



Care & Maintenance Instructions

The following care and maintenance requirements must be adhered to in order to preserve the appearance, functionality, and long-term performance of Climateframe Double Glazing products

1.Cleaning & Maintenance Frequency

The required maintenance and cleaning frequency for window and door frames, glass units and hardware depend on the location and environment. To prevent windows and doors deteriorating over time the following cleaning and maintenance frequency is required.

Environment	Cleaning Frequency	Notes
Rural/ Suburban Environments	Recommend cleaning & maintenance every 3 months Maximum period between clean is 6 months	The life of window & door frames and components and aesthetic appearance will be longer if adequately cleaned & maintained
Industrial & Pool environments OR Within 5km of ocean OR saltwater rivers & Estuaries	Recommend cleaning & maintenance every month Max period between cleaning & maintenance is 3 months	Windows and doors within 5km of coastline or close to pools may deteriorate and corrode if not adequately cleaned and maintained
Extreme conditions (Heavy industrial, pollutants or within 20m of ocean, river or estuaries high water mark)	Maximum period between cleaning is monthly	Salt sprays & heavy pollutants must be removed from windows & doors regularly to prevent visible deterioration & corrosion

2. Maintenance of UPVC Frames

We recommend cleaning the surfaces with a mild, ph neutral detergent solution in warm water. This should be applied with a wet sponge or soft cloth.

- After cleaning, always rinse the surface with clean water. The reaction time of any cleaning process should not exceed 10 minutes.
- Never use solvents for cleaning!
- Inappropriate cleaning agents that **must not be used** include:
 - Chlorinated cleaning agents
 - Acetone or acetone-based cleaning agent
 - Ester-based cleaning agents
 - Scouring or abrasive cleaning agents
 - Chemicals such as nitro-dilution
 - White spirits or similar agents

If deeper cleaning is required, upvc specific commercial cleaner is available from Climateframe Double Glazing.

3. Maintenance of Glass

All glass surfaces should be kept clean through the prompt removal of dirt, dust, and other deposits.

- Use clean water for regular cleaning. Where necessary, a small amount of mild detergent may be added
 - After cleaning, thoroughly rinse the glass with clean water to remove any detergent residue
 - **Do not use abrasive cleaners, tools, or materials**, as these may scratch or permanently damage the glass
 - For stubborn marks, lightly sponge the surface with care to avoid scratching
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4. Maintenance of Powder-Coated & Anodised Aluminium

Regular cleaning is necessary to maintain the appearance and durability of powder-coated and anodised aluminium finishes.

Coating deterioration typically results from the build-up of grime and exposure to contaminated moisture. In coastal, pool, or industrial environments, airborne salts and sulphur compounds can accelerate this process. Deposited contaminants absorb moisture and hold it against the surface, which may cause irreversible damage if not removed.



Clean your powder coating in 3 easy steps:

Care and maintenance schedules are essential to ensure the life of your asset is maximised whether the project be a residential, commercial or non-habitable project. Simply follow 3 simple steps:

1. Carefully remove any loose surface deposits with a wet sponge by gently rubbing
2. Clean by gently rubbing the surface with a soft brush (non-abrasive) and a dilute solution of a mild detergent eg pH neutral liquid hand or dishwashing detergent in warm water to remove dust, salt and other deposits. For stubborn stains use only recommended solvents on the affected area e.g. isopropyl alcohol (IPA) or methylated spirits and rinse off with clean water. Do not use other aggressive solvents
3. Rinse the surfaces with clean fresh water after cleaning to remove all residue

The Do's & Don'ts of protecting your powder coating:

DO	DON'T
Protect all powder coated joinery	Use aggressive solvents or chemicals on the surface.
When building, renovating, plastering or painting around powder coated Assets use approved tapes and films in accordance with the manufacturer's Instruction	Do not use turpentine, white spirits, thinners, kerosene, citrus based cleaners insect spray or other aggressive solvents
Remove unwanted paint & solvents	Rub Powder coated surfaces excessively
Ensure all paint splatters or excess sealant are removed before they dry	Do not rub powder coated surfaces excessively, especially metallic finishes
Use recommended solvents for stubborn stains only	Allow sunscreen to come into contact with coated surfaces



DO	DON'T
Use only isopropyl alcohol (IPA) or methylated spirits and rinse off with clean fresh water	It is universally recognised some sunscreens adversely affect powder coated finishes
Regularly inspect	Neglect recommended care and maintenance schedules
Clean in temperatures below 25 degrees celsius	Clean in temperatures above 25 degrees celsius

5. Cleaning Method

- Cleaning must be carried out by **hand-washing and rinsing only**
- Use small amounts of clean water and approved cleaning products
- **Do not use abrasive cleaners or tools under any circumstances**, as these will severely damage the surface
- Thoroughly rinse all detergent residue with clean water
- **High-pressure hosing must not be used**
- Dry surfaces with a chamois or soft cloth to prevent water spotting

6. Maintenance of Hardware

All hardware components, including stainless steel parts, require regular maintenance to ensure smooth operation and long service life.

Internal Hardware

Locks, handles, catches, and other moving components should be maintained by applying a light spray of a suitable lubricant (e.g. WD-40) to moving parts.

External Hardware

External surfaces must be kept clean by removing harmful residues, particularly salt spray.



Use a non-abrasive cleaning agent and wipe down with a soft cloth lightly moistened with WD-40.

7. Tracks and Sills

All tracks and sills must be kept clear of dirt, debris, and other obstructions. Failure to do so may restrict the operation of rollers, guides, and drop bolts, and may result in damage over time.
