



David Salisbury

C O M M E R C I A L

MAINTENANCE & AFTERCARE



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C O M M E R C I A L

- 4 HANDLING, STORAGE & INSTALLATION
- 5 PAINTWORK MAINTENANCE & REDECORATION
- 7 BRUSH COAT APPLICATION PROCEDURE
- 8 GENERAL MAINTENANCE
- 9 CARE OF HARDWARE FINISHES
- 10 DOOR HINGE ADJUSTMENTS
- 12 WINDOW HINGES
- 13 CONTACT US

HANDLING, STORAGE & INSTALLATION

The buyer is required to provide all necessary means for offloading products on delivery. This could be a crane, a fork lift or sufficient manual labour depending on the size and weight of the products being delivered.

The buyer should check that the items delivered are correct and correspond to their order and the delivery documentation. David Salisbury Commercial should be informed immediately of any discrepancies. A claim for shortages or damage on arrival will only be considered if lodged within 24 hours.

After delivery, the product must be stored appropriately prior to installation to avoid deterioration and to validate the warranty.

- Storage areas should be dry, well ventilated and not subject to extremes of temperature.
- Joinery should be stored off the ground on suitable bearers, ideally under cover.
- Non-permeable sheeting, such as polythene, should be avoided.
- Metal box containers should be avoided as these may be subject to condensation and very high temperatures in direct sunlight.
- Remove any airtight packaging, prior to storage, to allow free ventilation of the joinery as water can also collect in protective wrapping which can lead to deterioration.

During and after installation the environment must be controlled and the product protected.

- Processes such as concreting, plastering, rendering, etc., will create very high humidity levels. If joinery is installed prior to completion of wet processes, the high residual humidity will force moisture to penetrate the joinery from the inner face, increasing the moisture content of the timber. This will inevitably cause windows and doors to swell, and they may then take time to settle back down. Gentle internal heating and good ventilation of the building will help reduce the problem.
- Plaster and other building materials can cause contact damage. If contamination occurs, it should be removed as soon as possible with a solution of detergent and rinsed with clean water.
- Unauthorised alteration of components may void the warranty, but some drilling for fixings and cutting of trims or sills may be necessary during installation. Where bare timber is exposed, it must be recoated (see coating instructions for bare timber) as soon as possible and in any event before being exposed to any water.
- Glass labels should be removed as soon as possible after installation using a little water and mild detergent if necessary. No abrasive cleaners or solvents should be used.



PAINTWORK MAINTENANCE & REDECORATION

David Salisbury supplies high quality, factory finished exterior joinery which typically has a service life of around 60 years when installed and maintained correctly. With proper care and attention, your David Salisbury product will have an extended life between redecoration cycles.

The following table shows the recommended maintenance and redecoration schedules, which are location dependent.

	Moderate (eg; non-coastal, low altitude)	Harsh (eg; exposed inland areas and areas within 5Km of the coast)	Extreme (eg; Higher altitude and areas within 2Km of the coast)
Sheltered (eg; under a porch or large roof overhang)	12 Monthly Maintenance 6 Years Redeclaration	12 Monthly Maintenance 5 Years Redeclaration	6 Monthly Maintenance 4 Years Redeclaration
Partly Sheltered (eg; window situated back in brick reveal)	12 Monthly Maintenance 5 Years Redeclaration	6 Monthly Maintenance 4 Years Redeclaration	6 Monthly Maintenance 3 Years Redeclaration
Unsheltered (eg; face of building)	6 Monthly Maintenance 4 Years Redeclaration	6 Monthly Maintenance 3 Years Redeclaration	6 Monthly Maintenance 2 Years Redeclaration

To achieve the best performance and to comply with your guarantee, the following should be observed:

- At least once a year and in accordance with the frequency indicated in the maintenance schedule redecoration chart above, all paintwork to be washed with a mild detergent solution to remove any surface pollution.
- It is very important to ensure that any area where the integrity of the paintwork is compromised (damage or breaks in mitre joints, corner posts, glazing beads etc.) is repaired as soon as possible. Seasonal movement of timber is unavoidable and where this causes cracking to the paint finish, it must also be repaired. Failure to do this will result in water ingress into adjacent timber components and subsequent breakdown of the factory applied paint.

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

- All areas to be recoated should be washed down with a mild detergent solution & rinsed with clean water. This is to remove dust, insects and other contaminants, which can form a base for algae and fungi growth.
- Apply one or two top coats of Teknos Aquatop 2600 in the appropriate shade, colour & gloss level. (*see brush coat application procedure*).

Where minor flaking affects small areas of the topcoat surface but the timber substrate is not exposed, the following procedure must 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.
- Apply at least two coats of Aquatop 2600 in the appropriate shade, colour and gloss level.
- 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. (see *brush coat application procedure*)



Where moisture has penetrated joints, end grain or mitres, or natural movement of the timber has opened shakes or damage has affected the full depth of the coating system (i.e. a deep cut or gouge), the full system requires repair. Please 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, 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.
- Where needed - 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.
- Where needed - seal any exposed end grain with end grain Teknoseal 4000 end grain sealer and allow to thoroughly dry.
- Apply at least two coats of Aquatop 2600 of the appropriate shade, colour and gloss level. (see *brush coat application procedure*)

BRUSH COAT APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Most of the application principles which apply to solvent borne coatings, also apply to waterborne materials, but the application tolerance of waterborne coatings is lower and they are less forgiving. However, the benefits of very low solvent levels, rapid drying and good durability, due to the flexibility of the dry coating, far outweigh the application differences which are easily overcome by experience and following a few simple techniques.

Use a good quality synthetic long haired brush, as a short haired or worn brush may leave lines on the finished surface. Prior to application thoroughly wet the brush with water, ensuring that the base of the bristles is fully wetted.

A variety of brushes are now readily available which are specifically made for the application of waterborne coatings. The bristles are generally manufactured from synthetic materials.

For the best results a three stage application technique should be developed:

- Load the paint generously onto the substrate and disperse over the surface.
- Even out the coating with diagonal cross strokes.
- Finish with light brush strokes in the direction of the grain
- With practice the above technique enables an even coat to be applied quickly. An even film is important for durability and also for appearance especially in the case of translucent wood stains.
- Allow to dry for at least four hours between coats.
- Do not apply in extremes of temperature. The most suitable temperature range is between 5 and 20°C.

- Humid conditions will prolong the "wet edge" time of the coating and warm windy conditions will reduce it. When possible avoid application in direct sunlight.
- For brush cleaning, wash out brush with detergent and rinse with clean water.
- Under certain conditions, i.e. very hot or cold weather, A Solvent-borne product, can be used as an alternative and as long as it is micro-porous, it will be compatible with the existing coating.

NB. When carrying out any coating work, do not attempt to paint when the temperature is below 5 degrees Celsius, or if the relative humidity exceeds 85% as the curing and performance of the coating may be impaired.

If there is any doubt about the substrate or underlying paint film, apply the appropriate products to a small, inconspicuous area, allow to dry for 24 hours & then inspect for appearance and adhesion to substrate. Repair products should be stored in frost free conditions for up to six months in sealed packaging.



GENERAL MAINTENANCE

The following maintenance procedures must be carried out at least once a year. Harsher environmental conditions such as exposed or coastal locations, will require shorter intervals in accordance with the location maintenance chart.

GLASS

Clean all glass at least to the maintenance schedule and additionally as and when required. Cleaning should be with warm water containing a mild detergent. (pH neutral solution) and soft cloth. Under no circumstances should aggressive, alkaline or acidic cleaners be used.

GASKETS

Inspected gaskets and push tightly into their grooves as they can sometimes prevent the window or door closing properly. They can be washed with warm water and a mild detergent if required.

OPENING WINDOWS & DOORS

Check the operation of opening windows and doors, making sure that the surrounding frame is free from all debris. Adjust hinges and locking mechanisms as necessary (see door maintenance).

HINGES

Periodically clean dirt and debris from hinges. Apply light machine oil to pivot points (1 drop only) and wipe away any excess. Check the tightness of screws and rivets.

LOCKING SYSTEMS

Light machine oil should be applied to guide slots (where there is a moving part), and a light grease to locking bolts, and receiver plates.

EURO CYLINDERS

It is not possible to provide euro cylinder locks which are both secure and with stainless steel pins. We have selected the secure locks that provide the highest anti-corrosion level available. We also lubricate all cylinders with an anti-corrosion spray before they leave our factory. However, they do require further regular lubrication to avoid rust stains developing over time. This should be carried out as part of the regular maintenance procedure.

WINDOW & DOOR HANDLES

Do not lubricate or use any abrasive solvent cleaners or polishes. See 'Care of Hardware Finishes' below for further information.

TRICKLE VENTILATORS

Clean dust and debris from any trickle vents.

GLAZED ROOFS

Aluminium roof cappings, finials and cresting are maintenance free and should only require washing down as necessary to maintain a pleasing appearance

GUTTERING AND RAINWATER PIPES

All gutters and downpipes should be kept clear of leaves and other debris and cleaned out as necessary, but at least once a year before winter.

ROOF VENTS (MANUALLY OPERATED)

Regularly clean dust and debris from the worm screw and lubricate when required with petroleum jelly. Check the pivot pin periodically, making sure the pin remains tight.

CARE OF HARDWARE FINISHES

INTERNAL

Regular cleaning with warm soapy water should be sufficient to keep any finish in its original condition for a long period. The occasional use of a good quality wax polish is also recommended.

EXTERNAL

Environmental conditions can have dramatic effects on the stability of surface finishes. Industrial pollution, high humidity, coastal air and acidic rain will cause the finish to deteriorate. Regular cleaning with a good quality wax polish is recommended to slow this process.

Plated finishes can be occasionally cleaned with chrome cleaner, followed by a wipe with a cloth impregnated with a light oil. Brass and Rustic Bronze can be given a wipe with a cloth impregnated with a light oil as required.

UN-LACQUERED BRASSES AND BRONZES

To retain the original finish, regular polishing with a good quality metal polish is required. However, if the intention is to allow the surface to age through oxidation then no attention needs to be given.

There are various corrosion protection sprays available commercially, which help protect against corrosion and increase the durability and toughness of the finish. We would advise using these as part of your maintenance routine.

STAINLESS STEEL

Our bespoke David Salisbury Paddle Lever handles and Modern Coastal handles are manufactured from Marine Grade 316 stainless steel. Clean regularly with a dry cloth or duster. Wash periodically with soapy water and clean with a dry cloth immediately. Do not use abrasive materials or acid based cleaning materials.

LOCATION

It is the responsibility of the customer to specify hardware that is suitable to the environment when ordering, taking into account where it will be installed. We offer a range of stainless steel hardware designed to offer better protection in coastal locations. The tarnishing of surface finishes is not covered by our warranty and it is the responsibility of the customer to maintain a regular maintenance schedule which in some areas could be as frequently as weekly.



DOOR HINGE ADJUSTMENTS

Our door hinges are fully adjustable, allowing you to compensate for any seasonal timber movement and give adequate gasket compression. Care must be taken when performing any of the following adjustments. Adjustments should always be made with 2 people present as a second operative will be required to hold the door leaf to prevent it falling out of its hinge location during adjustment.

DOOR HINGES - 68MM PROJECTING FRAME

- To move the door leaf in and out, perform the following adjustment on each hinge one at a time. Use a 4mm hex key, release the grub screws located in the 3 holes of the door leaf to move the door in and out. This will dictate the amount of pressure on the frame gasket. Do not remove the silver, domed head screws.
- To move the door leaf up and down release the 3 grub screws on all hinges on the door leaf using a 4mm hex key. This will dictate the position of the door leaf in the frame aperture. Care must be taken when releasing all screws as the door will be fully released and will need to be supported to prevent it falling out of its housing.
- To move the door leaf side to side within the frame, first remove the gasket and release the 2 locking grub screws. The sideways movement is achieved by turning the hex key screw located within the hinge. This adjustment is useful to achieve a uniform, centre gap and the correct gasket coverage. Ensure the grub screws are fully re-tightened after all adjustments have been made.



Steps 1 & 2: Door leaf grub screw adjustment



Step 3: Gasket removal



Step 3: Frame grub screw adjustment

DOOR HINGES - 93MM FLUSH FRAME

- To move the door leaf in and out perform the following adjustment on each hinge one at a time. Use a 4mm hex key and release the 2 inner grub screws. This will dictate the amount of pressure on the frame gasket.
- To move the door leaf up and down release the 2 inner grub screws on all hinges on the door leaf using a 4mm hex key. This will dictate the position of the door leaf in the frame aperture. Care must be taken when releasing all screws as the door will be fully released and will need to be supported to prevent it falling out of its housing.
- To move the door leaf side to side within the frame turn the 2 outer grub screws clockwise or anti-clockwise with a 4mm hex key. This adjustment is useful to achieve a uniform, centre gap and the correct gasket coverage.



Steps 1 & 2: Inner grub Step 3: Outer grub screw adjustment.

SLIDING, FOLDING DOOR ADJUSTMENTS

- Side to side stack adjustments can be made by turning the grub screw located in the head and track of the leaf at the host wall. Using a large star screwdriver turning the screw clockwise will move the door away from the jamb and anti-clockwise will bring it closer.
- Up and down adjustments are made by turning the nut on the bottom rolling assembly. Push in the locking pin with a small slot screwdriver and using a spanner turn the 14mm nut a full rotation. Clockwise will raise the doors up and anti-clockwise will take them down. Each full rotation will give 1.25mm of adjustment. Adjustments can be made to each leaf where necessary.
- Black, plastic hinge packers may be located behind the hinges on each door leaf. These can be removed if necessary to adjust the overall width within the aperture.



Step 1: Head & Sill grub screw adjustment



Step 2: Bifold nut adjustment

3D PROJECTION HINGE

A T30, 5mm star key is required for the following adjustments.

- To move the door leaf up and down in frame aperture and in and out onto inner gasket seal, loosen the centre screws of both hinges. Be sure to fully re-tighten the screws after the adjustments have been made.
- To move the door leaf side to side within the frame turn the top and bottom screws using the T30 5mm star key. This adjustment is on a captive cam so can be done by one person.



Step 1: Centre screw adjustments



Step 2: Top & bottom screw adjustments

RESTRICTOR STAYS

These are located in the top of each door leaf or opening casement window if it operates on a butt hinge system. To increase or decrease the friction of the stays, turn the screw clockwise or anti-clockwise.

To disable the restrictor stay if required, turn the slotted plate with a screwdriver and pull down on the arm to disengage it from the pivot plate. To re-engage the arm with the pivot plate, push the arm upwards until it snaps into position and turn the slotted plate to lock the arm to the pivot plate.

WINDOW HINGES

Our window friction hinges should require minimal adjustment during their lifetime. Should you need to adjust the overall opening friction follow the steps below. If your windows operate on a traditional butt hinge there is no adjustability within these hinges to accommodate any seasonal timber movement. The only adjustments that can be made for these hinges are manual adjustment or packing of the hinge pockets.

FRICTION HINGE

To adjust the friction of the hinge, turn the screw clockwise to increase and anti-clockwise to decrease the friction.



WINK HAUS BREAK GEAR (TOP HUNG CASEMENTS ONLY)

If your top hung casement slips from the open position when the Wink Haus break gear is engaged, adjustments can be made to re-tighten the gear.

- With the window in an open position, loosen the screws on the location plates and pull the bar from its location. Reposition the serrated bar further down into its housing and tighten the screws on the location plates. This operation must be repeated on either side of the window.
- If following these adjustments the handle will not close properly, repeat the operation when the window is fully open and reposition the serrated bar back up into the housing.

Please note that this is a braking device designed to stop the window returning back under its own weight, not a locking gear.



Fig 1: Shows cover plate in position to be removed for adjustments



Fig 2: Exposed Wink Haus gear showing serrated bar to lower section

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Your David Salisbury product is covered under our standard warranty unless otherwise stated. This is summarised in your separate warranty document.





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