



stellar[™]
ALUMINIUM SYSTEMS

FOLDING SLIDING DOOR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

ISSUE 1

Survey & Installation

General

BS 8213-4:2007 Code of Practice for the Survey and Installation of Windows and External Doorsets gives recommendations for the surveying and installation of non-load bearing windows and external doorsets, to be installed vertically (within 15°) into the external face of buildings.

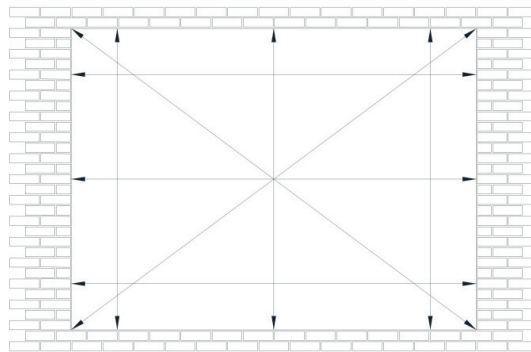
It gives guidance on the good practices for successful surveying and installation. All aspects of this document should be followed with particular attention given to the product's suitability for its location and the presence of any dead loads. Wherever possible the survey should identify any necessary variations to the standard installation techniques such as lug fixing or direct fixing. Fixing methods are determined by the construction of the structural opening and the method of drainage. If you are at all unsure then please contact your Stellar supplier. Any finished floor level should clear the bottom of a sash (gasket) by at least 5mm in closed and open position, to avoid any interference caused by installation tolerances and unevenness.

Personal protective equipment should be worn at all times during installation and on building sites.

In order to protect surroundings from dust and debris, it is recommended to use dustsheet where possible.

Survey Notes

The manufacturing sizes should be determined by measuring the structural opening using the methods described in BS 8213-4:2007 Code of Practice for the Survey and Installation of Windows and External Doorsets. Generally three measurements of width and height should be taken and the squareness of the aperture determined by, for example, taking diagonal measurements (see Figure 1). The smallest measurement of width and of height is used to determine manufacturing sizes.



However, the following fitting tolerances must be adhered to:

Recommended total deduction for width and height of structural opening			
up to 1.5m	1.5m to 3.0m	3.0m to 4.5m	Over 4.5m
10mm	10mm	15mm	20mm

N.B.: HEIGHT - consideration must also be given to fitting the new cill level, especially on wide openings.

Preparation of Structural Opening

Check that the opening is the correct size for the new frame (N.B.: For replacement work this should be done prior to removal). Check that any DPC's are sound and not "bridged" by any render or plaster. Check for the practicality of fixings to the lintels.

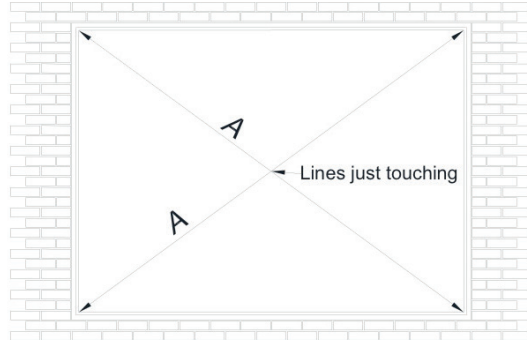
The base of the opening must be constructed of suitable structural material, e.g.: brick, block, stone, timber etc.

Survey & Installation

Installing the Frame

Fixing the Cill :-The method shown requires the cill to be fitted to the base of the opening making sure that the base is clean of loose debris and the DPC is intact. The method shows lug fixing over cavity closer. The cill is levelled by using appropriate shims placed under each fixing centre. Then fix with the appropriate frame fixings 200mm from each end at a maximum of 600mm centres (In accordance with BS 8213-4:2007). Apply silicone as shown between frame and cill. Lift the frame onto the cill and adjust the frame in the opening to be square, plumb and straight. Use temporary wedges to set the frame square in the opening. Wedge shims between frame and brickwork to achieve final positioning of frame. Use diagonal measurement across opposite corners of the outer frame to check.

Two lines fixed to the same planes/ faces of the outer-frame and just touching in the centre as indicated, ensures that the frame is levelled in plane.



Finally fix frame to cill using 45-50mm self-tapping PVC screws, by pre-drilling aluminium frame section. Countersink if appropriate and/or place gasket back in to position.

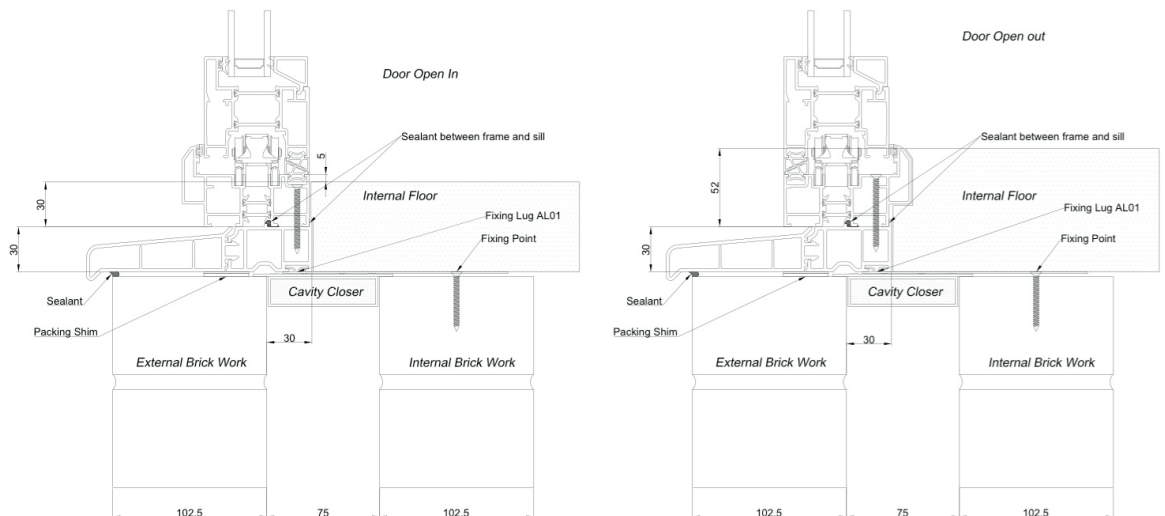
With frame in place, use suitable fixing method to fix frame jambs and frame head to the brickwork.

Fixings should be 200mm from top and bottom corners and no more than 600mm centres in between. Use fixing lugs AL01 for cill fixing and BL01 for outer-frame (jambs and head) fixing.

Make sure that in line with each fixing a shim is placed to avoid any distortion of the frame during tightening the screws.

Ensure that head is fixed level with no bow in either plane.

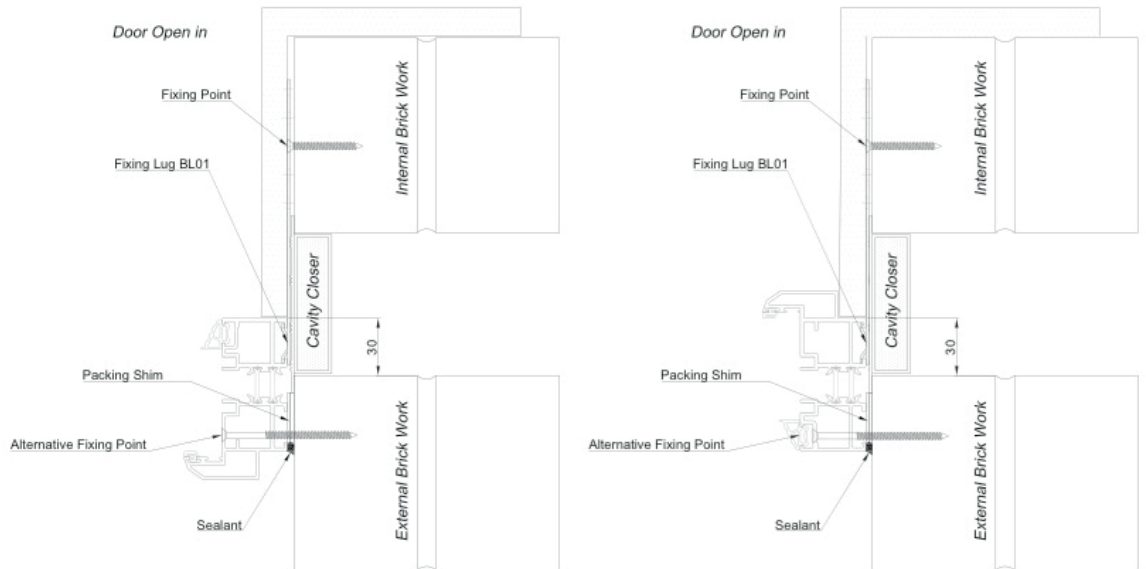
Fixing Cill



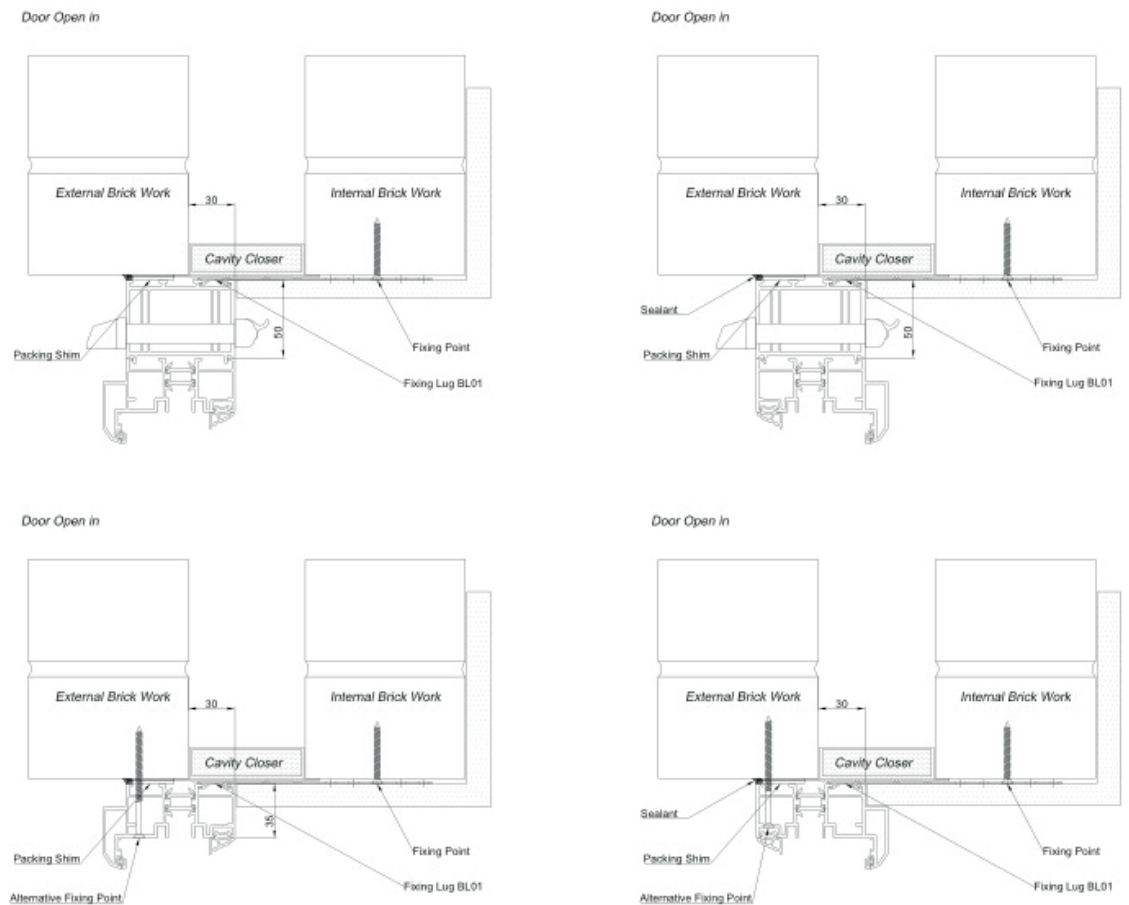
All dimensions are nominal. DO NOT SCALE

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Fixing Jamb



Fixing Head



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Installing the frame

Installing the Frame Continued

Finally check that the door, runs, folds, closes and locks properly and is secure. The bottom track should be cleared of any debris and mortar prior operating the door using a builders' vacuum or other suitable cleaning equipment. This is to ensure that no damage is caused to the wheels and tracks.

On the main lock, ensure that the latch is catching and the handle throw allows the hooks to move in to position and the key turns the cylinder. On the shoot-bolt locks, ensure the handle can be turned freely and the bolts engage smoothly with the frame.

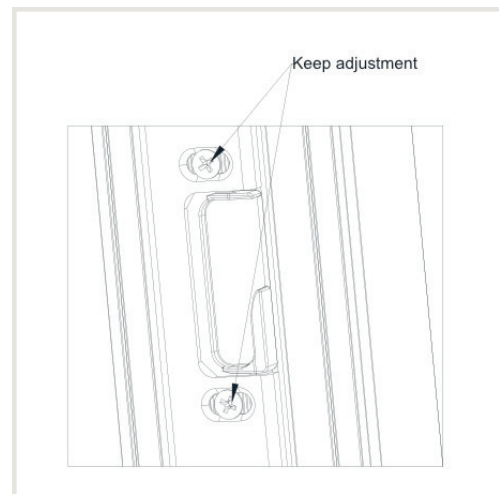
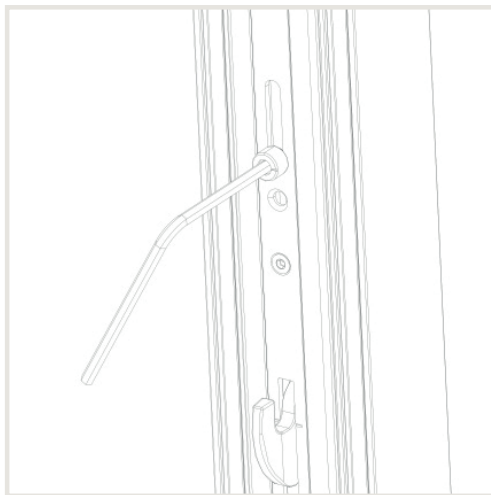
Check the perimeter gaskets on the sashes are providing an even seal and constant and even gasket line.

In case the sash-frame or sash-sash clearance is causing interference or is deemed to be too small, the plastic packing strips under each hinge can be removed to increase the closing gaps.

Compression on the lock can be adjusted by rotating the rollers in the required position. Further adjustment is available via keep positions.




It is recommend to undertake any adjustments after the final glazing.

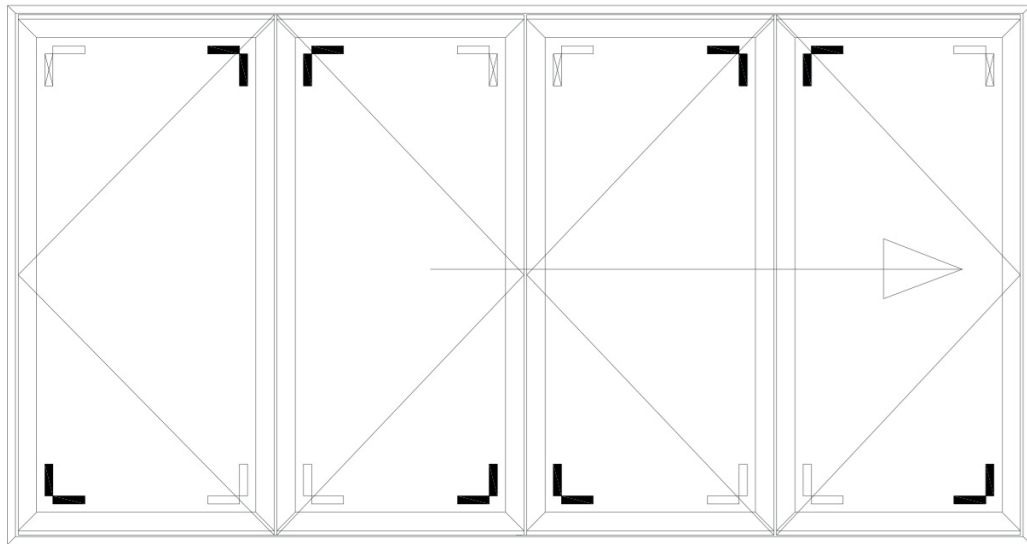
Lock and keep adjustment



Glazing

Bridge packers DM03 are clipped into position as shown. Additional glazing packers should be used to properly toe and heel all sashes of the door. When toe and heel, ensure each sash is not pushed out of alignment. Use toe and heeling to align sashes correctly so that they are running freely, provide even gasket compression, clearances and locking. Packer for final fix are to be placed into top corners where shown. Make sure the final fix packer do not work against the toe & heel packers. To ensure safe working, glass suckers should be used. PVC beads are inserted by using a soft tipped mallet and Aluminium beads are inserted pushing in the wedge gaskets provided. Deglazing the PVC bead.

-  **Packer location for toe & heeling**
-  **Packer location for final fix**
-  **Packer location for final fix (optional)**



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Perimeter sealing

The purpose of perimeter sealants is to repel water and prevent air leakage in the face of differential movement between the aperture and the doorset. It is important to prevent water entering between the frame and the structure from the outside, but also to seal air gaps on the inside. This is to prevent moist air reaching over the insulation and creating condensation.

Suitable sealants exhibit and retain flexibility and adhesion over this period. The movement class for the sealant will depend on the substrate material, the frame material and the dimensions of the joint between the frame and the opening.

It is advisable to clean down the frame before sealing the perimeter.

The gap between the outer frame and structure must be sealed using a suitable external grade sealant. 5-6mm gaps can be filled with sealant alone, however larger gaps may require the use of foam backing strips.

In some cases a small cover trim will be required to produce a neat finish.

If access allows, the gap below the cill should be pointed with sealant. If this is not possible, ensure that the cill has been set on a suitable silicone or mortar bed.

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Stafford Park 6, Telford TF3 3AT
0845 300 9356
talk@stellaraluminium.co.uk
www.stellaraluminium.co.uk