



*Aluminium Bi Folding Door
Installation Guide*

Maintenance Guide

General Maintenance

- The door surfaces and inner chambers should be cleaned using warm soapy water or a mild diluted detergent. The surfaces should be cleaned using a soft cloth, sponge or a soft natural bristle brush. All areas to be thoroughly rinsed and dried after cleaning.

Polyester Powder Coating Polyester powder coat paint is an organic finish that requires regular cleaning and maintenance to ensure it keeps its decorative and protective qualities.

The frequency of cleaning depends on such factors as:

1. The building's surrounding environment (for example, marine alkaline, acid. Industrial etc.)
2. The varying levels of atmospheric pollution,
3. The prevailing wind direction,
4. Exposure to airborne debris such as sand or salt, which may cause erosive wear.

Cleaning frequency also depends on the desired standard of appearance and also the need to remove deposits, which could cause damage after prolonged contact with the finish.

In an industrial environment, the normal interval between cleaning should not be more than every three months, Where there is a high degree of industrial pollution or a hazardous atmosphere, the periods between cleaning should be reduced. If the atmosphere is nonhazardous (for example in rural or normal urban locations), the period between cleaning can be extended to a maximum of 18 months (or more frequently if heavy soiling occurs), Where a site is subjected to any unusual environment factors, or is close to salt water, your installer should be consulted for specialist.

Locks & Hardware

All locking mechanisms should be kept free of dirt and grime and lubricated with light machine oil such as 3 in 1 or WD40.

Locking parts exposed when the door is open including strike/face plates, locking cams and hook bolts should be wiped clean of residue lubricant and grime. These mechanisms should then be lubricated using a light machine oil. Locking keeps should be lubricated with petroleum jelly from time to time. Always ensure excess oil is wiped away.

One year after installation and thereafter annually, the moving parts of locking mechanisms should be lubricated with light machine oil as 3 in 1, or WD40.

Handles may be cleaned with warm soapy water or a mild diluted detergent using a soft cloth or sponge. It is important to thoroughly rinse and dry the hardware after cleaning.

Pivot points of handles should be lubricated periodically with light machine oil such as 3 in 1 or WD40.

The tightness of all fixing screws or rivets should be checked periodically. One year after installation and thereafter annually. The tightness of all fixing screws or rivets should be checked periodically.

Over tightening of handle fixing screws can put too much strain on the locking mechanism's gearbox and impair the function of the lock. Windows and doors which are not in frequent use should be opened and maintained.

Condensation





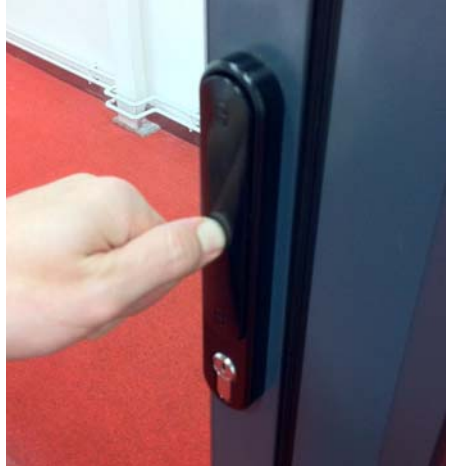




Water vapour is continually present in the atmosphere and in the home this natural water content is increased by day-to-day activities which create steam such as cooking, bathing, washing, boiling water etc.






This water vapour is undetectable when carried in warm air, but it condenses into water droplets when it comes into contact with cold surfaces such as glass. Normally, water vapour is controlled through natural ventilation via airbricks and chimneys etc. but conservation measures have led to more efficient sealing of buildings.

This may result in trapped water vapour and increasing problems with condensation. Condensation is best controlled by ventilation and this is achieved by opening windows, fitting extraction units or by fitting wall vents to provide airflow. Some heat should always be maintained in the building during cold weather.

The temperature may be increased in areas where condensation is a particular problem. If possible, internal doors to kitchens and bathrooms should be kept closed and sealed against draughts to prevent excessively moist air being transferred to other areas. Bedroom windows should have night ventilation facilities to provide air circulation. Curtains should be a minimum of 150mm away from the door to ensure airflow, with suitable gaps.

Operation Guide

TRAFFIC DOOR OPERATION	TRAFFIC HANDLE OPERATION	TRAFFIC DOOR OPENING
		
<p>Turn key clockwise to unlock</p>	<p>Grip handle and push down to operate high traffic door handle</p>	<p>Open panel fully to allow the magnets to fix to the adjacent panel</p>
HOLDING TRAFFIC DOOR OPEN	UN-LOCKING T HANDLE	DISENGAGE SHOOTBOLTS
		
<p>Magnets protect and fix traffic door panels to adjacent panels</p>	<p>Push T-Handle to release</p>	<p>Rotate handle clockwise 180* to disengage shootbolts fully</p>
T HANDLE OPERATION	UN-LOCKING T HANDLE	OPENING FOLDING PANELS
		
<p>Push the T-Handle back into the frame before operating doors</p>	<p>Ensure the 'Un-locked' symbol is at the top before opening doors</p>	<p>Slide panels together</p>

OPEN POSITION	CLOSING DOOR	LOCKING T-HANDLE
		
Stack the panels together for max clear opening	Reverse previous steps to close door	Lock each T-Handle before proceeding
HIGH TRAFFIC HANDLE	LATCH ENGAGEMENT	HOOK ENGAGEMENT
		
Lift the high traffic handle when the door is closed to engage locks	Lifting the handle operates the latch	To lock, lift lever handle and turn key

Failure to correctly operate the folding sliding door system can cause damage to the operating mechanism and hardware. This can cause the door to fail.

Installation Guide

Sub Cill Installation

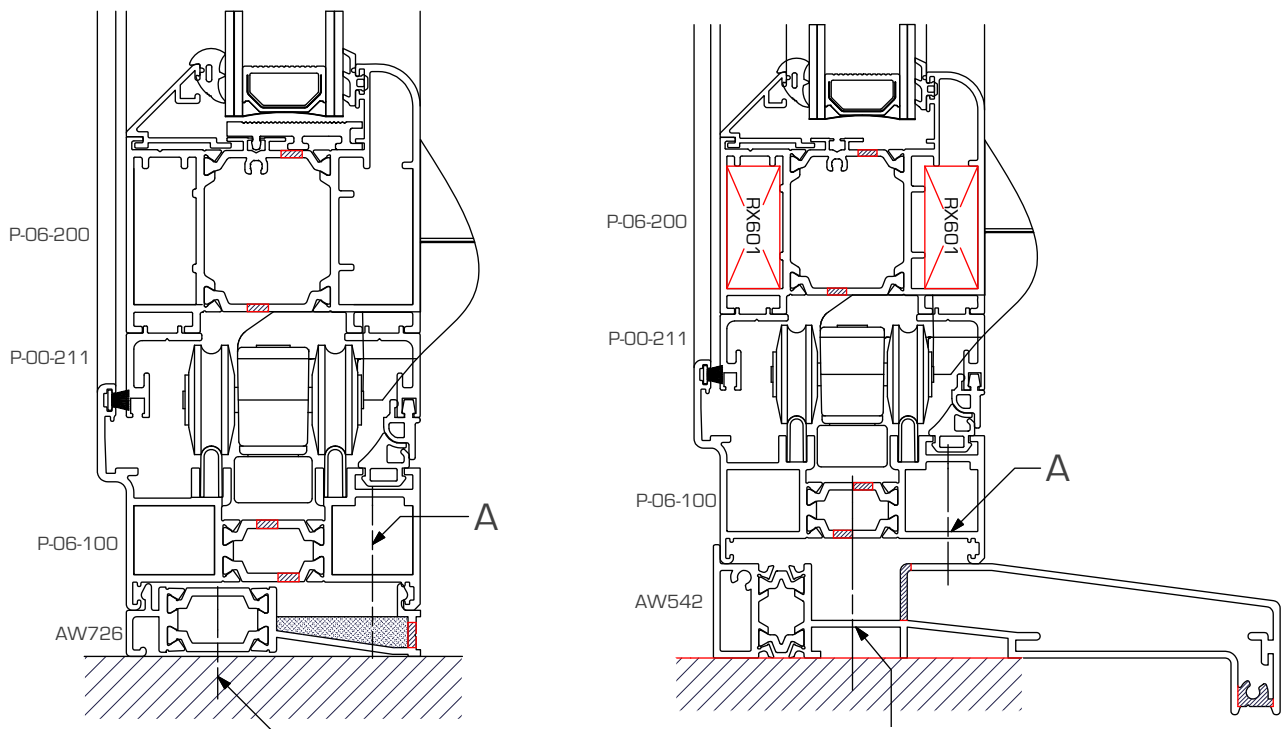
Drainage paths through the sub cill and must be free and left un-obstructed by the sub structure or sealing. On conservatory/dwarf walls only, an additional fixing must be located as shown alongside to secure the frame into the sub cill. Seal under the head to prevent water ingress. Further seals should then be applied and sealed in suite.

Drainage Trays

Drainage paths through the sub cill must be left free and un-obstructed by the sub structure or sealing. The drainage tray must be secured to the structure as shown, using suitable fixings and packed as necessary to ensure it is level.

The drainage tray must then be sealed to the structure along its length and across its ends. Care must be taken to ensure that the portion of the drainage tray that adjoins the jambs of the structure are adequately sealed, to prevent water running off each end of the drainage tray and in to the building.

When fitting the frame to the drainage tray silicon sealant must be gunned as shown alongside to ensure that the watertight joint is created on the inside of the frame.



Fitting Frame To Aperture

It is vitally important that the cill is laid flat and level to achieve the optimum performance. Jambs must be vertical in both planes, and no twist or other distortion allowed.

Prior to installing the frame, the opening should be checked to ensure that it is free of debris, and that any projecting brickwork has been trimmed back.

Any damaged damp proof membranes should be replaced or additional membranes incorporated.

When the opening was originally measured a suitable gap should have been allowed around the perimeter of the frame, this will allow the frame work to be packed to ensure that it is plumb and square within the opening.

Ideally the frame should be bedded on mortar.

The frame can then be positioned in the opening and held square by packing at the very corners, taking care not to damage or deform the profile.

Tip

To check for squareness, measure the diagonals from corner to corner, these diagonal dimensions should not differ by more than 1 to 2mm, if so adjusted the packing until the frame is square within the opening.

The lay of the frame in to out can be checked by using a spirit level on the jambs. On replacement applications, the correct position of the frame might not be aligned with the originals. This will require some remedial work to make good the plaster reveal around the frame on the internal wall as well as, any render externally.

Fixing Frames

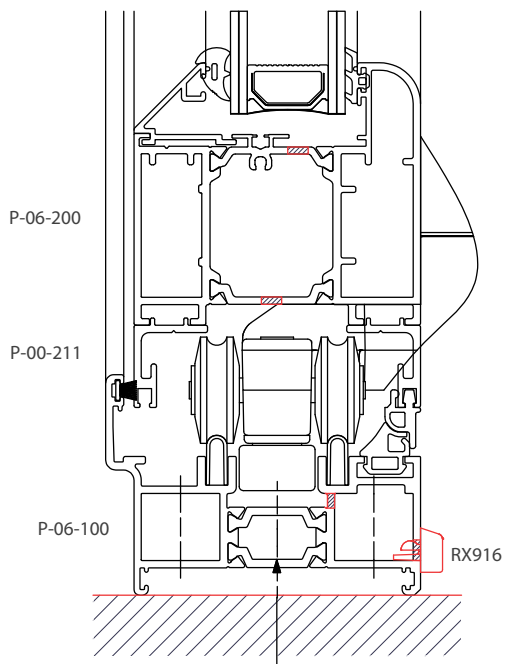
The first fixing must always occur within 150mm of each corner and at not more than 600mm centres (Do not over tighten fixings), the type and frequency depends on the expected applied loadings.

Packing will be required at fixing points to prevent distortion of the frame. Drilled holes in the frame should be sealed where there is a possibility of moisture penetration around the fastener.

Foam

Fixing foam can be used in conjunction with fasteners, but is not an alternative to screw fixing.

Care must be taken not to allow the foam to come in contact with the painted finish, and as such the use of some form of masking tape would be advisable. Permanent staining will be caused if foam comes in contact with the frame.



IMPORTANT NOTE: Always cap or seal fixings, especially when securing to any of the Blyweertbeaufort range of cills / drainage trays.

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Alternative Fixing Method

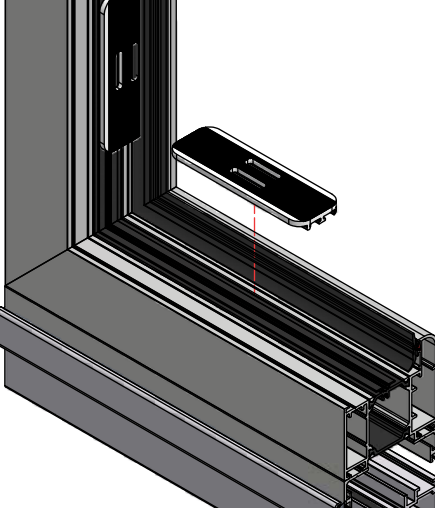
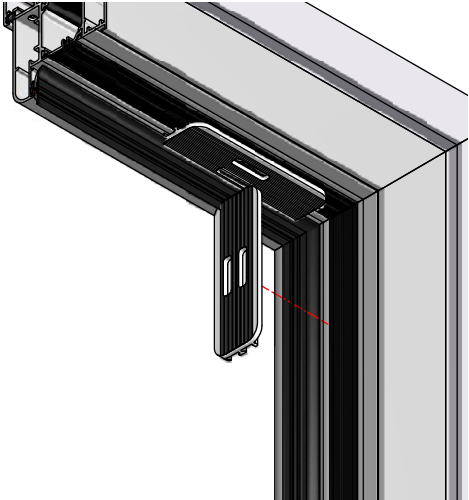
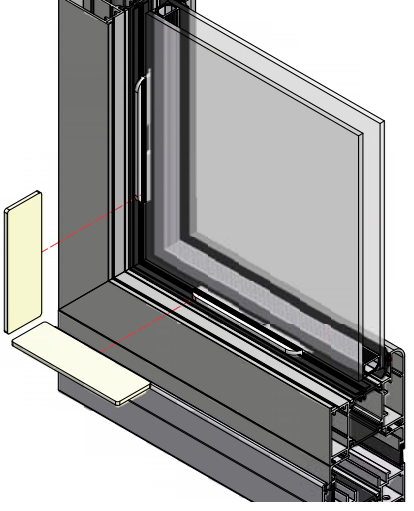
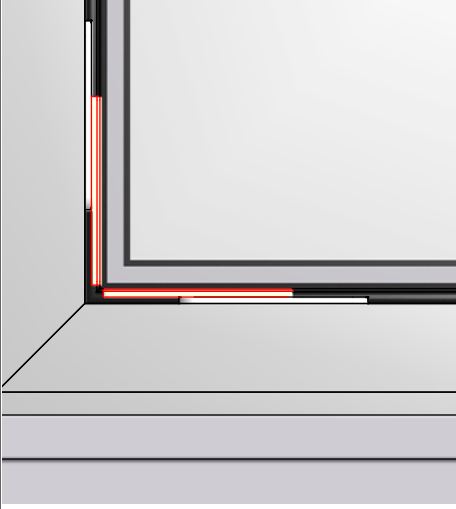
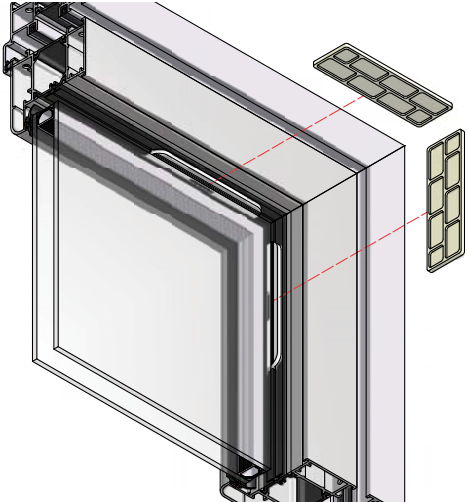
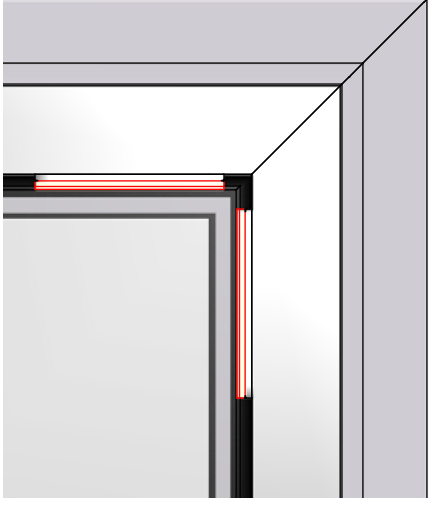
i.e. Through Thermal Barrier

NB: Avoid leaving any screw head sitting proud as this may foul the top / bottom guides.

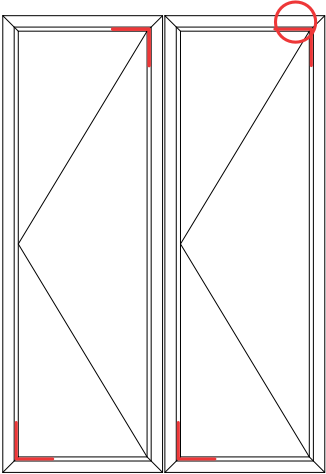
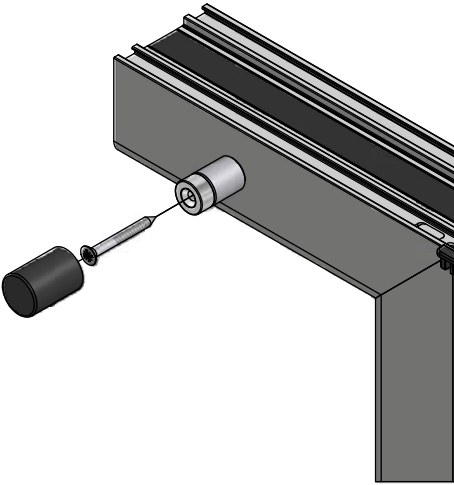
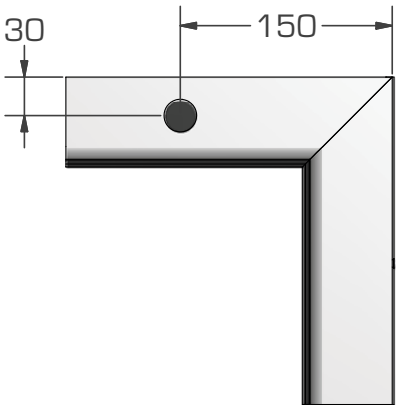

Glazing

In order for the door to work correctly the glazed unit must be "toe and heeled" tightly - as per the example configurations. Ensure the head of the door sashes are level.

Glazing

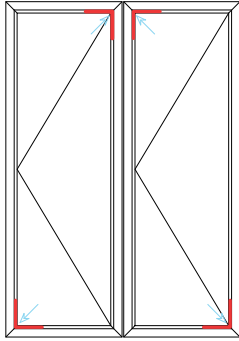
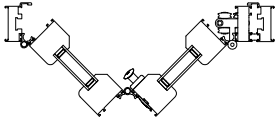
BOTTOM GLASS SUPPORT	GLASS SUPPORT ASSEMBLY	BOTTOM GLASS SUPPORT
		
<p>Place bridge packer on the hinge side along the bottom and vertical sections 150mm from the corner</p>	<p>Place bridge packers 150mm from the corner opposite the hinge side of the panel</p>	<p>Use glazing packers to 'heel' glass in place. Start at the bottom hinge side</p>
BOTTOM GLASS SUPPORT	GLASS SUPPORT ASSEMBLY	BOTTOM GLASS SUPPORT
		
<p>Bottom packers highlighted in RED support the weight of the glass</p>	<p>Pack the opposite upper corner of the non-hinge side of the panel</p>	<p>The upper packers re-distribute the weight of the glass back towards the outer-frame</p>

Panel Retention

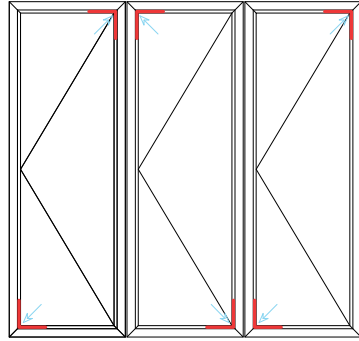
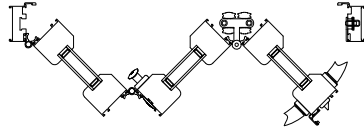
MAGNET LOCATION	MAGNET FITTING	MAGNET LOCATION
		
<p>Bottom packers highlighted in RED support the weight of the glass</p>	<p>Screw magnet to door using screw provided</p>	<p>Magnet location as above</p>
<p>MAGNET FITTED</p>		
		
<p>Located at the top of connected panels</p>		

Toe & Heel Type Configurations

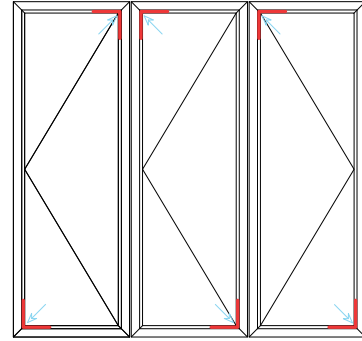
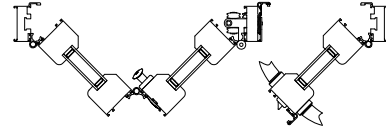
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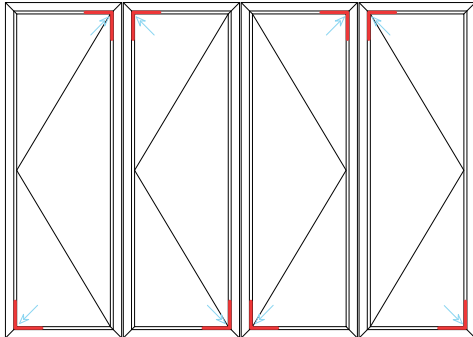
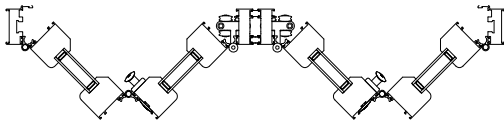
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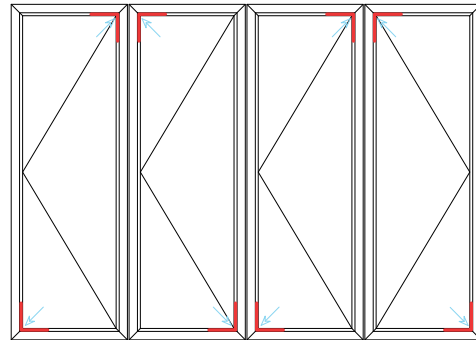
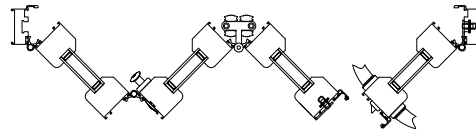
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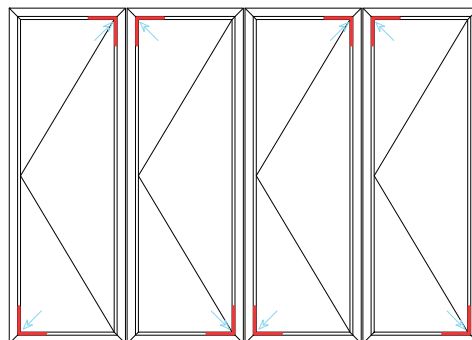
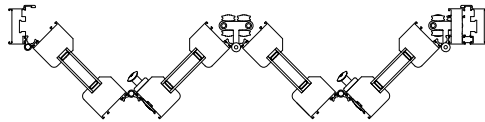
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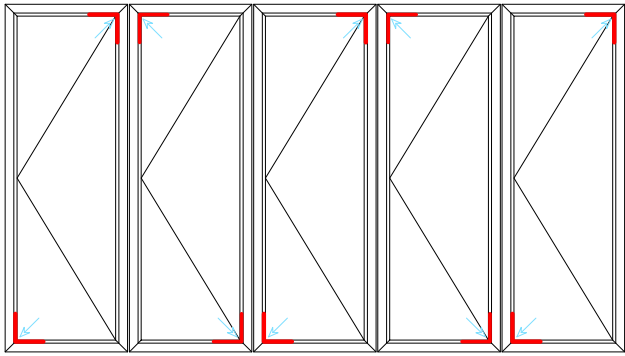
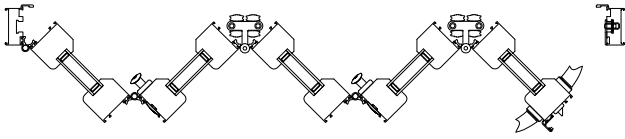
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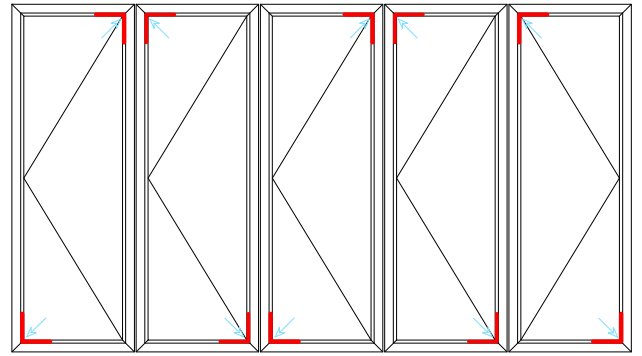
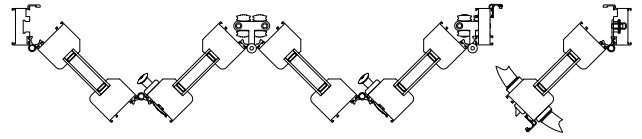
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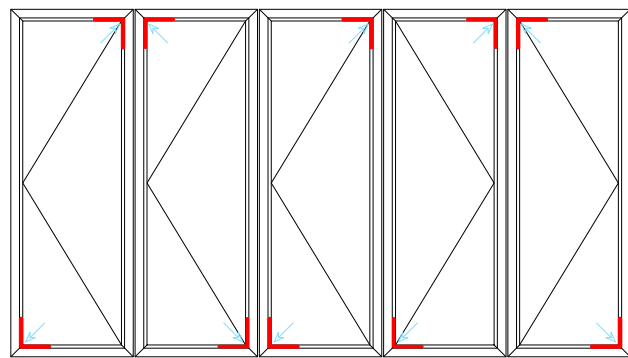
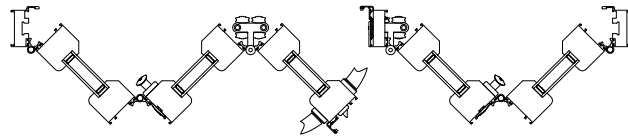
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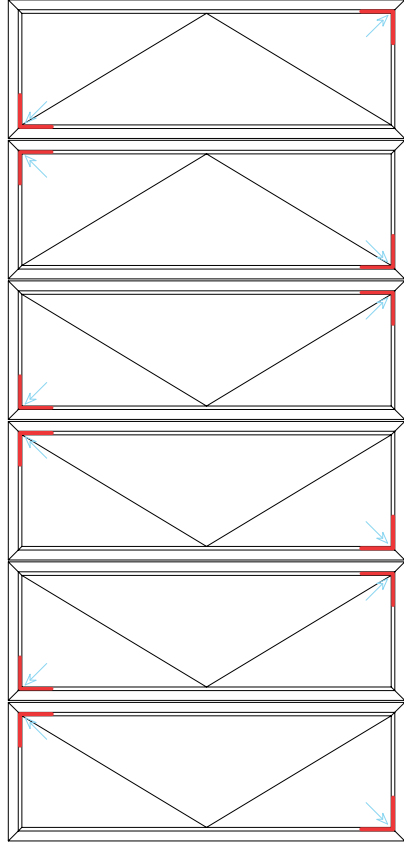
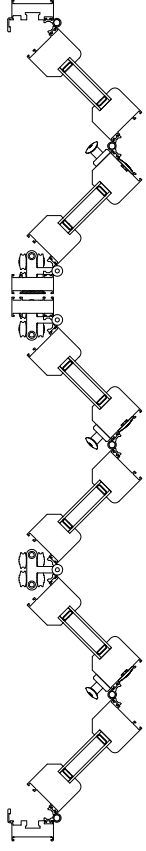
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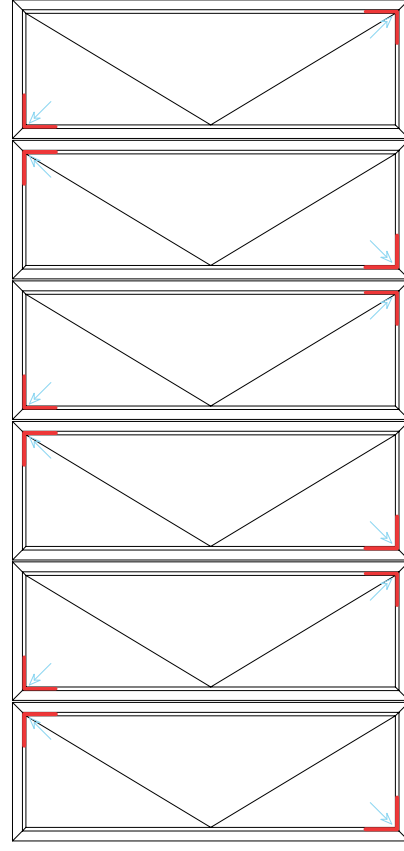
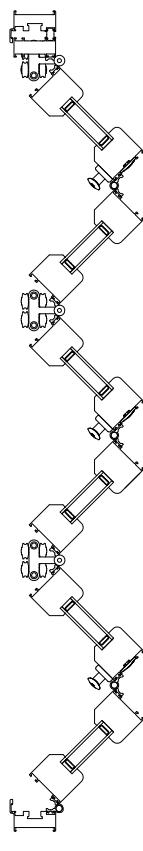
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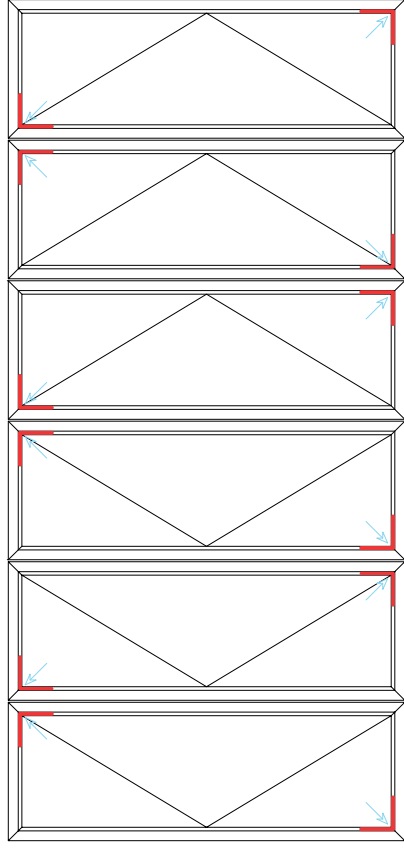
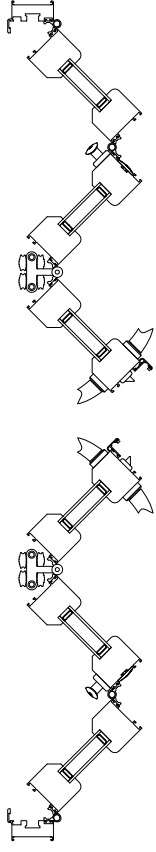
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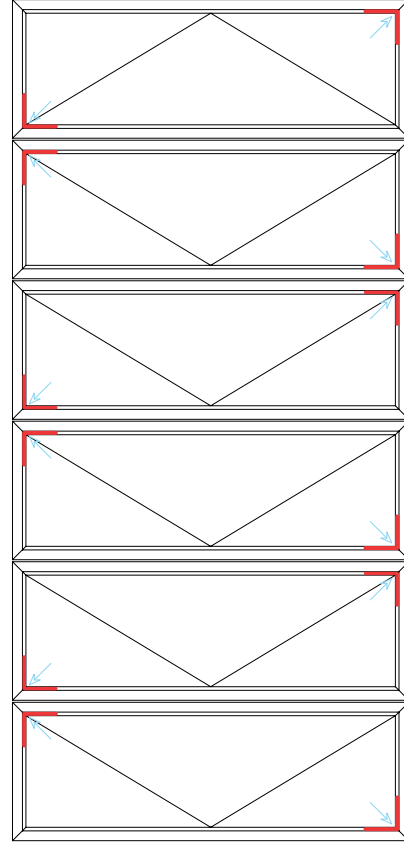
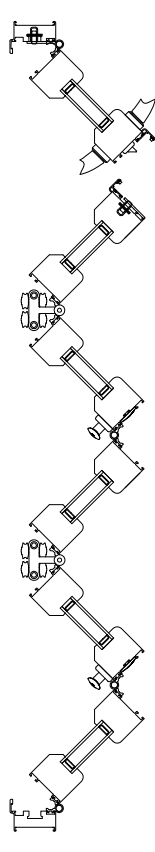
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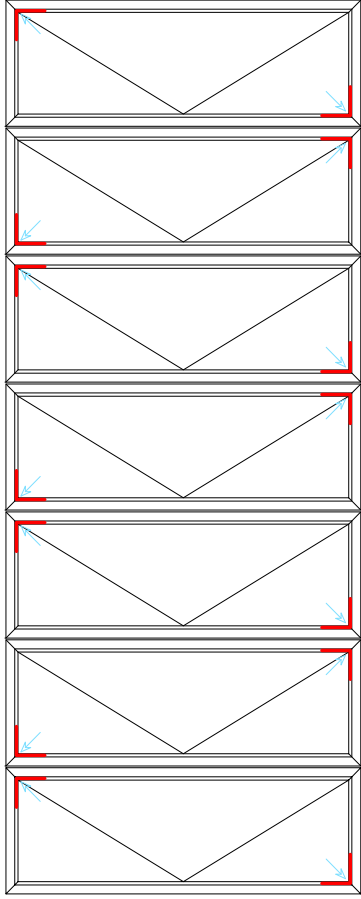
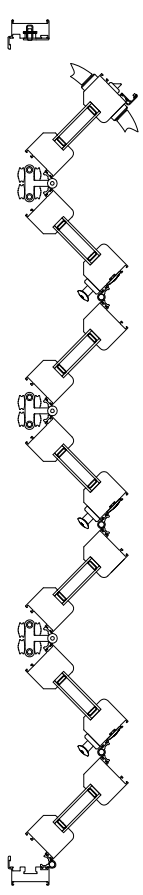
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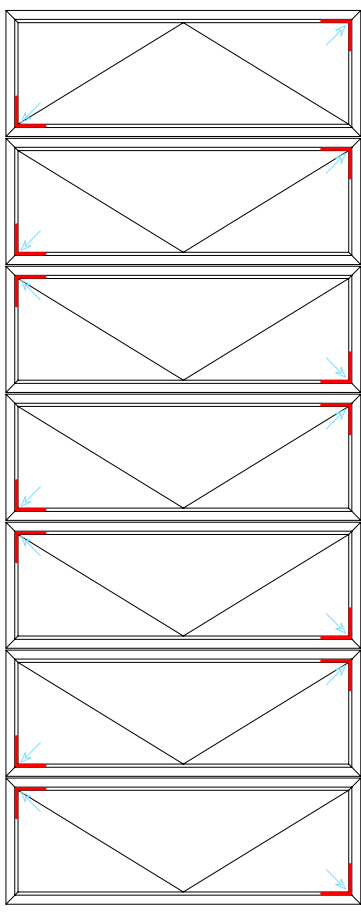
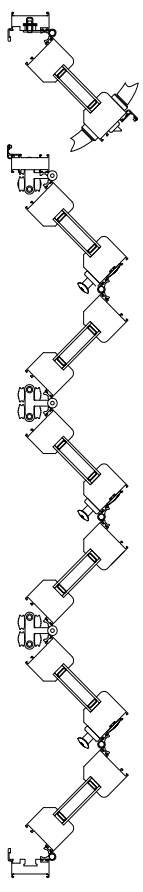
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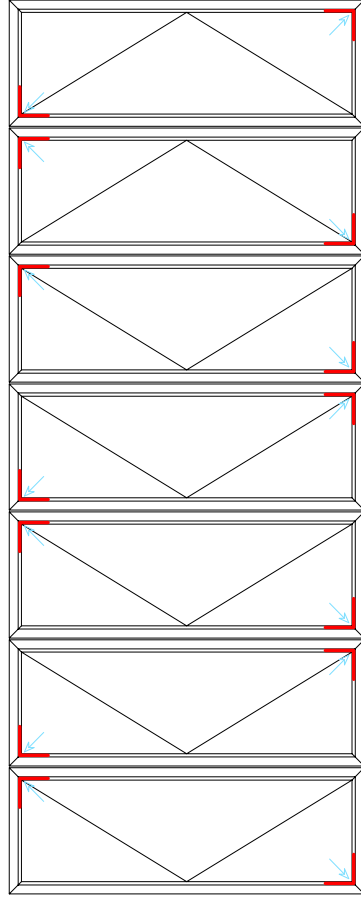
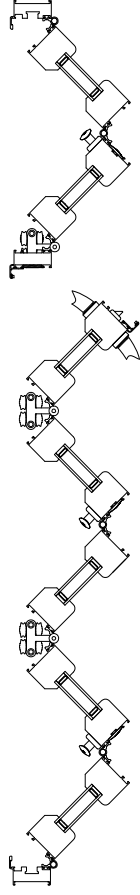
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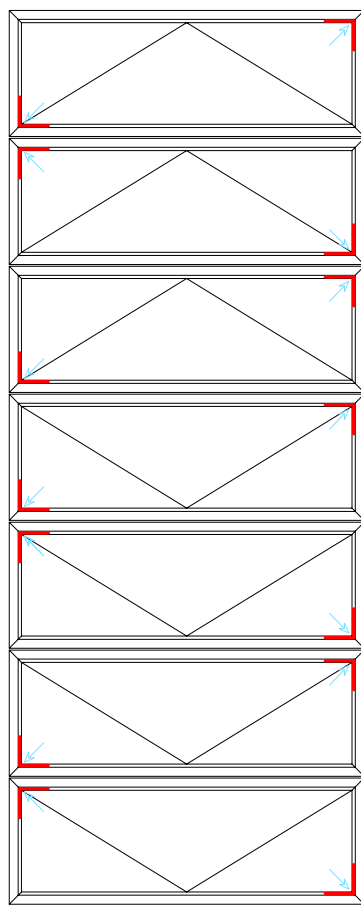
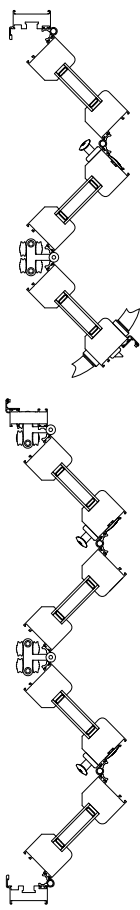
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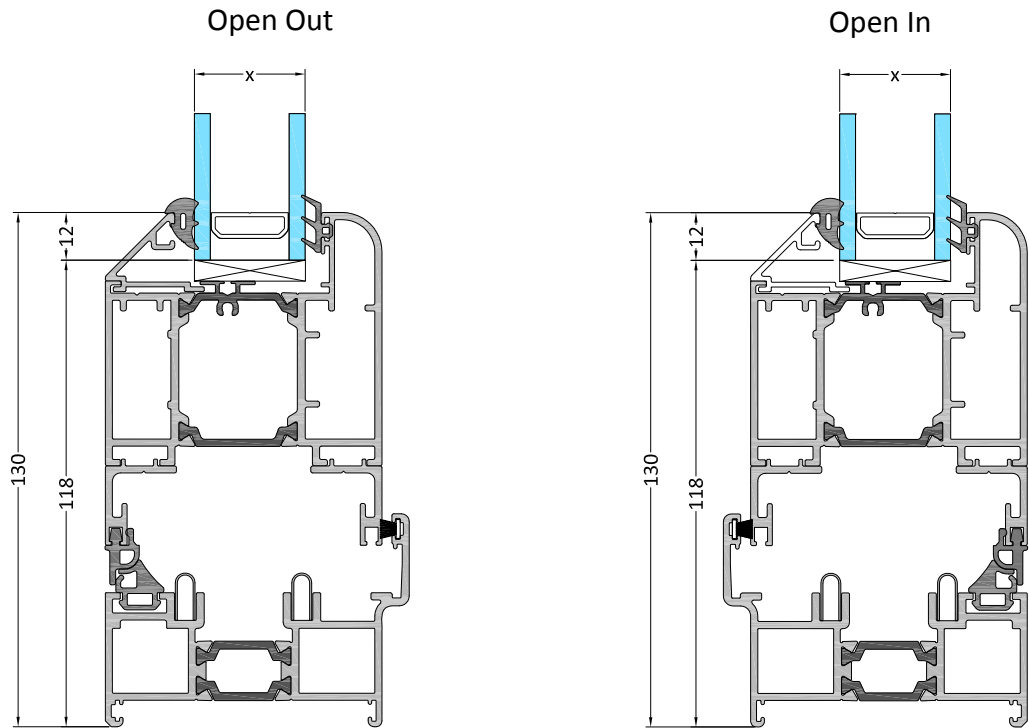
FSD TYPE 16



FSD TYPE 17



Glazing Options



28mm	AW513, AW660	A-GS-504/A-GS-240	A-GS-306
32mm	AW630, AW668	A-GS-504/A-GS-240	A-GS-306
36mm	AW514	A-GS-504/A-GS-240	A-GS-306
44mm	AW666	A-GS-504/A-GS-240	A-GS-306