



## CORROSION

Fasteners (such as nails and screws) and hardware fittings used in combination with wood need be resistant to corrosion. This applies to all applications; amongst others: façade joinery works (compliant with KVT95), garden timber, sound barriers and waterworks. If the Platowood and / or the hardware fittings get wet, electrochemical or moisture corrosion may occur. Wood naturally contains organic acids; these acids are the main cause of corrosion appearing on metal connecting parts within the wood. The water affects the metal of the fastener, which causes staining around the anchoring points. Over time, these stains will fade due to erosion and ageing of the wood's surface.

In order to prevent corrosion, stainless steel fasteners should be used, such as AISI/SAE 304 or AISI/SAE 316 graded steel. In the vicinity of saline water, the use of AISI/SAE 316 graded steel is highly recommended.

In case of staining due to the use of insufficiently corrosion-resistant fasteners, these stains might be removed by sanding or treatment with, for example, oxalic acid or ammonium hydrogen peroxide. When attempting this, observe personal safety and first experiment with this treatment on a small surface that is out of sight. To prevent new stains from forming, either the wood surface should be finished with an appropriate product, or the fasteners should be replaced with AISI 304 or AISI 316 graded steel.

NB. The surface of aluminium, copper, lead and zinc may oxidize, as well (e.g. at a roof trim or a beaded strip). These metals, however, develop a protective layer on the surface that prevents any further staining of the wood.



Stains around the attachment points due to corrosion.