

EXTERIOR WOOD MAINTENANCE

BRUSHING GUIDE FOR FACTORY COATED JOINERY

MAINTENANCE

The following information gives some basic guidelines on care, maintenance and redecorating of factory coated exterior timber products such as windows and doors.

This information guide promotes the Teknos Care programme and relates to water based paints which dry quickly and with little odour. Applying the paint products requires a different brushing technique (described overleaf) from traditional oil paints.

GENERAL CARE

Teknos factory applied coating systems will give many years of life between re-painting cycles, and simple steps such as regularly washing and wiping down the joinery finish to remove dirt and insect retention, will benefit and help extend the life of the decorative finish. This needs to be done at a minimum of once a year or at the same time as cleaning the glass.

Good household maintenance also helps to extend re-painting intervals. At least once a year:

- Hinges and handles should be checked and treated with a suitable oil.
- Dust or grime should be removed from weather seals and ventilators.
- In autumn, guttering and down pipes should be cleared, and any leaks repaired.
- Each spring/summer, the joinery should be inspected and any minor areas of coating damage, splits or open joints should be spot repaired.

*See supporting 'related documents' (left column)

Repair products

There is a range of Teknos products you can use to maintain factory finished joinery. For advice on where to purchase these products, contact your nearest Teknos office.

Preservatives, Primers and base stains

- WOODEX AQUA base plus
- AQUAPRIMER translucent range
- ANTISTAIN AQUA primer range
- FUTURA® AQUA primer

Topcoats

- FUTURA® AQUA opaque
- HELO® AQUA translucent

Ancillaries

- V-joint sealers
- End grain sealer
- Fine surface filler

Refer to product Technical Datasheets for detailed information on application



HOW TO IMPROVE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF YOUR PAINTING PROJECT

Selecting the right kind of paint for each surface is essential and makes the painted surface last longer. If you want to reduce the environmental impact, go for waterborne products, ideally with ecolabels.

Calculate the amount of paint you need as accurately as you can using the spreading rates found on the product technical data sheets, to avoid leftover paint going to waste.

Read the instructions on the package and follow them. Refer to [teknos.com](https://www.teknos.com) for additional advice and always make sure to protect yourself and your environment.

Painting equipment should not be washed out in mains discharge sinks as this can cause harmful substances to end up in the water course, instead wash out in a container and take the waste water to a recycling centre. Recycle all waste generated, such as dry paints, paint pots, unwanted leftover wet paint and unusable painting equipment.

We recommend using the leftover paint for other painting projects or passing it on to others. The paint will keep well in its own pot if the pot is undamaged and the lid can be closed tightly. The paint can also be poured into another airtight and clean container. Only use clean painting equipment: the hygiene of the equipment also affects the shelf life of leftover paint. If you are storing the paint for the next use, you should not let it freeze.



FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT REDECORATION

All areas to be re-coated should be cleaned down with a mild detergent solution and rinsed to remove dust, insects and other contaminants, which can form a base for algae and fungi growth. Follow this by lightly abrading with a fine grade abrasive paper then brush to remove dust.

Moisture content of standard species should typically be between 13% - 18% before painting. Modified timbers can vary, please consult Teknos for more details.

If re-painting, only apply coatings to previously painted wood which is sound and undamaged. Using a good quality, synthetic brush, designed for use with acrylic paints, apply one or two coats of our opaque or translucent topcoat in the appropriate shade, colour and gloss level. Allow to dry between coats (refer to product datasheet for drying times) .



PROBLEM AREAS

If regular maintenance is delayed or some other damage has occurred, additional steps may be necessary to reinstate the finish to its initial condition. The notes below cover the most common problems, and further help is available from our customer service teams.

Minor flaking

Where minor flaking affects small areas of the topcoat surface but the timber substrate is not exposed:

1. Clean down and wash the area to remove any surface contaminants, and allow to thoroughly dry.
2. Gently rub the damaged area with a fine grade abrasive paper to remove all unsound coating and feather out to leave a smooth surface. Dust off before applying any coating.
3. Apply a coat of our opaque or translucent topcoat in the appropriate shade, colour and gloss level to the damaged area. Allow to dry between coats (refer to product datasheet for drying times).
4. If the damaged area is widespread, lightly abrade the complete frame, repair the damaged area as described above, apply the second coat to the complete frame.

PROBLEM AREAS CONTINUED...

Exposed timber (Moisture penetration / heavy flaking)

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

1. Clean down and wipe the area with a damp microfibre cloth to remove dust, and allow to thoroughly dry.
2. Gently rub the damaged area with a fine grade abrasive paper to remove all unsound coating and feather out to leave a smooth surface. Dust off before applying any coating.
3. Preserve and prime with the recommended products
4. Seal any open joints with the recommended sealer. Press into the joint with a gloved finger or a flexible spatula to give a smooth joint and allow to dry to a clear finish.
5. Seal any exposed end grain with the recommended end grain sealer and allow to thoroughly dry.
6. Apply a coat of our opaque or translucent topcoat in the appropriate shade, colour and gloss level. Allow to dry (refer to product datasheet for drying times) and then apply a second coat to the complete frame.

RESIN EXUDATION

Resin occurs naturally in timber, in pockets within the wood or associated with knots. Some timber species are naturally more resinous than others, but the presence of resin is normally not detectable when joinery is manufactured.

Resin exudation often occurs on southern elevations and on darker coloured joinery where the sun's heat liquifies and mobilises the resin drawing it to the surface.

Treatment guidelines where resin has exuded through the coating:

- Although it may be unsightly, it is better not to remove fresh sticky resin. In practice, this can be very difficult, and its presence indicates that the exudation is still continuing. Remedial work is often best left until the first maintenance period, by which time the resin has normally fully crystallised.
- 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.
- Waterbased coatings often allow the passage of resin to the surface without damaging the coating. If the finish is not damaged, by over-vigorous scrubbing during crystal removal, recoating is often unnecessary, but otherwise an overall application of a finish coat restores the general appearance of the timber and maintains its protection.



APPLYING WATERBASED PAINTS

Waterborne paints require different brushing techniques (compared with solvent-borne paints), due to their faster drying and reduced flow. Following a few simple hints will produce excellent results.



Brush quality: the quality of the brush is very important. A long haired synthetic brush will give the best results; short haired or worn brushes may leave lines in the dry film. Thoroughly wet the brush with water before starting, ensuring the base of the bristles (the heel of the brush) is fully wetted.

Tested brushes include:

Woodwork: Axus Mink Series, Nour Smooth Finish and Hamilton Perfection Pure Synthetic

Walls & Ceilings: Axus Grey Series – S Finish, Nour Smooth Finish

Laying off: Axus Lime series



Paint flow: Teknos topcoats can be applied as supplied, though additional thinning with up to 5% of water will improve the flow and levelling properties of the product, particularly in warm weather.

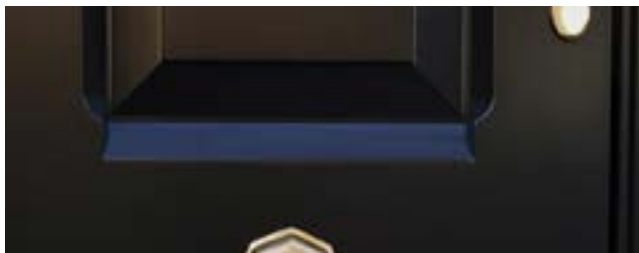


A systematic approach: when painting apply and finish each length section systematically. On a window, paint one component at a time e.g. top rail followed by the style and then the bottom rail. If painting a door start from the bottom and work your way upwards.



Application: An even coating film is important for durability and also for appearance, particularly in the case of translucent wood stain. With practice, an even coat can be applied quickly, following a three stage application technique:

1. Load the coating generously and disperse quickly over the surface.
2. Even out the coating with light diagonal cross strokes. Do not overbrush; the coating will flow and level naturally.
3. Finish with light brush strokes in the direction of the grain.



Application of darker shades: when applying darker opaque colours over previously applied lighter shades use a base coat of the final colour or one coat of a Teknos grey primer to aid opacity.



Sanding: Prior to sanding clean the surface, working from the bottom upwards. All surfaces to be coated must be abraded with a fine grade (180 or 220 grit) glass paper or flexible sanding pad, then brushed down to ensure they are free from dust.



Temperature and humidity: do not attempt to paint when the temperature is below 10° Celsius, or if the relative humidity exceeds 80%; the curing and performance of the coating may be impaired. Do not coat in direct sunlight.



Substrate Condition: Only coat on wood without defects such as cracks, resin exudation or blue staining. Where the previous substrate is unknown, apply the appropriate Teknos products to a small, inconspicuous area, allow to dry for 24 hours and then inspect for appearance and adhesion.



Brush care: wash out brushes with a mild detergent solution, such as washing up liquid, then thoroughly rinse with clean water.



Masking tape: To achieve a sharp edge it is best to use the smoothest tape possible ie not creped or waved; for example 3M 'Long Mask™' is recommended for wood. For a good results follow these steps:

1. If painting with primer and topcoat, ensure that the primer is cured sufficiently, before using the tape.
2. On the topcoat, remove the tape before the topcoat is fully dried otherwise you risk tearing of the paint film.
3. Remove the tape. A good quality tape will not leave sticky marks on the surface.



Annual Care for your Home's Windows and Doors

Outdoor exposure (weathering) has an impact on all exposed surfaces and can be combated by a simple care programme. With this in mind Teknos recommend the following to help protect and extend coating service life before first and subsequent redecoration.

These simple steps should be followed:-

- 1) The external coated surface should be cleaned at least once a year, preferably in summer, using clean water mixed with Teknos cleaning agent (TEKNOCLEAN 1956) or an equivalent product. This helps remove dust, dirt, insects and other pollutants that could promote algae or surface mould development.
- 2) Inspect corner joints and end grain surfaces for cracks and breakdown, and spot repair if necessary, using TEKNOSEAL 4000 or other suitable Teknos product.
- 3) Inspect other construction joints for cracks, and spot repair where necessary with TEKNOSEAL 4001 or other suitable Teknos product. Inspect wood / glass sealing joints and spot repair, if required, with a suitable / compatible sealant
- 4) The coating surface and the construction in general must be examined for damages and where necessary any problem areas are repaired using the following procedure:
 - a. Sand the damaged area with fine-grained sandpaper,
 - b. Clean the sanded area in order to remove dust and dry the area properly,
 - c. Check the moisture content to confirm the timber is suitable for redecoration,
 - d. Low temperature and high humidity may inhibit curing. The surface temperature must be at least 3°C above the dew point to prevent moisture condensation during the curing process.
 - e. Apply a layer of repair paint in the appropriate product colour using a good quality synthetic brush designed for applying water-based acrylic paints and apply second layer in this (these) area(s) after four hours,
 - f. If the damaged area is extensive, slightly sand the whole frame and repaint it fully as described above.

When using TEKNOCLEAN 1956:-

- For light cleaning use 10 ml per 1 litre of clean fresh water.
- For thorough cleaning use 50 ml per 1 litre of clean fresh water

WHAT'S IN THE TEKNOS CLEAN KIT?

TEKNOCLEAN 1956

A concentrated, alkaline cleaning agent for removal of dirt and grease from painted surfaces.

TEKNOCARE 4250

A water-based product to help maintain uniformity and restore the sheen on lack-lustre exterior coated wood surfaces.

TEKNOCARE CLOTH

Microfibre cloth for applying TEKNOCARE 4250.

INSTRUCTION CARD

Step-by-step instructions on how to use these Teknos care products for the best results.

The Teknos Clean kit comes in a handy, recyclable box with all the contents neatly packed inside.



Always refer to the Technical Datasheet for full instructions on how to use Teknos products.

For further support, contact your local Teknos coating expert or visit **teknos.com**