

## Chapter 3 – Renovation and Alteration

### .4 Architectural Metals

- .1 Retain and preserve original architectural metals, including cast iron, wrought iron, steel, pressed tin, copper, aluminum, and zinc, as well as their finishes and colors.
- .2 Retain and preserve architectural metal features that are character-defining elements of a historic building or site, including fences, gates, cornices, rails, gutters, down spouts, doors, and hardware.
- .3 Retain and preserve historic metal fabric whenever possible. If replacement of an architectural metal element is necessary, use new materials that match the original in composition, dimension, shape, detail, and texture.
- .4 Protect and maintain historic architectural metals in appropriate ways.
  - .1 Monitor metal for cracks and signs of deterioration or corrosion.
  - .2 Clean metal when necessary to remove corrosion before painting or coating.
- .5 Maintain sound paint film or other coating on metals that corrode.
- .6 Use the gentlest means possible to clean historic architectural metals, including appropriate chemical solutions for soft metals and wire-brushing or hand-scraping for hard metals.
- .7 Do not clean soft metals such as lead, tin, copper, zinc, and template by using a high-pressure techniques like sandblasting. If wire-brushing and hand-scraping prove ineffective in cleaning hard metals such as steel, cast iron, and wrought iron, use low-pressure dry-grit blasting, if it will not damage the metal surface. Always test the cleaning process on an inconspicuous area or a test panel first.
- .8 Repair original architectural metal elements and details by patching, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing deteriorated sections.
- .9 If replacement of an architectural metal element or detail is necessary, replace only the deteriorated element to match the original in size, scale, proportion, material, and detail.