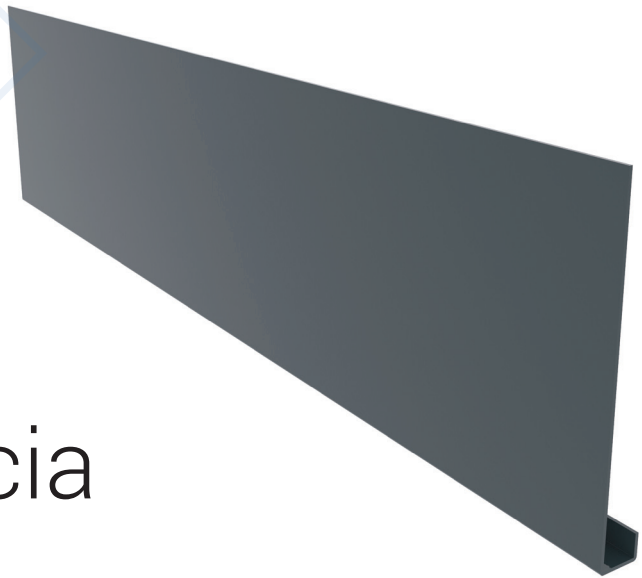


TECHNICAL DATASHEET

Light Gauge Aluminium Fascia



Product Details

GutterClad's range of Light Gauge Fascia's are designed and manufactured to provide the essential architectural features appropriate to any designed building.

All our Light Gauge Fascia Product ranges are covered by our Long Life Warranty.

It is available in the below thicknesses:

- 0.7mm

Technical

These products are made from 1050A H14 Aluminium Alloy . The various elements interlock, snap or slide together with or without a backing joint plate, in the different wall thickness .

Durability

Aluminium Light Gauge Fascia systems have a low maintenance and long life in excess of 40 years in rural and suburban conditions and in excess of 25 years in industrial and marine conditions.

Fire Rating

Non Combustible to BS 476, part 4: 1970 (1984). Melting temperature for aluminium is approx. 660 DEG C.

Our Extruded Aluminium Light Gauge Fascia come in a smooth or textured finish and are available in any RAL

Maintenance & Repairing

This maintenance sheet gives guidelines to ensure extruded gutters remain in good condition. In order to prolong the life of your building, regular maintenance and special care are essential. This page will define areas of importance when inspecting the building and the procedure for carrying out washing and repair.

Annual Inspection

The inspection of Extruded gutters must be performed at least once a year. This will vary with different environments and should be discussed with your supplier.

Special Recommendations

Remove leaves, grass, mould and other objects.

Clean any blockage in gutters to avoid overflow.

Clean dirt from areas not washed naturally by rainwater i.e. bottom of gutter and back of down pipes.

These areas not only damage the appearance of the building but can cause early breakdown of the coating.

Check the condition of the sealants and fixing to the building to ensure water tightness.

Examine local defects (e.g. scratches) that can cause early deterioration of the coating or corrosion of the substrate.

Soon after the building has been completed special attention should be paid to the fixings and damage to the coatings, where drilling or cutting may have been performed. Cement dust or small build ups of concrete must be removed as may affect the coatings.

Washing

To achieve maximum life for powder coated materials, it is important to clean off accumulations of dirt and debris which are not removed by normal rainfall. An annual washing of all areas is recommended. This washing should be carried out by hand with a soft bristle brush or hose pipe with fresh water. If necessary, a mild (Ph 6-7) detergent(max 10%) can be added to the water – ask your supplier for details. Washing from top to bottom must always be followed by a rinse with fresh water, in order to eliminate any detergent. To avoid water stain, the surface should be wiped.

Caution

Organic solvents and abrasive cleaners or brushes should be avoided in cleaning and coated surface.

Special Recommendations

In case of mould growth, treat with an appropriate solution (ask your supplier) followed by a cold water rinse.

Graffiti or other unwanted marks may be removed with a special suitable solvent. Ask your supplier for details, as advice will depend on the coating system used.

Repairing

During inspection, damage may be found on the surface of the coating.

Repairing should be restricted to small areas of defects. Any significant repair work should be discussed with your supplier.

No corrosion present

The damaged surfaces will only have to be washed and dried.

A touch-up paint recommended by the material supplier should be applied.

Small corrosion defects are visible.

Remove the dust by abrading, scraping, sand blasting to bare material.

Degrease the complete surface.

Clean and dry the surface before applying a repair paint system (primer and top coat) recommended by the material supplier.

Overpainting

If it is deemed necessary to re-paint the whole building, contact first your material supplier.

Remember that your supplier remains your best advisor.

The use of systems that are not recommended can cause serious damage and have very expensive consequences.