



Glulam is a smart economic choice due to its sustainable and dimensionally stable properties. A glulam panel is broad, dimensionally stable and easy to install, which saves both time and money. In addition, it can be supplied primed and undercoated in optional NCS S colours, enabling installation at any time of the year.

Offering of profile and grade

The panels are available in three different profiles, which we call Sweden, Norway and Denmark. All three profiles are 25 x 270 mm and supplied with tongue and grooved edges in a standard length of 5.4 metres. Also available in other profiles, dimensions and lengths upon request.

We offer CMP-certified coated exterior cladding. This means that the quality of the coating is third-party verified and that the Swedish raw material maintains consistently high quality. Please remember that wood is a living natural material with variations in both colour and characteristics.



Advantages

- + Dimensionally stable
- + Sustainable over time
- + Easy to install
- + Consistently high quality
- + No unnecessary waste
- + Installation all year round





Finishes

Unfinished

An unfinished glulam panel is suitable for interior applications, but requires some type of finish for exterior applications.

Finished

A glulam panel protected with a suitable finish is highly resistant and will retain its original properties for a long time, even in changing weather conditions. The life of the panelling without maintenance will vary, depending on the climate, exposure to the weather and type of finish. If a wall is in a particularly exposed position, this should determine the choice of finish.

Coated

Södra can supply primed and undercoated glulam panels in optional NCS S colours. Pre-primed and undercoated panels can be installed at any time of the year and just need a final coat within 12 months of installation. If you decide to coat unfinished panelling yourself, we recommend treating all four sides with a primer to prevent tension that can lead to warping.



Maintenance

Cleaning

Dirt is the most common cause of wood discolouration. This can be prevented by cleaning the wood regularly with a phosphate-free detergent. Discolouration may occur due to wood bleed, usually after exposure to moisture. If the stains are small, they will gradually disappear when the source of the moisture is eliminated. If the stains are in a place that is not exposed to sunlight, they can deepen over time and will need to be washed with a mild oxalic acid or wood cleaner. If nails and screws in the wood rust, this can also cause stains. You should therefore use only stainless steel nails and screws when installing cladding. Any stains can be removed with wood cleaner, or by gentle sanding or brushing.

Mildew

Mildew is common in moist environments and/or where there is a lot of vegetation nearby. The side of a building that is most in shadow is usually affected. Use a wood cleaner containing fungicides as soon as possible to prevent it from spreading. The resulting wear may change the appearance of the wood slightly. Apply a finish to the wood again after cleaning.



Installation

Acclimatisation

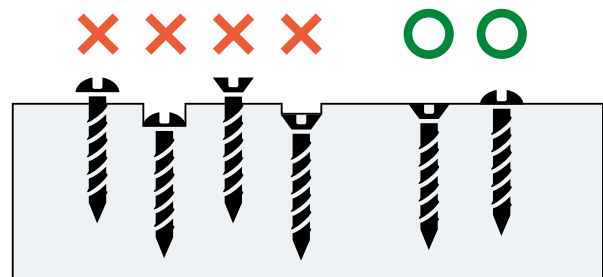
Since wood is a natural material, it can shrink and swell. To minimise any dimensional changes after installation, we recommend storing the wood where it will eventually be installed until it's time for installation. If stored outdoors, cover the wood with a tarpaulin to protect it from the weather.

Fastenings

Glulam panels can be installed both vertically and horizontally. The panels are 270mm wide and consist of 10 lamellae, which makes them dimensionally stable and durable over time. Each lamella has been carefully selected in the production process, which means that the end product maintains high quality and you do not have to sort the panels. The panels have tongue and grooved edges and can therefore be installed continuously without being secured to a batten. This makes installation time efficient and results in less waste.

Screws/nails

Use stainless steel nails and screws only, minimum A2 grade (or A4 marine grade), to avoid rust stains. For the best results, we recommend using a thin nail and pre-drilling if you are planning to screw the material together or if you are close to the end grain. Expect wood movement due to moisture content and avoid nailing through several overlapping layers. Fastenings such as screws and nails should be in line with the surface of the wood.



Combined materials

Be aware that porous materials (such as rendering or concrete) can be stained by the wood's tannins when it rains. Staining is greatest in the beginning and any stains on other material can usually be washed away, since the tannins are water-soluble. If the ventilation behind the wooden panelling is poor, or if the panelling is exposed to a lot of moisture, the risk of staining is higher. An encapsulating finish can reduce staining. Ask your paint supplier about the best type of finish if you cannot divert the rainwater away from sensitive surfaces.