

ALSIS 70mm Thermally Broken Aluminium Door

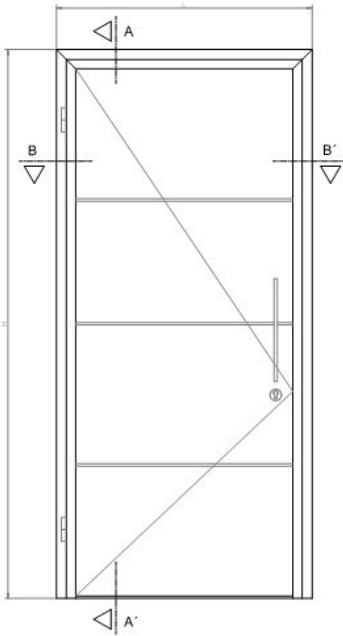
Surveyors Guide



Spitfire Aluminium Door Survey Details

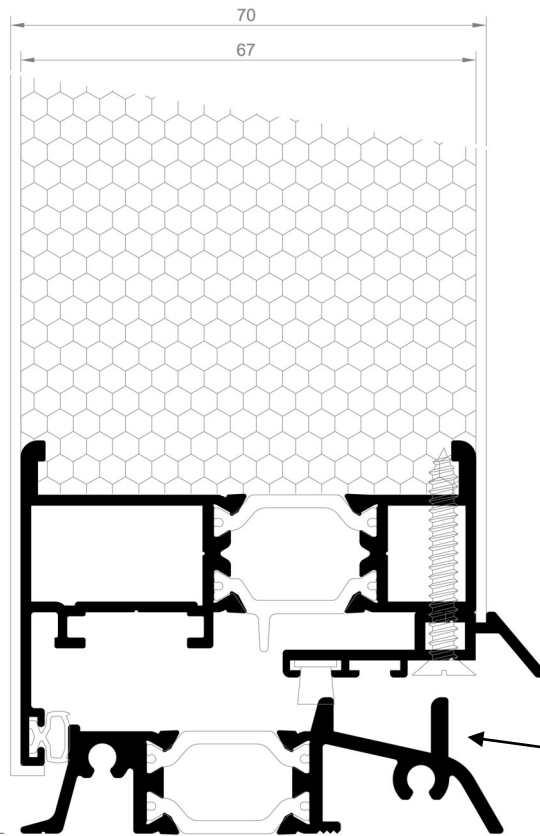
70mm Door System—AL SIS 70

Technical Information for Surveyors



Standard thermally broken aluminium low threshold

Section A—A
Internally Opening Door



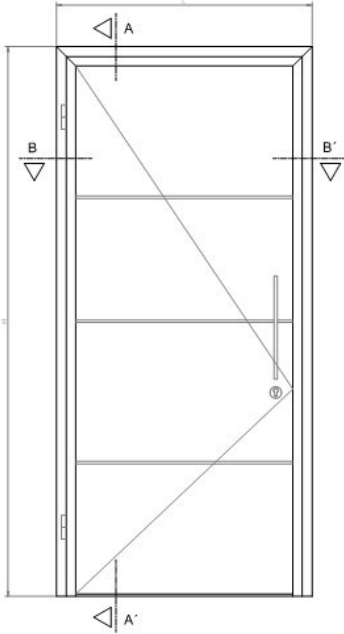
Note: Maximum floor height clearance is 8.5mm therefore please consider the use of thermally broken cill or threshold packer to ensure that the bottom of the door clears the floor covering.

8.50

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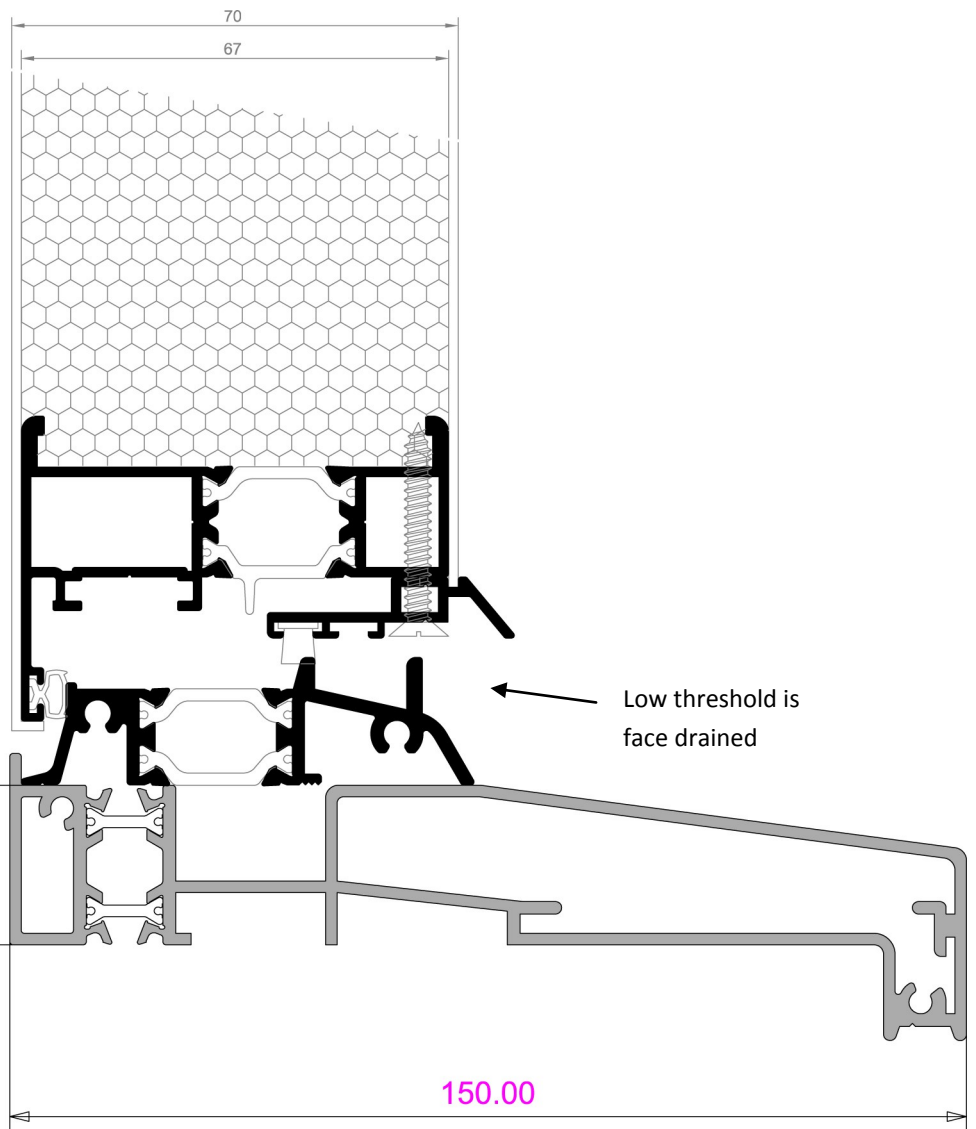
Technical Information for Surveyors



Thermally broken aluminium low threshold on a 150mm sub cill

Section A—A

Internally Opening Door



Note: Maximum clearance for floor covering is 33mm

33.00

25.00

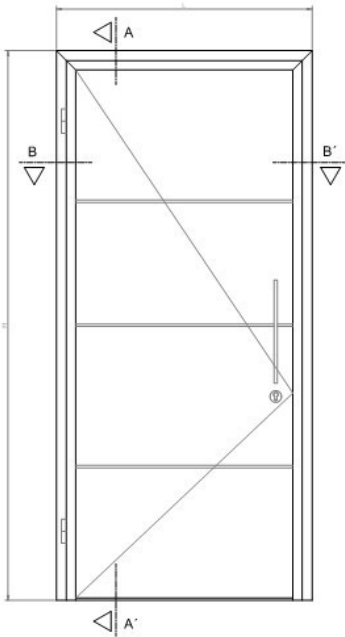
150.00

Low threshold is face drained

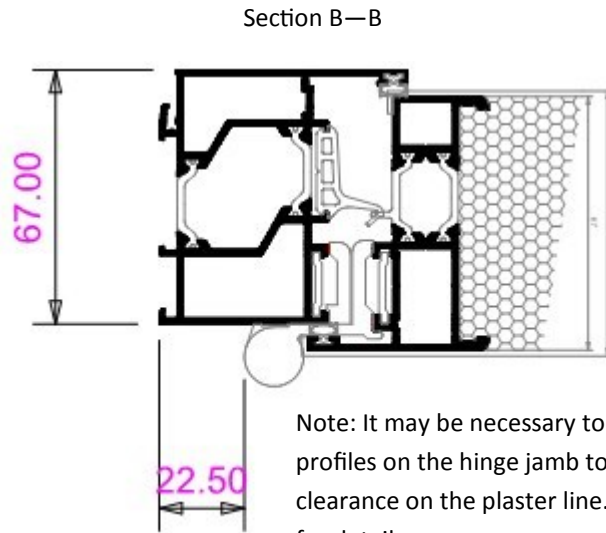
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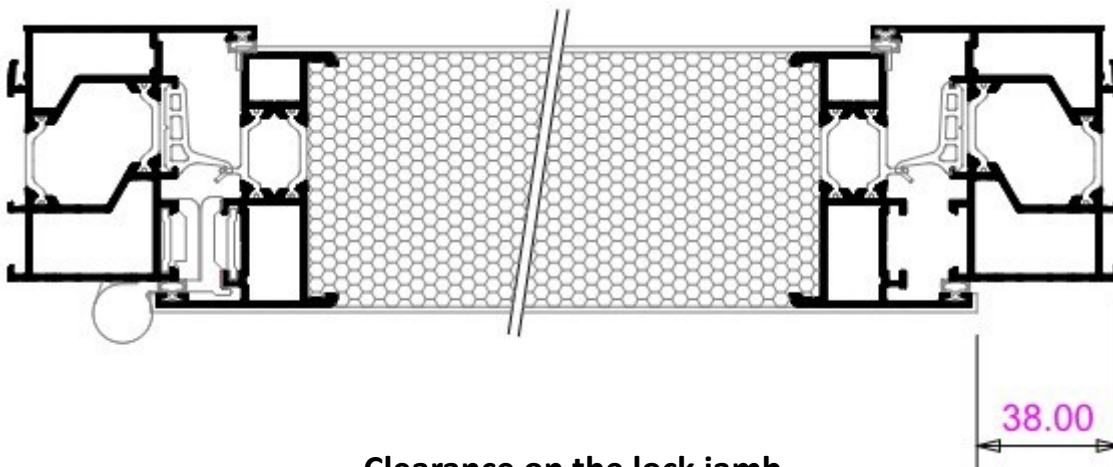
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Clearance on the hinge clearance jamb

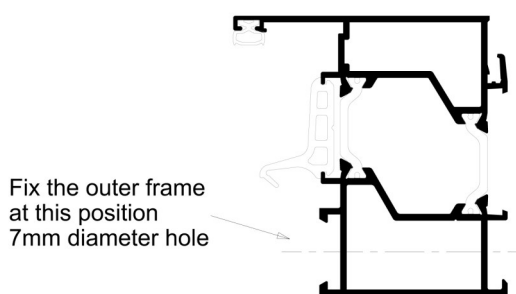


Section B—B



Clearance on the lock jamb

70mm Outer Frame



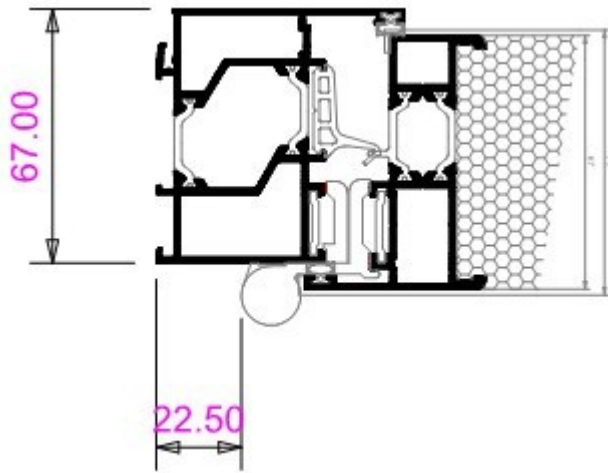
Fixing position for the door outer frame profile

Fixings minimum 150mm in from the corners and maximum 500mm centres. We recommend additional fixings in the top corner at the hinge side.

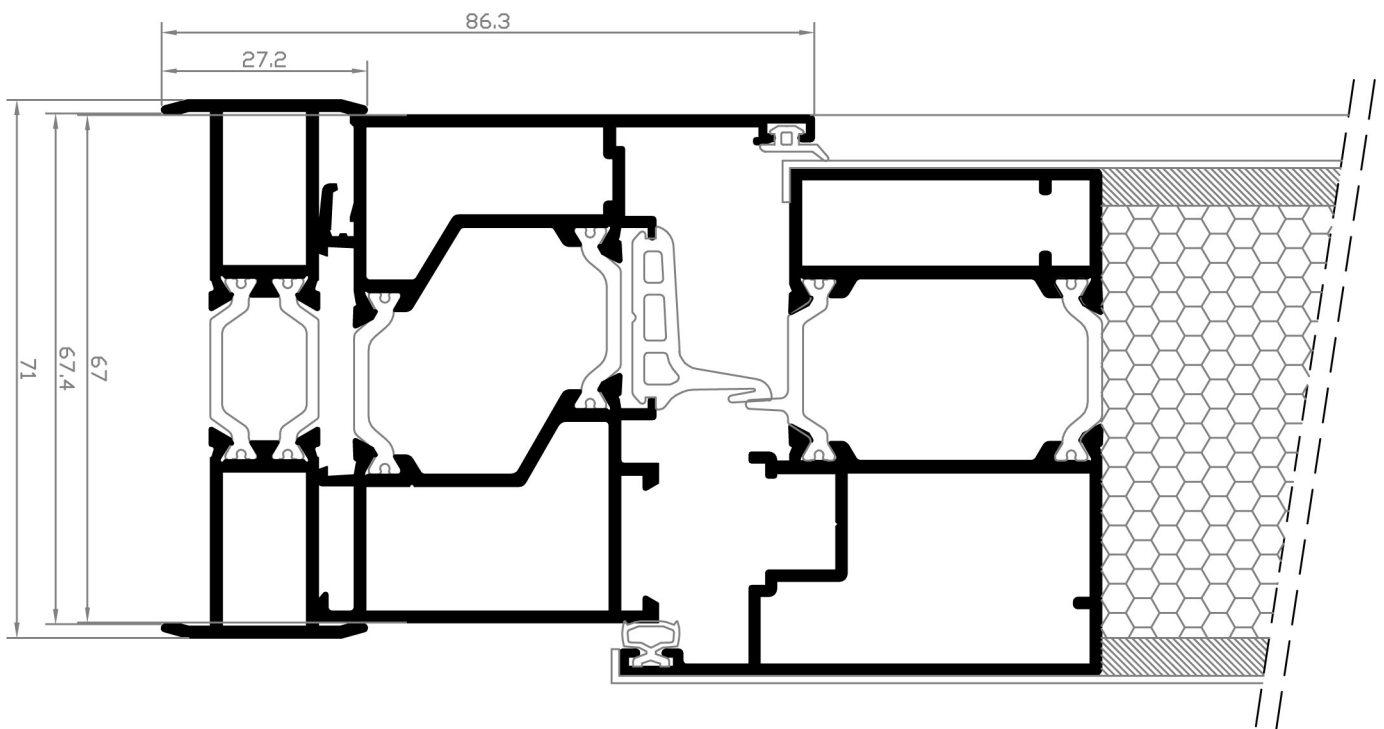
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Standard hinge clearance

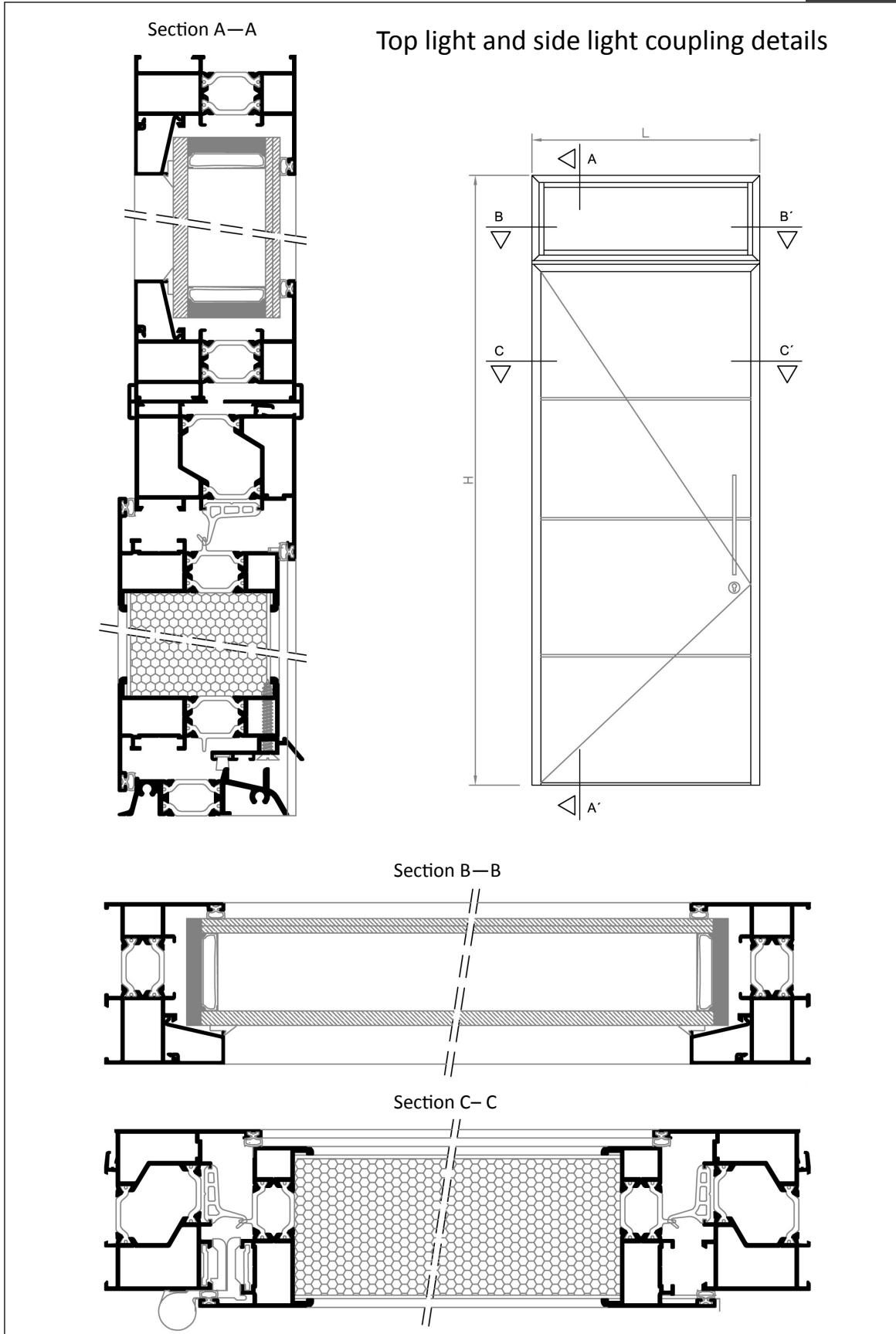


20mm Add on profile for additional hinge clearance where required

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How to survey a door aperture



Three measurements of width and height (top, middle & bottom) should be taken and the squareness of the aperture determined by taking diagonal measurements, see Figure 1.

The smallest measurement of width and height is used to determine manufacturing sizes. Please ensure that you deduct your fitting tolerance before giving Spitfire Doors your manufacturing sizes.

The need for any sub-sill should be determined. It is good practice to use a low threshold for an entrance door where possible due to the risk of trip hazards.

The size depth/projection of the sub-cill should be such that there is an adequate external overhang of at least 50mm from the face of the building.

Surveyors must determine how the sub-sill is to be fitted taking into account features such as horns, and how any making good is to be carried out.

The difference between internal and external reveal sizes should be determined and checks made to ensure that the operation of the door leaf will not be impeded by plaster, tiles, carpet, etc.. It's a good idea to take a measurement in between the skirting boards since this is usually the narrowest point of any door opening.

Once you have calculated the difference between the internal and the external sizes look at how much of the frame will be behind the plaster and ensure that the hinges will not be too close to the plaster line or that glazing will not disappear behind the plaster line.

Also speak to the end customer and determine if they have foot mats behind the door on the inside so that you make sure the door leaf will not bind on the flooring when it opens. It's also useful to ask whether they have any intention of changing the floor covering in the future because that might have an impact on the opening of the door.

Once you have determined the manufacturing sizes the door needs to be made then use the correct order form to note down the sizes and all the additional items required. The Spitfire order form has all the appropriate add-ons, cills, threshold and furniture options.

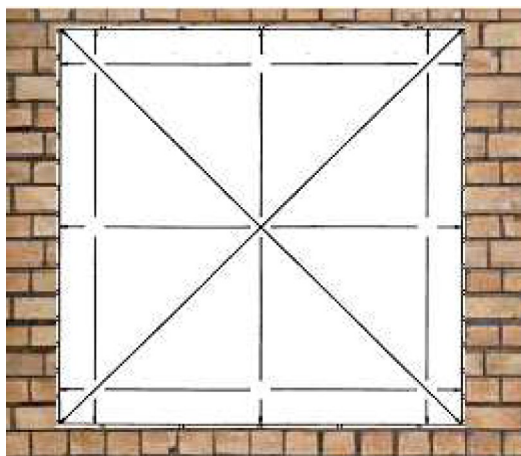


Figure 1

Spitfire Aluminium Door Survey Details

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How to determine the correct manufacturing size

With aluminium framing materials you should deduct 12mm from the smallest of the aperture sizes which were determined in the site survey to determine the correct manufacturing size.

When calculating height deductions, due allowances should be also made for the thickness of any sealant or mortar bed at the sub-sill.

Care should be taken to ensure that the thickness of the internal plaster does not hide or obscure the frame and/or the hinges. A suitable add-on may therefore be required.

<u>Surveyor's Check List</u>	<u>Yes/No</u>
Is there any evidence of asbestos that may need to be removed or disturbed?	
Is the aperture square and even to within 5mm height and width and 10mm diagonals?	
Will any loads be carried by the building and not the doorset?	
Is there a proper damp proof membrane in place?	
Has the size and method of fixing any sub-sill been determined?	
Has the correct hinge side been determined viewed from the outside?	
Will the proposed door function properly without binding on the floor etc.?	
Will hinges function without being fouled by plaster, etc.?	
Is the size and configuration within the manufacturer's limits?	
Is the door design specification suitable for the location?	
Will the installation comply with Building Regulations?	
Has any additional hardware been specified?	
Is the access for installation safe?	
Has the fixing method been determined?	
Has the extent of making good been agreed with the customer?	
Is the door set being installed in a coastal or chemical environment?	

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Care & Maintenance Instructions

Thank you for ordering your new Spitfire Door. Your door system has been manufactured to the highest standards and will be a pleasure to use. To ensure that your system is kept in its peak condition we recommend that you follow the simple steps below. These guide notes are intended to help you maintain your system and ensure optimum performance at all times.

GENERAL ADVICE AFTER DOOR INSTALLATION

1. Do not attempt to completely open the door unless you have read the operating instructions and followed the instructions contained therein.
2. Expansion gaps must be left in floor screeds and timber floor finishes so that the threshold is not affected.
3. Protect finished surfaces from cement and any other forms of chemical which can discolour the finished surface.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Doors should always be opened and closed in accordance with operating instructions, should you misplace the operating instructions, please contact us for replacement.
2. The best method of cleaning is by regular washing of the door using a solution of warm water and mild detergent. All surfaces should be cleaned using a soft cloth or sponge, using nothing harsher than natural bristle brushes. (Cleaning of window sections etc. can be conveniently carried out at the same time as glazing cleaning). Stubborn marks on the powder coating can be removed by using methylated spirits. Refer to the table below for cleaning intervals

Normal Environment (with standard RAL coating or Anodise finish)	Clean and check every 6 months
Marine Coating (located over 1000M of shoreline)	Clean and check every month
Industrial Environment	Clean and check every month
Swimming & Leisure Pools	Clean and check every month

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Care & Maintenance Instructions

Do not, under any circumstances, use strong solvents or solutions containing: chlorinated hydrocarbons; esters; ketones; abrasive cleaner or polish. Chemical cleaners used on both brick and concrete contain strong chemicals that can cause damage to door frames. All exposed surfaces should be fully protected. If any such solutions or chemicals come in contact with the framework, wash immediately with copious amounts of water. Prolonged exposure can cause discolouration of the film, loss of gloss and damage to the coating surface.

Abrasive shot blasting of concrete or brick must be carried out in such a way that all glass and framework must be fully protected. The abrasive medium will not only mark the glass, losing its transparency, but will strip any paintwork from the metal framework. Angle Grinding or any other works of this nature should not take place in the near vicinity of your door system. It will mark both the framework and glass. Stubborn marks on **anodised** finishes (your contract will detail if the finish is a painted RAL colour or an anodised finish), can be removed with an ink rubber.

Please note where doors are installed in a marine environment any scratch or damage to any painted surface must be repaired within 24 hours so as not to invalidate the guarantee.