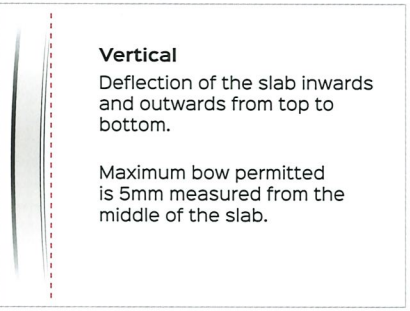
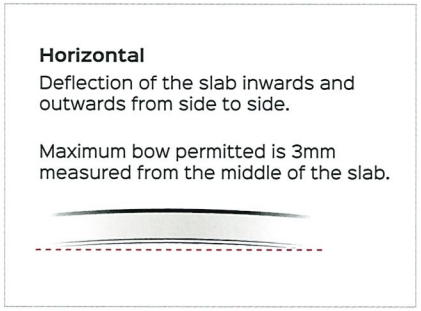
Protecting your door from natural thermal distortion

Doors made of all materials experience thermal movement. The composite door will recover to its flat plane, to a maximum bow of 3mm side to side, and 5mm top and bottom, when the installation recommendations are applied (see below).



Vertical
Deflection of the slab inwards and outwards from top to bottom.

Maximum bow permitted is 5mm measured from the middle of the slab.



Horizontal
Deflection of the slab inwards and outwards from side to side.

Maximum bow permitted is 3mm measured from the middle of the slab.

Slackening off the lock keeps will compensate for the movement of the slab within these tolerances. The hooks of the multipoint lock must be in compression with the inner edge of the pocket keep. If this does not happen the door may move to the inside or the property (towards the cold side) and give the impression the door is bowed.

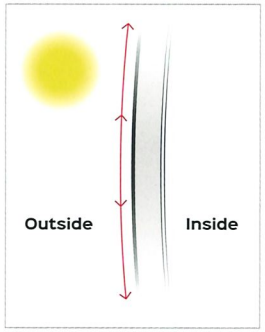
It is important to ensure the centre keep for the latch only allows the door to become flush with the inner face of the outer frame and not any tighter as this could also cause the door to appear bowed.

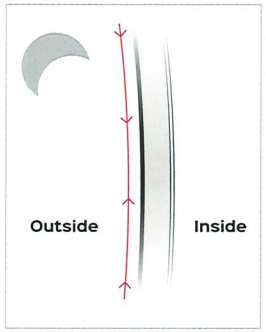
Protect your door from natural thermal distortion.

Make sure the top and bottom locking points are engaged by closing firmly and by pulling the handle up each time you shut the door.

This will engage lock security and minimise distortion issues.

Note: This is not necessary with slam shut locks.





If the hooks on the multipoint lock are not engaged throughout the day and the centre keep setting is too tight, the top and bottom of the door will be in unsupported tension and will eventually stand proud of the inner face of the profile. This will make the hooks on the lock become stiff, as they cannot draw themselves into the hook keep.

If these points are not observed, the warranties on the functionality and operation of the door could be affected.

Condensation issues are typically building ventilation related, not product related.

Cleaning your door

Composite doors will stay in top condition with just one clean a month. Here's a quick guide on how to take care of each part of the door.

CAUTION - DO NOT USE

- Detergents unless specified
- Abrasive cleaners or scouring pads
- High pressure or steam cleaners
- Bleach, solvents (spirits and thinners) or adhesives

Part of the door	Cleaning	Finishing
Door Leaf	Keep the grime and grit away with warm water and wipe with a soft cloth	
Door Frame	Wash with warm water and a small amount of mild washing up liquid	Stubborn stains demand a specialised PVCu cleaner. Read the cleaner's guidelines carefully
External glass	Wash with warm water and a small amount of mild washing up liquid using a soft cloth	Finish with a glass cleaner
Leaded glass	Wash with warm water and a small amount of mild washing up liquid	Finish with a glass cleaner (oxidisation will occur naturally over time)
Hardware (handles, knockers)	Use a soft cloth to wipe clean with warm water and a mild detergent until it shines	

Maintaining your door

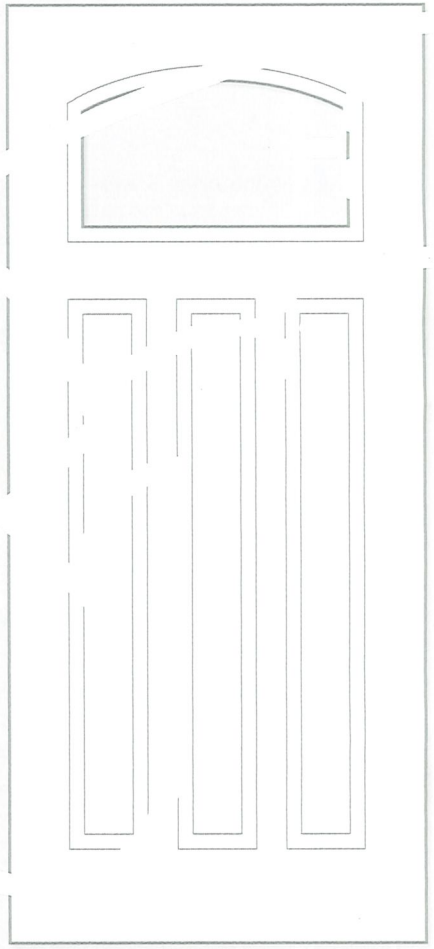
A little care every six months will keep your low maintenance composite door working perfectly.

IMPORTANT!
Before cleaning the door, remove all rings, bracelets and watches.

Part of the door	Cleaning	Finishing
Hinges	Keep them at their best by lubricating with a little light engineering oil, e.g. '3-in-1'	
Hardware (handles, knockers)	Apply a touch of engineering oil to all moving parts	This is especially important if you live near the coast or by a building or industrial site

Dear Homeowner,

A guide to maintaining your new composite door



For the best performance from your new door, please read and adhere to this home owner care guide.