



Frame, Glass & Hardware Care and Maintenance

All things around your home will last longer and perform better when they are cleaned appropriately and regularly maintained. The same applies for your window and door systems. Please follow these instructions carefully.

Cleaning frames and glass

What you need:

- Dishwashing liquid mixed with warm water
- Sponge or cloth for washing
- Clean water for rinsing
- Squeegee, cloth or paper towels for drying

In normal circumstances cleaning frames and glass does not require specialist skills or equipment. Eco Doors & Windows' window frames are made of weathering resistant high-quality uPVC that requires low maintenance only. Common soiling on the frame and glass caused by rain and dust can easily be removed with normal washing-up liquid diluted with warm water and rinsed with clean water.

Soak surfaces with the soapy solution to loosen dirt and debris. Rinse with clean water. It is important to dry the glass after washing using a clean and grit-free squeegee, cloth or paper towel. Window cleaning is best done out of direct sunlight. Wipe uPVC frames dry with a clean micro-fibre cloth.

When to clean:

Industrial areas: clean every 1-2 months.

Urban areas: clean every 3 months.

Coastal areas: clean every 1-2 months

Rural areas: clean every 6 months – unless irrigating or sprinkling with bore water in which case clean every 1-2 months.

Never use cleaning and polishing agents containing solvents, in particular nail-varnish remover, nitro thinner, turpentine or special plastics cleaning agents. Do not use bleach.

Do not dry clean with a duster or cloth. Do not use high-pressure cleaners or steam cleaners.

Caution with laminated frames

In the case of surfaces that have been coloured by the factory lamination process, follow the same cleaning instructions but take care to rub along the length of the surface as opposed to across it.

Scratches and metal scrapers

Scratches can occur from hard pointed objects or poor handling, but most occurs from the careless removal of foreign matter from the glass surface. Mortar splatter and paint are common offenders and efforts to remove after hardening almost always lead to surface damage. It is essential that the foreign materials be removed before they harden. One of the common mistakes made by non-glass trades people is the use of razor blades or other metal scrapers on a large portion of the glass surface. This carries considerable risk of causing damage to the glass. The glass industry, fabricators, distributors and installers neither condones nor recommends any scraping of glass surfaces with metal blades or knives.

During Renovations

Ensure to cover the uPVC appropriately to prevent build up of dust, plaster or other building materials that can adhere to and damage the uPVC frames.





ECO Doors & Windows

uPVC DOORS & WINDOWS

Gasket care

What you need:

- Dishwashing liquid mixed with warm water
- Sponge or cloth for washing
- Clean water for rinsing
- Silicone oil
- Clean cloth for silicone oil

The gaskets of your PVC window are made of high-quality weathering and ageing resistant rubber. When cleaning your windows also remove dust and soiling from the gasket using warm soapy water followed by rinsing with clean water. To conserve the gaskets elasticity and functionality apply silicone oil every now and then by rubbing in with a clean cloth.

Drainage holes

Ensure all drainage holes are free of dirt and debris

Opening hardware

What you need:

- Acid-free lubricant such as petroleum jelly e.g. Vaseline
- Light machine oil e.g. 3-IN-ONE, sewing machine oil or a light coloured, free pouring oil
- Dry cloth for cleaning up

Keep window friction stays and sliding door tracks free of dust and debris to reduce wear on moving parts. Maintenance of all moving and locking parts should be carried out annually. Only cleaning and lubricating fluids that have no effect on the corrosion protection properties of the fittings should be used. Grease all moving and locking points with an acid-free lubricant such as petroleum jelly (e.g. Vaseline). Place a few drops of light machine oil (e.g. 3-IN-ONE I) in all guide slots. Wipe away excess lubricant.

Locking hardware (cylinders)

What you need:

- WD-40 or CRC 5-56
- Dry cloth for cleaning up

Never force the key into the cylinder. Never use damaged or bent keys. Only rotate the key when it is fully inserted. Do not use aids to increase the torque. Never grease the locking cylinder with oil, graphite or resinous agents. It is recommended to lightly spray WD-40 or CRC 5-56 in locking cylinders and this should be done at least twice a year. Do not over lubricate. Please ensure neither WD-40 or CRC 5-56 comes into contact with any other part of the window and door system as they are solvent based and will likely cause damage.

If you suspect your cylinder has been over lubricated or suspect excessive dirt or other particles or debris, thoroughly flush with a cleaner or use an alcohol based electrical contact cleaner. Let dry or dry with compressed air then re-lubricate.

Please note that WD-40 and CRC 5-56 are primarily solvent-based cleaners with only light lubricating attributes and should not be used on window and door opening hardware.

Corrosive environments

Care and maintenance of window and door systems is of particular importance if you live in an area subject to corrosive elements in the air. If you live close to the sea or in an area where the wind carries salt from the sea or close to a water treatment plant or in an area with high levels of pollutants in the air, maintenance should be performed every 2 months to prevent damage and rust.

