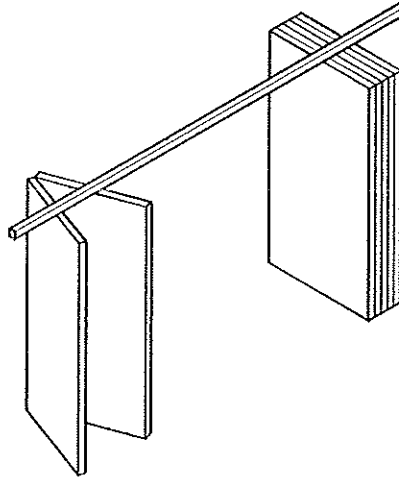


Installation Instructions

Paired Panels

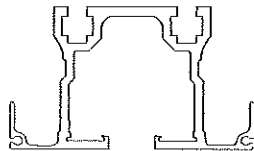


Recheck Opening Heights and Widths

Any projections, i.e.; chair rails or base board moldings will impact the opening widths

The bottom of the track should be the lowest point along the track

Track Detail

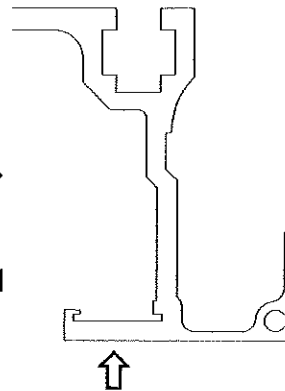


Prior to hanging any panels wipe runner & inside guide surface with cleaning solution on a clean cloth
Apply a thin layer of **White Lithium Grease** on the inside guide surfaces.

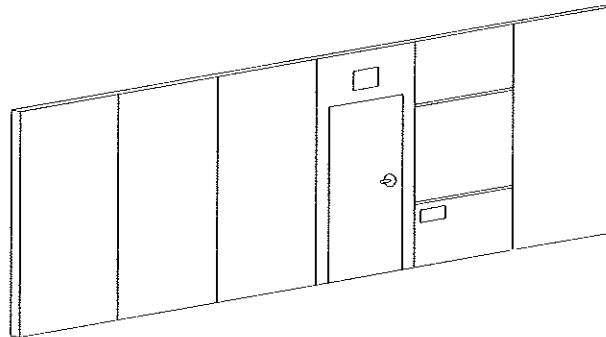
Inside Guide Surface →

Wheel Running Surface ↙

For best results lightly spray bottom surface with **Silicone**.



The typical partition is made up of a series of panels custom fabricated for the individual project. The shop drawing is the reference on panel type and location.



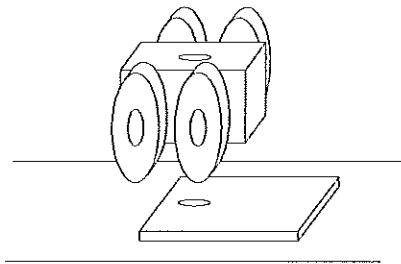
① Hanging Panels

The panels are numbered, the numbers appear:

- on carrier adjusting plate
- on panels carton

Panel #1 is the typically the expanding panel, the last panel out of stack area

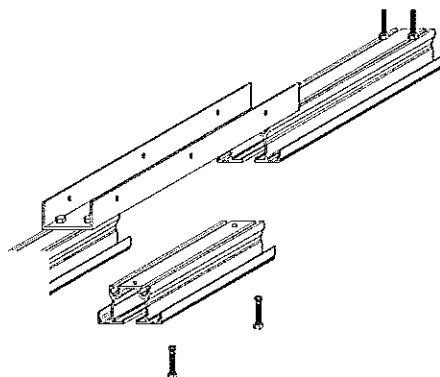
Keep panels in numbered sequence to assure proper operation



← Carrier Adjusting Plate

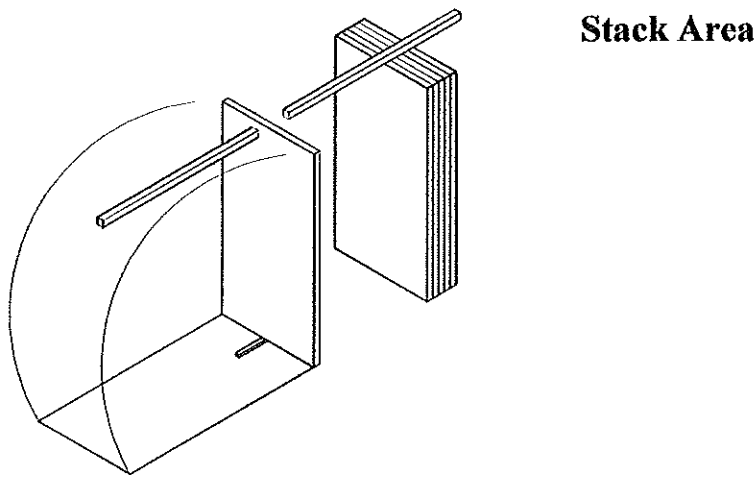
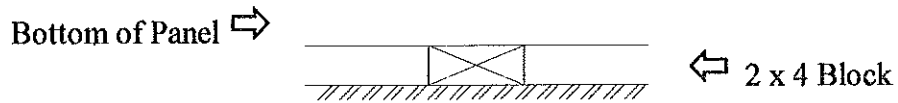
Remove two 3/8" x 1" bolts holding the escapement

Hint: Mark top of track & bottom of support channel to assure the track is put back in the same each time



If panels have the standard 1¼" bottom clearance

- Place 2x4 block under the open area of track
- Set bottom edge of panel on block
- Tip panel up into place



② Hinging Panels

Hinges should be factory installed on male side of panel

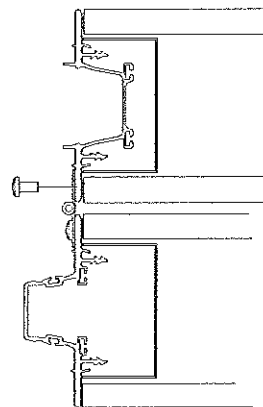
With panels face to face, male and female verticals alternate sides

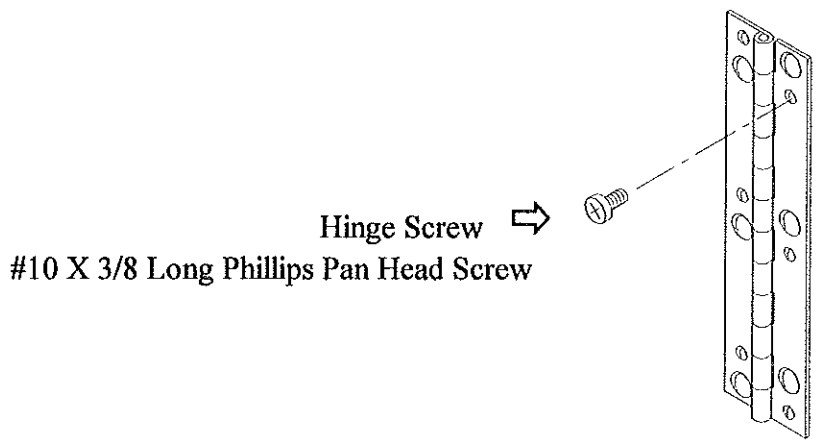
If there are an even number of panels all hinges will typically be on one side of the panels

Start with bottom hinge, align pre drilled holes, install hinge screws

Female Vertical ⇨

Male Vertical ⇨



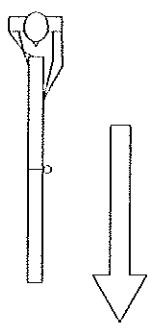


Hinge Screw →
#10 X 3/8 Long Phillips Pan Head Screw

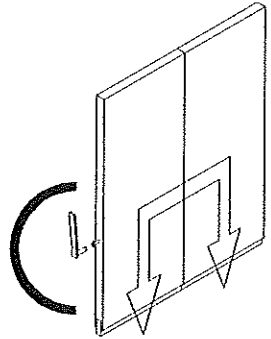
Panel Hinge

Hinge All Panels

Flatten panel pair and push against wall

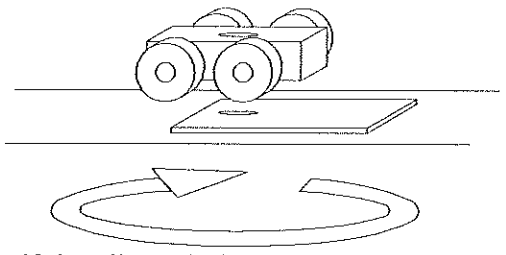


To Set Bottom Seal
Insert Handle
Rotate Counterclockwise 180°



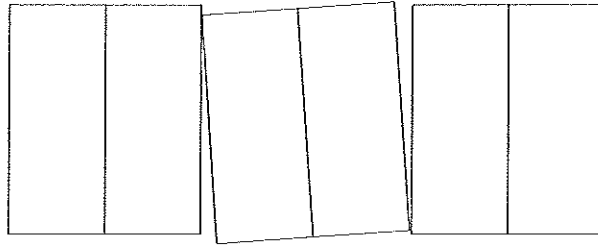
③ Adjustments

Critical to Plumb 1st Pair of Panels



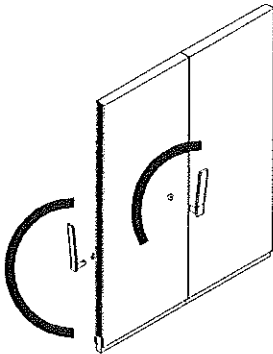
← **Carrier Adjusting Handle**

Lift handle on bolt
Turn clockwise to raise the panel
With 1st Pair Plumb, bring out panels & plumb to previous panels



Raise 3rd Panel to Plumb Pair ↑

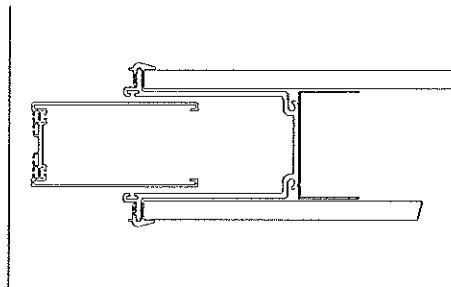
Expanding Panel



Fold Flat,
 Insert handle in edge
 Rotate 180°
 Insert Handle into face receptacle
 Rotate 180°

The expanding panel is designed to fill a gap up to 4 inches. If it does not close the gap with the **camming lock** action (or closes before camming occurs) fold panel pair to expose expanding member. Insert 5/16 allen wrench into hole, approximately 3½ feet from floor, and turn clockwise. Each turn adjusts the closure out 1/16th of an inch.

Insert Allen Wrench →



④ Cleaning

Panels:

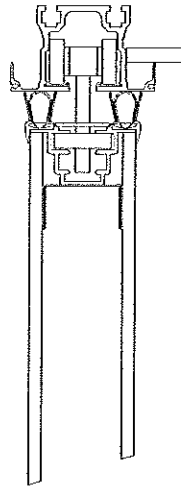
Should any minor abrasions or nicks occur remove any sharp edges or burrs with a fine tooth file. *Bronze finish* - small dings color with black marker, *Clear finish* - allow to color naturally.

Soft vinyl seals; Panel top and Male lead edge

Wipe with strong household cleaning solution on clean cloth (first try solution on non exposed surface to test for any negative impact). Avoid any cleaners, that say "*not recommended for plastics*".

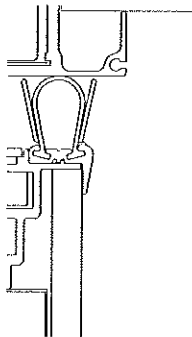
Lightly spray male lead edge vinyl seal with **Silicone**.

Vinyl Top Seal →



Should any of the soft vinyls begin to slide out of the retaining pockets simply resecure in place. Reposition and crimp aluminum pocket edge with pliers, channel lock type pliers, or hammer and center punch.

Top of Panel Detail Showing Top Sweep Seal



← Crimp Aluminum Edge

Vinyl Wall Coverings

Taken from Vinyl Manufacture's Information

All vinyl wallcoverings contain a chemical compound under the general heading of a "plasticizer". The plasticizer is necessary to soften the vinyl so it can be rolled and applied with ease. After dirt is allowed to stay on the surface for a long period of time, the plasticizer tends to absorb the dirt. For this reason we recommend the following cleaning procedures occur at regular intervals.

1. Scrub the wallcovering with a sudsing detergent in warm water, a lather should be worked upon the vinyl using a bristled brush.
2. Rinse thoroughly with clean water, changing the water frequently. You should give extra attention to removing suds and loosened dirt from depressed areas of deeply embossed wallcoverings.
3. Dry wallcovering with a soft, lint free towel.
4. Most stubborn surface stains can be removed by using isopropyl alcohol. **DO NOT** use carbon tetrachloride or lacquer solvents for cleaning vinyl wallcoverings.

Nonwoven Carpet Wall Covering

Taken from Nonwoven Carpet Manufacture's Information

Maintenance

1. Occasional Vacuuming is Recommended. Use an upholstery attachment or a soft nylon brush to remove dry dirt and grime.
2. Most spots and stains can be removed with cleaning solutions commonly found around the house. The most important thing is to act quickly, as the stain will become more difficult to remove if it is allowed to dry.

Cleaning Methods

Because olefin fibers absorb virtually no moisture, spots and stains stay on the surface of the yarns and can be easily removed. Bleach and harsh cleansers will not effect the yarn's color or performance. The hot water extraction method of stain removal can produce excellent results.

1. A solution of one tablespoon of dry powder detergent in one pint of lukewarm water is effective on many water-borne stains. If the stain is solid, first scrape off the excess, working from the edge to center so that the stain does not become any larger. If a liquid is spilled, blot up the excess with a paper towel or cloth, again working from the outside to the center. Use any wet solution sparingly to avoid soaking the backing and adhesive. The next step is to sponge with detergent solution, blot with paper towel, sponge with water and blot with paper towel. If the stain persists it may be necessary to sponge with a (all fabric, non chlorine bleach) bleach solution (for mustard), white vinegar and water solution (for tea) or dry cleaning solvent (for ice cream).

Some common stains that could be removed with the above method are milk, soft drinks, fruit juices, coffee, tea, mud, egg, catsup, mustard.

2. Any commercially available dry cleaning solvent can be used to remove stains such as grease, make-up, shoe polish, lipstick, or greasy foods. Either scrape or blot up excess, then sponge with dry cleaning solvent. When using a dry cleaning solvent it is important to "feather" the solvent from the center to the outside of the stain to avoid leaving a ring around the cleaned area.

The above method may need to be repeated to thoroughly remove the spot or stain. As long as the stain is worked on quickly these methods should be effective.