



WINDOW AND GLAZING

INSTALLATION GUIDE

Version 1 May 2020

ITEM LIST

ITEM 1		STRAIGHT SHANK MASONARY DRILL BIT 6.5 X 100MM
ITEM 2		FLASHBAND GREY 10M X 225MM
ITEM 3		EASYDRIVE COUNTERSUNK CONCRETE SCREWS 7.5 X 100MM
ITEM 4		EASYDRIVE WAFER HEAD CARBON STEEL BAYPOLE SCREWS 4.8 X 50MM
ITEM 5		EASYDRIVE WAFER HEAD CARBON STEEL PAYPOLE SCREWS 4.8 X 70MM
ITEM 6		MULTIPURPOSE SEALANT



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Step 1: Preparation

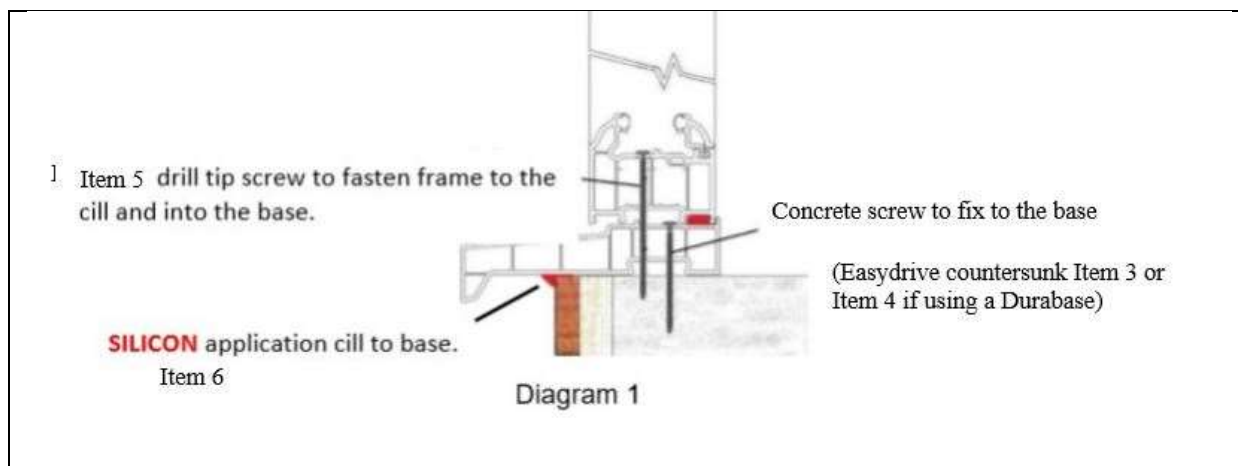
1. Planning the layout of the conservatory before securing items in place is critical to installing your conservatory successfully. A correct layout will also aid a successful roof installation. Roof sizes are taken from the internal dimensions of the conservatory, so it is critical that the internal dimensions match the roof layout. Before you begin with the construction of the conservatory, make sure you have both sets of paperwork to hand and make sure the dimensions are compatible.

Step 2: Cill Placement

2. Using the technical drawings provided, place your cills in position and ensure that they fit the base of the conservatory. Your cill will arrive slightly overlength to allow for any minor intolerances in the survey. Your cill will require trimming and a PVC saw will provide the best result. There may be a small difference in the dimensions of the front of the cill to where it meets the wall due to the welded corners not being precisely 90 degrees. As you fix the cill, you must ensure that these dimensions are the same to give a square conservatory.

3. Once you are content the cill is suitably located and the dimensions are accurate, you can begin to fix the cill to the base / dwarf wall. Work from the house wall to the front of the conservatory, applying fixings no more than 500mm apart and no more than 100mm closer to any welded joint. Drill a 6mm pilot hole (Item 1) through the cill and into the dwarf wall brickwork. Then, using the (Item 3) concrete screws provided, secure the cill to the dwarf wall. Repeat the process until the frame is fastened securely to the house wall.

4. Once in place you can apply a generous amount of silicone to the under edge of the cill (Diagram 1). This silicone is important to ensure moisture does not enter the property from under the cill and removes minor deflections in the conservatory base. The silicon will remain soft whilst you place the window frames into position



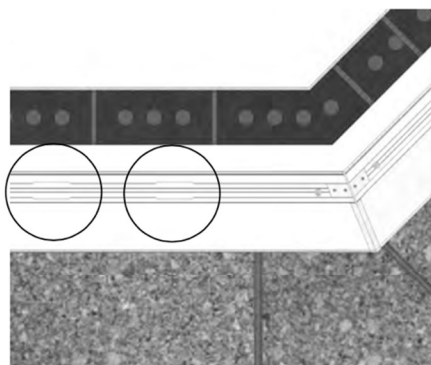
CILL INSTALLATION

Step 1

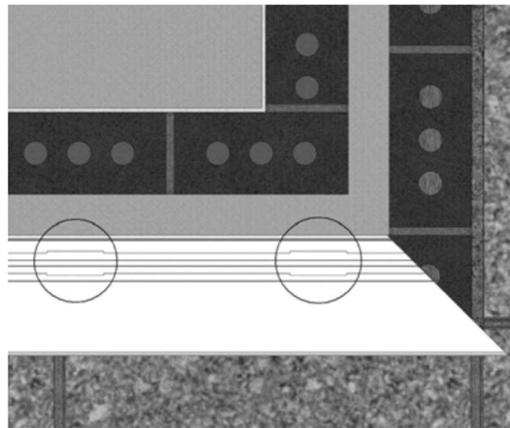
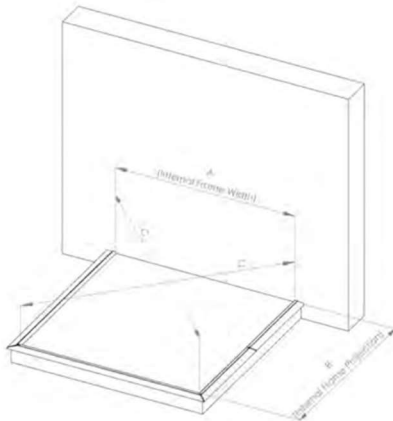
Cill placement durabase use EASYDRIVE WAFER HEAD CARBON STEEL BAYPOLE SCREWS 4.8 X 50MM to fix the cill directly to the durabase.

Cills need to be set out square with the back of the cill sitting 100mm in from the outside edge of the outside brick whether on a traditional brick or durabase.

See separate instructions for Durabase fitting for either full height models or dwarf wall models. (attached)



Now permanently fix through the 150mm sill (P106) to the base using the 100mm fixing bolts (SC030).

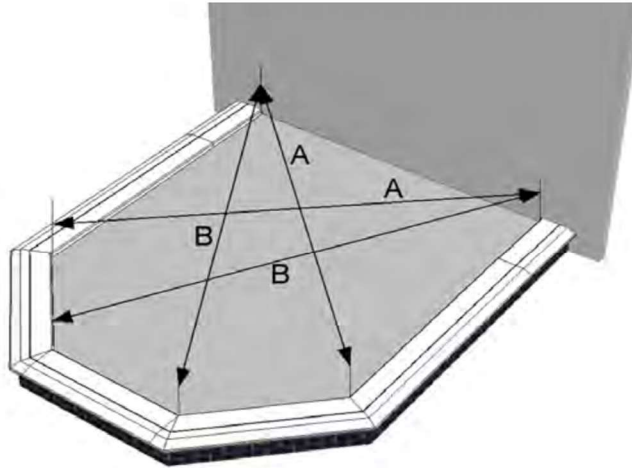


C – BASE SILL CHECKS

When all 150mm sill (P106) pieces are in position it is recommended that checks are made to ensure that they have been positioned correctly.

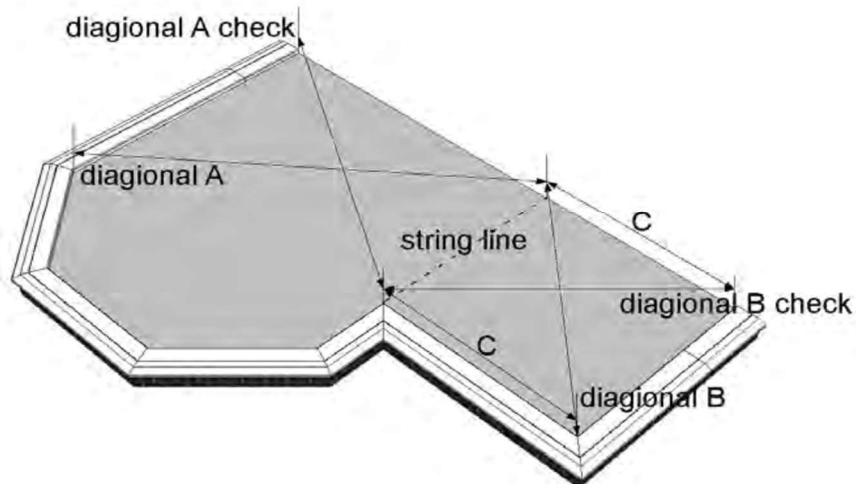
IMPORTANT: Time spent getting the sill layout correct will save time later in the installation, as paying attention to the sill dimensions, positioning, and making sure it is level will ensure the correct fitting of the rest of the conservatory.

Although you may not have the *actual* dimensions of the diagonal measurements, one can ensure that each diagonal and the ones from the opposite corners are the same as shown below. If these diagonal dimensions are the same then the 150mm sill (P106) layout is correct and in 'square'.



If the style of your conservatory is more complex than the image shown above you may have to create some of your own string lines to check the diagonal dimensions. Such an example is when you are checking the 150mm sill (P106) for a P-Shape as shown below.

The diagram below shows how a string line is created to enable the checking of the diagonals from points along the host wall. For example measurement 'C' taken from your roof plan, is measured along the host wall and marked so that the diagonals 'A' and B can be checked.



Step 3: Connect The Frames To The House Wall And The Cill.

5. Once you have secured the cill in the correct place and checked the internal dimensions match the roof dimensions, you are ready to connect the frames to the cills and the house wall. Apply a generous amount of silicone on the rear of the cill as per diagram 1. This will stop any moisture from coming into the conservatory from under the window. The silicone will remain flexible for a couple of hours so minor adjustments can be made throughout the fixing process.

6. Ensure the first frame is vertically aligned against the house wall using a plumb line or accurate spirit level and the internal dimensions are correct. There is a small lip at the back of the cill and the window frame should be positioned tight against the lip.

7. Drill a 6mm pilot hole through the frame and into the house wall brickwork. Using the 100mm (Item 3) concrete screws provided, secure the frame to the house wall. Ensure fixings are no more than 500mm apart and no closer than 100mm to a welding joint.

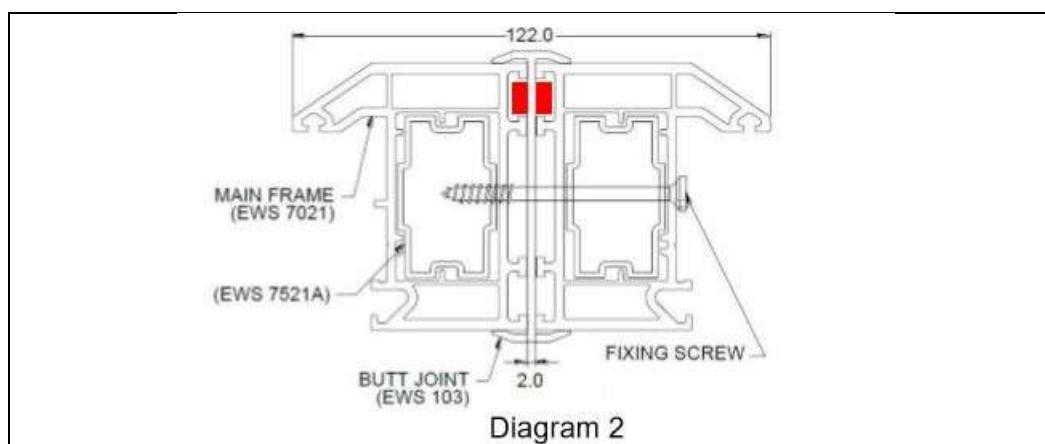
8. Once the frame is secure to the wall, use the (Item 4) 50mm Drill Tip screws to secure the window to the cill, again ensuring that fixings are no more than 500mm apart and no closer than 100mm to a welding joint or use Item 3 if fixing into a traditional brick base or Item 4 if using a Durabase.

Step 4: Join The Frames To Each Other.

9. Make sure that you have the correct frames in the correct order before you begin to connect the frames to each other. Refer to the layout provided for this detail. Start on the left hand side with window number one.

10. Apply a generous amount of silicone on the rear of the cill as per diagram 1. This will stop any moisture from coming into the conservatory from under the window. The silicone will remain flexible for a couple of hours so minor adjustments can be made throughout the fixing process.

11. Place the window onto the cill and place the Butt Joint (EWS 103) in-between the window frames that you are about to connect to each other as Diagram 2. Once you have the butt joint in place, drill a pilot hole and then use the (Item 4) 50mm fixing screw to connect the frames. Once again, fixings should be no more than 500mm apart and not within 100mm of a welded joint. You may wish to silicone in between the frames for completeness although this isn't essential.



12. Repeat the process until all the frames are connected.

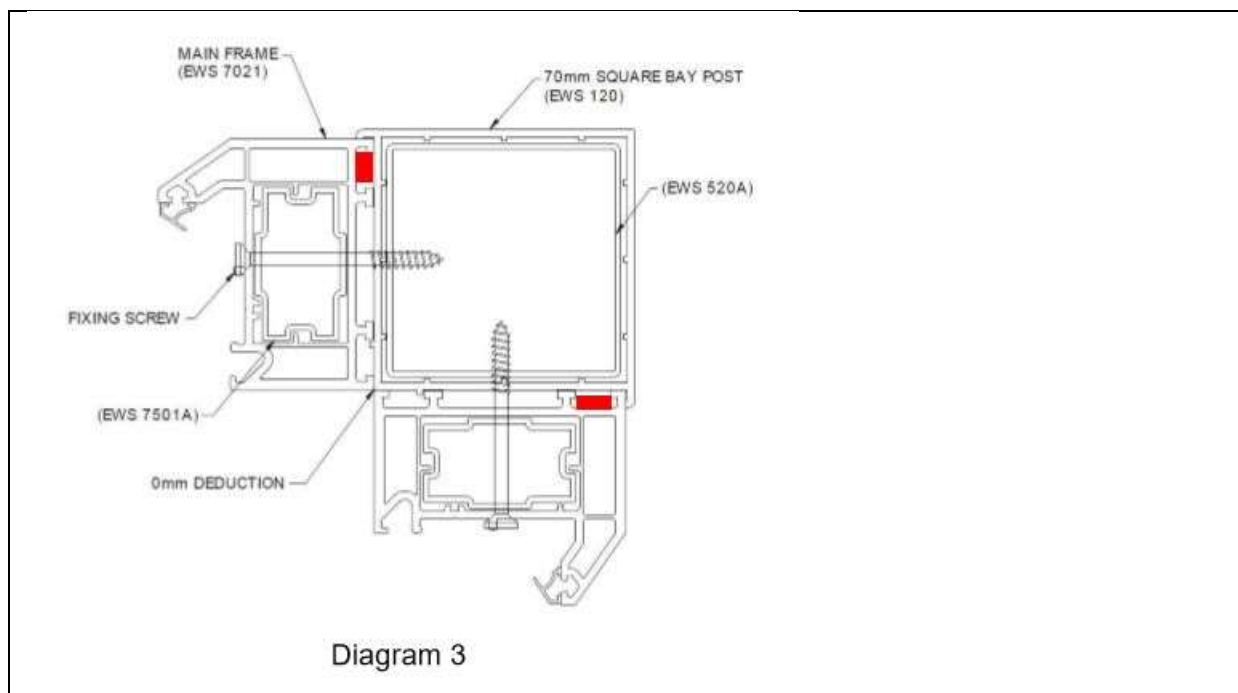
a. NOTE 1: Due to manufacturing tolerances, it may be necessary to insert a packer (provided in the fixing kit) between the frames in order to ensure a sound fit. The packer is placed next to the Butt Joint. There are several thicknesses of packer provided in the fixing kit to allow all tolerances to be catered for. The conservatory performance is not affected by the use of the packers and it is quite normal for them to be used.

b. NOTE 2: Depending on the size of the conservatory, you may wish to delay fixing all the frames to the cill until you have all the frames in place and measured the internal dimensions at the top of the window. The roof has been manufactured to internal sizes and it is important that the frames are adjusted to match the roof dimensions at this stage. You may need to adjust the position of the frames and corner posts to ensure the internal dimensions of the frames match the roof dimensions. The roof dimensions can be found on the roof manufacturing drawings.

Step 5: Corner Post Assembly

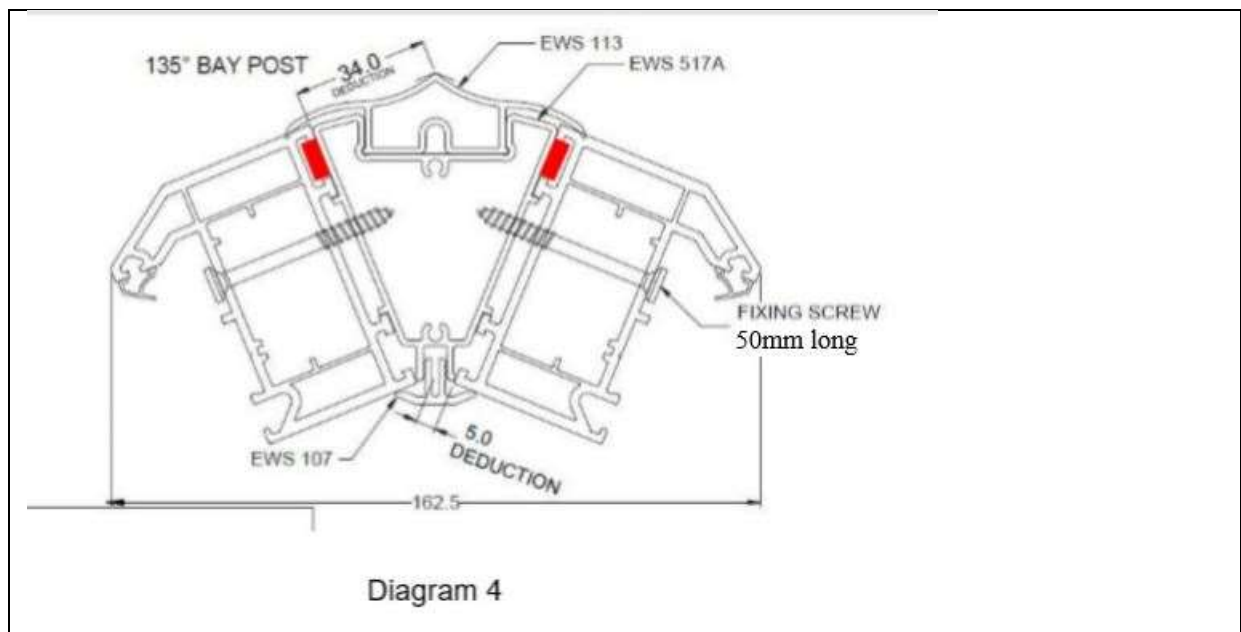
13. Using the technical drawings establish the type of corner post assembly that is required. 90 degree corner assembly is used for Edwardian, Gable & Lean-to conservatories. Check the PVCu corner post has the aluminium corner post inside and then position in the 90-degree corner of the cill. Place the corner post next to the frame and ensure the top of the window frame aligns with the top of the corner post.

14. Once in position, secure the window frame directly to the corner post using the 70mm (Item 5) drill tip screw as per diagram 2. Fixings should be well-spaced but no further than 500mm apart and no closer than 100mm to a welded joint. You may wish to silicone in between the frames for completeness although this isn't essential.



15. The 135-degree bay post assembly for Victorian conservatories is very similar to the corner post. Locate the window frame against the aluminium corner post, as before, drill a pilot hole into the post and then use the 50mm (Item 4) Drill Tip screw to secure the frame to the aluminium post. The internal and external trims (EWS 113 and EWS 107) are fitted once the frames on both sides are secured in place by pushing into the aluminium corner post. If they need to be adjusted, they can be slid out of the corner post.

16. As before, the 50mm (Item 4) Drill Tip screws should be no more than 500mm apart and no closer than 100mm to a welded joint. The method to secure the window frames to both the 135 degree and 150 degree posts, remains the same. You may wish to silicone in between the frames for completeness although this isn't essential.



Step 6: Fix The Roof To The Conservatory.

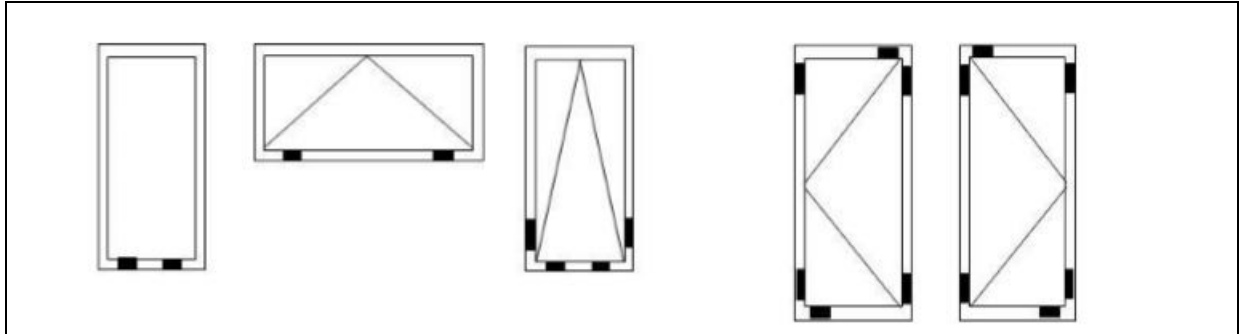
17. Please see the separate roof installation guide to fix the roof to the window frames.

Step 7: Glazing The Conservatory.

18. Once the roof is complete, the conservatory is ready to be glazed. All windows are manufactured to tight tolerances but will differ very slightly in size. As such, each window is measured and the glazing beads are cut to fit a specific window and a specific side. The glazing beads have been fitted to the window during manufacture to ensure the correct bead is fitted to the correct window and in the correct position. It is important that you keep a record of which bead has been removed from which window and also which part of the window.

19. Remove the beads using the flat pallet knife provided taking great care not to damage the frame or the bead during removal.

20. It is essential that glass packers are used to support the double-glazed units to prevent them from standing in any water that may collect in the frame rebate. This can cause failure of the seal of the double glazing and will invalidate your guarantee if packers are not used. Packers must not cover the drainage holes in the frame. Both leaves of the double-glazed unit must be supported by the packer, do not allow the packer to support one leaf only as it may bed into the sealant and cause failure of the unit.



Fixed Glass and Top Hung Openers Side Opening Vents and Doors Diagram 5

21. Place 2 x 2mm glazing packers in the bottom of the frame, taking care not to cover the drainage slots. Using the silicone sealant, glue a 2mm glazing packer inside one side of the frame and then place the sealed glass unit into the frame. Centre the sealed glass unit within the frame using the glazing packers provided. There are various size packers so you can achieve all variations of packing in 1mm increments. Using additional packers, ensure that the sealed glass unit is tightly secure within the frame and doesn't move. This is particularly important in opening windows and doors and may cause issues at a later date.

22. Fix the top and bottom beads first ensuring the bead is placed in the same position from which they were removed. Keep pressure on the rubber gasket as it is clipped into place. Once the top and bottom beads are secure, clip the side beads into place. If there are any difficulties in fitting the bead, there may be an obstruction in the glazing channel that will need to be removed before the bead can be fitted correctly. A rubber mallet may be used to gently tap the beads into place but care must be taken not to damage the sealed glass unit by accident. **DO NOT USE A METAL HAMMER**

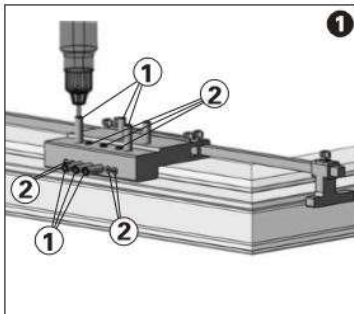
Step 8: Adjusting The Doors And Hinges

23. The hinges supplied with the French doors are the Dynamic 2D. The adjustment instructions are as follows:

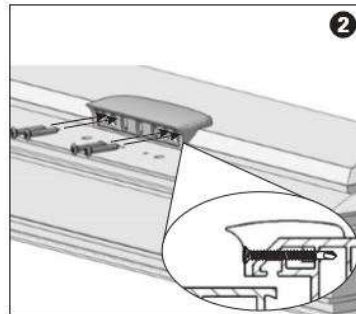
SFS intec

Dynamic 2D

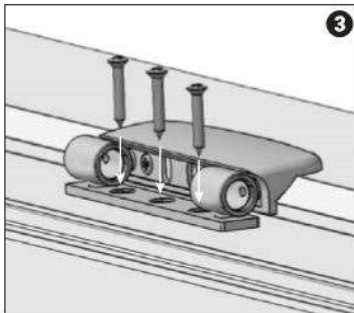
Fitting instruction



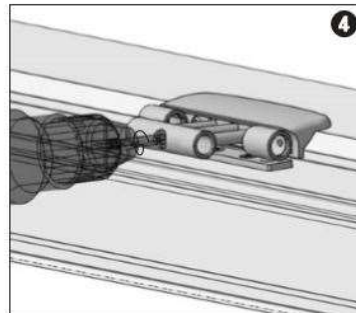
1 Clamp the jig in the correct position. Drill through all bushes marked 1 with a $\varnothing 7,2$ mm drill bit. Then drill through all bushes marked 2 with a $\varnothing 3,0$ mm drill bit.



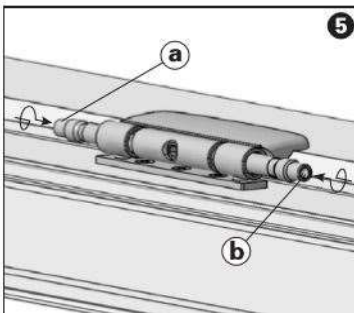
2 Fasten the sash plate with screws M 3,9 x 38 mm.



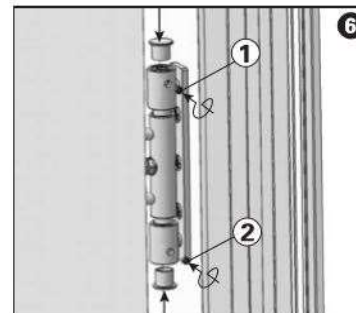
3 Fasten the frame plate with fastener 3,9 x 38 mm. **IMPORTANT:** ensure that the grub screw holes are positioned towards the door sash.



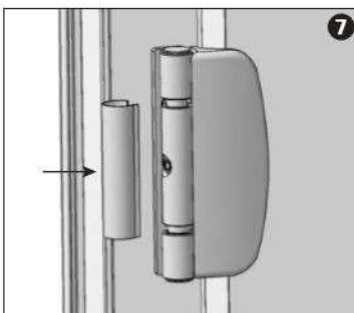
4 Drive in the central barrel section until it lines up with the rings in the frame plate.



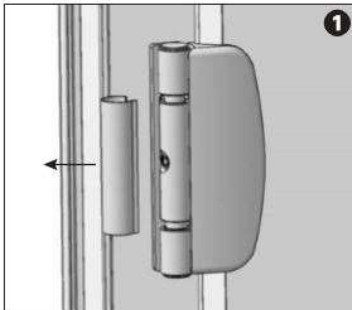
5 Drive in pin **a** flush fit to the upper ring. Drive in pin **b** till it touches the central barrel section.



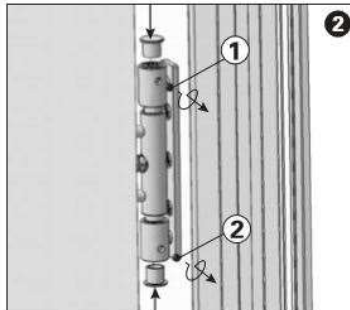
6 Fit the caps and fasten the security screws 1 and 2.



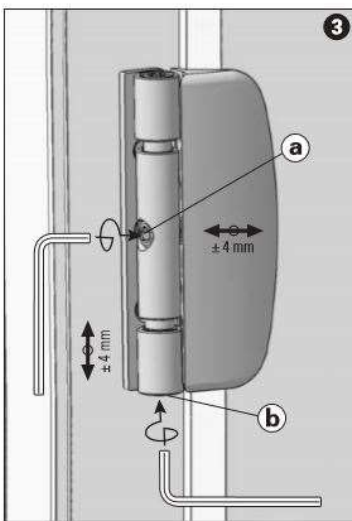
7 Fit the cover cap on the central barrel.



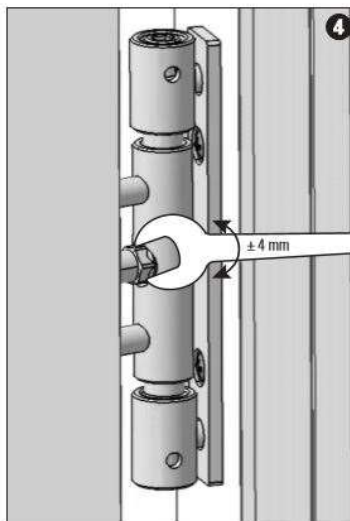
1 Remove the cover cap.



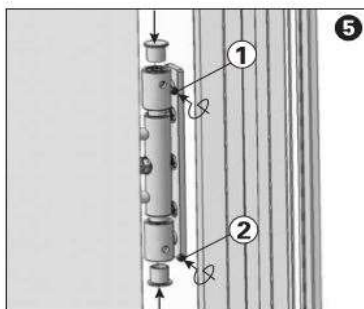
2 Unscrew the security screws and remove the caps.



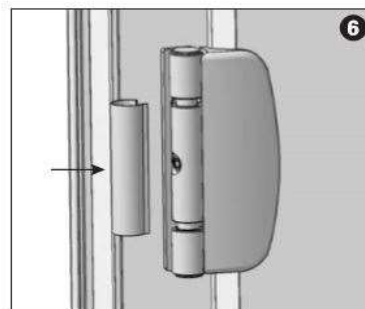
3 **Horizontal adjustment:** adjust by turning screw **a** with a 5 mm Allen Key. **Height adjustment:** adjust by turning screw **b** with a 5 mm Allen Key.



4 In difficult situations it is possible to make the horizontal adjustment from inside turning the hexagonal nut with a 9 mm spanner.



5 Refit the caps and fasten the security screws 1 and 2.



6 Refit the cover cap on the central barrel.