

QUALITY CONTROL & TESTING



Automatic Door Bottoms
YOTI#YDB307



Smoke/Fire
Gasketing



Perimeter
Gasketing

YOTI's Full Line Of Product Includes:
Geared Continuous Hinges·Thresholds·Door Bottoms
Automatic Door Bottoms·Perimeter Gasketing·
Brush Weatherstrip·Door Shoes·Astragals·Adhesive
Backed Fire /Smoke Gasketing



Brush
Weatherstrip



Thresholds



Door Bottoms



Astragals



UL Fire Endurance Test



Fire Resistance Test

The hinged fire door faces the flame from a flame eject furnace with a temperature of 1100°C(2012°F), burning for 3 hours, the flame couldn't burst out of the fireproof door.



Hose Stream Test

After 3 hours fire resistance test, use of diameter 64.5 mm / 310 kpa water pressure spray gun to spray the fire door with S-shape immediately, for at least 10 minutes. The fire door will not fall after the above test.



Sharp Contrast

The shocking difference between YOTI sealed and unsealed fire door!

When exposed to heat, our intumescent seals expand to seal the gap between the door and the frame, preventing the passage of smoke and fire to other compartments of a building.

Sound Test

The sound signals from the two outer rooms are sent to the centrally located receiving room. The rooms are separated from each other by a modular partition wall system, in one case, and by a concrete wall, in the other case. Both walls have a test opening which can be quickly and flexibly adjusted to suit the element to be tested. This allows us to test components of all sizes.



Air, Wind and Water Test

We fit your doors, windows, shutters or facades, for example, precisely into the twelve-me-tre-square test facility.

A flexible grid system allows us to create a tailor-made frame for your product. We then measure how the test object reacts to short blasts of air, to a constant air pressure or vacuum, and to persistent rain applied via several nozzles. Does it withstand the water? And does it deform under an air pressure of up to 700 pascal? Thanks to our fog machine, we are also able to test for leaks.



Endurance Test

Open, close, open, close we test how the single-leaf or double-leaf door behaves under conditions of repeated opening and closing. To do this, we load the product into the test device and expose it to permanent loading.



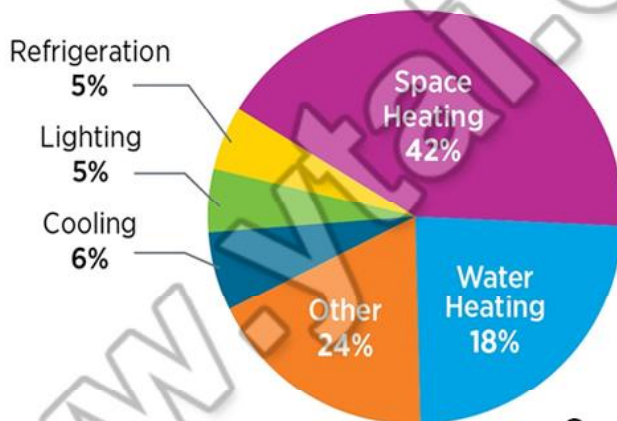
An engineer regularly records any abnormalities in the log: Are the required operating forces increasing? Does the material show signs of fatigue? Or does the closer fail? To successfully pass the endurance test, interior doors must complete 200,000 and exterior doors 20,000 test cycles without any problems.

Smoke Protection Test



Using mechanical clamping elements, we fasten your product in our smoke protection testing facility. There, it has to prove its functionality: Smoke-tightness is tested at ambient temperature and at an elevated temperature of 200 degrees. Furthermore, we determine whether the element undergoes deformation.

Energy Usage



Heating (and cooling) accounts for the biggest portion of your utility bills. This is the easiest place to start when looking to save money on your energy bill. Air leaks are a common problem in usually expensive energy bills. It is important to check for air leaks around your windows, doors, lighting and plumbing fixtures, switches, and electrical outlets.

Consider how much money you spend on energy, identify where your greatest energy losses take place, and discover just how quickly it would take for an investment in energy efficiency to pay for itself in energy cost savings. Most people discover that the payback is quick.

Energy Loss

Locate Air Leaks:

First, make a list of obvious air leaks (drafts). The potential energy savings from reducing drafts in a home may range from 5% to 30% per year, and the home is generally much more comfortable afterward.



Check for indoor air leaks, such as gaps along the baseboard or edge of the flooring and at junctures of the walls and ceiling. Also check for leaks on the outside of your home, especially in areas where two different building materials meet. See our "How To" article on detecting air leaks for detailed instructions on finding air leaks yourself.

Seal Air Leaks:

You should plug and caulk holes or penetrations for faucets, pipes, electric outlets, and wiring. Look for cracks and holes in the mortar, foundation, and siding, and look for leaks around windows and doors. Seal them with the appropriate material. Learn more about selecting and applying caulk and weatherstripping.