The wood protection specialist

Product catalogue

AMONN® WOODPRO

Index

200 years of experience and innovation

Amonn is the leading make in Italy and one of the top makes in Europe in the wood protection sector. The history of the company began in 1802 when Johann Amonn founded the company which today still bears his name and which has continued to develop over the years thanks to technological innovation and a strong passion for wood. With over 200 years of experience and tradition, Amonn is today a modern, international company which can offer professional solutions for the care and protection of wood.

In order to respond in the best possible way to the requirements of the Italian market, the company has modern logistic structures and a commercial organization which is in continuous evolution with a capillary presence of representatives and distributors.

Amonn yesterday

Amonn today

Passion for wood - Specialists in protection

Wood is an antique and vital material. Amonn knows its secrets and has always committed itself to protecting the health and beauty of wood in all its different uses.

Wood protection for Amonn signifies protecting each man-made piece from this fascinating natural material, preserving its natural beauty and vibrancy to keep it intact for future generations.

The development of the Amonn systems is based on a wide knowledge of the reaction of wood to its three major enemies: fire, atmospheric agents and biological agents. Amonn has developed effective and reliable protective systems for each of these, fruit of over a hundred years‘ experience in wood protection and an authentic passion for the unique qualities of this natural material.

Fire protection

Protection against atmospheric agents

Protection against UV rays

Protection against biological agents

Why protect wood?

**«Because wood is nature. Wood moves, it changes and reacts to everything around it.
If we want it to last over time and maintain all those features for which we have chosen it –
good looks, stability, practicality – we must give it effective protection.»**

Energy saving, prudent use of resources, all-round sustainability in construction design, architectural impact and liveable environments. These are just some of the aspects that have brought wood back to the attention of architects and designers. It is one of the most ancient building materials, traditionally used by peoples the world over to create their own homes. Today's builders are rediscovering wood as a raw material with unique features that are much appreciated for their ability to bring countless ideas to life with due respect for nature. Wood is most certainly a sustainable material, at the end of its life cycle it can be recovered and reused or destroyed but it is always capable of becoming part of the production cycle because it is an organic material.

How to protect wood?

Wood is, up to a certain point, capable of protecting itself from attack by insects and fungi (natural durability). It is however, necessary to consider that the degree of **natural protection** will vary according to the type of wood. Therefore, the first useful precaution to take is careful choice of the right type of wood for the use to which it is to be put.
In order to extend the life of wooden structures, it is necessary to have an intelligent project and construction process that exposes the wood as little as possible to bad weather conditions.
Even highly durable wood, whether it is natural resistance or due to chemical modification, for example Accoya or heat-treated wood, needs the essential protection from climatic factors.

When is greater protection needed?

In general, if the wood is not protected by architectural design (shelters, roof canopies, etc.) or if it is in constant contact with moisture (fencing, dug-in pergolas) it must be protected from fungi. When considering climatic protection, the exposure of the structure must be taken into account. If the wood is greatly subject to atmospheric agents, for example if it is to the south or southwest, it will be in need of greater protection compared to wood with northern exposure. When assessing whether greater or lesser chemical protection is needed the degree of climatic stress to which the wood is subject should be considered.

Conifers

Spruce and pine are the types of **coniferous** wood more commonly used for construction purposes. Without the necessary protection, this kind of wood is subject to degradation in time.

Hardwood

Hardwood such as oak and beech is naturally more resistant to parasite attack but even these kinds of wood can be ruined by fungi and insects if exposed to high humidity levels. Therefore it is recommended that preventive treatment is carried out.

Tropical wood

Tropical kinds of wood such as teak and shorea are the most resistant and are not prone to fungal attack. In this case it is sufficient to protect the surface against stains, dirt and dust.

Place of application

According to the location of the wood, whether indoors or outdoors, it will be subject to lesser or greater exposure to atmospheric agents and different humidity and temperature conditions.

Dimensional stability

Wood can be used both as a covering as well as a structural element. According to the use to which it is put, a lesser or greater degree of dimensional variation is permitted.

For example, for doors and windows, wooden elements are used which have already reached their "dimensional stability". In order to maintain this dimensional stability and to avoid the wood from warping, it is best to choose a special cycle of paints to limit the absorption of humidity that causes wood to swell.

Field of use	Dimensional deformation allowed	Typical examples of fields of use
Dimensional stability 	Only minimum deformation is permitted	Windows, doors, verandas
Partial dimensional stability 	A limited amount of deformation is permitted	External doors, elements for balconies, folding shutters, laminated beams, garden sheds, wooden houses, fencing, gazebos
Non-dimensional stability 	The deformation is not limited	Fences, planking, barns, palings, matchboard

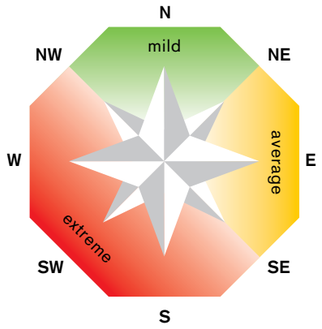
Weatherproofing

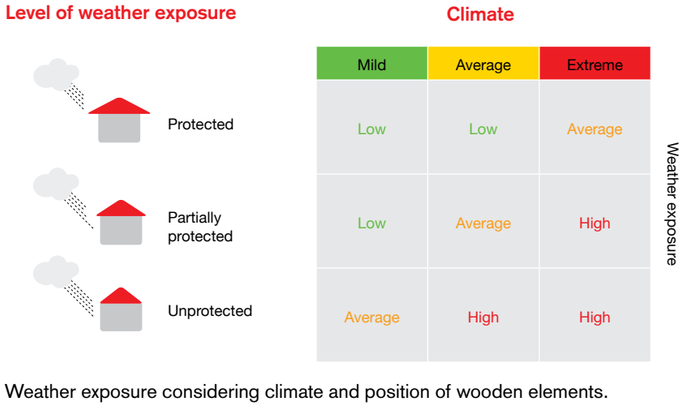
The climate

When talking about the ability of wood to withstand exposure to weather without deterioration it is necessary to consider the position/ exposition of the element. If it is exposed northwards (from north west to north east) weather conditions are considered to be mild, if the element is situated eastwards (from north-east to south-east) weather conditions are considered to be of average intensity, and if it is exposed southwards or westwards (from south-east to north-west) weather conditions are considered to be harsh.

Construction wood protection

As far as construction wood protection is concerned, an element can be classified either as protected, partially protected or unprotected. In a protected construction situation, for example, wooden construction elements are almost completely protected from sunshine and rain by projecting roofs.





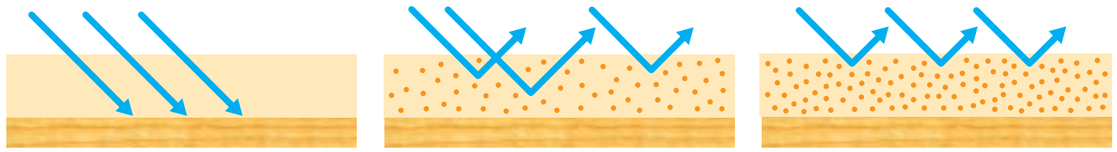
Weather exposure considering climate and position of wooden elements.

Protection from sun and water

External wood is subjected to the combined action of sunshine and rain which is responsible for the transformation and leaking of lignin, causing the wood to become grey and to lose stability.
In order to avoid UV rays and humidity penetrating into the wood, it is necessary to use physical filters which block their entry. The physical filters against UV rays are contained in the pigments used in the paint. The level of protection is lesser or greater according to the quantity of pigments present:

- paints with no pigments (transparent or colourless) leave the colour and structure of the wood visible but offer little protection from the sun's rays; therefore they are not recommended in cases of direct exposure to climatic agents
- paints with pigments (partially transparent) leave the wood grain visible, and offer good but not complete protection;
- matt paints – offer complete protection against sunlight.

To protect external wood effectively it is therefore always necessary to choose a coloured wood preservative.
To increase the level of protection it is possible to apply a top coat containing another UV filter and free radical absorbers at the end of the cycle.



Paints with no pigments (transparent or colourless)

Paints with pigments (partially transparent)

Covering paints

Treatment cycles: products and their uses

Depending on the conditions of the wood, some specific treatment cycles may be necessary. Each cycle is made up of different phases in which successive coats of products are applied. For each cycle, water-based or solvent-based products can be chosen, preferably using the same type of product within the same cycle.

→ New external wood

The cycle foresees two phases:
1. Application of a **protective preservative**.
2. Application of a **preservative, finishing preservative** or **top coat** (depending on the level of finish desired).

→ Renovation of external wood which has already been treated with a base-coat preservative for biological protection

The wood only needs to be renovated with a coloured protective preservative or a top coat.
The cycle is made up of three phases:
1. **Remove** all dirt and dust from the parts to be treated
2. According to the state of deterioration of the wood, sand the wood along the grain removing totally or partially old layers of paint using coarse grain sandpaper (80) then medium grain sandpaper (140/180). Finally, dust the wood. If the state of the wood is such that it must be sanded down to the raw wood, please follow the indications given for new external wood.
3. Apply the **finishing preservative** and/or **top coat**.

→ Doors and windows

There are three cases to be considered:
A. New wood
1. Apply a coloured protective preservative
2. Apply a top coat

B. Touching up
1. Sand the surface to be touched up with fine sandpaper (grain 280)
2. Apply the top coat with a brush

C. Renovation
Refer to point A after sanding down to the raw wood.

→ Internal wood

Internal wood does not need any protection from atmospheric agents or insects. To enhance its natural beauty, however, regular treatment is recommended by using a finishing preservative or a top coat (the use of water-based products is recommended).

Comparative table of water-based and solvent-based products

	Water-based	Solvent-based
Preservative	• **Wasserlasur**	• **Imprägnierlasur**
Preservative finishing product	• **Aqua MS Lasur**	• **UV Lasur**
Top coats	• **Aquatop**	• **UV Stop**

The range of water-based products includes three categories: preservative, preservative finishing treatments and top coats, for application in indoor as well as outdoor environments.

When choosing the most suitable product it is advisable to consider type and level of protection.

Amonn **preservatives** penetrate deep into the wood and are protected from microorganisms.

Preservative finishing products protect from water while maintaining the wood open-pored and at the same time regulating the exchange of wood-air humidity.

Amonn **top coats** protect from humidity and UV rays giving the wood a pleasant wax effect.

Table of products with their protection level

Product and its associated category		Biological protection	Climatic protection	
		…of the film from micro-organisms	…from UV rays	…from rain and humidity
Preservative	Wasserlasur	✓	●●	●
Preservative finishing treatment	Aqua MS Lasur		●●●	●●●
Top coats	Aquatop		●●●	●●●●

optimum ●●●● high ●●● good ●● moderate ●

PROTECTION FOR WOOD THAT BREATHES
Wasserlasur is a water-based preservative for the protection of wood not subject to dimensional stability, such as matchboard and trusses. Its particular formula regulates the exchange of humidity between wood and air.

Wasserlasur

Water-based wood preservative

Characteristics
- Contains active ingredients that protect the film from micro-organisms
- Wood protective product
- Deep penetrating
- Improves adhesion and duration of successive paint cycles
- Highlights and enhances the wood grain

Fields of use
For the protection of wood with no dimensional stability and not in direct contact with the ground or with water, such as for example, matchboard and trusses. It is also indicated as a base coat for the treatment of elements with dimensional stability such as external doors and windows.

Drying times
After approx. 2 - 4 hours according to the type of wood

Yield
10-12 m²/l per coat

Tin sizes
0,750 l - 2,5 l - 5 l - 20 l - 100 l* - 1000 l*

Recommended cycles
2 - 3 x Wasserlasur
- To increase the duration of the cycle, the use of Aqua MS Lasur is recommended:
  - 2 x Wasserlasur
  - 1 x Aqua MS Lasur
- On wood with dimensional stability, use Aquatop:
  - 1 x Wasserlasur
  - 2 x Aquatop


Brushing


Immersion


Impregnating machine


Dimensional stability


Partial dimensional stability


No dimensional stability

Colours


1 Oak


10 Light walnut


2 Larch


3 Chestnut


27 Teak


4 Walnut


35 Wengé


42 Green

91 Covering White

„00 Colourless" is also available

* Only on request.

PRESERVATIVE FINISHING TREATMENT

Aqua MS Lasur is an anti-blocking, medium- build preservative finishing treatment for all kinds of indoor and outdoor wood. It is environmentally friendly and is especially suitable for use on beams, pergolas and all kinds of wooden cladding. If it is applied on a protective base coat, it offers further protection against humidity and UV rays.

Aqua MS Lasur

Water-based wax-effect impregnating finishing treatment

Characteristics

- Leaves the wood open pored
- Renders the wood water-repellent
- Leaves a pleasant wax effect
- Regulates humidity exchange between wood-air

Fields of use

For use on internal and external wood with no dimensional stability and not in permanent contact with the ground or with water (e.g wooden cladding and pergolas).

Drying times

After approx. 2 - 4 hours according to the type of wood

Yield

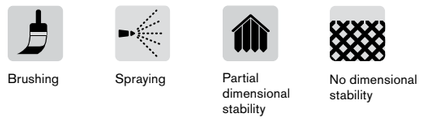
10 - 12 m²/l per coat

Tin sizes

0,750 l - 2,5 l - 25 l*

Recommended cycles

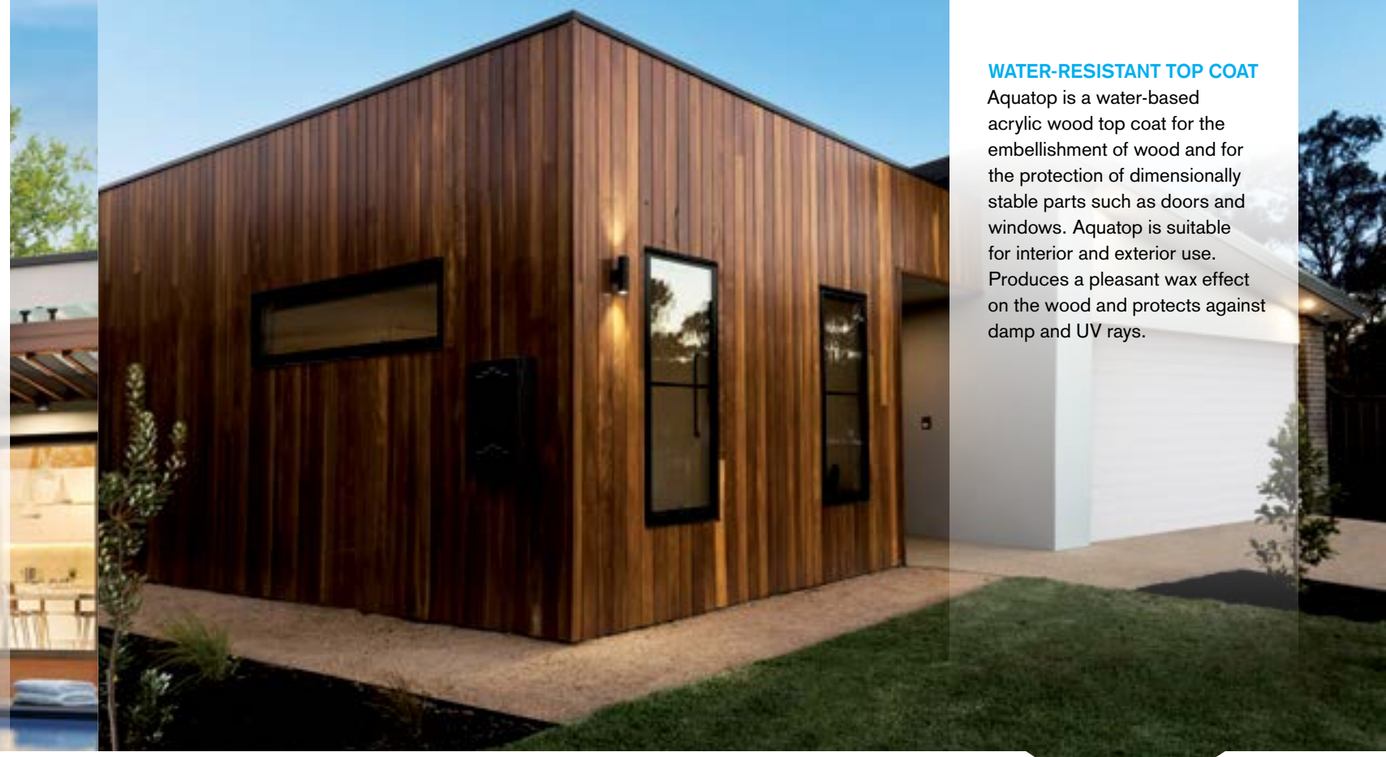
- Interior wood:
  - 1 - 2 x Aqua MS Lasur
- Exterior wood:
  - 1 - 2 x Wasserlasur
  - 1 - 2 x Aqua MS Lasur
- Renovation of exterior wood:
  - 1 - 2 x Aqua MS Lasur



Colours

„00 Colourless" is also available

* Only „00 Colourless"



WATER-RESISTANT TOP COAT

Aquatop is a water-based acrylic wood top coat for the embellishment of wood and for the protection of dimensionally stable parts such as doors and windows. Aquatop is suitable for interior and exterior use. Produces a pleasant wax effect on the wood and protects against damp and UV rays.

Aquatop

Water-based wax-effect finishing treatment

Characteristics

- Renders the wood water repellent
- Leaves a pleasant wax effect
- Anti-blocking when used on doors and windows
- Easy to apply

Fields of use

As a top coat on interior and exterior wood with partial or total dimensional stability not in permanent contact with the ground or with water. It is particularly indicated for external doors and windows.

Drying times

Approx. 2 - 4 hours according to the type of wood

Yield

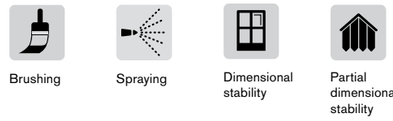
10 m²/l per coat

Tin sizes

0,750 l - 2,5 l - 5 l - 25 l

Recommended cycles

- Interior wood:
  - 1 - 2 x Aquatop
- Exterior wood (and for doors and windows):
  - 1 - 2 x Wasserlasur
  - 1 - 2 x Aquatop
- Renovation on exterior wood:
  - 1 - 2 x Aquatop



Colours

30
Birch

Also available "00 Colourless" in glossy and satin finish.
The colour "30 Birch" is available only in satin finish.

Solvent-based products

The range of solvent-based products includes three categories: preservative, preservative finishing treatments and top coats.

When choosing the most suitable product it is advisable to consider type and level of protection.

Amonn **preservatives** penetrate deep into the wood and are protected from microorganisms.

Preservative finishing products protect from water while maintaining the wood open-pored and at the same time regulating the exchange of wood-air humidity.

Amonn **top coats** protect from humidity and UV rays giving the wood a pleasant wax effect.

Table of products with their protection level

Product and its associated category		Biological protection	Climatic protection	
		…of the film from micro-organisms	…from UV rays	…from rain and humidity
Preservative	Imprägnierlasur	✓	●●	●
Preservative finishing treatment	UV Lasur		●●●	●●●
Top coat	UV Stop		●●●	●●●●

optimum ●●●● high ●●● good ●● moderate ●

UNIVERSAL WOOD PRESERVATIVE
This wood preservative is ideal for the treatment of outdoor wood. It is particularly suitable for the treatment of wooden cladding, fences, barns, etc. in rural environments and gardens. It protects wood from atmospheric agents and regulates the exchange of moisture between air and wood.

Imprägnierlasur

Impregnating treatment for wood

Characteristics
- Contains active ingredients that protect the film from micro-organisms.
- Wood protective product
- Penetrates deep into the wood
- Improves adhesion and the duration of successive paint cycles
- Highlights and enhances the wood grain

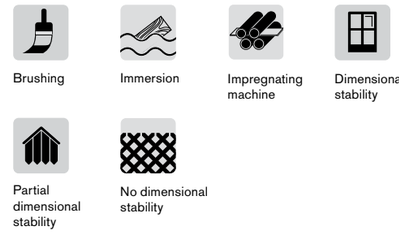
Fields of use
For the protection of wood with no dimensional stability and not in direct contact with the ground or with water such as, for example, fences, barns, wooden cladding in rural settings or gardens. It is indicated as a base coat for the treatment of elements with dimensional stability such as outside doors and windows.

Drying times
Approx. 8 hours depending on the kind of wood

Yield
10 - 16 m²/l per coat

Tin sizes
0,750 l - 2,5 l - 5 l - 25 l - 200 l* - 1000 l*

Recommended cycles
- 2 - 3 x Imprägnierlasur
  To increase the duration of the cycle, the use of UV Lasur is recommended:
  - 2 x Imprägnierlasur
  - 1 x UV Lasur
- On wood with dimensional stability use UV Stop:
  - 1 x Imprägnierlasur
  - 1 x UV Stop



Colours

"00 Colourless" is also available.

* Only on request.

UV PROTECTION
UV Lasur is a solvent-based preservative finishing treatment, ideal as the last coat in a cycle of coloured treatment, e.g. for pergolas and gazebos. It is transparent and protects wood from atmospheric agents, in particular from damp and UV rays. It gives warmth and shine to the wood.

UV Lasur

Wax-effect impregnating finishing treatment

Characteristics
- Leaves the wood open-pored
- Contains no aromatic compounds
- Renders the wood water repellent
- Leaves a pleasing wax effect

Fields of use
For use on wood with no dimensional stability and not in direct contact with the ground or with water.

Drying times
Approx. 12 hours depending on the kind of wood.

Yield
12 - 15 m²/l per coat

Tin sizes
0,750 l - 2,5 l - 5 l - 25 l*

Recommended cycles
- Internal wood:
  - 1 - 2 x UV Lasur
- New external wood:
  - 1 - 2 x Imprägnierlasur
  - 1 - 2 x UV Lasur
- For renovation work outdoors:
  - 1 - 2 x UV Lasur

Brushing | Spraying | Partial dimensional stability | No dimensional stability

Colours
1 Oak | 3 Chestnut | 4 Walnut

"00 Colourless" is also available.

* Only "00 Colourless".

MAXIMUM PROTECTION AGAINST UV RAYS
UV Stop is a solvent-based top coat particularly suited as a last protective coat with wax effect against damp and UV rays.
It is ideal for use on all kinds of wood with dimensional stability such as doors and windows.

UV Stop

Wax-effect finishing treatment

Characteristics
- Contains no aromatic compounds
- Makes the wood water resistant
- Leaves a pleasing wax effect
- Anti-blocking when used on doors and windows

Fields of use
For top-coating internal and external wood, with dimensional and partial dimensional stability, not in direct contact with the ground or with water. Particularly indicated for external doors and windows.

Drying times
Approx. 12 hours depending on the kind of wood.

Yield
10 m²/l per coat

Tin sizes
0,750 l - 2,5 l - 5 l - 25 l

Recommended cycles
- Internal wood:
  - 1 - 2 x UV Stop
- External wood (and for doors and windows)
  - 1 - 2 x Imprägnierlasur
  - 1 - 2 x UV Stop
- For renovation work outdoors:
  - 1 - 2 x UV Stop

Brushing | Spraying | Dimensional stability | Partial dimensional stability

Colours
1 Oak

"00 Colourless" is also available.

Notes

For further information about our products, our company and to download the technical data sheets please visit our web-site www.amonncolor.com

Attention:
All the colours which appear in the catalogue are indicative. Any variations in colour can depend on how faithful the reproduction of the colour in the catalogue is to the actual colour or on changes in production. The final results also depend on the type of wood and the application of the product itself. J.F. Amonn Srl reserves the right to modify products and the information contained in this catalogue at any time.

Before purchasing a product, please refer to the technical data sheets which can be consulted and downloaded from our web-site www.amonncolor.com

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Color

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