

# PALMAKO DIPPING

## DIPPING AS ADDITIONAL PROTECTION FOR WOODEN PRODUCTS

Wood is vulnerable to attack from insects, moisture and fungi. By protecting wood from these factors, it is possible to extend the life of wooden products. Unprocessed wood becomes greyish over time and can turn blue or develop mould. To prolong the service life of wood, we dip our larger items in a wood preservative. Dipping can also be used to treat surfaces that are awkward to access with a brush or where it is difficult to apply wood preservative.

## CHEMICAL USED FOR DIPPING

Cabins and other larger items can be ordered treated with Axil 3000 P by Sarpap & Cecil Industries water-soluble dipping liquid. Dipping guarantees wood protection within use classes 1-3. Active ingredients of a wood preservative are permethrin, IPBC, propiconazole and tebuconazole. In addition to a wood preservative, which provides resistance against biological damage and UV radiation, this dipping agent contains colour pigments - we offer three different colour shades. Brown and grey dipping liquid enhances the colour of wood. White dipping liquid containing slightly white pigment is transparent and retains the natural colour of wood. Pigment fades gradually over time, but this does not affect the performance of the wood preservative.

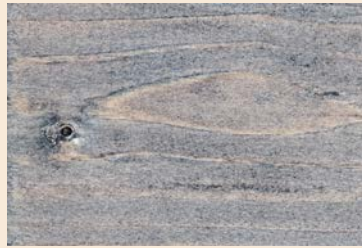


Dipping bath

## DIPPING COLOUR SHADES



**BNDIP** Brown dip



**GYDIP** Grey dip



**WTDIP** White dip

## PROCESS

The treating process involves dipping the entire product in a dipping bath for approximately 30 minutes. This also enables the liquid to penetrate areas that are difficult to reach. The product then dries in air until packed.

## FINISHING AFTER DIPPING

The dipped product no longer needs to be primed with oil or primer, but to ensure the best protection against UV radiation, dirt and mechanical damage, topcoat should be applied on the dipped product as soon as possible. In case the dipped cabin is left unfinished for over six months, the wood protective properties of the dipping liquid will start decreasing. Follow the recommendations of the manufacturer of the paint or wood preservative used for final finishing! Dipped wood must be finished with at least two layers of topcoat. Care should be taken to ensure that the wood is dry before finishing.

## DIPPED PRODUCTS

We use dipping mainly for treating cabins and other large items, including the doors and windows of cabins are dipped.



Bringing joy to the garden

**Palmako**  
LEMEKS GROUP

## VISUAL APPEARANCE OF DIPPED PRODUCTS

After dipping, the visual appearance of wood is influenced by many factors such as UV radiation, wood texture, packing materials etc.

The surface of dipped wood can be uneven in colour and mottled. The colour variations are due to the temperature at the time of dipping or the peculiarities of the surfaces to be dipped - in case **the dipping liquid cannot drain from the surface or the water evaporates too quickly after dipping**. Such colour variations are most visible in grey dipping, as it contains only black pigment. There are practically no colour variations when white dipping.

Dipped wood often has lighter marks on the surface, the colour variation is most commonly seen **under packing tapes, at points of contact with packing bars and at places where the wooden surfaces have been very tightly pressed together**. These colour variations will even out after some time when the dipped product is put into use.

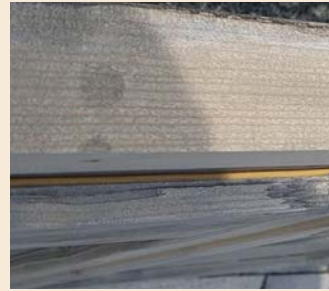
Please note! The colour variations do not affect the wood protection properties of the dipping chemical!



*Uneven colour*



*Colour variations caused by spacer bars*



*Dipping liquid does not reach all surfaces*



Although the dipping liquid should also reach hard to reach places, it is possible that dipping liquid does not always penetrate everywhere. For example between door and window frames.

In case of doors and windows of dipped products, there may be areas finished with wood filler. Dipping liquid pigment does not adhere to areas finished with wood filler.

Temperature and humidity can cause changes in the wood that affect the already dipped surface. Resin may start running on the dipped surface. The resin should be gently removed with a brush or sandpaper and then the surface should be repainted.



*Surface finished with wood filler on dipped wood*



*Resin can be released*



*The wall of a brown dipped cabin that has been outdoors for four years without additional finishing. The part exposed to the sun is heavily faded.*

All dipped products are **susceptible to sunlight**. The colour of grey or brown dipped products will start changing soon after the product is exposed to sunlight. Over the years, the surface of the wood turns bronze and eventually fades to grey. Surfaces remaining in the shade retain their original colour shade. The speed of fading depends on the weather conditions and the intensity of sunlight.

After installation dipped products are exposed to different weather conditions like wind, rain, sun etc. Minor differences in colour due to weathering are not defects. All peculiarities mentioned in this document (traces of spacer bars, uneven colour, areas finished with wood filler, visible resin spots, fading) are not reasons for claims.

- Product which is soiled due to weathering must be washed gently with a special detergent. Do not use a pressure cleaner!
- Cut surfaces should be paint finished with minimum 3 layers.
- Store the product in a dry place, away from direct sunlight. Do not store indoors in a warm place.