Paint colour and guarantee

Production, assembly and delivery

Congratulations on your new door. We hope that this will meet your expectations. The manufacture of your door panel is our specialty and this panel is manufactured with the greatest possible care. The delivery of the door panel includes processing instructions that provide information about the application, handling and maintenance.

An externally accredited body, the Stichting Keuringsbureau Hout (Foundation for the approval of wood), performs unannounced inspections in our factory. The issued KOMO® product certificate as well as the SKH-BGS door-leaf certificate is a guarantee of thorough quality and professional knowledge, which means that your door will last for a very long time with good maintenance.

Although carpentry factories nowadays increasingly complete the doors with insulated glazing and completely finished lacquering, in many homes the placing of the glass and the painting is done by others. Before the painter applies the last coat of paint - from an aesthetic point of view, but certainly also as protection against wind and weather - he must assess the door for any damage and restore it. The painting gives the final colour and appearance to the door. Very important here is that the finishing layer is the basis for a long life. After the glazier and painter have completed their work, the care for the door will be transferred to you.

Maintenance: how do we do that?

During the use of the door, damage can occur and the protective effect of the paint system will decrease. This brings us to the importance of inspection and maintenance. You have great influence on the frequency and level of maintenance yourself and the timely taking of measures are crucial in this. To begin with, you should clean the woodwork at least once or better still several times a year with mild soapy water, for example a little hand washing-up liquid in lukewarm water (no aggressive substances!). During cleaning, inspect the woodwork for any damage and paintwork for weathering / crack formation. The purpose of cleaning is to remove dirt so that new dirt will adhere less quickly to the clean paint layer.

If damage, weathering (pulverisation of paint and sealants) or crack formation and cracking in connections are visible, these must be repaired. If you have this job done by a professional, you can assume that this is done properly. If you want to carry out this work by yourself, it is a serious recommendation to assess the state of the paintwork together with a professional. He can give you advice on the urgency of the repair work to be carried out. He can also provide you with a maintenance schedule in which you can schedule the various control and recovery activities.





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Colour choice

means that maintenance of dark colours is more frequently required than maintenance of light colours. Dark colours absorb a lot of heat from the sunlight and the underlying wood will "work" much more. The paint layer must be able to absorb this effect, but as time passes, the paint layer will become rigid or brittle and eventually crack, also called crackle.

Very dark colours, falling in class three of Table 1, are not recommended because of the mentioned temperature rises, especially during the summer. In the warranty conditions, crackle damage caused by paint and crack formation of the underlying wood veneer on doors, with colours from class III as well as doors that have been finished transparently, will be excluded from 2013. With all colours falling in class I and II, the warranty conditions normally apply. The door must be maintained as indicated in *Table 2*.



Table 1: Colour class format





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Explanation of Class; classification RAL / non-RAL colours

Table 1 contains a large number of RAL numbers. Each RAL colour is divided into a colour class and this also includes the expected maintenance as shown in Table 2. You can also classify the non-RAL colours into one of the three maintenance classes as soon as you have the brightness value of the colour. The brightness value of the colour is called the Y-value and this is defined in the ISO 7724-1. With the brightness value Y you can calculate the rise of the surface temperature, T, with the formula:

 $\Delta T = 47.5 \times (1-Y/100)$

Onderhoudsschema voor de eigenaar / bewoner Dekkende afwerking van Dekkende afwerking van lichte kleuren donkere kleuren transparant 3 10 11 12 13 14 15 NB. Periodieke controlebeurten Inspecties zijn belangrijk: de kosten van tijdig onderhoud vallen altijd lager uit dan die van achterstallig onderhoud.

Table 2: Colour class & maintenance

Classification of maintenance classes

The colour brightness value is then divided into a maintenance class 1, 2 or 3. In the classification, a relationship is made between colour temperature rise in the finishing layer on the wood surface, namely:

- Class 1, T ≤ 36 ° C: favourable
- Class 2, ≤ 37 ° C T ≤ 43 ° C: normal
- Class 3, T ≥ 44 ° C: unfavourable

Class 1

You can apply these colours under all circumstances. These colours are preferred when the door is placed in a southeasterly to south-westerly direction.

Class 2

You can apply these colours under normal circumstances with the proviso that the inspection and maintenance frequency is maintained as stated in Table 2.

Class 3

If you opt for colours that fall in class 3 or for transparent finishing, then the paint and the underlying wood veneer will be more intensively loaded by the weather. The urgent advice is to strictly follow the inspection and maintenance schedule. When using these colours as well as transparent lacquer finish, the guarantee for crazing / cracking of paint and the bursting of the underlying wood veneer will expire.

Colours and shape stability:

From 1 October 2014, if a door has been painted in colour class-3, the warranty on form stability will be reduced by 1 class. For example, a door that falls into Form Stability Class 2 will fall into Form Stability Class 1 by applying a Class 3 colour (strong heating).



