



How to Thermal Movement



Thermal Movement Definition & Tolerances

All composite slabs, as do uPVC and timber, experience thermal movement. The slab will recover to its original status, to a maximum of 1mm side to side and 3mm top to bottom, when the installation recommendations are applied.

Slackening off the lock keeps will compensate for the movement of the slab within these tolerances. The hooks of the multipoint lock must be in compression with the inner edge of the pocket keep. If this does not happen the door may move to the inside of the property (towards the cold side) and give the impression the door is bowed. It is important to ensure the centre keep for the latch only allows the door to become flush with the inner face of the outer frame and not any tighter as this could also cause the door to appear bowed.



Vertical

Deflection of the slab inwards and outwards from top to bottom.

Maximum bow permitted is a further 3mm measured from the middle of the slab.



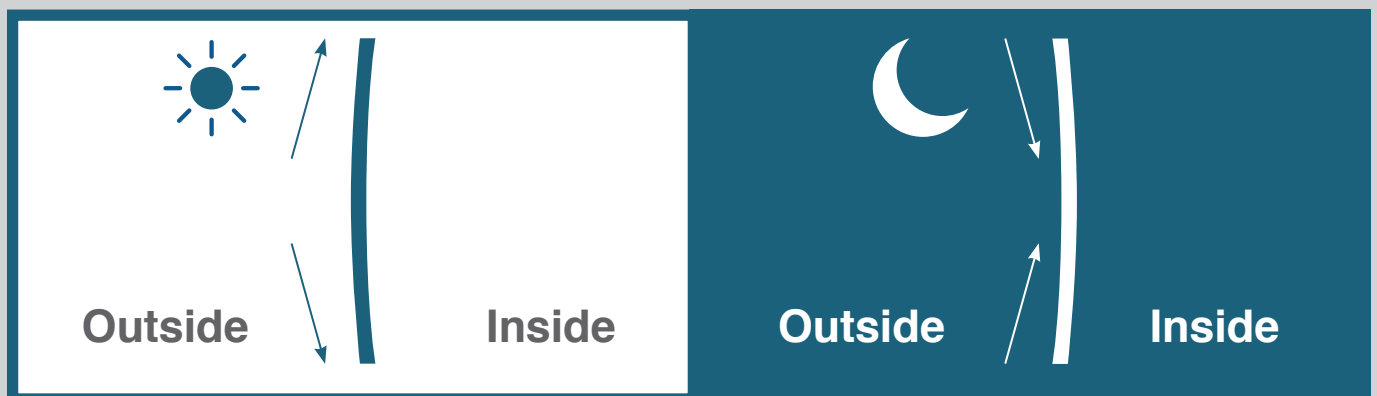
Horizontal

Deflection of the slab inwards and outwards from side to side.

Maximum bow permitted is a further 1mm measured from the middle of the slab.

If the hooks on the multipoint are not thrown throughout the day and the centre keep setting is too tight, the top and bottom of the door will be in unsupported tension and will eventually stand proud of the inner face of the profile. This will make the hooks on the lock become stiff, as they cannot draw themselves into the hook keep.

Protect your door from natural thermal distortion. Make sure the top and bottom locking points are engaged pulling the handle up every time you shut the door.



Please note; If these points are not observed the warranties on the functionality and operation of the door will be affected.