



Stanbrook
& Nicholson

Defining Excellence
in Joinery

Timber Joinery Aftercare Guide

In Association with  **TEKNOS** Official Suppliers of Coating
Systems for the Stanbrook & Nicholson Timber Product Range

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1. GENERAL PRODUCT CARE

Thank you for purchasing Stanbrook & Nicholson's bespoke Joinery products. All our timber products are manufactured using a strict quality assured system, exacting performance and ensuring customer satisfaction.

However, In order to maintain and prolong this quality assurance, the product must be cared for, installed and maintained in accordance with this manual.

1.1. HANDLING

The customer is to prepare an area not exposed to the elements for safe storage of delivered goods, in the case of supply only the customer is responsible for providing adequate labour to unload and check goods are in good condition and correct.

Large heavy joinery items will have any removable moving components or if not possible then glazed units, supplied loose for site installation to reduce the weight to avoid any injury during manual handling.

Site must ensure risk assessments for unloading, fixing and working at heights are communicated to the work force.

1.2. STORAGE

 Provide a clean, safe and dry area for storage.

 Goods to be stacked vertically on bearers ensuring safety and stability separated apart allowing adequate airflow between products.

 Store loose items of ironmongery separately in a secure area for fitting after installation.

 Remove product wrapping if products are to be stored for more than 1 month and ensure adequate ventilation.

DO NOT: Store products in an area where wet trades have recently been working or areas that are still drying out.

DO NOT: Store in areas of strong sunlight or darkness for long periods of time to avoid paint discolouration.

DO NOT: Lay products flat on bearers, as products need to be stored vertically to protect glazing and paint systems

1.3. INSTALLATION

The frame is to be fixed into the opening ensuring:

-  The outer frame must be square.
-  The jambs of the frame must be straight and parallel with each other.
-  The outer frame must be without twist and to be plumb.
-  Packers not allowing distortion support the frame.
-  Fixings should be positioned 150mm up and down from each of the four corners and thereafter at maximum 500 centres in between.
-  All joint tolerances are maintained and consistent to facilitate operation and water run off where applicable.
-  During the installation of joinery continual checks must be carried out to ensure that the opening components have freedom of movement whilst maintaining their seal against the weather-strip.
-  In the case of replacement joinery reveals must be sterilised before new joinery is fixed.
-  Joinery should be installed into prepared openings. The practice of Building In will invalidate the guarantee.
-  If any cutting is necessary during installation, the exposed parts must be treated with preservative (if appropriate) and sealed, with a further two decorative coats as originally specified.

For complete peace of mind and to ensure your product guarantees are not compromised, please specify the use of our complete installation service.

1.4. SITE GLAZING

We recommend that members of the Glass and Glazing Federation be used for the manufacturer and installation of the glazed units. This to ensure the following industry standards are complied with:

-  All site glazing must be of a drained and vented system with setting blocks, distance pieces and glazing spacers correctly positioned. (See maintenance section for glazing instructions)
-  Linseed oil putty glazing is not permitted and such use will invalidate the guarantee.
-  Glazing rebates and the concealed surfaces of all beads must receive a base coat of a proprietary brand sealer and one topcoat of the finishing material prior to glazing.

1.5. CARE AFTER INSTALLATION

-  Joinery components must not be used as scaffold supports, walkways, templates or subjected to other abuse.
-  Ensure adequate building ventilation, especially where wet trades have been as high levels of humidity can cause the decorative coating to blister and discolour.
-  Products must be protected at all times from dust and debris during the building process. Failure to do so, will cause damage to decorative coating, weather seals glass and ironmongery mechanisms.

1.6. CARE DURING USE

-  The joinery items are manufactured from the best of the specified timber and to the highest quality commensurate with the product specification.
-  All moving parts should be maintained free of all binding and dragging. Joint tolerances should be maintained with an optimum gap to facilitate their operation and water run off where applicable.
-  Any item of ironmongery disconnected or removed for any reason must be reconnected or refitted otherwise damage to the joinery may ensue.
-  When operating opening windows or door sets, if a resistance is felt do not forcibly operate the item or damage will occur. Always investigate the reason for the resistance.
-  All surfaces should be protected from mechanical damage during and after installation, with particular attention paid to corners and edges. Reasonable care and attention must be taken at all times to avoid mechanical damage, thereby preserving the integrity of the applied decoration.

2. CARE AND PROTECTION BY USER

With proper care and attention, your quality finished door sets, windows and roof lanterns will give extended life between redecoration cycles.

However, to achieve optimum performance for all of your timber products, Stanbrook & Nicholson recommend that the following should be observed:

-  At least once per year all coatings should be washed with mild detergent and water to remove any surface pollution.
-  All hinge mechanisms and handles should be checked at least biannually for ease of operation and lubricated with light oil suitable for the purpose, as required.
-  Weather seals should be cleaned at least once per year to remove any dust or grime in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
-  Ventilators should be cleaned at least once per year to remove any dirt or grime in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.



3. FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT RE-DECORATION

All areas to be recoated should be washed down with a mild detergent solution & rinsed with clean water to remove dust, insects and other contaminants, which can form a base for algae and fungi growth.

Where the coating system is intact but requires a cosmetic coat, the following procedure should be followed:

 Using a good quality, long haired, synthetic brush, designed for use with acrylic paints, apply one or two coats of Aquatop 2600 in the appropriate shade, colour & gloss level.

 Allow to dry for four hours between coats.

Where minor flaking affects small areas of the topcoat surface but the timber substrate is not exposed, the following procedure should be followed:

 Abrade the damaged area with a fine grade abrasive paper to remove all unsound coating & feather out.

 Clean down and wash the abraded area to remove dust, and allow to thoroughly dry.

 Using a good quality, long haired, synthetic brush, designed for use with acrylic paints, apply a coat of Aquatop 2600 in the appropriate shade, colour & gloss level to the damaged area.

 Allow to dry for four hours & then apply a second coat.

 If the damaged area is widespread, it is recommended that the whole frame is lightly abraded and repaired as described above with the second coat applied to the complete frame.

 Seal any exposed end grain with Teknoseal 4000 end grain sealer & allow to thoroughly dry.

Where moisture has penetrated joints, end grain, mitres or natural movement of the timber has opened shakes, treat as follows:

 Abrade the damaged area with a medium and then fine grade abrasive paper.

 Clean down and wash the abraded area to remove dust, and allow to thoroughly dry.

 Treat bare wood, where appropriate, with a surface preservative, such as Teknol Aqua 1410 and allow to dry.

 Prime with Aqua Primer 2900 base coat stain in the original colour for translucent systems or Anti Stain Aqua 2901 for opaque systems.

 Seal any open joints with Teknoseal 4001 joint sealer applied by mastic gun. Wipe with a damp cloth or spatula to give a smooth joint and allow to dry to a clear finish.

 Using a good quality, long haired, synthetic brush, designed for use with acrylic paints, apply a coat of Aquatop 2600 in the appropriate shade, colour & gloss level. Allow to dry for four hours and then apply a second coat.

Where damage has affected the full depth of the coating system, i.e. a deep cut or gouge, the full system requires repair:

 Abrade the damaged area with a medium and then fine grade abrasive paper.

 Clean down and wash the abraded area to remove dust, and allow to thoroughly dry.

 Treat bare wood, where appropriate, with a surface preservative, such as Teknol Aqua 1410, and allow to dry.

 Prime with Aqua Primer 2900 base coat stain in the original colour for translucent systems or Anti Stain Aqua 2901 for opaque systems.

 Using a good quality, long haired, synthetic brush, designed for use with acrylic paints, apply a coat of Aquatop 2600 in the appropriate shade, colour & gloss level. Allow to dry for four hours and then apply a second coat.

Where resin has exuded through the coating:

 The best remedial treatment is to allow it to weather until it dries and oxidises, forming a white crystalline powder.

 The dried resin can then be removed with a stiff nylon or natural bristle brush, and any remaining residues washed off with a cloth.

 Water based coatings with their relatively high degree of moisture vapour permeability often allow the passage of resin to the surface without damage to the coating. If the finish is not damaged, by over-vigorous scrubbing during crystal removal, re-coating is often unnecessary.

 Although it may be unsightly, it is better not to remove fresh sticky resin. In practice, this can be very difficult, and the presence of sticky resin indicates that the exudation is still continuing.

 The remedial work for resin exudation is often best left until the first maintenance period, by which time the resin has normally fully crystallized. After removal as described above, the overall application of one maintenance coat of finish restores the general appearance of the timber and maintains its protection.

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4. CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF IRONMONGERY

All items supplied either fitted at works or supplied loose for site fixing must at all times be maintained in a clean grit free condition. Where protection such as plastic wrapping is present this should be left in place until all building works likely to allow the introduction of foreign matter are complete.

Lubrication should be applied sparingly to moving parts at suitable intervals according to their environment during use. The manufacturer advises WD40 applied at the top end of the spiral balance.

In the event of grit particles entering any moving parts the item concerned must be cleaned and re-lubricated immediately, where possible removal for cleaning is advised.

Failure to observe these recommendations will result in rapid deterioration and ultimately failure of the product.

Any item of ironmongery failing as a result of neglect must be replaced immediately in order to preserve the original geometry and function of the item to which it is fixed. Failure to do so may result in damage to accompanying items of ironmongery due to overloading.

Distortion of the joinery product itself may also occur due to the lack of full positional control afforded by an incomplete ironmongery system. Fine metallic finishes (i.e. lacquer) to ironmongery must be cleaned with non-abrasive, non-corrosive cleaners; otherwise the fine surface finish will be damaged.



JOINERY COATING SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE LIFE GUIDE

Independent research shows good quality, factory finished, exterior joinery has a typical service life of around 60 years; and more if best practice building design principles are followed.

Like most durable products, joinery service life is closely related to appropriate maintenance and this note gives a guide to the typical exterior durability and maintenance cycles of Teknos' single pack joinery coating systems.

Factors affecting service life and maintenance frequency

The timber species used in construction affects not only the ultimate service life of the joinery but also the paint system durability.

Modern paint systems are flexible and resistant to direct weathering, but will begin to degrade when sunlight (UV) starts to degrade the lignin in the timber surface. How quickly this happens is a function of the timber species.

Coating pigmentation inhibits UV degradation in much the same way that sun creams protect exposed skin. If the pigmentation is low, as in light translucent shades, the protection factor is less than more heavily pigmented coatings such as whites and opaque colours. This is reflected in the maintenance frequency.

Very dark colours, such as black, have high heat absorption in direct sunlight and at high temperatures, resin bleed and surface checking can cause problems with some timber species, requiring more frequent maintenance.

Exposure conditions vary significantly with location. Timber naturally expands and contracts with temperature and moisture and more extreme and variable climates experience earlier surface degradation and so south facing elevations, coastal sites, and exposed locations will require more frequent maintenance.

Good joinery design is critical to long term performance. Features such as rounded edges, sloping eaves, fully protecting glazing beads, protecting end grain with two brush coats of Teknoseal 4000, and construction joints with Teknoseal 4001 will help efficient and fast water drain off and significantly extend maintenance periods.

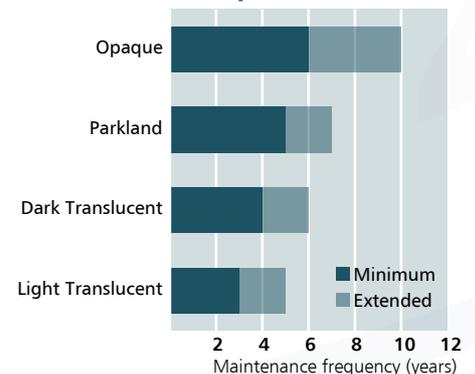
Coated surfaces and adjacent rainwater goods should be maintained and washed down annually, to remove surface pollution and to spot repair damaged areas.

Some "chalking" of the paint film will occur over time due to surface erosion of the microporous paint film. This is quite normal and does not detract from the system performance.

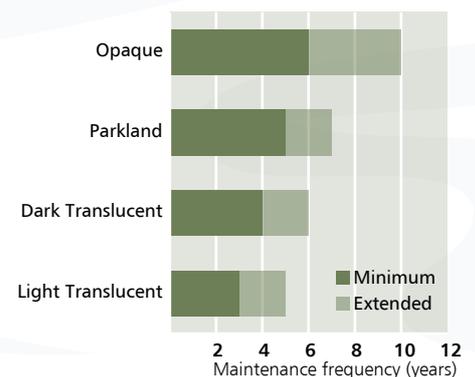
Some hardwood timbers naturally exude tannins, while softwood knots may bleed tannin or exude resins. Both can stain the topcoat, and liquid resin may seep through the coating leaving a sticky residue on the surface. These problems, normally seen after installation, can be aesthetically unappealing but rarely detract from coating performance. Minor repairs can easily be carried out, restoring the appearance and integrity of the coating, by following Teknos' maintenance guidelines.

Oak joinery is often specified with a clear finish in an attempt to preserve its factory appearance. Unfortunately, Oak is particularly susceptible to surface splitting and degradation and will rapidly discolour in sunlight and darken if moisture penetrates unprotected joints or end grain. Oak's natural durability means these issues rarely cause a performance problem, but they can be unattractive. Teknos can supply a system which complements the features of Oak, however, regular maintenance is required to maintain the aesthetics.

European Redwood



Hardwood: Grandis



The graphs above show typical maintenance intervals for a range of coating systems applied to three typical cladding substrates

Note:

This information relates to coatings applied in the factory; to well designed joinery; applied at the correct film thickness; and using recommended application methods.

European Oak Special Note

Due to its very nature, European Oak can suffer surface checking, cracks and fishers, which may all appear following installation.

This is a result of a natural phenomenon, and is not covered by our guarantee. We strongly advise our clients to remedy any such defects ASAP to avoid further blemishing.

DISCLAIMER

The advice offered herein can be done by a homeowner with some mechanical aptitude. If you are unsure, it is recommended that you hire a trained service provider such as a competent and licensed construction contractor or building professional.

Stanbrook & Nicholson disclaims any and all liability associated with the use and/or provision of these instructions. Any reliance upon the information or advice is at the risk of the party so relying. The information contained herein may also be changed from time to time without notification.

