

MAINTENANCE OF PAINTED POLARGOS FENCING

Every fence should be regularly inspected and maintained. Fencing should be checked for any signs of corrosion, scratches, chipping, mechanical damage or white blemishes. Corrosion spots may appear in places where water is trapped, especially on connections between elements (welds), connections between rails and clamps or brackets (damage of the external coating may appear here during assembly of the fencing). Scratches, cracks, chippings as well as lower parts of the fencing that touch grass or snow are also more prone to corrosion. In the above mentioned cases rust and paint have to be completely removed. To clean the metal, the following tools shall be used: grinder with appropriate tips, wire brush, spatula, appropriate sandpaper of appropriate grit size.

The spots should be cleaned and dried, as any dirt or grease left under the new coat of paint may lead to the return of corrosion. On surfaces with a high degree of soiling chemical, paint removers should be used (e.g. phosphoric acid based) The surfaces should be degreased, primed and dried prior to painting. On working elements of the fencing (hinges, automation pins) the coating is subject to abrasion. It is a natural consequence of usage. Abrasion of the coating and adverse weather conditions may lead to corrosion. To minimise the risk of corrosion on the above mentioned elements, graphite grease should be applied on the contacting surfaces of the fencing.

It also applies to the components of the automation system. White blemishes are a result of chemical corrosion. They are caused by the by saline or alkaline environment (proximity of salty water reservoirs or areas where chemical substances (e.g. road salt) were applied. These are removed in the same way as spots of corrosion. In particular cases of flood or submergence, when the entire coating of the fencing was exposed to extensive influence of water, the fencing should be disassembled and dried. Also the remaining liquid shall be removed from the insides of frames, rails and pales. The entire fencing should be cleaned and reassembled. If any maintenance work is necessary, the above instructions should be applied.

MAINTENANCE OF HOT GALVANIZED POLARGOS FENCING

Every fence should be regularly inspected and maintained. Fencing should be checked for any signs of corrosion, scratches or mechanical damage. Spots of corrosion may appear at any places, where the galvanised coating has been damaged (deep scratches or cracks caused by impact). In the above mentioned cases rust and paint have to be completely removed. To clean the metal, the following tools should be used: grinder with appropriate tips, wire brush, spatula, appropriate sandpaper of appropriate grit size. These spots should be thoroughly cleaned (free of grease or saline), roughened, washed and dried. Two-component epoxy paint with high zinc dust content should be applied on the cleaned spots, e.g. TEKNOZINC 90 SE. White corrosion may appear on the contact surfaces with materials other than zinc. White blemishes (result of oxidation) may appear.

Such spots should be cleaned with Derustit 1680. On working elements of the fencing (hinges, automation pins) the coating is subject to abrasion. It is a natural consequence of usage. Abrasion of the coating and adverse weather conditions may lead to corrosion. To minimise the risk of corrosion, graphite grease should be applied on the contacting surfaces of the fencing. It also applies to the components of the automation system. In particular in cases of flood or submergence, when the entire coating of the fencing has been exposed to the extensive influence of water, the fencing should be disassembled and dried. Also the remaining liquid should be removed from the inside of frames, rails and pales. The entire fencing should be cleaned and reassembled. If zinc coating is required, the above instructions shall be followed.