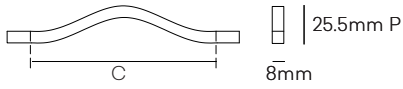
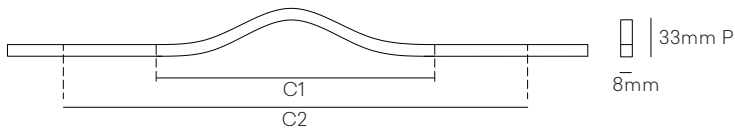




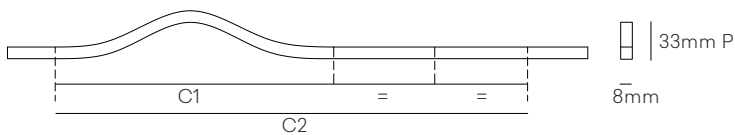
160mm L



240mm L, 400mm L, 600mm L, 1150mm L



1040mm L offset



MATERIAL

Aluminium

DIMENSIONS

160mm L	128mm C	
240mm L	192mm C1	
400mm L	320mm C1	
600mm L	192mm C1	480mm C2
1040mm L (offset)	192mm C1	992mm C2
1150mm L	192mm C1	1120mm C2

FINISHES

Metallic brown



Matte black



Matte white



Metallic grey



NOTES

L	Overall length of the handle
C	Centre distance between screws
P	Projection
Fixing	Includes M4 x 22mm and M4 x 25mm screws

Installation Instructions

NO POWER DRILLS. DO NOT OVER-TIGHTEN SCREWS

Check the suitability of the screw length provided to your applied substrate before installing. If the screw is too long, the knob and/or handle will be damaged. We offer 22mm or 25mm length screws only.

When installing the handle, do not over-tighten the screw. If the screw is overtightened, there is a possibility that the metal insert (where applicable) might pull out and/or also damage the knob and/or handle and your substrate.

Use of electric or battery-operated drills is not recommended when screwing in handles. The responsibility rests with the buyer to use/install goods as per the intended application. We recommend installation by a professional tradesperson where possible.

Integrated Appliances

Whilst many of our knobs, handles, and lip-pulls may be used on cabinetry attached to integrated refrigerators, dishwashers and other heavy accessories, we cannot guarantee the products for this use.

Our knobs, handles, and lip-pulls are designed and tested for cupboard doors and drawers and use smaller gauge fixings than appliance handles. Appliance manufacturers design handles to suit the requirements of their specific appliance. Before selecting a knob, handle or lip-pull, please consider the ergonomics of the application.

In addition, as a general rule, we recommend selecting a handle you can get your hand behind for a decent 'pull' for integrated appliances. It's up to you and your installer to decide the suitability.

Care and Maintenance

Our products regularly undergo tests and analysis from all our suppliers. We aim for the highest quality, ensuring their durability and longevity. However, with correct care and maintenance, these basic cleaning tips will help to keep their appearance at its best throughout the years.

These maintenance tips depend on the environment where the parts are installed and the material and finishes they are manufactured.

BRONZE AND BRASS

These yellow metals will all naturally develop a patina with time and use. Unless otherwise specified, brass finishes receive a light coating of lacquer, which protects the finish. However, it is also subject to some natural discolouration when exposed to air over time. Our brass products are coated with the finest lacquer available; even these lacquers have limitations and may wear with varying use and environmental factors. Whilst brass lasts many years, the lacquered finish cannot be guaranteed unconditionally. Door and cabinet hardware should be polished regularly using a soft, clean cloth and a non-abrasive cleaner/polish.

ALUMINUM

Anodised finishes are very durable and do not require special maintenance. Routine dirt and grime can be removed using a soft, clean cloth or brush and a mild soap solution. Avoid the use of strong acid or alkali cleaners.

NEOPRENE

Santoprene and Neoprene finishes are very durable and do not require special maintenance. Routine dirt and grime can be removed using a soft, clean cloth or brush and a mild soap solution. Avoid the use of abrasive cleaners.

TIMBER

As our timber ranges are a natural product, the characteristics may slightly differ from one to another. These variances may include colour, texture and weight. These naturally occurring variances are not considered a fault with the product. We do not recommend the use of timber hardware in kitchen areas. A simple cloth slightly moistened with water for cleaning is sufficient.

STAINLESS STEEL

Like any other metal surface, stainless steel requires periodic cleaning and maintenance. Suggested intervals between cleanings will vary depending on environmental conditions.

Surfaces exposed to the weather in outdoor environments require more frequent maintenance than indoors. Please follow the guidelines below to maintain the appearance of your stainless steel door and cabinet hardware:

GENERAL CLEANING OF STAINLESS STEEL

Wash the surface using a soft cloth or brush with warm water and a mild, non-acid detergent such as a hand dishwashing liquid. Non-chlorinated cleaning products or household window cleaners may also be used. Dry with a soft cloth.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE OF STAINLESS STEEL

Stainless steel's bright appearance can be maintained by occasional polishing with a soft cloth dipped in ordinary household white vinegar. Commercial cleaners and metal polishes formulated explicitly for stainless steel may also be used.

REMOVING HEAVIER SOILING OR DISCOLOURATION

FROM STAINLESS STEEL

Heavier soiling or superficial discolouration can be removed using baking soda paste on a damp sponge or Scotch-Brite™ delicate-duty cleaning pad. Rub the surface gently and evenly, and then rinse with fresh water. Dry with a soft cloth. While stainless steel is highly resistant to corrosion, superficial rusting can occur in extreme environments or when regular periodic maintenance has been neglected. Stains can be removed with Rust Remover, then thoroughly rinsed with fresh water and dried with a soft cloth.

ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR MAINTAINING STAINLESS STEEL

- Avoid the use of chlorine bleach or other chlorine-based cleaners. These products can react with the stainless steel and pit the surface.
- Avoid using steel wool or other cleaning tools containing carbon steel, such as wire brushes. Tiny particles of steel wool or wire can become embedded in the surface of the stainless steel. The steel particles will rust and give the appearance that the stainless steel itself is rusting.
- Avoid using abrasive cleaners or scouring powders that will scratch the stainless steel surface.
- If cleaning pads must be used, use pads made of nylon, such as Scotch-Brite delicate duty pads. Use extra care when working with polished finishes to avoid scratching.
- Use a soft or terry cloth to wipe down stainless steel. Some paper products are abrasive and can scratch the stainless steel surface.
- When the stainless steel surface has a perceptible grain or directional finish, rub with the grain, not against it, to avoid depositing small particles of the cleaning material in the stainless steel surface.
- Always dry the stainless steel surface with a soft cloth or chamois after cleaning to prevent spotting.
- Clean the stainless steel more frequently when surfaces are exposed to salt, automobile exhaust, air pollution or other environmental contaminants.
- Don't let routine dirt and debris remain on the stainless steel surface for extended periods. Regular light maintenance will reduce the need for more aggressive cleaning.