

# Aluminium Bifold Doors

## Operation & maintenance

These points cover the basic guide lines to follow to correctly maintaining the operation and aesthetics of the 9000 door system:

### 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 tighten of handle fixing screws can put too much strain on the locking mechanism's gearbox an impair the function of the lock.

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Windows and doors which are not in frequent use should be opened and 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 lead 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.

### Quick guide to Opening & Closing

Traffic door operation



1. Unlock Key by turning 90° clockwise.

Opening door



2. Grip handle and push down to open traffic door.

Locking door



3. Lift traffic door handle to throw hooks and latch and turnkey anti clockwise to lock.

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Latch engaged



4. Latch engaged following operation 3

Hooks engaged



5. Hooks engaged following operation 3

Opening/closing panels



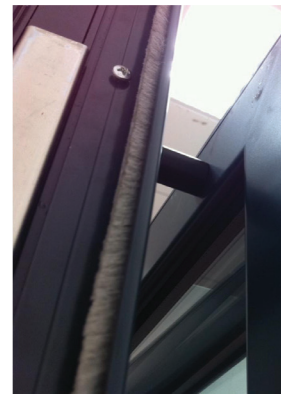
6. After unlocking the traffic door, open fully to 90° or to opposing panel

Opening positioning of traffic door



7. If doors stack in the same direction close traffic door against opposing panel

Holding traffic door open



8. Locate traffic door against opposing panel using magnets at top/ bottom of each panel

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Unlocking T-handle



9. Push T-handle to release

Disengage shoot bolts



10. Rotate handle to unlock position

Unlocked T-handle position



11. Once unlocked push T-handle into black plate

Open position

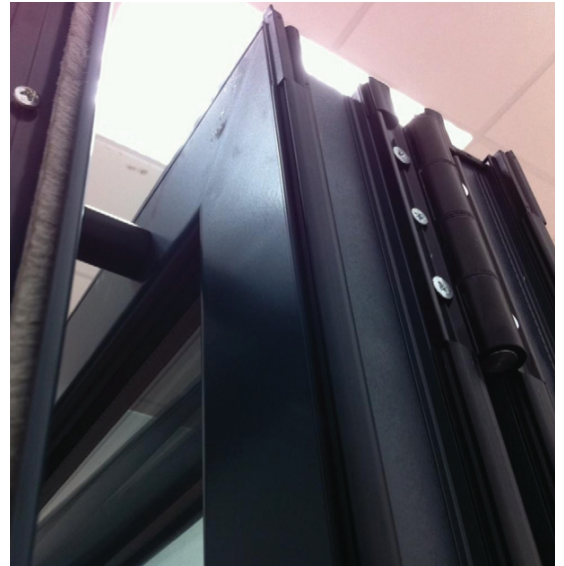


12. Push / pull stacked panels and slide towards the open position.



13. Finally stack all panels in the open position.

Holding Traffic Door Open



14. Make sure all panels / traffic doors are closed against opposing panel using magnets at top / bottom of the traffic door.

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