N.B. Always check the size of your new framework against your old frame before removing old frame.

- Before commencing installation of your windows, you should check you have all necessary materials and tools to complete the job. In particular, you will need exterior silicone, interior decorators' filler, frame fixings, screws, glass packers and timber wedges (wedges are required to ensure frame is set 'square' and level, sometimes plastic glass packers are used as wedges). The glass packers are required for creating the 'setting' and 'spacer' blocks (the pressure and packing points). This is particularly important for toeing and heeling, which will be referred to later. You may also require expanding (fixing) foam and interior and exterior PVCu cover trims.

- Frames are delivered unglazed. Before installation of the frames, remove the vertical and top glazing beads by exerting pressure on the bead. It may be necessary to use a wide-bladed stripping knife to help lever the beads out of position, but do take care not to damage the frame.

- If external cills are being fitted, cut cill to exact length required and glue on end caps. A lot of installers fix the external cill in the opening as the first part of the installation procedure although others will fix the cill to the frame and then fit the cill and frame into opening at the same time. In any case, it is recommended that you fix the cill to the frame by means of 50mm no. 10 screws after first placing clear silicone between on the top of the cill. Please ensure you drill appropriate pilot holes when undertaking this process. Assuming you are fixing the frame and the cill into the opening at the same time, place the new window into opening taking care to set the frame central, level, square and plumb. Small timber wedges or glass packing pieces are useful for setting the frame square. Using a long spirit level, check first of all the level of the cill, adjusting the wedges as necessary. Repeat the process to align the jambs (vertical side frames). Check for squareness by measuring the frame diagonals. They should measure exactly the same. As a final check, open the openings to make sure they do open freely.

- Next, secure the frame to the brickwork using frame fixers. To do this, drill clearance holes through the frame and into the brickwork for the PVCu or Aluminium frame fixings. Hole will be required 150mm-200mm from accessible corners, at the ends of prefixed hinges and at maximum of 600mm centres in between. Countersink the frame for the screw heads, tap in the fixers, and tighten the screws so that the frame is securely held but not too tight that the frame is distorted, or so that excessive pressure
pulls the frame joins apart. Apply a small amount of silicone to the screw shanks and heads to ensure that they are sealed against the frame. If available, you can fit plastic cover domes to the heads of the frame fixers.

- You are now ready to start glazing. We recommend you start with a small unit first to build up confidence and get experience. To ensure all opening open with adequate clearance, you need to undertake the process described earlier as toeing and heeling when fitting glass to openers. To start, please ensure all edges of the sealed unit are free and clear of dust and grit. The process of toeing and healing is done by means of setting blocks and packing/spacer blocks which are essentially both made out of glass packers, but referred to in different terms to distinguish the 'action' of the blocks. When placing the sealed unit in the opener, make sure it is centralized. First, however, fit a setting block on the base of the opener at the position nearest to the hinge.

- Toeing and heeling: With the sealed unit centralized, fit packing/spacer blocks between the glass and frame as per above toeing and healing drawing. The blocks should be fitted so as to prevent the glass moving up and down from side to side. Note blocks A and B are always located at the top of the frame on the side furthest from the hinges, whilst blocks C and D are at the bottom of the frame on the side closest to the hinges. When you are satisfied the blocks are positioned correctly you can check the operation by carefully opening and closing the opening. (Remember, however, the glass is not fixed it is an idea to hold in position with one hand whilst checking the operation.). If it does catch, the toeing and heeling blocks will need resetting to correct the frame distortion. Once the opening window works satisfactorily you can complete the glazing process by pushing the glazing beads into position and fitting the 'wedge' gasket internally. (In case of externally glazed windows)

- You are now ready to start making good. Clear all protective tape off frames and generally clean up. Apply silicone externally and decorator's caulk internally along with any cloaking fillet/Dee moulding or miscellaneous trims required. Once all gaps have been filled and trims fixed, complete process by thoroughly cleaning frames and glass with recommended cleaners. You may also wish to apply a little silicone lubricant (some people suggest WD40) to espagnolette locks and hinges. You can also adjust hinge friction by means of the brass grub screw adjuster fitted.
TOE & HEEL PROCEDURES

It is well recognised that over 90% of remedial work is due to incorrect installation. The following procedure should be followed in all circumstances when fitting: Residential doors, side hung vents, tilt & turn windows and tilt & slide patios.

If a service call is requested and found not to be toe & healed correctly, there will be an invoice raised.

PROBLEM: the door/ window sash catches at the bottom of the frame – LIFT THE SASH.
To lift the sash, fit the glass packers to the bottom corner of the double glazed unit (to the side & bottom) at the HINGE SIDE. At the opposite corner, to the top of the double glazed unit, fit glass packers (to the side and top). THIS WILL RAISE THE SASH.

PROBLEM: the door/ window sash catches at the top of the frame – DROP THE SASH.
To drop the sash, follow the same procedure as above except fit glass packers to the top corner at the hinge side and the bottom opposite corner.

It is important for every sash to be fitted in this way to prevent future problems, even if it does not catch! It is also recommended that silicone is used to secure the packers in place to safeguard against movement during use.

As all doors supplied have been factory fitted and there should be no need for adjustment, however if needed the hinge has fine adjustments in up & down, left & right and in & out movements.

Door packer locations:

1. Every locking point must have packers set behind it on both sides of the D.G.U.
2. All packers must be fixed using silicone
3. When the distance between corner packers exceeds 800mm then an additional packer must be used in the centre. When spacing of a greater width, extra packers must be fixed at 800mm centres or equally to support the additional weight.
4. Bridge packers must be used at the bottom of all frames ensuring that drainage is never blocked

If you require any further help please do not hesitate to ask as we all want happy customers!
Aluminium Bi-Fold Fitting and Toe & Heel recommendations

Note Glass packers are Toed and Healed from the side that is hinged from the outer frame (Fig 1) and the track supported mullion as per illustration (Fig 2).

When fitting ensure the frame is square by measuring both diagonals which must be equal.

Great care must be taken to ensure the frame is not bowed in or out when fixing or using expanding foam to fill any gaps around the frame.

Packers should be used all around frame at 300mm intervals particularly the base which must be well supported and level.

Before final fixing there should be a gap of 11mm between the outer frame and the sash, you can check this with taping a red and blue glass packer together and using this as a gauge.

It is important to make sure you use these guidelines and install your bi-folding doors correctly as there is NO ADJUSTMENT!