

Camina 600/610

Instructions for assembly and use



Camina
of Sweden

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Procedures and instructions

Some instructions, pictures and diagrammes refer exclusively to the Camina 600 model, or to Camina 610, as indicated in the figures and the text.

1. Study the "Preparations" information on page 3.
2. the "Reception of goods" information on page 4.
3. and the "Location and measurements" section on page 5.
4. Prepare a firewall to protect combustible wall surfaces - see page 13 (Camina 610).
5. Prepare for chimney hole (see page 5 and page 7 or 14).
6. Read the chimney supplier's instructions.
7. Prepare for combustion air feed in accordance with Fig. 31 on page 7.
8. Place floor plate in position (Fig. 4 on page 7).
9. Fit the hearth unit feet and remove the transport attachment (Figs. 6 and 7).
10. Place the hearth unit in position (Fig. 8).
11. Fit fan (if required).
12. Camina 610: assemble the casing components up to the mantelpiece (Figs. 9-13). Camina 600: assemble the casing components up to the mantle/hood (Figs. 9-17). Apply adhesive in accordance with page 6.
13. Fit flue pipe (Fig. 16)
14. Fit mantle/hood (Camina 610).
15. Fit lower top section of the casing.
16. Fit sealing plate and insulate carefully (Figs. 17-19).
17. Fit chimney in accordance with chimney supplier's instructions.
18. Fit fireplace base (see Fig. 1 for measurements).
19. Contact chimney sweep and request inspection.
20. Fit the upper top section (cut to size as required).
21. Lift the flue-gas baffle into place (Fig. 23 on page 12).
22. Study section on painting and "General information" on page 17.
23. Study "Use and advice" section on page 16.
24. Test your stove in accordance with the "Use and advice" section and ventilate the room during initial use.

Bear in mind that certain parts of the stove become extremely hot, and take the necessary precautions if there are children in the vicinity. You should also remember that a space of at least 1000 mm must be allowed between the front of the stove and combustible furnishings.

Camina 600/610

In order to ensure the best possible performance, your Camina 600/610 must be:

1. **Correctly assembled and fitted**
2. **Correctly fuelled and lit**
3. **Correctly maintained**

Preparations

Manufacturer's assurance

This product has been manufactured in accordance with the type approval documentation, of which the instructions for assembly, use and maintenance form an intrinsic part.

General

Before commencing a **new installation** of a stove and chimney in an area covered by town planning, you must apply for **planning permission**. The planning and building office in your local municipality will provide further information.

When installation has been completed, it must always be inspected by a chimney sweep before it is used, irrespective of whether it is connected to an existing chimney or a new chimney. **Study the assembly instructions carefully before commencing installation.**

Chimney

The diameter of the flue must be at least 150 mm, and we recommend a minimum flue height of 3.5 m above the stove connection point.

If a top connection is employed, the Camina 600/610 stove is designed for an NVI steel chimney incorporating a flue pipe in acid-resistant stainless steel. The initial section up to the ceiling aperture consists of a coated, semi-insulated pipe. Subsequent modules are then clicked into place to achieve the correct flue height. On the roof, the flue pipe is covered by a rectangular, black, sheet-metal housing. Follow the chimney supplier's assembly instructions carefully.

If you intend to use a **brick/stone chimney**, you should ensure that it is inspected by a chimney sweep before the stove is used.

Camina AB has solutions for both 90° and 45° connections to masonry chimneys.

N.B. the minimum ceiling height for a 45° connection is 2400 mm, and 2250 mm for 90°.

The hearth and the flue must be accessible for sweeping/cleaning and inspection.

It must be possible to use normal chimney-sweeping equipment to clean the combustion area, the ash collection space, connecting channels and flues.

Distance from combustible surfaces

The minimum distance from a combustible wall surface is 100 mm at the rear and 500 mm at the sides (Figs. 3a and 3b on page 5), and the minimum distance from furnishings should be 1000 mm.



Fig 1

Fireplace base

The stove must be placed on a fireplace base consisting of concrete, natural stone or brick with a thickness of at least 50 mm, or of sheet metal with a thickness of 0.7 mm. The base must extend at least 300 mm in front of the door (see Fig. 1). A marble floor-slab is available as an accessory.

Load-bearing structure

This free-standing masonry stove with a chimney can normally be placed in a private house on an ordinary floor supported by wooden rafters. If you are uncertain, contact a chimney sweep for further advice and instructions.

Combustion air supply

In new, well-sealed houses and, in particular, houses with a powered evacuation system, it is important to ensure that the combustion air is fed directly into the stove. In view of this requirement, the Camina 600/610 stove has an outdoor air connection point located under the combustion area. You can also admit air into the room via a vent in the external wall, placed as close to the stove as possible. It should be possible to close this vent when the stove is not in use. (See Fig. 31 on page 15).

What is included?

The delivery packs for the Camina 600 and Camina 610 stoves include the stove unit, lightweight concrete casing components, a sheet-metal base covering the area beneath the stove, a sand-blasted marble shelf and jointing adhesive.

Study the user instructions carefully before using the stove and remember that the installation must be first approved by a chimney sweep.

Reception of goods

The product may have been damaged in transport, although this may not be apparent from the external packaging. It is important that you inspect the stove carefully and report any damage to the transport company within 7 days of delivery. You should note visible damage immediately on the delivery note in connection with receipt of the goods.

Unpacking and lifting

The flue is supplied in two units in order to facilitate assembly of the mantle/hood. The second flue unit is located on the same pallet as the hearth assembly. Remove this unit and release the retaining nuts for the hearth assembly before carefully lifting and removing the hearth.

Check that all components have been included.

Each consignment comprises two delivery packs:

Pack No. 1: Hearth assembly and flue (see Fig. 2).

I brännkammaren ska finnas:

The hearth assembly includes:

- 1 flue-gas baffle and vermiculite for the back of the stove
- 4 adjustable feet
- 1 white cover-plate for the log compartment
- 1 log retainer

Pack No. 2: Prefabricated concrete casing components

The casing pack includes:

- 1 set of casing components (see Fig. 3)
- 1 adhesive in powder form
- 1 floor plate
- 2 nail plugs (Camina 610)
- 1 set of rear and side plates (Camina 600)



Fig 2

Design data

Hearth unit:	sheet steel
Glass:	ceramic, withstands 700° C
Door and sides:	cast iron
Grate:	cast iron
Hearth lining:	vermiculite

Approved for chimneys with ½ brick connection point (350° C). The stove is designed for a chimney draught of at least -12 pa, which is achieved by a chimney length of at least 3.5 m and a cross-section of 150-200 cm² (ø 150 mm).

Specifications

Output:	10 kW
Efficiency (DIN 4705):	88%
Nominal output:	7 kW
Efficiency (EN 13240):	71%
Weight of hearth and casing:	approx. 300 kg
Flue diameter:	150 mm
Type and environmental approval:	0298/99

Options

- Sand-blasted marble floor slab
- Fan
- External air connection
- Additional side glass-panels

Camina 600/610

Location and measurements

If you intend to install your masonry stove on a combustible floor surface, the sheet-metal floor plate must be placed in position first (see Fig. 4 on page 7). Check the minimum distances from walls in accordance with the diagrams on this page and on page 7.

If you plan to install the stove against a fireproof wall, allowance must be made for a minimum space of 50 mm to the rear (Camina 600).

In the case of a combustible ceiling surface, the minimum ceiling height is 2200 mm and the minimum distance between the front of the stove and combustible furnishings or building components is 1000 mm.

Please note that the stove must be fitted with additional glass side-panels if the stove is to be placed in a corner/side location against a combustible wall surface.

Fig. 3a, Camina 600

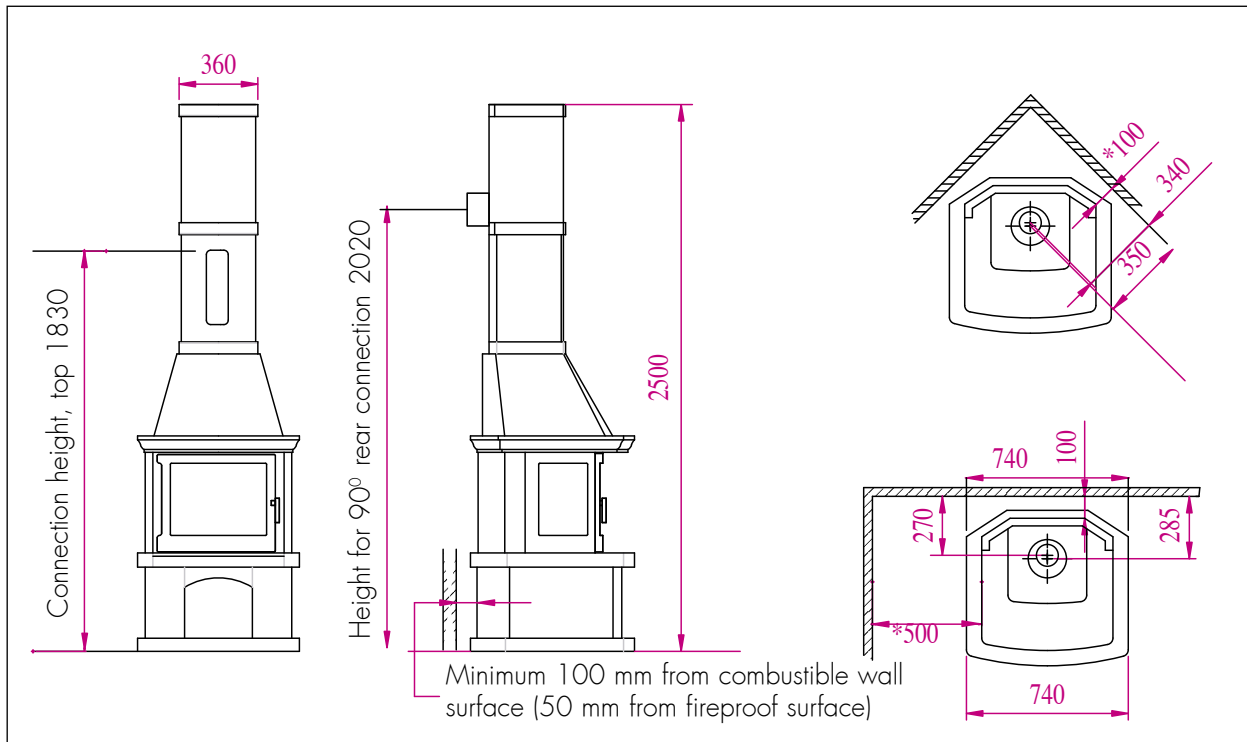
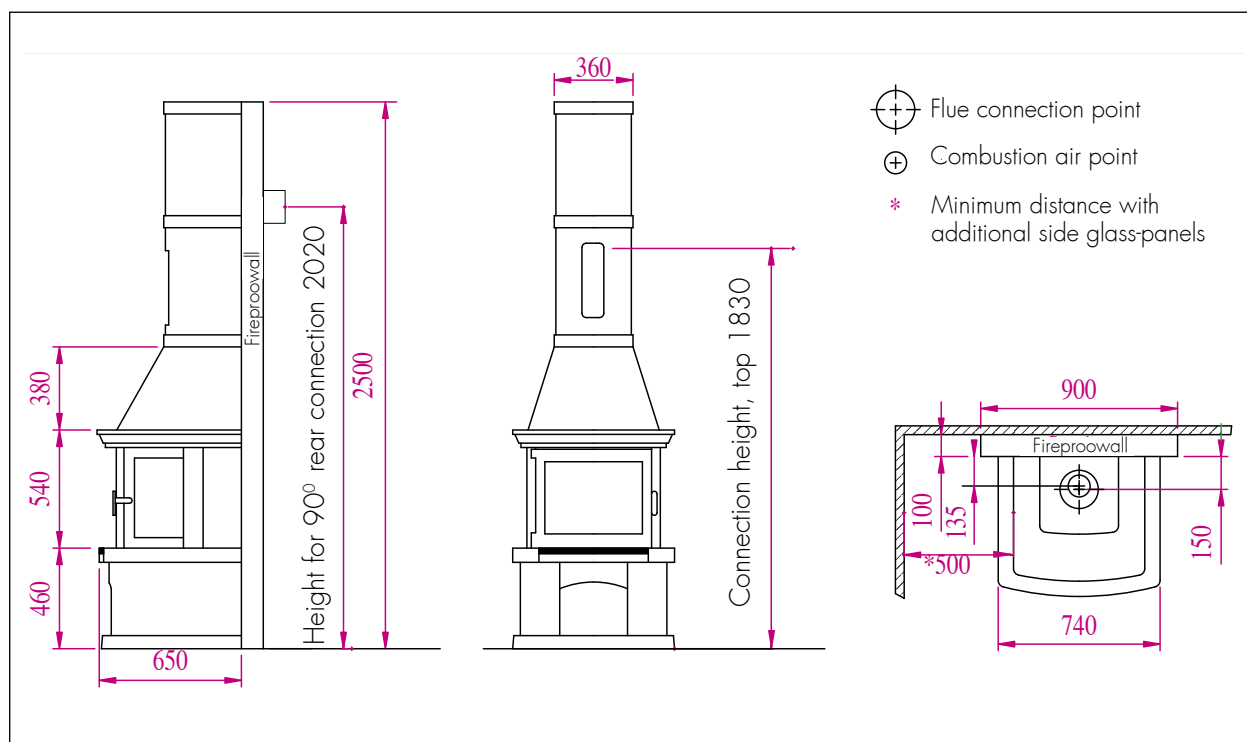


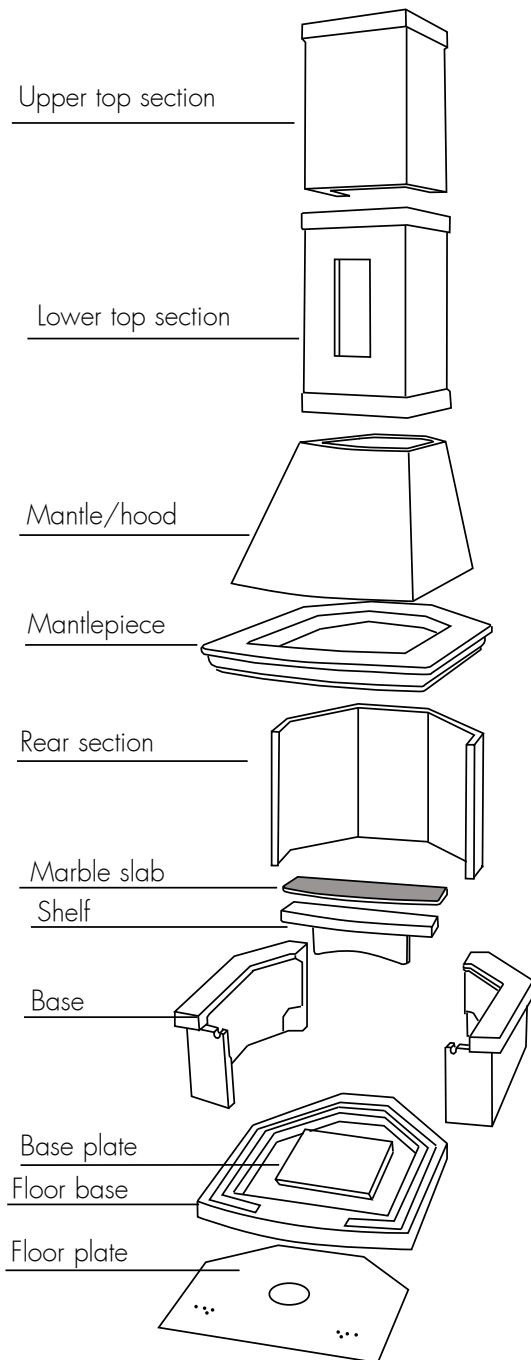
Fig. 3b, Camina 610



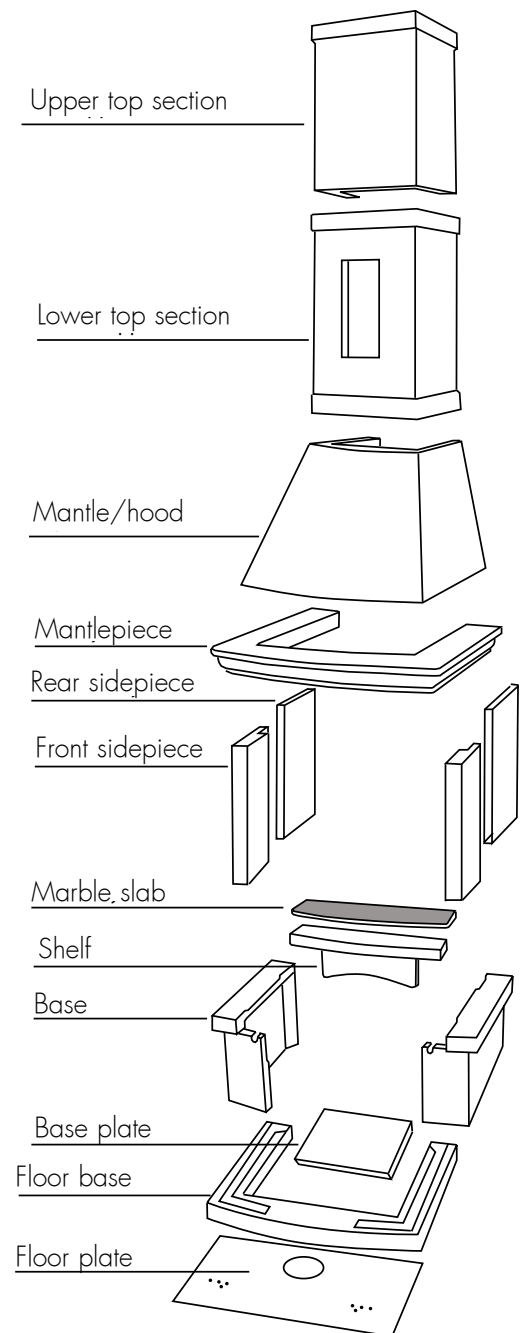
Camina 600/610

Casing components

Camina 600



Camina 610



Application of adhesive:

- Adhesive mixed with water to "toothpaste" consistency.
- Adhesive not used to attach the floor base to the floor plate.
- No adhesive applied to the upper top section.
- In the case of Camina 600, no adhesive is to be applied to the joint between the rear section and the mantlepiece.

- In the case of Camina 610, adhesive is to be applied to all joints on the firewall, with the exception of the upper top section.
- In the case of Camina 610, it should also be noted that the mantlepiece is to be attached to the firewall with nail plugs. (fig 14)

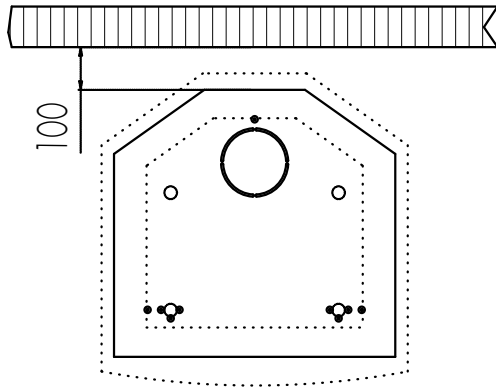
Adhesive is to be applied to all other joints!

Camina 600/610

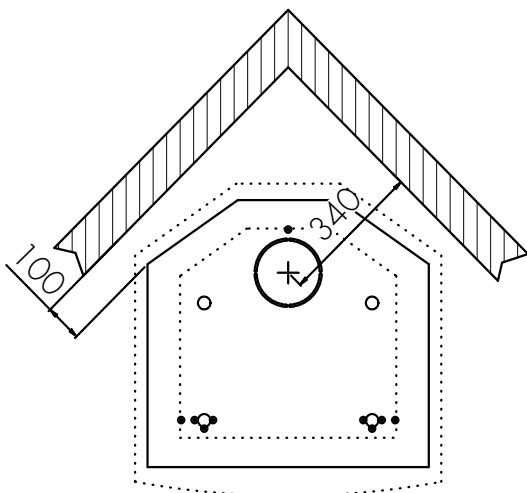
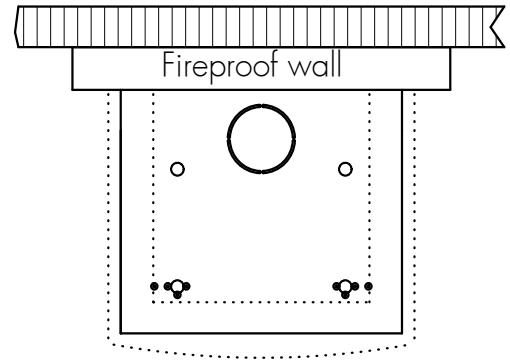
Location: floor plate/hearth unit/base

Fig 4

Camina 600 straight/corner



Camina 610



- Marking in sheet-metal
- ◻ — Adjustment feet for hearth unit
- Base for casing structure

Cutting ceiling hole for chimney

You should plummet the central point for the flue before commencing assembly of the stove. As can be seen from Fig. 3b, the centre of the flue must be 1.50 mm from the final outer surface of the firewall.

The chimney is assembled in accordance with separate instructions supplied by the chimney supplier.

Fig 5

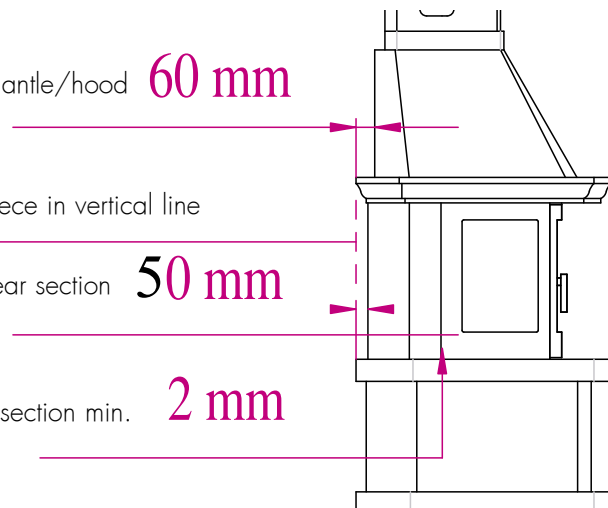
Camina 600

Rear mantelpiece edge – rear edge of mantle/hood **60 mm**

Rear extremities of the base and mantelpiece in vertical line

Rear edge of base – back of rear section **50 mm**

Air gap between hearth side plates and rear section min. **2 mm**



Assembly



Fig 6
Fit the 4 adjustable feet before you lift the hearth unit off the pallet.



Fig 7
Remove the transport attachment from the front leg. Use a polygrip tool, or cut it off with a metal saw.



Fig 8
Locate the hearth unit on the metal plate in accordance with the markings (Fig. 4). Adjust the height to approximately 455 mm, measured from the floor to the lower edge of the cast-iron sidepiece. The flue centre must be 150 mm from the wall.



Fig 9
Put the base of the concrete casing in place – the marks in the metal plate indicate the right position (see Fig. 4). Check that the base is level and horizontal.

Camina 600/610

Important:

Adjust the height of the hearth unit to achieve a play of approx. 2 mm between the bottom edge of the cast-iron side panel and the base. Adjust the legs to ensure that the hearth unit is precisely horizontal. The flue pipe connection should now line up with the ceiling/wall hole. Testfit the flue and the chimney con-

nection, if you are in any doubt. Adjust as required. There is a back/front tolerance of +/- 15 mm for the hearth position in relation to the markings on the plate (some variation is permissible). Also check that there is room for the marble slab under the door, and that both damper shafts move freely in the slots in the base.

Camina 600

Fit the rear section temporarily on the base shelf and check its location against the hearth unit. The distance from the back to the rear edge of the base should be 50 mm (see illustration), with an air gap of at least 2 mm between the side plate and the rear section. Use a pencil to mark the position of the rear section on the base shelf. Remove the rear section and brush an even coating (3-4 mm) of adhesive inside the mark. Place the rear section on the adhesive and check the location, as above. Fit the mantelpiece with no adhesive applied to the metal bracket or the rear section, and check its position in relation to the rear edge of the base and in a left/right and back/front context. Apply a seam of adhesive approximately 50 mm around the mantelpiece and place the mantle/hood in position, ensuring a spacing of 60 mm on the mantelpiece. Then proceed with assembly of the flue (see Fig. 16).

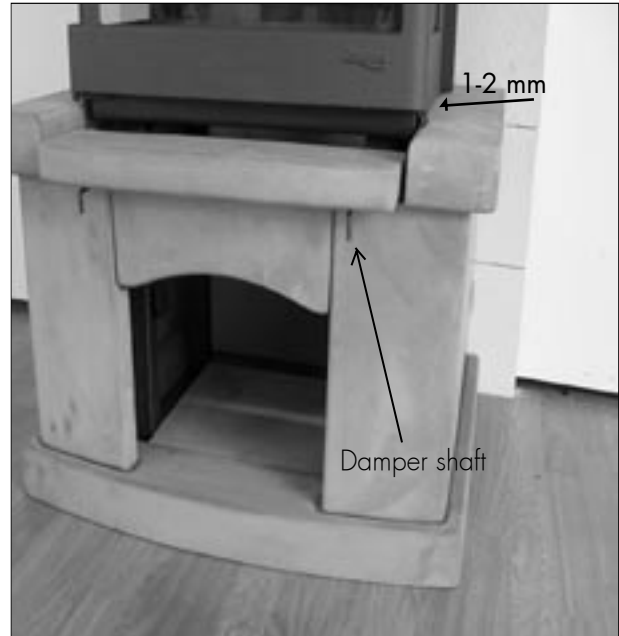


Fig 10

Fit the base and shelf. Use a spirit level to ensure that they are horizontal. See the notes under the "Important" heading at the top of the page. Check the position of the damper shafts in the slots in the base.



Fig 11

Apply adhesive to the rear and front side pieces. Allow for a space of 3 mm between the casing and the hearth unit. In the case of Camina 600, allow for 2 mm between the rear section and the hearth unit.



Fig 12

The mantelpiece should be supported by a small joist of a length which ensures that the mantelpiece is horizontal. Leave the joist in place until assembly of the entire casing has been completed and all the joints have dried.

Camina 600/610



Fig 13

Support bracket:

C 610: The mantelpiece should not rest on the bracket. Adjust the bracket to ensure that there is a gap of 5 mm.

C 600: The mantelpiece should be supported by the bracket. Adjust the bracket to ensure that the mantelpiece is horizontal, and lock the bracket by tightening the nut. No adhesive is to be applied between the mantelpiece and the bracket or the rear section.



Fig 14, Camina 610

It is important to attach the mantelpiece to the firewall, using the nail plugs included in the delivery. Drill an 8 mm hole through the mantelpiece and into the firewall, as shown in the illustration. The hole must be slightly deeper than the length of the plug.



Fig 15, Camina 610

The next step is to attach the mantelpiece to the wall, using the nail plugs. Countersink the hole in the mantelpiece to ensure that the fastener is sufficiently recessed.



Fig 16

Apply stove sealant to the inside of the hearth unit's flue connection and fit the flue pipe. Then apply additional sealant to ensure that the joint is airtight.



Fig 17

Fit the cover plate over the flue pipe. In the case of the Camina 610 stove, the plate should be bent along the perforated line to ensure that it lines up with the firewall. Insert a couple of nails into the wall to support the plate in a horizontal position.



Fig 18

Apply stove sealant to the inside of the flue connection insert and fit the chimney adapter. Then apply additional sealant around the joint. Fit insulation material between the connection insert and the cover plate.

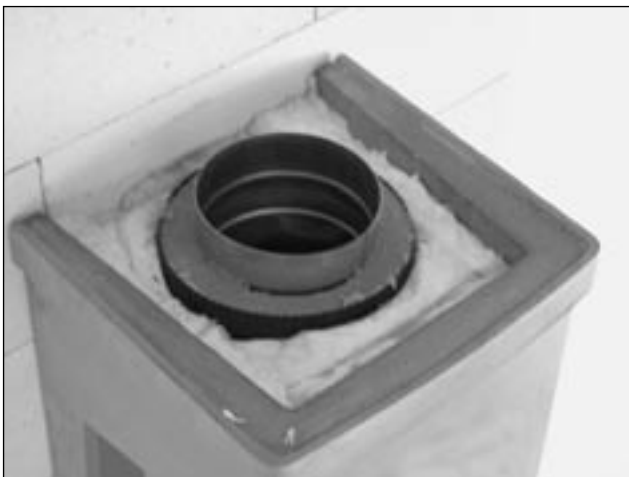


Fig 19

Apply adhesive to the lower top section and tamp down insulation material carefully around the connection insert to ensure that hot air does not reach the ceiling.

Important!
Insulate the sides of the top section carefully, above the stop plate, in order to ensure that hot air does not reach the ceiling.

The stove and the chimney must be arranged in a way that ensures that they cannot start a fire in adjoining fixtures or parts of the building. The flue must be installed in a manner which permits chimney-sweeping for the full flue length, and with ready access to cleaning doors.

The next stage is to continue assembly of the chimney in accordance with the supplier's instructions.

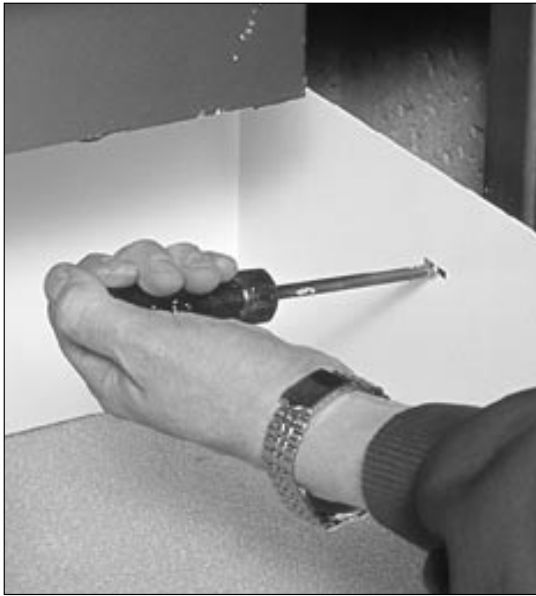


Fig 20

Locate the base plate between the hearth unit's legs so that it lines up at the front with the inside of the casing structure. Drill and screw the base plate to the attachment point on the front legs. If necessary, the connection point on the casing can be covered with an acrylic jointing material, or a similar product.



Fig 21, Camina 600

Attach the cover strips on the sides with a few dabs of acrylic adhesive on the side plates.

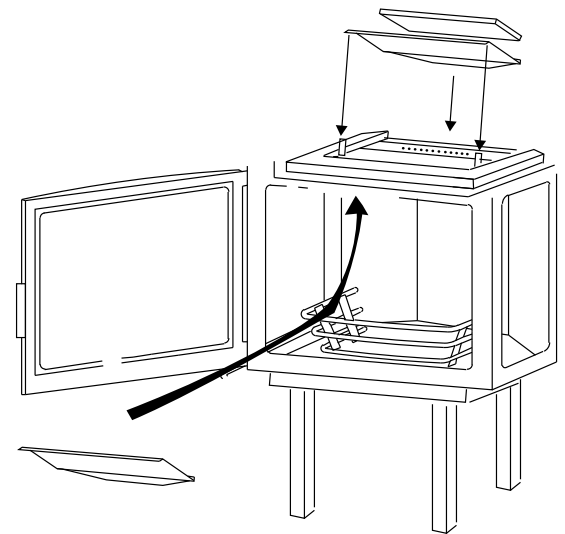


Camina 600, Rear face of white-coated plate

Fit the flue baffle. The baffle is loosely supported by 2 brackets at the front and by the air channel (horizontal holes) at the back.

Important:

The back of the top section is protected by a white-coated sheet-metal panel which should be cut to length. Measure the distance between the top of the mantle/hood (at the back) and the ceiling plate. Deduct 2-3 mm from this reading and cut off the top of the backplate (where there are no attachment points). The cut must be straight. It is also important to avoid damaging the coating, for example by applying masking tape along the cut. The back of the plate is then slid into place and attached to the top section with acrylic adhesive.



Fitting the flue baffle

Place the flue baffle in position by inserting the baffle diagonally into the mantle/hood structure. The rear edge is supported by the frame at the point indicated by small horizontal holes and by the two brackets on the frame to the left and the right (see diagramme above). The vermiculite sheet (330 X 200 X 15 mm) included in the delivery should be loosely placed above the baffle.

The next stage is to fit the log retainer, which comprises three components.

Fireproof wall

If you intend to install your Camina masonry stove against a fireproof wall, you must construct a firewall. Most dealers can supply specially designed materials for this purpose.

You can also construct a firewall from 100 mm light-weight concrete blocks directly attached to a combustible wall surface, and **with no air gap**. This is the solution described on this page.

Another option is to use proprietary aerated 70 mm "lecablocks" (see Fig. 24), using a KC lime-cement mortar (Quality B or C). A lecablock firewall calls for a ventilated air gap of at least 5 cm between the firewall and a combustible wall surface.

Firewalls must always go right up to the ceiling and be at least as wide as the casing structure. Firewalls are normally wider than this – this also ensures a better appearance.

Fig 24

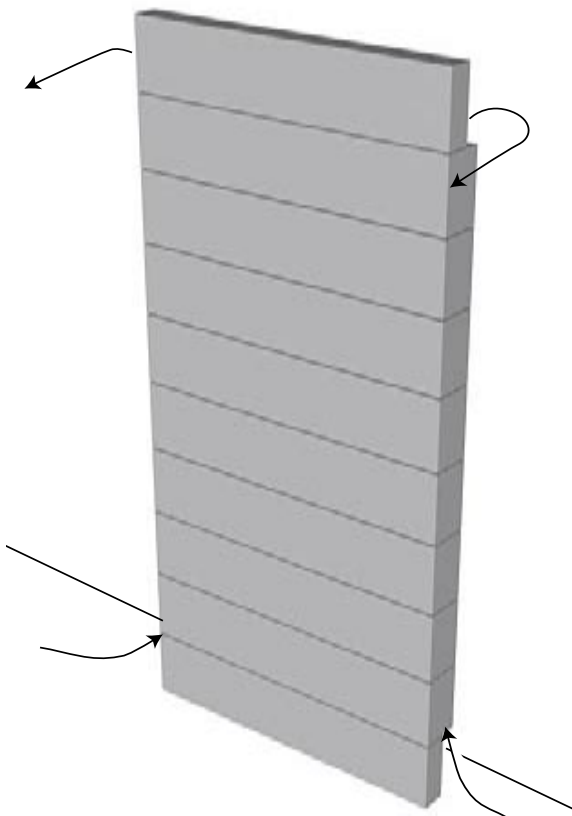


Fig 25



Fig 26



Fig 27

A ceiling plate (accessory) ensures an attractive transition from the casing to the ceiling.

90° straight rear connection to a brick/stone chimney

Prepare for assembly by making a hole in the chimney with a diameter of at least 200 mm (Fig. 6). The distance between the floor and the centre of the hole should be 2020 mm.

The wall insert should be cemented to the wall using refractory mortar (not supplied) (see Fig. 28). Fit the legs and adjust the height to 455 mm (see Fig. 8 on page 8).

Fit the flue pipe and the angle connection loosely on the wall insert, and check that the heights comply. Fit the insert and the casing in accordance with instructions for Fig. 17 on page 11. Fit the angle connection loosely on the stove and measure the distance between the chimney and the angle connection. Remove the angle connection and fit the connection pipe in the wall insert to check that the distance between the connection pipe and the chimney is identical. The connection pipe is then fitted and tamped into the wall insert. **Important:** make sure that the back plate for the top section is temporarily suspended on the connection pipe prior to connection of the angle unit. Fit the clamp loosely on the angle connection and apply stove sealant to the inside of the insert. Fit the angle connection, apply stove sealant to the joint and tighten the clamp.

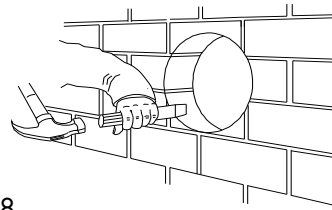


Fig 28

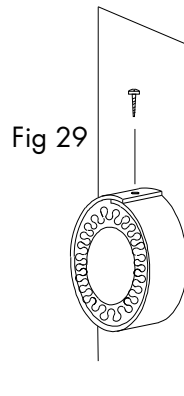
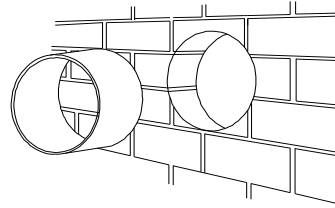


Fig 29

The stove and the chimney must be arranged in a way that ensures that they cannot start a fire in adjoining fixtures or parts of the building.

You should now contact a chimney sweep and request an inspection!

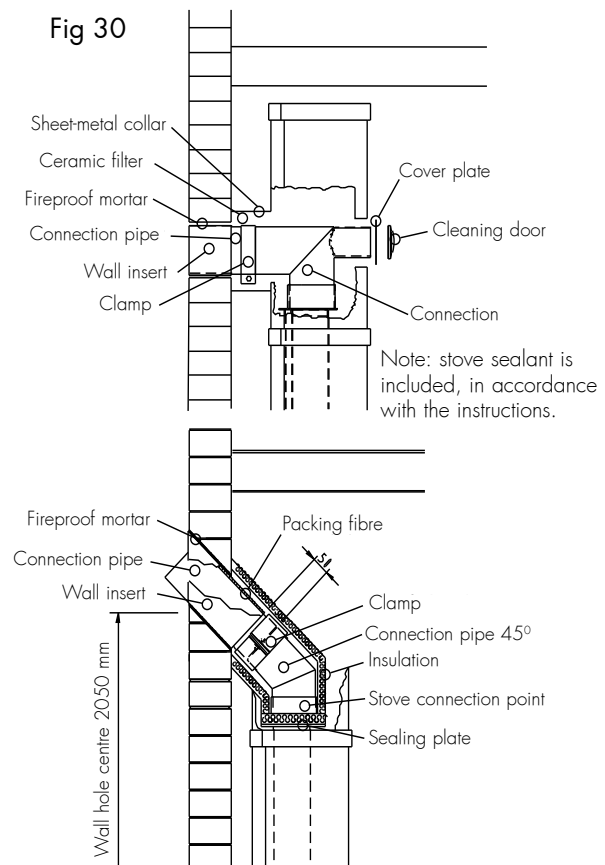
Insulate the connection and seal, placing the insulation material above the sealing plate. A hole for an inspection channel must be cut in the top section prior to assembly. The height of the top section must be adjusted before cutting the hole (see page 9). Make a hole of at least 100 mm diameter located 90 mm from the lower edge of the upper top section, preferably using a cutting tool designed for concrete. Alternatively, a hole may be made by drilling a number of smaller holes and then carefully knocking out the central portion. In this case, the cover plate is used to cover the hole (see Fig. 30). Fit carefully, angling the top section slightly when it is placed in position so that it simultaneously slides over the inspection channel. Check that the cleaning door functions satisfactorily. Fit the back of the top section in accordance with the Fig. 22 on page 12 and then cover the insulation at the connection point with the sheet-metal collar (see Fig. 29).

45° rear connection

The assembly procedure is the same as for a 90° connection, but an inspection door is not required (see Fig. 30).

N.B. Minimum ceiling height for a rear connection see page 3.

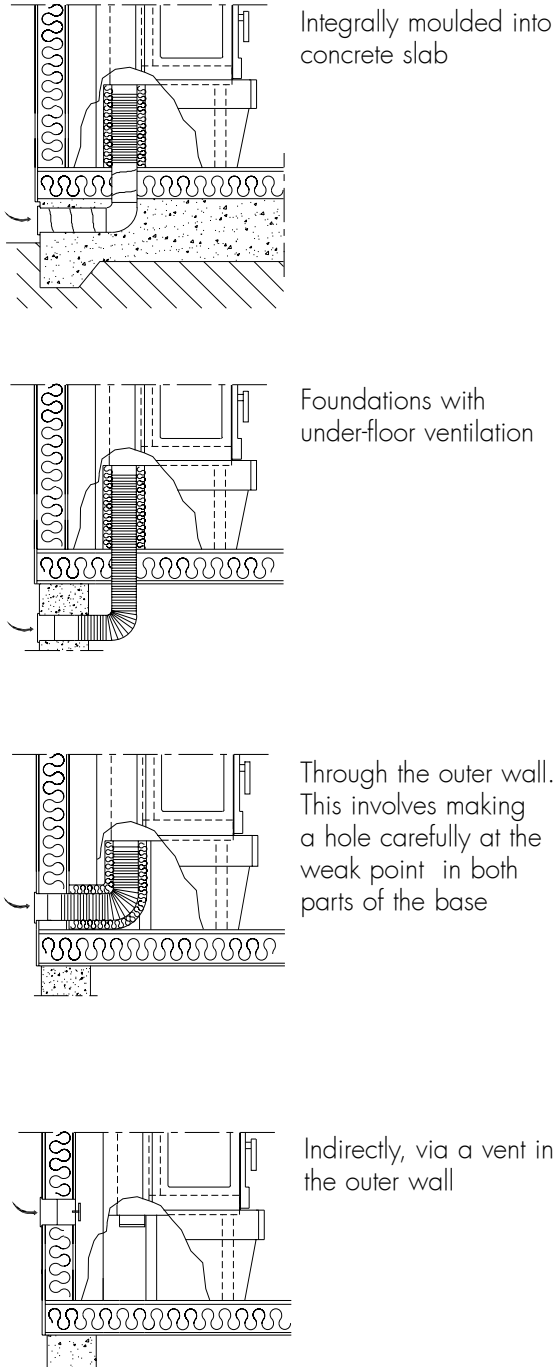
Fig 30



Combustion air-feed

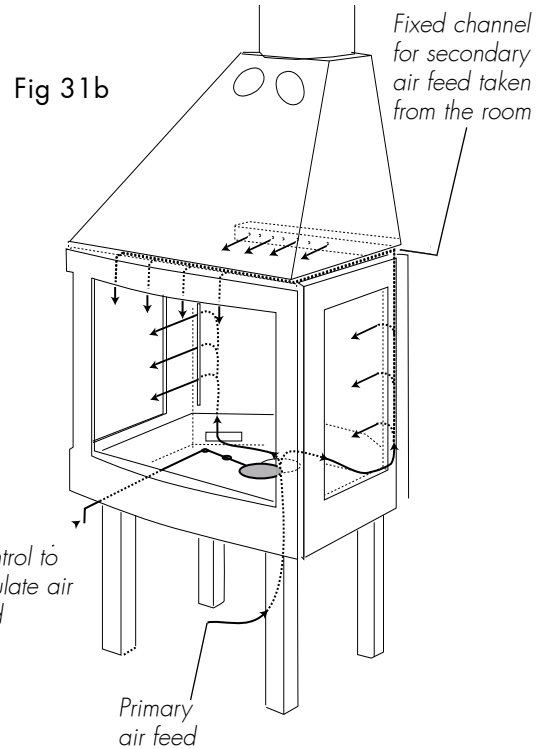
Air used in the combustion process may either be fed into the stove directly via an outdoor air connection or indirectly via a vent in the external wall. The stove connection point for an outdoor air connection has a diameter of 100 mm.

Fig 31



If the air channel passes through a warm area, it should be insulated to prevent condensation. The minimum insulation thickness is 30 mm, with plastic foil on the outside. Anti-condensation lagging may also be used.

Fig. 31b shows the way in which air used in the combustion process passes through the stove.



Grid control (right-hand lever):

Pulled out = open

Pushed in = closed

NB: The grid should be closed when lighting the fire.

Combustion air-feed control (left-hand lever):

Pulled out = closed

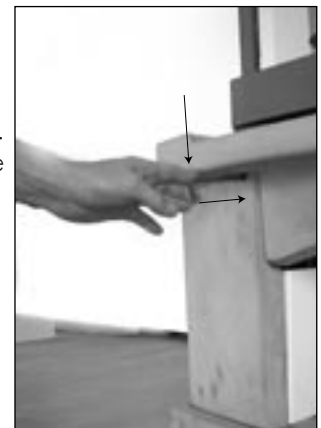
Pushed in = open

Heat output:

Economy setting:

Pull out the air-feed control fully and then push it in about 15 mm. This will normally ensure an output of 3-4 kW.

High setting: Push the control in about 20 mm for a nominal output of about 7 kW under normal conditions (2.5 kg of wood in the form of 3 logs)



Instructions for use and advice for lighting the fire

The key factors for satisfactory operation of your Camina 600/610 stove are proper installation and following the user instructions. If you use the stove in the right manner, it will last for many years.

Fuel

The best heating results are achieved if you use split birch logs (or most other types of deciduous wood), since they burn more steadily than coniferous logs. If you use oak, beech or other type of logs with a high heat content, you should always mix them with other types of wood to avoid potential damage to the stove.

The logs should be dry (approx. 20% moisture content) and of the right size (about 300-350 mm long and with a diameter of 50-80 mm). In normal use, 2.5 kg of wood per hour is appropriate, and the maximum permissible quantity is 3 kg/hr. Tests conducted by the Swedish Testing and Research Institute indicate that the optimum heat rating is achieved at 2.5 kg of wood per 45 minutes. An output of 3-4 kW is normally achieved in the economy setting (see page 15) when 2.5 kg of wood is burnt in the form of 3 logs.

Please note that this stove is only intended for wood logs, and that it is not suitable for other fuels such as wood pellets.

It should also be noted that **it is forbidden** to burn timber containing preservatives, paint or adhesives, chipboard, plastics and coated paper such as colour brochures. During the combustion process, these materials release substances which are hazardous to health and may damage the stove. They can also attack the steel in the flue pipe and the mortar in a conventional chimney.

Lighting a fire

- Open the door and place the wood in a horizontal crosswise pattern. Start with really dry sticks and use firelighters or screwed-up newspaper to get the fire going. The grate should be closed (see page 15). Leave the door slightly open for 10-15 minutes until the fire is burning properly. This also ensures prewarming of the glass and helps to avoid soot formation.

- When the fire is burning well, close the door and open the air-feed valve fully (see page 15).

- Put larger pieces of wood on the fire until a bed of glowing material of about 25-50 mm diameter is established.

- Now you can use larger logs with a cross-section of 50-80 mm.

- After a while, when the fire has really got going, it may be necessary to reduce the heat. This is achieved by using the air-feed valve to control the combustion rate.

- The volume of combustion air and the heat output depend of the type of wood used, the moisture content, the type of chimney and the chimney-draught (chimney length in relation to the negative pressure in the room). It does not take long to learn how to use your Camina stove to achieve maximum benefit and optimum heating results.

Fuel replenishment

- When you put more logs on the fire, you should open the door slowly to avoid smoke gusts.

- Level out the embers before you put on fresh logs. This makes it easier for the new logs to catch fire.

- Put on 2-3 logs, and do not reduce the air feed until they have caught fire. **Never put on fresh logs when the fire is already burning satisfactorily.**

Everyday use

- Light the fire as previously and regulate the air feed to achieve the heat level required.

Worth knowing

- When you light the stove for the first time, there may be a slightly disagreeable smell due to the presence of a protective oil coating or excess paint in the hearth. The smell will disappear after the fire has been used a few times.

- Check the door sealing gasket at regular intervals. If it is damaged, it should be replaced.

- Keep the hearth and the flue clean. If you use the stove frequently, you should sweep the chimney in the interval between regular visits by the chimney sweep.

- A soot coating on the glass surfaces is often due to failure to achieve the correct temperature in the combustion process. This may be due to excessive moisture in the wood used. In many cases, the glass can be cleaned by rubbing it with dry paper. If the soot has become encrusted on the glass, it may be removed with a cleaning agent or a special soot-removal product. The same product you use to clean your kitchen stove is also suitable, but never use a cleaning agent containing abrasive substances, since this may damage the glass.

- When the ash tray is to be emptied, you should make sure it does not contain any glowing embers. The ash should be stored in a fireproof container for at least 24 hours, prior to disposal.

- If a chimney-fire occurs, or if there is a risk of a chimney-fire, close the air-feed valve and the door. If necessary, contact the fire brigade to have the fire extinguished. The chimney must **always** be inspected by a chimney sweep after a chimney-fire has occurred.

General information about lightweight concrete masonry stoves

Shrinkage

All lightweight concrete elements shrink as they dry out, although this problem gradually disappears within the first year. As a result, cracks between the various elements may develop. This is completely normal and does not affect the strength of the stove.

Dealing with cracks

Assemble the stove in accordance with the instructions and use it for a few months. If a crack develops, it should be scraped out with a sharp implement to allow space for new jointing material. Remove loose particles with a vacuum cleaner and repair the crack with a latex compound, for example. Level off the surface with a wetted finger. The damaged area can be repainted after a few days.

Minor damage

Minor damage or marks on one of the concrete elements may occur as a result of long distribution routes or rough handling in the transportation phase. One or more components may even be cracked. This is not a serious problem in most cases since such defects may be successfully repaired with the adhesive supplied. If an element has surface damage deeper than 1 cm, it should be repaired in two stages to avoid surface shrinkage. Filler or adhesive can be used to hide small marks, and the surface is then levelled off with a damp sponge.

If you want to achieve a smoother surface, you can sandpaper the entire surface before painting.

Adhesive and painting

The powder adhesive should be mixed with water until a "toothpaste" consistency is achieved – the mixture should not be runny. The adhesion surfaces should preferably be wiped with a wet sponge before the adhesive is applied. This ensures that loose particles are removed and that better adhesion is achieved.

Before painting, allow a few days for moisture to evaporate - otherwise there is a risk that the paint will blister and flake. If you want a smooth finish, you can sandpaper the surface before paint is applied. If you prefer a textured finish, use a special paint to achieve this effect. A latex paint is recommended for the final coat since it provides a tougher and somewhat glossier finish.

Camina
of Sweden

Box 225,
S-591 23 Motala
Sweden
www.camina.se