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framek aftercare and maintenance



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Fire Door Insurance Policy

When you buy a Framek fire door you do so in the knowledge that it won't let you down. Approved by both the British Woodworking Federation (BWF) and BM TRADA Framek Are doors offer complete peace of mind.

Framek are part of the BWF CERTIFIRE scheme and carry the appropriate identification label and or BM TRADA identification plug. As such our fire doors and door frames have been certified following rigorous testing In BS476 Part 22 (1987) at Chiltern International the UKAS accredited test laboratory. Framek fire doors and door frames also conform to the Building Regulations Approved Document B.

Correctly installed glazing seals are paramount in the ultimate performance of Fire doors when ordering your chosen design take the safe route and specify factory cut apertures. glazing and intumescent seals from the wide selection available. Remember, Framek can also provide complete door sets where required

Your Insurance

Fully tested and approved by Independent third party assessment

Approved member of BWF CETIFIRE scheme

Approved member of BM TRADA Fire door scheme

All fire doors are guaranteed for 10 Years

All fire doors have safety feet to protect the bottom edge dur ing transit and storage

All Fire doors are shrink wrapped in protective film or boxed to prevent UV shading

Typical Bm Trada Plug

Typical Bwf Certifire Label

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Health & Safety

The following recommendations provide guidance in the correct handling and storage of Framek products. It is in the interests of parties to make themselves aware of these points in order that the appropriate health and safety considerations can be fully understood.

Important Advice

The weight of fire doors and some feature doors are heavier than would normally be handled by one person Larger sized doors should normally be handled by at least 2 people.

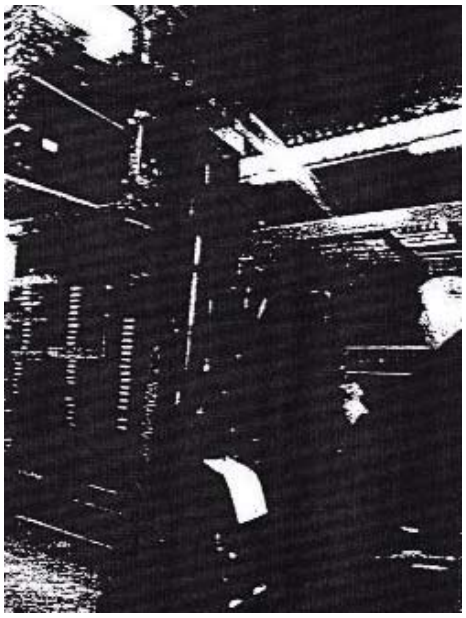
Doors should always be stacked on a flat and level surface.

The stack height should be limited to ensure safe handling is possible.

Products manufactured from timber related materials along with the packaging are combustible, therefore the product should be stored away from radiant heat or fire.

In case of fire, use water to extinguish.

When using timber products splinters nary occur therefore care should always be taken and where appropriate protective gloves should be worn, any wounds should be treated with antiseptic.



The disposal of waste polythene or other packaging materials should be through the normal trade recycling or refuse collection outlets.

When handling timber products normal hygiene standards should be used before food and drink is consumed.

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Fire and Security

At Framek we pursue the policy of having each product subjected to the latest fire tests and then production is regulated under the ISO 9002 scheme.

The excellent performance achieved by the use of timber and composite materials when used in the construction of firedoors has been known for a long time. This knowledge ensures that doors can be produced which not only meet statutory requirements but, as importantly, offer a material suitable for use in most aesthetic or design situations.

Regulations

The current fire and smoke requirements relative to doors are governed by the Building Regulations (1991), together with various approved documents and the Fire Protection Act.

Building Regulations - England and Wales 1991.

BS 5588 Series. Fire Precautions in the Design and Construction of Buildings.

PD 6512. Use of elements of structural fire protection.

Part 3. Guide to the fire performance of glass.

BS 8214. Code of practice for fire door assemblies with non - metallic leaves.

BS476 Parts 20, 22, 23 and 31. Fire and smoke tests on building materials and structures

Definitions and terms

Fire hazard - consequences of the event if a fire occurs Fire integrity - ability of a separating element of building construction, when exposed to fire on one side, to prevent the passage of flames and hot gases or the occurrence of flames on the unexposed side, for a stated period of time in a standard fire resistance test.

Fire prevention - measures to prevent the outbreak of fire and/or limit its effects. Fire resistance - ability of an element of building construction, component or structure to fulfill, for a stated period of time, the required stability, fire integrity and/or the thermal insulation and/or other expected criteria in a standard fire resistance test.

The designation fire resistant' given to an element implies that this element fulfils the requirements of the relevant standard Fire test

Fire resistance of a separating element - ability of an element to provide simultaneous fire integrity, fire stability and thermal insulation in a standard fire resistance

Fire risk - probability of a fire occurring.

Fire stability - ability of an element of building construction, load bearing or not, to resist collapse for a stated period of time under test conditions in a standard fire resistance test

Flammable - capable of burning with a flame.

Flash - over - sudden transition to a state of total surface involvement in a fire of combustible materials within a compartment.

Ignition - initiation of combustion.

Lighting - period of appearance of the flame.

Products of combustion - total gaseous, particulate and aerosol effluents from a fire or pyrolysis.

Pyrolysis - irreversible chemical decomposition of a material due to an increase in temperature without oxidation.

Reaction to fire - response of a material under specified test conditions in contributing to a fire to which it is exposed.

Smoke - visible suspension in atmosphere of a solid and/or liquid particles resulting from combustion or pyrolysis.

Testing

At the current time, the appropriate test details to which doors are subjected for fire resistance are contained in BS 476 Part 22 and BS 476 Part 31/1 'cold smoke'.

To test a door it must be hung in a frame and include the appropriate seals, ironmongery and/or dosing device. Doors fire tested in this way are considered to be fire-resisting doors of the appropriate time - in minutes.

The use of intumescent strips or seals at the doorframe joint has generally improved the performance levels of firedoors under lest. Doors tested to FD20 level for example can, in most cases, be improved to FD30 by the inclusion of seals, without change to the door or frame specification.

Intumescent seals are. Manufactured from different basic materials and perform differently in operation. These seals should not be interchanged without guidance from us, with test evidence to support any changes, which may be sought.

Ironmongery

It is appropriate to mention that ironmongery used on firedoors must have been tested to the relevant specification and must be properly mounted - i.e. intumescent bedding and sealing must be applied where appropriate.

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Fire door Certification

Fire Doors & Doorsets. Important information - please read carefully

An approved timber Fire Door/Doorset has been manufactured and tested in accordance with the strict terms of the British Woodworking Federation - CERTIFIRE Assessment Scheme. As such it carries an identification label giving you the following information:

• the name and telephone number of the manufacturer.

A colour coded fire rating for this product (given in minutes).

The Certifire certificate number under which this door/doorset has been assessed.

• A reference number, unique to this particular door. This has been monitored by the manufacturer and should be quoted on correspondence in the event of any difficulties.

Note: In the case of pairs, only one leaf will bear the label.

Delivery Checks

Confirm that all doors and components match the specification required. Examine for damage and report this immediately. Check that doors and doorsets bear the BWF-CERTIFIRE identification label.

Storage & Handling

Prior to installation the doors, sets or kits must be kept in a well-ventilated area. At all times care must be taken to avoid temperature extremes and exposures to direct sunlight.

Excessive humidity should also be avoided. Never store in a room, which has been recently plastered.

Doors must be stored flat, never on edge or end. If stacked, use a minimum of three level bearers spaced equally along the length and across the entire width. Position bearers to avoid contact between glazing bead or any other protrusions. The final height should be convenient for destacking, but in any event do not stack more than 25 doors high.

Where wrapping has been provided, this should be left in place as long as possible. If the door/set/kit is intended for painting, sealing and priming should be carried out within 5 days of delivery.

Fire doors, being heavier in weight than a hollow core door should not normally be handled by one person.

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Installation

The correct fitting of fire doors and doorsets is a skilled operation and should only be undertaken by competent installers.

Check that the fire door or doorset matches the requirement for its intended location, including dimensions. Never fit an external door into an internal situation or vice-versa.

Frames or linings should be made in strict accordance with the specification laid down under the BWF-CERTIFIRE Scheme. Base material should be hardwood with a density greater than 650 kg/m3 although Softwood with a density of 420 kg/m3 is permissible on doors up to FD 30 rating. These can incorporate a 12mm stop with intumescent seal. The stops can be out of the solid or planted and fixed by screwing or gluing and pinning. Frame or lining thickness must be a minimum 30mm (excluding stops) to ensure screws hold securely

Essential ironmongery must be to a certified tested standard and therefore have a sufficiently high melting point. The fitting of any ironmongery such as latches or letter plates, should be undertaken prior to hanging. In external situations, cutting into the leaf will expose its structure to the elements. These areas therefore should be sealed before fixing. Mortise, tubular, cylinder rim nightlatches and knobsets should be fitted centrally at mid-height to the door leaf. However they should not cut through the mid rail/stile joint on solid construction designs, as this will be detrimental to their structural stability. All routering into the door leaf must be kept to an absolute minimum and should in all cases be accompanied by the use of intumescent sealant.

All fire doors must be hung using 3no 100mm hinges per leaf. As with other essential ironmongery, hinges should be in strict accordance with the specification detailed by the BWF-CERTIFIRE assessment certificate. They must not be manufactured from any material which has a low melting point such as Aluminium or Plastic.

Slight reductions to the door leaf (where required), must be limited to 2mm from any edge. Gaps around door leaves should not exceed 3mm* except at the bottom where it should not be larger than 8mm.

*As an aid to checking this dimension, use the BWF-CERTIFIRE 3MM Gap Tester.

Cutting glazing apertures or making other large modifications to door leaves must not be carried out on site. All doors/doorsets are governed by test criteria under which the incorporation of apertures can only be undertaken within the manufacturers facility or under the strict third party licensee agreements.

When glazing an aperture ensure an appropriate tested glass is used and always follow the glazing manufacturers instructions. Hardwood timber beads should be used and these must be mitred tightly at corners. Fixing should be by means of 38mm pins and inserted so that they cross under the glass- Glazing systems or gaskets must be fully tested to provide adequate fire barrier performance.

If intumescent or smoke seals need to be fitted, these must have been tested to the relevant British Standard. Specification of the seal itself depends upon the fire door/door set design and classification, however typical dimensions would be 15 x 4mm wide for FD 30 ratings and 2 x 15 x 4 mm wide for FD 60. Combined smoke and intumescent seals are available, however if separate seals are fitted these must be incorporated into different parts of the assembly i.e. Smoke Seal in door leaf and intumescent seal in doorframe or viceversa.

If the fire door or doorset is to be painted or stained, care must be taken to apply treatment to both faces equally and all four edges to prevent moisture ingress. Please follow manufacturers instructions for the proprietary brand. Under no circumstances should the BWF-CERTIFIRE label be obscured.

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After Care & Maintenance

In new buildings, heating should be introduced gradually and over a reasonable period. Initially prior to ‘hand over’, closure arms should be left unconnected, with the door ajar to aid even airflow. However they should not be wedged open as this can induce distortion.

Due to the importance of tire doors, regular maintenance must be carried out.

Periodic checks should be carried out every 6 months and in recently occupied buildings more frequent checks may be required.

Key areas that must be examined and dealt wilt) immediately include.

DOOR LEAF & FRAME

Check that door and frame remain square and have not distorted. Ensure gaps are maintained at the Optimum 3mm. Minor facial damage can be repaired, however any major structural defects will necessitate total replacement.

VISION PANELS

Cracked or broken glass on FD30 doors should be replaced. However the replacement of glass on FD60 doors should not be undertaken without prior consultation with the door manufacturer -

INTUMESCENT SEALS

Badly fitting or damaged seals must be replaced. Ensure the seal is of the same type as originally incorporated. Where smoke seals require replacement, ensure that they are fitted in one continuous length. If fixed ‘piece meal’ they could potentially leak at the joins.

DOOR CLOSERS

Check that mechanism is operating correctly, also ensure doors are not being wedged open.

IRONMONGERY

Ensure fixings are secure, lubricate where required.

SIGNAGE

All fire doors must be fitted with correct sign indicators.

CLEANING

This should be carried with soft damp cloth only and a mild soap and rinse, wipe over with a soft dry cloth. Avoid the use of harsh abrasives, any polishes or proprietary cleaners. The above recommendations relate to all Framek door ranges.

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BWF Certifire Scheme

Important Information Supplied with Every FD30 Fire Door/Doorset

1. General

This door leaf has been tested and is certified by CERTIFIRE as being capable of providing fire resistance of up to 30 minutes insulation (if incorporating not more than 20% glass) and 30 minutes integrity as defined in BS 476: Part 22:1987, when installed in accordance with the following conditions. Subject to these, the door will meet the relevant requirements of BS 5588 for FD30 doorsets when used in accordance with the provisions therein.

In recognition of this the door leaf carries a prefixed label on the top edge issued under the terms of the British Woodworking Federation-CERTIFIRE Scheme. This label uniquely identifies the door leaf, the manufacture of which complies with BS: ISO 9000 for quality systems and is subject to on-going surveillance. This label shall not be removed.

It is emphasised that the certification is conditional upon the following instructions being complied with in there entirely. Failure to do so will invalidate this approval and may jeopardise the fire performance of the door. Door assemblies supplied pre-fitted with components by Framek Limited may be considered to meet the requirements in respect of those items.

2. Door Leaf

This leaf may be used in a single acting, single leaf configuration up to a maximum size of 2133mm by 915mm.

Note: Doors may be specially manufactured at 2133 mm by 915 mm with additional internal framing to permit reduction in size by up to 75 mm from any one edge. Such doors are clearly identified. Doors not identified as being suitable for cutting should not be reduced in size.

3.Door Frame

Material:	Softwood
Min. Spec:	BS 1186, Clause 2
Or Hardwood	
Density:	min 450kg/m3.
Section Size:	Min 70 mm by 30 mm plus 12 mm stop rebated from solid or planted
Door to Frame Gaps:	Not to exceed 3 mm except at threshold where up to 12 mm is permitted.

4.Supporting Construction

The door assemblies are approved to be installed in brick, block, masonry or timber stud of minimum thickness 70 mm, providing at least 30 minutes tire resistance.

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5. Installation

The opening may be lined with softwood which shall be continuous and of minimum width 70 mm. Any voids between lining and wall to be filled with mineral wool or if less than 6 mm wide, with intumescent paste or mastic. Each door frame jamb to be fixed through to the wall at not less than three points with steel fixings penetrating the wall to at least SO mm. Any voids between the door frame and lining or door frame and wall to be filled as above for lining to wall gaps. Architraves are optional with no restrictions on material, size or fixing.

6.Glazed Apertures

Any aperture to be factory prepared. No site cutting of apertures permitted.

6.1.	Beading:	Hardwood, min. density 650kg/m3 Min. 26 mm by 23 mm with 15 mm cover to glass edge bevelled 10-20 with minimum 5 mm bolection return.
	Fixings:	Minimum 38 mm long steel nails or screws at max. 150 mm ¢ skew fixed.
	Intumescent Paste:	Between glass and beads minimum thickness 2 mm Interden intumescent paste.
6.2.	Glass:	6 mm Pyroshield Safety Glass 6 mm Pyran
6.3.	Alternative System	Any CERTIFIRE approved glass or glazing system subject to conditions contained in relevant approval.

7.Intumescent Seals

(For FD30 assemblies only)

Position:	On centre line of frame head and jamb reveals or in center of leaf edge at head and stiles. Seal may be interrupted at hinge and latch positions.
Type:	Dufaylite Interdens 10 mm by 2 mm or equivalent CERTIFIRE approved seals.

8.Hinges

Hinges shall comply with BS 7352.

Number:	Doors up to 2040 mm by 840 mm 2 No. Doors larger than 2040 mm 840 mm 3 No.
Type:	Steel, butt, lift off, journal supported, any washers or ball bearings to be steel. Size: 100 - 110 mm high. Blade width 35 - 40 mm. Knuckle diameter, maximum 12mm Fixings, steel screws, minimum 4 No and 25 mm long.

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Product Safety Instructions

General Background

There are no particular hazards caused by touch or contact with our products The user, should take reasonable care when handling heavy, large or bulky items. Manual handling of heavy products should be avoided, and correct postures should he used when lifting light Items, to avoid physical damages.

Storage And Installation

Wood and its by-products is susceptible to gaming or losing humidity when subject to environments where the relative humidity is different in 55%. Thus we recommended that the material be stored in a horizontal position, in a dry and ventilated place with environment conditions as alike as possible to the place where d will be installed and should never be supported by the lippings or on the top using at least 3 bearers under it, spaced out uniformly lengthwise and in the whole width.

As this is a material with a final finishing its installation must not be started before the interior finishing's are concluded (application of windows, flooring and wall painting I.

The handling of the materials must be done with the maximum care, so as not to damage them.

In the installation period, the doors should not be subject to very high temperatures nor to high humidity. nor should they be exposed to direct sunlight, t0 prevent! The marks or spots the, can appear on the surfaces.

This information does not dispense the reading of the instructions that the product brings with it,

Protection And Control Measures

- During mechanical operations sawing, machining sanding, etc):
- Always use protective gloves so as to avoid cuts and small splinters in the hands
- Use protective masks and glasses when performing mechanical operations that may release saw dust. An adequate ventilation and dust extraction system should be filed
- The maximum dust exposure limited is 5 mg/m3 over 8 daily hours and 5 days a week
- The formaldehyde concentrations (compound found in resins and glues) that can be released in the form of vapour are extremely small bringing no significant health hazards. Good ventilation will minimize any exposure. The maximum concentration limited is 2ppm (parts per million)
- Some people exhibit symptoms as allergic reaction to certain types of wood dust (skin -eye and nasal irritations) People affected by the allergy should not be exposed to saw dust.

First Aid

Inhalation of saw dust - go to a place with fresh air so as to clear the nasal passages.

Eye contact - wash abundantly with running water, keeping the eyelid open in case the symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Skin contact - disinfect the wound (after removing the splinter, if this is the case). Seek medical advice if necessary.

Fire Fighting Measures

There is a potential explosion risk in an atmosphere where very fine dust is suspended In case of fire d should be extinguished by using water dry powder or 'cam.

Toxicological Information

Wood - MDF, chipboard the dust generated in mechanical operations can contain organic compounds that cause skin and respiratory irritations. Thus it is fundamental to carry out the necessary operations in duly ventilated places so as not to exceed the maximum values of saw dust exposure (5 mg/m3).

Formaldehyde - In an atmosphere with significant concentrations of formaldehyde, the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes can be affected the maximum concentration limit is 2ppm

Intumescent material - no known toxicological effects

Ecological Information

These products are stable with no known adverse environmental affects.

Disposal Considerations

At the end, of our products' life, these may be considered fur recycling or be put to use for energetic valorisation.

For more detailed information, please contact us.