



Helpful Information

about your outdoor pizza oven

Standing Seam Metal Roof Cleaning & Maintenance Guide

The finish coating of Round Grove's standing seam metal roof is resistant to many elements found in the environment such as air pollution, acid rain, and general airborne dirt. Although the finish is extremely durable, a periodic cleaning to remove build-ups of resins and other residue is a good idea to extend coating life.

A variety of methods for removal of surface deposits are available. Simple washing with plain water using hoses or pressure spray equipment is usually adequate. If heavy deposits of dirt or other contaminants begin to dull the finish, then stronger methods may be needed.

Two precautions: (1) do not use wire brushes, abrasives or similar cleaning tools which will mechanically abrade the finish surface, and (2) certain cleaning agents listed below should be tested in an inconspicuous area before use on a large scale.

Typically, the methods described below have no permanent effect on the finish:

GROUP A Hot or Cold Detergent Solutions

A 5% solution in water of commonly used commercial (non-industrial detergents) will not have any destructive effect on the finish. These solutions should be followed by an adequate rinse of water. Use a cloth or sponge for application.

GROUP B Solvents

Most organic solvents are flammable and/or toxic, and must be handled accordingly. Read the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Keep away from open flames, sparks and electrical motors. Use adequate ventilation, protective clothing, and goggles.

Solvents that may be used to remove non-water soluble deposits such as tar, grease, oil, paint, and graffiti from the finish include:

- Denatured alcohol (ethanol)
- Isopropyl (rubbing alcohol)

GROUP C Petroleum Solvents and Turpentine

- VM&P naphtha
- Mineral spirits
- Kerosene
- Turpentine (wood or gum spirits)





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These solvents should be used with caution on the finish:

GROUP D Aromatic and Chlorinated

Limit contact with solvent to five minutes maximum and test before using.

- Xylol (Xylene)
- Toluol (Toluene)
- Perchlorethylene (Perclene)
- Trichlorethylene (Triclene)

GROUP E Ketones, Esters, Lacquer Thinner, and Paint Remover

Limit contact on the finish and test before using. Note: There are many formulations of paint remover on the market. It is possible that some will remove the finish. Proceed very cautiously in use of paint remover. Metal suppliers and coating manufacturers are not responsible for damage from unrestricted use.

- Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)
- Ethyl acetate (nail polish remover)
- Butyl acetate
- Lacquer thinner
- Paint remover (non-flammable)

Graffiti

Graffiti presents a special problem because of the many possible agents used, generally aerosol paint. It is best to try soap and water first, then solvents. If none of these are satisfactory, it may be necessary to resort to touch up, repaint or replacement.

Chemical Solutions

Mildew: In areas subjected to high humidity levels, dirt and spore deposits can permit mildew growth to occur. The following solution is recommended to remove mildew when necessary:

- 1/3 cup dry powdered laundry detergent (such as Tide®)
- 1 quart sodium hypochlorite 5% solution (such as Clorox®)
- 3 quarts water

Rust Stains: Hydrochloric, citric or muriatic acid, diluted with ten volumes of water, may assist in removing rust stains from the finish. Limit contact to five minutes. Oxalic acid solutions or acetic acid (vinegar) may be used for the same purpose. Flush with water. Caution: Acid solutions are corrosive and toxic. Flush all surfaces with copious amounts of water after use.

Warranty

Misuse or abuse of any of the cleaning agents listed in this bulletin could result in a voiding of warranty.

