

INSTRUCTION MANUAL USE AND MAINTENANCE

Dear Sir/Madam,

We recommend you to read and save this manual and we invite you to consult it for any doubts and/or clarifications.

This manual contains useful information regarding the use and maintenance of windows and doors installed in your home.

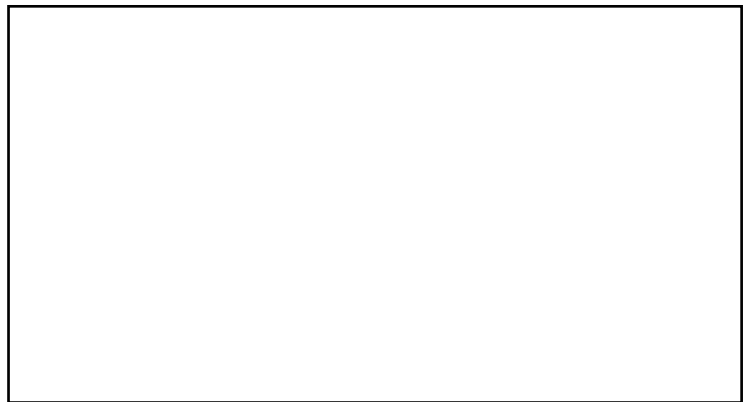
After years of experience, research and development of new products, we consider quality and safety as top priorities, guaranteeing a strong aesthetic impact on every project realized and aiming to a maximum customer satisfaction both for product and for delivery time.

In order to preserve through time the quality and safe use of windows and doors, we invite you to implement testing procedures and maintenance schedules as reported in this manual.

Thank you for choosing our products.

DATE

SIGNATURE



This manual has been drawn-up following the instructions and suggestions of Agenzia CasaClima in Bolzano (IT) with the objective of increasing living comfort and reducing energy waste, which can be related to incorrect use of the windows.

In compliance with the requirements requested, under the
UNI EN 14351-1:2016 - UNI EN 13659: 2015 and Legislative Decree 206/2005

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Intended Use

Products described in this manual are intended for external use.

Before use, it is necessary to understand the points listed below:

- Follow safety standards
- Understand the limits of use in order to preserve the ambient healthy and maintain hygienic and sanitary conditions inside rooms.
- Learn to use them correctly in order to guarantee a high level of comfort and energy savings
- Perform correct maintenance.

This manual is an integral part of the product and must be kept in a suitable place for easy consultation.

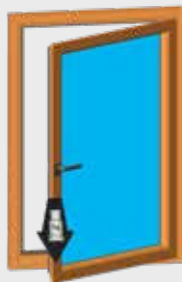


The manufacturer and dealer are not responsible for any damage caused by improper use or different use to that contained in this manual.

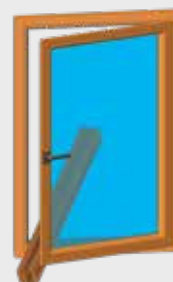
Safe Use



In open mode, in presence of drafts or gusts of wind, avoid the sashes banging against the wall



Do not apply excessive weights to the window/door or to the handle



Do not position objects between sash and frame; the mobility of window/door would be compromised



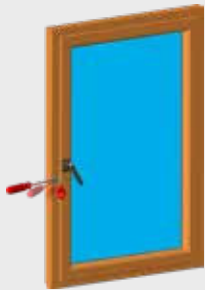
Pay attention when closing the window/door in order to prevent unpleasant accidents



In presence of unsupervised children, make sure that the sashes of windows/doors are closed



Close the window carefully; avoid partial openings to prevent unpleasant intrusion



If the opening or closure of sash is difficult, do not force or tamper the window/door



Do not lean out excessively when opening and closing the window/door



Partial or improper closure of sash compromises the impermeability, heat and acoustic insulation of window/door



CHECKS AND PRECAUTION FOR FIRST USE:

- In order to use the windows/doors correctly, check that no foreign body obstructs or prevents proper operation of windows/doors and verify that all accessories are connected and positioned correctly.
- During the completion/finishing of construction site, check that windows/doors are not soiled with aggressive products (such as mortar, lime, paints) because is very difficult to remove these materials and, in some cases, they can cause serious defects on windows/doors surfaces, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- In new or restructured buildings, keep the doors-windows open until the place is lived-in, in order to prevent accumulations of humidity, which can cause damage to the window/door and to the wall surfaces.

Types of Opening

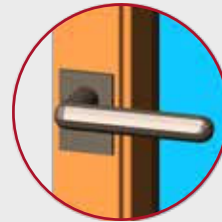
CLOSED

MODE



OPEN

MODE



TILT AND TURN

MODE



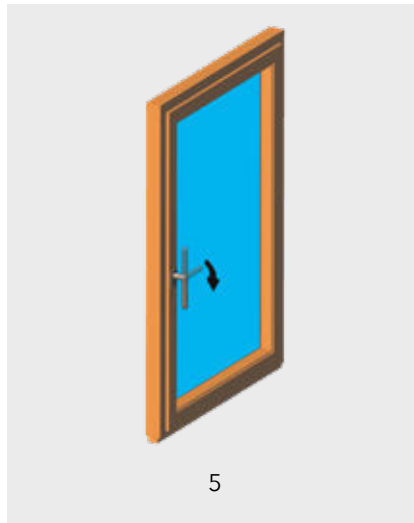
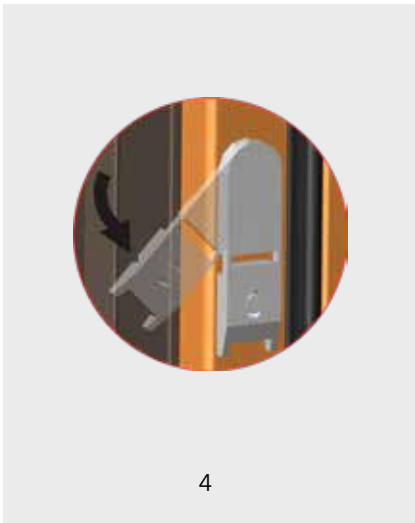
The previous illustrations describe the correct movements of the window/door sashes.

The passage between the **TILT AND TURN** mode and the **OPEN** mode is always through the **CLOSED** mode.



In the event of incorrect handle activation, with constant anomalous sash positioning (**TILT AND TURN WITH MISHANDLING** mode), restore correctly, as described on the next page.

Restore Tilt and Turn with Mishandling



To restore TILT AND TURN in case of MISHANDLING, re-align the sash by positioning it in axis with the hinges (2-3).

Rotate the mishandling device inwards (4) and re-arrange the handle according to the desired closure/opening direction (5).

Correct use of Windows/Doors

Living Comfort and Energy Saving

The exterior windows/doors have a fundamental role in define the brightness, the temperature, the acoustic insulation and the quality of air inside rooms.

The sum of these features determines the comfort in the home: it is for this reason that windows/doors are so important!

In order to satisfy your expectations, it is therefore good practice to select the quality and performance of window/doors on the basis of climatic features and noise pollution of the area in which your home is built.

Moreover, with reference to air-tightness and heat insulation characteristics, is fundamental to know that new windows will behave differently, sometimes even in a completely opposite manner, with respect to old windows. Therefore you must learn to use them correctly in order to obtain maximum performance.

In fact, who is living in the house will be responsible for keeping a series of very important parameters under control. These parameters, often connected each other, are able to influence the quality of the environment:

- changing the air
- humidity control
- mould control
- control of solar rays and the temperature

Read carefully the following paragraphs.



Change the Air

The air quality inside houses is very important for the health of everyone who live there.

In fact, the presence of people living in closed rooms generates dust, increases the concentration of carbon dioxide and water vapour reducing at the same time the oxygen level.

The unbalance of such elements (foul air) induces a sense of tiredness, depression, lack of concentration and other small problems.

Windows and doors of old design, were produced without gaskets and with an approximate precision, thus allowing enough ventilation through "draughts", even without opening the windows.

In fact, normally, even with closed windows, all the air of a room could be completely changed within 1-4 hours so it was not necessary further aeration.

Since it could not be controlled, this kind of ventilation had strong negative effect causing considerable energy waste and uncomfortable living due to uncontrolled drafts invading rooms.

New windows and doors are almost drafts-proof and therefore the aeration could be done only with a correct opening of sashes or with a controlled ventilation systems.

During ventilation it is necessary to open the windows properly in fact a wrong aeration could lead to a dispersion up to 25% of the overall energy requested for conditioning and heating In order to change the air efficiently it is necessary to distinguish between:

- summer ventilation (when outside is hot)
- winter ventilation (when outside is cold)



Summer Ventilation

During **summer**, airing must be performed mainly during the night when the temperature of the air has dropped, in order to prevent the environments overheating. As explained further on in this manual, when it is hot, it is better to open the windows after sunset when possible, not only to change the air but also to cool down the house for free.



Winter Ventilation



However, in order to prevent energy waste during **winter**, the opening times of windows/doors must be limited. Airing frequently and correctly in this season is however very important. In winter the air inside the house is more polluted due to heating and it is also necessary to maintain an optimal level of relative humidity. In fact during winter, the walls are colder and excess of humidity can easily transform into condensate, thus creating a suitable situation for the development of mould. In order to prevent this problem, it is necessary ventilate the rooms, through a brief opening of sashes, one or more times a day depending on the number of persons living in the house and on the humidity produced. As there is a great temperature difference between indoors and outdoors during the winter, just a few minutes is enough to renew the air completely.

Examples of Ventilation

The table at the side reports the time necessary for a total air change in a room with average size (m 3,00x4,00), according to the type of opening, in which has been installed a standard window measuring 120x140 cm.

The quickest solution is to open the windows wide in a current of air for 4 minutes, but the table also offers other solutions.

By following the indications, we will have a complete change of air with minimum waste of energy. In fact, if the opening periods are brief, walls, furniture and floor will maintain the heat and the initial temperature will be re-established within a few minutes.

Attention: during winter, tilt and turn opening must be used with caution because a lot of interior heat is eliminated together with the air, without having perception of this.

Therefore, during winter time, tilt and turn opening must never exceed 20-30 minutes.

It is fundamental to know that to lower the humidity and prevent the formation of mould, during the winter months, rooms must be aired briefly and frequently. In the rooms in which we produce most vapour (bathroom and kitchen), windows must be opened 2-3 times a day for brief periods indicated.

The presence of a thermohygrometer will help you to understand how to use the new windows.

tab.1:

time necessary to change the air completely in a room (measuring m 3,00x4,00).

new windows closed (with gaskets)

- 15-36 hours

windows wide open:

- without current of air 4-7 minutes
- with current of air 4 minutes

Consider that old windows (without gaskets) could change the air in a room completely in 1-4 hours even when closed.



Leaving the windows open for a period of time longer than indicated in this manual, not only is absolutely useless but it may also cause the cooling of walls. As a consequence, when the window is closed the heat inertia could lead to a condensation in the corners of the humidity present in the air.

Because the new windows are drafts-proof, the evaporation of water condensation will be much slower and therefore the conditions for the development of mould are favoured.

Opening Systems for Correct Ventilation

There are two opening systems of windows in order to have an intense and quick or slow but more comfortable change of air: **conventional opening or tilt and turn opening**

CONVENTIONAL OPENING



Take the handle to the horizontal position. This total opening is selected to clean the glass and for quick airing. Not recommended in winter for periods lasting more than 7-10 minutes

TILT AND TURN OPENING



The handle must be turned upwards. Allows controlled continuous and slightly invasive airing of rooms. Not recommended in winter months for periods exceeding 30 minutes.

As the dimensions of new windows are always bigger, tilt and turn opening method is often chosen for airing as it requires less space than the open sash method. However, to avoid the waste of energy, during winter do not leave the window open in tilt and turn mode for more than 30 minutes.

Controlled Ventilation Systems

In new buildings are more frequently installed controlled ventilation systems. These systems, depending on the concentration of humidity and carbon dioxide, regulate independently the change of air. Moreover, they are built in a way that the output air transfers its heat to the entering air through a heat exchanger: in this way the heat or coolness remain inside buildings thus reducing heating or air conditioning costs.

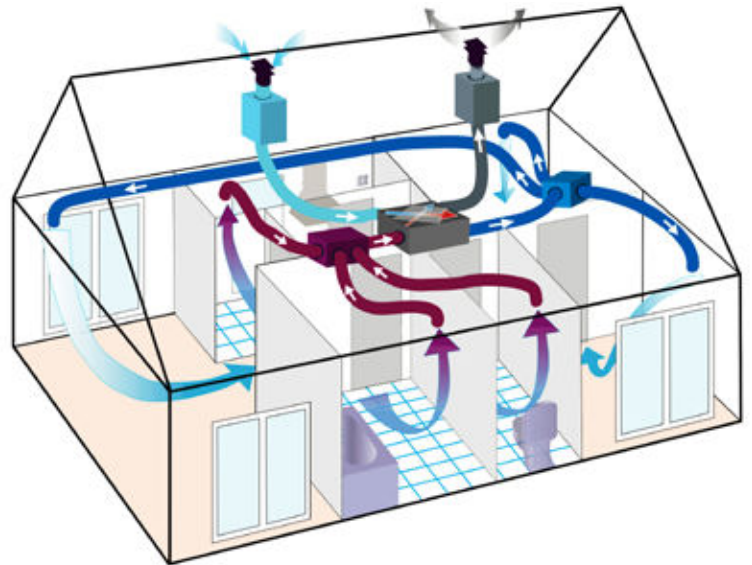
These innovative ventilation systems with heat recovery are mandatory in high energy efficiency buildings, where the accurate design and use of very insulating materials can mean that a heating system does not have to be installed even in a cold climate.

In these houses, during the hottest and coldest seasons it is not possible to change the air by opening the window directly; therefore a mechanical ventilation system is indispensable.

In fact, in high energy efficiency buildings, windows are opened once or twice throughout the entire winter season, in the warmest part of the day in order to clean the glass.

A forced ventilation system is very useful also in homes where design errors and the presence of thermal bridges lead, during winter time, to the condensate on the glass and walls and to the formation of mould. As well as reducing humidity, continuous ventilation favours drying of the walls and solves the problem.

The controlled ventilation systems are also recommended in very crowded environments in order to have good air quality.



Humidity Control

During the winter when the walls or windows are cold, if the humidity contained in the air is too high (over 65%), there will be drops of water on the windows and condensate on the walls where the air stagnates (corners) and where frequently develops mould.

These phenomena are particularly evident where there are thermal bridges, if the exterior walls are not well insulated or if the building is not heated properly.

The situations listed above are frequent in old houses, without thermal cladding; therefore the installation of new windows often generates the problems described.





This condition is frequently the cause of complaint because the appearance of mould, that before the replacement of the windows did not occur, leads the user to believe that the problem is caused by the new windows. Verily, the problem is never related to the new windows but to an insufficient change of the air. Previously the air exchange occurred spontaneously due to the drafts of old windows which reduce indoor humidity and prevent the rise of mould. With the new, more impermeable windows, airing must be performed manually and therefore the persons living in the house are responsible for opening the doors-windows with respect to the indications given in the previous paragraphs. As an alternative, the problem could be solved through the elimination of the condensate points by increasing interior temperature or removing cold points or thermal bridges. In cold climates, in order to reduce the thermal bridges when new windows are installed in buildings without cladding, it is good practice to insulate the exterior frames of the door-window with an insulating layer that reaches the frame; this "hot frame" will prevent the formation of mould around the window and make easier any successive application of cladding on the outdoor walls.

Problems of condensate and moulds are also frequent in new buildings or buildings that have been

restored because the walls and floors still contain a lot of water, which must evaporate. In these situations airing must be very effective and frequent, otherwise, in colder months, condensate and moulds will be very probable.

Human activity inside the house generates a large quantity of water vapour, which is dispersed in the air (see table below).

tab.2:

production of water vapour in apartments		
bath tub		about 1.100 gr per bath
shower		about 1.700 gr per shower
cooking food		about 400-500 gr per hour of cooking
boiling food		about 450-900 gr per hour of boiling
dishwasher		about 200 gr per wash cycle
washing machine		about 200-350 gr per wash cycle
man:	- sleeping	about 40-50 gr/hour
	- housework	about 90 gr/hour
	- vigorous activity	about 175 gr/hour

In a house in which live 4 persons are introduced in the air around 10 litres of water/day (in form of vapour).



For a comfortable living and in order to prevent condensate and related problems, relative humidity of air must never exceed 70%.

However, at the same time, the relative humidity must not be lower than 40%, because dry air favours the proliferation of some bacteria and viruses responsible for bronchial diseases, dries out the mucous membranes and causes electrostatic discharges.

As already mentioned, a hygrometer helps to accurately measure the relative humidity and to take the necessary measures if you are outside of the comfort range.

Mould Control

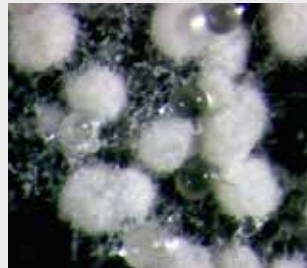
Mould which proliferates on walls puts health at risk. In fact, moulds are multicellular fungi that reproduce themselves by means of spores and that are able to cover some surfaces with spongy mycelia of grey, green and / or black colour.

Besides being anti-aesthetic and having a bad smell, in some cases they are also harmful to health.

Through breathing, both spores and some toxins they produce can infiltrate into the mucous membranes, causing damage to the nervous system and the immune system; general symptoms are tiredness, migraine, eczema, lacrimation, cough and asthma, particularly dangerous pathologies especially for children, the elderly and persons with allergies.



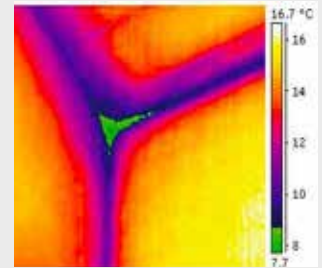
Extended detail of mould



Mould detail under microscope



Example of mould proliferation on a wall



Thermography of mould on a wall

Mould finds the best conditions for development in humid environments such as cellars and bathrooms, or where the temperature of surface is colder and circulates less air, for example in the corners of rooms or behind wardrobes: remember that a percentage of 80% of relative humidity in the air is enough to allow the development of mould, even on dry supports.

In addition to humidity, mould also requires suitable nutriment in order to proliferate. This kind of nutriment is present also in modern paints which often contain nutritive elements.



Mould Control

In order to prevent problems, humidity and condensate must be controlled with one or more of the following operations:

- aerate the rooms correctly by opening the windows once or more times a day for brief periods as already widely explained in previous paragraphs
- install a controlled ventilation system, which automatically maintains an excellent flow of air without requesting any manual intervention (situation suggested in houses that are empty during the day)
- install a dehumidifier that condenses humidity, reducing the content in the air
- eliminate thermal bridges by insulating with an external isolating cladding
- increase the temperature of room and make sure there are not colder rooms
- reduce the amount of humidity in the air by drying clothes outdoor, if possible. Do not put too many plants in the apartment and watering them moderately, always use the extractor hood when cooking.

To cure any situations of mould, instead of treating the surface with chlorine-based products, which will be inhaled by the inhabitants of the house for a long time, we suggest you disinfect the affected areas with hydrogen peroxide and then paint the walls using a lime-based paint. The basicity of these paints and absence of organic materials, typical of modern paints, prevents further development of mould.

However, if the causes triggering the mould are not eliminated it will re-appear sooner or later!



A thermo-hygrometer, will give you an accurate idea if the actions adopted have reduced the relative humidity.

Sunlight and Temperature Control Inside Rooms

Temperature control inside rooms is fundamental for the well-being of persons living there; to reach this objective in modern houses heating is used in winter and air-conditioning in summer. However, a rational choice of windows, the correct use of the same and a good lifestyle, can allow natural temperature control, without exaggerating with artificial energy. In this way is possible to create a wholesome and comfortable environment and reduce energy waste.

Let's see what must be carried out in WINTER and in SUMMER.



Temperature Control during Winter

In winter it is appropriate to have an internal room temperature that does not exceed 20 degrees.

This value must not be exceeded because the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature by one more degree is always greater than the previous degree.

For this reason, exceeding 20 degrees becomes very expensive and very pollutant for the environment; it is better to get used to wear an extra pullover.

To save on heating costs, in coldest areas, must always install high energy efficiency windows.

This means selecting airtightness windows with an effective installation system, low E-glass double glazing filled with gas to reduce the flows of heat and, when possible, fitted with a special spacer made by insulating material instead of aluminium.

These new windows insulating performance is greater than the old windows and therefore the need to replace the lost heat is greatly reduced, thus increasing comfort.

In order to have a good interior climate and reduce waste, as well as choosing a high energy efficient window, airing must be performed correctly following the instructions given in the previous chapter.

Moreover, if windows have blind screens, these must always be closed during the night in order to exploit the insulation power of shutter and keep an air-gap in contact with the window.

This prevents further dissipation of heat.



Temperature Control during Summer



Temperature control during summer, especially in rooms facing south and south west, is indispensable in order to prevent the rooms overheating and consequent use of air-conditioning.

Paradoxically, this situation with new windows could be more frequent if the door-window units are not used correctly, as they are more hermetic and more insulated than the old-type doors-windows.

In order to understand how to behave you must be aware of some basic principles of physics.

When sun's rays enter the room directly they are absorbed by the floor and furnishings and successively re-emitted with a slightly different wavelength than the original, which can no longer pass through the glass.

Following this situation, the heat accumulates inside the room generates a phenomenon known as the "greenhouse effect".

The old windows however managed to dissipate the heat indirectly through drafts and directly through the frame and the glass, as they were both less insulating.

Thanks to high insulation capacity and low-E glass, which prevents the infrared radiation from escaping, new windows disperse much less heat. Therefore, in rooms with a lot of windows exposed to direct sunlight, the temperature may rise greatly during summer days, overheating the environment to the point that it becomes unliveable.

In order to solve and/or limit the problem, at least in the case of large windows, it is advised to adopt one or more of the following suggestions:

- install outdoor shade structures, which prevent the direct entry of the sunlight
- use selective glass with "sunlight control"
- ventilate correctly

Temperature Control during Summer

The outdoor shade structures that are normally used for sunlight control are blind screens and awnings or sun-breakers.

Whatever is the structure selected, it must allow the passage of a correct amount of light inside the room in order to ensure correct lighting, as requested by law, as well as preventing the direct entry of the sunlight.

For this reason the blind screens with blind panels are not the best solution as they do not allow an easy regulation of daylight.

On the contrary, the sun-breakers with moveable slats are good solution because they allow to shade the glass correctly and allow perfect lighting at the same time.

Sun-breakers are therefore the most modern and effective outdoor shading solution and are more increasingly used, especially to control the sunlight in environments where is not requested a total obscuration during night.

In all cases, the outdoor shade systems must not limit the entry of sunlight in winter as it is a very useful, important and free source of heat, which allows to save energy and pollution.

Selective glasses are sheets with a particular surface treatment that can partially reflect solar radiation, while remaining transparent to visible light.

This feature called "g factor" expresses the percentage of total heat entering the house. The sunlight control glass must always be installed in windows facing south or west, in the absence of an effective outdoor sun-breaker system.

In this situation, make sure that the " g_{tot} factor" of the door and window and any screens (blind screens, sun-breakers, etc.) does not exceed 35%.



Temperature Control during Summer

Airing correctly by introducing only fresh air into the house is another very important expedient. This will allow to live comfortably without wasting energy, also during the summer months. For this reason, opposite to what happens during winter, the house must only be aired in the evening or at night. If rooms are aired during day time, hot air would enter and increase the temperature of walls; when the outdoor temperature decreases in the evening, the walls heated during the day would then continue to release heat thus reducing comfort or making necessary the use of air-condition system. In the summer, during the day when the outdoor temperature is higher than the indoor temperature, it is advised to keep the windows closed and efficiently shade from the outside in order to keep the environment cool. Instead, during the night, the windows must be turned and tilted or, even better, opened wide for as long as possible: in this way, as well as changing the air, the cool night air will be stored in the walls and floors. The next day, this cool air will be released into the environment and if the solar heat gain is controlled by the outdoor shades, you will have perfect temperature without the use of air-conditioning. Anyone with windows facing south or west, who do not follow these simple rules will certainly have to face up to a high indoor temperature, which will require the use of equipment to produce artificial cool air. In this way, there will be cold and hot currents in the surroundings, which reduce well-being and lead to higher home management costs and consequent environmental pollution.



Temperature Control during Summer

At the end of this chapter we would like to underline that producing shade with curtains or blinds inside the windows is very useful in regulating light, to prevent glare and protect your privacy, but ineffective for temperature control.

The direct solar rays must be blocked before they pass through the glass otherwise the temperature increase will be inevitable; an interior curtain that shades the window can reduce the environment temperature by a few degrees but cannot prevent the entry of sunlight and overheating.

For this reason, an external system for the direct solar rays in windows facing south and west is mandatory in a house with low energy consumption.



Cleaning the Glass

Glass is one of the main elements in a window and dimensionally it is the largest area of the door-window.

On the basis of specific features of sheets used, it acts as a screen in order to modulate the influx of light inside the living environments, determines performance in terms of heat barrier between indoor and outdoor temperatures, protects from noise and, in some more functional types, is shatterproof and fire-retarding.

There are no particular warnings for cleaning the glazing but it is prohibited to use instruments or reagents that can damage the sheet, such as serrated spatulas, cutters, brushes with metal bristles or unsuitable chemical solvents.

It is recommended to use soft cloths such as chamois to prevent all anti-aesthetic scratches on the surface and use isopropyl alcohol and water as detergent.

If silicon is present in the gaskets between the glass and the wood, do not clean in the first 3-4 weeks following installation so as not to aesthetically ruin the glazing and compromise the correct sealing of the door-window.



Cleaning the Metal Surfaces

In terms of maintenance, the systems in wood-aluminium and wood-bronze are amongst the most long-lasting and functional on the market. The aluminium or bronze alloy covering applied outside the wood protects the wood-based internal elements from irradiation and wear.

There are no particular warnings regarding the cleaning of these surfaces but it is prohibited to use instruments or reagents that can damage the external paint such as serrated spatulas, cutters, brushes with metal bristles or unsuitable chemical solvents. It is sufficient to use soft clean cloths, with hot water pre-wash and cold water rinse. Universal degreasers can also be used; before use, check that they do not contain aggressive solvents and that they clearly state relative use on aluminium and architectural bronze surfaces.

In the specific case of surfaces in bronze alloy, the cleaning methods indicated do not block the natural ageing process of the alloy, because the film forms with different aspects and times depending on the geographical position and the climatic/atmospheric features of the place of installation.

As for aluminium coverings, there may be a slight chromatic variation through time due to the same installation conditions.



Cleaning the Wooden Surfaces

Wood coated with Silk finishes:

Silk finishes guarantee high resistance to scratches, abrasion, chemical agents, boiling water and offer excellent resistance to light. The slightly embossed surface brings out the depth of the wood grain and has a level of opacity similar to the silk-effect varnish.



Painted wood:

The painted wood surfaces require maintenance and cleaning in order to keep the film of paint free from aesthetic and chromatic imperfections through time.

Wood with Oak Veneer:

The wood profiles are laminated with sheets of sliced Oak Veneer, glued to the wood by means of a special fabric (NWF) in order to optimize coupling. They are subsequently varnished and/or treated with water-oil finishes to give an excellent surface resistance.

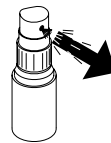
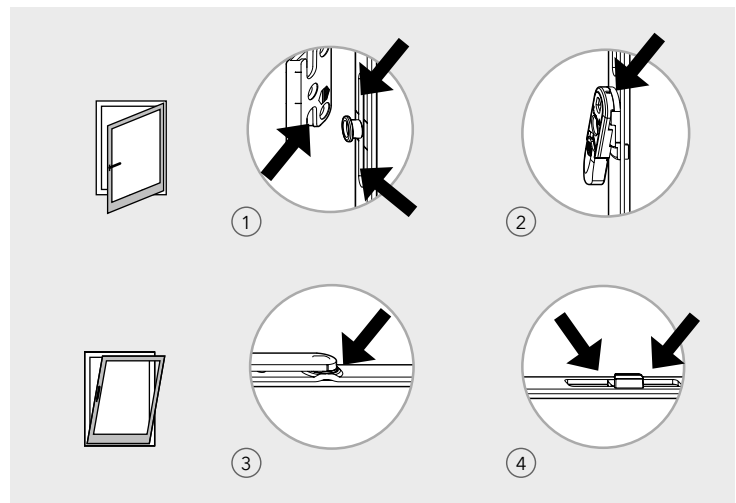
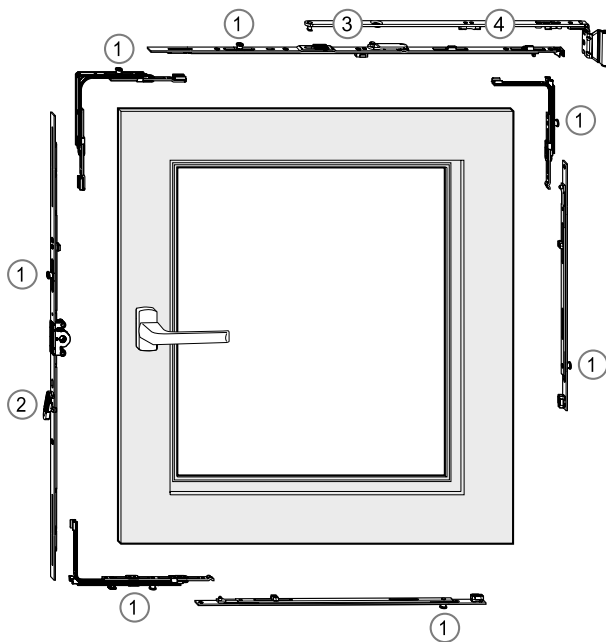


For the maintenance and cleanliness of the surfaces listed above, it is important to remember that the geographical position and the climatic/atmospheric features of the place of installation can affect the aesthetics, colouring and functionality of the doors-windows. The strength point of wood-aluminium and wood-bronze system is that the wooden part exposed to the outside is almost nothing compared to traditional wooden doors-windows, thus determining a longer duration through time. Therefore, we recommend periodic cleaning in order to remove any dust using soft cloths, warm water and non-aggressive detergents to remove any eventual stains. The use of alcohol and metal brushes is not recommended, because they could irretrievably ruin the wood and annexed accessories.

Hardware Maintenance

The hardware is the component most greatly affected by the stress of wear of the door-window. The manufacturer's use of top quality hardware, at the same time determines excellent door-window closing/opening functionality. Moreover, the most modern mechanisms have been tested and used to resist housebreaking (anti-burglary hardware). Correct maintenance and perfect adjustment of the hardware, guarantees acoustic and heat insulation, also assuring an excellent weather tight and windproof seal.

The following pages give the basic instructions for simple and effective maintenance. For any problems or malfunctioning, please contact the manufacturer.



LUBRICANT:

Grease all mobile and closing parts of the TILT AND TURN mechanisms (with mechanisms lubricant for example) at least once a year.

Gasket Maintenance

The range of Uniform gaskets, includes a large amount of articles that range from the gaskets for interior doors, to gaskets for traditional wooden doors-windows, special gaskets for wood-aluminium and wood-bronze systems, specific gaskets for sliding systems, and finally accessories and strips depending on the various types of use.

The materials used are acknowledged amongst the most functional, suitable and specific on the market. In fact, there are different types of product lines such as mono-extruded in elastic PVC (polyvinyl chloride - ECO range), co-extruded in EPDM of various densities (ethylene-propylene-diene monomer - ECO-SOFT range), to the most technological and advanced co-extruded TPE with three densities (thermoplastic-elastomer - TRIPLEX range).

Each type of gasket can also be found in many colours in order to satisfy chromatic compatibility with the door-window.

The quality of the material used means no constant maintenance, however, it is recommended to remove dust and any granular residues in order to grant a perfect operation through the years and also to maintain the elasticity and sealing capacity of the gasket. In case of exit from the receiver channel, use the thumb to reposition the relevant gasket inside the original seat.

Do not use pointed tools, as they may rip the elastic fibres.

The gaskets act as an acoustic and heat barrier and carry out a fundamental action for correct operation of the door-window avoiding the entry of rain water.



Handling and Storage

The doors-windows must be handled and stored with care and caution, in particular:

- protect the packaged material from impacts;
- store in environments without excessive humidity and away from heat sources;
- avoid contact between the various materials which are not protected by suitable packaging and protection;
- avoid direct contact with the ground, plastering, murals, silicones or other staining materials.

Disposal

The door-window must be disposed of by specialised companies or by transfer to a separate waste collection centre in compliance with current Standards.



Spare Parts

Through time, it may be necessary to replace some elements of the door-window, such as gasket or hardware element.

Repainting may also be necessary.

Each element is coded and can be found on the market, but it is always recommended to contact the installer/producer for any requirements.

uni_one
TECHNOLOGY

The logo for uni_one TECHNOLOGY features the text "uni_one" in a lowercase, sans-serif font. Below the "one" part, the word "TECHNOLOGY" is written in a smaller, uppercase, sans-serif font. To the right of the text, there are three solid black squares arranged in a diagonal line, ascending from left to right.