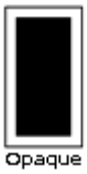
Model USWD2000

Bullet Resistant Wood Door

UL Levels 1 – 8, NIJ I, II, IIIA, III, IV

- The USWD2000 Door Series is shipped pre-hung, pre-glazed and factory assembled.
- The USWD2000 Door Series is constructed as a full-flush type unit. Construction consists of ballistic steel.
- Standard door hardware: Heavy-duty continuous hinge, Mortise lockset with Medeco cylinder, LCN closer, threshold. Numerous hardware options are available to meet access and security needs; please consult factory for further information.
- Style options: Half-vision, opaque, view-vision, sidelites, transoms, and man-trap configuration.
- Standard door size: 3' x 7' (custom sizes available)
- Standard frame: 2" W x 5 ½" D (custom sizes available)
- Door Weight: varies per application
- Standard finish: Laminated construction with standard birch or red oak wood veneer. Other veneers are available as custom finishes.



It is recommended that the door be used in conjunction with protected wall and window areas.

Each end user should determine the ballistic and forced entry threat to ensure the correct product selection to meet and exceed security needs.

Revised Apr. 03

United States Bullet Proofing, Inc.
4925 Lawrence Street
Hyattsville, MD 20781
www.usbulletproofing.com

(800) 363-8328 Toll Free
(301) 454-0155 Local
(301) 454-0199 Fax
info@usbulletproofing.com

TRANSPORT

Boxing: U.S. Bullet Proofing doors are carefully packed in plywood boxes with internal wood 2" x 4"s. Each unit is cushioned throughout with styrofoam packing to movement inside the box. Each box is marked with the identification of the unit and the shipping address. The weight and cubic feet are indicated. Each box is further marked with "Up" arrows, indicating how the box is to be transported and stored.

Shipping: Each box should be visually inspected from the outside for any damages that may have occurred during shipping. A damaged box will often result in a damaged door, especially in overseas shipping. In the event of damages, photograph the box and notify the factory and the freight company. This must be done within 30 days after receipt of the unit.

Storage: It is not desirable to store units for long periods of time. However, this is often unavoidable due to construction schedules. If the units must be stored, they should be placed in a dry warehouse with moderate temperatures. High temperatures and humidity can cause formation of vapor inside the wrapping, thus causing oxidation or corrosion of parts.

All boxes are to be placed in the upright position as indicated by the up arrows. They should not lean against a wall. The boxes should not be placed in close proximity of new cement or plaster walls.

In the event that water penetrates the storage space, it is recommended that the units be unboxed to prevent internal damage. They should be stored in an upright manner, as if still in the box.

Unpacking: Care should be taken when opening the door box to prevent damage to the unit. Also, persons unpacking the box should be aware that there are loose pieces contained in the box. Care should be exercised not to lose these parts (door closer, lock cylinders with keys, shims, mounting hardware, caulking, instructions and technical data for associated components).

MAINTENANCE and CLEANING

Transparencies: The protected side of the transparency in some instances is polycarbonate and susceptible to scratching. Care should be taken when cleaning these surfaces. Use a mixture of liquid soap and water and clean, soft clothes or sponges for cleaning. The following cleaning agents have been found to be compatible with polycarbonate: Formula 409, Joy, Palmolive Liquid, Top Job, Windex with Ammonia D.

Fresh paint splashes, grease and smeared glazing compounds can be easily removed before drying by rubbing lightly with a good grade of VM&P naphtha, isopropyl alcohol or butyl cello solve (2-butoxy ethanol). Do not use butyl cello solve in direct sunlight.

Using a mild automobile polish can minimize scratches and minor abrasions. Three such products that tend to polish and fill scratches are: Johnson's Paste Wax, Novus Plastic Polish #1 & #2 (Novus Inc., Minneapolis, MN), and Mirror Glaze Plastic Polish M.G.M10 (Mirror Brite Polish Co., Pasadena, CA). It is suggested that a test be made of a sample with the product selected and that the polish manufacturer's instruction be followed.

Important Don'ts:

- DO NOT use abrasive or highly alkaline cleaners on polycarbonate.
- Never scrape or scrub polycarbonate with squeegees, brushes, razor blades, or other sharp instruments.
- Taping notices, etc to this surface should be avoided. The tape adheres to the mar resistant coating and peels the coating off when the tape is removed.
- DO NOT use benzene, gasoline, acetone or carbon tetrachloride on polycarbonate.
- DO NOT clean polycarbonate in hot sun or at elevated temperatures.

In cleaning glass, it is recommended that Windex with Ammonia D or other compatible household window cleaners be used to minimize streaking.

Aluminum: The aluminum trim can be cleaned similar to the transparent surfaces. Isopropyl alcohol can be used for tougher spots. Care

should be taken not to scratch the aluminum surface.

Hardware: Maintenance of hardware devices should be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. A common cause of failures in electrical devices is improper electrical connections to a power supply at the job-site. Power spikes and fluctuations can also cause damage. Improper grounding in some countries aggravates this situation. Closely follow hardware manufacturer's instructions.

Mechanical failures are most often caused by excessive amounts of dirt accumulating inside the mechanism. The use of lubricants such as WD40 and the like should be avoided. They act as a magnet in attracting dirt and sand. Another common cause of mechanical malfunctions is when devices are manhandled far beyond the manufacturer's tolerances. If the locks are in proper adjustment, there is no need to use excessive force to open or close a device.

REPAIRS

The most common cause for door malfunctioning is improper installation. The door frames must be plumb and square. Misalignment is easily detected by observing if the locks function freely without hanging up or causing friction binds.

Another point to look for is inconsistency of the closure gap. If the gap is wider at the top than the bottom, the unit is misaligned. However, if the door and locks function freely then no further adjustment is recommended. With the door closer disconnected and the door opened at a 45-degree angle, the leaf should remain in one place. If the door drifts open or closed, then the frame is not level (vertical alignment).

The best way to re-adjust the door frame for lock adjustment is to remove the door stops, thus exposing the mounting bolts. Loosen the bolts and physically move or change the shims to be located between the wall and the outside edge of the frame. Removing shims for one side or adding to the other side will bring the frame in closer or spread further apart. Retighten all bolts upon completion. Re-install the door stops.

If the frame is not vertical, then it is recommended that the mounting bolts be removed one at a time and the hole elongated in the direction that the door must be moved. If the door leaf is dragging, then elongate the mounting holes vertically. Gently pry the door frame up until sufficient clearance is obtained. Retighten all bolts upon completion.

The hinges should be checked periodically to ensure that all the screws are tight. Loosening the hinge screws, repositioning the door, and retightening the screws may accomplish some minor adjustment.

Another cause for door misalignment (assuming the installation was correct) is settlement of the building and/or the wall not being capable of sustaining the weight and constant movement of the door.

Warranty: All necessary replacement of parts and adjustments not occasioned by accident or misuse shall be made at the vendor's expense when notified within 30 days after customer receipt of product. All products are warranted for a period of one year from the date of customer receipt. During warranty period, all defects not caused by attack, accident or misuse through fault or negligence by the customer shall be adjusted or replaced at the vendor's expense (excluding transportation costs).

Disclaimer: In as much as U. S. Bulletproofing has no control over the use to which others may put this material, it does not guarantee that the same results, as those described herein will be obtained. Nor does USBP guarantee the effectiveness or safety of any possible or suggested design as illustrated herein by any photograph, technical drawing and the like. Each user of products or design or both should make his own tests to determine the suitability of the product or design or both for his own particular use.