



# Insulated door with Frame

Instructions for installation and use



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## From the vine to the wine

In the past cellars were planned and built so that they could maintain a temperature not exceeding 14 to 16°C for a whole season unattended. Nowadays not many cellars are capable of this. Yet, a cellar that deserves this name, must be impervious against important temperature changes, be as humid as necessary and at the same time, be ventilated, dark and insensitive to vibrations.

That is why we have spent the last fifteen years, surrounded by specialists and passionate and demanding amateurs, projecting, developing, testing and producing thousands of air-conditioning systems for the conservation and ageing of wine.

If you follow our advice and adhere to our recommendations, your wines will be able to fully develop. Before installing and using your WINEMASTER® FONDIS cellar air-conditioning, you must read the following instructions carefully.

If you have any questions, please contact us!

And so... even if several long years may be necessary until the wine fully develops its richness, the big and exciting day will come when you can uncork your wine. Carefully take the bottle, do not cut at the top right next to the neck of the bottle, seize a beautiful corkscrew, remove the cork without causing vibration and sit back and enjoy!

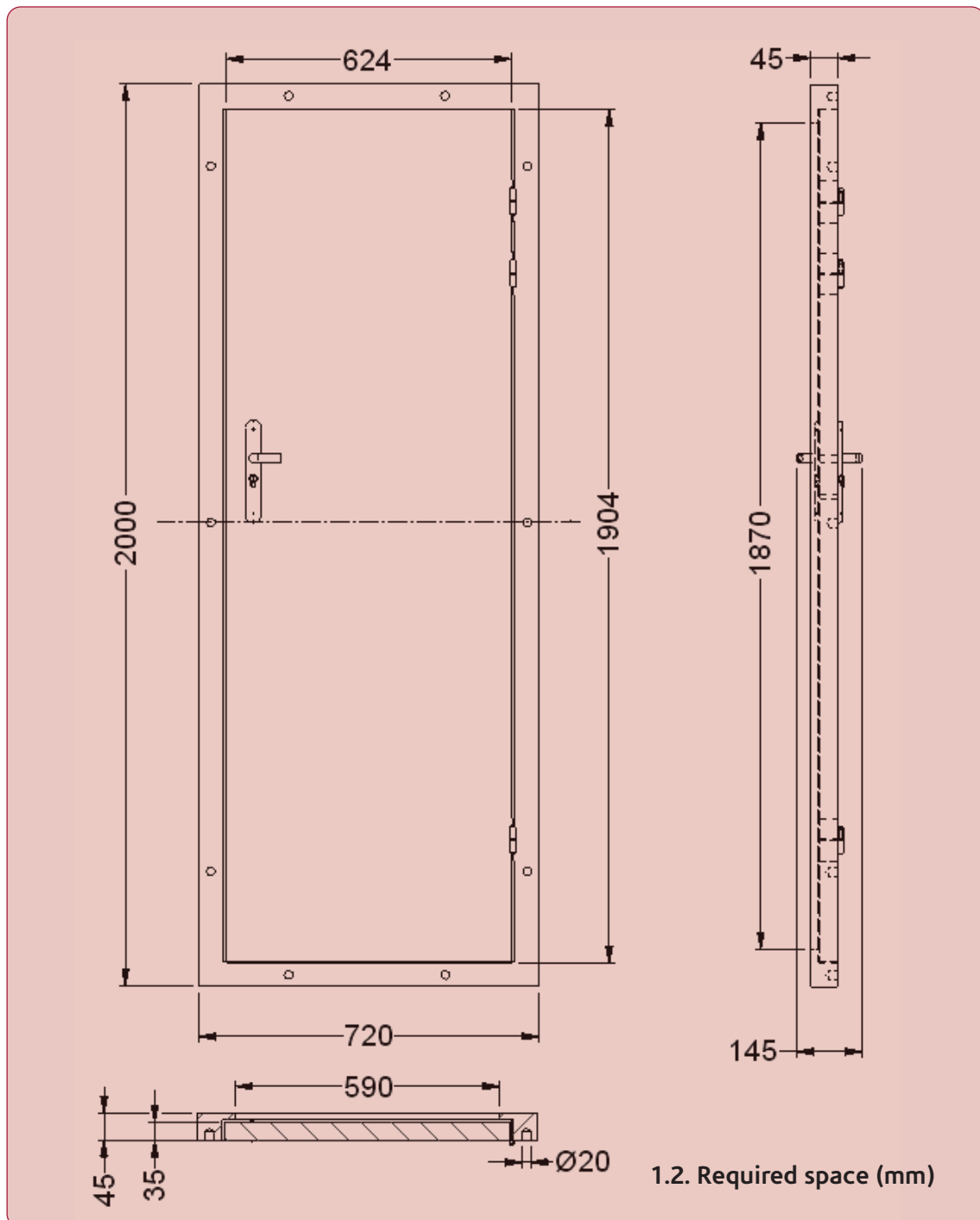
But that is a different story...

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# 1. General Information

## 1.1. Technical properties

Version:	Right opening / Left opening
Door frame :	Aluminium, painted white RAL 9010
Door :	Metal, painted white RAL 9010 - Polyurethane-insulation 40 mm
Dimensions (mm):	2000 x 720 x 45
Total weight:	65 kg



### 1.3. Packet Contents

#### Packet 1

- 1 set door + frame
- 1 set handle
- 1 roll edge seal
- 8 fixing screws + plugs
- 8 white plastic covers
- 1 cartridge of silicone
- 1 cylinder + keys set



#### **Important !!!**

When you receive your packet, check the contents carefully.

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## 2. Some Advice

### 2.1. Conservation of the wine

The wine must have a place all to itself.

For the conservation and the ageing of the wine, the environment has to meet certain conditions. The stability of the cellar temperature, more so than the temperature itself, is important for good conservation of the wine.

The central heating pipes and a boiler close by are great enemies of the wine.

A good cellar should be neither too dry nor too humid.

The effect of dry air is treacherous: it dries the cork, causes a considerable evaporation of the wine through the cork and makes the bottle leaky. Too much humidity favours the growth of mould on barrels and corks. A humidity level of around 70 % is ideal, but for the wine, the humidity level can vary between 40 and 100 % without degeneration.

The cellar must be closed and protected against vibrations. The shelves or racks must be isolated from all possible sources of vibration and stand on the ground, rather than be attached to a wall which is more sensitive to vibrations.

In order to age, the wine has to be protected from the light. The cellar must therefore be dark and the use of light be limited to the bare minimum. When these conditions are met, the wine will keep for a long time. The cellar will ensure a good maturation and an optimal ageing of the wine.

Wine is not as sensitive as is often thought, it must above all be protected from its most important enemies: sudden temperature changes, light ... and those who abuse it!

## 2.2. Exhaust air space

The "hot" front of the WINEMASTER® must be inside a room. The room, into which the exhaust air of the WINEMASTER® goes, must be well ventilated, so that the maximum and permanent temperature does not exceed 35°C, the ideal temperature being 20°C.

Attention, too little room inside the cellar can result in the hot air being emitted by the air-conditioning, being sucked in again. The outside of the appliance must not be installed in a dip or a space that is too small.

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## 2.3. The Cellar

### 2.3.1. Insulation

That adequate insulation of all the cellar walls contributes to a better stability of the temperature and humidity level.

**Continuity of the insulation:** The installation of the insulating elements must be done as follows: preferably by locating the edges of the panels into each other or by glueing the panels to each other so that a perfect continuity of the insulation is ensured. This is very important as it prevents the penetration of warmth and humidity, which would interfere with the regulation of warmth and humidity.

#### IMPORTANT

The validity of the WINEMASTER® guarantee is closely related to the strict observance of the values in the table "Choice of the insulation" for all the cellar walls including the floor, the ceiling and the door as well as to the perfect continuity of the insulation and an installation according to the instructions.

### Characteristics of the insulations

**Heat conductivity  $\lambda$ :** Unit W/m.°C

- This is a characteristic of the insulant itself.  
It describes the capacity of the material to conduct heat.  
The lower the coefficient, the better the insulating capacity of the material.

**Heat resistance  $R$ :** Unit m².C/W

- This is a characteristic of the insulating panel.  
It depends on the coefficient and the thickness of the insulation.

$$R = \frac{\text{Thickness in metres}}{\lambda}$$

It describes the capacity of the thickness of the insulation to reduce heat transfer.  
**The higher the coefficient  $R$ , the better the insulation.**

### 2.3.2. Insulation of walls and ceiling

#### Choice of the insulation panels

The producers offer insulation panels of several kinds:

- Insulation only
- "Complex" insulations: The insulation is coated (plaster, mineral...)
- Sandwich Panels: The insulant is covered on both sides with a layer of wood or plaster. The facing of the panels is important: it protects the insulant against shocks and ensures its durability. Do not use insulations made of mineral fibres (glass wool, rock wool, etc...), because they can absorb humidity and lose their insulating capacity.

#### Protection against rodents

Certain insulants can be attacked by rodents (mice, rats...). It must therefore be guaranteed that the cellar walls provide no openings through which the rodents can reach the insulation. These insulations are covered with a protective layer on the inside of the cellar. Polyurethane is an insulant, which due to its chemical composition, is not attacked by rodents.

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### 2.3.3. Insulation of the floor

The cellar floor must be strong enough to carry the shelves and the stored wine. For this part an insulation must be chosen, which provides sufficient resistance to pressure. The producers indicate in their documentations if the insulating materials are appropriate or specially designed for floors.

**Resistance to perforation** (in particular by the feet of shelves) is obtained:

- by using "complex" insulation panels, which are covered on the upper side with a sufficiently resistant plate.
  - by facing the insulant with chipboard (thickness ca. 15 mm) or with another adequate cover (floor boards or tiles for example).
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### 2.3.4. Insulation of other elements

**Do not** put wine cupboards or freezers in the cellar, because they produce heat. All sources of heat in the cellar, such as central heating pipes, must be insulated.

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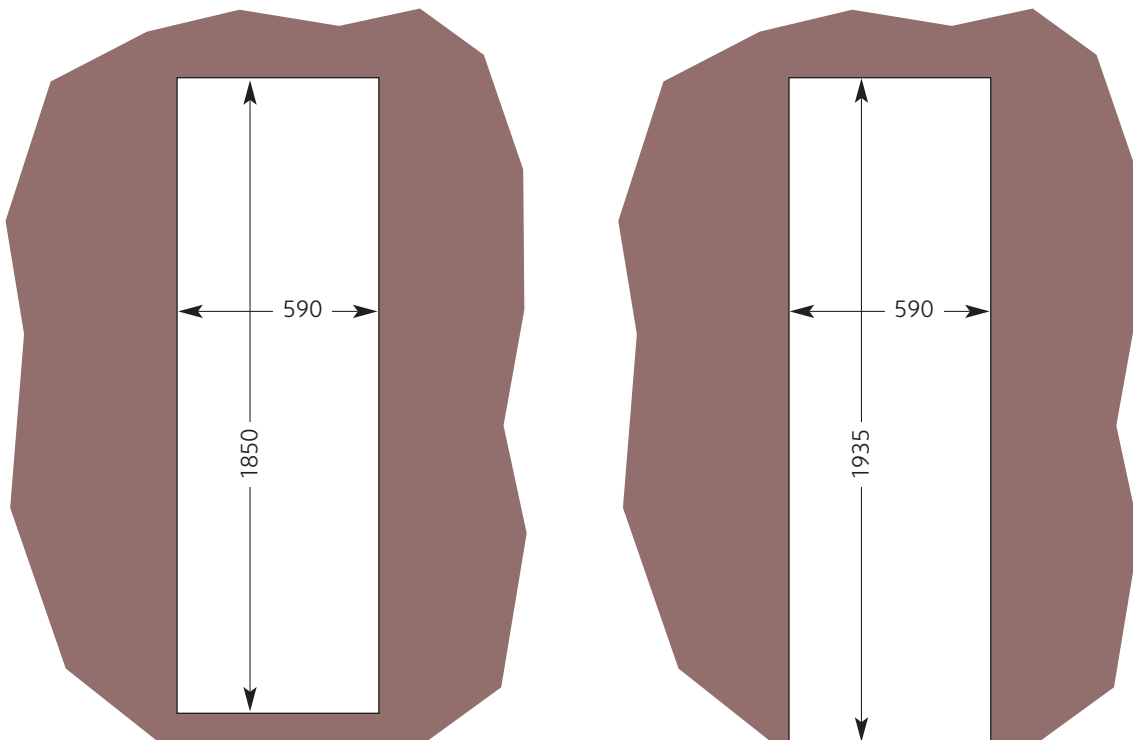
### 3. Installation of the door

#### Tools

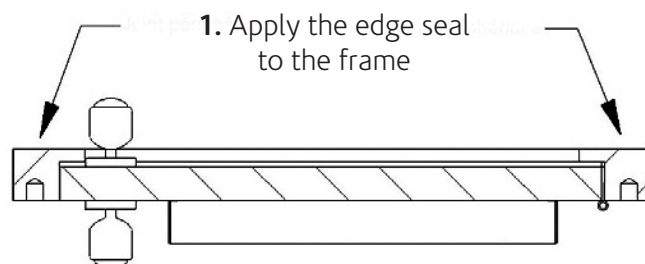
- Cross headed screwdriver
- Spirit level
- Slip-joint pliers
- Tape measure



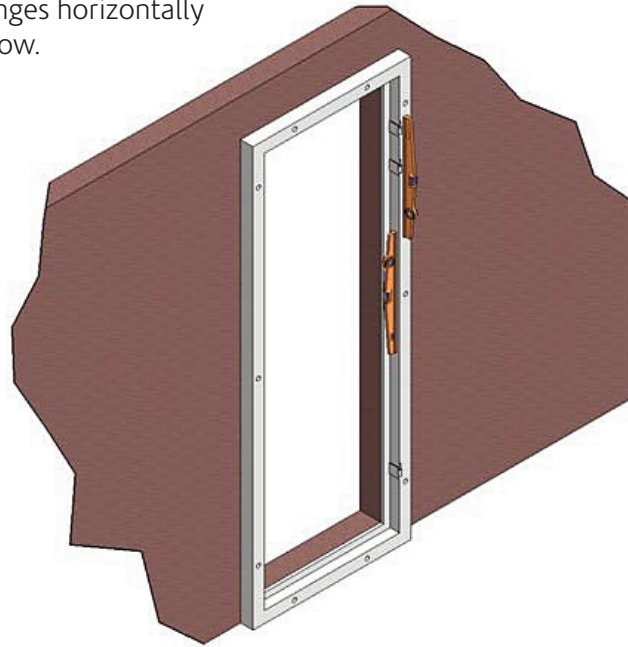
#### Dimensions of the wall opening



Make sure the edges and surfaces of the opening are clean and smooth



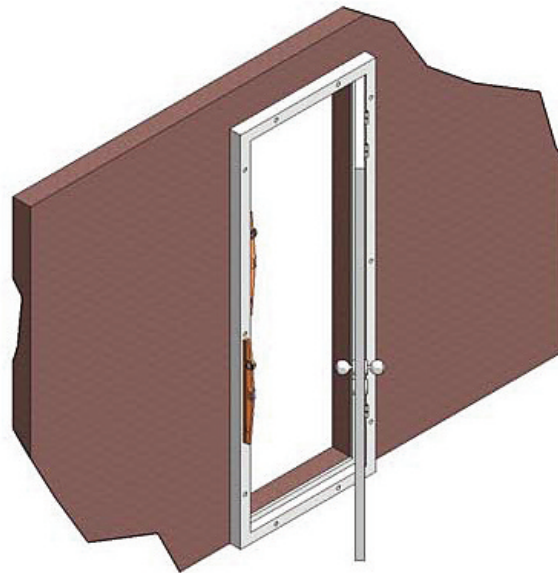
2. Fix the door-jamb at the side of the hinges horizontally by using a spirit-level, as indicated below.



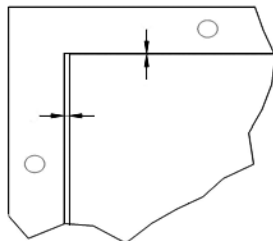
3. Install the door on the hinges, then after having fixed the hood on the door, adjust the door-jamb and the hinges.

4. The door must fit precisely into the frame in order to ensure optimal impermeability. Re-adjust the door-jamb and the hinges if necessary.

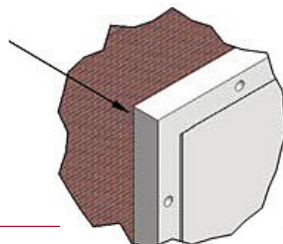
5. Check the right-angledness of the installation and then fix the other sides of the frame. If necessary you can use glue in addition to the screws. If the frame is to be fixed to dry walls, gluing is highly recommended.



Right-angledness of the installation - a regular border is important.



6. Seal the space between the frame and the wall with a silicone sealant.



7. Cover the mounting holes with the plastic covers provided for this purpose.

8. Remove the protective film from the door.

## 4. The guarantee

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### 4.1. The legal guarantee

The contractual guarantee is, to the advantage of the buyer, not exclusive of the legal guarantee for hidden mistakes and defects, in accordance with the conditions of art. 1641 ff of the Civil Code.

### 4.2. 2-year contractual guarantee

The air conditioner has a 2-year guarantee for all defects of production. During the term of the guarantee, FONDIS replaces all parts that are demonstrably defective. In case of a power failure, FONDIS replaces all defective parts, which were damaged due to the intervention of the dealer or his representative. Should the cooling fail, FONDIS is entitled to demand that the appliance be returned to the factory for repair. The material has to be packed and ready to be collected by a carrier of FONDIS. **The repair works have to be carried out in accordance with the written agreements of the FONDIS after-sales service.**

### 4.3. Conditions applicable to the guarantee

The contractual guarantee applies to all appliances that were installed and used according to the "Instructions for installation and use". Condition for the applicability of the guarantee is the presentation of the invoice from the purchase or a copy thereof.

### 4.4. Guarantee exclusions and limits

The guarantee is NOT VALID in the following cases:

- Where the insulation of the cellar and the installation was not carried out in accordance with the presented instructions.
- Where the failures are due to negligence, bad servicing, wrong or inappropriate use of the air conditioner.
- The aim of the exchange of spare parts or their repair within the guarantee does not prolong the guarantee.
- Where the service information was not supplied to the after sales service. FONDIS SA cannot under any circumstances be held responsible for the direct or indirect consequences of an incorrect function of the air conditioner. The guarantee applies exclusively to the product supplied by FONDIS S.A.



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