HUMPHREY & STRETTON
Flush Doors, Doorsets & Joinery Manufacturers

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Operation and Maintenance of Door Sets

1) Door Leaf Adjustment

(a) Height – All height adjustments should be taken from bottom edge only. Fire doors will have intumescent strip to top edges.

(b) Width – Wherever possible adjustment should be carried out to frame fixings and/or hinges. If door lips require any "shooting-in" this should not leave less than 4mm of lip and should be carried out equally to both long edges.

2) Moisture

Internal quality flush doors are manufactured from specially selected kiln dried materials and as such as generally not suitable for exposure to excessive moisture and high humidity levels. This could cause the doors to bow or twist in extreme cases.

3) Vision Panels

(a) Glazing Ring Replacement

Where rings may be fixed both sides with pins the glazing ring is removed by using a parallel punch to push the pin through the bead. The ring can then be removed in the normal way. Replacement rings, if required, may be obtained from our works, normally within a few days.

(b) Glazing Bead Replacement

Replacement beads can be obtained from Humphrey & Stretton. Remove faulty bead as described in 3(A) above.

4) Finishes

(a) Hardwood solid frames and timber veneered door faces, when finished with Humphrey & Stretton spray applied "Pre-Cat" lacquer may be kept clean with a wipe down with warm water and detergent sparingly used. All surfaces must be thoroughly dried with a soft cloth. Severely damaged areas should be made good with a compatible brush applied cellulose based lacquer or returned to works for full sanding down and re-polishing.

(b) Formica Faced Doors – Maintenance and Cleaning

Formica decorative laminates do not easily scratch or chip and will withstand normal wear and tear, but should never be used as a cutting or chopping surface.They will resist the effect of vandalism and properly fabricated to the right core materials with adhesives, provide very durable surfacing suitable for public areas. They do not, however, lend themselves to being repaired by filling, stopping, restaining, etc. Repairs of this nature are best not attempted.

Laminate surfaces are best kept clean by cleaning with water and mild detergent. Persistent marks can be removed by using a mild abrasive cleaner. On no account, however, should harsh abrasive cleaning agents be used to remove stubborn markings. Instead, non-scratch scouring creams or pastes, such as 'Jif', 'Jonelle' or 'Ajax Liquid' should be used, as they will not alter the surface appearance. In a more industrial context, that is for instance where the surface has become discoloured by long term exposure to tobacco smoke or industrial grime '4-43 Cleaner' from applied Chemical Industrial Cleaners have been found to be excellent cleaning agents. 'Chemico' and liquid 'Gumption' are very good, but should be very carefully used, as they are slightly abrasive.

The above will also be found useful in the removal of ballpoint pen marks, pencil marks and indelible felt pen inks. A few drops of methylated spirits on a clean cloth will also assist greatly in the removal of ink markings.

After cleaning, the surface must be washed thoroughly with clean water, polishing dry with a soft cloth. Window cleaning agents such as a few drops of vinegar on a wash leather or the use of proprietary agents such as "Windowlene" are excellent in removing and avoiding smears to the final finish, as also are modern spray-on-car windscreen cleaners, although these are expensive when used on large areas.

Spray on furniture polish should not be used as they allow the build up of wax or silicone to the surface with eventual discolouration and smears.

Staining caused over a long time such as by tea or coffee spillage can usually be removed by a diluted solution of household bleach. This should only be allowed to remain in contact with the surface for a short time and should only be used very occasionally.

A copy of Formica's Technical Information chart which shows cleaning recommendations according to the type of soiling and gives advice for particular problems is available on request.

Always begin by trying the gentlest method.

(c) Ply or M.D.F. faced doors for paint finish

Lightly wash with warm water and detergent applied sparingly. For more stubborn deposits, lightly rub with wire wool in the director of the grain, rinse with a little warm water and allow to dry.

Worn areas may need a further coat of paint and it is prudent to check compatibility on a small or unseen area. Any wax or grease may be removed prior to application of the new paint. Apply paint strictly in accordance with paint manufacturers recommendations. Minor surface damage may be repaired using proprietary filler, following by sanding and decoration to the required standard.

5) Hinges

Should any screw fixings become loose, they should be attended to immediately, as extensive damage may be caused to door leaf and frame and in extreme cases the fire resistant capabilities of the doorset may be severely impaired. If a screw position fails due to over tightening, a longer screw should be used, or the hole filled and re-drilled . Periodic lubrication of the hinges, if required, should be carried out sparingly with a very light oil, such as 3 in 1 of WD40. Surplus oil on hinges will discolour the finish of the doorset and attract dust; therefore any excess must be removed immediately.

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Fire Certificates

CONFIDENTIAL

FIRE TEST STATION

REPORT NO. FR1682 — REPORT OF FIRE RESISTANCE TEST PERFORMED ON A DOUBLE LEAF SINGLE ACTION DOORSET WITH OVERPANEL.

SUMMARY

STANDARD: BS476: PART 22: 1987

A fire resistance test was performed on a double leaf single acting doorset with overpanel. The leaves were 2250mm high x 1007mm wide x 44mm thick. The overpanel was 612mm high. The leaves were constructed using as flaxboard core surround by softwood stiles and rails and faced with plywood. Hardwood lipping was applied to the vertical edges and head of both leaves but just the bottom of the overpanel. The leaves were hung and the over panel fitted, which was of similar construction to the leaves, into a softwood frame. Three steel hinges per leaf were used and overhead closer fitted to the exposed face of each leaf. Intumescent seals were incorporated into the doorset.

The doorset achieved the following fire resistance performance rating:

Integrity: 32 minutes
Insulation: 32 minutes

REPORT NO: FR1674 — REPORT OF A FIRE RESISTANCE TEST, PERFORMED ON A SINGLE TEST DOUBLE LEAF DOORSET.

SUMMARY

STANDARD: BS476 : PART 22 : 1987

A fire resistance test was performed on a single action double leaf doorset. The leaves were 106mm wide including a 12mm rebate by 2200mm high by 52mm thick. The core of the leaves was flaxboard surround by softwood stiles and rails. The leaves were faced with plywood and lipped on the vertical edges with hardwood. Each leaf was hung on three steel hinges and overhead closers were fitted to the exposed faced. The leaves were hung in a hardwood frame. Intumescent seals were incorporated in the doorset. The doorset achieved the following fire resistance performance ratings.

Integrity: 60 minutes
Insulation: 60 minutes