GEORGE BARNSDALE
ESTABLISHED 1884

Long Term Care of Factory Finished Windows and Doorsets

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Customer Guide

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Introduction

Windows and Doorsets manufactured by George Barnsdale are designed and manufactured using the best techniques to produce performance rated components. After delivery it is vital that they are correctly treated to ensure that the moisture content is appropriate for the situation and that they are not physically damaged in unloading, storage and installation. See separate data sheets for more information.

Barnsdale high quality windows and doorsets have been carefully designed and manufactured. If you follow the simple redecoration schedule shown below they will last a lifetime with minimum maintenance. If there are any aspects that you are not clear about please contact us.

To achieve lifetime performance it is vital that the protective coating remains intact. All Barnsdale windows and doors are protected with Sikkens coatings, which should only require a single maintenance coat every five years, depending on the environment the joinery is in (see following). Re-coating is essential but simple with no sanding and undercoating required.

To ensure redecoration is simple, regular inspection and simple cleaning are all that is required.

When do you need to paint your window

Just like a car or an electrical appliance a window will require a service from time to time. The simplistic way to look at a service schedule is to leave the item unattended until a fixed time has passed. In the case of a car this may be six months it may be a year. The factor that governs this is how much the car is used, and therefore the mileage that is clocked up. In the case of a window the mileage can be equated to the amount of weathering that the paint or woodstain coating get. This is governed by the climate in which the window is and the level of shelter that the window has.

What should you look out for

Lower third of the window frame and glazing lines

Certain areas on a window are far more vulnerable than others. These are the areas where timber getting damp or wet are more likely. Water will tend to gather on the lower areas of a window frame and in particular the lower glazing beads and any sill that is present. If the coating becomes damaged at these areas then the end grains will absorb moisture and the wood will swell to a point where the coating may become damaged. This will allow in more moisture and the problem if left unattended will become worse and worse. If the coating becomes damaged on the lower part of the window you should follow our remedial instructions for redecoration on these small sections. A small amount of work will save a much larger amount of work in the long run.

North facing windows

On the north side of a building colder and damper conditions usually prevail. These conditions are ideal for the growth of algae and mould. Algae and mould if left unattended can lead to mould growth into the coating. This can damage the integrity of the coating and can in the worst case result in a loss of adhesion and delamination. To combat this problem, areas affected by algae and mould growth should be treated with a solution of one part sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) to two parts water. Allow the solution a minimum of 20 minutes to work before washing off with clean water and a stiff nylon bristle (not metallic) brush. Allow to dry. This should be done on a regular basis. e.g. Check at least every 6 months.

Windows in industrial areas or areas where there is a high concentration of traffic

In areas of the country where air pollution is known to be an issue such as London, dirt will tend to build up on joinery items. This dirt can be a feeding ground for mould which can then lead to the problems described above. When dirt builds up ensure it is removed by cleaning with a solution of detergent and water. If mould growth has already started to occur clean off as described above.

WHAT DO I DO IF THE COATING SHOWS A YELLOW OCHRE COLOUR?

During manufacture, a dip coat primer is applied, then (on products finished in white) a yellow ochre coloured mid coat and then the top coat. If the yellow ochre colour shows it means the top coat has worn any. (It is designed to do this) As soon as this appears it requires re-coating as described ahead. On other colours, a different colour will show.

Cleaning requirements

Surface organic growth
Areas affected by algae and mould growth should be treated with a solution of one part sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) to two parts water. Allow the solution a minimum of 20 minutes to work before washing off with clean water and a stiff nylon bristle (not metallic) brush. Allow to dry.

Exuding resin
Any yellow sticky resin should be allowed to dry to white crystalline resin before any attempt is made to remove it. Dried resin can then be removed by lightly abrading and then wiping with a cloth dampened with methylated spirits.

General cleaning
Wash with hot water and liquid detergent solution to remove any contaminants, frequently changing the water. Rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all residues. Allow to dry.

Check for damaged areas
If there are any areas of coating that have been damaged revealing bare timber please follow the remedial instructions below.

Remedial instructions for when coating damage occurs.

Surfaces affected by impact and abrasion - manual
Remove all signs of surface damage to the substrate by manually abrading with the appropriate abrasive material. Ensure all abrading is undertaken in grain direction and dust is removed. Avoid inhalation of dust.

Patch priming
Sadolin Superdec - one coat
Patch prime any bare timber with one full coat of Sadolin Superdec. Ensure end grain is well coated. Only apply in dry weather and allow a minimum drying time of 16 hours.

Denib
Denib using a fine grade Scotch-Brite™ Handpad or a fine grade (P180) wet or dry silicon carbide abrasive paper. Do not break the surface of the coating system. Remove all dust. Avoid inhalation of dust. *The grade of abrasive would be different for translucent coating.*

Bring forward
Sadolin Superdec
Bring forward patch primed areas with one or two full coat(s) of Sadolin Superdec. Ensure end grain is well coated. Only apply in dry weather and allow a minimum drying time of 16 hours between coats.
Two coats may be required to build up coating film to achieve an even coating

It is not recommended that any water based coating is applied if the temperature is below 8º C.

Five year Maintenance Schedule

Surface organic growth
Areas affected by algae and mould growth should be treated with a solution of one part sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) to two parts water. Allow the solution a minimum of 20 minutes to work before washing off with clean water and a stiff nylon bristle (not metallic) brush. Allow to dry.

General cleaning
Wash with hot water and liquid detergent solution to remove any contaminants, frequently changing the water. Rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all residues. Allow to dry.

Unsound coating and weathered timber surface
Remove any areas of loosely adhered coating, and any weathered, grey and denatured timber, by abrading with a coarse/ medium grade abrasive paper, feathering out to a sound substrate. Ensure all abrading is undertaken in grain direction and dust is removed. Avoid inhalation of dust.

Exuding resin
Any yellow sticky resin should be allowed to dry to white crystalline resin before any attempt is made to remove it. Dried resin can then be removed by lightly abrading and then wiping with a cloth dampened with methylated spirits. Allow methylated spirits to evaporate before overcoating.

Open joints
Open joints should be filled with a suitable elastomeric (gun applied) sealant, such as an acrylic in a suitable colour. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. It is important to knife off any excess material as most flexible sealants can not be abraded. Conventional fillers whether one or two pack, are not flexible enough to cope with the movement normally experienced in these areas.
If a Silicone sealant is used it should be applied after all coatings as it is usually not possible to coat Silicone sealants.

Coating of concealed faces
Ensure that the tops and bottoms of all exterior doors or window frames are coated to minimise moisture ingress.

Patch priming
Sadolin Superdec - one coat
Patch prime any bare timber with one full coat of Sadolin Superdec. Ensure end grain is well coated. Only apply in dry weather and allow a minimum drying time of 16 hours.

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Remaining sound opaque coating system
Wash with hot water and liquid detergent solution to remove any contaminants, frequently changing the water. Rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all residues. Allow to dry.

Prepared sound clean surfaces
Sadolin Superdec decoration - one coat
Decorate with one full coat of Sadolin Superdec. Do not brush out thinly and ensure end grain is well coated. Only apply in dry weather

Note: Should there be a significant colour change when redecorating with one coat of Sadolin Superdec, a further coat may be necessary.

WEATHERSEALS

This window has been fitted with a proprietary weatherseal to provide resistance against wind and rain. To perform adequately it must not be mechanically damaged nor coated with a stain or paint finishing system. The seal should be removed during decoration and refitted when the decoration is dry. During routine maintenance (see decoration section) the seal should be wiped clean.

HARDWARE

All the moving parts of the hinge mechanism and the latch / locking systems should be lubricated periodically. We recommend this should be carried out at 12 monthly intervals using a proprietary silicone based lubricant. Any lubricant accidentally spilt on the other parts of the window should be removed immediately.

Customer Guide

George Barnsdale & Sons Limited
High Street, Donington,
Spalding,Lincolnshire
PE11 4TA

Email: admin@georgebarnsdale.co.uk
Tel: 01775 823000
Fax: 01775 823010
Web: www.georgebarnsdale.co.uk