



I'm not robot



Continue

Waterproof awning groundsheet

You need your business shipments to reach their destinations in the state you sent them, regardless of weather conditions. That's where the processed cardboard was processed. Prolonged exposure to water and excessive humidity leads to a loss of the hardness of the cardboard. This exposure reduces strength and distorts its end-of-pressure (ECT) test, which is something you and your customers can't afford. To expand the ability of cardboard and meet waterproof requirements from customers, packaging manufacturers have created several ways to waterproof their products. These include laminating cardboard with a plastic film, spraying an external plastic coating on the cardboard, impregnating the cardboard with wax coating or using a method called cascading, which saturates the cardboard with hot wax substance. Wax is an petroleum product. Wax impregnation does not necessarily happen on any piece of cardboard. For example, corrugated board consists of at least three pieces of board, corrugated sheet, jammed by two flat leaves. In the case of corrugated board, it can be only the outer flat sheets, which are impregnated with paraffin wax or wax mixture. The use of wax cascading methods involves the actual pouring of wax on the cardboard, as it passes through the assembly line in a vertical way. This process allows the wax to pass through the corrugated layer and outer flat sheets, thus covering more than the board. Wax immersion goes one step further than wax cascading, actually dipping the cardboard into the preparation. Lamination of waterproof film to cardboard is a process of adhesion. In general, only one side of corrugated board is laminated, which does not allow full protection from water or humid environments such as refrigeration units. The film that is laminated is usually low density polyethylene. Steam corrosion inhibitors can also be sprayed on paper and cardboard. This provides corrosion or water protection for metal objects contained in the cardboard. Recent developments in waterproofing cardboard may soon make previous applications obsolete. The development of a biodegradable waterproof coating produced from the sugar cane pulp could change the face of the paper coating industry. The process involves removing cellulose from sugar cane and placing it through a fermentation process that preserves lignin, which is the waterproof part of cellulose. Conventional methods of paper production destroy the waterproof characteristic of lignin in wood-based paper pulp. The new process would allow the recycling of processed cardboard, which is not possible with conventional on-board coverage. The result will be a huge reduction in the billions of tonnes of harmful cardboard waste found in landfills worldwide. Your electronics probably weren't made for underwater, but this does not mean that you have of luck. Here are a few unusual options for waterproofing your gear, plus a mind-blowing commercial option. Use a condom condom, but it's very clear without a crushed condom. With moisture absorbing bags and glue for wet suits, you have a cheap, home-made underwater housing for any gear. This works great for your point and shoots digital camera, but can work well with mobile phones and remote controls too. See our original post for more information. DIY website Instructive details how to wrap and waterproof your electronics just like navy... Read moreFill It in a bottleIf you do not need to actually use your gadget, but still want some simple waterproofing, thermos or a bottle of wide-throated water can do the work. If they can retain fluids, most of the time they can retain fluids. If you take electronics underwater, you will probably need to power them. Waterproofing batteries is actually very fast and easy with waterproof urethane coating. Just paint a little on the top cover of the battery and you're done. See the full guide in Instructables.If you need to waterproof everything but keep it usable, waterproof coating Golden Shellback is marketed as splash proof, but claims to actually waterproof a lot of electronics while retaining its full functionality. It sounds crazy, but after seeing a live demo, Gizmodo was convinced. Golden Shellback began circulating clips from their exclusive waterproofing procedure... Read moreThere are suggestions for waterproofing? Post them in the comments! Photo: fotosearch.comLooking to re-strain your chairs for the chair in a beautiful print without worrying about future damage from spills? Concerned that you're wearing new sneakers from canvas because of the threat of rain? You're not alone: Despite the emergence and increased use of synthetic fibers, not every fabric is water-repellent - but it can be. Just follow the steps below and, before you know it, these water drops will be rolling your favorite fabrics at no time flat. Before you start to commit to spraying on store-bought silicone solution once a year between rainy seasons. But if you are dead-hard to make it yourself and want to waterproof your fabrics the old-fashioned way, you can seal the deal with an old and real ingredient: wax. A cent of years ago, wax was the substance for waterproofing. Not only do it repel water, but it also smells better than thani, thani, and oils commonly used at the time. Today, high-end clothing companies like Filson and Barbour still sell wax, but it comes with a hefty price tag. If you're willing to waterproof your old-school way with wax, here's a method that comes to many price, but with equally good results. Tools "Materials"Photo: Zillow Zillow home in Moorestown, N.J.How to waterproof fabricCrew a double boiler to melt the waxes by filling a saucepan with water, bringing it to the boil on the hob, then resting a metal bowl on the tray. The metal bowl should be small enough to fit inside the pan, but large enough that its bottom does not touch the water. The space between the pan and the bowl will set the heat needed to melt the wax in the bowl. STEP 2Place four ounces of beeswax (available in the candle-making section of an arts and crafts shop) in the metal bowl. Then, cut the 4-ounce paraffin wax into small pieces and add them to the pellets, stirring the two together until the pieces melt. While waxes liquefaction, throw the element you want to waterproof in the dryer (if possible) to warm the material. This will facilitate the application process. STEP 3Stir until all the pieces of wax melt, then apply the molten wax to the fabric in a thick layer using an inch of brush. (A cheap brush with hard bristles provides the best results here.) Work in one small section until you evenly cover the entire area. STEP 4Sww a low-setting heat pistol or a high-powered hairdryer, and point it at the layer you've just applied to melt the wax into the fabric. Let it cool. For each smaller position, such as a pair of canvas shoes or a square of upholstery fabric for a chair seat, also slide a wax-coated piece into an old pillowcase and sneak it through the dryer for 15 minutes. This will also help to melt wax. STEP 5When the item is cool, check for uneven spots. Apply a second layer, if necessary, then reheat the fabric again. STEP 6Pot the treatment element at least 24 hours before using it. If you notice a strong smell from the wax, you can let the waterproof element exhale air over the next few days or for faster results make room to stick it in the freezer at night. When you download it, your wax material should be odourless, watertight, and ready for use. Pictured: All dry carolinaClean, dry basements- there, doesn't that sound good? Still, many of us live with basements that are damp, making them unpleasant to visit and inhospitable to our belongings. To find out what makes the basement damp and what can be done about it, we reached out to John Mitchell, owner of All-Dry of the Carolinas, a basement that solves the problem in south Carolina. According to Mitchell, there are three common causes of flooded or damp basements: saturation of floodwaters, surface water and plumbing leaks. BackFILL SATURATION saturation saturation leads to water entering the basement due to what is known as the Clay Effect, Mitchell says, which is the result of the way your foundation is installed. First, a large hole is made into the ground and then the base is poured, leaving a gap between the walls and existing land. This gap was filled with soil that had been removed and burst. Since this soil is looser and more aerated by the soil around it, which may have compressed for hundreds of years, it tends to absorb more water from the compacted soil, much like a sponge compared to a brick. More water against your house leads to hydrostatic pressure. This basically means that the water, which is heavy, presses to its foundations and can then find its way through cracks, windows, openings around pipes, or even through the concrete itself, which is porous. Mitchell says it is possible to waterproof the foundations in the construction stages, but this does not always happen. When a basement is built, he says, either a damp or waterproof coating is applied to subclass walls, then a gravel submarine is placed to the ground and drained to a day before the gap is filled. Photo: .com So what can go wrong? According to Mitchell, contractors sometimes opt for damp rather than waterproofing to save money. But there is a problem with this approach. Damp-proof, which can be sprayed or applied with a roller or paintbrush, will not overcome the cracks that result from the normal precipitation of your house. Waterproofing, on the other hand, is much more effective, because the coating is usually 40 mm thick and sprayed or mounted as a membrane. Find basement waterproofing professionals Get free, no commitment ratings from professionals near you. + So what can be done if you find out that your basement is leaking due to structural problems? One solution mitchell recommends is the installation of a drainage system along the edges of the floor room in the house. Some of these systems include pneumatic compressed concrete floor of the basement around the edges to install drainage, but other systems, such as DryTrak, can be installed above the floor. Both systems allow the water to enter, but then quickly collect it and pour it to a pump that delivers it to a suitable drainage site outside the home. SURFACE WATER Other problems that can lead to a damp basement include improper grading and drainage around the home. Mitchell explains: Perimeter leakage can be mounted too high and not drained to daylight. It is not enough that using gravel can be part of the issue, since gravel is expensive. Another possibility is that the drains of the gutters cannot extend beyond the spilled or gutters can be clogged and overflowing on the bulk. Or the class can leave surface water, the appearance next to the house, and as this water enters the fill, it can carry ruffled soil particles to the soil leakage, at some point clogging drainage and giving you saturation. Water can lead to basement flooding by running or swimming to the house and running over the foundation wall. Therefore, it is important to climb and stretch the gutters away from the house. Clean your gutters after the leaves stop falling, he advises. If the problem of water leakage is not a wide foundation, the waterproofing expert in the basement can determine whether it enters through cracks in the floor or windows and repair these cracks to prevent it from returning. Plumbing woes sometimes water in the basement is not the fault of the foundation. Moisture can simply be due to a leaky boiler or pipe. Leaking boilers, leaking water pipes and bursting washing machine hoses are the leading sources of insurance claims for homeowners, Mitchell.So says, how to deal with these plumbing problems? Mitchell advises: You can put the boiler in a hold system with a water clock alarm to issue a warning if it starts to leak. You can put a quality hose placed on your washing machine, not a five-dollar set of hoses that the washing machine came with. You may also have a machinen system in the low basement space with an airtight leak on the floor plugged into the bonnet. This will protect your basement from filling with water if a leak appears in your household water system. It's certainly a wise move. Mitchell notes that a cracked washing machine hose with 50 pounds of pressure will run 500 gallons an hour, which can quickly turn your basement into a swimming pool. And while a home pool may sound good, it's probably not the best way to get it. Find basement waterproofing professionals Get free, no commitment ratings from professionals near you. + +