

MAINTENANCE HANDBOOK



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ND **NEWDESIGN**
WINDOWS LTD

Introduction

Dear Customer

Congratulations on your new installation. We trust you will enjoy trouble-free use for many years to come.

As with any equipment, to obtain complete satisfaction it is advisable to carry out basic, regular maintenance.

This booklet contains useful tips and information to help you get the best from your windows.

As our policy is one of continuous improvement in products, methods and materials, changes in specification may be made from time-to-time without prior notice.





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Maintenance

Glass Cleaning

- Glass used in most double-glazed units is easily scratched and it is, therefore, recommended that hand jewellery is removed prior to cleaning.
- Any proprietary household cleaner may be used with a soft cloth and it is recommended that heavy external grime be initially removed with a solution of soap and water.
- Laminated glass, or glass containing Georgian bars, is cleaned in exactly the same manner.

Leaded Glass Cleaning

- In this type of double-glazing, lead strips are bonded to the outside and inside of the external pane of glass.
- Take care when cleaning leaded lights as excessive pressure might dislodge the lead from the glass surface.
- The use of warm soapy water and a soft cloth, moderately applied will prove an adequate cleaning method.

Scratched Glass

- If scratches occur, most can be removed with jewellers' rouge, or an equivalent rubbing compound.

(See pages 10 & 11 for further information on glazing.)

PVC-U Frame Cleaning

(Avoid all solvent-based or abrasive cleaners).

- Wash frames with a soap and water solution periodically to remove any grime and atmospheric deposits.
- If required, clean with Solusafe or an alternative non-abrasive proprietary cleaner to remove any stubborn blemishes.
- Take care not to disturb sealants.

Weatherseals

- During cleaning and general maintenance ensure that any hand-inserted weatherseals fitted to your products do not become dislodged from their grooves. Should this occur, slide back into position immediately to avoid damage when the product is closed.
- If the weatherseals are broken or damaged and draughts are felt around the product, ensure prompt replacement by contacting your installer.

Drainage

- Your double-glazed products are designed with an in-built drainage system, comprising slots within the thresholds that allow any water ingress to flow to the outside. To ensure an efficient system these slots must remain unblocked.
- Periodically, remove dirt, clear the drain slots (situated in the frame rebates) and check drainage operation by flushing through with water.

Lubrication

To attain optimum performance, it is essential that all hardware is lubricated every 6-12 months (depending on location).

For lubrication of hardware etc, use light machine oil (e.g. 3-in-1 lubricant) for moving parts and petroleum jelly where indicated in the product specific lubrication instruction.

Silicone Seal

Please note that some discolouration of the Silicone seal is a natural occurrence and cannot be avoided.

Brasswork

When installed, brasswork is fully protected with lacquer. In time and through normal wear and tear, this lacquer may peel or become tarnished.



Note: Your installer cannot accept responsibility for this natural occurrence.

To refurbish your brasswork carry out the following procedure:

- You are advised to protect the PVC-U surfaces from chemicals etc, by masking off an area around each piece of brasswork.
- Remove old lacquer with nail polish remover/paint stripper.
- Clean and polish with a suitable proprietary brass polish.
- Carefully re-lacquer with a good quality product.

Condensation

In general climatic conditions water vapour is continually present in the atmosphere. In the home this natural water content is increased by normal living activities that create steam, such as cooking, bathing, washing, boiling a kettle etc, plus the basic activity of breathing.

The water vapour remains undetectable while floating in warm air; but upon contact with cold surfaces, windows, mirrors, tiles etc, condensation occurs and the vapour turns to water droplets.

Fitting double-glazing does not necessarily solve underlying condensation problems.

The drive to conserve energy and reduce heating costs has led to the sealing of homes, resulting in trapped water vapour and increased problems of condensation.

The advent of more energy-efficient double-glazed units can, in certain circumstances, lead to condensation being evident on the OUTSIDE of the window.





Ventilation

Provide natural ventilation whenever possible by:

- Opening a window
- Opening a ventilator, turning on the extraction unit in the kitchen or bathroom.

NB: Security should be borne in mind when leaving a window open.

Heating

- Maintain some permanent heat in the house during cold weather.
Marginally increase the temperature in areas where condensation is a particular problem.

Circulation

Water vapour will easily drift on convection currents far from where originated.

- Keep internal doors to kitchen and bathroom areas closed and draught-sealed, where possible, to prevent the excessively moist air in these rooms being transferred to other areas of the house.
- Bedroom windows should have a night ventilation facility to provide air movement. Ideally, if bedroom doors are closed, a ventilation grille should be opened.
- To ensure air flow in the vicinity of windows, curtains should be a minimum of 150mm (6") away from the window, with suitable gaps, top and bottom, to allow circulation.

Glazing

All double-glazed units are susceptible to a degree of surface damage during the glass manufacturing process. Certain imperfections in the glass cannot be avoided, even in the most carefully controlled production environment.

Blemishes and imperfections are inherent in all double-glazing, and are acceptable within the highest standards of the industry.

We wish to draw your attention to the following extract from an industry accepted standard, relating to glass generally.

1. Transparent Glass, used in the manufacture of double-glazed units is identical to that used in traditional single-glazing and will therefore have a similar level of quality.
2. Both panes of the double-glazed unit shall be viewed from the room side, standing at a distance of two metres (6'6" approx) in natural daylight and not in direct sunlight. The area to be viewed is the normal vision area, with the exception of a 50mm (2") wide band around the perimeter of the unit.

NB: The appearance of modern low 'E' glass units, in certain sunlight, may present a "smokey hue". This appearance is perfectly normal. It is due to the metallic layer on the inner surface of the outer pane of glass.





3. Flat Transparent Glass shall be deemed acceptable if the following phenomena are neither obtrusive or bunched:
 - a. Totally enclosed seeds.
 - b. Bubbles or blisters.
 - c. Hairlines or blobs.
 - d. Fine scratches, not more than 25mm (1") long.
 - e. Minute embedded particles.
4. Obtrusiveness of blemishes shall be judged by looking through the glass and not at it, under normal lighting conditions as described in point 2.

Extracted from the Glass & Glazing Federation Standards.

Glass Defects

Your installer uses only the highest quality float glass available, whether laminated, toughened or annealed, which conforms to the requirements of BS6262.

Patterned Glass

This glass originates in very large sheets and due to spacing repetition, centralisation of any design in a specific window, cannot be guaranteed

Security

Prevention is better than cure

Your double-glazed windows and doors have been specifically designed to include a variety of security features to protect your home and family against intrusion.

We recommend a number of sensible precautions which should be taken to gain full advantage of the security features available with your double glazing:

- Never leave a window open when your home is unattended.
- For added protection, lock all windows in the closed position and remove the keys.
- To provide adequate means of escape in the event of any emergency, we recommend that keys to all windows are located adjacent to the window, but out of external view.
- When leaving the house unattended or at night, ensure door handles are fully lifted and that the keys are turned to throw and lock all deadbolts/hookbolts for full security.

Window Styles

Open-out Window

This window may be opened outwards with its friction hinges holding it in a desired position. Locking is achieved by the mushroom cams and/or the shootbolt pins of the locking mechanism, fitted to the opening edge of the window, engaging into the keeps fitted to the outer frame.

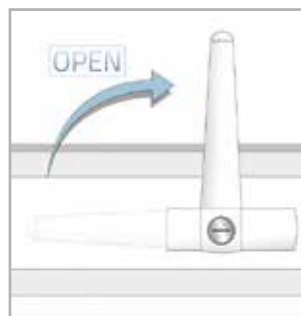
These keeps usually have secondary slots incorporated within them, which when engaged provide a 'Night Vent' position. This allows the window to be slightly open, providing trickle ventilation.

- Accessible windows should not be left in the night vent position when the house is unoccupied.



Operating Instructions

- If fitted, turn key or depress button to unlock the locking handle. Handles with different key/button operating sequences may be fitted.
- Rotate the handle through 90° to disengage locking mechanism and open by pushing outwards.





Lubrication - As Required

Oil all pivot points (one drop per pivot is sufficient) and wipe away excess.



Friction Hinges

To attain optimum performance, the scissor mechanism of the friction hinges will require periodic lubrication. The pivots, sliding shoe and track should be kept free of dirt and debris.



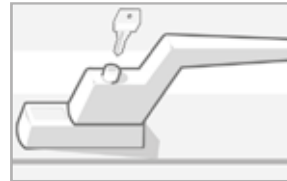
Espagnolette Locking Mechanism

Lubrication - As Required
Keep sliding mechanism free of dirt and lubricate each slot with light machine oil.



Keeps

Lubricate the slots of the keeps with petroleum jelly as required.



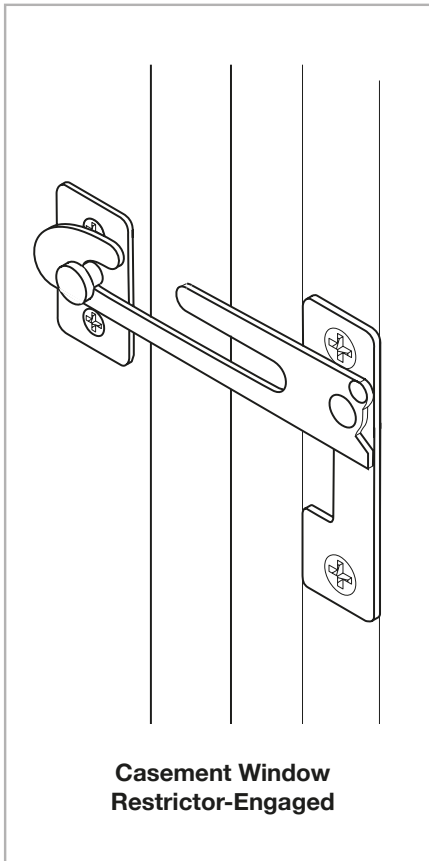
Espagnolette Handles

Clean and lightly oil moving parts.

Window Hardware

Restrictor

If fitted, the restrictor limits the opening of the window to control ventilation. The restrictor may be disengaged to allow the window to be fully opened. There are two main types of restrictor, the standard casement restrictor and the security restrictor.



Standard Casement Restrictor operating Instructions

To Open - Restricted.

- Operate handle and open window. The restrictor arm will limit opening.

To Open - Fully

- Once opened to the restricted position, close the window slightly and manually release the restrictor by lining up the slot opening with the striker post. While holding the restrictor latch, open window fully.

To Close

- Close the window in the normal manner. The restrictor will automatically re-engage.

Door Styles

Residential Door

Doors fitted with ever/lever handles allowing external opening by handle movement.

High-security locking systems generally comprise multipoint deadbolts of various types, and a latch lock, which engaged in keeps fitted to the frame jamb.

The deadbolts are engaged by lifting the handle.



To Lock

1. Close the door - latchlock engages.
2. Fully lift the handle or pad to engage the top and bottom deadbolts/hookbolts/rollers.
3. Insert key and turn to engage centre deadbolt and fully lock.

If the key will not turn lift handle or pad to maximum position and then turn key.



To Unlock

1. Insert key and turn to unlock.
2. Press handle or pad down to disengage top and bottom deadbolts/hookbolts/rollers.
3. With lever handle, door will open.
4. With pad handle, continue to turn key to open.

Lubrication - As Required

Locking Mechanism

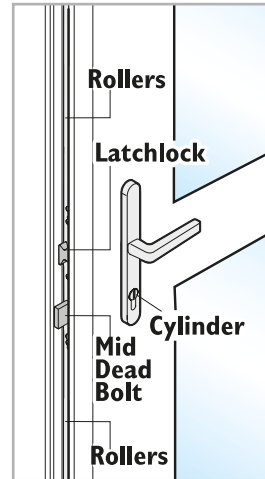
- With the door open, lubricate the deadbolts/ hookbolts/rollers and latchlock with light machine oil.

Hinges

- Clean and lightly oil hinge pins. If hinges are external (Open-out door) lubricate every six months.

Handles

- Clean and lightly oil external moving parts.



Lock Cylinder

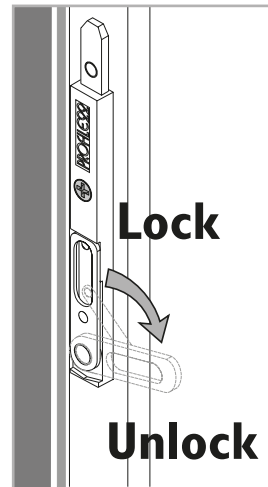
DO NOT LUBRICATE (packed with special grease).

Double Doors

Dependant on locking mechanism there are two slave door locking options:

Full Slave Locking

- A handle operated shootbolt lock operating in the same way as the master door (see page 19).



Fingerbolts

- Hand operated fingerbolts are fitted to the top and bottom of the slave door.

Lubrication - As required lightly oil external moving parts.



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