



Warranty Statement for:
Protecting and Repairing Louver Finish

These recommendations are intended to assist architects, contractors, owners, building managers ect., who are concerned with the care and maintenance of painted and/or anodized architectural aluminum. The information contains suggested methods as an aid in establishing safe, sound cleaning and maintenance procedures.

TODAY'S HIGH QUALITY PAINTED AND ANODIZED FINISHES ARE EXTREMELY DURABLE. But even the best finish requires periodic maintenance, and with the most careful treatment of the louvers or architectural products during installation and daily use, occasional damage will occur.

This article discusses the recommended care of painted or anodized finishes on architectural metal and looks at three levels of concern: Care and Cleaning, Minor Repairs, and More Complex Refinishing.

The Care and Cleaning of Painted Material

Today's factory applied heat-cured painted finishes are durable and very colorfast. The Kynar and Hylar based products that meet the AAMA 2605 specification and/or ASCA96 with trade names such as Duranar by PPG, Fluropon by Valspar or Trinar by Akozo-Nobel are warranted to retain their color and gloss level for many years. However, to assure that they retain their original form, even these highly durable finishes should be cleaned occasionally. When selecting a cleaning solution use mild soap solutions that are safe for sue with your bare hands such as those products that one would use to wash a car. Avoid the use of strong acid or alkali cleaners as they may damage the finish.

Solvents no stronger than mineral spirits or denatured alcohol may be used to remove grease, sealants or other materials. Never mix cleaners or cleaners and solvents as the resultant mixture can cause harmful or even dangerous results. Do not use abrasive cleaners or materials such as steel wool or abrasive brushes, which can also harm the surface.

Once heavy soil, grease or sealant is removed the mild soap solution should be applied with a soft cloth, sponge or soft brush. Rinse the surface thoroughly with clean water and dry with a soft cloth.

In coastal areas where the finish is exposed to salt spray or in areas containing heavy industrial pollutants the cleaning should take place on a minimum once per month basis. For example, cleaning the painted finish can be scheduled as part of the regular maintenance program for other exterior building products, such as windows.



Cleaning Anodized Material

Anodized material has an extremely hard surface that is very colorfast and mar resistant. The Class I clear or color anodized finishes applied by a computer automated, high quality commercial anodizer specializing in architectural finishing will provide consistent color and long product life in a variety of applications.

Much like painted surfaces, an anodized finish should be cleaned using mild soap solutions to retain its original beauty. Products that are safe for use with bare hands including most commercial cleaning products can be safely used. The cleaning solution should be applied with a soft cloth, sponge or brush. Avoid the use of strong acid or alkali cleaners.

Severely soiled anodized surfaces can be cleaned a little more aggressively than painted surfaces. For example, slight scuffmarks and rub marks on an anodized surface can be removed with a mild abrasive pad such as the Scotch-Brite pad. Use the pad to remove the mark, then clean the surface using the mild soap solution. Rinse the surface thoroughly with water and dry with a soft cloth.

As with painted surfaces, in coastal areas where the finish is exposed to salt spray or in areas containing heavy industrial pollutants the cleaning should take place on a regular maintenance program.

Field Touch up

It is almost a given that some damage will occur and touchup work will be required during or after installation. But the good news is that both painted and anodized surface damage can be easily repaired if the damage is slight such as a scratch or rub mark. Minor painted surface damage can be sanded prior to touch up painting with excellent results. For scratches or gouges use a relatively course grit paper to remove the damage, then use progressively finer paper to remove the sanding marks, finishing with a 180 to 220 grit paper.

Sanding of anodized material that is going to be touched up is not recommended. The anodized surface is aluminum oxide, which is generally harder than the sandpaper. Some rub marks on an anodized surface can be removed with a mild abrasive pad such as the Scotch-Brite pad prior to touch up painting.

Custom finishers usually supply a limited amount of touch up paint with the project material. Touch up paint is supplied in small aerosols or bottles with a built in brush for easy application and is to be applied very sparingly. It is intended to cover small blemishes or to touch up exposed cut ends on fabricated parts. It is not intended for use on large areas of more than a few square inches. The color will closely match the factory applied painted or anodized finish, however the finish is not as hard nor performance the same as the baked on finishes. After cleaning the area to be touched up, wipe the area with denatured alcohol to remove any moisture



or cleaning residue and apply touch up per the finisher's instructions. Use caution as excessive use of touch up paint may void the original finisher's warranty.