Technical Information

Woodsash Putty

WOODSASH GLAZING PUTTY — PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Interior/Exterior Grade Linseed Oil Glazing Putty For Use In Timber Frames

PRINCIPAL USES

For glazing of primed wood framed window sections with a putty thickness of 12mm approx. For detail on glazing, installation and material selection, users are recommended to refer to NZS 4223 Code of practice for glazing in buildings.



Glasscorp Woodsash Putty is designed for use with clear float glass only. For glazing any other glass types please contact your glass supplier. For glazing tinted and coated glass we recommend a timber bead system due to possible complications relating to heat transfer from the glass to putty mass.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Rebate Substrate Preparation I Surfaces to be glazed must be sound, clean, dry and free from grease, dirt and other loose material before application. Prime all bare timber with a suitable oil based/alkyd primer, and allow to dry. A traditional brush applied film of conventional long oil alkyd based undercoat applied at nominally 20 microns dry allows for some oil migration to the timber joinery and promotes normal oxidation rates of the putty. If exceeded, a high build up of primer may cause slow putty cure and subsequent paint failure with cracking, peeling or wrinkling.

Glass Bedding | Bed glass using woodsash glazing putty or XHP Gunnable Bedding Compound. (Do not use silicone sealants)

Thickness Of Putty I Thickness of putty to be 12mm approx. Where required, timber fillets are to be fitted to limit the thickness of putty. Timber fillets to be either hardwood or primed H3 treated pine. Timber fillets of alternative materials may be used, but should be checked for compatibility before use. Excessively thick putty will fail to cure through, resulting in a wrinkled, soft putty that may 'weep' oil, and will result in failure of the paint system.

Application I Do not thin the Woodsash Putty before use. Ensure putty is uniform in consistency. Using a clean putty knife press firmly into cavity and smooth off. For best results we recommend using a Glasscorp GT020 Bent putty knife. Putty should be painted once adequate curing has occurred.

SURFACE CURE TIMES BEFORE PAINTING

- Typical dry time period before painting is 6 weeks (as tested in primed timber frames at 20°C and 60% relative humidity)
- Painting before the putty has sufficiently cured may result in a slow level of oxidation, leading to a delay in the curing of the mass of the putty and causing lengthwise cracking and peeling.
- To delay painting once adequate curing has occurred may lead to surface deterioration and subsequent peeling of the paint
- Curing times will change when the product is used under different temperature and humidity conditions.
- As a general guide, each 10°C drop in temperature will double the drying time
- We suggest painting to be completed within an 8 week period

PAINTING

Prime with a suitable oil-based/alkyd primer. Finish with two coats of a compatible exterior durable oil-based/alkyd finish coat. Ensure paintwork is lapped onto the glass a minimum of 2-3mm to ensure a weather seal is achieved. Avoid use of fast drying paints.

CLEAN UP

Clean all equipment using mineral turpentine.

SHELF LIFE

Under normal conditions of temperature and humidity, unopened containers can be stored for up to 6 months.

NOTE: The information pertaining to the use and application of this product is based on the best information available to us at date of printing. Because of the influences of conditions beyond our control on the application of this product, there is no warranty of performance, either expressed or implied. We recommend that specifiers of our products conduct confirmatory tests to determine suitability for their specific use.

CEDAR JOINERY

SILICONE SEALANTS

Silicones produce chemicals which prevent oil based putties from drying. Do not use silicone sealants in conjunction with Glasscorp Woodsash Putty. Glasscorp has no control over the source of Cedar used to manufacture windows. Therefore we do not take any responsibility for putty affected by high antioxidants present in some Cedar; which is known to cause subsequent problems with the curing of the putty mass.

