

Pioneering Service, Quality & Security

### Aluminium Bi-fold Door

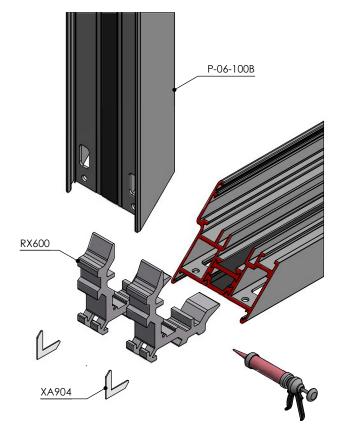
# Installation, Glazing, Operation and Maintenance Guide

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# Assembling Doors

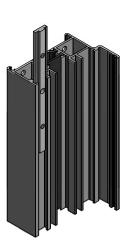
## Frame Assembly



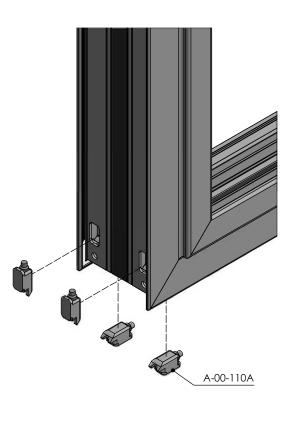
Frame Assembly Parts List (Per Corner)			
Part No.	Description	Qty	
P-06-100B	Outer frame	2	
RX600	18.9mm Mechanical cleat	2	
XA904	Narrow chevron	2	
A-00-110A	Mechanical cleat tensioning block	4	
T50000 - 2	Small joint sealant	-	
T50003	Aluk sealant wipes	-	
RX040 - RX041	Hinge back plate	-	

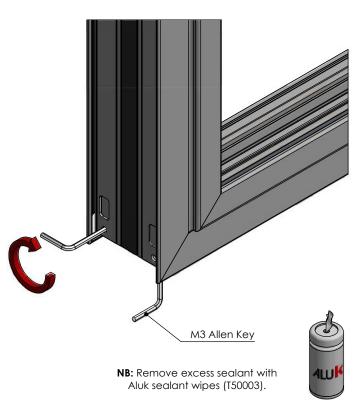
**NB:** Remember to seal each corner joint before final fix.

Insert RX040/RX041 hinge backing plates into frame profile before joining corners

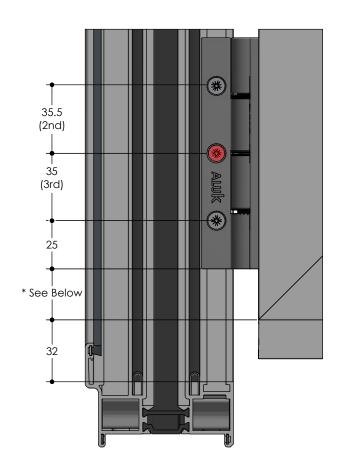


T50000-T50002



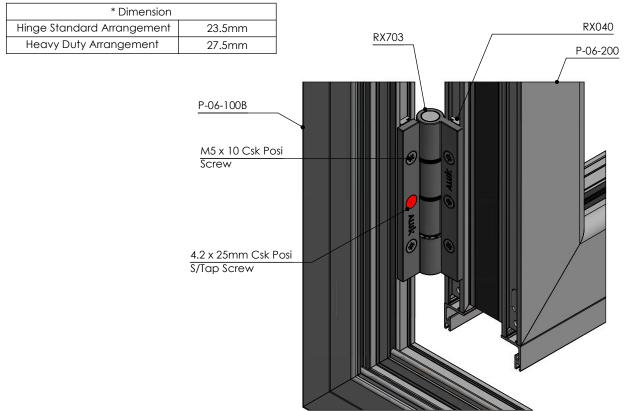


# Assembling Doors Bottom Hinge to Frame Assembly

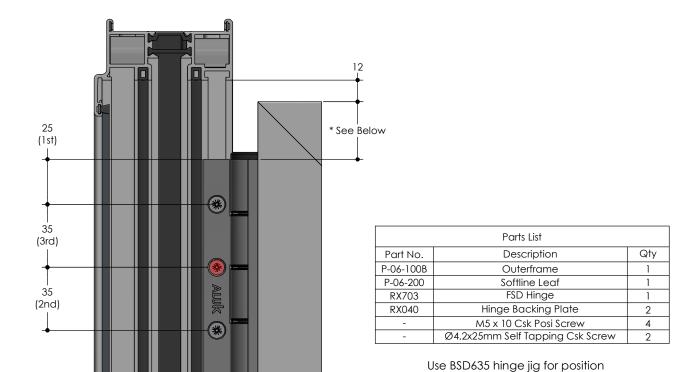


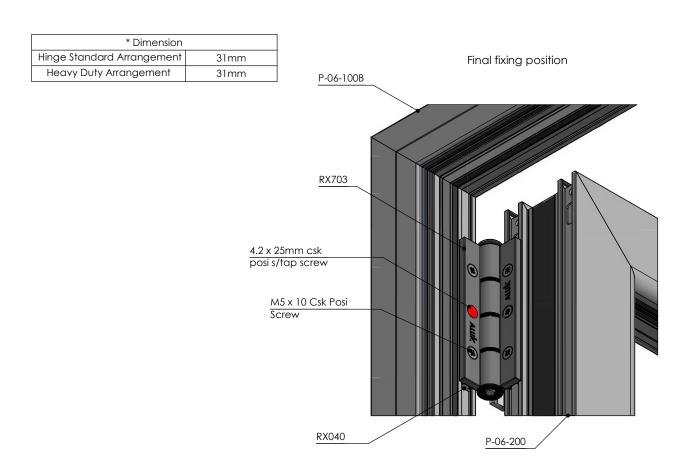
Parts List			
Part No.	Description	Qty	
P-06-100B	Outerframe	1	
P-06-200	Softline Leaf	1	
RX703	Hinge		
RX040	Hinge Backing Plate 2		
-	M5 x 10 Csk Posi Screw 4		
-	Ø4.2x25mm Self Tapping Csk Screw	2	

Final fixing position

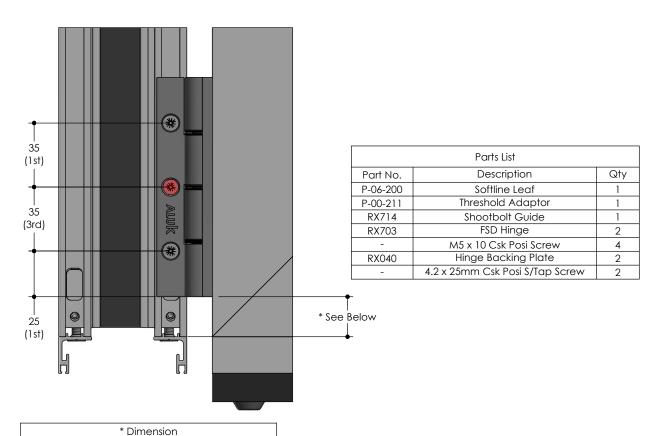


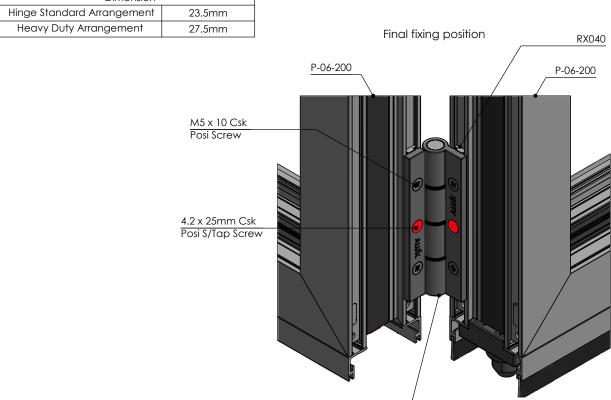
# Assembling Doors Top Hinge to Frame Assembly





# Assembling Doors Bottom Hinge Interlock

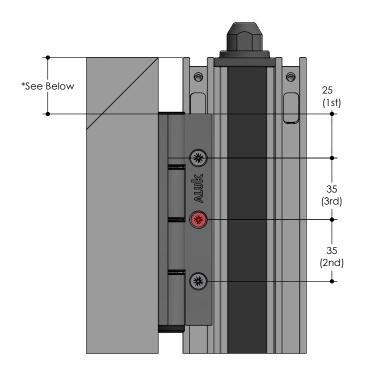




RX703

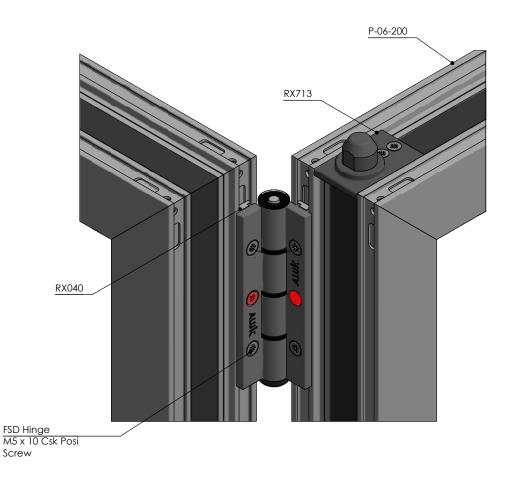
# Assembling Doors

# Top Hinge Interlock Assembly



* Dimension		
Hinge Standard Arrangement	31mm	
Heavy Duty Arrangement	31mm	

Parts List			
Part No.	Description	Qty	
P-06-200	Softline Leaf	1	
RX713	Shootbolt Guide	1	
RX703	FSD Hinge	1	
-	- M5 x 10 Csk Posi Screw		
RX040	Hinge Backing Plate	2	
- 4.2 x 25mm Csk Posi S/Tap Screw 2		2	



### Installation Guide

### 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 replace 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 I 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**

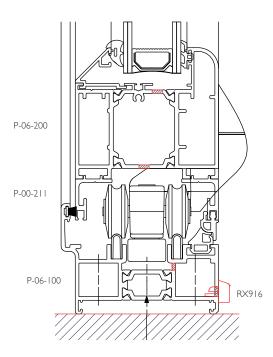
The first fixing must always occur within 150mm of each corner and at not more than 600mm centres (Do not over tighten fixings), the type and frequency depends on the expected applied loadings. Packing will be required at fixing points to prevent distortion of the frame. Drilled holes in the frame should 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 of seal fixings, especially when securing to any of the Blyweert Beaufort range of cills / drainage trays.

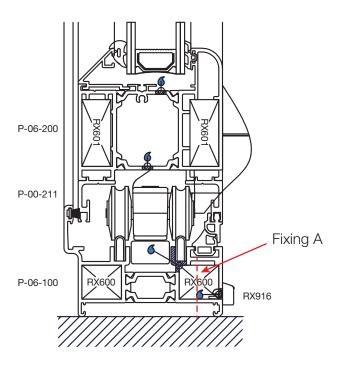


### Installation Guide

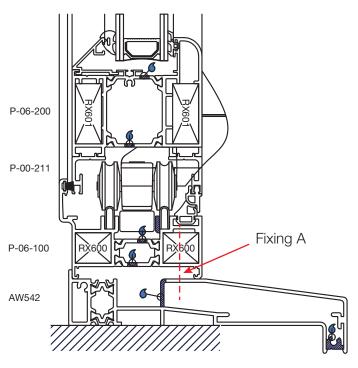
#### Sub Cill Installation

Drainage paths through the sub cill and must be free and left unobstructed by the sub structure or sealing. On conservatory/dwarf walls only, an additional fixing A 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.

### No Cill Face Drainage



### With Cill Concealed Drainage (as standard)

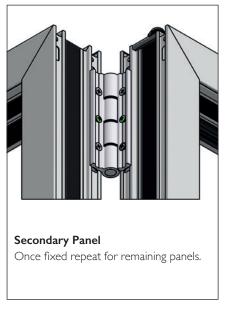


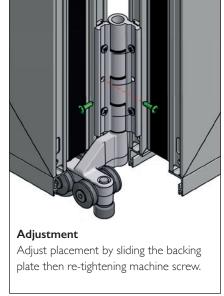
### Panel Assembly

### Final Fix

Once glazed and adjusted use a  $4.2 \times 25$ mm self-tapping stainless steel screw to ensure location of hinges and bogles (shown in green).

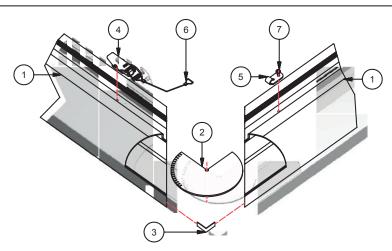
\*Only fix after final glazing.





The  $4.2 \times 25 \text{mm}$  self-tapping stainless steel screws are supplied in the installation pack with this guide.

### Cill Joiner Instructions

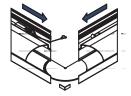


ITEM	DADTAUMADED	DECODIDATION
ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	AW542	150mm x 25mm Drop Nose Cill
2	XA950	Universal Cill Spigot
3	XA951	Cill Nose Spigot
4	XA946	Cable Latch
5	XA952	Cable Hook
6	-	Jointing Cable
7	N/A	3.5 x 12 Posi Pan S/Drill S/Tap Screw



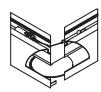
XA950 Universal Cill Spigot is marked at  $5^{\circ}$  angular increments to allow for accurate cutting to desired angle.





Position Cill Spigot (cut to desired angle) into Cill profile and slide Cill Nose Spigot into the front edge Cill groove.

STAGE 2

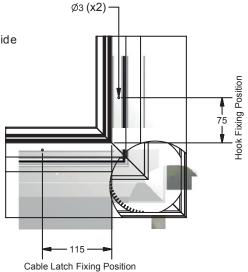


Move the Cill sections in towards each other until the mitred faces are touching.

STAGE 3

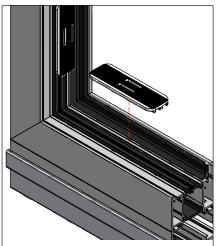


Complete the Cill assembly by placing the Latch Cable over the hook and lowering the Latch to form a secure connection.



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### Glazing



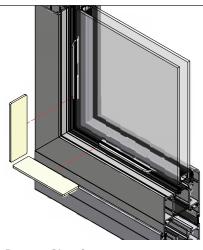
### **Bottom Glass Support**

Place bridge packer on the hinge side along the bottom and vertical sections 150mm from the corner.



### **Glass Support Assembly**

Place bridge packers 150mm from the corner opposite the hinge side of the

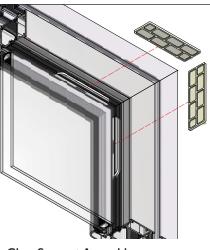


### **Bottom Glass Support**

Use glazing packers to 'heel' glass in place. Start at the bottom hinge side.

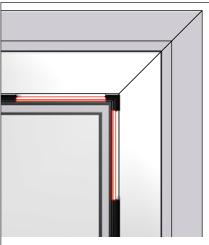


support the weight of the glass.



### **Glass Support Assembly**

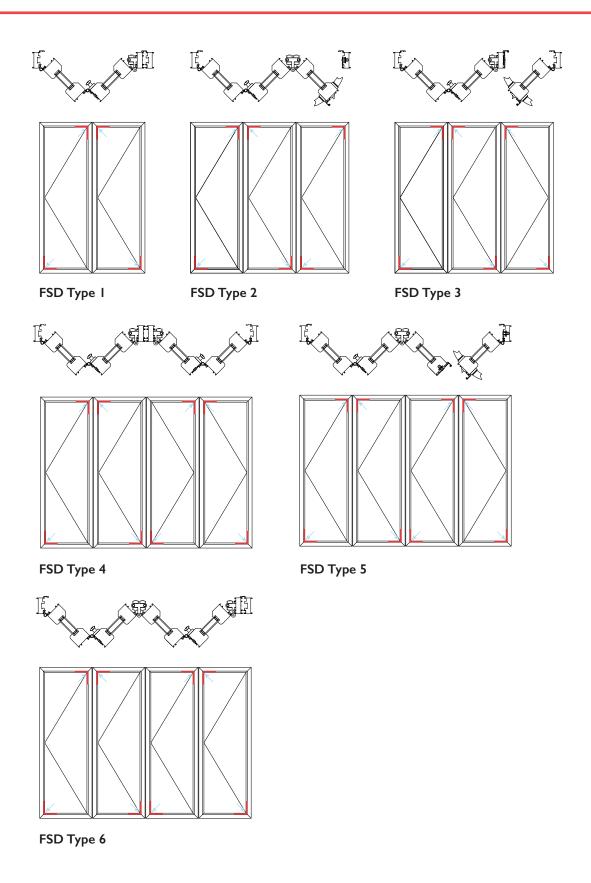
Pack the opposite upper corner of the non-hinge side of the panel.

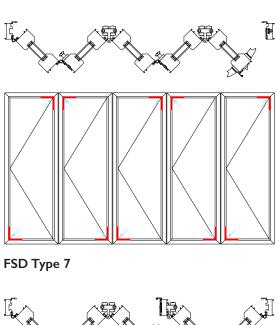


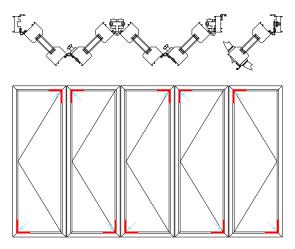
### **Bottom Glass Support**

The upper packers re-distribute the weight of the glass back towards the outer-frame.

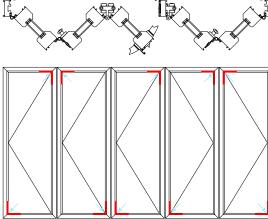
The bridge packers are included in the installation pack (4 per sash).



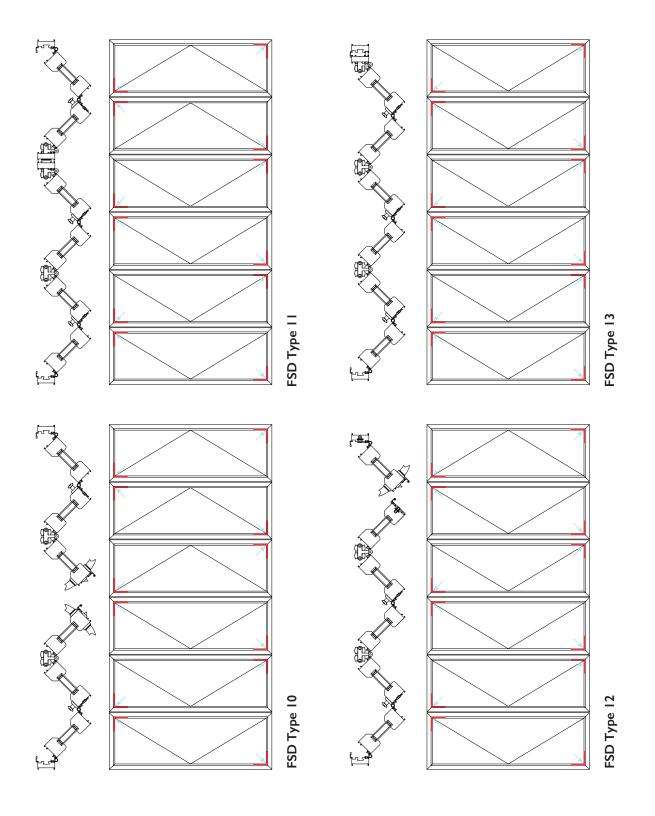


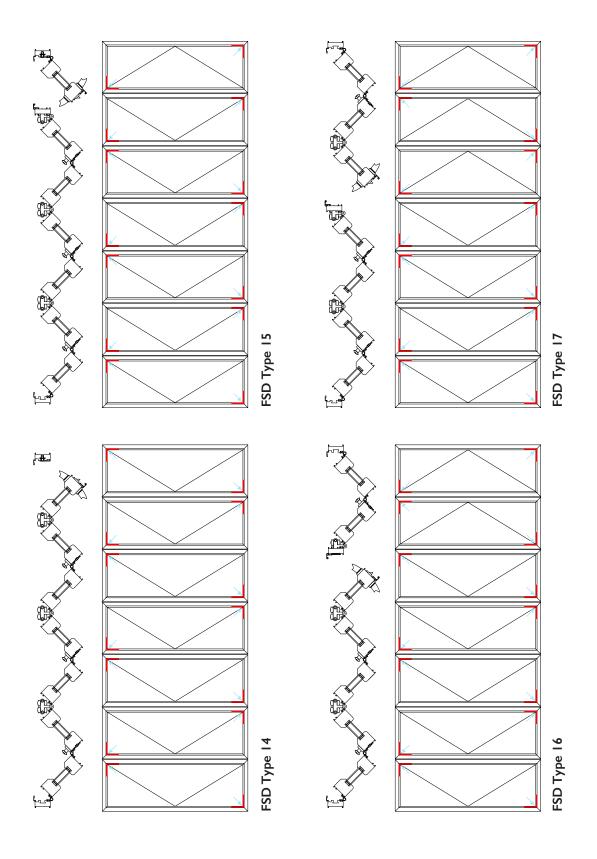


FSD Type 8

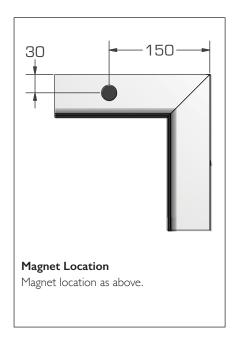


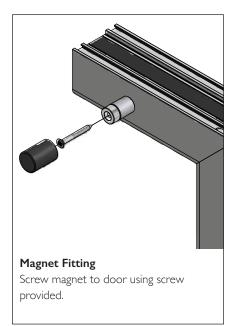
FSD Type 9





### Panel Retention







Magnet Fitted
Located at the top of connected panels.

The magnet and screw kit is supplied in the installation pack. A longer magnet is supplied in the kit for the master door leaf so the handle does not foul on the adjacent door leaf.

### Operation Guide



**Traffic Door Operation**Turn key clockwise to unlock.



**Traffic Handle Operation**Grip handle and push down to release locks on traffic door handle.



**Traffic Door Opening**Open panel fully to allow the magnets to fix to the adjacent panel.



**Holding Traffic Door Open**Magnets protect and fix traffic door panels to adjacent panels.



**Unlocking T-Handle**Push T-Handle to release.



**Disengage Shootbolts**Rotate handle clockwise 180\* to disengage shootbolts fully.



**T Handle Operation**Push the T-Handle back into the frame before operating doors.



**Unlocking T-Handle**Ensure the 'Unlocked' symbol is at the top before opening doors.



**Opening Folding Panels**Slide panels together.

### Operation Guide continued



**Open Position**Stack the panels together for max clear opening.



**Closing Door**Reverse previous steps to close door.



Locking T-Handle
Lock each T-Handle before proceeding.
High Traffic Handle



Lift the high traffic handle when the door is closed to engage locks.

Latch Engagement



Lifting the handle operates the latch.

Hook Engagement



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 and may invalidate your guarantee.

### 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 non-hazardous (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 advice.

#### 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.

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.

### Maintenance Guide continued

#### 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.



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