

HINGED DOOR OPERATION & ADJUSTMENT



THERMALLY IMPROVED SUITE



FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4

Latching & Locking your Hinged Door

To latch your hinged door - or the master panel on French doors - firstly raise the handle, during which you will feel & hear the multi-point bolts engage (Fig. 1). Please note that the door is now latched, not locked. To lock, use the key to secure the mechanism solid (Fig. 2). To open the door from this stage, firstly unlock with the key, then pull down on the handle to un-latch the mechanism (Fig. 3). The door should now open as per normal use (Figure 4).



FIGURE 5

FIGURE 6

Latching & Locking your French Door slave panel

The twin-bolt mechanism on the slave panel of French doors is latched when the internal handle is in the horizontal position (Fig. 5). To lock the panel, use the key. To open the slave panel, firstly unlock via key, then pull the handle down so it is vertical in orientation (Figure 6). The door should now open.

Adjusting your Hinged & French Door Strikes

If your hinged or French door is difficult to close or lock, the strike plates located on the frame may need adjusting. Starting at the central strike (A), use a phillips head screw driver to loosen the two retaining screws (Fig. 8). This allows the strike to be moved left or right, in set increments (Fig. 8). Tighten the screws following adjustment, then test the door operation again. The upper & lower strikes have similar adjustment (B) - loosen both retaining screws to undertake this process (Fig. 9). Again, check the operation of the door following adjustment.

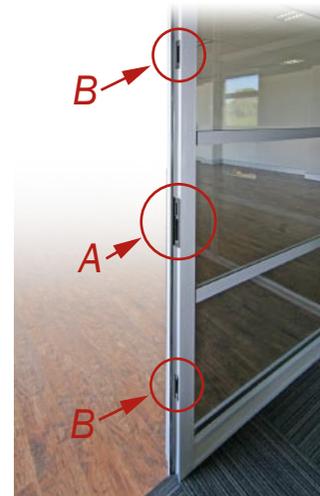


FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9



FIGURE 10

Adjusting your French Door sill strike plate

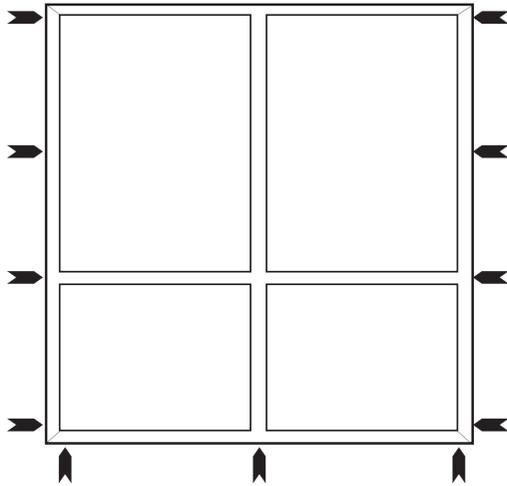
The slave (secondary) handle on a set of French Doors has locking pins that need to align with the strike plate in the centre of the door sill. Use a phillips head driver to loosen the 2 retaining screws (Fig. 10).

The strike can now move back or forwards on the sill. Finally, tighten screws.

ATTENTION INSTALLER !!

- 1 Ensure that openings into which windows & doors are to be fitted have adequate clearance to the perimeter of the frames
- 2 Fit flashings where required in accordance with relevant Standards & Codes
- 3 Install frames square & plumb, with all sashes in their closed position
- 4 Allow a minimum of 10mm head clearance between frame trimmer / lintel, & window or door frame (except for Bifold, which needs minimum 30mm clearance)

*Under NO circumstance should building loads be carried by the non-load bearing window or door assemblies / fittings.



- 5 Pack & fix windows & doors at the points illustrated in the above diagram. Where reveals are fitted, the pre-drilling of these is recommended to prevent the splitting of the timber

*Additional fixings may be required in high wind-load areas

- 6 Allow a minimum of 10mm clearance between product sills & any sill bricks
- 7 The entire length of the sill should be supported on all door products
- 8 Ensure that sill drainage holes are NOT covered by external claddings or coatings

ON SITE CARE

On site, products should be stored in a clean, dry area away from cement, lime, paint etc prior to installation. Once installed, all products should be protected from fallout such as wet plaster, mortar, render, paint, grinding & welding spatter. An effective method is to cover the face of your product(s) with clear plastic, or have an approved coating applied. If strippable coatings or pressure sensitive tapes are used to protect exposed surfaces, care should be taken NOT to damage the finish during their removal. Prolonged exposure to sunlight can make them increasingly difficult to remove. Should substances such as wet plaster, mortar or render fall onto the product, the substances should be removed immediately & the soiled area washed down with clean water.

A primer or sealer should be applied to internal timbers to preserve exposed surfaces during construction.

Door tracks & sills should be protected to avoid damage from planks, scaffolding, barrows etc.

Contact your Rylock Sales Office on the number below for further recommendations on protective coatings.

MAINTENANCE

ALUMINIUM FRAMES

The external face of window & door frames should be washed with a mild detergent & clean water to remove deposits. If the product is exposed to salt air or industrial pollutants, it should be washed every 3 months. Keep tracks free from dirt & grit to avoid premature wear. Ensure drainage slots are kept clear to maximise drainage performance.

GLASS

To clean, flood the surface with a spray on solution, or with a cloth saturated with the cleaning solution. Scrub the wetted area with a clean, lint-free towel or cloth. Wipe dry with a clean, lint-free towel or cloth.

TIMBER

The internal surface finish should be kept clean, & refinishing of the timber should be undertaken when coatings either break down or wear away.

HARDWARE

Keep locks, hinges & wheels / rollers clean. Regularly lubricate with silicone spray to ensure optimum performance. Note that cleaning & lubrication of hardware should be performed monthly in coastal areas.

STAINLESS STEEL FLYSCREENS

Stainless steel fly-screen mesh needs to be cleaned regularly with warm soapy water & a soft cloth, to remove build-up of salt & dirt, which increases the potential for tea-staining (on stainless mesh). This needs to be undertaken yearly at minimum, with cleaning required monthly for buildings in close proximity to the ocean.

ADJUSTMENTS

All products should be adjusted as required to maintain correct performance. Instructions on reverse page.