



SEALING, PAINTING OR VARNISHING HYNE ETP

TDS8

INTRODUCTION

Beams are made from kiln dried timber, therefore need to be protected from moisture cycling that can occur due to:

- Exposure to direct sun and rain (including during construction).
- Contact or close exposure with moisture laden porous material (eg. concrete blocks).
- Contact or direct exposure with hot elements (eg. oven).
- Direct exposure to air conditioning.

DURING CONSTRUCTION

- Hyne Beams, Hyne LGL and Hyne LVL are generally supplied without any construction sanding sealer.
- However if the Hyne Beam, Hyne LGL and Hyne LVL is expected to be exposed for an extended period or become wet, it is recommended that the beam be sealed with a construction sealer that is compatible with the final paint or varnish finish, or wrapped in plastic to provide protection (plastic must allow for drainage and air circulation to breath).
- Refer also to Technical Data Sheet No. 5: On Site Handling and Protection Requirements.

STRUCTURAL GRADE HYNE ETP (INCLUDING HYNE LGL AND HYNE I-BEAM)

- **Appearance Grade C** for non-appearance covered purposes.
- If the Hyne ETP are installed inside a building without direct exposure to air conditioning such as in wall cavity, protection to the beam is not required.
- If Hyne ETP are installed inside a building with direct exposure to air conditioning then a sealer is required with paint system.

- If the Hyne ETP are under the eaves and protected from direct rain and sun, it is recommended that the construction sealer be lightly sanded and a finish coat of compatible premium quality paint be applied (in accordance with paint manufacturer's specifications).
- If the Hyne Beams are exposed to the sun or weather refer to **Weather Exposed Beams** hereunder.

SELECT GRADE HYNE BEAMS

- **Appearance Grade A** for stained or varnished applications with sealer and finish coats in accordance with paint manufacturer's specification.
- If the beam is LOSP H3 treated refer to details on **Painting LOSP Treated Beams** hereunder.

WEATHER EXPOSED BEAMS

- **Hyne Beam 21C (Hardwood) or Hyne Beam 17C H3 (Softwood), Hyne LGL H3 (Softwood), Hyne LVL H3 (Softwood).**
- Hyne I-Beam is not suitable for weather exposed applications.
- If beam is a pine beam then beam is to be LOSP H3 treated eg. Hyne Beam 17C (LOSP H3).
- Refer also to Technical Data Sheet No. 6: Hyne ETP in Weather Exposed Applications.



PAINTING BEAMS

- Wait until excess solvents have evaporated and timber is dry.
- One coat of premium quality primer minimum is to be applied to all surfaces prior to erection of beam and to any cuts or holes drilled as per the paint manufacturer's recommendations.
- Exterior solid colour oil based enamel (Hyne Beam and Hyne LGL only). One coat of oil based primer followed by one coat of oil based under-coat (if required) then two coats of the oil based enamel as per the paint manufacturer's recommendations. Regular inspections and maintenance regime are required to achieve adequate performance.
- Exterior solid colour acrylic finish. For Hyne Beam and Hyne LGL, one coat of oil based primer followed by two coats of the exterior acrylic finish as per the paint manufacturer's recommendations. For Hyne LVL, one coat of 100% acrylic stain blocking primer followed by two coats of acrylic latex exterior top coat as required as per paint manufacturer's recommendations. Regular inspections and maintenance regime are required to achieve adequate performance.
- Light paint colours are recommended in preference to darker colours. In humid areas where mould may grow on the paint surface, the use of a mouldicide in the paint is strongly recommended.
- Exterior semi-transparent or solid colour penetrating oil based stain or similar (Hyne Beam and Hyne LGL only). Two or three coats of the stain as required or recommended by the paint manufacturer.
- Water based stains and un-pigmented sealants, oil or water repellents are not recommended.
- The pressure of the solvent (white spirits) from the LOSP treatment may affect the drying and hardening of paints if there has been insufficient evaporation time after the treatment.
- It is strongly recommended that the treated timber is left to recondition for at least 7 days in the end use situation before painting.

- If the first coat of primer, sealant paint or stain fails to dry or adhere within the time expected, do not proceed to any further coats until the first coat has achieved satisfactory dryness and adhesion. If the first coat fails to dry it may be necessary to strip back to bare timber and allow it to weather for another week or two. Also refer to the following point regarding resin bleed.
- Resin bleeding can occasionally be a problem with LOSP treated softwoods. Resin occurs naturally in softwoods and can be identified as a sticky, clear or white exudation that has a characteristic aromatic odour. It is most commonly encountered around knots or other imperfections in the wood and in places where the tree sustained damage. Paint or stain will generally be softened and may even be lifted off by a resin bleed.

If resin bleed occurs the following steps are recommended:

- Physically remove the exuded resin from the surface.
- Allow to weather for a few days to ensure that the bleed has ceased.
- Seal the affected area with a suitable sealant.
- If in doubt users are also advised to review AS2311 - The Painting of Buildings for guidelines and recommendations of painting systems.

Disclaimer

The recommendation and guidelines of these Technical Data Sheets are based on current information and industry practices and have been produced in good faith for the general guidance of consumers and trades people. No warranty or assurance can be given that these recommendations will suit every possible situation or particular circumstance.

Hyne accepts no responsibility for the performance in accordance with these recommendations or otherwise. If in doubt Hyne recommends that users obtain independent expert advice.