

Storage, Installation, and Maintenance of Sauna Wall Panels

1. Storage

The sauna wall panels are bundled and covered with plastic in the Standwood warehouse. The panels should be stored in unopened packages, preferably in the same room where they will be installed. During storage, it is important to avoid sudden changes in humidity and temperature. The best storage method is to keep the panels elevated off the floor on adequately spaced support battens to prevent warping.

2. Installation

When installing sauna wall panels, it is essential to ensure that the room has adequate ventilation and heating, maintaining a consistent humidity and temperature level. When estimating the amount of material needed, it's important to account for cutting waste, which is approximately 10% for sauna panels. At the beginning of the installation, it is advisable to open several packages at once to better match the materials.

2.1 Battens

The sauna wall panels are installed on a measured and leveled batten framework. The recommended dimensions for the battens are 45-50 mm in width and 20-25 mm in height. When installing the panels horizontally, the battens should be placed vertically, and when installing the panels vertically, the battens should be placed horizontally. The recommended spacing between battens is 40-50 cm. Battens must allow air circulation behind the panels across the entire wall. For horizontal installation, vertical battens allow air to move vertically behind the panels. Therefore, for vertical installation, two layers of battens are required to ensure proper ventilation: first a vertical layer, followed by a horizontal cross-layer on top of it. When constructing the batten framework, it is important to install additional support behind the panels to ensure the correct mounting of the sauna benches.

Recommended size: 45-50 mm in width and 20-25 mm in height. Spacing between battens is 40-50 cm

Horizontal Installation



Vertical Installation

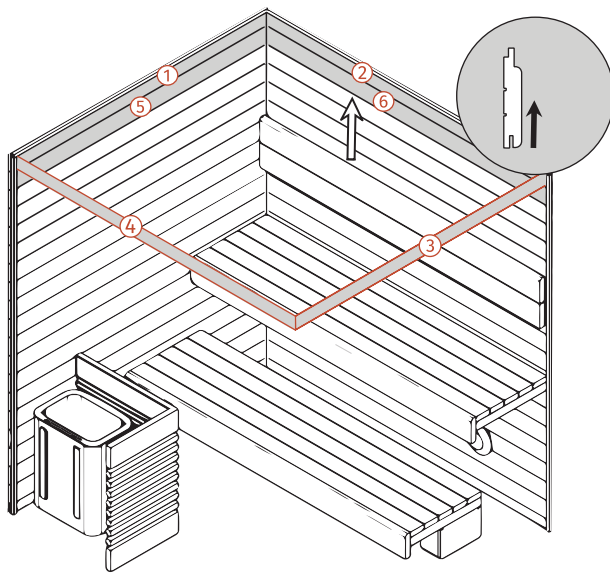


2.2 Wall panels

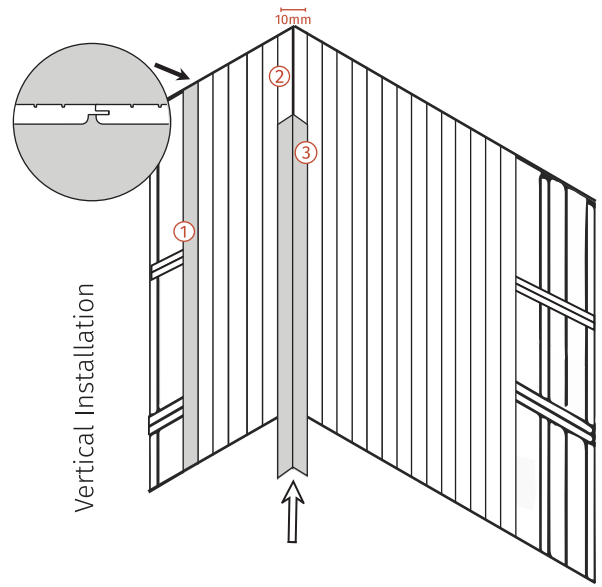
When installing wall panels horizontally on adjacent walls in a room, start by installing the boards from the top down, row by row, simultaneously on all walls. This method allows you to align the panel ends precisely at the corners. For the topmost row of boards, it is recommended to saw off the tongue (the upper groove) and secure the board from both edges, regardless of its width.

For advice on selecting the appropriate fastening methods and materials, consult a Standwood specialist. The most effective method for installing wall panels is to use a staple or nail gun with stainless steel (A2) staples or nails. For thermally treated materials, the use of stainless steel fasteners is mandatory.

Horizontal Installation

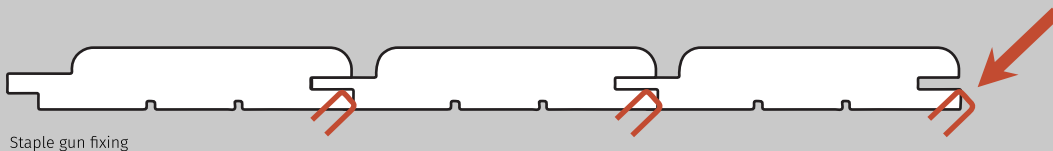


Vertical Installation



The wall panel is attached to the batten from the groove side using a staple for both vertical and horizontal installation methods. The staple or nail gun should be adjusted to ensure that the staples or nails are driven to the correct depth.

Side view when installing with staples:



For horizontal installation, the tongues (grooved edge) of the boards should face upwards, and the grooves (recessed edge) should face downwards. When installing vertical cladding, leave a gap of at least 10 mm between the first and last panel and the adjacent corner or board. Later, this gap can be covered with a corner trim. Ensure that the sauna wall panels are not installed directly up to the floor, as water on the floor could damage the panels. Covering the ceiling with wall panels is similar to installing horizontal wall panels. Start from the ceiling and then continue with the walls. For the outermost (first) row of panels, it is recommended to saw off the tongue and the board should be secured from both edges, regardless of its width. A sufficient ventilation gap at least 10 mm should be left between the ceiling and the wall.

3. Usage and Maintenance

Wood is a natural material, and its beauty in a sauna can only be preserved through regular maintenance. Depending on the type of wood and the frequency of use, the wood may crack or warp. Before the sauna is put into use, all wooden surfaces in the sauna must be treated with a finish suitable for saunas. Instructions for application and usage can be found on the product's packaging.

After each use of the sauna, clean the benches with a damp cloth and ensure that no water puddles remain on the wooden surfaces. It is recommended to use seat covers in the sauna, but these should be removed after use. Only use cleaning agents specifically designed for saunas. After using the sauna, make sure to properly ventilate the room to remove moisture. When cleaning the wooden surfaces, avoid using running water or a pressure washer. Do not overheat the sauna—excessively high temperatures can damage the wood surfaces.

At least once a year, sauna should be cleaned with a cleaning agent and the wooden surfaces should be coated with a new layer of the treatment product. Saunas with intensive use (e.g. spa) require more frequent maintenance.

Before oiling/painting, the surface must be dry, with a wood moisture content of no more than 20% of the wood's dry mass. During painting and drying, the air, surface and paint temperatures must be above +5°C and the relative humidity should be below 80%. Good ventilation or airing will speed up the drying process.