

Jockimo™

Advanced Architectural Products

Receiving, Storage & Installation Instructions

Receiving & Storage

- Be sure that your mirror storage areas are in dry, adequately ventilated spaces. Don't store mirrors in areas of high humidity, where exposed to chemical fumes, or near high heat such as steam or water pipes. These conditions can cause deterioration of the mirror edges, backing, or surface staining.
- Mirrors should be unpacked as soon as possible to allow moisture caused by condensation to dissipate, especially if the mirrors have been subject to temperature changes during shipment.
- Store mirrors vertically, but do not pull mirrors from the ends of the case. Do not lay mirrors flat. Glass exhibits more strength, fewer strains when stored vertically.
- Don't store mirrors outdoors or in unheated areas. The mirror can be affected not only by the moisture prevalent under these conditions, but also by excessive expansion and contraction caused by cyclic temperatures.
- Block mirror cases up off floors and away from walls. This will assist in proper ventilation of the storage area and prevent any water damage to the bottom of the cases. Also, do not store crates or mirrors on uneven surfaces. This can lead to stresses and strains on the glass, which can lead to cracks and breakage.
- Mirrors should not be placed touching cinder block wall or other concrete material.
- Protect cases and mirrors from falling objects. Even a small impact could cause cracks and ruin a mirror.
- Be certain that handling equipment is strong enough to handle the weight of the mirror. A dropped mirror is usually a ruined mirror.
- If mirrors are transported in an open or exposed condition and become spattered or come in contact with foreign elements such as road salt, they should be washed with warm water and dried with a soft rag.

Installation Tips

- Always use gloves when handling any mirror on the job site to prevent damage to the face or backing from skin-borne salts or chemicals.
- Where possible, lay out a mirror installation in your shop before taking it to the job site. Any errors in cutting or sizing can be caught and remedied immediately and no excessive handling will occur.
- Never attempt to cut a Jockimo mirror until you consult with Jockimo customer service. Many of our products are tempered and in turn cannot be cut in the field. Contact@Jockimo.com
- Never install mirrors on new plaster, new or old masonry or on a freshly painted wall without proper sealing. Also, do not install in any new construction area where airborne solvents and heavy-duty cleaners are in the air. This is especially true in the case of new bathroom construction, where acid fumes from tile grout cleaners can severely damage mirror products.
- In humid climates, wait until the air conditioning is operating before installing mirrors. In newly constructed buildings that include concrete floors or cinder block walls, do not install mirror until floor or wall have been covered or sealed.
- Never install mirrors outdoors without additional engineered protection for the backing of the mirror.
- Set mirrors off the wall with an air space behind to provide ventilation for the backing whenever possible.

- If mastic must be used be sure it is approved for mirror use. Mechanical fastening devices should always be used in conjunction with the mastic. This can help prevent possible personal injury or damage from the mirror in the event of future failure of the mastic. The mastic as recommended by Jockimo is Gunther Mirror Mastic. Usage of any other product may void the warranty.
- Be certain that the room or space in which the mirror is to be installed is properly ventilated during and after installation. Good ventilation will keep mirrors from “sweating” and creating condensing liquids that could be corrosive and damaging to mirrors. Good ventilation will also allow sealant gases to escape from behind the mirror during curing. Failure to properly ventilate while installing may result in color changes/failure in the product.
- Never permit edges of the mirror to be exposed to “puddling” conditions such as on back splashes. Instead, raise the mirror up off the bottom with an angle clip which will not catch and retain water in contact with the mirror.
- Be sure that there are adequate tolerances between installed mirrors to avoid later problems as the building settles.
- Mirrors should be one of the last items installed in new construction after final cleanup.
- To insure the best mirror protection, installation should occur after air temperature control equipment (air conditioning or heating equipment) has been turned on.

Cleaning

- The safest cleaner for a mirror is clean, warm water used with a soft cloth. An approved glass cleaner such as Windex or similar products may be used. Be careful not to allow the edges of the mirror to get or remain wet over a period of time.
- Do not use any acid or alkali cleaners for mirror cleanup after installation. They can attack both the surface and edges as well as the backing of the mirror. And never use an abrasive cleaner on any mirror surface.
- Do not use cleaners with heavy ammonia bases. These too can damage the mirror edges and backing and result in a ruined mirror.
- Never spray any cleaner directly on to a mirror. Instead, apply the cleaner to a soft cloth and then wipe the mirror. This will also prevent “puddling” at the mirror edge where the cleaner could attack the backing.
- Always use soft, grit-free cloths when cleaning a mirror to reduce chances of scratching the surface.
- Be sure to dry all joints and edges thoroughly to be certain no cleaner comes in contact with the edge and backing.
- Be sure to let your customers know that routine cleaning maintenance can be accomplished simply and effectively by washing, rinsing and drying the mirror.

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