

GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF NRGi WINDOWS & DOORS

Thank you for ordering your new thermally broken aluminium windows and doors. Your window/door system has been manufactured to the highest standards and will be a pleasure to use. To ensure that your system is kept in peak condition we recommend that you follow the simple steps below; these guidance notes are intended to help you maintain your system and ensure optimum performance at all times.

PLEASE KEEP A COPY OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

NRGI windows and doors are painted with the highest quality polyester powder coat paint. The paint is an organic finish that requires regular cleaning and maintenance to ensure it keeps its decorative and protective qualities.

The window/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 need to be thoroughly rinsed and dried after cleaning.

The frequency of cleaning depends on factors such 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 the need to remove deposits, which could cause damage after prolonged contact with the finish. In an industrial environment, the normal intervals 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 periods between cleaning can be extended to a maximum of 12 months (or more frequently if heavy soiling occurs). Where a site is subjected to any unusual environmental factors, or is close to salt water, your installer should be consulted for specialist advice.

Stubborn marks on powder coated paint surfaces can be removed by using some methylated spirits. If the atmospheric pollution has resulted in heavy soiling of the coating, then nothing harsher than white spirit should be used for cleaning but this should be applied with great care as it will potentially damage the coating.

Quick Reference Guide	
Normal Environment (with standard RAL coating or anodised finish)	Clean and check every 12 months
Marine Coating (located over 1000M from shoreline)	Clean and check every 3 months
Marine Coating (located within 1000M from shoreline)	Clean and check every 1 month
Industrial Environment	Clean and check every 3 months
Swimming & Leisure Pools	Clean and check every 6 months

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. Please ensure that any over spray is wiped off the aluminium sections as this can stain the finish. Locking parts exposed when the window or 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, such 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 (please do not use abrasive pads or cleaning fluids as these will scratch the surface finish).

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 should be checked periodically.

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.

CONDENSATION

Water vapour is continually present in the atmosphere and in the home. This natural water content is increased by our 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 led 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.