

PLEASE NOTE

Replacement of locks:

If you subsequently replace the mortise lock with a different make, this may require the milled out portion of the lock plate to be reworked.

Deformation of doors:

If you expose doors made of wood materials to moist climates, you must expect swelling and deformation. Ideally, the climate to which the door is exposed long-term should not exceed an air temperature of +15°C to +20°C and 60% relative humidity. The following applies to installation in new construction projects: Due to elevated building moisture, the climates indicated above may be exceeded in new construction projects and when installation occurs at an early stage. Thus, for example, increased deformation can occur temporarily even when suitable doors are used. In this case, you should check the deformation only after allowing a heating period to elapse since, according to experience, the deformation will be minimized as the relative humidity decreases. For evaluating the deformation of installed doors, the maximum permissible deformation of 4 mm specified in the RAL quality and test specifications must be used. As a prerequisite, the doors must be suitable for the climatic conditions prevalent at the location of use, and the element must not be subject to any special requirements.

Improper operation:

Improper use or installation may cause property damage or injuries, such as the following:

- ▶ Stress marks in the floor area due to lowered door leaves
- ▶ Metal wear due to unmaintained or damaged hinges
- ▶ Damage to door and frame due to extreme loads (playing children, door slamming caused by wind gust)
- ▶ Danger of crushing in the rebate and by the air gap at the floor
- ▶ Injury from broken standard float glass. We recommend using tempered safety glass (ESG).

INFORMATION:

ifz infos "Installing interior doors properly," "Deformation of interior doors," "The sound-insulating door"

Door leaves

Material science - good to know

► Wood is a natural product

Natural materials have very individual properties and details.

► Wood reacts to moisture

If doors are stored under too moist conditions or installed at sites with too much moisture, this may cause the wood/wood materials to warp or swell. The cardboard box, in particular, attracts moisture. Therefore, always store the door horizontally on four support beams or a chipboard, and do not place it on moist walls. We advise against installation in rooms with more than 65% relative humidity. Consider the moisture content in new construction projects, in particular.

► Wood requires care

In most cases, a slightly damp cloth is sufficient for cleaning doors, as heavy moisture may penetrate into the wood. Wood discolors when exposed to sunlight and water residues. Moreover, adhesive labels may produce light and shade marks. Also, pressure-sensitive adhesives and solvents attack the surface (caution on use of adhesive labels, adhesive tape, etc.) Therefore, avoid harsh cleaners and abrasives. If you care for your doors like a piece of furniture, they will give you lasting enjoyment.

PLEASE NOTE:

For doors with more stringent installation requirements, you must comply with the more detailed installation instructions (separately enclosed), as the door installation significantly affects the functioning of the elements (e.g., MA-1007 for WK 2-element).

Adaptation of floor air gap

Possible tolerances (frame, door leaf, and installation situation) may produce a permissible maximum floor air gap (gap between door leaf and surface of floor covering) or 10 mm according to DIN 18101. Please shorten the frame accordingly in this case. If you shorten the door leaf, then chamfer the edge so that the top layer does not pull out.

Maintenance

All hardware parts that are constantly in motion must be checked regularly and re-greased as necessary (except for maintenance-free hinges, in which metal-to-plastic contact occurs). Examples of affected parts are: latch and bolt; hinges (upper and lower parts). If maintenance is skipped, damage may occur as a result of metal wear or malfunction.

Warranty

Influence of UV light on veneer, paint, and film surface

Exposure to UV (ultraviolet light) radiation may cause visual changes to surfaces. These changes are normal and are not the basis for complaints.

No warranty in case of subsequent adjustment

For consequential damages (e.g., pulling out of surface or edge) caused by improperly performed adjustments, such as planing, sawing against the grain, etc., we can accept no warranty.

Installation instructions



Scope of delivery

Door leaf with integrated lock (single tumbler as standard equipment), key, and upper hinge parts

Work preparation

If necessary, screw in the hinges of the door one or two revolutions before hanging it in the frame. The distance to the door should be approximately 3 mm.

To avoid problems along the way

Essential points to remember:

- ▶ Please check the goods for appearance, function, and completeness before starting work.

The installation instructions were checked by ift Rosenheim for plausibility according to the current state of the art.
Project number: 209 264668

Door leaves

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What you need

Installation of door leaves:

- Metal file, if required
- Screwdriver

Installation of hardware:

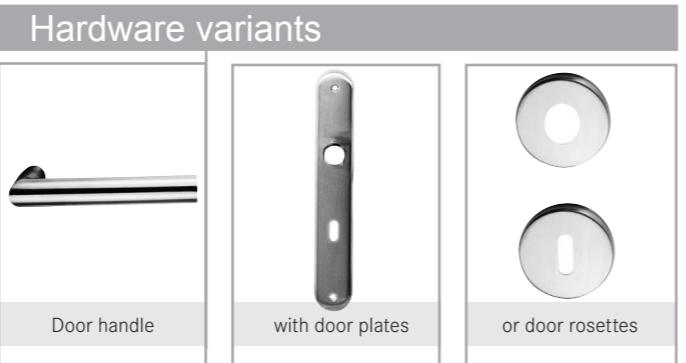
- Phillips head screwdriver
- Flat-head screwdriver
- Drill / cordless screwdriver
- Drill bit (for diameter, please refer to the hardware manufacturer's instructions)

Please read the instructions
before starting work!

Hardware mounting

The individual installation steps:

Please refer to the hardware manufacturer's installation instructions for the individual hardware mounting steps.



PLEASE NOTE:

When installing the hardware and when drilling any through-hole through the door leaf to accommodate the hardware, it is **not** permitted to drill a hole in the lock plate. This could impair the proper functioning of the lock. This also applies to wood chips that reach the lock. For this reason, you should remove any chips before you install the hardware.

We use locks according to DIN 18251 with openings for accommodation of hardware according to DIN 18255.

IMPORTANT:

Fine-pitch thread screws produce tremendous forces that may cause the lock plate to contract. Lightly tighten the screws for attaching the hardware with a manual screwdriver only. Overtightening may cause the surface to dent or even crack and the lock function to become impaired.



Proper care of your door/frame

Light soiling:

- Wipe the surface with a cloth that is moist to the touch and all-purpose cleaner (neutral, acidic, or soap cleaner).
- Rewipe with a clean, dry cloth.

Heavy soiling:

- Remove any loose dirt.
- Wipe the surface with a damp cloth and all-purpose cleaner or liquid soap. You may apply a little cleaning agent directly to heavily soiled areas.
- On structured surfaces you should wipe lengthwise.
- In case of heavy soiling of structured surfaces, you can also use a soft brush for cleaning. (You should exercise extreme caution here, as brushing too hard can damage the surface of veneer doors.)
- Rewipe the cleaned area with a cloth and spirit or window cleaner.
- Finish by wiping again with a clean, dry cloth.

PLEASE NOTE:

Cleaning with mechanical devices (e.g., steam cleaners, high-pressure cleaners, cleaning machines, etc.) will damage the surface permanently. Steel wool, scouring powder, scouring pads (e.g., Scotch Brite), abrasives, and the like must not be used because they leave behind shiny marks on the surfaces being cleaned.

Surface treatment

Veneers:

Wood is a natural product. Color variations may occur between surface samples and surfaces of delivered products. Veneer trunks differ in their color and structure. There are even differences within the same trunk. We preserve the uniqueness of this natural material by taking great care when selecting and processing veneers.

Brushability:

Brushable surfaces are intended for covering with a paint finish. Treatment with wax, oil, or laser is not intended. Spots may form or color may be absorbed unevenly. If you want to laser or etch the frame, you must choose "Raw" for your desired veneer surface when ordering. The surfaces must be finish-sanded and cleaned before the surface treatment.

Repainting priming films:

Grease residues or dust may cause adhesion problems. For this reason, you should always clean the surface with mild cleaning agents (neutral or acidic cleaner) before further processing. Do not use solvents. Wait for the surface to dry completely before continuing work.

Painted door/laminated frame:

For consistency purposes, the frames associated with painted door leaves are coated with a pigmented finish film. Despite diligent controls, slight differences in color, gloss, and surface appearance may occur due to the different manufacturing processes involved.

Adjusting the hinges and striking plate

Three different positioning options are available for fine adjustment of the door:

1. Distance between door leaf and frame

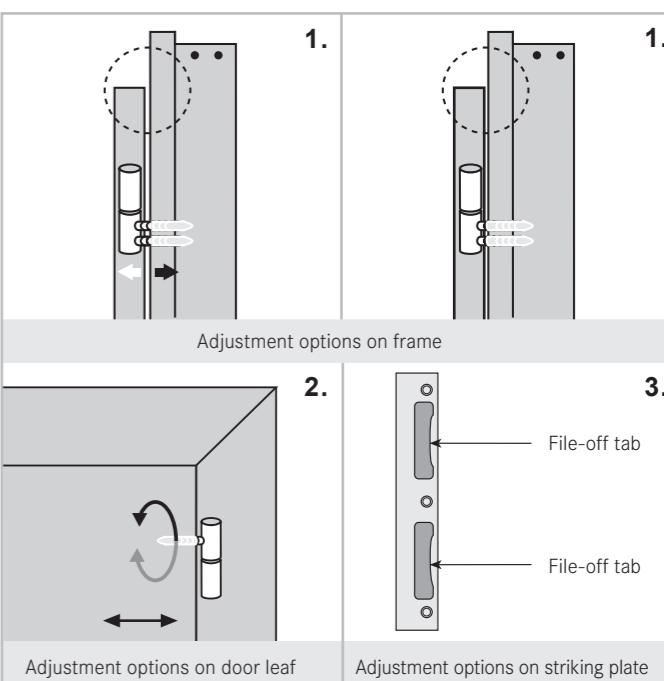
To change the contact pressure of the door leaf against the frame, you can loosen the lower hinge parts (frame) by means of an Allen head screw, and slide the door leaf more in the direction toward or away from the frame.

2. Horizontal alignment

To adjust the door leaf in the horizontal direction in the frame, you can adjust the door leaf by screwing the upper hinge part (door leaf) in or out. Uneven adjustment may cause raising or lowering of the lock side of the door leaf.

3. Closing the door

The striking plates contain **file-off tabs**. Their purpose is, through subsequent filing, to allow the door leaf to close smoothly. This adjustment option is necessary because of manufacturing, building, and installation tolerances. This step is a standard installation step and is not a basis for complaints.



Care instructions for laminated/CPL door leaves

TYPE OF STAIN	OPTIMALLY REMOVED BY
Fingerprints	All-purpose cleaner Methylated spirit/ window cleaner
Grease, oil, shoe soles	All-purpose cleaner Petroleum ether/acetone
Soot, nicotine	All-purpose cleaner
Coffee, tea, fruit juice	All-purpose cleaner
Wax crayons, ballpoint pens	All-purpose cleaner Petroleum ether/acetone
Felt pens	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner Petroleum ether/acetone
Nail polish	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner Petroleum ether/acetone
Lime soaps**, lime deposits	All-purpose cleaner Petroleum ether/acetone
Rust stains***	All-purpose cleaner

TYPE OF STAIN	OPTIMALLY REMOVED BY
Fingerprints	Commercially available **** cleaning agent
Grease, oil, shoe soles	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner
Soot, nicotine	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner
Coffee, tea, fruit juice	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner
Wax crayons, ballpoint pens	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner
Felt pens	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner
Varnish paints, glue*, adhesive	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner
Lime soaps**, lime deposits	Methylated spirit/ window cleaner

* Once they have hardened, certain adhesives and, in particular, two-component adhesives can only be removed mechanically.

** Lime deposits, such as can form in shower rooms, should be removed with 10% acetic acid solution. Extreme caution must be exercised when using so-called deliming agents, as these may contain strongly corrosive substances.

*** For difficult to dissolve stains, it is best to use citric acid solution.

**** Use mild soap cleaner! Do not use abrasives!