

SPIILKA SWING HARDWARE – REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

These are guidelines for the repair and maintenance Spilka Swing window hardware, including hinges, components and profiles. Instructions are provided for the replacement or repair of damaged items or those needing replacement through wear and tear.

MATERIALS AND ENVIRONMENT

Hinges are produced from high quality stainless steel of which 50% is from recycled iron, the hinges may themselves be continuously recycled. Stainless steel does not require any extra protection against corrosion and none of our hardware requires special handling or considerations due to their treatment or production.

Plastic materials used are POM and PP.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEES

Spilka hardware is produced under a quality control system in accordance with requirements for the NDVK (Norwegian Door - and Window Control) and AS Spilka Industri has an approval from their control body.

Below are details of relevant requirements and qualities.

Wear and tear

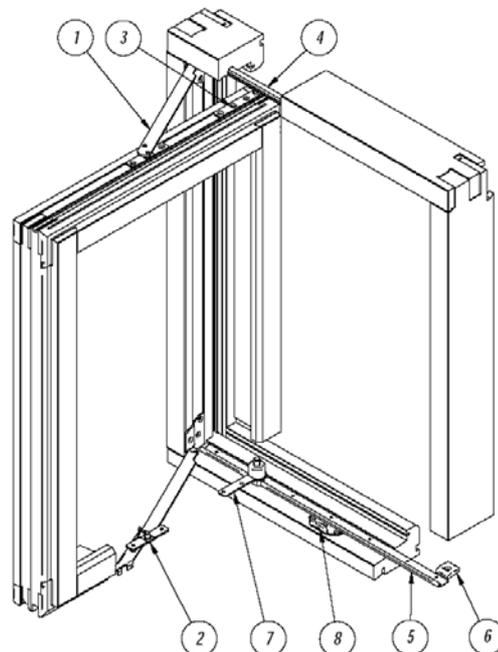
Windows are tested by opening and closing over 20 000 cycles with their maximum sash weight, this should correspond with the daily opening of a window over its lifetime.

NB! Damage may be caused if relevant maintenance is not carried out, or by opening the safety restrictor with excessive force. Damage caused in this way will not be covered by our guarantee.

Corrosion

The fittings satisfy Class 3 of the NS-EN 1670 standard. According to the NDVK this gives a performance level as follows: "Fittings of Class 3 are suitable for use in wet and polluted environments, such as sulphur dioxide, acid, salt or alkaline conditions. This includes special humid indoor conditions and most outdoor conditions.

NB! Expected lifetime before corrosion appears will depend on climate conditions and material contacts, which can cause corrosive reactions. Maintenance, such as painting and lubricating is very important in aggressive conditions.



MAINTENANCE

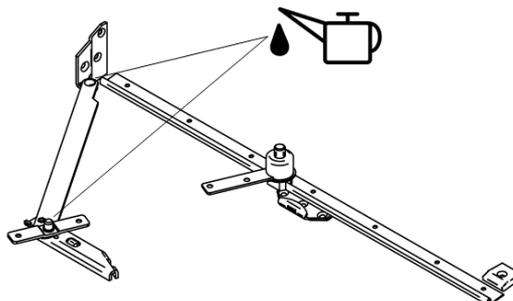
Hardware is used in window constructions and thereby as a part of a building facade. It is important that all items receive relevant initial treatment and that correct maintenance is carried out to sustain functionality and to achieve desired lifetime. Maintenance requirements may vary depending on local conditions and should be increased as appropriate.

Lubrication of bearing units (7)

At the lower sash corner there is a hinge with a bearing cover and ball bearings. Generally, these components require no lubrication. Removal of paint and dust from the surfaces of the aluminium rails and wheels will ensure free movement.

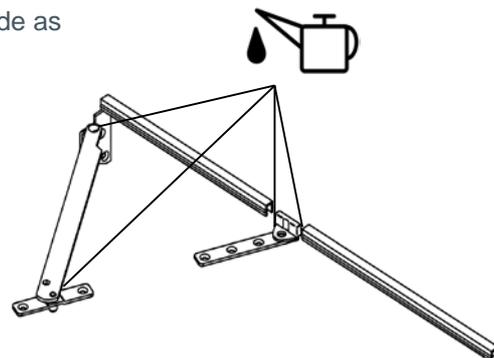
Lubrication of lower hinges (2)

Open the sash completely and place a few drops of oil where the hinge arm is attached to the frame. In addition, lubrication is required between every movable part at the underside of the frame to ensure functionality of the security catch. Turn the security arm back and forth and then slide the sash from side to side to ensure free movement.



Lubrication of headslide and u-channel (3)

Completely open the sash and place a few drops of oil by the headslide as far as possible within the u-channel. Also lubricate between movable parts. Then turn the sash completely back and forth to ensure smooth operation. It is important to avoid introducing paint or stain into the u-channel during re-painting.



Lubrication of upper fittings (1)

Completely open the sash and place a few drops of oil where the hinge arm is attached to sash and frame. Then turn the sash from side to side to ensure smooth movement.

Surface treatment of the hinge

For hinges made of stainless materials no extra finish is required to improve corrosion resistance. If a painted finish is desired it is important to be aware that regular stain and paint bonds weakly to stainless steel. Use paint/varnish which is especially suited for stainless steel from a specialist retailer. It is important to clean and degrease with white spirit before starting painting. The lubricating grease at the rivet point should not be removed and paint should not be introduced between movable parts or at the rails' sliding surfaces. Frequent lubrication of surfaces and movable parts is advised in dusty environments.

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

Damaged components should usually be replaced. Fitting instructions may be found on our website and these details may be used to order replacement items by their descriptions and part numbers. To avoid injuries and damage to materials we recommend that repair and replacements are carried out by skilled personnel.

Number in the description below is referring to illustration on page 1.

Upper (1) and lower (2) fittings

Open the window wide enough to remove the screws and lock the sash both at top and bottom to prevent sideway movement. The fittings can be replaced, but for safety reasons it is recommended

that only one hinge should be replaced at a time. Fittings are attached to the sash through screws in sash and frame.

Sash bottom rail with bearing unit (7)

This is the most extensive replacement because it requires removal of the sash. Completely open the window and secure the sash so the weight will not be on the hinges when unscrewed. Upper and lower fittings are released by removing the screws. Slide the sash across to the side at the underside, so that the headslide (at the top) and the bearing unit at the bottom are released from the rails. Remove the sash and the screws of the bearing unit. Replace the old bearing unit with the new and remount the sash.

Head slide (3)

This replacement also requires removal of the sash. Completely open the window and secure the sash. Upper and lower fittings are released by removing the screws. Slide the sash across to the side at the bottom, so that the head slide (at the top) and the bearing unit at the bottom are released from the rails. Remove the sash and the screws of the head slide, replace the old head slide with the new and remount the sash.