

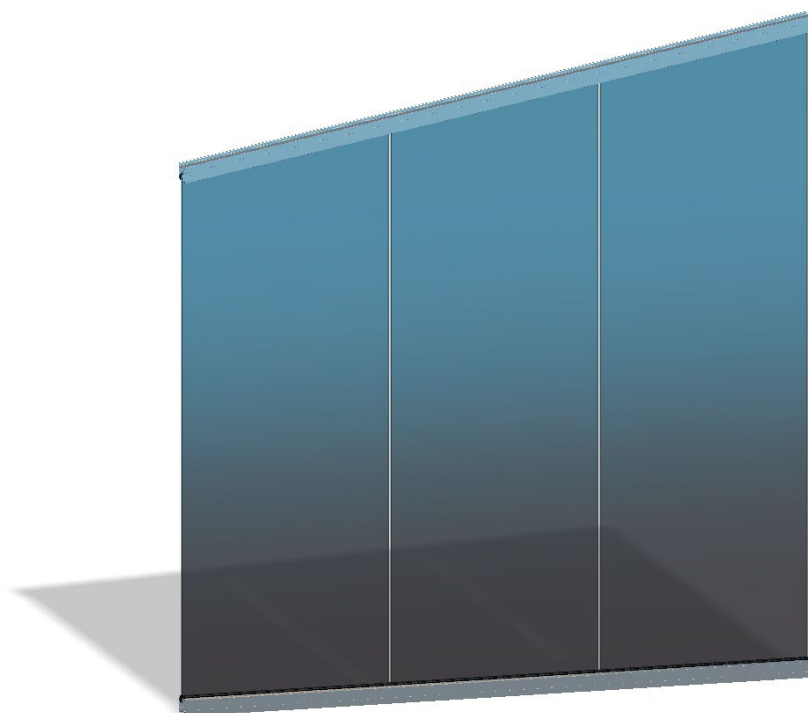
Glazing elements w50-c Maintenance Instructions and Directions for Use

Fixed glazing w50-c
Window leaf, door w50-c
Side element CLASSIC w50-c

SUPER LITE w50-c side element
LITE w50-c side element
SUPER LITE w50-c all-glass fixed glazing

Terrazza locking bar

English



Important notes for specialist retailers and end users

Please read carefully before using!
These instructions must be kept by the end user



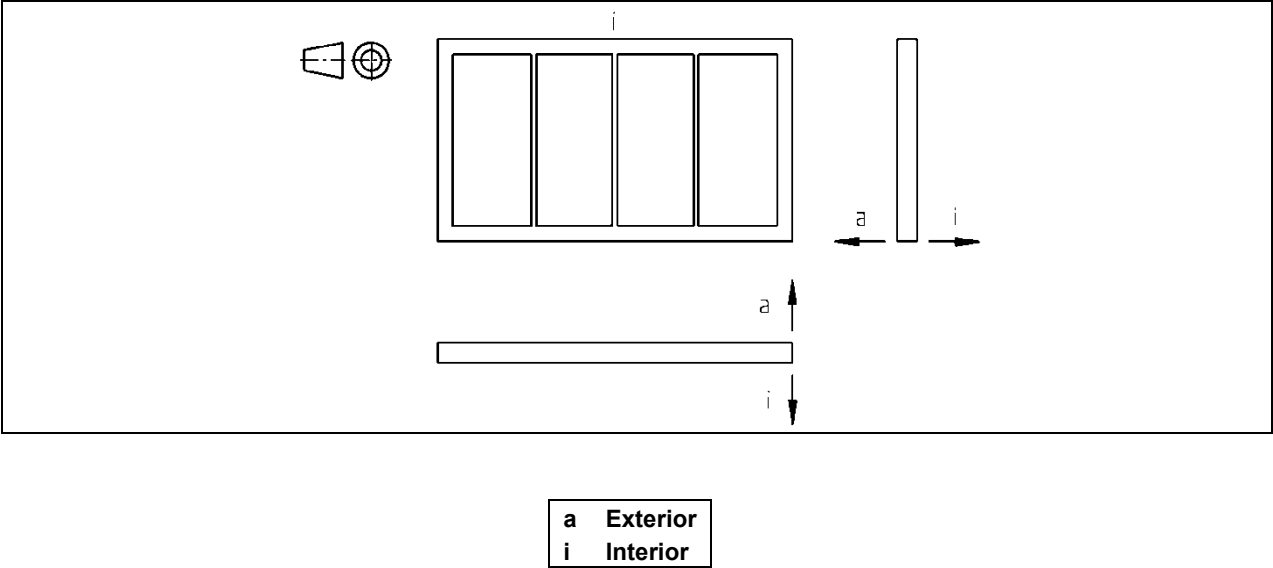
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1 Reading the Maintenance Instructions & Directions for Use

Read the Maintenance Instructions and Directions for Use before using the product for the first time. For personal safety and for the correct handling of the glazing elements, it is important that these instructions are complied with. Non-compliance means the manufacturer does not carry any liability. All instructions and directions for use supplied with the awning must be kept by the customer and passed on to the new owner if the element is sold.

Unless otherwise stated, these maintenance & directions for use always presume that the glazing elements are shown from the following angle:



1.1 Warnings

The warnings differentiate between personal injury and damage to property. The signal word "Danger" is used for personal injury, and "Caution" for property damage.

 DANGER	Immediate danger to life and limb!
 CAUTION	Immediate danger to product and environment!

2 Safety notes

2.1 Fundamental safety instructions

 DANGER	
Personal injury Risk of personal injury due to improper use of the glazing elements. Please read and observe the safety notes contained in this section.	
 CAUTION	
Product and property damage Risk of damage to the product and property due to improper use of the glazing elements. Please read and observe the safety notes contained in this section.	

2.2 Intended and Safe Use

weinor glazing elements are intended to be fitted in conservatories, under patio roofs or other connecting passages.

Glazing elements may only be used for vertical glazing.

Important! Please remember that certain areas require the use of laminated sheet glass (LSG) or toughened safety glass or toughened safety glass with heat-soak test.

The planning and installation of glazing elements in or around parapets or in areas requiring anti-fall guards must be performed in accordance with current regulations and guidelines and are the responsibility of the site foreman.

All supplied profiles and components (especially frame and stave profiles) must be fitted without fail.

3 Description of construction and function

Only high-quality corrosion resistant or anti-corrosion materials are used in the glazing elements. The profiles are made of extruded aluminium. All connecting parts, such as screws, are made of stainless steel. All outside aluminium parts are powder coated.

4 General notes

The glazing elements are cold elements without thermal separation, partially with gaps between the panels, or between the profiles and the panels/fabric.

As a result, the glazing element offers no insulation against heat or cold and some elements offer only limited means of keeping out wind or rain. The impermeability of glazing elements with gaps between the panels can be increased by the use of gap seals (optional). It is not possible to seal these elements entirely, however. The use of gap and brush seals increases the risk of condensation forming on the inside

4.1 Condensation and Ventilation

To increase the longevity of all glazing elements, it is essential that an appropriate room climate is provided and that the product is correctly operated. To achieve this, you should observe important details concerning room climate.

Condensation

- Condensation (deposit of water vapour) occurs if humid air meets cold surface areas. The moist air cools down. As cold air, as is generally known, can absorb less moisture, the excessive amount of air humidity forms a deposit on the surface. This occurrence is of physical nature and therefore does not represent any constructional defect as long as it is not caused by inadequate thermal insulation or by an avoidable thermal bridge.
- The most frequent causes are strong sources of air humidity in the room or adjoining rooms, which are not separated by doors, insufficient heating or obstruction of hot air circulation to the affected surface areas due to furniture, dense plants, curtains, awnings, roller blinds or the wrong arrangement of radiators in the room.

Directions for ventilation in Winter:

- You will achieve a pleasant room climate by means of adequate heating, ventilation and sun protection. The balance of humidity in the room is regulated by the right interaction of these three elements - especially in winter.
- The impacts of excessive air humidity are generally well known. For example, if you were to stop and form of air flow inside a car, the glass panes would steam over and the first condensed water would run down the panes.
- The outside components of a conservatory/patio roof, in contrast to walled rooms, cannot absorb moisture. Therefore, correct ventilation is especially important, i.e. the exchange of humid room air with dry outside air. Correct ventilation means opening large areas several times a day for SHORT periods (approx. 5-10 Min.) so that the humid air, which is enriched by CO₂ is replaced by fresh, dry outside air.
- Any existing radiator thermostats should of course be turned down during these periods if these devices so not automatically switch off during ventilation.

Directions for ventilation in Summer:

- In summer, the priority in ventilation is the exit of the heated inside air with the purpose of limiting the heating up um zusammen mit der Beschattung die Aufheizung zu begrenzen. Therefore, permanent ventilation is beneficial as long as cool outside air can be admitted to the inside.

5 Maintenance

5.1 Maintenance work

- Check the moving and locking mechanisms at regular intervals to ensure they are still in proper working order.
- Clean all parts at regular intervals that come into contact with other parts as well as all moving parts, and lubricate with silicone oil if required.
- Parts subject to wear and tear should be replaced by professionally trained staff if they are no longer functional.
- If construction work is being carried out near the glazing elements, ensure that all surfaces (aluminium profiles and glass) are fully protected to prevent any damage resulting from wet mortar, plaster or any other materials that might damage the glazing elements.

5.2 General cleaning guidelines

- Acids and aggressive cleaning agents such as abrasives, steel wool, scouring pads and knives/blades, as well as solvent-based cleaners (thinner, benzene) are not suitable cleaning materials and may cause irreparable damage.
- All regulations relating to accident prevention, environmental compliance and sealing off the immediate surroundings must be observed at all times.
- During wintry conditions and snowfalls, and when temperatures fluctuate around freezing point, you may find snow has settled and/or ice has formed on inner and outer parts or inside the profiles.
- You will need to free the relevant parts from any snow and ice in the proper manner.

5.3 Cleaning powder-coated aluminium parts and profiles

5.3.1 In saltwater areas



Damage to the Product

Particularly in saltwater areas, there is a possibility that salt may disperse or accumulate on the product.

- **Wash off any salt deposits at regular intervals or as required, but no less than twice a year.**
Recommendation: Call in a specialist company to do the work for you.
This is a good way to protect the aluminium parts and their surface from being corroded by salty water.

5.3.2 In non-saltwater areas

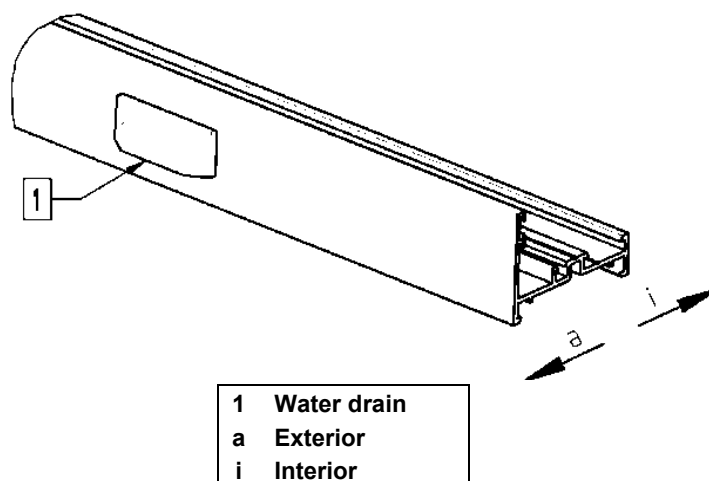
Clean the aluminium parts at least once a year, and even more often if heavily soiled. To clean, use clean water and add a few drops of pH-neutral or very slightly alkaline detergent.

5.4 Cleaning the glass panels

- Use ample amounts of clean water to avoid dirt particles scratching the surface of the glass panels.
- Use neutral cleaning agents as far as possible to clean the glass panels.
- Do not use sharp objects to clean the glass panels as these may damage the glass.
- Clean sand-blasted glass surfaces (e.g. satin glass), with or without anti fingerprint finish (special surface coating) using clear water and a soft cloth only. The use of aggressive alkaline-based or acid-based cleaning agents will result in damage to the anti fingerprint finish.

5.5 Cleaning the water drains

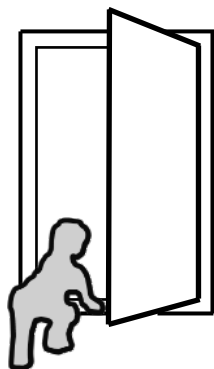
To ensure proper water drainage, make sure that all water drains have been cleared of coarse dirt and foreign bodies. Also clear any snow and ice in winter.



6 Use

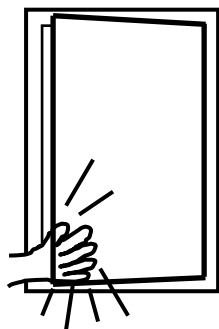
6.1 Safety notes

- The thermal energy emitted by sunlight causes exposed outer surfaces to heat up naturally. This process causes a relatively high rise in temperature (50-60 °C or higher) on dark surfaces in particular.
- In very cold climates, however, the temperature of exposed surfaces can fall dramatically (even to below 0°C).
- Since aluminium is a very good conductor of heat, there is a potential danger that the inner surfaces will also become very hot (ranging from uncomfortably hot to a risk of burns) or very cold (potential risk of condensation forming).



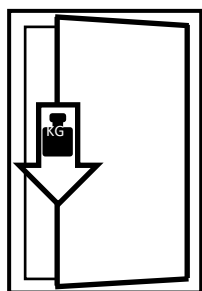
Personal Injury

If small children or mentally disabled persons have access to a window leaf, the leaf must be secured against unscrewing and opening, e.g. with a lockable operating handle.



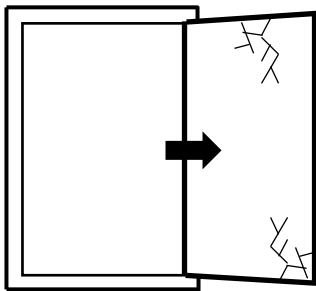
Risk of squashing and trapping

A leaf slamming shut can lead to injuries. Do not put your hand between the leaf and the blind frame when closing the window.



Product Damage

The leaf may not be burdened with additional weight. There is a danger of the ligaments breaking if they are exposed to excessive strain.

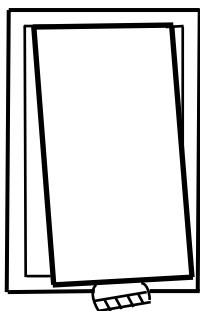


⚠ CAUTION

Product Damage

Do not slam or press the leaf against the wall reveal.

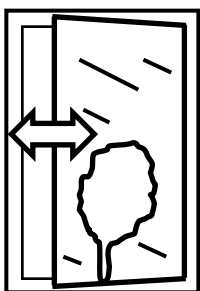
Do not press the leaf forcibly against the window reveal when you open it or against the blind frame when you close it, as this could strain the ligaments (hinges, brackets).



⚠ CAUTION

Product and material damage

Do not place any objects between the leaf and the blind frame.



⚠ CAUTION

Product and material damage

Do not leave leafs open in the tilted position in case of strong wind.

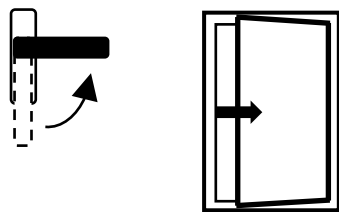
6.2 Operating instructions

- Some elements are equipped with locking cylinders (according to order). These must/ should be released or locked prior to opening or after closing the elements.
- Always open and close the elements carefully. Ensure the the handles are correctly positioned during operation.
- Never open or close using force, especially when the handle is in the intermediate position!
- Modern fittings are equipped with a turn-tilt stop. However, this could be "switched off" unintentionally allowing the leaf to be turned in the tilt position. Don't worry, the safety scissor stay will hold it securely at the top! Just push the handle upwards and press the leaf to the frame. Then position the handle horizontally, press once again and lock the element (handle pointing vertically downwards). You can now operate your elements normally again.

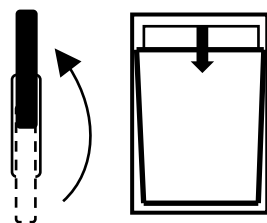
6.3 Operating the window leaf

6.3.1 Tilt-and-turn fitting

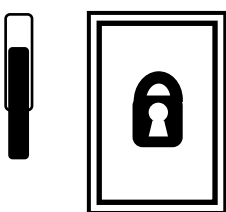
Open (turn):



Tilt:

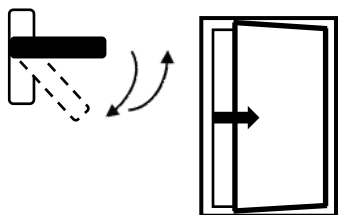


Closing:



6.3.2 Pivot hinge

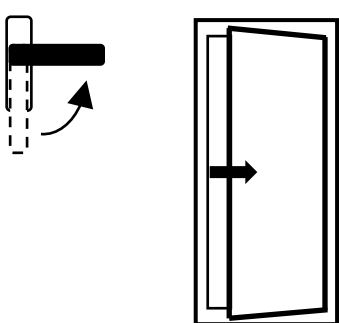
Opening:



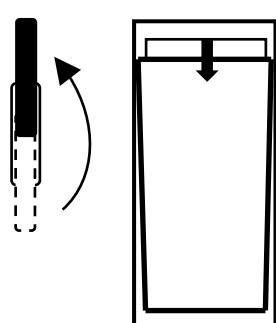
6.4 Operation of door

6.4.1 Tilt-and-turn fitting

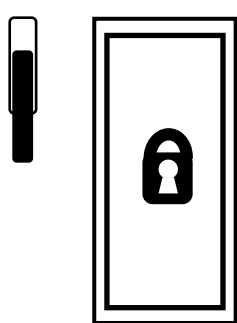
Open (turn):



Tilt:

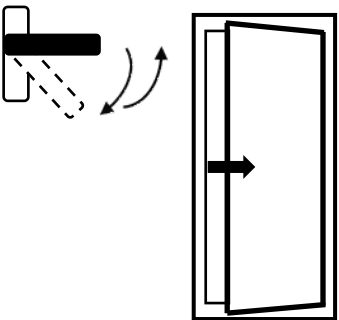


Close:



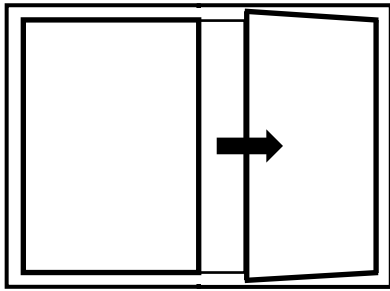
6.4.2 Pivot hinge

Open:

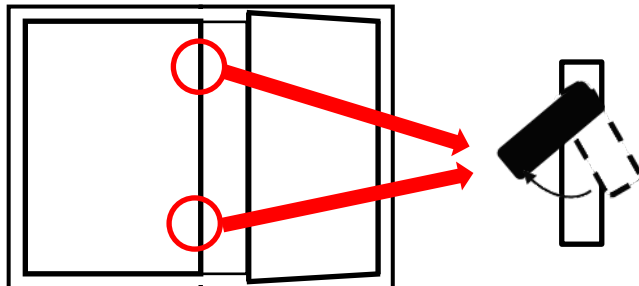


6.5 Operating the secondary sash (Note: The inactive leaf cannot be tilted)

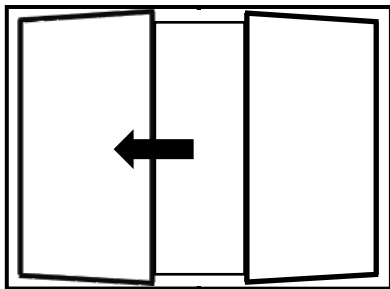
1. Open the main leaf:



2. Release the locking device on the inactive leaf:



3. Open the inactive leaf:

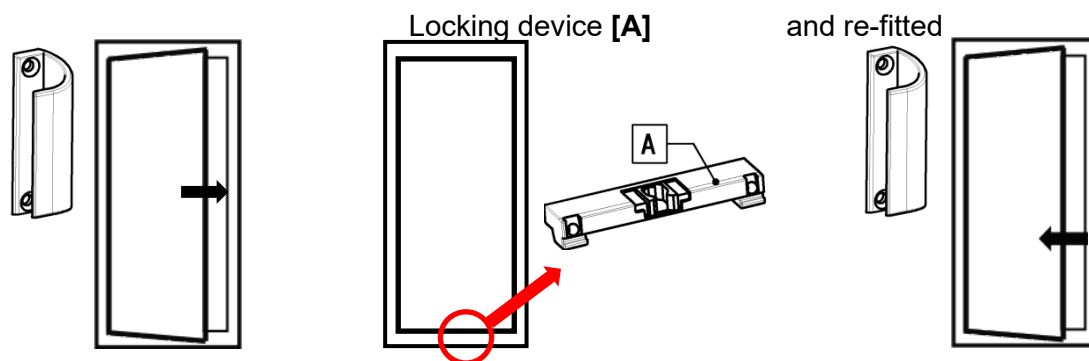


6.6 Optional fittings (protruding door handle and/or locking device)

1. Press shut

2. Leaf is fixed via the

3. Leaf can be fixed at the



7 Engineering/production-related features

As with all industrially produced products, weinor glazing elements may also contain unavoidable blemishes, which must be accepted for what they are. You may rest assured that we constantly seek to provide the best possible quality and keep enhancing it. The types of blemishes that may arise include:

Feature	Potential cause	Remedy		
		How?	By	See
Draft coming through gaps in the panels	Gap seals not ordered/fitted	- Order gap seals - Fit gap seals	FP/ EK	5
Condensation on glass panes	Condensation forms as a result of water vapour in the air dripping onto cold surfaces when the air is below its so-called dew point temperature.	- The possibility of condensation occurring cannot be excluded. - The amount of condensation can be reduced by: Ventilation, heating, change of use	EK	5
Tiny air bubbles in glass	- Production tolerances - Minor quantities of air have been trapped in the glass during production and show up as bubbles.	- Cannot be remedied - A visual assessment is generally made in accordance with the guidelines of the respective national associations and/or the manufacturers.	FP	/
Minor scratches in the glass	Production tolerances	- A visual assessment is generally made in accordance with the guidelines of the respective national associations and/or the manufacturers. - Treat or eliminate scratches or replace the panels.	FP	/
Pimples on powder-coated parts	- Production tolerances - Minor accumulations have arisen while powder coating the parts	- Cannot be remedied - A visual assessment is generally made in accordance with the guidelines of the respective national associations and/or the manufacturers.	FP	/
Minor deviations in the colour of powder-coated parts	Despite using the same RAL colours, there is always a possibility of two parts being slightly different in colour. This especially occurs when using metal or iron effect paint.	- Cannot be remedied - A visual assessment is generally made in accordance with the guidelines of the respective national associations and/or the manufacturers.	FP	/
Minor scratches on powder-coated parts	Production tolerances	- Touch-up pen - A visual assessment is generally made in accordance with the guidelines of the respective national associations and/or the manufacturers.	FP/ EK	/
Faults/deficiencies in fabrics	- Production tolerances - Faults/deficiencies in fabrics can occur during the manufacturing.	As a rule, the visual inspection is carried out in accordance with the "Guideline for the Evaluation of Manufactured Awning Fabrics" of the Industry Association Technical Textiles – Roller Shutters – Sun Protection.	FP	/
If "This cannot be remedied" is indicated, this means that the fault cannot be rectified immediately, but comprehensive measures must be taken. Please contact your retailer or partner.				
Legend: FP - Retailers and partners EK - End customer				

8 Disposal

Although this product does not contain any materials which pose a risk or danger to the environment, the glazing elements should nevertheless be disposed of properly.

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