

# **FDU documentation**

## **Weland Stål AB**

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## **General information about Weland Stål AB products**

### **1. Basis for design and calculations**

The Swedish Board of Housing, Building and Planning's various building regulations form the basis for our designs.  
In-house tests and evaluations are performed continually.

### **2. Materials and manufacturing**

The materials included in our products satisfy the Swedish Board of Housing, Building and Planning's standards. All materials are purchased against analysis and testing certificate 3 1.B or from approved suppliers, in order that we can check that the material satisfies the stipulated requirements.

Personnel who carry out welding have passed tests according to SS-EN 287.

### **3. Surface treatment**

Most steel constructions that are supplied are hot dip galvanised or painted, although other forms of surface treatment are also available.

Hot dip galvanisation takes place as standard according to SS-EN ISO 1461.  
Other classes can be obtained for an additional cost, but this must be specified in the order.

When ordering painted components, corrosion class is specified according to BSK 07.

### **4. Handling**

Weland products are manufactured entirely of steel, hot dip galvanised or painted. The thickness of the zinc conforms to the Swedish standard SS-EN ISO 1461, unless otherwise indicated by the customer.

The choice of colour for painted components is dependent on corrosion class or customer requirements.

During installation, removal, transport or disposal, no additional measures are required as our products do not contain any environmentally harmful substances.

### **5. Care of hot dip galvanised products**

In the event of damage due to wear or other mechanical effects, the damaged area must be brushed off and any rust removed with a steel brush, before painting the damage using a paint with a high zinc content, such as cold galvanising spray.

In the event of significant damage, the treatment with zinc-rich paint must be repeated several times. It may also be appropriate to blast the surface prior to painting.

Damage that has been repaired with paint containing zinc must be checked at least once a year, as this treatment does not have the same service life as a hot dip galvanised surface.

In the event of extremely significant damage, the product should be hot dip galvanised again. Hot dip galvanised surfaces must not be exposed to corrosive substances. This puts the rust-protecting properties at risk.

## **6. Painted products**

The damaged surface is cleaned and if necessary primed. Painting is performed in accordance with the paint manufacturer's recommendations.

## **7. Care of wooden parts**

These wooden parts are a quality product and have a moisture content of 7-10% (furniture dry). This means that the parts have to be stored in a dry, heated area (15-25°C).

The stair parts must be stored at least 10 cm above the floor (e.g. on a pallet) so as not to absorb moisture. Incorrect storage can cause swelling or dry cracks, resulting in additional costs for which we cannot accept responsibility.

In addition, the wooden parts must be handled with care: avoid knocks and bumps, and place the wooden parts on a flat, clean surface to avoid pressure marks.

### **Care instructions for varnished joinery products**

If washing is required, wash the joinery products with a cloth dampened with lukewarm water using a synthetic detergent that does not contain alkalis. Stains that cannot be removed with washing should be removed with a cloth dampened with white spirit (do not pour the liquid onto the surface).

Be sure to repair worn surfaces before the surface of the wood is damaged. Before carrying out repairs, the wooden surface must be clean and dry. If necessary, roughen the surface by gentle sanding with fine sandpaper.

### **Care instructions for oiled joinery products**

Oiled joinery products require regular maintenance. Oiled wooden surfaces are not as durable as varnished wooden surfaces.

1. Wooden parts must be oiled generously a short time, 2-3 weeks, after installation
2. Wooden parts must be oiled continually as required depending on wear and sunlight, normally 3-4 times during the first year and normally twice a year thereafter
3. Oil: e.g. Alcro's wood oil, colourless
4. Cleaning must be carried out with a clean, slightly damp mop or cloth
5. Avoid scouring agents of all types

Damage must be repaired immediately by an expert. Until the damage has been repaired, it must be covered with roofing felt or hard wooden board.

## **8. Care of mats on steps or landings**

Mats must be cleaned in accordance with the mat manufacturer's recommendations. If a mat on steps or a landing comes away from the surface at the edges or similar, proceed as follows:

Try to loosen the mat a little more than it has come loose on its own, clean the surface properly and re-glue with contact adhesive.

## **9. Care instructions for terrazzo**

Terrazzo surfaces must be washed regularly with soft soap (yellow, green or stone soap). These detergents provide a thin protective grease film that prevent the absorption of water and dirt. They also help to accentuate the colours, lustre and structure of the ballast material.

Synthetic detergents cannot offer the same effect, no matter what it says on the label. Vacuum clean terrazzo surfaces before washing. Avoid dry cleaning methods.

### **Stains:**

Marks left by heels, various spillages and absorbed dirt, asphalt stains, paint or similar should be removed in the first instance with sandpaper, possibly wet sandpaper and water, and in the second instance with white spirit.

After this, the cleaned areas are washed with a fatty soft soap or soap solution. If the surface has been contaminated with oil, thinner, alcohol or similar, which has been drawn down into the terrazzo layer, mechanical grinding is required or perhaps even breaking up and repairing. In this case, contact Ulricehamns Betong AB.

### **Damage:**

In conjunction with moving or rebuilding work, the terrazzo surface on stairs and floors can occasionally be damaged, giving rise to the need for repair. In order to carry out repairs, both skill and the correct equipment are required. You should therefore contact Ulricehamns Betong AB in the first instance, who employ professionals in this field. You can repair minor damage yourself, although feel free to contact Ulricehamns Betong AB who will be happy to provide repair materials and information.

### **Warning:**

**Acids or detergents containing acids must not be used.**

Acids corrode the surface, produce yellow stains and make it impossible to keep the surfaces clean over a longer time perspective.

Such agents include masonry cleaner and detergents for ceramic tiles and bricks, etc.

Many common synthetic detergents, such as all-round cleaners, also have a harmful effect on terrazzo surfaces: the ballast material is broken down and the surface finish disappears.

Floor polish and other waxes are often coloured, and therefore entail a risk of causing a darker and possibly stained floor surface.

Lacquer, stone glaze and other polishes almost always produce a surface that is more or less sealed and does not allow water to permeate. This can result in lime leaching.

Salt is extremely harmful to terrazzo surfaces. Where salting absolutely cannot be avoided, an effective floor mat is essential. In certain cases, a water-repellent stone polish may be required to look after the surfaces, although in such cases this may not be used until the leached lime has been removed.

Consult your supplier regarding treatment.