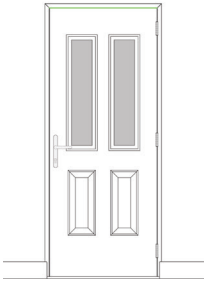
HOMEFRAME

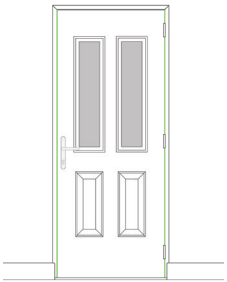
GRP COMPOSITE DOOR INSTALLER GUIDE

1
HEAD GAP CHECK



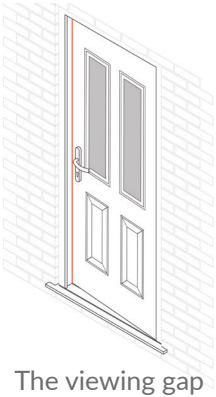
The head gap must be parallel.

2
SIDE GAP CHECK



The side gaps must be parallel.

3
VIEWING GAP CHECK



The viewing gap must be parallel.

4
OPERATION CHECK

The door should open, close and lock smoothly.

We have designed our installation instructions around 4 simple key checks which are **1 - Head Gap, 2 - Side Gap, 3 - Viewing Gap, 4 - Operation.**
If you can follow each of these checks, the door will perform as expected.

Step by Step Installation Guide

Preparation Essentials

1 Check the Door
- Remove the packaging and check the door is the correct size and specification.

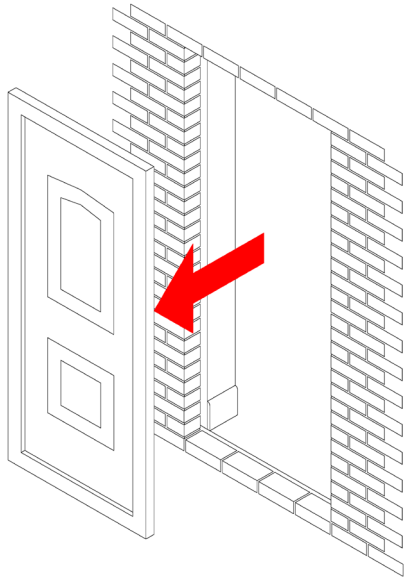
2 Remove Keys
- Remove keys from the side of the door and put them in a safe place.
- If it is a key wind lock put one key in the cylinder on the outside.

3 Side & Head Gaps
- Check that the side gaps and head gap are parallel and adjust if required.

4 Dressing the Door
- Dress the door with furniture supplied loose.
- Ensure the threshold fixings are tightened.
- If a cill is required prepare it for the opening. (cill horns help prevent water ingress into the brick work)
- Attach cill to ensure the frame legs are held in place and to suit the opening.
- Position cill to ensure the frame will sit square in the opening.

5 Cover and Protect
- Cover and protect the flooring and reposition any furniture close to the installation.

6 Remove the Old Door
- Remove the old door without causing any damage to the property. Clean the opening ready for the new door.



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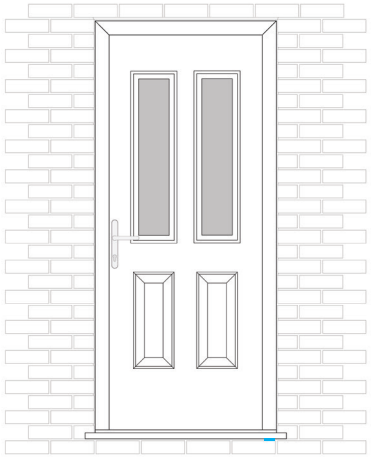
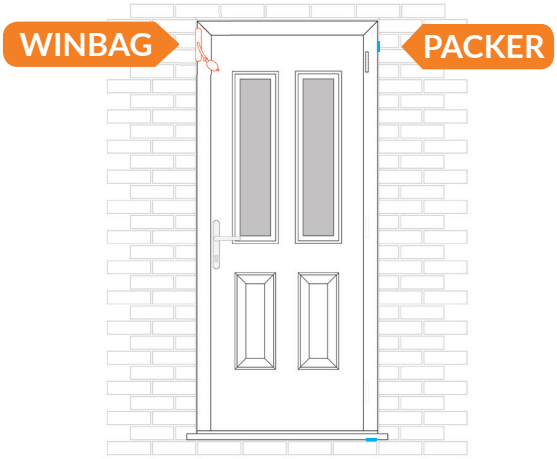


On the **HINGE SIDE** place a 5mm packer between the cill and the brick work. Offer the door into the aperture.

8



Pack between the brickwork and frame just above the top hinge and insert and inflate the Winbag on the opening side of the frame and inflate enough to hold the packer in place.

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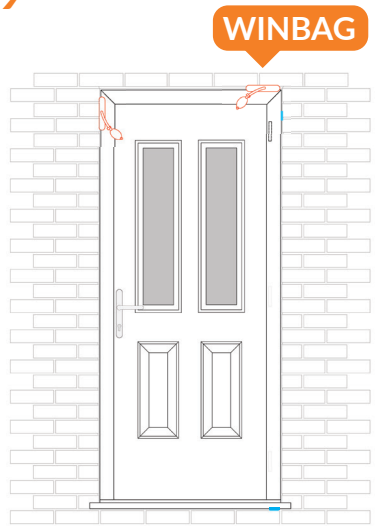
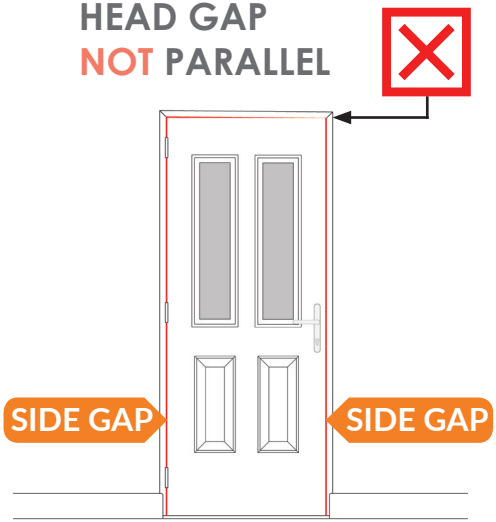


Insert and inflate the Winbag over the hinge side to compress the frame down onto the 5mm packer.

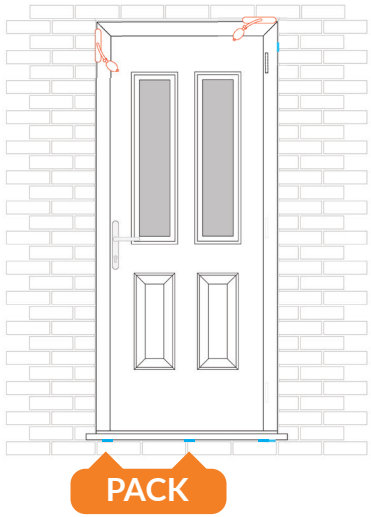
10 VIEWED FROM **INSIDE**



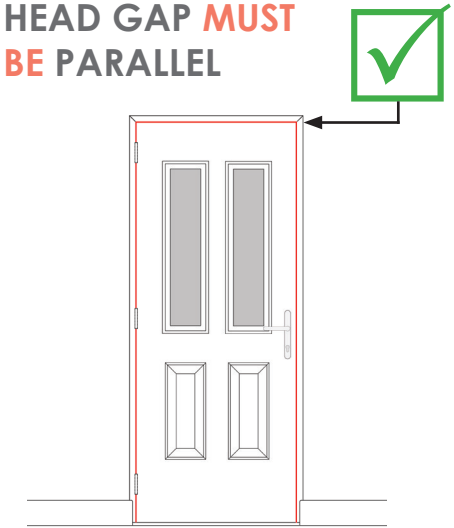
Side Gaps
must be parallel

11 VIEWED FROM **OUTSIDE**

Pack under the cill to achieve a parallel air gap to the head.



12 VIEWED FROM **INSIDE**



Side gaps
Must be parallel

There **must** be a parallel air gap to the head and along both sides of the door before you continue onto the next stage.

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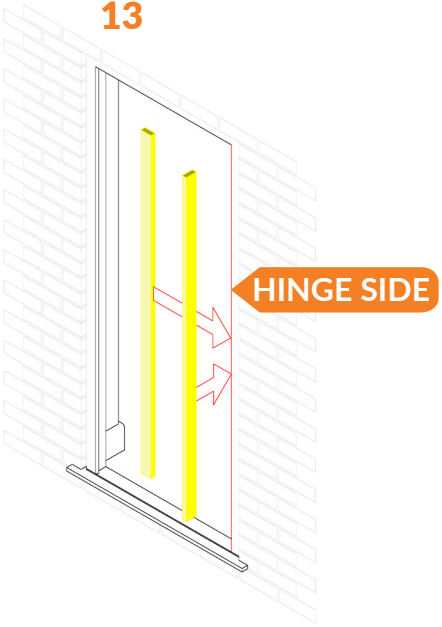

Plumb the hinge side. Leave a small gap to the plaster line to allow for setting the peep gap.

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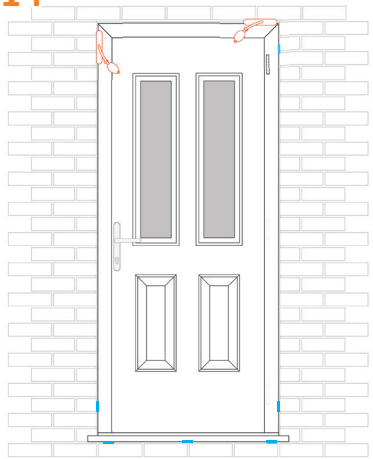
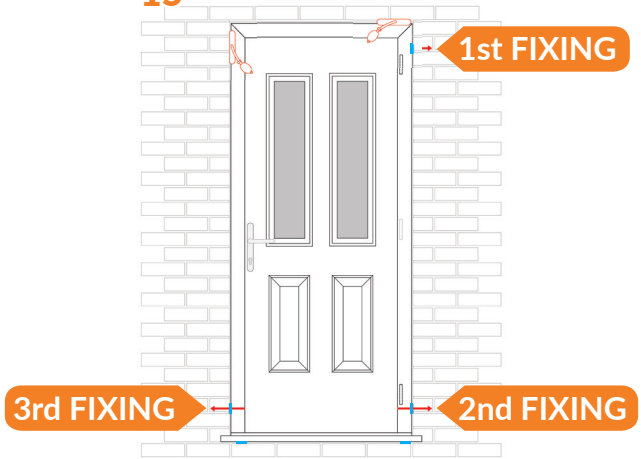


Check the operation of the door lock and latch.

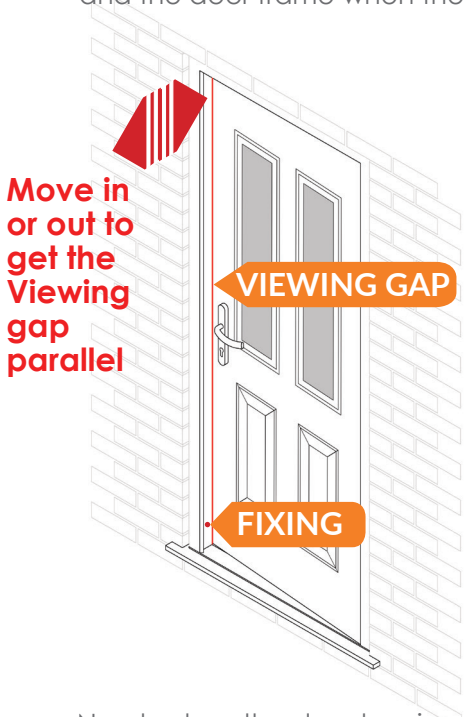
15



Make a fixing as close as possible above the top hinge through the packer. Drill and fix below the bottom hinge through the packer. Drill and fix through the bottom of the closing side, through the packer.

16 VIEWING GAP MUST BE PARALLEL

The viewing gap is the gap between the door edge and the door frame when the door is slightly open.



Nearly close the door leaving a slight viewing gap between the frame and door. Move the top part of the frame in or out using the bottom fixing as a pivot to set the viewing gap so it is parallel to the door sash.

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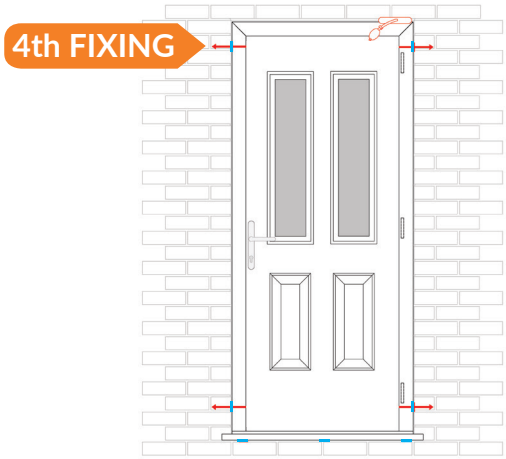

Drill and fix through the top of the closing side, through a packer.

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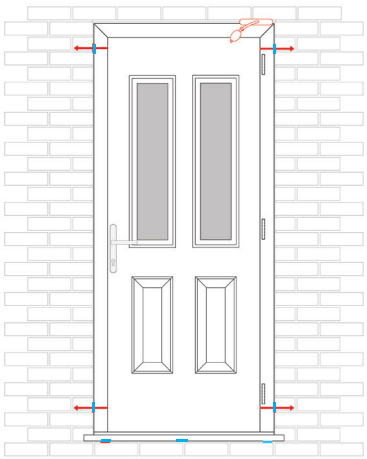
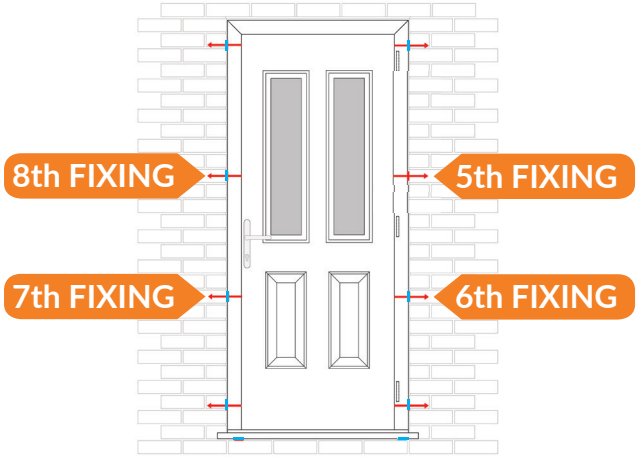


Check the operation of the door lock and latch.

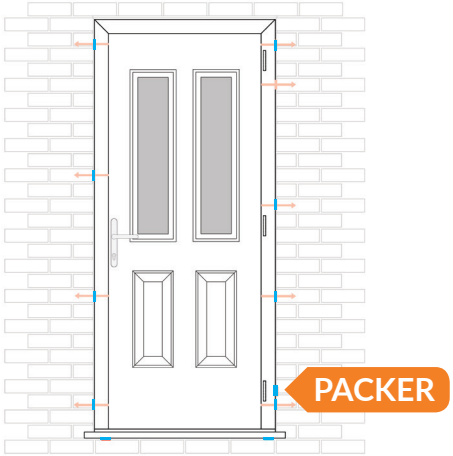
19



Drill and fix through a packer for the remaining 4 fixing positions. After each fixing check the mech to ensure that nothing has moved and the door still functions correctly.

These positions are for guidelines only. Ensure fixings are into secure substrate. Recommended fixing positions are as follows: Corner fixings: 150mm minimum and a maximum of 250mm from external corner. Intermediate fixings: Centres not exceeding 600mm.

20 Packing directly behind the bottom hinge stops the weight of the door deflecting the frame in the future.



21 Silicone sealant or similar suitable product should be used to seal around the perimeter of the newly installed composite door frame. Ensure that an adequate barrier is formed to prevent water ingress/air leakage.

Thermal movement definition and tolerances.

All composite slabs, as with UPVC and timber, experience thermal movement. The slab will recover to its flat plane, to a maximum bow of 4mm side to side and 4mm top to bottom, when the installation recommendations are applied.

Vertical

Deflection of the slab inwards and outwards from top to bottom. Maximum bow permitted is 4mm measured from the middle of the slab.

Horizontal

Deflection of the slab inwards and outwards from side to side. Maximum bow permitted is 4mm measured from the middle of the slab.

Slackening off the lock keeps will compensate for the movement of the slab within these tolerances. The hooks of the multipoint lock must be in compression with the inner edge of the pocket keep. If this does not happen the door may move to the inside of the property (towards the cold side) and give the impression the door is bowed. It is important to ensure the centre keep for the latch only allows the door to become flush with the inner face of the outer frame and not any tighter as this could also cause the door to appear bowed.

If the hooks on the multipoint lock are not thrown throughout the day and the centre keep setting is too tight, the top and bottom of the door will be in unsupported tension and will eventually stand proud of the inner face of the profile. This will make the hooks on the lock become stiff, as they cannot draw themselves into the hook keep.

Inform the homeowner that to protect their door from natural thermal distortion, to make sure the top and bottom locking points are engaged by pulling the handle up every time they shut the door.

If these points are not observed the warranties on the functionality and operation of the door could be affected. Condensation issues are typically building ventilation related, not product related.