



CARE & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Cleaning glass and hardware should form part of a regular maintenance routine. As it is important to preserve the clarity and performance, any deposits or dirt on surfaces should be promptly removed. Improper cleaning practices can permanently damage the surface.

- Do not use metal scrapers, blades or steel wool on either surface of the glass
- Do not allow water or cleaning fluids to remain in contact with the glass, frame, sealants or gaskets for long periods
- Do not use abrasive cleaning solutions or materials

Cleaning required is dependant on the severity of the environment. The following time periods represent a guide only:

Rural / Suburban Environments - the maximum period between cleaning should never be more than six (6) months.

Coastal / Pool / Industrial Environments - more frequent cleaning is necessary here with the maximum period between cleaning being no more than three (3) months.

Extreme Conditions - under the worst conditions involving heavy grime deposition and atmospheric pollution (e.g. sulphur compounds or salts) monthly cleaning is advisable if deterioration is to be prevented.



GLASS

Glass should only be cleaned when cool to touch and should never be cleaned while in direct sunlight.

1. Completely drench the glass with clean water to loosen any residues, deposits or dirt.
2. Spray *Super Streak Free Glass Cleaner* (supplied and available from Gerry's Glass) or similar product onto the glass surface.
3. Immediately remove the cleaning solution with either a squeegee or a lint free cloth.
4. Any stubborn dirt should be lightly sponged off, being careful not to scratch the glass. All traces of water and cleaning solution must be removed from the glass, window frames as well as any sealant or gaskets present. Failure to remove any residue may cause these components to deteriorate as a direct consequence of the cleaning process.

ALUMINIUM

To preserve the powder coated or anodised finish on your aluminium, regular cleaning is required. Deterioration of the coating occurs mainly as a result of grime deposition and attack by contaminated moisture which in coastal and pool environments contains salt and sulphur compounds. Such grime and contamination absorbs moisture like a sponge and holds it against the powder coated and anodised surfaces where the contaminants can attack and damage the coating which cannot be restored.

The cleaning of powder coated and anodised material should be performed using hand-cleaning and rinsing techniques. This should be achieved by using small amounts of clean water and recommended cleaning products. Do not under any circumstances use an abrasive cleaning agent as this will severely damage the surface of the material. Thoroughly rinse off any detergent with clean water. Hosing must be avoided under all circumstances. Dry - preferably with a chamois, alternatively with a soft cloth.

The cleaning of the product should be performed at a time that will allow the aluminium to dry quickly, preferably early in the morning.

HARDWARE

The internal workings of locks, handles, catches etc. should be kept in good working order by applying a light spray of lubricant similar to WD40 or RP7 into the area(s) of any moving parts.

The external finish of all hardware must be kept clean by removing any harmful residue, especially salt spray, from the surface using a non-abrasive cleaning agent and wiped down with a soft cloth moistened with WD40 or RP7.

When maintaining either internal or external hardware, ensure that all finished surfaces (eg. timber, aluminium etc.) in close proximity are well protected from exposure to any cleaning or lubricating agents.

All tracks and sills must be kept clear of dirt, debris and other matter which can cause damage to, and restrict the proper functioning of rollers, guides and dropbolts.