

Instructions for operations and maintenance for outdoor, painted wood

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Frøslev painted wood

Refers to Declaration of Performance FT40

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.

Other advice and guidelines are available in publications from Træinformation (only available in Danish).

2. Product description

Cladding profile painted with water-based TEKNOCLAD systemic treatment for outdoor use. Intended for applications where the wood does not touch the ground.

3. Instructions for operations and maintenance

Frøslev wood painted from the factory, e.g. external cladding, fascia boards and selected FT fences, comes with one layer of primer and intermediate layer of flat-paint finish, water-based wood preservative. The wood should always receive a final layer of paint following installation with a flat-paint finish, water-based wood preservative.

We recommend that you review your outdoor wooden structures and 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.

If the wood has algae, you can wash it off with wood cleaner. Do not use a high-pressure cleaner as you risk ruining the wood or pressing water into the structure behind. Regular cleaning will also remove dirt and other airborne contaminants and will result in a nice look. Always follow the producer's instructions for cleaning.

The wood will need to be refreshed after a number of years:

1. Remove all loose paint using a stiff brush.
2. Clean the surfaces with a suitable wood cleaner and rinse with water from a hose. Do not use a high-pressure cleaner. If algae are growing on the surfaces, remove them using an algae remover. Follow the instructions on the packaging. Rinse with water from a hose.
3. Allow the wood to dry for a couple of days. The surface should be dry, free of oil, grease and other substances preventing the subsequent treatment from penetrating the wood.
4. Apply a water-based, transparent wood primer to those areas where the paint has worn off. Follow the instructions on the packaging. Do not work in direct sunlight as the product will not penetrate the wood sufficiently before drying. Apply several layers to the cross timber to saturate it thoroughly.
5. Allow the wood to dry before the next treatment. Follow the instructions on the packaging. The surface should be dry, free of oil, grease and other substances preventing the treatment from penetrating the wood.
6. Apply 1-2 layers of flat-paint finish, water-based wood preservatives. Follow the instructions on the packaging. Do not work in direct sunlight as the product will not attach sufficiently to the painted surface before drying. Apply several layers to the cross timber to saturate it thoroughly.

Wood is a living material, and a natural, yellowish colour bleeding from the knots, especially for light shades. This sporadic discolouration can be significantly reduced by washing the knotty areas with a mixture of equal parts water and alcohol on a soft cloth. Rinse with water immediately afterwards to avoid damage to the paint film. For very resinous knots, the actual resin may penetrate the paint film and make small drops on the surface. Leave the drops on the surface until they have crystallised. They can then be removed using a brush or by a light scraping.

4. Reuse

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

Wood with paint is often named outdoor wood, residual wood after sorting or impregnated wood.

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