

**PROSTR trading, s.r.o.**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
OF CONTAINERS**



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**PROSTR trading, s.r.o.**  
**Opavská 190/126**  
**793 42 Janovice u Rýmařova**

**tel. 554 611 382**  
**e-mail: [prostr@seznam.cz](mailto:prostr@seznam.cz)**  
**[www.obytnekontejnery.cz](http://www.obytnekontejnery.cz)**

# **Instructions for operation and maintenance**

## **of containers**

### **Dear customer,**

you have become the owner/user of our product and we believe that you will be satisfied with it for the entire period of use. In order to make full use of its lifespan, it is necessary to follow the rules for its use and maintenance. If these rules are violated, PROSTR trading, s.r.o. cannot be held responsible. responsibility for product defects or damage on the part of the customer or third parties.

### **1 – CONSTRUCTION READINESS**

- We always place the container on a solid foundation - a reinforced surface.
- Avoid placing the container directly on the ground or in a wet, muddy or humid environment.
- The base must be made with a height tolerance of +/- 1 cm and, when establishing any unevenness, level it with the help of a solid pad before starting assembly.
- The foundation for larger container assemblies should be designed by the responsible designer according to local foundation conditions.
  - Containers must always be placed on hardened concrete (min. 7 days).
- In general, when setting up containers, the following can be recommended:
  - a) if the length of the container is up to 3 m, place it on 4 points (feet)
  - b) if the length of the container is 5-7 m, place it on 6 points (feet)
  - c) if the length of the container is 7.5 – 9 m, install it on 8 points (feet)
- When temporarily setting up the container before actual assembly, the container must also be placed on a solid base or a replacement reinforced surface without unevenness to avoid deformation of the frame.
- Imperfect leveling of the foundation on which the container is mounted can lead to crossing of the structure and, as a result, to doors and windows not closing and their subsequent poor tightness. When lining the interior walls with plasterboard or similar material, the joints between the boards may crack.
- We recommend maintaining a minimum distance of 150 mm between the bottom edge of the container and the prepared terrain to allow ventilation. This prevents the penetration of water vapor into the container and the possibility of subsequent internal condensation inside the container. This loophole should never be closed.
- To prevent the entry of rodents and other animals under the container, it is recommended to close the gap with a perforated sheet or an appropriate mesh.

### **2 – HANDLING THE CONTAINER**

- Before starting any handling of the container, all loose parts must be secured inside the container. At the same time, it is recommended to fasten light covers, kitchen doors, mirrors, internal blinds, blinds (e.g. with adhesive tape), close all internal doors and windows.
  - The container is not intended to transport material or equipment. It is not allowed to handle the loaded container, it could cause the structure to bend.
  - The container must always be transported on a flat loading surface.
  - When transporting a container with a width of more than 2.5 m, the lower frame of the container must be transversely supported at least every 3 m in length.
  - When handling the crane, the length of the suspension ropes must be chosen according to the distance of the suspension eyes. The angle that the suspension ropes make must not be more than

60°. The length of the suspension ropes must be equal to or greater than the distance between the two suspension eyes.

- Only the handling holes in the corner blocks can be used to hang the container on the crane ropes. If hanging eyes are part of the upper frame, the container may only be handled using these hanging eyes.

- When handling a container with the help of a crane, work safety regulations related to working with a crane must always be observed. - It is forbidden to drag the container on the ground.

### **3 – RAINWATER DRAINAGE**

- Rainwater is channeled using trapezoidal roof sheets into gutters in the fronts of the container, from where it is further channeled by a plastic pipe located in the corner columns of the container under the container. (Unless another rainwater drainage system is used, such as through a sloping roof into a classic rainwater drain located outside the container.)

- Proper drainage of rainwater from the roof of the container must be ensured and sloping the outdoor surrounding terrain so that water does not flow under the container. This would cause an increased concentration of moisture under the container and consequently the risk of water vapor condensation inside the container would increase.

- Check the cleanliness of the roof gutters at least twice a year, including a written record of the inspection. This will prevent possible clogging of the gutter and downspouts with leaves and other debris and prevent water from entering the container structure.

### **4 – WINTER PRECAUTIONS**

- In winter, snow must be regularly removed from the roof structure if the snow layer exceeds 15 cm.

- During the period when there is a risk of frost formation, it is necessary to check whether ice is forming in the gutters. If so, the ice must be removed to prevent the drains from freezing. This phenomenon can be eliminated by installing heating electrical gutter cables.

- Damaged protective coating of the roof gutter must be repaired immediately to prevent the spread of corrosion.

- In winter, the interior must be tempered to a temperature of min. +5° C.

- The container must be ventilated regularly in order to prevent the formation of condensate and thus damage to the inner lining - laminated chipboard. The ventilation of the container must be secured even if the container is not used for a long time.

### **5 – CONNECTING THE CONTAINER TO THE ENGINEERING NETWORK**

#### **Water, waste and heating**

- Only an authorized person must connect the sanitary container to the water supply and waste pipe.

- After connecting the container, the outdoor water and waste distribution systems must be thermally insulated and thereby prevent the possibility of freezing in winter.

- In winter, the interior must be tempered to a temperature of min. +5° C.

- In case the container will not be used during the winter period, it is necessary to drain all the water from the pipes and also from all the fixtures before the winter period, in order to prevent subsequent damage due to frost.

- Do not handle the sanitary container unless all the water heaters are drained to avoid damage due to overloading of their attachment.

- All sanitary fixtures must be kept clean and checked for firm attachment and tightness of connections.

- Do not flush coarse dirt, such as sand, dirt, food scraps, paper, etc., into the toilet and sinks, in order to avoid clogging the waste pipe.

- It is forbidden to attach other objects to waste pipes and distribution systems attached to the walls, put things down and climb on the pipes.

- It is necessary to regularly check the correct function of the water heating and the function of the reduction valves, or other equipment related to water heating.
- In a container equipped with hot water heating, it is necessary to ensure in the winter period min. temperature +5 °C. During subsequent handling of the container, the water must be drained from the radiators in order to prevent damage to the radiator attachment.
- Before putting the container into operation for the first time, it is necessary to check the tightness of all connections of sanitary fittings and distribution systems.
- At least once every 3 months, it is necessary to demonstrably re-check the patency of the waste pipe and, if necessary, use chemical preparations available in the commercial network for cleaning.

## **6 – ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES**

- The connection of the container must always be carried out in accordance with valid standards and regulations.
- Only an authorized person must connect the container to the electricity distribution. This person must also carry out all other interventions in the electrical installation as well as repairs including maintenance (e.g. lights, sockets and switches).
- The cross-section of the supply cable for connecting the container to the electrical network must correspond to the values specified in the initial electrical inspection report, which is part of the documentation.
- When repairing and maintaining electrical appliances, it is necessary to follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- When connecting the container for the first time or after transport, it is necessary to check the supply cables and the connection of the neutral wire.
- The power supply must be sized to match the installed power and technical requirements.
- The supply fuse must not be greater than the nominal value of the substation or the installed devices.
- It is necessary to pay attention to the even load of the individual phases in the installation.
- If boilers are built into the container, they must be filled with water before connecting to the electrical network. Ariston - 5 l or 10 l - during the heating phase, due to the expansion of the heated water, water may drip from the water from the battery, this phenomenon is normal and does not mean that the battery is damaged. Do not tighten the battery with force, it could damage the seal.
- Electrical sockets may only be used for their intended purpose.
- It is not allowed to drill, make holes, screw or hammer any objects into the walls, floors and ceiling of the container due to the possibility of interruption and damage to the internal wiring.
- When using the container, mechanical damage to the electrical installation during operation must be excluded and the wiring must be protected against the effects of heat, chemicals, etc.
- A written electrical inspection must be carried out before putting the device into operation and after every relocation, change or modification.
- Regular electrical inspections are carried out by the user at intervals specified by the decree and also always after moving the container to a new location, or if the container has not been used for more than 2 months.
- If the container (assembly) is out of service for a long time, it is necessary to disconnect the system from the source.
- It is recommended to check the function of the circuit breaker once a month.
- The electrical equipment of the container must under no circumstances be cleaned with a direct stream of water.
- Before connecting to the low-voltage network, switch off all appliances and ground the container (measure the transient resistance and voltage stability of the grounding lead and connection).
- The connection to the external power supply must be made by a professional company authorized to do so.
- Earthing of the container is done by the customer. Improper connection of the ground wire can cause electric shock.
- Failure to follow the safety instructions in this manual may result in property damage, injury or death.

### **Electric convector**

- The convector does not require special maintenance. It is necessary to observe the manufacturer's instructions in the operating and maintenance manual.
- If necessary, the user cleans the surface with a dry cloth or with a damp cloth when the convector is switched off by disconnecting it from the mains (remove the plug from the socket). If the surface gets wet, it can only be started again after it has dried.
- The manufacturer's instructions must be followed for operation and handling of the convector. Any intervention in the convector may only be carried out by a qualified person. Before starting such work, the convector must be switched off from the power source. If the convector is controlled by a pilot wire, make sure that the power cable and the pilot wire are disconnected before starting work. - Do not cover the convector under any circumstances. Any material covering the convector can cause a fire. No furniture or curtains may be placed in front of the convector.
- Free air circulation must be guaranteed. - Remove dust from the inlet regularly, at least before the start of the heating season and output grids. Clean the air inlet and outlet grille with a vacuum cleaner, for example. Do not use water, detergents, abrasives or solvents for cleaning.

## **7 – SANITARY EQUIPMENT**

### **a) Sanitary ware – WC, urinal, sinks**

- The manufacturer's instructions must be followed during use and maintenance.
- Suitable cleaning agents available on the market can be used for regular maintenance. If you use disinfectants or preparations for removing limescale, prevent the agent from getting on chrome or stainless steel parts and on rubber parts (seats).
- It is not recommended to use: a/ abrasive liquid sand or powder, b/ highly concentrated waste cleaners, c/ cleaners for fittings and stainless steel, d/ toilet powder cleaners.
- If the container will not be used and there is a risk of temperature drops below 3 degrees. C, the pipe must be completely drained due to the risk of frost damage. An anti-freeze liquid must be added to any residual water (e.g. toilet waste). The shut-off valve on the inlet must be open at all times.

### **b) Water taps, shower taps and accessories**

- For cleaning, use only cleaning agents exclusively intended for this purpose.
- It is forbidden to use cleaning and disinfecting agents containing abrasives and abrasive components, alcohol, ammonia, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid or acetic acid.
- For daily cleaning, use only neutral detergents and water.
- To remove heavily soiled calcium deposits, you can use a cleaning agent containing citric acid. But always follow the instructions for the respective cleaning agent. But never leave the cleaning agent on longer than necessary. Rinse the fittings with plenty of water and polish with a soft cloth.

### **c) Ceramic tile**

- In winter, the interior must be tempered to a temperature of min. +5° C. In case of freezing, the facing may crack and fall off.

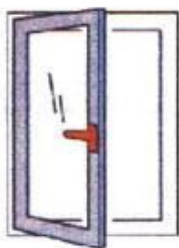
## **8 – PLASTIC WINDOWS AND DOORS**

### **Control and safe operation**

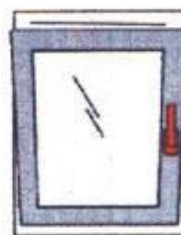
- In order to preserve the long functionality of your windows and at the same time to ensure their operational safety, it is necessary to follow the following instructions.



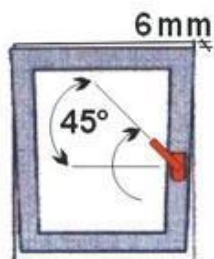
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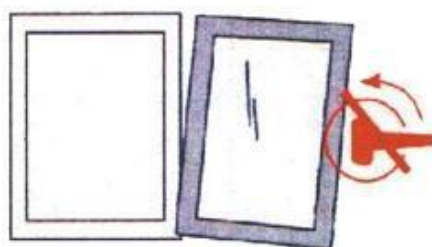
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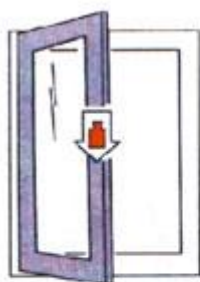
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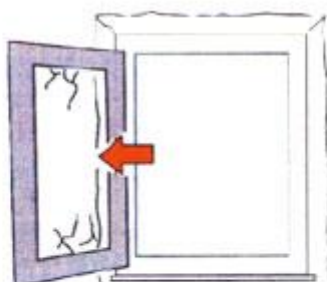
**spárová  
mikroventilace**



**nikdy neotáčejte klikou při  
otevřeném okenním křídle!!!**



**okenní křídlo nesmí  
být vystaveno  
přídavnému zatížení**



**nenarážejte a netlačte  
křídlo na okraj  
okenního otvoru**



**nepokládejte žádné  
předměty mezi rám  
a křídlo**

### **Regular and sufficient window ventilation**

- The container must be ventilated regularly in order to prevent the formation of condensate and thus damage to the inner lining - laminated chipboard. The ventilation of the container must be secured even if the container is not used for a long time.
- Ensure sufficient and regular ventilation, especially in rooms where there is a shortage to excessive air humidity (kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, etc.).
- Especially in winter, it is better to ventilate by frequently and briefly opening the window wide open rather than long-term tilting of the sash to the "folded" ventilation position. This will save a lot of energy.
- Ventilation by a draft between two opposite windows is quick and effective, as one open window may not be enough. You will avoid fogging of the glass and moisture around the built-in window, with the subsequent possibility of mold.

### **Maintenance of fittings**

- By regular treatment (lubricating grease, oil) of the individual parts of the fittings, you will keep them running smoothly and at the same time protect the fittings from

premature wear. Lubrication points are listed in the following paragraph "Maintenance of fittings".

- The fitting manufacturer recommends lubricating the hinges with a few drops of oil once a year and closures see scheme 1, scheme 2.

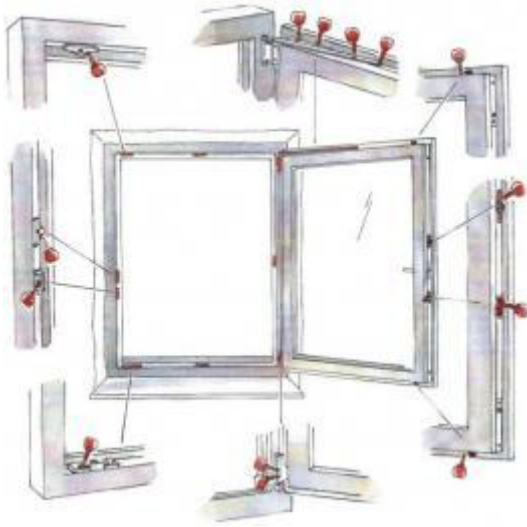


schéma 1

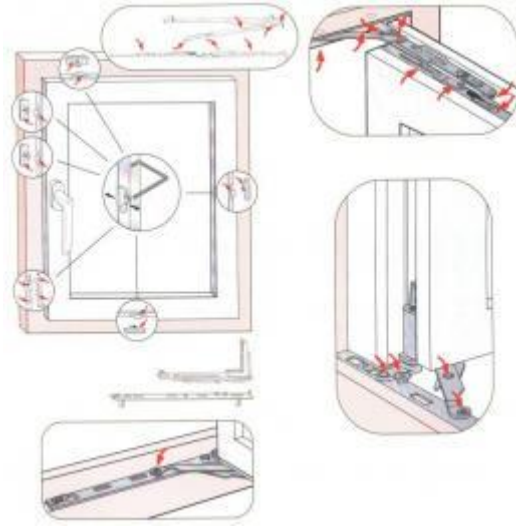
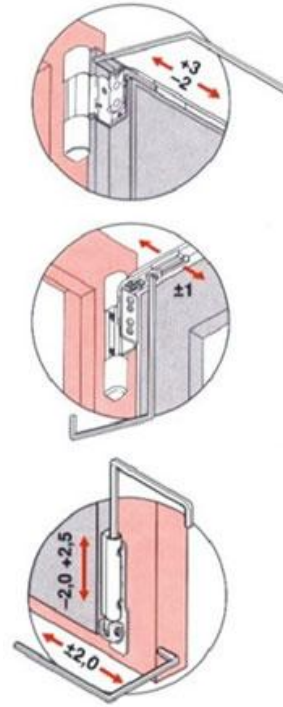
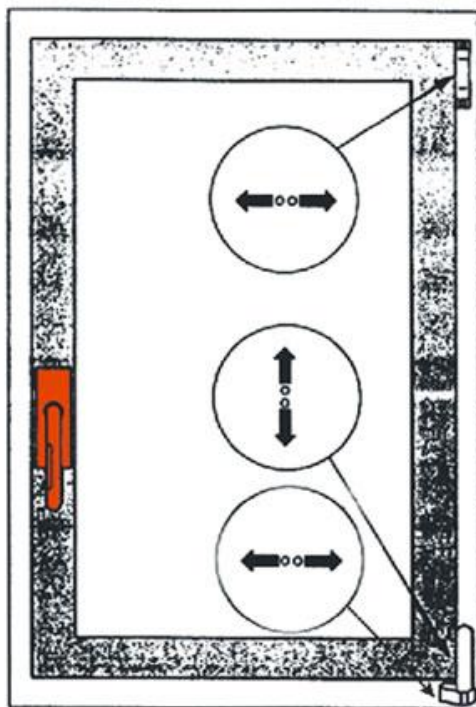
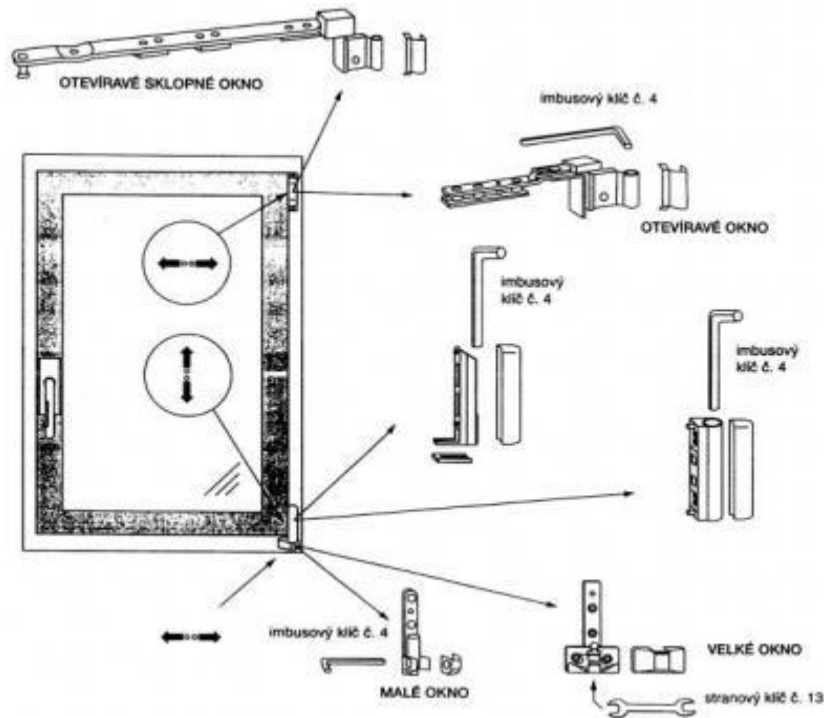


schéma 2





- If these operations seem difficult to you, leave the adjustment to professionals. The windows and doors are adjusted during assembly, the need for further adjustment of the fittings after the order is handed over is not the subject of a complaint.

#### f) Adjusting door hinges



Height adjustment

Lateral adjustment

Pressure adjustment

## 9 – USE AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERIOR DOORS AND FRAME

### a) Humidity

- The products are intended for use in standard interior spaces, which means that the air humidity here is in the range of 40-50%.
- If the humidity is lower, there is a risk of excessive drying of the products, if the humidity is higher, there is a risk of moisture penetrating into the product structure and there may be sagging and even irreversible deformation of doors and door frames. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to use doors and frames in dry areas without excessive moisture.
- Attention, the products must not come into direct contact with an excessive amount of water, which can cause permanent damage to them.

### b) Temperature

- The door is designed to separate two interiors between which there is no extreme temperature difference. If the temperature difference of the given interiors is more than 10° C, it may occur to the bending of the products due to the different physical properties of the natural materials used, despite the high-quality surface treatment.



- Climatic conditions for the use of doors and frames: - minimum ambient temperature 10° C, maximum temperature 35° C - temperature difference of two separate interiors max. 10° C - humidity difference of two separate interiors max. 10% - relative humidity in the interior 40-50%

**c) Treatment of products**

- The surface of the door and door frame is protected from dust and pollution arising from normal operation and adequate handling.
- To remove dirt from the surface of the door and frame, it is sufficient to use a soft dry cloth or just a slightly moistened one.
- Do not use abrasive or aggressive cleaning agents (powder, chlorine-based, etc.) or rough cleaning methods (wires, brushes, etc.).
- Definitely avoid using water other than to wet the rag, which you wring out thoroughly. Glass surfaces need to be treated only with a damp, wrung-out cloth or a suitable glass cleaning product so that the glazing frame does not come into contact with an excessive amount of free water. We recommend washing the entire surface of the glass, even if the glass is not completely dirty. Then lightly wipe the glass dry with a dry cloth.
- When the door frame is in contact with the floor, moisture easily penetrates the door frame structure. Therefore, wipe the floor with a wrung-out rag, do not pour water directly on the floor, otherwise there is a risk of warping of doors and frames or peeling of the finishing material, as a result of insensitive handling of water.

**d) Maintenance and adjustment**

- The door and frame do not require special maintenance.
- The doors, if they are fitted in a panel frame, have maintenance-free hinges. We recommend adjusting the curtains once a year or as needed (if needed). Some hinges are adjusted by screwing in or, conversely, screwing out, or according to the assembly instructions.
- Once a year, we recommend lubricating the lock (its moving parts) with a suitable product.

**e) Mechanical resistance**

- Doors and frames are intended for standard interior use of the products.
- It is necessary to avoid contact of the surface of the products with sharp objects that could cause damage to the surface finish. Do not allow the door to be bumped or door frame, blows with various objects or violent closing or opening. In all these situations there is a risk of mechanical damage to the products.
- Do not try to force open the door if it is locked. Operate the door lightly, do not use force. - Use the handle when opening and closing the door!! Otherwise, the lock or counter plate may be damaged or torn off.
- Do not interfere with the structure of the door and door frame.

**10 – EXTERIOR STEEL DOOR**

- The surface of the door definitely does not require special maintenance. In principle, however, areas contaminated especially by substances that may cause an increased risk of corrosion or paint damage should be cleaned immediately. Often this can only be done by washing with a damp cloth. Water or slightly alkaline detergents are suitable for cleaning. When using cleaning agents, however, subsequent rinsing with water is necessary. Even slight sanding of the surface with a cleaning agent with a powder additive results in the loss of the gloss of the paint.
- It must not be used for cleaning with chlorine or nitro-solvent substances.
- Once a year, it is necessary to lubricate the door hinges and rub the rubber seal with glycerin or a product intended for this purpose. - Forceful closing and opening of doors damages their functionality (especially in the winter) and you need to use the handle when opening and closing.

- It is recommended to lubricate the door lock twice a year.

## **11 – FLOOR - PVC**

- A substantial part of all the dirt that is brought into the container space can be minimized by using cleaning mats in front of the entrance in the entrance area to the container.
- The newly laid floor covering is thoroughly cleaned prior to handing over the container to remove all traces of production and assembly dirt and then the surface is treated.
- For each subsequent cleaning, it is a good idea to first remove loose dust and dirt by wiping with a damp mop or an impregnated non-woven fabric. A moderate amount of detergent suitable for PVC maintenance can be added to the water. The need to always remove all excess water from the surface of the floor and then wipe it dry. After each cleaning, the surface should be treated with the product intended for that purpose, before the floor is used. The treatment creates a durable protective film that protects the surface from mechanical influences and reduces subsequent staining and facilitates normal daily cleaning. This treatment should be performed at least once a week.
- Never apply polish with a solvent on PVC. Remove any stains from rubber heels immediately with a universal stain remover.
- If office chairs with wheels are used, we recommend using a special protective mat under the chair.
- Do not use any rubber products (dark and colored rubber such as rubber wheels, rubber mats, chair protectors, shoe soles, etc.). When in contact with the floor, these leave an irreversible color change (yellowing, browning...) on the tread layer.
- Prevent dirt and stones from entering the PVC tread layer. - Only use cleaning agents intended for this purpose on the PVC floor.

## **12 – CERAMIC TILES**

- This hard surface is cleaned with a sponge (rag or mop soaked in a detergent solution).
- After that, it's a good idea to wipe the floor with a chamois.
- Do not polish ceramic tiles - otherwise they will be slippery.
- Avoid dropping heavy objects on the pavement - there is a risk of damaging it.
- Do not use acids for cleaning.
- Non-slip tiles require special care and special preparations to protect against contamination.
- Alkaline cleaning agents (e.g. CL810) are recommended for oily surfaces. Before and after using acidic or alkaline cleaning products, the floor must be thoroughly rinsed with clean water and then wiped dry.

## **13 – STEEL FLOOR**

- A substantial part of all the dirt that is brought into the container space can be minimized by using cleaning mats in front of the entrance in the entrance area to the container.
- Before handing over the container, the new steel floor is thoroughly cleaned to remove all traces of production and assembly dirt and the surface is treated with paint.
- During each cleaning, it is a good idea to first remove loose dust and dirt by wiping with a damp mop or an impregnated non-woven fabric. Abrasive agents and agents containing thinners or solvents should never be used. Do not use pressure washers or running water for cleaning. The treatment should be carried out at least once a week.

## **14 – INTERNAL COVERING OF WALLS AND CEILING (laminated chipboard)**

- The interior also needs high-quality, systematic care. Before handing over, the interior is completely cleaned by the supplier, free of dust from production and assembly and surface treated.
- Climatic conditions for using this type of cladding:
  - minimum ambient temperature 10° C, maximum temperature 35° C
  - temperature difference of two separate interiors max. 10° C
  - humidity difference of two separate interiors max. 10%
  - relative humidity in the interior 40-50%
- If the humidity is higher, there is a risk of moisture penetration into the facing material and may occur to bending and to its irreversible deformation. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to use this type of lining in areas without excessive humidity. Attention, the products must not come into direct contact with an excessive amount of water, which can cause permanent damage.
- The goal of further regular cleaning is to remove adhering dirt and dust on the walls and ceiling. We combine active cleaning agents which walls and cleans the ceiling thoroughly, with treatment cleaning agents, which at the same time with an excellent cleaning effect can add preservatives and treatment components to the protective layer created on the walls and ceiling. Special wipes designed for this are suitable for treatment.
- Never use cleaning products containing abrasive materials or sand or cleaners based on solvents (toluene) or acids. For the most part, all preparations for treating wooden or laminated furniture are suitable. When buying an untested product, we recommend consulting with an expert about its use.

#### **15 – INTERNAL COVERING OF WALLS AND CEILING (trapezoidal sheet metal)**

- The interior also needs high-quality, systematic care. Before handing over, the interior is completely cleaned, painted and free of dust from production by the supplier and assembly.
- The goal of further regular cleaning is to remove adhering dirt and dust on the walls and ceiling. Special wipes designed for this are suitable for treatment.
- Never use cleaning products containing abrasive materials or sand and or solvent-based cleaners (toluene), or acids.

#### **16 – IN GENERAL**

- Any mechanical damage to the outer casing of the container must be repaired immediately.
- Twice a year it is necessary to check the condition of the sealants at the window drips, window sills, shutters, corner posts and on the roof sheathing. Any cracks or damage must be repaired immediately by replastering with a flexible sealant (e.g. PU 50FC).
- The outer shell must not be washed with pressurized water.
- Holes must not be drilled through the shell for the routing of communication cables, for example, without the cable being routed through a special grommet with protection against water ingress.
- Additional container/s can be stored on the container only if it is in question o stackable container and the permitted stackability must not be exceeded.
- It is forbidden to store goods or materials on the roof of the container.
- Do not attach or glue any objects to the shell of the container without prior consultation and approval by the manufacturer.
- When using the container, it is forbidden to exceed the load capacity of the roof or floor, which is determined by the manufacturer. In case of ambiguity, the customer must always check these data with the container manufacturer before loading the floor or roof.
- It is forbidden to use an open fire and all non-approved technical equipment to heat the container.