce the potential for moisture to build up between the wrapping and the joinery. If the joinery manufacturer designs the protective wrapping in such a way that there is good ventilation of the items and any risk of condensation between the wrapping and the coating is prevented, then the wrapping can be left in place. The joinery should not be left uncovered or unprotected. Failure to undertake such protection can lead to water standing on horizontal or non-water shedding surfaces which will result in the possibility of excessive water uptake on the items.

If metal box containers are utilised as a means of storage on site, care must be taken to ventilate such storage containers to avoid creating conditions of extreme temperature. Avoiding the containers being painted in dark colours reduces solar heat gain on the surface of the container and reduces the risk of them getting too hot.

Protective films and tapes are sometimes used on site during transportation & installation. Only use suitable materials as some are not compatible with the coating. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed and all protection should be removed within the specified period.

Contamination and moisture from other building materials - Particular care must be taken where plaster & renders are adjacent to the finished item to prevent timber discolouration & staining from contact with such materials. Remove plaster and other building materials contamination as soon as possible with a mild solution of detergent and rinse with clean water.

Concreting & plastering introduce high volumes of water into the internal spaces during the building process. If this moisture is not properly ventilated from the building there is a very high risk that much of it will be absorbed into timber joinery items through the coating. Modern construction methods result in buildings that are well insulated and lacking in natural ventilation. To promote the release of the moisture from the building and prevent the joinery from absorbing excessive moisture various measures can be employed. These include the use of good ventilation by opening windows and doors widely for at least 15 minutes every two hours. Where natural ventilation by opening windows and doors is considered impractical, gentle internal heating and the use of dehumidification units are a good measure to take.

Coating rectification work- Site assembly & modifications that result in the removal of coatings and/or opening of joints must be rectified. The use of Remmers Induline SW-910 end grain sealer must be part of the recoating process to fully protect such vulnerable areas. Further advice is provided in the Remmers care and maintenance advice document.

Premature exposure of joinery from the factory to wet climatic conditions or insufficient drying of the factory applied coating system can, in isolated situations, cause minor issues. These may include cloudy or milky contamination on translucent coatings or lighter coloured spots on opaque finishes. It

is also possible to get very small blisters on the coating surface. The milky or cloudy spotting will dissipate as the coating starts to cure. In the case of the blisters do not touch or damage the blisters as these will probably shrink back to leave an unblemished surface. In cases where very cold / freezing conditions prevail on site the shrinking back will not occur and the coating will have to be repaired.

Further advice – Any poorly finished building detail such as site glazing not carried out to the necessary quality, improperly fitted rainwater goods or failure to seal the perimeter around the windows or doors can result in damage to the coatings. These issues must be dealt with in an appropriate and timely manner.

For further advice contact the Remmers Woodcoating Technical Team.

This has been prepared based on Remmers' current knowledge and experience of current best practice in the fields of coating application, timber technology and joinery and building design. Such best practice advice is always subject to change. Remmers cannot be responsible for the application of the coating and the extent to which our customers adhere to this best practice. In case of changes in the parameters of the application, such as changes in substrates, or in case of a different application, consult Remmers' Technical Team prior to using Remmers products. Any quantities shown are for guidance only and the user must allow for variations in temperature, surface profile, absorbency and wastage. The user of the product must test the product's suitability for the intended application and purpose. Except as expressly stated in writing Remmers' warranty is governed exclusively by our current Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale. In particular, Remmers does not warrant the correct application of its products.