

## Inspecting Your Log Home

One key for keeping your log home in exceptional condition is to take an hour or so a couple of times a year to inspect the exterior of your home for any potential problems. Remember that maintenance and small, inexpensive repairs now, can prevent expensive repairs later.

Before we start discussing the inspection, here are a few tips. First, make a diagram of your home that you can carry with you while you conduct your inspection. It does not have to be fancy, just a simple plan that you can use to note where something needs to be done. Second, if you have a digital camera, take it with you during your inspection. It is amazing how something you see may disappear when you go back to look for it later. Use a checklist (one provided at the end of this tech tip) of items that are relevant to your home. It is easy to forget what to look for by the time you get to the third or fourth wall. Third, give your home a wash down with Log Wash before you start your inspection. It is difficult to determine the condition of a finish when it is covered with a layer of dirt, dust and pollen.

### The Inspection

Start at one corner of the home and be sure to go all the way around. Inspect each wall individually and do not try to inspect too much at a time. Begin by standing back away from the wall and look for some of the more obvious problems such as:

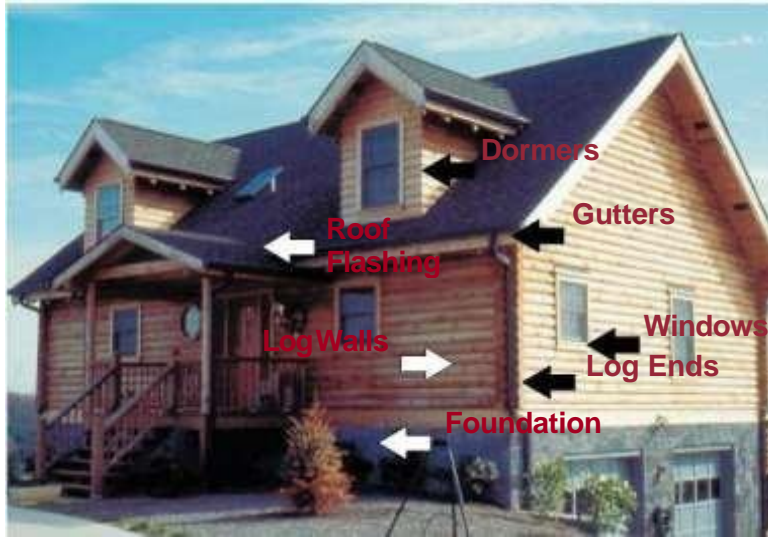
- Filled gutters and blocked down spouts. If you are not sure, use a garden hose to ensure that they are in good working order.
- Look at the dormers and upper story windows for signs of water damage. If you have a problem seeing that far, use binoculars to inspect the higher areas.
- If you have a sprinkler system, turn it on to make sure water is not hitting logs or foundation walls.
- Plants and shrubs should be no closer than 24 inches to any log wall. If necessary, trim them back or move them. Tree limbs should be no closer than three feet from your walls or roof.
- Move any piles of firewood at least two feet away from the foundation and never store firewood on your porch.
- Look for any wood that is in contact with the ground, even if it is pressure treated. For protection against termites and rot, all wood should be at least 12 to 18 inches above the soil line.

- When you stand back from a wall you can better see general patterns of wear and fading of your finish, especially on the south and west walls.

Now that you have inspected the wall from a distance it is time to get close for an in-depth inspection.

- Look closely at the finish. Round logs tend to weather more on the upper half than the lower half since it is that area that is most exposed to the sun and rain.
- Are there any new upward facing checks that have opened up since your last inspection? If so, use Backer Rod and Checkmate 2 to seal them. It is also a good idea to pour a little Shell-Guard RTU in the check before sealing it. This will kill any rot fungus that may have started to grow.
- If you have logs showing signs of decay use a small hammer and lightly tap the logs every few feet. If a log sounds hollow or you get a dull thud you may have a pocket of rot that needs to be addressed. Use a thin screwdriver to probe the area. If the wood is soft, dig it out, apply some Shell-Guard RTU, let it dry and fill the void using our two part epoxy products, M-Balm and E-Wood.
- While you are inspecting the logs, you should be looking for signs of insect infestations. A few small beetle holes here and there are no cause for alarm. Most of the holes will probably be old and empty. If you are not sure, stick a strip of masking tape over the holes and check it a week. If the infestation is active, holes will appear in the masking tape. It takes many years for these beetles to do much damage. Just make a note of it. When it comes time to completely refinish the home, be sure to treat the bare wood with Shell-Guard Concentrate before you apply a new finish.
- Window and door frames are the source of many water related problems. Check to see if the sealant is adhering to the adjoining surfaces. If not, pull it out and re-seal with Energy Seal or Woodsman. Never use a silicone-based sealant, it will not adhere to wood!
- Give special attention to all log ends, especially if they extend out beyond roof overhangs. The ends absorb much more water, and that is often where many rot problems start. Consider sanding the log ends, applying a fresh coat of LIFELINE stain, sealing with Log End Seal, and finish with a topcoat of LIFELINE Advance. Log ends that are fully exposed to the weather need a little extra care to keep them in good shape.

## Key Inspection Points



# Log Home Inspection Checklist

	Wall A	Wall B	Wall C	Wall D	Wall E	Wall F
Are gutters and downspouts clean and working?						
Overall condition of roof and dormers.						
Are shrubs and tree limbs away from the roof, walls, and foundation?						
Sprinklers not hitting the wall?						
Are there signs of finish wear or fading?						
Check eaves and fascia.						
What about the window and door trim?						
Is the foundation in good shape?						
Check plumbing and electrical penetrations.						
Are crawl space vents clear and working properly and does the crawl space have a vapor barrier?						
Are there any signs of leaks around windows?						
Are there cracks, tears or adhesion loss in chinking or caulking?						
Are there any new checks that may need sealing?						
Are there any signs of insect or decay infestations?						
Are the exposed log ends showing signs of water penetration?						
Does the topcoat still look to be intact or is it becoming dull?						
Is the color coat showing signs of fading or darkening?						
Have any discolorations appeared under the finish?						
Are there any signs of peeling around checks and fissures?						
Be sure to clean exterior dryer vents that collect lint.						