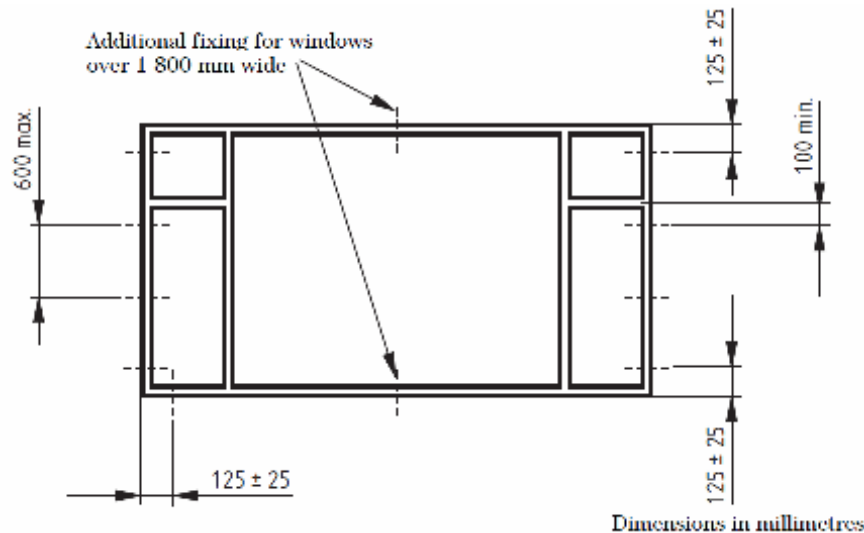


Installation – Aluminum windows and doors

Wherever practicable all four sides of the frame should be secured as follows. a) Corner jamb fixings should be between 100 mm and 150 mm from the external corner. b) No fixings should be less than 100 mm from the centre line of a mullion or transom. c) Intermediate fixings should be at centres no greater than 600 mm. d) There should be a minimum of two fixings on each jamb. e) On windows and doorsets over 1 800 mm wide, central head and sub-sill fixings should be provided.

Coupled assemblies

Coupled assemblies are usually delivered to site as separate units, to ease handling and minimize damage. When building up components into the required assembly, care should be taken to keep coupling joints equal, and frames both aligned and plumb. When coupling joints are also to be used as expansion joints, they should have seals, such as bedding mastic, expanding bituminized tapes, or flexible polymer gaskets, placed within the joint during the assembly operation. It is not sufficient to rely solely on external pointing sealant. Coupled assemblies should be fastened together in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Where the coupling is structural, the system supplier's recommendations should be followed.



Installation

Windows and doorsets should be installed plumb and square within the aperture, without twist, racking or distortion of any member in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended tolerances, to operate correctly after installation and in accordance with the surveyor's instructions.

Frame Placement

Replacement windows and doorsets should generally be positioned to minimize the amount of making good, taking into account the following points.

- The new frame should bridge the DPM. Any damaged DPM should be repaired.
- The frame should be set as far back in the reveal as is feasible for better weather performance.
- The correct movement gap should be provided.

Open Cavities

New Build the position of the window or doorset within the reveal is normally agreed at the time of original design and the installation should be in accordance with the agreed design. Open cavities discovered between inner and outer skins of brick or blockwork should be bridged or closed with an insulating material. Care should be taken to maintain the integrity of the DPM, and adequate purchase for fixing screws should be ensured, if need be with extended fixing lugs.

Installation packers

Installation packers should be used adjacent to fixing positions to prevent outer frame distortion during installation. Installation packers should be resistant to compression, rot and corrosion. They should span the full depth of the outer frame. The fixings should be tightened so that the frame is held securely against the packers. Over-tightening can lead to distortion

and should be avoided. Some lugs need to be packed off the substrate to prevent distortion. Where enhanced security is required, additional packers might be necessary adjacent to hinge and locking points.

Finishing

Debris or contaminants should be removed and any drainage paths should be cleared. Internal reveals should be made good as agreed, ready for the purchaser to redecorate if necessary. Any materials such as trims or sealant should not be applied on top of loose material. Protective tapes should be removed as soon as practicable, as ageing of tapes can cause difficulties in removal. Refer to the manufacturer's guidance. Sand and cement should not be used to fill the gap between the outer frame and the substrate except for backfill for steel windows, nowadays usually limited to windows in stone surrounds or interior fair-faced brick and concrete. Where the replacement product has a smaller front to back dimension than the original, then there might be a mastic and/or paint line visible on the substrate which should be removed as much as practicable or covered with a trim. The method of, and responsibility for, repair to any render should be as agreed with the purchaser.