

CS Maintenance Manual





The Cavity Slider Experts

Cavity Sliders



info@csfordoors.co.nz
www.csfordoors.co.nz

0800 SLIDER
Auckland Head Office
T 09 276 0800
F 09 276 2525

Handling and Storage

CS Cavity Sliders are supplied with transportation plates to prevent distortion of the frames during delivery and handling. Units for non-local deliveries are packed in cardboard. Handling, as with any joinery product, must be with due care to avoid damage.

On site, units must be stored upright supported across their width (e.g. against a wall) to prevent distortion of the frame and in a dry and clean area protected from dust and direct sunlight.



Maintenance

Regular inspection of the carriages and aluminium track running surface is recommended. If required, the track may be cleaned with compressed air only.

On high use doors, replacement of the carriages may be necessary to achieve optimal noise and running performance after a period of between three to five years.



These Installation Instructions should be used when removing the door from your CS Cavity Slider.

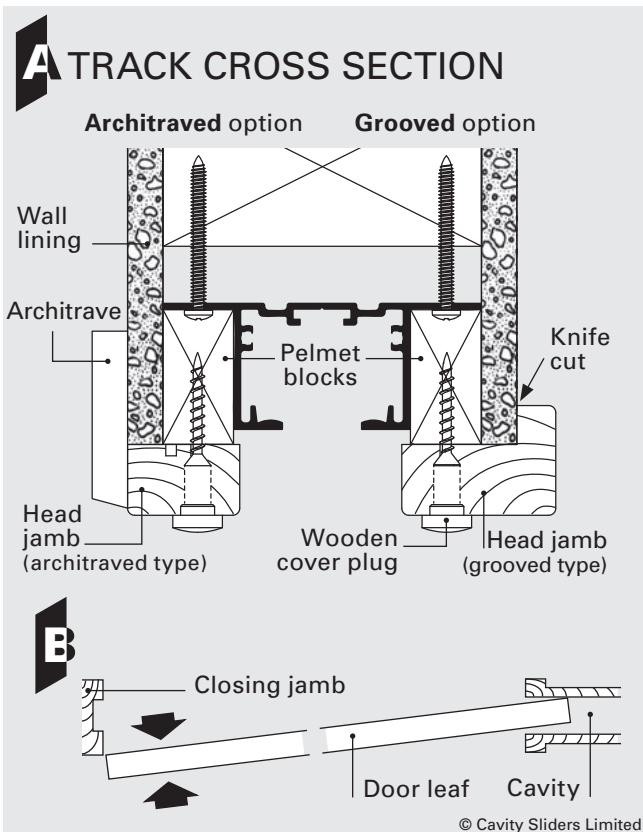
1 Remove head jamb (if fitted) (drawing A)

The head jamb must first be removed so that access may be gained to the carriages.

Choose the best side to remove the door from and remove the head jamb on that side by first removing any architraves.

Hint: Make a thin knife cut where any paint joins two components so as not to tear existing paint work.

Remove the wooden plugs covering the screw heads. Remove the screws holding the head jamb in place, then gently tap jamb to remove.



2 Remove door from track (drawing B, C, D).

Fit the club end of the adjusting spanner over the hexagonal nut at the bottom of the hanger pin (drawing C).

Use the extended part of the spanner to press down the plunger pin that protrudes up from the mounting plate. Once this plunger is fully depressed, slide the spanner sideways towards the plunger pin.

The whole carriage (including the hanger pin) will now disengage from the mounting plate.

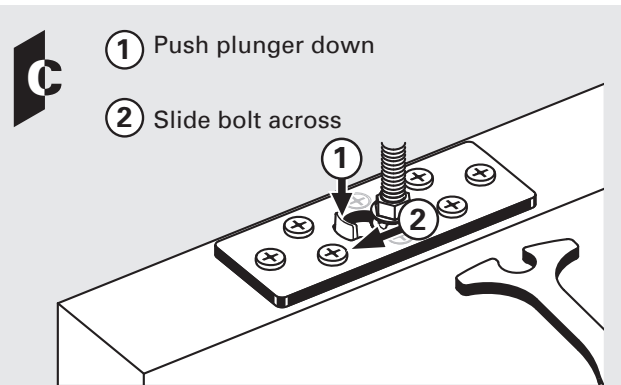
It is not always easy to slide the spanner sideways. You may need to relieve the door's weight by putting a wedge between door and floor.

If you have trouble removing the door from the pocket: lift the unlocking clip (drawing D) and slide the black nylon T-guide backwards slightly.

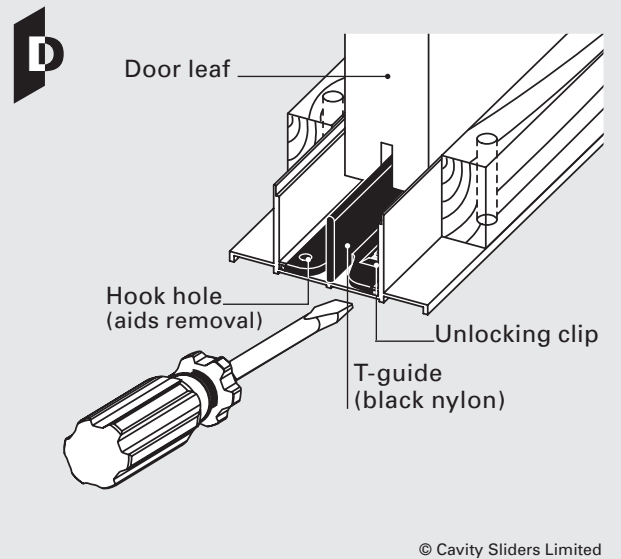
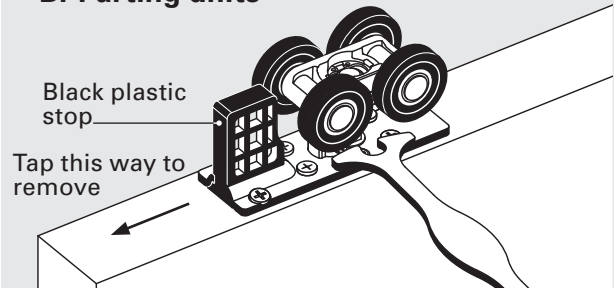
You can now remove the door (drawing B).

If you need to remove the T-guide:

lift the unlocking clip and pull the black nylon T-guide forward. Use a hook to aid removal if required.



Bi-Parting units



3 Bi-Parting units (drawing C).

Follow instruction 2, then remove the black plastic stop that is tightly fitted into the mounting plate at the front of each door leaf by tapping it out in the direction shown, using a hammer and drift (drawing C).

4 Removing carriages

If you also want the carriages out:

Slide them toward the notched end of the track and then take them out.

5 Replacing the door or the carriages

Follow the same steps, but in reverse order.

Drawings are not to scale.



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Aluminium Care



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Customer Information Sheet

Pre-finished Aluminium Products

Introduction

Many aluminium products that are used in the building industry have a finish applied that both protects the original “mill finish” and enhances the finished look. This data sheet provides information on colour choice, care and maintenance, precautions and limitations and transportation of CS FOR DOORS product that may be powder coated or anodised.

Affected CS Products

CavitySliders with aluminium jambs
WardrobeSliders with aluminium jambs
TrackSystems

Pre-HungJambs - aluminium jambs
DoorLeaves: NewYorker, AluTec, MirrorLite
CaviLock handles (CL200, CL400)

Powder coating

What is powder coating?

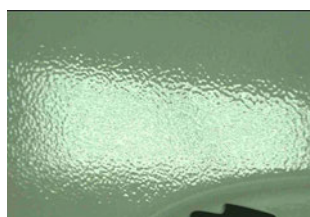
Powder coating is a type of finish that is applied as a free-flowing, dry powder. The coating is typically applied electrostatically and is then cured under heat to allow it to flow and form a “skin.” Once cured, the powder creates a hard, durable finish.

Colour choice and finish

Powder coating enables you to choose from a wide range of colours. CS FOR DOORS recommends the Dulux Powder Coat colour range. When deciding on a colour option, the name and associated code number must be provided. If a colour is supplied outside of this chart a colour sample, name and code must be provided to a CS FOR DOORS representative to obtain a matching colour option and price.

Things to be aware of:

- Light colours will tend to retain their appearance better than dark or bright colours.
- Surface finishes will vary according to the shape of aluminium the powder is applied to.
- Aluminium sheet and extrusions may have an orange peel look to the surface finish. This is considered acceptable as a part of industry standards.
- Metallic colours also require a second protective clear coat.
- Finished product may have minor surface scratches and abrasions which are accepted as a part of the application process.



↑ A close up example of 'orange peel look'

When judging colour consistency and integrity of finish, the accepted industry standard is inspection from a distance of two metres.

Graffiti removal

Anti graffiti powder coatings require specific cleaning procedures that must be adhered to. Solvents recommended for graffiti removal are Dulon AAA thinners.

Apply the solvent with a soft clean rag. Allow the solvent to moisten the graffiti marks for approximately 30 seconds (but no longer than 60 seconds) before wiping the surface clean.

Then, using a soft clean cloth and a mild detergent in warm water, clean the powder coating to remove any remaining thinners. Rinse after cleaning with fresh water to remove any remaining detergent.

Please note: where solvents have been used to remove graffiti, you may notice a dull finish to the affected area.

Advantages of powder coating

- ▮ Wide choice of colours available.
 - ▮ Powder coating is a tough, durable finish.
 - ▮ Minor scratches may be repaired. Aerosol and dab stick applicators for unintentional chips are available from your supplier in most stock colors.
- It is recommended that the use of these products be restricted to minor areas.

Disadvantages of powder coating

- ▮ Over the long term, powder coat colours will slowly degrade.

Anodising

What is anodising?

Anodising is an electrochemical process that creates a protective layer on the surface of aluminium profiles. The metallic finish that is created does not peel, chip or flake and achieves good protection against heat, moisture, sunlight and atmospheric corrosion.

Colour choice and finish

Natural Anodised (also known as Matt Natural or Silver) is the most common colour, although black and bronze are also available.

CS FOR DOORS will not anodise our **flush aluminium door** range due to imperfections in the aluminium sheet being magnified by the anodising process.

Things to be aware of:

- Variability of colour
- Visible aluminium grain
- Extrusion die lines

These are all common features that are a part of the anodising process and are not defects in the surface finish. The standard layer thickness is 12 microns but in exposed coastal or industrial environments thickness options of 20 and 24 microns are advised.

When judging colour consistency and integrity of finish, the accepted industry standard is inspection from a distance of two metres.

General Information

Joins in flush aluminium doors

Some flush skinned aluminium doors will require a join where stock sheets will not cover the entire door frame. The standard detail for this join is to bring the sheets to within 1 x rivet stem distance apart (1.5mm) to create a neat negative detail that gives a consistent finish. This join will typically run vertically up the door in the centre.

Any door requested over 1500 x 3000mm or 1200 x 5000mm will require a join due to the maximum size of sheet that we can supply. A CAD drawing will be supplied for any door over this size for customer sign off as a part of order acceptance.

Transportation

CS FOR DOORS provides a damage warning on all easily damaged product. This states that:

- We have a Photo Reference of the door prior to it leaving our production facility.
- Product must be handled very carefully during transit
- It is the responsibility of the customer to unwrap and check the condition of the door once received.

Once a product arrives at the customer destination, it is then their responsibility to check that the product is inspected and the delivery docket is signed before the transport company driver leaves the site. CS FOR DOORS will accept no responsibility for damage to a product once it has been delivered and the delivery docket signed.

Advantages of anodising

- ▮ Anodising enhances aluminium's appearance.
- ▮ Metallic finish does not peel, chip or flake.
- ▮ Provides good protection against heat, moisture, sunlight and atmospheric corrosion.
- ▮ Recommended for use in coastal areas (at 24 microns).

Disadvantages of anodising

- ▮ Limited colour range
- ▮ Although anodised finishes are very tough, once scratched they are virtually impossible to repair.



(Close up)

(2m distance)

↑ Photos of die lines that may be visible with an anodised finish, taken from close up and two metres away.

Maintenance

Pre-finished items should be cleaned regularly (at least once every 6 months in interior applications and more often in industrial or exterior environments) with a dilute solution of mild, neutral liquid detergent, e.g., dish washing detergent, warm water (40°C), and a soft, lint free cloth or brush.

Do not use abrasive cleaning tools such as steel wool, hard brushes, abrasive scourers, etc., as these may damage the coating surface and change the colour or gloss levels of the finish. Rinse suds off thoroughly with fresh water and dry with a clean cloth.

It is vital that any other chemicals such as petrol, strong alkalines or acids are NOT used on any pre-finished surface.

Pre-finished items that are maintained regularly should retain their good looks. They will not crack, chip or peel as with conventional finishes.

Installation Care

During installation construction, the pre finished surface should be protected from damage by subcontractors and site works during construction.

Once installed and finished, maintaining the initial appearance is a simple matter. The dirt and grime which builds up on surfaces over time contains moisture and salts which can adversely affect pre-finished surfaces and must be removed.

This information should be used when painting any powdercoat primed **CS FOR DOORS**® product.

Top coat procedure for powdercoat primed product

Introduction

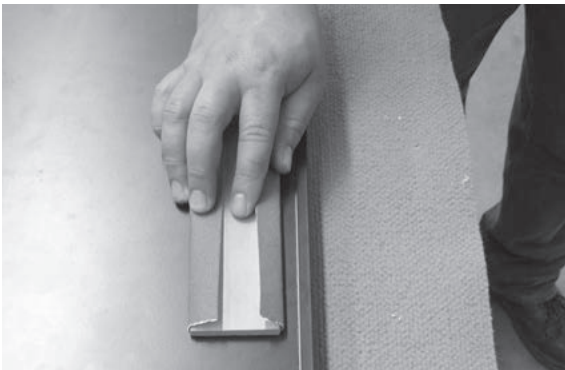
Many pre-finished powdercoated products available from CS FOR DOORS are also available in a primed state ready for top coating on site by a paint professional.

This information sheet contains detailed top coat preparation and application instructions as recommended by the manufacturer of the primer.

By following these instructions you will ensure a high quality finish that matches the product supplied!

Top coating with Dulux X10 or Aquanamel

The powdercoated surface should be given a thorough light sand using silica free P220 grit or similar.



After sanding, follow with a thorough clean using methylated spirits to remove all dust and contaminants.



Follow this preparation when using Dulux Aquanamel

Second and third coat: DULUX Aquanamel Semi Gloss Acrylic Enamel (brush, roller, conventional and airless spray).

Coat	Dry film thickness (microns)	Theoretical spreading rate (m ² /L)*	Recoat**
2nd	min 23	16.1	4 hrs
	max 23	16.1	
3rd	min 23	16.1	4 hrs
	max 23	16.1	

* Practical spreading rate will vary from the quoted theoretical spreading rate due to factors such as method and condition of application and surface roughness.

** Recoat times are quoted for 25°C and 50% relative humidity. These may vary under different conditions.

Follow this preparation when using Dulux Weathershield X10

Second and third coat: DULUX Weathershield X10 Semi Gloss Acrylic (brush, roller, conventional and airless spray).

Coat	Dry film thickness (microns)	Theoretical spreading rate (m ² /L)*	Recoat**
2nd	min 25	16.0	2 hrs
	max 25	16.0	indefinite
3rd	min 25	16.0	2 hrs
	max 25	16.0	indefinite

* Practical spreading rate will vary from the quoted theoretical spreading rate due to factors such as method and condition of application and surface roughness.

** Recoat times are quoted for 25°C and 50% relative humidity. These may vary under different conditions.

Important: please read

Top coating this primer with paint other than Dulux X10 or Aquanamel is not recommended by the manufacturer of the primer.

Equivalent paints may be used, but consider applying a test patch of top coat before full coverage is attempted.

For more technical information please phone Orica Powder Coatings: 09 441 8244 and quote product code *915 Line Titania Matt Primer*.

Disclaimer: Cavity Sliders Ltd. cannot be held responsible for any failed paint application.



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Glass Care



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GLASS CARE



Glass Care

Washing Glass

- The regular washing and drying of glass and window frames is required to ensure long term durability. In urban areas washing should be every 3 to 6 months.
- When washing, soak the glass surface with warm water and mild soap detergent solution to loosen dirt and debris or proprietary glass cleaners. Start cleaning at the top of the building and continue to lower levels.
- After washing, rinse with clean water and then dry the glass using a clean grit-free squeegee, cloth or paper towel and remember, 'Wet glass is dirty glass.'
- All water and cleaning solution residue should be dried from the window gaskets, sealants and frames to prevent water spots.
- Avoid cleaning tinted and reflective glass surfaces in direct sunlight.

Washing Special Glasses

- When washing double glazing and laminated glass use the same procedures as above but ensure no solvents come into contact with the edge laminate interlayer or unit sealant.
- It is advisable to check the frame drainage to ensure no water is trapped in the rebate as this can affect the life of these products.
- With reflective or Low E coated surfaces exercise special care when cleaning and follow the manufacturer's instructions.



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Hardware Care



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T 09 276 0800
F 09 276 2525

Taking Care of your Door Hardware



Caring for your door hardware is simple. Just remember to clean your door hardware only with mild soap and water. The chemicals that are used in cleaners, polishes, etc., can be harmful to the clearcoat finish that is applied to nearly every brand of door hardware on the market. If you want your hardware finish to last for years to come... **DO NOT USE CHEMICALS!**

Satin Chrome / Satin Nickel / Matte Chrome / Matte Black

Use a clean, soft, lint-free cloth. Many smudges and smears can simply be removed with a little polishing. Ensure the cloth is soft enough to avoid scratching the brushed finish. Polish the metal by rubbing the cloth over smudged areas using small, circular motions.



If this is not sufficient, use a gentle soap. Dishwashing soap is notably effective because it cuts away grease while remaining fairly gentle on everything else. Mix the soap into warm water, dip a clean rag into the solution, and polish away smudges and light surface grime. Rinse and let dry naturally.

For tough stains, apply a gentle glass cleaner. Mild all-purpose cleansers or commercial glass cleansers are usually safe. Spray the glass cleanser directly on the surface of the handle before firmly polishing it away using small circular motions and a dry, clean cloth.

Polished Brass or clear-coated finishes should be wiped with a soft, damp cloth. A mild soap may be lightly used if very dirty. Particular care should be taken to avoid paint smears, thinners and strong cleaning agents as they will quickly destroy the protective coatings and subject the finish to rapid oxidation and discolouration. Initial care for finishes requires only periodic cleaning with mild non-abrasive soap and light buffing with a soft cloth.



Oil Rubbed Bronze

Oil Rubbed Bronze is a 'living finish' that will change over time and acquires added charm over the years. There may be colour variations between production batches and as the product ages, you will see wear marks and other inconsistencies appear - part of the magic of this finish!

This product has been lightly coated during production with a layer of bowling alley wax to protect the finish.

For best long term results, it is important that you do not use harsh chemical cleaning products or buff too hard.



Bright Chrome

Wipe with a soft damp cloth. A high grade chrome polish may be used according to directions to clean and restore the original shine.



Powder Coat

Powdercoating is one of the most durable colour coatings available and with very little effort on your part, it will provide you with many years of excellent service.

Regular washing is the key to looking smart. Use a diluted solution of mild liquid detergent such mixed the same way you would use to wash your dishes.

WARNING: Never use any other kind of solvent cleaner as it could damage the powdercoating or cause it to deteriorate and age rapidly. Common solvents such as petrol, acetates, dulon thinners and Methyl Ethyl Detone (MEK) are very damaging to powdercoat and must never come into contact with it. Highly acidic, alkaline, common household solvent or alcohol-based cleaners are not recommended either.



Maintenance Guidelines

Door Furniture

At twelve (12) monthly intervals, the fixing screws securing the furniture to the door, both surface fix and through fix, should be checked and tightened if required.

All door furniture should only be wiped over with a soft damp cloth. In the case of Satin Stainless Steel or Satin Chrome Plate, a non-abrasive mild household detergent may be used to remove ingrained grime.

For soft finishes such as Architectural Bronze or Polished Lacquered Brass, under NO circumstances should any cleaning product be used. The cleaning product may contain solvents, which may damage the protective coating.

Door Closers

At twelve (12) monthly intervals, all fixing screws as outlined below, but not limited to, should be checked and tightened if required;

- Closer body to the door
- Closer arm shoe to the frame or parallel arm bracket
- Closer parallel arm bracket to the frame
- Closer track to the frame
- Closer body cover
- Closer arm to closer body shaft
- In the case of adjustable arms, the adjustment screw on the arms should also be checked and tightened if required.

At any time during the closer life, the closing cycle adjustment valves can be varied to best suit the working environment of the door. If however it is constantly necessary to increase the closing speed or the closing force because 'the closer seems to be slowing down', then it is recommended that the door hinges be examined as they may be worn, causing the door to sag and hinges to bind, thereby putting undue stress on the door closer. It is also recommended to examine any door seals or other hardware that may be preventing the door from closing correctly.

PLEASE NOTE: The adjustment valves on the LCN door closers are staked into the valve chamber. Applying excessive force to wind the valve past the staking, thereby breaking the staked points will result in damage to the valve and subsequent leaking of hydraulic fluid. This is not covered under warranty.

Exit Devices

At twelve (12) monthly intervals the following maintenance should be followed;

- All fixing screws checked and tightened if required
- All strikes checked for correct alignment and adjusted if necessary
- External surfaces wiped over with a soft damp cloth

NOTE: For applications that are subject to high use and/or abuse, maintenance will be required at three (3) monthly intervals for all products.

Automatic Units



Maintenance Checklist



Servicing of the CS AutoCav Residential should be carried out every 18 months.

Results can be recorded below.

A simple maintenance guide is given below. These checks should be integrated into a maintenance schedule.

Door Leaf

- 1 Check the carriages are running freely.
Wipe/clean the track if necessary.
- 2 Check the door has floor clearance, and runs clear of the floor guide.
- 3 If door seals are fitted check for excessive wear.

Door Controller

- 1 Ensure cables are free from the moving drive bar and belt.
- 2 Check and record cycle count on unit.
- 3 Check for loose plugs/terminals.

Door Motor

- 1 Ensure the motor mounts are secure.
- 2 Check for oil leaks.
- 3 Ensure belt and pulley is in good condition.
- 4 Check belt tension.

Door Operation

- 1 Check safety devices are operational.
- 2 Ensure the door and associated equipment are functioning correctly.

Date Checked						


Door Leaf							
1	Check the carriages are running freely. Wipe/clean the track if necessary.						
2	Check the door has floor clearance, and runs clear of the floor guide.						
3	If door seals are fitted check for excessive wear.						
Door Controller							
1	Ensure cables are free from the moving drive bar and belt.						
2	Check and record cycle count						
3	Check for loose plugs/terminals.						
Door Motor							
1	Ensure the motor mounts are secure.						
2	Check for oil leaks.						
3	Ensure belt and pulley is in good condition.						
4	Check belt tension.						
Door Operation							
1	Check safety devices are operational.						
2	Ensure the door and associated equipment are functioning correctly.						

		Date Checked									
Door Leaf											
1	Check the carriages are running freely. Wipe/clean the track if necessary.										
2	Check the door has floor clearance, and runs clear of the floor guide.										
3	If door seals are fitted check for excessive wear.										
Door Controller											
1	Ensure cables are free from the moving drive bar and belt.										
2	Ensure controller lid fits firmly.										
3	Check for loose plugs/terminals.										
Door Motor											
1	Ensure the motor mounts are secure.										
2	Check for oil leaks.										
3	Ensure belt and pulley is in good condition.										
4	Check belt tension.										
Door Operation											
1	Check safety devices are operational.										
2	Ensure the door and associated equipment are functioning correctly.										
3	If batteries are connected an 'on battery' test should be performed.										
4	Check the 24VDC power supply is free of dust and has adequate air flow.										





Auckland Head Office

5 - 7 Rakino Way, Mt Wellington, Auckland, New Zealand

 +64 9 276 0800

 info@csfordoors.co.nz

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