evolution®

Operation & Maintenance Guide

Helping you to take care of your new Evolution Products

Our structurally sound, technically advanced windows, doors and orangeries will last for many years to come.

We want your Evolution products to maintain their appearance and durability during that time.

Evolution products are designed to be low-maintenance and long lasting. These simple operation and maintenance guidelines will ensure you prolong the life of your Evolution products, keeping them in excellent condition and looking their very best.

Contents

Storm

The Storm window is truly unique. Its ground-breaking design means that it carries exquisite styling and authentic features that are usually only found on a traditional timber window.

Flush

The Flush window is a superb addition to the Evolution Collection, perfectly replicating the beauty of traditional flush-fitting timber windows.

the english door

The English Door™ offers a stunning collection of timber alternative doors that will enhance any home - from period properties to contemporary new homes.

Cleaning

Window & Door Frames

Wash frames with a soap and water solution at least:

- Every three months in areas of heavy vehicular traffic.
- Every six months in rural areas.

Clean with a non-abrasive proprietary cleaner, suitable for plastics using a soft cloth.

Glass

- External dirt and grime should be removed from the glass surface using a solution of soap and water.

Leaded Glass

- Take care when cleaning leaded glass as excessive pressure can dislodge the lead from the glass surface.
- Warm soapy water moderately applied with a cloth will prove an adequate cleaning method.

NOTE: Avoid all solvent based or abrasive cleaners. Take care not to disturb silicone pointing sealants.

Maintenance

PVCu Frames

PVCu requires no maintenance other than cleaning. In the event of damage please contact your local Evolution authorised installer. Periodically and where accessible, clear drainage holes which can be seen when you open your windows and doors.

Gaskets

If the gaskets are broken or damaged and draughts are felt around the unit, ensure prompt replacement by contacting your installer.

Hardware Fittings

An oil or light grease applied to the mechanisms and stays once a year will enhance corrosion resistance.

Condensation

Causes of Condensation

Condensation is moisture in the air turned into water. The warmer the air is, the more moisture it can hold, when its limit is reached and the warm air makes contact with a cold, non-absorbent surface, it becomes chilled and sheds the excess moisture in water droplets, usually seen on glass surfaces.

Living Room

Allow the rooms warmth to reach windows by positioning the curtains slightly away from the windows.

Bathroom

- To stop moisture from travelling around the house, keep the door closed during and after bathing.
- Whilst bathing it is advisable to open windows slightly to aid ventilation.

Bedroom

The prime cause for condensation in bedrooms is not allowing for the night time drop in outside temperatures.

- Extend the central heating programme or other heating system accordingly.
- Ventilate by opening the windows at least once a day to allow air-exchanges.

Kitchen

- Close door ways into the remainder of the house and keep a window open.
- Extractor fans can help.

Outdoor Condensation

Condensation forms on the outdoor surface of glass when its temperature drops below the outdoor dew point temperature.

Evolution windows are manufactured using thermally efficient glass. The glass keeps heat inside the rooms of your house and reflects heat from radiators and fires back into the room.

As a result, the outer pane of glass does not get warmed by heat escaping from inside the building through the glass and remains cooler in comparison to much less thermally efficient windows.

It is possible that external condensation will appear on some windows but not on others, due to the position of windows in the house.

If condensation appears externally on your windows, this is in no way a defect of the unit. It must be seen as a positive indication that your windows are thermally efficient and are reducing heat loss.

NOTE: We cannot guarantee against the incidence of condensation.

Operating Instructions

Opening the Windows

Friction hinges keep this window in the desired position once open. The window also has a 'night vent' position. This allows the window to be slightly open, but still locked.

Operating Instructions

- Turn the key or depress the button to unlock the handle (if applicable).
- Rotate the handle to disengage locking mechanism and open the window by pushing it outward.
- The locking keeps have two slots, the first of which when engaged provides the closed position and the second provides the 'night vent' position.

Residential Doors

Doors are fitted with lever/lever handles as standard. The option to have a lever/pad or handle-less entry is available.

Operating Instructions (Lever/Lever)

- Close the door and the latch engages.
- Lift handle until you feel resistance, then continue action to overcome the resistance to engage the lock mechanism. Once engaged, release the handle.
- Turn the key to fully lock (note: if key will not turn, re-lift handle or pad to maximum position and then turn the key).

To Unlock (Lever/Lever)

- Turn the key to unlock.
- Push handle down to disengage the lock mechanism and open the door.

Operating Instructions (Lever/Pad)

- Close the door and the latch engages.

  NOTE: At this point entry from outside of the property can only be gained with use of the key to release the latch. Please note that the door is not at its maximum security until the full locking has been achieved.

- Lift the Pad handle until you feel resistance, then continue the action to overcome the resistance to engage the lock mechanism. Once engaged, release the handle.
- It is good practice to leave doors fully locked where possible both for maximum security and to prevent distortion.
- Turn the key to fully lock (note: if key will not turn, the locks have probably not fully engaged so, lift the handle again to engage the locks fully).

To Unlock (Lever/Pad)

- Turn the key to unlock.
- Push the pad handle down to disengage the lock mechanism, turn the key again to release the latch and open the door.


Egress Easy Clean Hinge

Standard Friction Hinge

- Adjustment is available on certain hinges by means of a screw located within the plastic shoe.
- The friction shoe should be adjusted to give the required degree of resistance.
- Anti-clockwise decreases the resistance, clockwise increases the resistance.

Egress Easy Clean Hinge

To move the sash into the easy clean position:

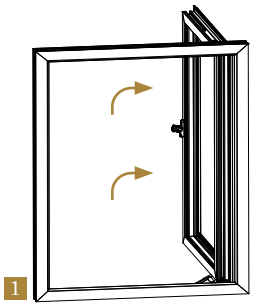
- Open the window to the stop position and then close slightly.
- Press the button near the hinge on top and bottom of window.
  NOTE: Both upper and lower hinges need locating.
- Slide sash over until there is a suitable gap for cleaning.
- When you have finished cleaning your window, simply close the window fully to relocate the buttons into their primary position.

Side Hung Restrictor

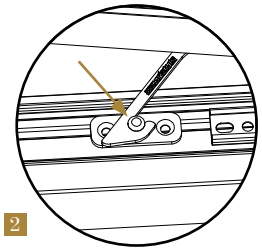
When moving the window grasp frame, do NOT put force on the glass.

- To fully open the window, firstly draw the window slightly towards you then press the lever and push the window open to release the restrictor mechanism.
- To reset the restrictor, press the lever, pull the window in and the mechanism will relocate.

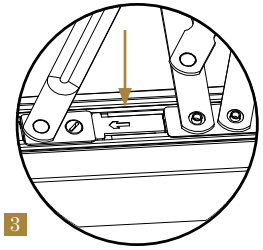
Egress Easy Clean Hinge


1

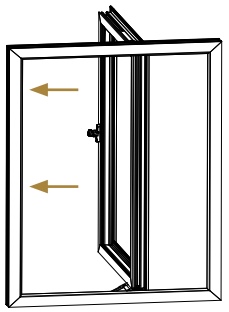
1 If a safety restrictor in not fitted, the fire escape position is achieved by fully opening the window to 90 degrees (Fig 1).


2

2 If a safety restrictor is fitted, open the window to the stop position and then close slightly. Release the arm from the stud (Fig 2) for window to fully open. The restrictor will self-relocate when window is closed.


3

3 To gain access to the outside of the window for cleaning, open window to the stop position and then close slightly. Press the buttons (Fig 3) on top and bottom of window.


4

4 Slide sash over until there is a suitable gap to allow cleaning (Fig 4). When the window is closed the buttons will self-relocate.

Care Guide

Painted Frames

Important information to be read prior to installation

- Do not remove any protective film until the window/door installation is complete.
- Ensure the painted frame does not come into contact with any harmful building materials for example: sand or cement.
- Window and door frames should only be cleaned with luke warm water with a mild detergent. Detergents must not contain solvents or abrasives.
- Any traces left on the glass after removing stickers can also be cleaned using luke warm water with mild detergent, do not use any window scrapers or sharp objects that may scratch the glass.
- The painted coating has been produced from the finest raw materials. When applied in accordance with this guide it is intended to provide many years of trouble free covering. However as with all coatings, good maintenance is necessary to achieve this. When removing these items never use a dry cloth. Always use warm water containing a mild detergent and a soft absorbent cloth but not until loose particles etc. have been removed from the surface using a soft wet brush.

  The surface should be cleaned as described above using a mild detergent and a soft sponge or cloth and then dried.

  NEVER USE SOLVENT BASED CLEANERS OR PVCu CLEANERS.

Wrought Iron, Black & Pewter Furniture

Iron in any form whether Cast or Malleable is susceptible to rusting.

During our finishing process we endeavour to cover all areas with a two coat paint process which is then cured by stove drying.

When two painted components come into contact with each other it causes an abrasive action and at some point the coating is degraded by this process.

Please ensure the article is periodically wiped over with a lightly oiled cloth, and where obvious abrasive areas of moving parts are visible especially external items, a regular light oiling is recommended (Coastal areas may require this maintenance process more frequently).

Ironmongery fitted externally will require greater attention due to increased exposure to atmospheric conditions. If this process has not been done the warranty will be void.

By adopting these simple precautions you will prolong the products life and enhance the beauty of your home.

NOTE: Traditional Window Ironmongery has been made in the UK using the same methods for the past 150 years.

Brass & Chrome Brass Furniture

Polished Chrome

Regular cleaning with warm soapy water will help to maintain the appearance, but if required a proprietary brand of chrome polish can be used (e.g. Autosol).

Unlacquered Brass

Unlike lacquered brass, any conventional brass polish will restore our unlacquered brass to its original finish.

When using the polish, protect the PVCu area by masking off an area around each piece of brass work or removing the item to be refurbished.

NOTE: **UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES USE ABRASIVE METAL CLEANERS OR AEROSOL SPRAYS.**

Quality of Vision - Glass

Condensation and visual quality of sealed units

This formation is very variable and it is also very common to observe it on the one pane and not on others. This is because the dew point of the air can vary. Movement of the air will effect it, as can the presence of nearby vegetation. Additionally, what is happening inside also has an effect as rooms may be kept at different temperatures resulting in the outside surfaces of different windows being at different temperatures. The formation of condensation in this way is not a product fault.

Condensation inside the sealed unit

This is between the two panes of the sealed unit and, unlike the example of condensation above, you would be unable to wipe it off with a cloth as you do not have access to the surface where the condensation has formed. The formation of condensation on a surface within the sealed unit, usually upon the inside face of the external pane, is likely to have been caused by sufficient water penetrating the seal and using up the capacity of the absorbent material in the sealed unit construction. This results in a rise in the humidity within the space between the two panes and when the temperature of the glass falls below the dew point, condensation occurs. As this condensation is within the sealed unit is cannot be removed.

If you have any queries regarding the visual quality of your glass, please contact the Glass & Glazing Federation.

Visual quality of sealed glass units

Because of the nature of the glass production process, perfect optical quality and surfaces free of any marks cannot be guaranteed. Some blemishes are to be expected.

The following extracts are based upon recognised European and industry standards. This is supported by the Glass & Glazing Federation document " Visual quality of double glazing - after installation" which forms our basic standard of supply.

Viewing sealed units for scratches on the outer faces of the panes must be carried out as early as reasonably practicable following installation.

How to check

Stand no less than 2 metres away from the panes. 3m for toughened, laminated or coated glass. Where it is not possible to stand the right distance then stand as far away as possible:

- Look through the glass, not at it.
- Check in natural light.
- No moisture on the glass surface.
- Exclude from the check the 50mm wide band around the edge of the glass.

What to expect when viewed as described

The sealed unit is acceptable if the following are neither obtrusive nor bunched:

- Bubbles or blisters.
- Hairlines or blobs.
- Fine scratches not more than 25mm long.
- Minute particles.

Protection of Windows

Protection of Windows & Glass

If any building or renovation works are taking place, do not remove the blue protective film that covers the glass and Georgian bars.

This will ensure that building related materials like sand, cement and paint cannot damage the surfaces.

If carrying out any decorating or building works in the future, please ensure the above mentioned protective film is re-applied to prevent any damage.

(Please contact your Installer for further information).

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