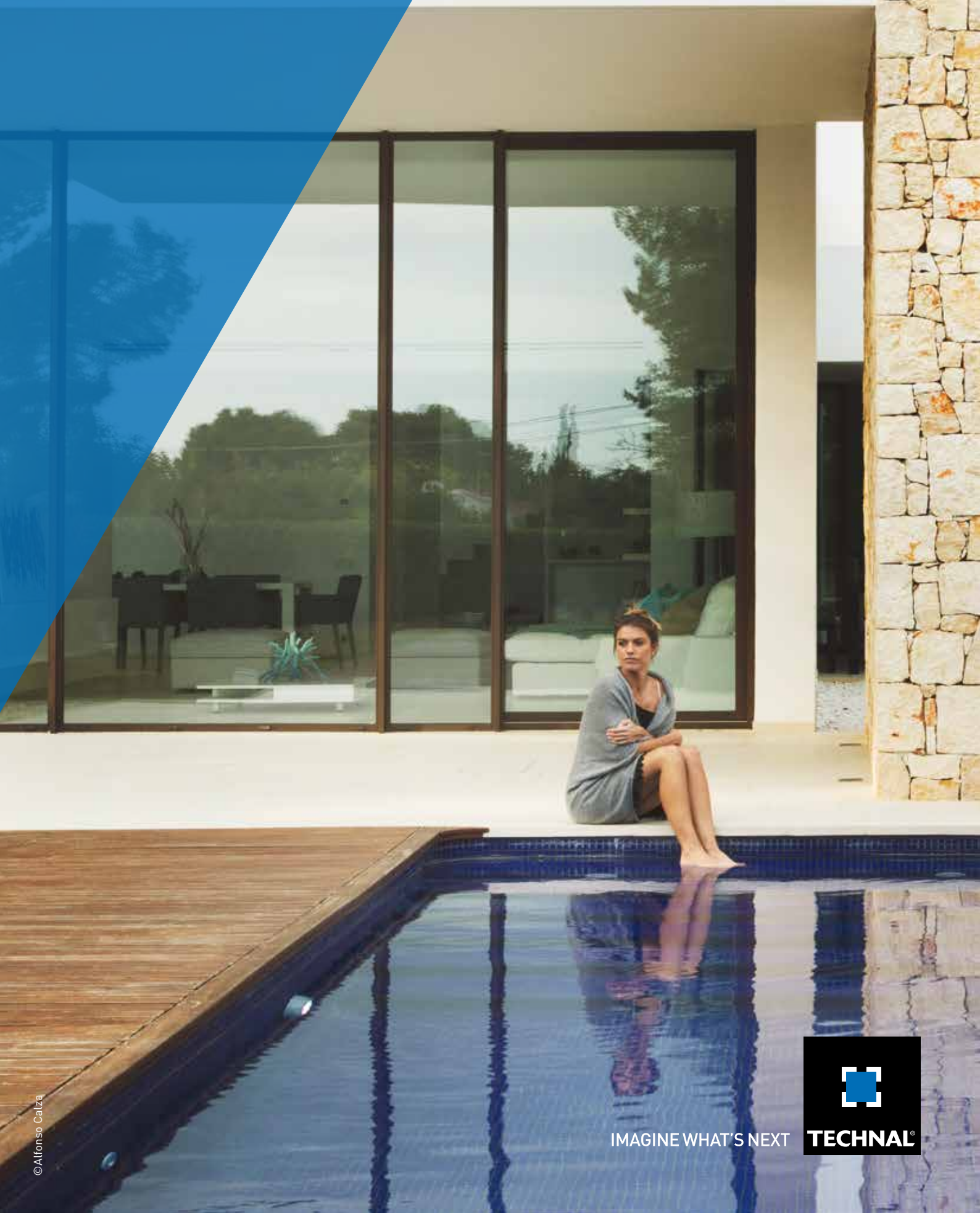


MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS



TO KEEP YOUR ALUMINIUM JOINERY IN PERFECT CONDITION





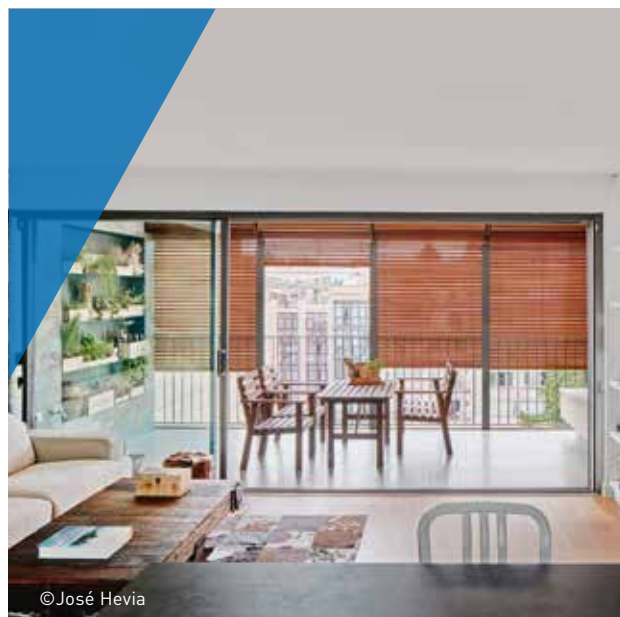
/ THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING US

You have chosen Technal aluminium joinery, a byword for quality in the world of architecture. Technal's materials, manufactured and installed in aluminium frames in specialist workshops, ensure the durability, safety and functionality of the finished product.

We thank you for placing your trust in us and advise that you follow the maintenance and care instructions so you can enjoy comfort and energy savings over a period of decades.

/ KEEP YOUR ALUMINIUM JOINERY LOOKING BRAND NEW

Aluminium is a material that requires a minimal amount of simple maintenance. By following these four basic instructions, you can ensure your windows will work perfectly for many years.



© José Hevia

4 BASIC TIPS



/ SIMPLE CLEANING

Your aluminium frames should be cleaned two to three times a year.

Only use clean water at a maximum temperature of 25°C with gentle, neutral cleaning products that don't contain abrasive agents. Use a soft cloth that won't scratch and a neutral detergent, before rinsing with clean cold water and drying off with another cloth.

In areas close to chemical industries or right next to the sea, you should clean your frames on a monthly basis to prevent the build-up of salt residue or other corrosive substances.



/ WATCH OUT FOR DEBRIS

Debris, residues or other foreign bodies can get into the rails and prevent the frames from closing properly, for example, preventing rainwater from running off or reducing ventilation.

Simply Hoover up any residue or debris with the small nozzle of your vacuum cleaner.



/ A SPLASH OF LUBRICANT

Apply a little lubricant oil to all the windows' mechanisms: locks, hinges, accessories, etc. You can use a brush to work the oil into all the parts. Note: you don't need to put oil on the wheels of the sliding window panels as they are self-lubricating.



/ PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

If you need to have any work done in your home, make sure to protect your windows, because splatters of cement, paint and plaster are hard to get rid of.

Run some masking tape around the frames and joints and take it off when the work is finished.

If metal work is being carried out close to the windows, Hoover up any shavings from the rails and grooves.

REMEMBER...



/ MAINTENANCE WILL VARY DEPENDING ON LOCATION

The angles of corners of metal joinery are the spots that gather the most dust. But this dirt may require more less frequent cleaning depending on where the window has been installed. Cities are affected by gasses and industrial areas by residues that are dissolved in rainwater and lead to a build-up of dirt. In coastal areas windows will be affected by salt residue, for which frequent cleaning is advised.



/ UNSUITABLE PRODUCTS

Abrasive cleaning products and tools must be avoided as they can strip away the frame's protective layer. Products normally used to clean copper, silver and raw aluminium should also be avoided.



/ IF IN DOUBT, PICK UP THE PHONE

Your supplier – the specialist workshop that manufactured your Technal products – will always be on hand to give you advice on caring for your windows, as they are familiar with the product and the location where it has been installed. Don't hesitate to give them a call if you have any queries. They will give you tailored advice on the most suitable products and how to use them.

GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

Windows let light into your building as well as providing ventilation. When windows run all the way down to the floor, they are called patio windows. As well as providing light and ventilation, this type of window also allows people walk through to outside spaces (the patio or garden). When it has a cylinder lock opened with a key, it's classed as a door.

Whether for providing ventilation or outside access, the window's panel or panels need to be able to open. There are two basic types of opening mechanism:

- **Swinging:** the window opens inwards or outwards. These are called "hinged", "operable", "casement" windows, etc., depending on where you live.
- **Sliding:** the window slides to the side. These are called simply "sliding", or "lift and slide", or "parallel tilt and slide" windows, depending on how they work.

Swinging windows may open inwards (with just one direction of movement), they may be tilt-turn (with two directions of movement) or they may open outwards. They may have a sill set into the wall or a fixed lower sill (windows) or they may run down to the floor (patio windows).

When the window or patio window is slide-swing, it may have two movements depending on the position of the handle:

- Turn position: the window opens inwards fully, along a vertical axis. This means the outside of the window can be safely cleaned from indoors.
- Tilt position: the window only opens at the top, at an angle, and is closed along the bottom. This allows air

into the room without the risk of the window banging shut.

Sliding windows or patio windows may have 1, 2 or 3 rails along which the window panels run. Patio windows may have a very large size and weight. When the weight of the glass is over 400 kg per panel, it is advisable to use a motorised opening and closing mechanism to avoid accidents (for example getting your fingers trapped).

Doors may have 1 or 2 panels, optionally with fixed side or top panels. They may open inwards or outwards, with or without a threshold profile, depending on the level of airtightness required. The panel may be transparent or opaque and may have a single-point or multi-point lock.

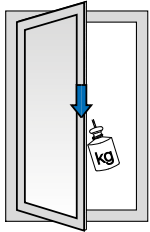
/ PROTECTION AGAINST INTRUDERS

When it comes to providing compensation, insurance companies differentiate between "theft" and "burglary".

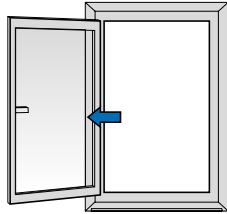
Some doors and windows, when installed with specific fittings, can be classed as offering a deterrent to burglars (typical levels of classification are RC1, RC2, RC3 or no classification; the higher the number, the greater the level of resistance). A specific level of resistance can be requested before ordering the door or window and requires specific glass to also be fitted.



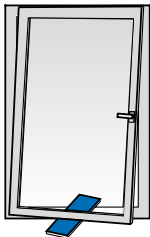
INCORRECT USE



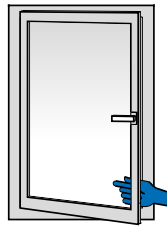
Objects must not be hung from the window panel or fixtures.



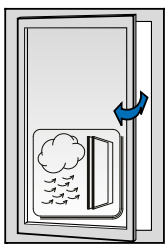
The window must not bang against the wall or objects when opened. Window stays can be requested and installed to prevent this risk.



Do not place objects between the frame and panel that stop the window from closing properly.



When closing the window, be careful not to place your hand or fingers between the panel and the frame or between the different panels.



In windy conditions when there are air currents due to open windows in other parts of the building, the windows or doors should be kept closed or window stays should be used to prevent damage.



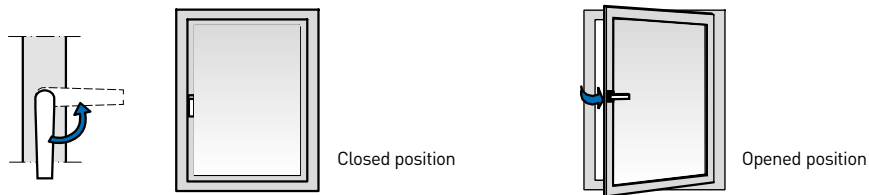
When there are children in the house, it is advisable to use window locks that prevent the windows from being opened (with the key kept by an adult) to avoid potential accidents.

Although it might seem like common sense, it is important to highlight the different types of incorrect use that will invalidate the product guarantee:

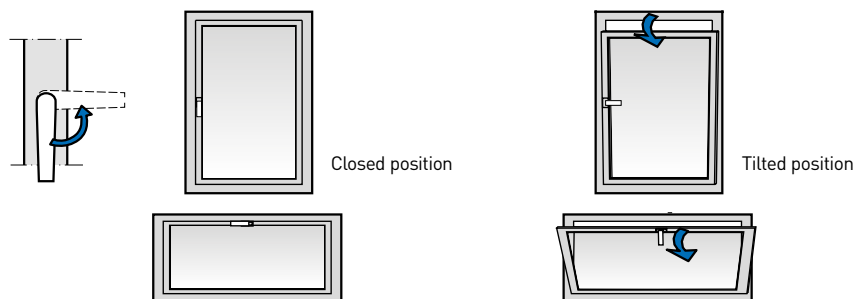
- Hanging objects on the handle or window panel.
- Letting the window panel bang against the wall (for example, due to a gust of wind; window stays can be fitted if the windows need to be left open unattended).
- Placing soft or hard objects between the frame and the panel that could bend either of these out of shape when the window is closed.
- Placing a hand between the panel and frame when trying to close the window (this could cause injury).
- If a child climbs up onto the windowsill, either because it is at a low height or because they have climbed up using a stool or table (locks with keys can be installed on the panel or handle to avoid this risk).

USE OF WINDOWS AND DOORS

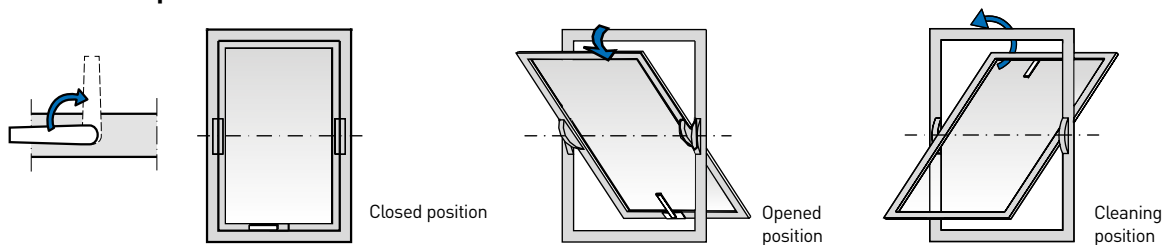
Side-hung windows



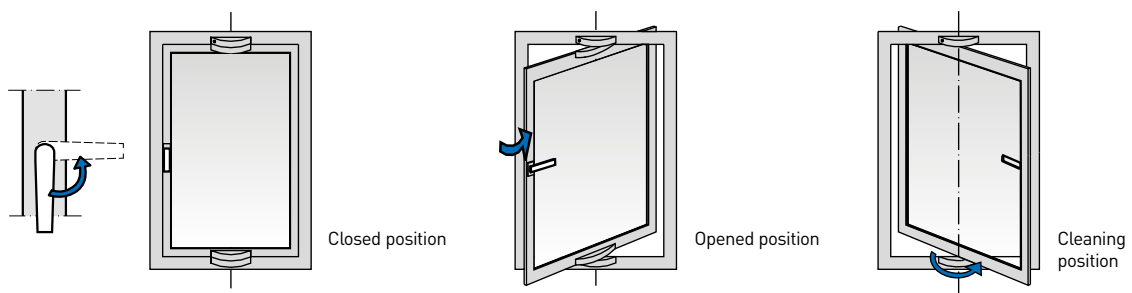
Bottom-hung windows



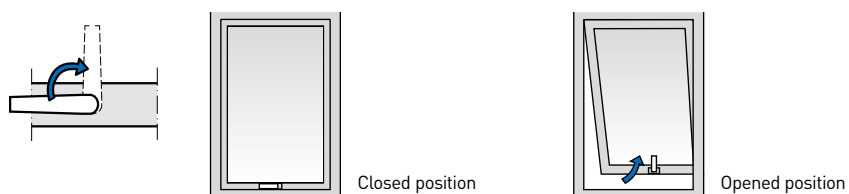
Horizontal pivot windows



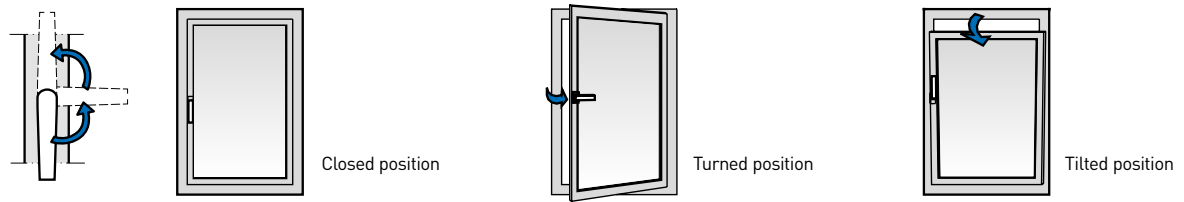
Vertical pivot windows



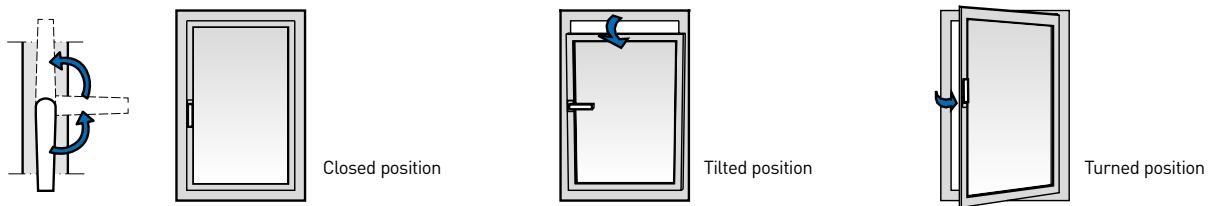
Outward-opening windows



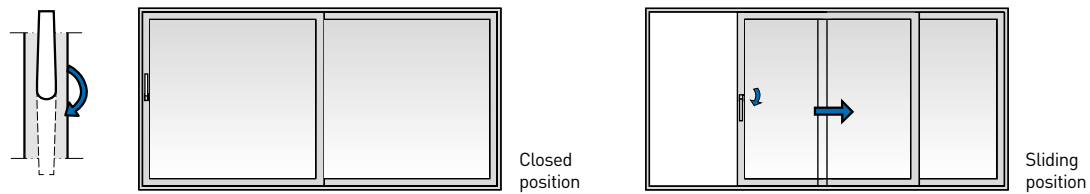
Turn and tilt windows (first open, then tilt)



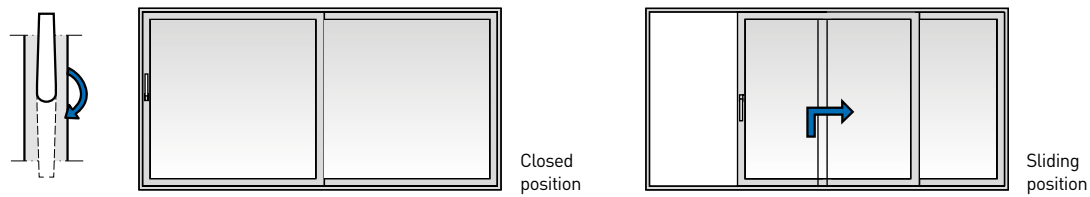
Tilt and turn windows (first tilt, then open)



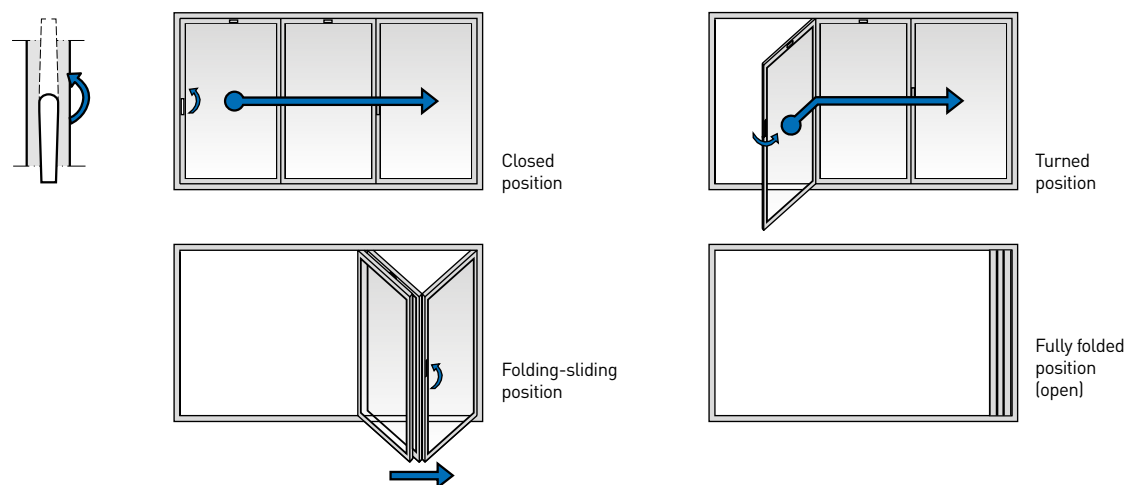
Sliding patio windows



Lift and slide patio windows



Folding doors



CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF LACQUERED AND ANODIZED ALUMINIUM JOINERY

Depending on the temperature and concentration, some acid or alkaline substances may damage or attack aluminium surfaces after just a few minutes. It is therefore extremely important to prevent this from happening.

- **Preventive care:** protect surfaces with barriers such as “easy peel” films that are easy to remove and leave no residue.
- **Immediate cleaning:** if the surface is accidentally splashed by strong alkaline or acid substances, wash with plenty of water, paying special attention to edges and grooves.
- **Regular maintenance:** a build-up of dirt can increase the risk of corrosion and cause the aluminium to lose its shine or change colour, especially in coastal or industrial areas. In accordance with **Standard AAMA 609 and 610-02, or QUALICOAT guidelines (July 2011 edition)**, TECHNAL advises customers to adhere to the following instructions so as not to invalidate the product guarantee:

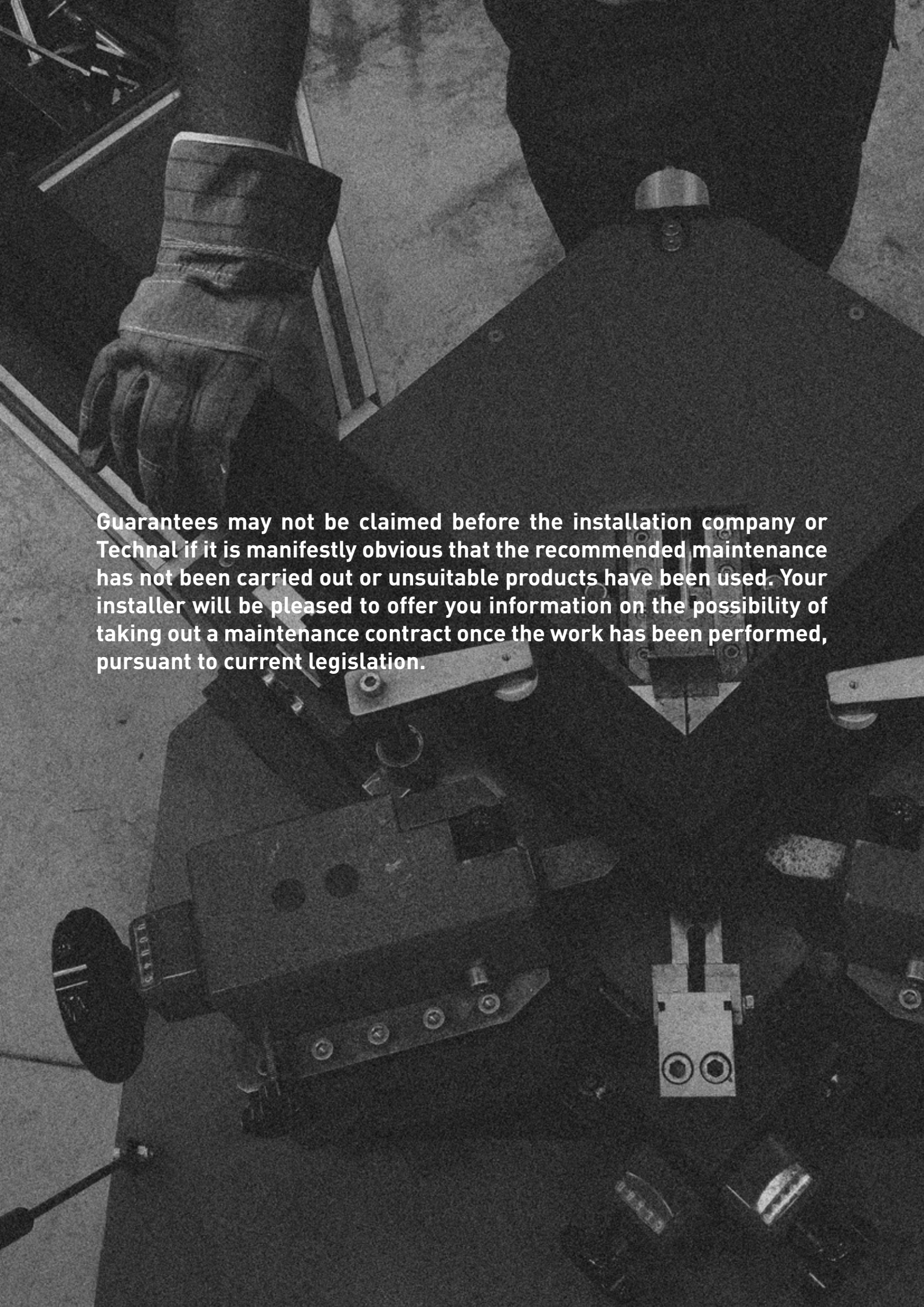
1. **Wash surfaces regularly using lukewarm water and soap or detergent with a neutral pH.**
2. **Use a non-abrasive sponge or cloth.**
3. **Always rinse with plenty of water immediately after cleaning.**
4. **Cleaning should ideally be carried out avoiding warm or cold temperatures.**
5. **Depending on the environment, maintenance cleaning should be carried out according to the frequency shown in the table:**

To clean grease, oil, cutting oil, adhesives, etc., we recommend using isopropyl alcohol and white spirit applied with a soft cloth. Before using any unknown solvent mixtures, you should carry out a spot test in a non-visible area to check that the mixture does not affect the surface.

The following products should not be used:

- Abrasive materials, tools, or anything that may scratch the surface.
- Potentially corrosive acid or alkaline substances.
- Strong solvents, including petrol, diesel and kerosene.
- Grease removers, pesticides or lubricants with an unknown composition.
- Cleaning products at temperatures of over 25°C.
- Dry cleaning on surfaces covered in dust or construction materials.

| ENVIRONMENT | MINIMUM CLEANING FREQUENCY |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Normal | 12 months |
| Tropical | 9 months |
| Swimming pools and gyms | 6 months |
| Coastal | 3 months |
| Industrial | 3 months |
| Hazardous | 1 month |



Guarantees may not be claimed before the installation company or Technal if it is manifestly obvious that the recommended maintenance has not been carried out or unsuitable products have been used. Your installer will be pleased to offer you information on the possibility of taking out a maintenance contract once the work has been performed, pursuant to current legislation.



IMAGINE WHAT'S NEXT

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By  **Hydro**