

# PALMAKO DIPPING

## DIPPING AS ADDITIONAL PROTECTION FOR WOODEN PRODUCTS

Wood is vulnerable to attack from insects, moisture and fungi. Protecting wood from these factors significantly extends the lifespan of wooden products. Unprocessed wood becomes greyish over time and can turn blue or develop mould. Dipping is an effective method for treating surfaces that are hard to reach with a brush or where applying wood preservative is difficult.

## CHEMICAL USED FOR DIPPING

Cabins and other large items can be ordered treated with Axil 3000 P, a water-soluble dipping liquid by Groupe Berkem. Dipping guarantees wood protection within use classes 1-3. The active ingredients of a wood preservative are permethrin, IPBC, propiconazole and tebuconazole. In addition to a wood preservative, that protects against biological damage and UV radiation, the dipping liquid contains colour pigments available in three 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 preservative's performance.



Dipping bath

## DIPPING COLOUR SHADES



**BNDIP** Brown dip



**GYDIP** Grey dip



**WTDIP** Transparent 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. After dipping, the product is air-dried before packaging.

## FINISHING AFTER DIPPING

Industrial dipping acts as a primer. To ensure the best protection against UV radiation, dirt, and mechanical damage, a final finish layer (e.g., paint) should still be applied to the product as soon as possible. If the dipped cabin is left unfinished for more than six months, the wood protective properties of the dipping liquid will start decreasing. Follow the paint or preservative manufacturer's recommendations. Dipped wood should be finished with at least two topcoat layers, ensuring the wood is completely dry before application.

## DIPPED PRODUCTS

Dipping is mainly used for cabins and other large items, including doors and windows.



## 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. White dip rarely show noticeable differences.

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 head-to-reach areas, 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 differences caused by weathering/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!
- The cut surfaces must be additionally treated.
- Store the product in a dry place, away from direct sunlight. Do not store indoors in a warm place.