Roundtower Burnt Sand Mastic

Flexible jointing mastic for windows and door frames

Product Description

Mix Ratio – Typically 1:4.

Burnt sand mastic is the traditional compound used in building to join timber window and door frames to masonry or render as it adheres tenaciously to most surfaces. It has been in use for at least 200 years.

It is made by roasting sand on a hot plate or in a kiln and was originally mixed with oils, lead based driers and crushed chalk. However, for many years now, alternative natural driers have replaced the lead products and this is supplied as a formulated oil, separate to the sand.

Supplied in two parts; Burnt Sand + Oil-Driers.

Usage

Burnt Sand Mastic can be used between wooden or metal window or door frames, it is the final fillet applied to reduce water absorption through a thin section of the wall and prevent the reveals internally from getting damp and developing mould.

Coverage

We are unable to give a coverage figure for this product as joint depth and size can vary for the areas of application. Please contact us for further information.

Advantages

- Breathable material
- Flexible
- Water repellent
- Traditional material
- Colour matched

Colours

This range is offered in 12 stock colours.

White, Parchment, Pointing, Linen, Sawdust, Standard (unpigmented), Brick Brown, Earth Brown, Saddle Brown, Khaki Green, Smoke Grey and Black.

Custom colours are available upon request; we require a physical sample to match against.

Surface Preparation

In general, this will be determined by the purpose and application of the Burnt Sand Mastic.

We would expect appropriate preparation in accordance with best practice; where the surface is clean, free of dust and other debris.

Before pointing ensure that all wide gaps between the frames and the masonry are tightly packed with well haired/fibred lime mortar that has been allowed to cure and harden (this was the original material used to bed window frames). In some circumstances inert filler boards suitable for packing can be used. Keep the joints slightly recessed 4-5mm. Take a small painters fitch brush and apply a light primer coat of the supplied oil dryers to the frame and the adjoining masonry surface, making sure that the line of the proposed mastic joint is maintained.

Mixing

The Burnt sand mastic is combined with a mixture of oils and driers (supplied with the sand mastic) on a clean surface, mix thoroughly using the minimum amount of oil. The quantity of oil listed above as 1:4 will initially give a very crumbly mix; however, it will significantly wet up with more mixing; over oiling the mix will make it unusable by the time it is thoroughly mixed.

Once mixed with Oil the mastic will harden/cure; the time will vary considerably on the ambient temperature and the colder it is the slower the cure will be.

Mix only the amount which can be used in a few hours.

For best colour results for a pigment Burnt Sand Mastic mix the whole tub all in one go.

As a dry mixed material, it is possible that some settlement or separation may occur in the tub during transit; when mixing part tubs, it is especially important that the dry contents are thoroughly blended prior to mixing with the oil blend. (If the mix is over wet, let it stand in a warm place for a few hours to stiffen up then remix vigorously before use).

Usage

The following suggested tools are for guidance purposes only;

- Small hawk or mastic box
- Small tool, or mastic trowel
- Mixing pot
- Painters' fitch brush
- A cleaning solution suitable for removing oil from tools

Working with a mastic box or a small hawk and a proprietary mastic trowel press the mastic firmly into the angle of the frame / jamb and filling from the bottom up, forming the mastic joint to a neat 45-degree angle.

Keep tools wiped with an oiled cloth during the application.

After forming the angle, starting from a corner, press a clean oiled mastic trowel tightly against the face of the timber frame and masonry jamb and carefully press and draw the

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trowel to create a neat regular fillet. Clean away any excess mastic and wipe the finished timber edges on completion.

For mastic to sills, ensure the mastic does not bridge any drips and is left recessed behind the drip check.

Mastic should not be over painted. Mastic fillets should be neat 20 - 25mm across the diagonal face, mastic should not be used to make up damaged arises or defective renders, these deficiencies should be repaired properly before mastic work commences.

Please note, for pigmented Burnt Sand Mastic, increased working of the surface will result in more pigment coming to the surface, creating a more intense colour. We recommend being consistent in finishing and avoiding over-working the surface.

After use; any materials like blue-roll (paper towel) or linen cleaning cloths should be dunked in water before disposal, there is a small fire risk if the cloth is left in warm conditions.

Each project is unique; always seek professional advice before undertaking a project if you are unfamiliar with the materials.

Aftercare

Burnt sand mastic takes some time to fully cure and harden, it is quite temperature dependant but should be somewhere between 1 and 3 weeks before protection can be removed. Protection such as plastic sheeting or hessian should be hung to prevent accelerating drying from direct sunlight which can alter the surface colour, and to protect from rain whilst the mix is still green enough that it could be washed out.

Packaging

This product is supplied in two parts; a plastic tub which is suitable for recycling and a plastic bottle which is also suitable for recycling.

Storage

This product should be stored in dry conditions out of sunlight, with the lids firmly secured. The oil will be good for around 12 months from the manufacturing date.

Health and Safety

First aid measures for oil:

In case of serious or persistent conditions, call a doctor or seek emergency medical care. First aid measures after inhalation – Remove to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist. First aid measures after skin contact – Cold material: wash with soap, hand cleaner and water. Hot material: flush skin with cold water to cool as quickly as possible. Cover with clean cotton. Do not attempt to remove substance from a burn as this can result in tissue loss. Obtain prompt medical attention. First aid measures after eye contact – Cold material: wash eyes thoroughly with liberal amounts of water. Heated material: Rinse with cool water to dissipate heat, do not try to remove substance. Obtain prompt medical attention. First aid measures after ingestion – Wash the mouth with water. If large amounts are swallowed obtain prompt medical attention.

Firefighting measures for oil:

1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media – Dry chemical, CO2, foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media – Water jet. This will cause the fire to spread.

1.1 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

When left on rags, cloth, paper tissue or similar organic material, Linseed Oil has the potential to SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUST.

Once used, any of these materials with the Linseed Oil blend on them should be placed into water.

1.2 Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions – No further relevant information available.

Protection during firefighting – Breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

Declarations

These will contain no Portland Cement, silicone, plastics, or synthetic polymers whatsoever.

Document Control

Datasheet version 1.3, issued October 2025. More modern versions of this document will supersede this datasheet, with no exclusions.