

Instructions for operations and maintenance for outdoor wood with no surface treatment

13 January 2025

Frøslev Abodo

Refers to Declaration of Performance FT11

1. Introduction

Wood is a renewable resource and the sound choice for future construction material. Certain applications in construction require special attention. You, the user, can help ensure its long life by following the instructions.

A long life means that the CO₂ absorbed by the wood during its growth is stored for as long as possible. You can protect the wood from degradation already from the construction phase by applying constructional wood protection, for example by preventing unintended moisture accumulation and ensuring effective ventilation of the wood.

For example, consider whether your wood should be oiled or whether wood preservatives should be applied. If you do nothing, the wood will turn grey when exposed to sunlight and precipitation. This patina-tion may be inhomogeneous and vary depending on the exposure of the wood. A homogeneous patina-tion can be obtained by applying a pigmented transparent wood oil which can also counteract algae and mould.

Other advice and guidelines are available in publications from Træinformation.

2. Product description

Cladding profile or terrace profile made of thermally modified Radiata pine.

3. Instructions for operations and maintenance

We recommend that you review your outdoor wooden structures and wooden surfaces once a year. Focus particularly on areas close to ground level, water and joints. Wood in those areas is often the most exposed. Preferably do it during the autumn and winter – the wood has the most moisture during those seasons, and damage is therefore easier to spot.

If you find signs of degradation in a board, replace it. This will prevent the damage from spreading. Boards installed close to the ground or boards used as deckboards have a shorter life.

Naturally occurring, airborne mould spores can attach to all types of boarding and terrace boards as black spots, particularly on new wood and on shady sides with little light and exposure to sunlight. Mould spores and algae can be removed using wood cleaner. Always follow the instructions for the product.

Do not use a high-pressure cleaner as you risk ruining the wood by pressing water into the structure behind. Regular cleaning will also remove dirt and other airborne contaminants and will result in a nice look.

Wood is a living material and will therefore have natural drying and shrinkage cracks, end cracks and loose fibres due to precipitation, the elements and exposure to the sun. The loose fibres on the surface can be brushed off. This will not affect the rot protection or durability of the wood.

Wasps will sometimes gather wood fibres for their wasp nests, leaving visible marks on the surface of the wood. Treating the surface of the wood upon installation will minimise the risk of wasps gathering fibres.

Exposure to the sun will make the surface naturally grey with time. The grey patination process will therefore vary depending on how much the surface is exposed to the sun. If you do not wish the greying, apply a pigmented treatment immediately following installation once the moisture content of the wood so allows. The pigments will protect the wood from UV radiation, thus protecting the wood. Regular surface treatment will maintain the protection and the colour of the surface.

The wood can also be painted with pigmented, obliterating wood preservatives depending on the requested outcome. Always follow the instructions.

4. Reuse

Frøslev ABODO is a wood product with no added chemicals.

When disposing of wood, comply with municipal instructions. Wood is usually sorted in two to three categories for the purpose of optimal reuse.

Frøslev ABODO can be disposed of as:

- Pure wood for reuse
- Upcycling
- Incineration

If in doubt, ask for advice at the recycling centre.