

EGOKITT WINDOW GLAZING



The restoration and renovation of historic windows in accordance with monument preservation regulations, as well as sound and thermal insulation requirements, represent a challenge that we have successfully met since our company was founded in 1947. To this end, we offer a range of putty products for a wide variety of requirements and, as a manufacturer, are happy to assist you with application-related questions, particularly regarding window glazing.

Standards

There is no harmonized European standard for plastic sealants such as linseed oil-based glazing putty used in the field of historic preservation. As a result, these products are not subject to the European Construction Products Regulation (EU CPR). IVD Data Sheet No. 42 outlines key characteristics, properties, and recommendations for the application of linseed oil-based glazing putty, helping planners and users to understand its fields of application as well as its limitations. It describes the sealing of glazing using plastic sealants as a heritage protection requirement during the restoration of historic windows, leaded glass, as well as doors and fixed frames. IVD Data Sheet 42 was developed in cooperation with the Bavarian State Office for the Preservation of Monuments, the German Association for Paint, Decoration and Building Protection (Bundesverband Farbe Gestaltung Bautenschutz), and the Institute of Glazing Technology and Window Construction of the Glazier's Trade.

Substrate Preparation

The substrate must be primed and undercoated in accordance with BFS Data Sheet No. 18, following the manufacturer's specifications. The substrate must not be capable of absorbing linseed oil from the putty. Wood moisture content must be considered and must not exceed $13 \pm 2\%$. Galvanized metals are not suitable as a substrate. Proper setting blocks and mechanical securing of the glass pane (e.g., pins or clips) must be observed.

Note on potential separation of linseed oil from the putty

Open containers must be covered to prevent direct contact with air and to avoid separation of linseed oil from the putty.

Climatic exposure of the putty bevels

When planning the sequence of work, the position of the sun and intensity of sunlight must be taken into account.

- Moderate exposure: Typically on north-facing building sides (NW to NE).
- Severe exposure: Typically on east-facing building sides (NE to SE).
- Extreme exposure: Typically on south, southwest, and west-facing building sides (SE to NW).

Renovation

When window or sash renovation is necessary, performing the work in a workshop is preferable to carrying it out directly on the building façade. A workshop offers controlled conditions, avoiding exposure to weather influences such as rain or high summer temperatures—especially on south, southwest, and west-facing facades. For linseed oil paints, we recommend maintenance painting every 1-2 years. Manufacturer instructions must be observed.

Application

The putty must be applied generously and without air pockets using a polished putty knife or an EGOFIX putty gun. The surface must then be smoothed with a polished putty knife. This step is crucial to achieving a smooth surface and consistent skin formation. Uneven skin layers are often the result of slight inconsistencies in the putty surface.

Overpainting the Putty

The exposed putty bevel and the interior putty line must be painted with a weather-resistant paint no sooner than after sufficient skin formation, and no later than 8 weeks after application.

Checking for Skin Formation Before Painting

Skin formation is complete once the surface is fully „dry“ to the touch. To test this, gently stroke the surface with a finger. There must be no smearing or visible fingerprints, and the surface should feel noticeably dry. If streaks or imprints appear, this indicates insufficient skin formation, and the surface is not ready to be coated. In such cases, residual linseed oil may still be present on the surface, which acts as a separating layer. A coating cannot adhere to an oily surface.

Paint / Coating

The suitability of the paint or coating for application over the putty bevel must be verified with the paint/coating manufacturer. Their processing instructions must be followed. EGO has had positive experience with alkyd resin-based systems. The coating serves to protect the putty from atmospheric oxygen, which slows the oxidation of the linseed oil and thereby increases the durability of the putty bevel. A uniform coating thickness is essential. The paint or coating should overlap the glass surface by 1-2 mm to improve water runoff and protect the putty from air exposure. The putty bevel must be coated with an intermediate and a final coat, maintaining appropriate film thickness (see BFS Data Sheet No. 18). Putty bevels are pressure- and impact-sensitive during the first few years.