



WINDOW RECEPTION AND STORAGE

Upon receipt of the goods, the holder of the goods changes from the manufacturer to the consignee. Check the condition of the packaging immediately upon receipt of the shipment. Photograph possible product damage. Visible transport damage must be informed the driver and recorded in the consignment note and inform manufacturer.

The carrier or manufacturer is not liable for transport damage that is not informed and recorded in the consignment note. Comments must be made within seven (7) days at (RYHT 2000). Use email address palaute@piklas.fi.

The window package is protected with a plastic film for short-lived (approx. 2-3 weeks: a) site storage. Any tears and holes in the packaging should be patched with plastic or tape. When storing, windows should be placed on a flat and dry surface to prevent them from tipping over and getting humidity.

Do not store anything in front of, behind or attached to the window, as sun may cause a heat shock to the glass, which may cause the glass to break.

When the plastic cover is opened, any loose parts, such as the safety ropes of the bottom-hinged ventilation window, must be collected and properly installed.

Please note! Defective or damaged product must not be installed without the permission of the manufacturer.

WINDOW INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

MSEA-WINDOW

Watch the installation video (MSEA window) on our website: www.piklas.fi ➡ Ikkunat ➡ Asennan ikkunat itse

1. Attach screws or wedges (4pcs) to the bottom of the opening, on top of which you can install the windows horizontally. Note the tilt required of the water damper.
2. Remove the inner frame from the window to be installed and, if necessary, drill mounting holes in the frame with a wood drill.
3. Lift and centre the frame in the window opening.
4. Mount the window to the frame structure with 6x70-120mm wood screws. Adjust the frame to the cross dimension by tightening the screws. Use wedges so that the screw does not skew the frame.
5. Cover the screw holes with cover plugs. *Please note! Cover plugs are not automatically included in the delivery.*
6. Refit the inner frame, check the running clearance and adjust if necessary. The adjustment of the frame is done by turning the hinges clockwise or counter-clockwise.
7. Insulate the sides of the window with joint insulation. Note the swelling of the joint insulation according to the product description of the insulation.



8. Measure the water damper, cut it to the correct length and fasten.
Note a sufficient inclination (at least 1:3) and a sufficient distance from the front edge of the water damper to the wall (at least 30 mm) to prevent water from dripping into the wall.
9. If your window is bottom-hinged or an emergency exit window, you will find a safety rope bag with installation instructions between the window frames. The safety rope must be installed in place to ensure safe use.

MEKA-WINDOW

1. Attach screws or wedges (4pcs) to the bottom of the opening, on top of which you can install the windows horizontally.
2. Lift and centre the window into the opening. For lifting large windows (>3m²), use a crane with suction cups; smaller windows can be lifted with manpower and suction cups. Note that, in fixed windows, the lower frame sheet is different than the side and upper sheets to facilitate the installation of exterior windowsills (the lower sheet is shorter).
3. Place shims on the sides of the window, next to the screw installation point, to prevent the screw from tilting the frame during fixing. Place the frame to the crosswise measure using shims. Attach the window to the opening using 6 x 70-120 mm wood screws (using frame screws is not recommended). Tighten the screws.
4. Cover the screw holes with cover plugs. *Please note! Cover plugs are not automatically included in the delivery.*
5. Insulate the window using elastic seam insulant such as elastic urethane foam. Take swelling of the seam insulant into account as instructed in the product manual of the insulant manufacturer.
6. Measure the water damper, cut it to the correct length and fasten.
Note a sufficient inclination (at least 1:3) and a sufficient distance from the front edge of the water damper to the wall (at least 30 mm) to prevent water from dripping into the wall.

TO BE NOTED DURING CONSTRUCTION USE

1. Do not use the window as a passageway: it is not recommended to move building materials and run electrical cables and compressed air hoses through the window.
2. Piklas recommends that the windows be installed when the building conditions correspond to the final operating conditions. In this way, the products are flawless at the time of moving.
3. Windows should be protected from dirt and building humidity with plastic. You can use non-stick tapes (such as masking tape) to attach plastics to the frame paint surface.
Taping as a protection/fastening method is always the customer's own responsibility, as adhesive tapes can damage the paint surface. Also protect the window accessories from dirt and humidity during construction.



4. Protect the caulking gaps surrounding the openings without delay. This will prevent humidity from entering the wall and window structures.
5. Concrete casting, plastering, levelling, etc. work produces alkaline run-off and splash water, which can damage glass and aluminium profiles. Take this into account when protecting the windows.

DEHUMIDIFICATION DURING CONSTRUCTION

1. The humidity during construction and its disadvantages should be taken into account and eliminated, as they are a significant factor loading the windows. The windows are not designed to withstand the effects of humidity during construction. Humidity can cause, for example, the joints to open and stagger and the paint to peel off.
2. The biggest load factor and humidity source is the floor tile casting. Several hundred litres of water evaporate from the tile casting into the interior of the building and this humidity must be removed. Condensing dryer and ventilation are the solution for dehumidification.
3. Do not ventilate humidity during construction through an installed window, as this will condense a large amount of humidity on the window, which will damage the window.
4. Inadequate ventilation and humidity during construction cause humidity in the intermediate space of the window. Inadequate heating and humidity also condense humidity on the inner surfaces of the glasses. The importance of ventilation cannot therefore be overemphasised - its significance is growing in winter construction.

Dehumidification is always the responsibility of the builder.