



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- DAKO PVC, wood, alu joinery and accessories are high quality products but to guarantee their durability and efficiency, professional maintenance and care as well as compliance with recommendations on the use to avoid a risk to health or life and possible material damage are essential.
- Basic information on the proper operation and use of the products is included in this brochure. Failure to respect it can lead to the loss of the right to claims under guarantee and warranty, and also product liability law.

Product liability and warnings



- The obligations under warranty and guarantee provisions do not comprise cases of degradation of performance or wear and tear of parts that occur during the normal and proper use of the product. They do not cover damage resulting from the improper use of the products or the use against the intended purpose and attempts to repair them made by unqualified personnel as well.
- The use of PVC, wood, alu joinery in compliance with the intended purpose means opening and closing sashes by specific, vertically mounted elements. While closing the sashes it is necessary to overcome the resistance of the seals. The use different from the afore-described use is against the intended purpose.
- The following list presents important information about product properties and possible risks and problems which can occur during the use of the product and which should be avoided taking particular care.
- Loss of warranty & health hazard! DAKO products (windows, doors, accessories) require professional maintenance and care. Failure to follow the recommendations may result in the loss of warranty, guarantee, and product liability claims.
- Important! The warranty and guarantee do not cover deterioration/wear and tear resulting from normal use.
- Prohibited! Damage resulting from improper use, use contrary to the intended purpose, or repair attempts by unqualified personnel will void any claims.

Risks



- Risk of injury caused by trapping between sash and frame.
- Risk of falling through the open window sash, in particular, this concerns children.
- Risk of injury at the open sash caused by wind.
- Do not load the sash additionally (it cannot be used e.g. as a clothes hanger or a ladder).
- The sharp edges resulting from the structure can cause injury in case of careless or improper handling with door and window elements, in particular, if someone stands under the open sash.

Proper use



- Make sure that no objects are between sash and frame and no objects are trapped while closing.
- Avoid situations when sashes are pressed against the reveal contrary to their purpose and in an uncontrolled manner (e.g. by wind) so that the frame material or other window or door elements are damaged or destroyed, or secondary damages can occur in them.
- In the case of wind and draught the door and window sashes must be closed and locked.
- Check the proper functioning of all safety-related fittings and accessories (e.g. locked window handle, turning blockade, locking mechanism of notch restrictor and restrictor for cleaning, turning and opening limiter...) before the use of the windows. Have their full functionality restored by the specialist, if necessary.
- Do not use handles and pulls to carry the elements of the structure.
- Do not leave windows open in strong wind or draft. Uncontrolled movement of the sash may cause injury or damage.
- Do not lean, sit or climb on the open sash.
- Keep children away from open windows.
- Keep hands and objects away from the sliding area.
- Failure to respect these rules can result in material damages and personal injuries.

Maintaining product properties



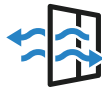
- Opened or tilted sashes do not meet the requirements with regard to tightness, water tightness, sound insulation, thermal insulation and anti-burglary protection.
- Closed windows do not reach minimum values concerning air exchange for heating and staying healthy. If the windows are used for ventilation of rooms, this ventilation should be ensured by proper habits connected with airing.
- Normal glass does not meet the requirements with regard to increased glass breakage, anti-burglary and fire protection.
- Normal glass breaks easily. The resulting sharp edges and fragments present a risk to health.
- Danger! Ordinary glass breaks easily, and sharp edges pose a health hazard.
- Replace immediately! Damaged fall protection glazing (chips, scratches) does not meet safety requirements.
- Immediately report the need to replace damaged glass.
- The improperly locked entrance door (e.g. locking only by a latch) does not meet the requirements with regard to anti-burglary protection.
- If the door is equipped with turning hinges screwed on the side to the sash rebate, the sash should be protected by a door stop against hitting the reveal, otherwise the hinges can be damaged.
- Protection systems, such as a turning limiter and restrictor for cleaning can be unlocked only by specialists to adjust the sash or remove it from the hinges.
- Increased thermal loads and heat accumulated in glass can cause sudden glass breakage. Avoid screening the panes partially, e.g. by external sun screens. The panes warm up as a result of operation of heat sources (heaters, lighting). Heat can be also transferred by dark objects located close to the panes, exposed to sunshine. Avoid applying films and paints on the panes.
- The filling of the panels in the version with the sound insulation is made inside of the thermal insulation pane. These panels cannot be further processed (drilling, cutting) and they should be protected against excessive shocks.
- Do not drill door profiles or decorative fillings on your own (e.g. to install a peephole, knocker etc.) under any circumstances. The insulation glass is located in some places under surface layers. Drilling can damage the door sash.
- Proper use: This refers to opening and closing vertically mounted sashes. Any other use is not in accordance with the intended purpose.
- Risk of damage/injury! The moving parts of the hinges must be lubricated more than once a year.
- Failure to lubricate at the specified intervals may result in the sash falling.
- Important for safety! Window and door components must be used at least once a month.
- Failure to use them may result in damage.
- Annual inspection! Once a year, check that the fittings are securely fastened and inspect them for wear.
- Depending on your needs, tighten the mounting screws or replace parts.
- Before use, check that all hardware affecting safety (e.g., locks) is working properly.
- If necessary, have a specialist restore functionality.

Protection and care



- Check regularly the proper installation and wear and tear of safety-related fittings. Tighten the fastening screws or replace the parts, if necessary.
- All elements of window and door equipment intended for opening, closing and locking should be used once a month at least to avoid their damage resulting from “standstill” (in particular, corrosion and functional trouble).
- Various mechanical, climatic and chemical loads affect the windows and doors during the construction stage. Therefore, protect them by covering/wrapping; in addition, ensure ventilation sufficient to remove excessive moisture.
- Store the separately delivered panes in a dry place. Moisture destroys a glazing edge.
- Use appropriate adhesive tapes for surface protection. These adhesive tapes cannot adversely affect the wooden, aluminium and plastic surfaces. Remove tapes as quick as possible.
- Moisture, mortar, concrete and plastering materials cause permanent staining. This is due to the chemical reaction. Avoid contact of these substances with the products.
- If despite the due care the stains remain on the elements, remove them thoroughly immediately as they arose by non-aggressive means.
- Alkaline materials leached out from the facades and the wall can cause permanent damage to powder-coated and anodised aluminium surfaces. To avoid this, in such a case, the window and door frames must be quickly cleaned and preserved.
- Insect droppings, pollen from flowers, soot, iron dust (from railway tracks) etc. in connection with rain and intensive UV radiation may cause staining on PVC, wood, alu surfaces that cannot be removed by means of household cleaning products. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid the long-term impact of such stains. First, remove such a type of stains from the frame profile. Preserve the specific profile by the appropriate means as well.

Leakage and Ventilation Warnings:



- **Leakage / Lack of Protection:** Improperly closed entrance doors (only locked with a latch) do not meet anti-burglary and tightness requirements.
- **Loss of Functionality:** Open or ajar window sashes do not meet the requirements for tightness, watertightness, sound insulation, thermal insulation, and burglary protection.
- **Insufficient Ventilation:** Closed windows do not meet the minimum air exchange requirements. Ensure ventilation by adopting appropriate airing habits.

Warnings Regarding Installation and Construction Work:



- **Protection During Construction:** Windows and doors should be protected by covering/taping. Ensure ventilation to remove excess moisture.
- **Aluminum and Alkaline Materials:** Alkaline materials (mortar, concrete, plastering materials) can cause permanent damage to aluminum surfaces. In this case, the frames must be cleaned and preserved quickly.
- **Special warnings for wood-aluminum windows (DAKO):** Protect wooden and aluminum elements from moisture. Moisture, mortar, and plaster cause permanent discoloration especially in wood.
- **Plaster Drying Phase:** Windows in the room must not be completely closed during the drying phase of plaster and screed due to the large amount of water.

Warnings Regarding Excessive Humidity:



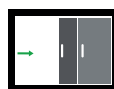
- **Maximum Air Humidity:** Avoid excessive air humidity (max. 50% at 20 °C). This may cause damage (wood swelling, hardware corrosion, mold).
- **Wood and Air Humidity Control (DAKO):** If the air humidity at approx. 20 °C is higher than 70% for a longer period of time, this will cause irreversible damage to wood-aluminum windows. If the wood moisture content is 22% or more for a prolonged period of time, irreversible damage must be expected.
- **Condensation and Mold:** Condensation on the glass is a sign of excessive humidity. Ensure free air circulation. Windows and panels must not be covered or blocked by other elements (e.g., furniture).

Warnings Regarding Windows, Panels, and Electrical Systems



- **Glass Breakage (Thermal):** Avoid increased thermal loads and heat accumulation in the glass. Prohibited! Avoid partially covering the glass and applying film/paint to the glass.
- **Glass Breakage (Mechanical Damage):** Do not hit or strike the glass.
- **Soundproof Panels:** Strictly prohibited! These panels must not be subjected to any processing (drilling, cutting) and must be protected from excessive shocks.
- **Drilling in Door Profiles:** Strictly prohibited! Under no circumstances should you drill into door profiles or decorative fillings (e.g., under the peephole) yourself, as this may damage the door leaf.
- **Electrical Components:** All electrical components must be recycled and must not be disposed of with household waste.

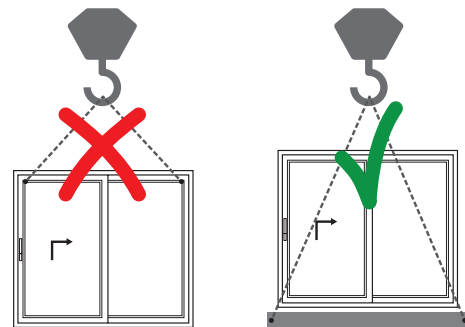
Warnings Regarding the Operation of Sliding Elements



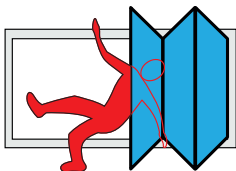
- **Lift-and-slide doors:** To open and slide the door leaf, the handle must always be turned all the way down. The sliding door leaf may only be lowered when it is at rest.
- **(Automatic system) - Danger to life!** Installation and connection may only be carried out by licensed specialist personnel.
- **Crushing hazard:** When the drive is in operation, do not put your hands in the passage area or the drive. Make sure that there are no persons or objects within the range of the door movement.
- **(Automatic):** The door may only be operated when the door leaf is visible.

2 Safety instructions patio doors

- The storage area should be secured so as to prevent subsequent damage. In doing so, it is necessary to follow general regulations of health and safety at work.
- Elements should be transported and stored vertically (in an upright position).
- The sliding sash can be removed for the time of transportation and installation.
- Ensure safe positioning of components and use transportation restraints. They must not slip, slant, bend or change their position.
- Components must be protected from contamination and damage.
- Components must be protected from direct sunlight but no transparent or black films can be used for covering. If a protective film is necessary, it should be a white film with sufficient ventilation holes to prevent excessive heat accumulation.
- For crane transport, use appropriate slings or belts. When doing so, do not hook directly to the profiles in the upper area of the component. Instead, use frames with appropriate load capacity or a beam as a girder on which the lift-and-slide doors are supported when transported by crane.



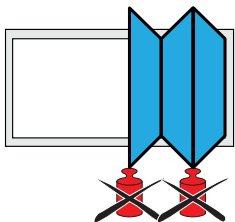
- When transporting by crane, avoid sudden lifting which can cause breakage - especially at low outside temperatures. When transporting by elevator, lining of the cabin is recommend to prevent from damage.



CAUTION

Risk of injury due to falling through open windows and patio doors

- Always keep a safe distance from open windows and patio doors to avoid the risk of falling.
- Children and persons who cannot properly assess potential risk must stay away from the danger zone.
- Risk of falling! This applies especially to children when the window sash is open.



CAUTION

Risk of injury and material damage due to additional load on the sash

- Avoid placing any additional load on the sash.

CAUTION

Risk of injury due to body parts being trapped in the gap between the sash and the frame

- *Never place fingers between the sash and the frame when closing windows or patio doors*
- *Children and persons who cannot properly assess potential risk must stay away from the danger zone.*

CAUTION

Risk of injury and material damage due to pressing the sash against the reveal (window recess) and uncontrolled opening or closing of the sash

- *Avoid pressing the sash against the opening edge (window recess).*
- *Ensure that the sash is guided manually and freely throughout its entire range of movement until it is fully opened or closed.*

CAUTION

Risk of injury and damage caused by placing obstacles in the opening area between the sash and the frame

- *Do not place any obstacles in the opening area between the sash and the frame.*

CAUTION

Risk of injury and material damage due to additional load on the sash

- *Avoid applying any additional load to the sash.*
- *Do not place additional weight on the wing! Do not use it as a clothes hanger or ladder. Avoid placing unnecessary weight on the frame.*
- *Do not place heavy objects on the wing.*

CAUTION

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