

## Services: Coating Technology

Wood coatings play an important role in the performance of woodbased products for interior and exterior applications.

Assessing the performance requires a combined knowledge of both wood and coatings.

NTI's wood coatings laboratory provides a wide range of services, depending on the needs of our customers and partners:

- Applied scientific research projects
- Short-term support of product development
- Troubleshooting
- Process control and optimization
- Damage inspections
- Training and education
- Environmental assessments (LCA and EPD)
- Service life prediction of coated wood components



### **Testing methods**

We offer testing according to standardized methods. In addition, we have established in-house standards for tailor-made testing of specific products like decking.

| Туре  | Standard                                    |  |
|---|---|--|
| Accelerated weathering                              | EN 927-6 (QUV chambers)                     |  |
| Accelerated weathering for deckings                 | House standard                              |  |
| Adhesion (cross-cut test, pull-off)                 | EN ISO 2409, EN ISO 4624                    |  |
| Air inclusions/microfoam                            | EN 927-11                                   |  |
| Application properties                              | House standard                              |  |
| Appearance (eveness, flow-out, sheen)               | House standard                              |  |
| Colour analysis (spectrophotometer and A3-scanning) | EN ISO 11664-4                              |  |
| Colour stability/effect of light exposure           | EN 15187                                    |  |
| Density (pycnometer)                                | EN ISO 2811                                 |  |
| Film hardness (pencil test)                         | EN ISO 15184                                |  |
| Film thickness, dry and wet                         | EN ISO 2808                                 |  |
| Gloss   | EN ISO 2813                                 |  |
| Natural weathering at 45° south                     | EN 927-3 (test field in Sørkedalen)         |  |
| Natural weathering at 90°, north and south          | House standard (test field in Sørkedalen)   |  |
| Liquid water permeability                           | EN 927-5                                    |  |
| Moisture buffer value                               | NORDTEST method                             |  |
| рН  | House standard                              |  |
| Resistance to abrasion                              | DIN 68861-2, EN 15185, EN ISO 7784-1 and -2 |  |
| Resistance to blocking                              | EN 927-10                                   |  |
| Resistance to heat (dry and wet)                    | DIN 68861-7/-8, EN 12721, EN 12722          |  |
| Resistance to impact                                | EN 927-13                                   |  |
| Resistance to knot staining                         | EN 927-7                                    |  |
| Resistance to liquids (chemical attack)             | DIN 68861-1 and EN 12720                    |  |
| Resistance to scratches                             | DIN 68861-4 and EN 15186                    |  |
| Solids  | EN ISO 3251                                 |  |
| Surface roughness                                   | House standard                              |  |
| Water vapour permeability                           | EN ISO 12572, ISO 7783                      |  |
| Wear resistance                                     | ISO 7774, Tab abraser                       |  |
| Viscosity   | EN ISO 2884-1, EN ISO 2431                  |  |

# Facilities for application and drying of coatings

- High speed disperser
- Brushing
- Film applicators
- Spraying (airless, HVLP/XVLP)
- Convection drying

## Process control and optimization

- Application processes
- Drying and UV-hardening
- Climate monitoring in production, during storage, and transport
- Statistical quality control



Weather resistance in artificial/accelerated atmosphere.



#### **Analytical methods**

- Light microscopy (bright field, dark field, phase contrast, fluorescence)
- Electron microscopy (SEM at partnering institute)
- FTIR-ATR spectroscopy
- Element analysis (XRF)
- Contact angle/surface energy
- Climate sensor box for inline real time measurements in coating lines
- UV-radiometer

Weather resistance in natural atmosphere on test field.

#### Hygrothermal modeling

Coatings may have a significant influence on the moisture content of wood, which in turn determines many critical properties of wood products in interior and exterior applications.

Treteknisk offers analysis of moisture dynamics using hygrothermal modeling.

#### Indoor climate and energy use

Wood changes its moisture content (MC) dependent on the ambient climate.

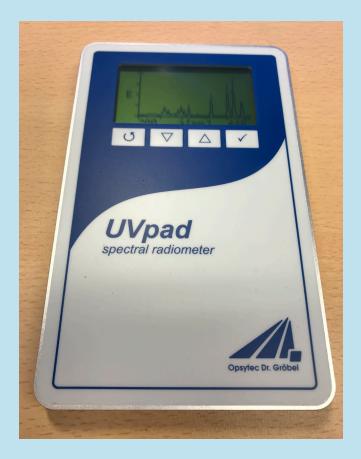
This material property to absorb and desorb moisture and thereby to moderate the indoor variations in relative humidity (RH) is referred to as moisture buffer capacity (MBC).

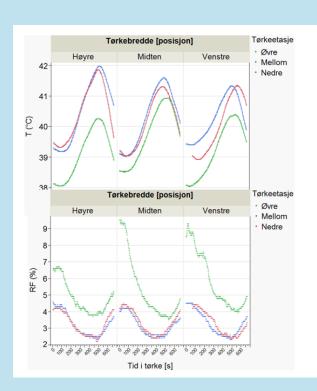
The MBC has been shown to be utilized for improving indoor climate and saving energy. The challenge of fully utilizing wood's MBC is that wood products are usually coated for improving their aesthetics and technical properties; these coatings may significantly reduce the MBC.

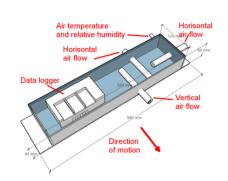
#### Outdoor performance and service life Exterior coatings protect wooden components from photodegradation and moisture.

Generally spoken, the protection and maintenance intervals increase with increased film thickness; at the same time, the vapor resistance increases and thereby also the risk of moisture accumulation under the coating film.

This may, at worst, cause wood decay. Hygrothermal combined with decay modeling can assist in the task of determining the threshold for the maximum water vapor resistance of coating systems on wood building products exposed to severe conditions.











## Overview of courses offered within coating technology

| Chapter | Chapter title  | Title paragraph                  | Presentation | Length (min) |
|---------|--|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6.1     | Hvorfor overflatebehandle<br>og hva er spesielt med<br>tre som substrat? | Innledning                       | 1            | 13           |
|         |  | Markedsoversikt                  | 2            | 10           |
|         |  | Tre i bevegelse                  | 3            | 10           |
|         |  | Heft, del 1 / del 2              | 4/5          | 13 / 10      |
|         |  | Fotostabilitet                   | 6            | 12           |
|         |  | Misfarging                       | 7            | 10           |
| 6.2     | Hvordan klargjøre tre for overflatebehandling?                           | Sparkling og fjerning av harpiks | 1            | 9            |
|         |  | Sliping                          | 2            | 11           |
|         |  | Rengjøring fra lim og flekker    | 3            | 7            |
|         |  | Fargegivende forbehandling       | 4            | 9            |
| 6.3     | Hvilke typer overflate-<br>behandling finnes det?                        | Produkttper og sammensetning     | 1            | 14           |
|         |  | Bindemidler, del 1 / del 2       | 2/3          | 15 / 9       |
|         |  | Interiørprodukter, del 1 / del 2 | 4/5          | 9 / 10       |
|         |  | Eksteriørprodukter               | 6            | 15           |
| 6.4     | Hvordan påføres og tørkes/herdes<br>overflatebehandlingsprodukter?       | Påføringsmetoder, del 1 / del 2  | 1/2          | 10 / 16      |
|         |  | Tørking, del 1 / del 2           | 3 / 4        | 16 / 12      |
| 6.5     | Hva er miljøvennlig og hva<br>er den siste utviklingen?                  | Miljøvurdering LCA og EPD        | 1            | 15           |
|         |  | FoU og utblikk                   | 2            | 15           |



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