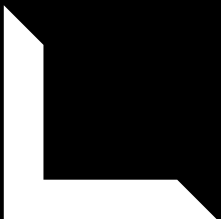


# OPERATIONS, CARE & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

PRODUCT: AEROLIFT LIFT & SLIDE DOOR

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# 1. WARNING FOR INCORRECT USE



## 1.1 PRODUCT INFORMATION

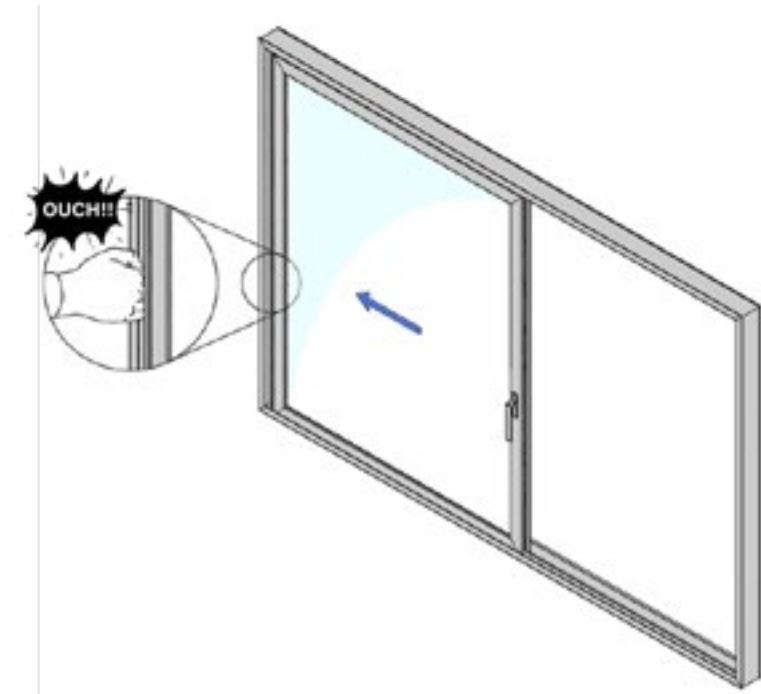
AEROLIFT Lift and slide doors are large sliding glass doors designed for smooth, effortless operation. Unlike standard sliders, they use a specialized handle mechanism to lift the door panel off its track, allowing it to glide easily. When released, the panel lowers into place, ensuring a tight, secure, and weather-resistant seal.

### NOTES OF LIFT & SLIDE DOOR OPERATION

- When closing a door, you may need to apply extra force to overcome the sealing gasket's resistance.
- To avoid slamming, damage, or injury, close doors during windy conditions or drafts.

## 1.2 INCORRECT USE OF DOORS

Keep hands clear of door edges when operating - fingers can get pinched between operating panels and door jamb.





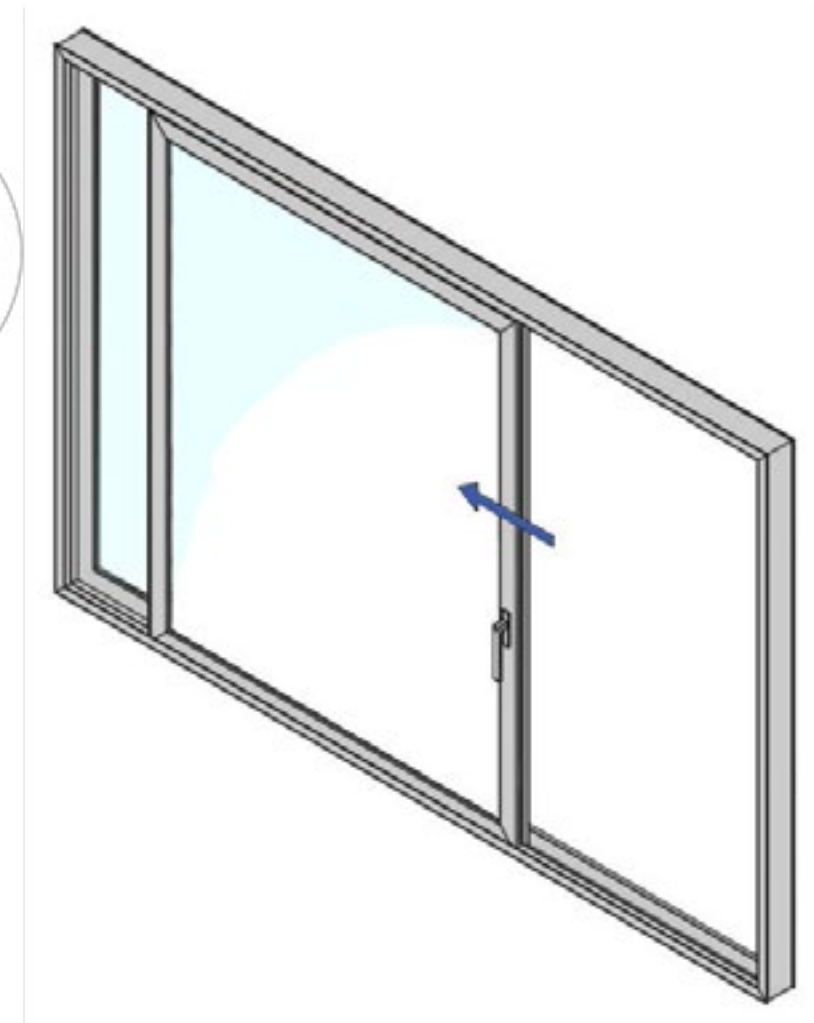
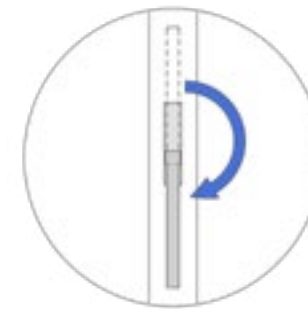
## 2. OPERATION OF LIFT & SLIDE DOOR



### 2.1 SLIDING DOORS

There is 1 types of opening mechanism.

Handle operated: in order to open the sliding element, turn the handle to a downward position and slide the door open. To close the element, simply reverse the order.



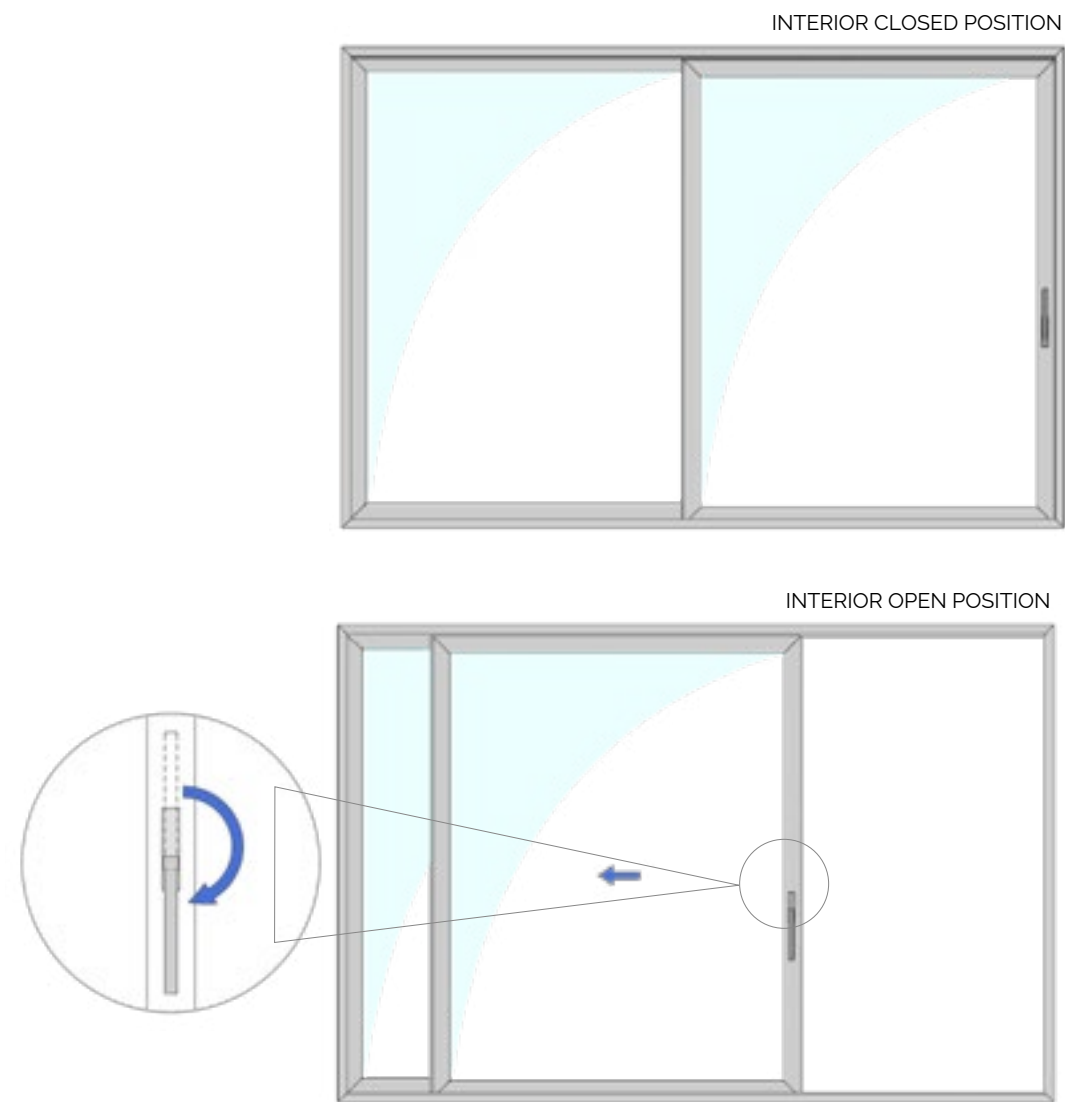
## 2.1.1 OPERATING A LIFT SLIDING DOOR:

### To open the door:

- Rotate the handle 180° down to the sliding position. This raises the sash slightly.
- Gently slide the door open.

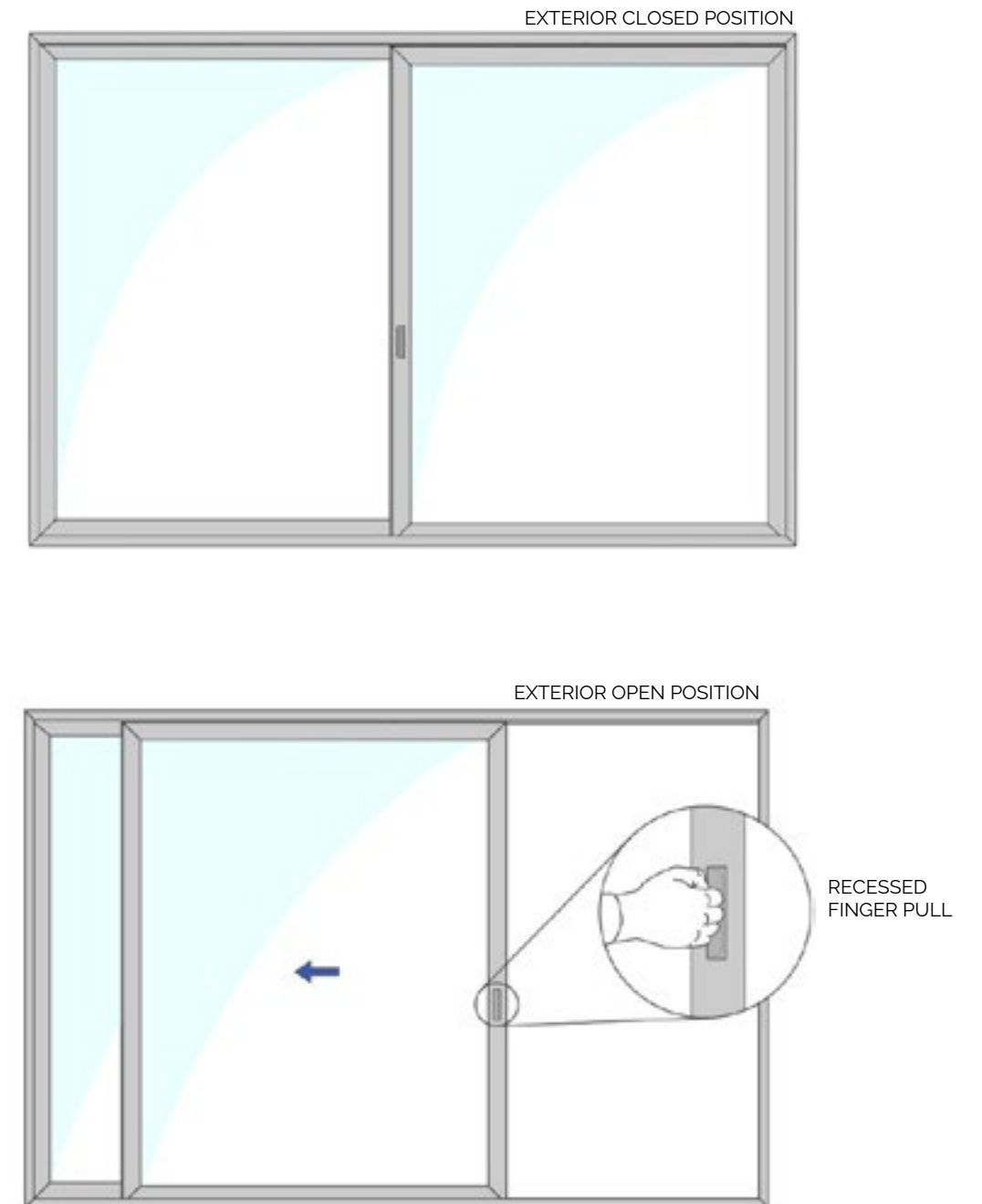
### To close the door:

- Slide the sash back to the fully closed position.
- Rotate the handle 180° upward to lower and secure the door.



### IMPORTANT NOTE:

Doors are not able to be locked or unlocked from exterior unless equipped with key cylinder or thumb turn.





A close-up photograph of a window frame and handle mechanism. The frame is made of dark grey or black material, and the handle is a light-colored, possibly wood-grain or plastic, material. The window is set in a wall, and the floor is visible in the foreground.

## 3. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

### 3.1. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Proper cleaning and maintenance are crucial for keeping your windows and doors functioning smoothly for years to come. Start by using only gentle cleaning solutions - mix lukewarm water with a mild, pH-neutral detergent (between 6-8 pH) that doesn't contain harsh chemicals like ammonia or acetone. The aluminum frames and hardware are designed for durability, but they still need regular care to maintain their performance.

#### OPERATION

You can test the operation by checking the handle movement. If the mechanism feels stiff, you can improve smoothness by either lubricating the components or making proper adjustments to the fittings.

#### HARDWARE

The system's performance depends entirely on proper fastening. Ensure all screws are securely fastened in the aluminum profiles at their correct positions. Verify both the tightness of each screw and their precise placement within the profile channels, as this directly affects functionality.

#### CLEANING

For the best results, stick to professional cleaning and care products. They're specially formulated to clean effectively without damaging the various surfaces.

When cleaning, always use soft cloths or sponges rather than abrasive tools. Stay away from steel wool, metal scrapers, or anything else that might scratch the surfaces. The high-quality hardware operates best when kept clean and properly lubricated, but be sure not to exceed the recommended weight limits for your specific windows and doors.

With proper care using the right products, your windows and doors will continue operating smoothly while maintaining their appearance.

## 3.2 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Regular inspection of windows and doors is essential. The recommended frequency varies based on usage patterns and environmental conditions: standard residential installations require checks every six months, while high-traffic applications (such as schools or public buildings) need bi-monthly inspections.

In corrosive environments - including coastal regions, industrial areas, or locations near heavy traffic - increased maintenance frequency is necessary. Promptly report any operational anomalies (unusual noises, resistance in movement) to an authorized AEROFRAME Representative.

Element Type	Use Case	Frequency	Max Cycles
Doors	Limited use	Once every 6 months	20,000 cycles
	Normal use	Once every 6 months	20,000 cycles
	Intensive use (Public Buildings)	Once every 2 months	20,000 cycles
Windows / Sliding Systems	All types	Once every 6 months	20,000 cycles

For AEROFRAME aluminum profiles and hardware in non-corrosive atmospheres where the construction is exposed to rain, maintenance should be performed twice per year. In all other cases, a minimum of four maintenance cycles per year is required.

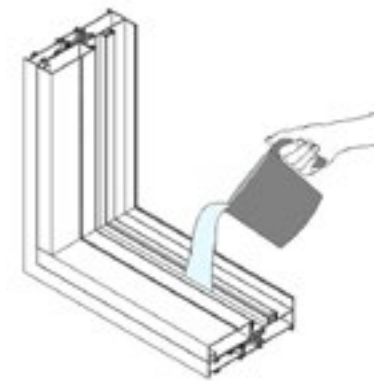
Some corrosive atmospheres or other risk factors (e.g. limited rain) may however require even more frequent cleaning to be observed by the end-user.

Examples of such corrosive atmospheres/risk factors:

- Near the coast (<10km) or close to estuaria or large rivers (<5km);
- Above water (condensation);
- Exposure to large traffic (motorways, railways, airports);

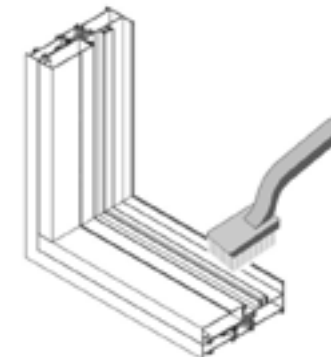
## 3.3 OVERALL MAINTENANCE

A comprehensive maintenance program should address these critical components:



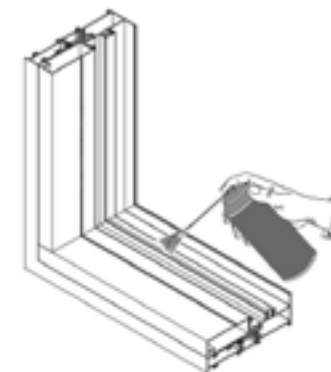
### 3.3.1 Maintenance of Drainage Slots

The drainage system requires biannual cleaning. Remove any obstructions from the slots and clear the channels between fixed and moving components to ensure proper water drainage and prevent moisture-related damage.



### 3.3.2 Maintenance of Rails in Sliding and Lift-and-Slide Elements

Sliding mechanisms accumulate particulate matter that can impair function. Regularly remove dirt and debris from tracks, paying particular attention to guide rails and drainage channels. Annual degreasing and re-lubrication of the rail system is recommended to maintain optimal performance.



### 3.3.3 Maintenance of Gaskets

Annually apply EPDM conditioner or liquid silicone to all gaskets using a soft cloth. This treatment preserves elasticity, prevents cracking, and maintains the weatherproof seal between components.



### 3.3.4 Maintenance of Gaskets

Remove the dust, grease and graphite annually\* from the following areas. Clean hardware exclusively with a soft cloth and mild, pH-neutral cleaning materials in diluted form.

- Moving parts of the handles
- Locks and cylinders, using a graphite pipette and graphite powder
- The opening restrictor of the sliding element

#### WARNING

- Never use aggressive acidiferous cleaning materials or scouring agents. These can cause damage to the hardware.

## 3.4 CLEANING & MAINTAINING LIFT & SLIDE DOORS

For optimal safety and performance, all critical hardware components must be regularly inspected, including the lock mechanisms, lock keeps, hook keeps, and door handle fixings. Any adjustments to the keeps and roller assemblies, replacement of parts, or installation and removal of sashes must only be performed by qualified window specialists. Maintenance should be conducted at appropriate intervals as outlined prior section.

Follow these steps:

- Check Operation – Test all components for proper function.
- Remove Debris – Clear dust and dirt that may hinder smooth operation.
- Clean Mechanism – Wipe away dirt using a soft cloth and diluted pH-neutral cleaner.
- Lubricate – After cleaning, apply silicone or corrosion-free (non-acidic) oil to hardware surfaces.

To ensure the smooth and trouble free operation, you must carry out the following maintenance instructions at least once a year:

- Lubricate or oil all locking parts.
- Use only clean and non-resinous grease or oil or silicone lubricant.
- After cleaning the hardware surface, treat it with silicone and corrosion free (i.e. non-acidic) oil.







## 4. IMPORTANCE OF CLIMATE CONTROL

### 4.1 AIR TIGHTNESS COMBINED WITH GOOD VENTILATION

AEROFRAME doors, and sliding systems are engineered to deliver superior airtight performance when closed, effectively preventing unwanted drafts. While this tight seal improves energy efficiency, normal household activities like cooking, bathing, and even breathing produce water vapor that needs proper ventilation. Without adequate airflow, this moisture accumulates, leading to condensation on glass surfaces and potentially causing mold growth, wall stains, and structural damage over time.

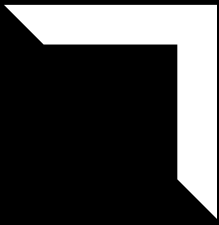
**Recommended Solution:**

Brief Full Opening – Fully open doors for a few minutes daily

**Online Resources:**

[AEROFRAME Condensation Guidelines PDF \(click here\)](#)





# CONTACT

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