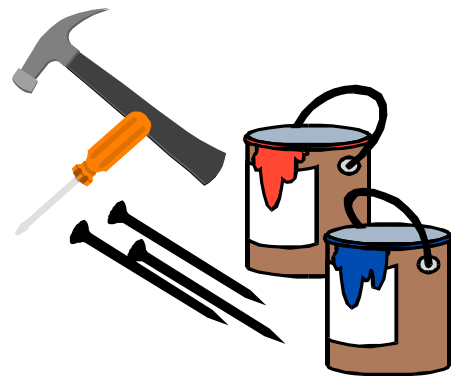
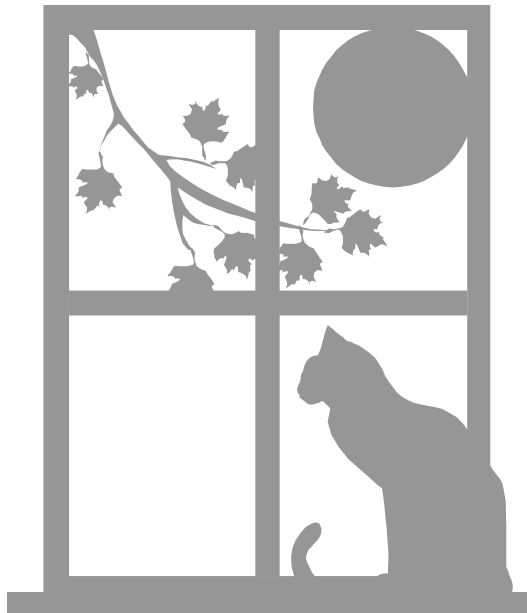


# *USER INSTRUCTIONS*

*USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WINDOWS AND DOORS*

## Scandi, Nobel, Trendy



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## Introduktion

*We congratulate you with your new windows/doors. We hope that you will enjoy these for many years to come.*

The manufacturing of our windows and doors is based on workmanship combined with modern technology. The result is a quality product, which with regular maintenance will last for many years.

Both doors and windows must be checked once a year. In the following you can for example see how this check can be performed and how the delivered windows and doors functions. The mentioned types and numbers correspond to those used in our pricelist.

The phone number for the mentioned service department in the user instruction is +0045 98621044

Drawings of used technical terms:



Casement rod



Catch



Lock washer



Rolling cremone bolts



Tower bolts



Friction brake



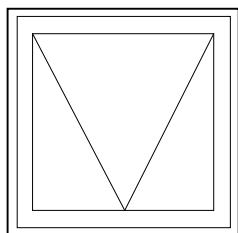
Sliding rail



Emergency fittings

## Windows

### Type 2 Top Hinged Window / Type 3 Top guided window



#### **Use:**

The window is hinged at the top and is open and closed with the casement rod, which is placed on the bottom casement. The top guided window is opened and closed with the handle.

#### **Top Hinged Window:**

As a standard, the window has a catch and a casement rod. Furthermore, it can be fitted with emergency fittings at the sides, which makes the window stay open. This function allows the window to be used as a fire escape. Lifting the middle of both fittings while gently pulling the casement reverses the locked position.

#### Top Guided Window:

At both sides at the bottom, this window has rolling cremone bolts, which is fixed by the lock washer on the frame. The lock washer has two holes. The inner hole is for closing the window while the outer hole can be used to place the window in a position, which allows airing out while preventing break-ins. When the window is closed and pushed out at the bottom the casement slides down at the top, this grants the window an effective position for airing out. The window cannot be expected to stay open if the weather is windy or there is a draught.

#### **Separation of Frame and Casement**

##### Top Hinged Window

The casement is released from the frame by putting it in a horizontal position. In this position the casement can be lifted off the hinges. One person can do this if the casement is small for bigger casements more persons are needed. If the window has emergency fittings, these fittings must be removed from the frame before the casement can be released.

##### Top Guided Window

The casement can only be released from the frame when the screws, which are placed in the sides to fixate the moveable arms to the casement, are removed. The screws can be removed when the window is opened at an approx. 30° angle. Normally, the work demands at least two persons.

##### Lubrication and Adjustment

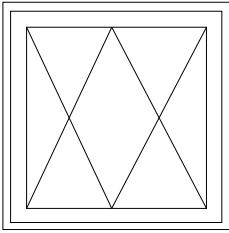
Hinges and emergency fittings/rolling cremone bolts plus riveted joints must be lubricated with acid free oil at least once a year or depending on need.

The annual adjustment of hinges and casement rod demands professional knowledge and ability. By turning the eye screw with a screwdriver the catch can be tightened or released. Sliding rails must not be lubricated, but should instead be kept clean of dirt and paint. The friction is adjusted by turning the screws in the slide blocks, which are placed on both sides. It is important that the friction screws are tightened equally on both sides otherwise the casement may bend.

#### **Additional Info and Accessories**

On our top hinged windows the hinges are fixated in the frame rebate and on the edge of the casement. This prevents the possibility of removing the screws from the outside. Furthermore, special fittings can be delivered. These fittings function as child safety device and at the same time they allow the window to stand in a position that allows you to air out while preventing break-ins.

## Type 4 Top-hung projecting window



### Use

Reversible windows are opened and closed by the handle that is placed on the middle of the casement. There is a rolling cremone bolt on the bottom of the casement, which is fixated in the lock washer on the frame. The lock washer has two holes. The inner hole is for closing the window while the outer hole can be used to place the window in a position, which allows airing out while preventing break-ins. When the window is closed and pushed out at the bottom the casement slides down at the top, this grants the window an effective position for airing out. The window cannot be expected to stay open if the weather is windy or there is a draught.

The reversible window can be turned 180°, which allows you to clean the outside of the window from the inside. The window has a child safety device, which blocks the window from opening more than 10 cm. If you wish to open the window further you push the safety catch, which is placed on the left side, this allows the window to turn. The catch also prevents the window from turning during cleaning. Do not start to clean the window before it is locked.

### Separation of Frame and Casement

The casement can only be released from the frame when the screws, which are placed in the sides to fixate the moveable arms to the casement, are removed. There are screws at the top as well as on the sides. The screws can be removed when the window is opened at an app. 30° angle. The work demands at least two persons.

### Lubrication and Adjustment

The hinge fittings' riveted joints and the locking fastenings' tongues must be lubricated with acid free oil once a year. Sliding rails must not be lubricated or painted on. Instead, they should be cleaned regularly.

The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the frame is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the window shuts tight to the frame.

### Additional Info and Accessories

The window can be child proofed by changing the original handle out with one that has a build-in lock. Please contact our service department for further information.

### News

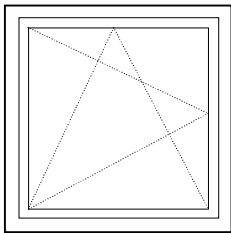
With newer reversible fittings it is possible to adjust the friction.

This is done by turning the screw at the bottom of the sliding rail (see arrow).

The friction must be similar in both sides.



## Type 5 Turn-tilt window



### Use

The window is hinged at the side and at the bottom. It has many functions and may, depending on size, have closing points on all sides, but it still only takes one handle to use the window. The casement opens inwards, both when the window is hinged on the side and when it is hinged at the bottom.

### Closed Window

The handle should point downwards when the window is closed.

### Side Hinged Function

When the handle is turned horizontally the casement will open on its side hinges. In this position the handle must not be turned into a vertical position, as this will give the casement a wrong position on the fittings. If misuse happens, the handle must be turned into a horizontal position, the casement must be pushed in at the bottom and the handle is turned upwards while pushing the casement in at the top. If the side hinged position is used for airing out, please make sure that the casement is secured against wind.

### Bottom Hinged Function

The handle is turned from the bottom closing position to the top vertical position. This allows the window to be opened 10 cm. The fittings can also be delivered with a mechanism, which fixates the casement in bottom hinged position with an app. 1 cm. air gap at the top. This position is obtained by opening the casement app. 1 cm. and then turning the handle 45° from upwards position. The bottom hinge position is used for airing out while preventing break-ins. Pushing the casement gently against the frame before changing the position of the handle can also ensure a correct use of the window.

### Separation of Frame and Casement

The casement is opened 90° after which the arms are released on the topside of the casement and the casement is lifted from the bottom hinge. Mounting is done in the opposite order. For non-professionals the separation will normally demand two persons and an Allen key.

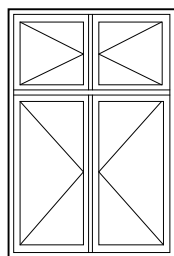
### Lubrication and Adjustment

Hinges must be lubricated at least once a year. The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the frame is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the window shuts tight to the frame.

### Please Note

If the casement is opened to allow extra ventilation, it should either be opened fully (90°) or be secured against closing from draughts. You should especially be aware of this in connection with balcony and terrace doors.

## Type 6 Casement window / Type 7 Dannebrog window



### Use – Standard Type

The standard variety of our casement windows has normal catches. The window can be delivered with a child proofed catch. The catch works by turning the blocking device on the catch's bracket. The blocking device blocks the catch's arms. The window is fixated in open position by a catch in the hinge side or by the casement stay. For it to meet the fire escape requirements, the two-leaf window may have a loose middle post. This means that the middle post is fixed to one part of the casement and follows this casement when the window is opened. Releasing the tower bolts at the top and at the bottom disengages the loose post.

### Use – Type Cremone bolt

Our casement windows can also be delivered with a cremone bolt and friction brake. The window is then opened and closed with one handle. The friction brake at the top of the casement makes it possible to fixate the casement in any position – from app. 5 cm. to almost fully open.

### Cleaning

An advantage of the casement window is that you can clean it from the inside. With its hidden hinges the casement can be turned 90° while at the same time a gap at app. 15 cm. occurs at the back of the casement. This gap is large enough to put an arm through in order to clean the window. The window is either closed by a catch or by a cremone bolt with one handle.

### Separation of Frame and Casement

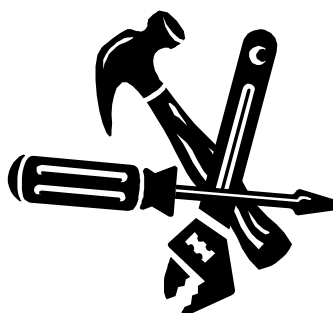
Open the window 90° and lift the casement from the hinges. If the window has a brake, this must be released first.

### Lubrication and Adjustment

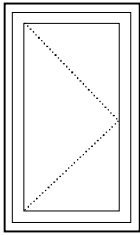
Visible hinges, cremone bolts and riveted joints must be lubricated with acid free oil once a year. Sliding rails must be kept clean and must not be lubricated or painted on. Riveted joints in the moveable joints must be kept lightly greased. The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the frame is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the window shuts tight to the frame.

### Please Note

Casement windows should not be used for airing out.



## TYPE 8 Inward going window



### Use – Type Cremone bolt

Side hinged windows are delivered with cremone bolts and a friction brake. It is opened and closed by a single handle. For it to meet the fire escape requirements the two-leaf window may have a loose middle post. This means that the middle post is fixed to one part of the casement and follows this part when the window is opened. Releasing the tower bolts at the top and at the bottom disengages the loose post.

### Separation of Frame and Casement

Casement and frame cannot be divided before the fittings that are fixated to the casement have been removed. This procedure demands two persons even if the window is small.

### Lubrication and Adjustment

Visible hinges and cremone bolts must be lubricated with acid free oil once a year. Sliding rails must be kept clean and must not be lubricated or painted on. Riveted joints in the moveable joints must be kept lightly greased. The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the frame is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the window shuts tight to the frame.

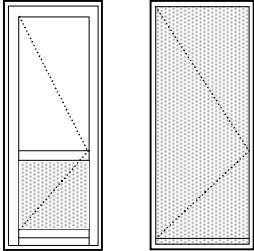
### Advice

A syringe without a needlepoint functions perfectly as oil can. The bendy needle can go anywhere and eject oil where needed. Without the needle the syringe can also be used as a grease gun.



## Doors

### Type 9 Front door / Type 13 Plate door



#### Use

Front doors are delivered with a cylinder lock and a three point closing system. The lower and upper closing points are only used when the handle is lifted upwards. The door can only be locked with the key when the handle has been lifted upwards. When the handle is pressed down all three closing points are released. The three point closing system makes the door shut tighter and protects against break-ins. Please note that the door is only 100 % tight when the three point closing system is activated.

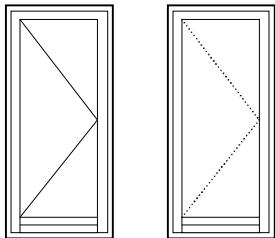
#### Separation of Case and Frame

The door can be lifted off its hinges when it is opened at an app. 90° angle.

#### Lubrication and Adjustment

At least once a year, hinges, lock and closing points must be lubricated with acid free oil. The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the case is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the door shuts tight to the case.

### Type 10 Terassedoor / Type 11 Inward going terassedoor



#### Use

The handle has a cremone bolt with three closing points. The door can be opened when the handle is turned 90° upwards. With two-leaf patio doors the standing door can be opened by two flush bolts placed at the top and at the bottom of the door.

#### Separation of Case and Frame

The friction brake must be released from the frame before the door can be removed from its hinges. The brake is released by removing the two screws that fixate the arm to the top of the frame. When this is done you lift the frame, which will separate the case from the frame.

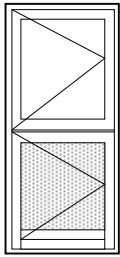
#### Lubrication and Adjustment

At least once a year, hinges, lock and closing mechanism plus any flush bolts must be lubricated with acid free oil. The moveable joints and the sliding rail in the friction brake must be lubricated with acid free oil twice a year. The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the case is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the door shuts tight to the case. The friction brake has an adjustable stop, which regulates how mush the door can be opened. The adjustment is done with a screwdriver and the door can be adjusted so that it presses harder against the weather strips by pressing the lock washers tongue outwards with a screwdriver.

#### Additional Info and Accessories

As extra child safety, the handle can be delivered with a lock that uses a key. The French doors have a sliding brake as standard. The patio doors can also be delivered with such a brake.

## Type 12 Half door



### Use

The top part of the door has a two-point lock that is activated by lifting the handle. This allows the door to be locked. The lower part of the door has a two-point lock, which is activated by turning the handle into vertical position. The door is not shut tight before both locks are activated. The two parts of the door can be opened as one. Turning the handle on the lower part into open position before the handle on the top part is used makes this function possible.

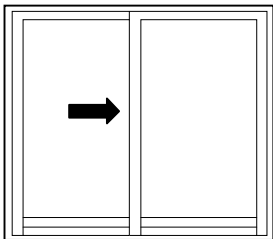
### Separation of Case and Frame

Separately each part of the door is opened app  $90^\circ$  and thereafter it can be lifted from the hinges.

### Lubrication and Adjustment

At least once a year, hinges, lock and the closing mechanism between the two parts must be lubricated with acid free oil. The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the case is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the door shuts tight to the case.

## Type 15 Sliding door / Type 15 Tilt sliding door



### Use

Turning the handle 180° in the opening direction activates the lift-gate sliding door. The door has now been lifted and can slide to the side. The tilt door is used by turning the handle into horizontal position, which allows the door to be tilted. Close the frame again and turn the handle into vertical position – this allows the door to slide to the side.

### Lift-Gate Sliding Door: Separation of Case and Frame

The walking frame can be dismantled by removing the two screws, which fixate the safety rods at the top of the walking frame's two ends. The frame can then be lifted at the top. Thereafter it can be removed from the running rail at the bottom. The work demands at least two persons.

### Tilt Door: Separation of Case and Frame

The tilt door is dismantled by loosening the Allen screw that is placed at the end of the rail at the top frame's closing side. Thereafter the door can be removed from the rail.

### Lubrication and Adjustment

To make the door run smoother you can apply some acid free vaseline to the top guide rail. At least once a year, the locking fastenings and rolls must be lubricated. If the frame does not shut tight it can be adjusted by using the adjustment screw, which is placed at the rear wheel. The annual adjustment of locking fastenings and hinges demands professional knowledge and ability. The lock washer on the case is adjusted by pressing the tongue out with a screwdriver until the door shuts tight to the case.

Closed position

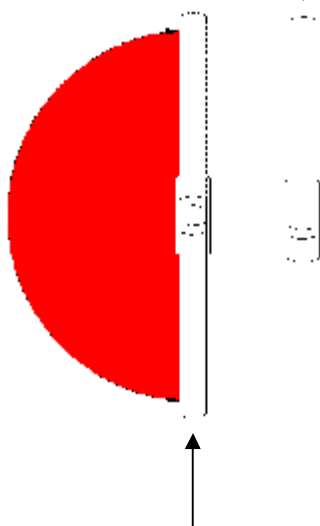


Fig 1

**Do not operate the door if the handle is situated in the red area**

Operate position

## Type 15 Folding door

### When opening a folding door:

The normal door is first opened 180° (see figure 1 and 2). Thereafter the last door is opened. It is important that the first door has been completely folded before the last part is opened as shown in figure 3. The first door to be opened is always the one with the smallest frame measurement when seen from within (see figure 4).

Same procedure applies for the opposite side.

### When closing the folding door:

When closing the door you follow the same procedure as described above but in reversed order. When the first part of the door is closed it is important to pull it towards the case – which means that you grab app 1.5 m up the frame before you turn the handle.

### Maintenance

The door must be adjusted often due to its construction.

### Lubrication and Adjustment

At least once a year, hinges, lock and the closing mechanism at the frames forefront plus active flush bolts must be lubricated with acid free oil. The moveable joints and the sliding rail in the friction brake must be lubricated with acid free oil twice a year.

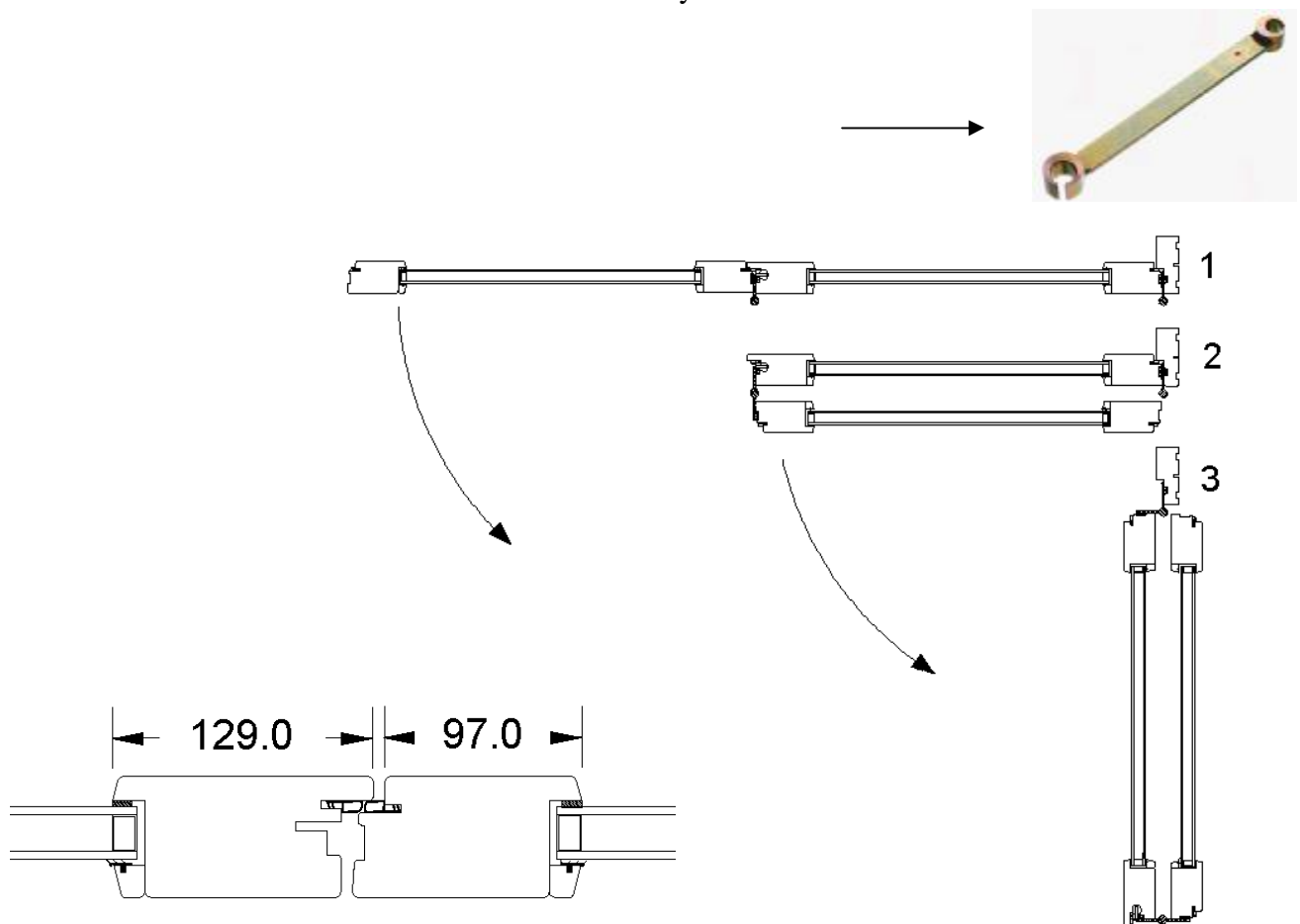


FIG. 4

## *Weather strips*

All elements have hard-wearing and weather-resistant weather strips. The weather strips are welded together at the corners and are fixated in a groove in the frame.

The weather strips must not be painted on neither with paint or wood preservation. This is most easily avoided by covering them with masking tape. The tape should not be removed before the paint or wood preservation is completely dry.

Some types of emulsion paint can when dry stick to the weather strips. Please contact our service department if you need any advice on which paint to choose.

Most problems with sticky paint can be avoided by applying talc powder on the weather strips and rabbets.

The weather strips must not be cleaned with solvents such as benzine, thinner etc. For cleaning use regular cleaning materials such as Ajax. If a weather strip is damaged a new one can be delivered. Please contact our service department.

## *Gane fitting*

### **Pane fitting**

The double-glazed windows in the doors and windows fulfil the demands of Danish DVC. Among other things this means that we give a 5-year guarantee against puncture. If the double-glazed windows has been mounted before delivery this has been done according to mounting guidelines from Danish GS. The guidelines from GS must also be followed, if the panes are not mounted until after delivery. Otherwise, the 5-year guarantee will not be valid.

### **Maintenance**

The mounting tape does not demand any specific kind of maintenance, but we recommend that you check it once a year to examine whether there are any leakages. You should especially be aware of the glass bead at the bottom.

### **Replacement**

If there are many leakages, the joint strips should be replaced. The glass beads are dismounted and old joint material is removed from the pane and rebates. Afterwards new strips are mounted. It is recommended that you also change the glass beads.

### **Additional Info**

The joint strips can be painted with paint or wood preservation, but we cannot guarantee that it will stick. The closeness between wood and glass is very important, as it will increase the lifespan of the window. Thus, if you check your window once a year, it can save you a lot of trouble. It is also important that the wood's surface treatment is maintained as leakages around the joint strips can occur if the wood differs between being moist and drying out. Having an intact surface treatment can prevent this from happening.

## *Elements delivered without surface treatment*

The delivered doors/windows are vacuum-impregnated. This protects the elements against rot and fungus. To protect the wood against the weather it is necessary to apply a surface, which protects against sun and rain. It is important the elements no later than at delivery is given the first surface treatment. The final treatment consisting of 1-2 layers can be applied after the element has been mounted. The element does not have to be grounded as the vacuum-impregnator also functions as a primary coat. Please note that a colourless treatment does not protect the wood from the sun - neither on the outside nor on the inside. A colourless treatment on the inside does not protect against discolouration due to condensed or spilled water.

Windows and doors are only grounded from the factory and must be given a finish treatment no later than 4 weeks after delivery.

### **Paint Advice**

- Always read the user instruction on the product thoroughly before you start to paint.
- All surfaces must be dry and clean before you paint them.
- Weather strips and moveable parts in hinges and locking fastenings must not be painted on.
- The Danish DVC mark must not be covered with paint.
- By using masking tape it is easier to paint right to the edge.
- Always have a clean cloth and a plastic bag nearby. The cloth is used to remove paint and the plastic bag can be use as wrapping for the paintbrush when taking a break.
- Casements and frames, which can be opened, must not be shut before the paint is completely dry.

## *Elements delivered with surface treatment*

The delivered windows/doors are vacuum-impregnated and have been given an industrial surface treatment according to the newest principals. The surface treatment has two layers. All flat surfaces have been grinded before the second layer has been applied and the inside has been filled. The outside is not filled, as this would lower the protection against the weather. If agreed, the elements can be delivered with other surface treatments. If you have any doubts, please contact our service department and tell us the code that is written on the guarantee mark. We will then be able to tell you what kind of treatment the elements have been given.

### **Resin**

Wood is a living material. Thus, it must be accepted that even with the best surface treatment there might occur resin beneath the paint especially around knots. If the resin penetrates the paint as small drops, it can be removed with turpentine or spirit. If there is knob formed resin beneath the paint it should not be removed for 2 to 3 years. After 2 to 3 years the resin can be removed by grinding. Afterwards a new layer of paint must be applied. Discolouration from knots can occur especially if the element has been painted in light colours.

### **Maintenance**

On pinewood windows and doors, there is a 5-year DVC guarantee on surfaces according to DVC's demands. But the surface should be checked for damage at least once a year.

### **Cleaning**

Thorough preparation is important for the treatments durability and adherence. First, the element should be cleaned thoroughly with cleaning materials (not detergent). All loose paint is removed and the element is grinded so that the wood can be seen.

### **Priming**

The clean wood is grounded with a priming paint. When it is dry the wood is lightly sanded with fine-grained sandpaper on all surfaces. The dust is removed with a brush and cloth.

## *Mahogany / Sapelli with Alkyd Oil (standard)*

The factory has treated the windows and door with brown coloured GORI 892 (411) Alkyd Oil. If you want the colour to be deeper and more glowing, you should apply a layer of GORI 44 in the colour teak after mounting the element.

### ***Maintenance***

In order to maintain the beautiful colour and to prevent absorption of moisture to the windows and doors the recommended oil treatment must be carried out immediately after mounting. During the first year all windows and doors must be treated frequently to saturate the the wood.

Hereafter oil treatment must be carried out as a minimum once a year and for units facing south treatment must be carried out more frequently. Please use GORI 2 in 1 or a coloured oil for hard wood for after care.

## *Pine / Mahogany with Transparent Top Surface*

Factory finish for Timber (Pine) is 2 x Gori 897 and 1 x Gori 897 transparent on top. Factory finish for Mahogany is 1 x Gori 411 and 1 x Gori 897 transparent on top.

This treatment gives the wood a beautiful finish and durability on 3-4 years under normal circumstances.

### **Maintenance**

Clean the wood with cleaning materials and give it two layers of GORI 77 or GORI 88 in transparent colours. Solid fillings and plate doors should be painted more often to avoid cracks in the wood. (If cracks occur due to lack of maintenance, it is the user's responsibility and thus the guarantee will not cover the damage).

There is not a 5-year DVC-guarantee on the surface of mahogany.



## *Powder Finish Aluminium*

There is no surface treatment in the building industry, which is maintenance free. This also includes Corro-Coat polyester powder finish (PE-F). But when using PE-F the need for maintenance is reduced to a minimum and at the same time it offers you guarantee systems.

### Cleaning

The elements should be cleaned every six month. Please note that exposed components should be cleaned more often. Normal dirt is removed with cleaning materials that does not contain solvent or any kind of grinder.

### Graffiti

Graffiti is removed with benzine or turpentine. In difficult circumstances you can use methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) which must not be rubbed more than 4 to 5 times on the surface. After cleaning the element must be given a waxing with normal car wax.

### Repairs

Repairs of minor damage where the metal cannot be seen:

1. The damage is carefully grinded without damaging the preliminary treatment
2. Loose material is removed
3. Repair paint is applied (for example Corro-Coat's repair paint).

Repairs of damage where the metal can be seen:

1. The area that need repairing is cleaned and grinded free of any loose material.
2. Primer is applied on exposed metal.
3. Repair paint is applied (for example Corro-Coat's repair paint).



## *Maintenance of stainless steel*

When fittings and kick plates have been mounted and any protective foil removed, they should be wiped down with a slightly oiled cloth or with wax to prevent tempering.

The oil must be acid free. The stainless fitting must be cleaned regularly if the delivered surface treatment is to last. The steel must be cleaned more often in areas with high pollution, acid fumes and/or salty air. Cleaning of stainless fittings will always prevent tempering.

For cleaning you can use water, soap, soft brushes and polishing sponges made of synthetic materials. You must never use steel wool, wire brushes or cleaning materials that contains acid. If you spill any concrete or mortar on the stainless steel, it must be removed immediately to prevent tempering. Stainless steel that has been tempered can be cleaned with cleaning and polishing materials as for example Brasso metal polish.

After cleaning the steel is once again wiped down with a slightly oiled cloth or wax. We recommend that you always use stainless screws when mounting stainless fittings.

## *Lubrication and maintenance of fittings*

All building components must be maintained this also includes fittings. The moveable parts of the fittings must be kept slightly lubricated with for example white acid free vaseline or acid free oil. When it comes to fittings with sliding rails you must not apply paint to slides and sliding rails. They must be kept clean.

For lubrication and maintenance please see the mounting instructions for these kinds of fittings. How often you need to carry out maintenance and lubrication depends on how often the element is used and what kind of weather conditions the fittings are exposed to. Furthermore, you need to be aware of other factors, which can lead to corrosion.

For example corrosive fluids, air pollution etc. Thus, fittings, which are placed in cities, industrial areas and/or in salty air, must be maintained and lubricated more often than fittings, which are subject to fewer factors, which can lead to corrosion. When you paint the building components you should also paint hinges and other fittings (not slides and sliding rails).

This means that the fittings are further protected against corrosion and the lifespan of the fittings are increased. Before you paint the fittings you should clean them thoroughly. When carrying out the preliminary treatment and when choosing paint type, you should follow the guidelines given by the colour manufacturer. You must also ensure that the fittings can fulfil their function after they have been painted.

If you use tools on mounted fittings, you should be aware that they might damage the surface treatment.

## Cleaning



The first cleaning after the building project is finished should always be done with large amounts of water. The normal cleaning is most easily carried out with a cloth or a brush and a rubber scraper. Wash the window with lukewarm water that has been added a teaspoon of Ajax or a similar product per litre. Remove the water with the rubber scraper. Edges and the lower surfaces are wiped dry with a wash-leather or a dry cloth. If the circumstances do not allow for any water to be spilled or if the glass panes are very small, the glass can be cleaned with normal window cleaning. But the frame and casement should be wiped with a cloth wrung in water that contains cleaning materials.

### Pane Labels

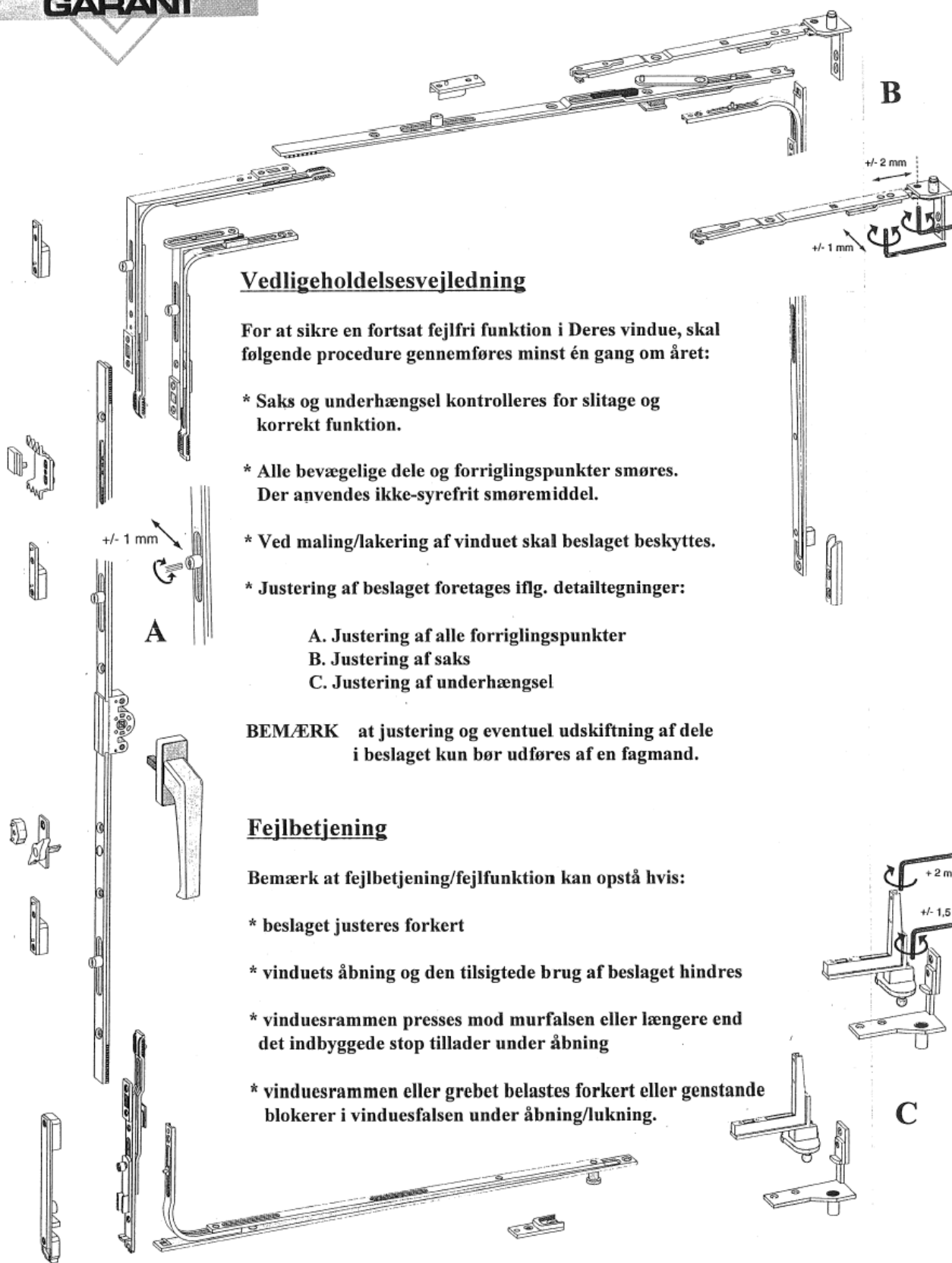
Labels on new panes are removed by soaking them in water. Any glue residue can be removed with benzine.



## *Airing Out*

A sign that your home is too damp is if there is steam on the inside of your double-glazed windows during the day and evening when the outside temperature is below 0°. You should always take care to air out your home. You should also be aware of the following:

- New windows are more hermetic than old ones. Thus, after you have replaced your old windows with new ones you need to air out more often.
- New houses need to be aired out more often than old ones. It can take up to a year before the new building is completely dry.
- Normally, there is a mechanical ventilator in new houses. This removes the air from the kitchen and bathroom through air exhausters in the ceiling. These must always be kept open and clean. Often, there are also air exhausters near windows, which also should be kept open.
- A grown person or medium size dog gives off 2 litres of water each day.
- Humidity problems will increase if the room temperature is lowered and they will decrease if the temperature is raised. Even a short period with a lowered temperature for example during the night can result in condensed water on the windows.
- Humidity problems can be kept at bay by keeping all rooms at approximately the same temperature.
- It is a balance to find the right place between energy saving and minimizing of humidity problems.
- Do not place any furniture too close to an outer wall.
- Thick curtains and windowsills can make the air stand still near the windows, which means that the air gets colder and damper and thus condensate on the window.
- If a house has been subject to high humidity for a week or more, opening 2-3 windows and raising the temperature in the house 4-5° for a period of 8-10 days can solve the problem. Turning the cooker hood on for 24 hours a day can also air the house out.
- If your home is not aired out properly you will experience an unhealthy indoor climate. This can make you cough and give you headaches, burning eyes, rashes and allergy.



### Vedligeholdelsesvejledning

For at sikre en fortsat fejlfri funktion i Deres vindue, skal følgende procedure gennemføres mindst én gang om året:

- \* Saks og underhængsel kontrolleres for slitage og korrekt funktion.
- \* Alle bevægelige dele og forriglingspunkter smøres. Der anvendes ikke-syreftit smøremiddel.
- \* Ved maling/lakering af vinduet skal beslaget beskyttes.
- \* Justering af beslaget foretages iflg. detailtegninger:

- A. Justering af alle forriglingspunkter
- B. Justering af saks
- C. Justering af underhængsel

**BEMÆRK** at justering og eventuel udskiftning af dele i beslaget kun bør udføres af en fagmand.

### Fejlbetjening

Bemærk at fejlbetjening/fejlfunction kan opstå hvis:

- \* beslaget justeres forkert
- \* vinduets åbning og den tilsigtede brug af beslaget hindres
- \* vinduesrammen presses mod murfalsen eller længere end det indbyggede stop tillader under åbning
- \* vinduesrammen eller grebet belastes forkert eller genstande blokerer i vinduesfalsen under åbning/lukning.