Centurion Interiors

Partition Systems

Demountable Partitions
Glass Partitions
Acoustic Glass Doors
Timber Doors
Bespoke Solutions

NDI

Product Safety Datasheet

Acoustic glass doors and timber doors

TRULINE systems

Product Safety Datasheet

ACOUSTIC GLASS DOORS & TIMBER DOORS

INSTALLATION DETAILS

The details and guidance provided by Truline Systems has been written for the benefit of experienced trade professionals to assist them in the installation of the Company's products. This and other documents assumes a level of knowledge and competence which makes it unsuitable for use by a novice without the benefit of other instruction as to the use and installation of Truline Systems.

The advice and guidance referred to does not seek to replace the health and safety advice and systems of employers in relation to the use and installation of Truline Systems products but should be considered in addition. At all times users of such products and installation methods should ensure that they are familiar with and adhere to their employers own health and safety procedures.

It is important to follow good site practice at all times and to ensure that the appropriate safety precautions are taken (including the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment) when working with Truline Systems products.

The following are offered as general guidance notes:

- Manual off-loading and handling should be carried out in accordance with any with any manual handling training given. Wherever possible mechanical aids should be used.
- Truline is a non-load bearing system and is not designed to support body weight. Installers should work from an independent means of access.
- Power tools should only be used by people who have been instructed and trained to use them safely.
- When cutting metal sections, power and hand tools should be used with care and in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations. Appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn.
- Dust generation should be kept to a minimum. Adequate ventilation should be maintained or suitable respiratory protection should be used.

MDF, TIMBER, METAL AND PVC COMPONENTS

Galvanised components are in bundles, MDF & timber profiles are wrapped or boxed in cartons, painted steel or aluminium and PVC components are wrapped or boxed in cartons, accessories are bagged.
Components may be strapped together in large packs or stillage's for forklift truck off-loading, they should then be stacked in a safe and stable manner. Any bands or straps used to form bundles should not be used for lifting. Care should be taken when cutting bands or straps as these may spring back causing cuts when tension is released.

Components should be stored in a dry level place supported off the ground on bearers, and any packaging left intact for as long as possible to avoid minor damage.

Materials should be as close as is practical to the position of installation, which will avoid double handling.

Reasonable care should be taken with all components, in particular with prefabricated items such as doorframes to avoid damage to mitres or cut ends.

Store veneered profiles away from direct sunlight to avoid undue shading or fading.

DOORS

Doors are polythene bagged, and wrapped together on pallets for forklift truck offloading.
Doors should ideally be delivered immediately prior to their installation and be handled and stored as prescribed in the BS Code of Practice CP151 (Wooden doors, Clause 501 – Storage and protection).

In particular the following rules should be observed:

- Doors should be stored flat and supported off the ground by a minimum of three bearers, in a dry well ventilated area, with conditions as near as possible to those expected in final use.
- Extreme changes of temperature or humidity during the installation period are detrimental to timber products and can lead to distortion. The testing / switching on and off of heating systems should be avoided for example.
- Doors should not be exposed to direct sunlight, since natural shading or fading may occur.
- Doors are unsuitable for use in areas subject to damp or humid conditions.

It is important, in order to avoid damage to the door surfaces, that any packaging material is left on the door for as long as is practically possible.

COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) Regulations 1999

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Truline Systems: Acoustic Glass Doors (either Timber or Aluminium) & Timber, Solid or Hollow core Doors.

The above Aluminium Framed Doors comprise mainly of extruded aluminium in a polyester powder painted finish. Cold rolled mild steel in either galvanised or polyester powder coated finish. Single Glazed 10mm – 15mm Nom. Toughened Safety Glazing. Double Glazed 6mm – 7mm Nom. Toughened safety Glazing.
Some sections, infill trims and gaskets are PVC extrusions. Intumescent materials. Rubber seals.

The above Timber Framed Doors comprise mainly of timber frames from solid chipboard cores with hardwood lippings to long edges with a decorative finish of either hardwood veneer or laminate. Double Glazed 6mm – 7mm Nom. Toughened safety Glazing. Some sections, infill trims and gaskets are PVC extrusions. Intumescent materials. Rubber seals.

The above Timber, solid core doors comprise mainly of Standard sizes FD30 – Solid chipboard core with hardwood lippings to long edges, hardboard facing with a decorative finish of either hardwood veneer or laminate. Vision Panel options in 6mm safety glass. Intumescent materials. Rubber seals.

The above Timber, hollow core doors comprise mainly of Honeycomb cardboard core, softwood stiles and rails, hardwood lippings to long edges, hardboard facing with decorative finish either laminate or hardwood veneer. Vision Panel options in 6mm safety glass. Clear Silicone mastic. Rubber seals.

Supplier: Truline Systems,
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West Midlands
B69 2DA

COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF MATERIALS

Hollow core doors.
Honeycomb cardboard core, softwood stiles and rails, hardwood lippings to long edges, hardboard facing with decorative finish either laminate or hardwood veneer. 33 x 36mm single softwood stiles and 33 x 36mm twin rails top and bottom. 300 x 110mm softwood lock block centrally positioned on both edges. Heavy duty multi-cell paper core. 6mm hardwood lippings to both vertical edges. 3.6mm hardboard substrate with 0.6mm thick face veneer laid to the edge concealing the lippings. Veneered doors are fully lacquered to both faces using 2 coats of semi-matt UV acrylic lacquer. Approximate weight: 10 kg/m².

Solid core doors.
Standard sizes FD30 – Solid chipboard core with hardwood lippings to long edges, hardboard facing with a decorative finish of either hardwood veneer or laminate.

Solid core half hour fire resistant doors 44mm thick.
Solid chipboard core (density 520 kg/m³).6mm hardwood lippings to both vertical edges. 3.2mm hardboard substrate with 0.6mm thick face veneer laid to the edge concealing the lippings. Veneered doors are fully lacquered to both faces using 2 coats of semi-matt UV acrylic lacquer. Achieves FD30 when fitted into appropriate construction with intumescent material and an overhead door closer. Approximate weight: 27 kg/m²

Extended sizes FD30 – Solid three layer particle board core, finely sanded, hardwood lippings applied to the door long edges (top and bottom edges may also have hardwood lippings) and then either hardwood veneer or laminate facing applied directly to it without additional framing or facing materials.

Solid three layer particle board core half hour fire resistant doors 44mm thick.
Solid tri-particle board core (average density 630kg/m³). 6mm hardwood lippings to both vertical edges. 0.6mm thick face veneer bonded directly to the core and laid to the edge concealing the lippings. Veneered doors are fully lacquered to both faces using 2 coats of semi-matt UV acrylic lacquer.

Solid Core FD60.
Solid three layer particle board core, finely sanded, hardwood lippings applied to the door long edges (top and bottom edges may also have hardwood lippings) and then either hardwood veneer or laminate facing applied directly to it without additional framing or facing materials. Doors may have vision apertures installed, comprising hardwood beads fixed to door with pins, glass – either, laminate, wired or toughened bedded in wet applied mastic.

Solid three layer particle board core one hour fire resistant doors 54mm thick.
Solid tri-particle board core (average density 630kg/m³). 6mm hardwood lippings to both vertical edges. 0.6mm thick face veneer bonded directly to the core and laid to the edge concealing the lippings. Veneered doors are fully lacquered to both faces using 2 coats of semi-matt UV acrylic lacquer.

Extruded aluminium profiles, polyester powder coated.

Some polyester powder formulations contain Multifunctional glycidylester. Adequately cured and adherent films of powder coatings may be expected to present a negligible hazard under normal conditions of use where the risk of transfer of material into the body is minimal.

Extruded PVC profiles - PVC compositions blended from vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers with additives such as stabilisers, plastiscisers, fillers and colour pigments.

Mild steel with pre-galvanised coating or additional polyester powder coating. Galvanised steel may have a protective film of a roll forming hydrocarbon (oil / paraffin etc) lubricant or a residue of cutting fluid.

Glazing is specified as 6mm to 15mm thick, factory fitted, toughened and/or laminated, fire glass and/or safety glass, dependent on requirements.

Vision Panels.
All pre-glazed vision panels supplied by Truline Systems are glazed with safety glass and conform with or exceed the requirements of Document N of the Building Regulations and BS6262.
Cellular core doors and non-fire rated solid core doors will have the vision panel aperture glass bedded in clear silicone mastic.
Fire resistant doors with vision apertures will only be offered factory pre-glazed, and will include intumescent materials applied to the vision aperture beads.

Intumescent: Expandable graphite blend.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

These products are not classified as hazardous under the Chemicals (Hazard, Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regulations 2002.

Cutting and/or planing of timber surfaces can cause granular particles of wood which are combustible and carcinogenic.

There is a risk of cuts and abrasions from sharp edges and ends when handling metal sections and during installation where they have been positioned prior to the fixing of the frames.

There is also a risk cutting bands or straps, as they may spring back and cut when the tension is released.

During welding or cutting, irritant fumes may be evolved which can cause metal fume fever.

Frequent handling of galvanised components may cause skin problems due to the residue of lubricant / rust inhibitors.

Combustion of PVC extrusions will evolve toxic and corrosive vapours.

FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	If dust or thermal decomposition vapours have been inhaled, remove person to fresh air. Obtain immediate medical attention.
Skin contact:	Possible cuts from splinters or sharp edges. Remove splinters. Treat as other cuts. If required seek medical attention.
Eye contact:	If fragments of material enter eye, irrigate with eyewash solution and clean water and seek medical advice if irritation persists.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth thoroughly if dust is ingested. Get medical attention if any discomfort persists.

Please note should any symptoms persist, obtain medical assistance.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Metal sections are non-flammable, but the protective coating / lubricant on galvanised components may be combustible and should be extinguished by using carbon dioxide, dry powder or foam.

Timber frames, doors and dust are combustible and should be extinguished with water, carbon dioxide, dry powder or foam.

PVC profiles are combustible and should be extinguished with water, carbon dioxide, dry powder or foam. Highly corrosive hydrogen chloride is given off during the combustion of PVC, care should be taken to avoid inhalation, advise firefighting personnel to wear acid resistant clothing and full face masks.

Intumescent is non-flammable - use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding conditions.

Packaging materials may burn, and should be extinguished by using water or foam.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid generation and spreading of dust. Avoid inhalation of dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Sweep or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. If not possible, gently moisten dust before it is collected with shovel, broom or the like.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Galvanised components are in bundles, Timber Doors are plastic wrapped, painted steel or aluminium and PVC components are wrapped or boxed in cartons.
Components may be strapped together in large packs or stillage's for forklift truck off-loading, they should then be stacked in a safe and stable manner. Any bands or straps used to form bundles should not be used for lifting.

Care should be taken when cutting bands or straps as they may spring back and cause eye or other injury when the tension is released. Sharp corners or edges may lacerate skin.

Some sections (doorframes and glazing frames) are mitred and have sharp points. Metal sections which have been fixed to the floor or walls may have exposed sharp edges. Care should be taken to protect persons from accidental contact (slips, trips or falls).

Avoid prolonged contact with skin and wear protective clothing when handling galvanised metal sections. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of dust.

If handling components manually a risk assessment should be carried out as required by Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992.

When cutting metal sections, power and hand tools should be used with care and in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations. Appropriate personal protective equipment should be used.
When cutting rigid PVC profiles the use of power tools may cause sections to shatter.
Dust generation should be kept to a minimum. Adequate ventilation should be maintained or suitable respiratory protection used.

Partitioning/Door system frameworks are non-load bearing and are not designed to support body weight. Installers should work from an independent means of access.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONNEL PROTECTION

Machining / cutting of components may cause airborne dust.
Both formaldehyde and hardwood dust have been assigned to Schedule 1 of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations.

Maximum exposure limits (MEL) total inhalable:

Formaldehyde 2·5mg/m3 8hr TWA (or 2 parts per million)
Hardwood dust 5mg/m3 8hr TWA
Softwood dust 5mg/m3 8hr TWA

Other components should not represent hazards in normal state.
Refer to latest edition of HSE 'EH40 Occupational exposure limits' for current occupational exposure limits.

Personal protection:

Respiratory:	Wear suitable approved respiratory equipment when cutting or grinding.
Skin:	Wear protective gloves, overalls and footwear.
Eye:	Wear safety goggles to BS EN 166 when cutting or working with products.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Timber, Metal and PVC sections in various lengths, thicknesses and formats. Door leaves with or without hardwood veneer facing, in various lengths, thicknesses and formats. Dust.
Odour:	Wood odor. Recently produced products will outgas a small volume of formaldehyde vapor; this effect rapidly reduces with time and then stabilises. Ensure adequate ventilation in storage areas.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under normal conditions, but relative humidity and temperature affect the rate of formaldehyde output. High relative humidity and temperatures can cause the products to distort.
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Minimize dust generation and accumulation.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Metal sections: Dry grinding or machining may produce dust of the same composition as the coating or base metal.
- Skin contact: No hazard in normal use.
- Eye contact: None in normal use.
- Ingestion: Not applicable.

PVC profiles: No known toxicological effects.

Timber Doors/frames: Formaldehyde is a primary irritant, affecting mucous membranes of the nose, upper respiratory tract and the eyes. In air, 0·5 ppm is detectable by odour, 2ppm produces mild irritation and at 5 ppm an environment would be discomforting.
- Inhalation: Wood dust is irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause respiratory irritation, recurrent bronchitis and prolonged colds.
- Skin Contact: Handling may cause splinters.
- Eye Contact: Dust may irritate the eyes.
- Ingestion: Not Likely, due to form.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

All are stable products with no known adverse environmental effects.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Timber doors/frames, Metal sections, PVC profiles and any cardboard packaging should be considered for recycling.
Other products should be disposed of at an authorised landfill site in accordance with the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as hazardous for transport.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

These products are not classified as hazardous under the Chemicals (Hazard, Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regulations 2000 (CHIP 2000).

OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended uses - in conjunction with plasterboard panels and glass to form internal walls for commercial, institutional and industrial offices.

No warranty is hereby expressed or implied.

References:

- EH40: Occupational Exposure Limits - Current Edition (HSE Guidance Note).
- EH54: Assessment of Exposure to Fume from Welding and Allied Processes (HSEGuidance Note).
- EHSS: The Control of Exposure to Fume from Welding, Brazing and Similar Processes (HSE Guidance Note).

Note to User:

This Data Sheet is not a substitute for the users own workplace risk assessment, which is required under COSHH (The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) Regulations 1999.

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