

INFORM

INFORMATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING OWNERS

The Maintenance of Iron Gates and Railings



Introduction

Cast and wrought iron were popular building materials during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Consequently, much of the architecture of this period used iron decoratively and structurally. The retention of traditional ironwork such as gates and railings can be enormously beneficial to the quality and character of the building. Such period features enhance the appearance and value of traditional buildings, and are costly to replace if they are removed. This INFORM is intended to assist building owners and occupiers maintain and repair their existing iron gates and railings.

Technological advancements in the 18th and 19th centuries enabled the mass production of wrought and cast iron, and iron production became a significant industry in Scotland. Iron was used for a broad range of architectural purposes, ranging from structural columns and beams, railings, gates and balconies, to detailed ornamentation such as finials and ridge cresting. In many cases, it is possible to identify the original makers and foundries through their marks on surviving cast work.



Identifying the material

In order to establish how best to maintain or repair ironwork, it is necessary to identify the type of iron it is made from:

- Cast ironwork is more commonly found in Scotland than wrought ironwork. It is generally 'two-dimensional' in appearance and heavier in design than wrought ironwork. In the production process, a pattern (commonly made of wood) is used to make a mould using special sand, into which molten iron is poured. Because the pattern can be re-used designs often tend to be composed of repeating, identical sections.

- Wrought ironwork is less common in Scotland, although the use of wrought iron enjoyed a revival in the early 20th century. It tends to be quite delicate – scrolls and foliage are common motifs – and, due to the specific craft skills involved in its working, slight variations of pattern and design are typical. Traditionally, blacksmiths worked the iron by hammering the material to shape, and assembled it by fire welding and by using collars, rivets and other mechanical means. It is important to note that wrought iron is not the same material as mild steel. Currently, 'wrought iron' is a misunderstood, over-used term that is often applied to any form of worked steel.



Warning signs of deterioration

Corrosion and general deterioration are not always immediately evident, but there are a number of warning signs that can indicate problems are beginning to occur. These include:

- Uneven surface known as 'pitting': Where this occurs on ironwork that is painted, this usually indicates that the surface of the iron is corroding beneath the paint (or has corroded previously).
- Rust-coloured staining which has been washed down from ironwork onto supporting masonry.
- An oily residue visible on the surface of the paint: This indicates that corrosion is occurring on iron beneath the paint surface and / or that the oil based paint is breaking down.
- Blistering paint is a sign that corrosion is occurring beneath paintwork.
- Plant growth may indicate the presence of water and dirt traps. This can accelerate the development of corrosion by preventing water from draining away.



Causes of deterioration

Iron is a durable material, but a number of factors can contribute to, and accelerate, decay. These include:

- Lack of regular maintenance.
- Damaged or flaking paint can trap and hold water, preventing ironwork from drying out and leaving it more prone to corrosion.
- If the iron surface has not been properly cleaned and prepared before painting, the paint is less likely to provide good protection. Paint which has been applied too thickly is less effective and will obscure detail. Incompatible paint, or an inadequate number of coats, can also provide insufficient protection.





Fracturing can occur to stone where ironwork that has been fixed into masonry sockets corrodes and expands.

- Design flaws in ironwork can create water traps and corrosion tends to occur more frequently at these points. Water traps can also be caused by un-sealed joints and holes, the accumulation of dirt, and where corrosion has developed.
- Plant growth can also trap and hold water. Roots and tendrils can damage ironwork as they grow, and developing corrosion may be hidden from view.
- As iron corrodes and delaminates it 'expands' (the volume of rust is up to 10 times greater than that of iron). This can distort the design of ironwork by forcing the various pieces apart (particularly wrought ironwork).

- Unstable or subsiding supporting masonry can cause cast iron to fracture.
- As deterioration progresses, wrought iron will usually bend and distort due to its malleability, whereas cast iron, a hard and brittle material, can break under stress, often without warning.
- Impact damage can occur to ironwork in vulnerable locations. Wrought ironwork can be severely distorted, while cast iron is likely to be shattered by an impact.

Inappropriate, poorly designed repairs and replacements can be severely damaging to ironwork and will detract from the character and appearance of historic ironwork. Inserted sections made from dissimilar metals, such as aluminium or mild steel, corrode at a faster rate when in direct contact with iron. Repairs carried out using poor-quality welding techniques, in place of traditional mechanical fixings or fire welding, severely detract from the appearance of ironwork, and can also lead to corrosion.

Regular maintenance

Regular maintenance is the most effective method of prolonging the life of ironwork. Annual inspections should be conducted to check for:

- damage to paint coatings
- signs of corrosion
- plant growth
- missing sections
- damage to stone copes

Any signs of damage or decay should be dealt with promptly. Areas of corrosion on the ironwork should be removed as soon as they are detected by using a wire brush, chisel, sandpaper or other appropriate mechanical means. It is important to protect masonry from staining and damage during this process.



Repairing ironwork



For listed properties, listed building consent may be required prior to the repair of historic ironwork. For larger-scale projects, it may be advisable to employ the services of a professional to co-ordinate the necessary works.

Before embarking on repairs, it is important to assess the condition of the ironwork in order to determine what degree of intervention, if any, is required. The minimum level of intervention is generally preferable. Where repairs are necessary, as much of the original fabric as possible should be retained. It is essential to ensure that appropriate materials and techniques are used.

● *Cast iron*

Cast iron can be difficult, though not impossible, to repair. It is therefore advisable to seek specialist advice. Cast iron

welding should only be carried out by an experienced craftsperson. However, welding cast iron is problematic as the integrity of such repairs cannot always be guaranteed. Fractures can sometimes be repaired using screws and dowels instead of welding. Badly damaged and missing sections may need to be replaced and such replacements should always be on a like-for-like basis using traditional manufacturing techniques. Matching elements can usually be obtained from foundries specialising in traditional casting. They usually hold a wide range of traditional patterns in stock. Cast aluminium, fibreglass, plastic and steel are not appropriate substitutes. Fixings should be selected with care. Galvanised fixings can rapidly corrode and should not be used, therefore stainless steel fixings are generally recommended.

● *Wrought iron*

It is important that an appropriately qualified and experienced person carries out any necessary repairs to wrought ironwork and that traditional detailing and techniques are used. Wrought iron is currently only available as recycled material, and can be comparatively expensive in relation to mild steel. However, while mild steel is the most commonly used alternative material to repair or replace wrought iron, this is generally not recommended. Wrought iron is widely considered to be more durable than mild steel and is therefore likely to reduce the need for future expenditure on repair-work.

Painting ironwork

● Never paint over rust. A clean, well prepared surface is essential before applying paint. This will ensure that the paint adheres

properly to the iron, or underlying paint, and will improve its effectiveness. It will also prolong the life of the paint.

● Depending on the extent of corrosion, it may be possible to “spot” paint areas (using a compatible paint) by feathering the edges of existing paint with sandpaper and then painting over the exposed metal. Care should be taken to form a good overlap with the existing paint.

● Where existing paint is sound, it may be possible to use this as the base for a fresh coat. To do this, clean the surface of the existing paint thoroughly using water, taking care to remove any areas of rust, dirt or grease, then sandpaper the paint to provide a good key for the fresh coats.

● It is advisable to ensure that fresh paint is compatible with the ironwork and existing paint layers. There may be a need to consult the paint manufacturer’s guidelines for directions on this.

● Brushes are usually the most effective means of applying paint to ironwork. It is important to allow each coat to dry thoroughly before applying the next. This prevents the upper coats being damaged by the evaporation of solvents from the undercoats. Painting ironwork should not be carried out between the months of November and February as conditions are likely to be too damp and cold to allow paint to cure properly. Wind-blown dust and dirt can also reduce the effectiveness of new paint, therefore avoid painting in breezy conditions. Paint thickness is also important; several thin coats are more effective than fewer thick coats.



● New paint systems: Where the existing paint is in poor condition, it may be necessary to remove it entirely before repainting. However, if ironwork is listed or of special historical interest, the removal of original paint layers will need careful consideration and may merit further paint analysis to determine the original colour scheme that was used.

● If a complete repainting is required, current best practice recommends two coats of a zinc-based primer, and one coat of micaceous iron oxide (MIO), followed by two coats of gloss paint. Slightly different colours can be used for each undercoat to help distinguish one coat from another.

Further Information and Contacts

The Scottish Ironwork Foundation
Visit <http://www.scottishironwork.org>

INFORM; Boundary Ironwork – A guide to re-instatement
Historic Scotland, 2005

Ashurst, J and Ashurst N, 1988, Practical Building Conservation; English Heritage Technical Handbook. Vol. 4. Metals, Aldershot; Gower Technical Press

Scotland's Listed Buildings: A Guide to Owners and Occupiers
Visit <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/publications/ownerspublications.htm>

Historic Scotland Technical Conservation Research and Education Group

Conservation Bureau & Technical Enquiry Service
Room G33, Longmore House, Salisbury Place,
Edinburgh EH9 1SH. Tel 0131 668 8668,
hs.conservation.bureau@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Historic Scotland Investment and Projects Team

Historic Scotland, Longmore House, Salisbury
Place, Edinburgh, EH9 1SH. Tel 0131 668 8801,
hs.grants@scotland.gsi.gov

Historic Scotland Inspectorate

Historic Scotland, Longmore House, Salisbury Place,
Edinburgh, EH9 1SH. Tel 0131 668 8600,
hs.listingsandconsents@scotland.gsi.gov.uk



Principal author: Ali Davey

Published by Technical Conservation, Research and Education Group, January 2007

Historic Scotland, Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH91SH

Tel: 0131 668 8638 Fax: 0131 668 8669

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk email: hs.conservation.bureau@scotland.gsi.gov.uk