



Short installation instructions

WE RECOMMEND TO COMMISSION A SPECIALIZED INSTALLATION PROFESSIONALS TO CARRY OUT THE INSTALLATION

1. Preparation works:

- i. Before setting up the window frame into the window opening, it is necessary to mark the windows horizontally in any given related series and in all buildings in the same related series also the verticals of the window openings so that after installing all the windows on the wall of the building, everything is aligned straight, both vertically and horizontally;
- ii. The openings in which the windows will be installed must be made dust free before the installation; the panelling must be clean, dry and straight, remove remainings of all material from which the wall has been built and any gaps in the concrete must be repaired before starting the assembly work.
- iii. All typical builds with a wall cavity must have wall cavity closers installed before the window installation.
- iv. If the window will be mounted in a wall made of ceramic brick is it is necessary to fill in the gaps with mortar.

2. Installing windows, balcony doors and entrance doors into openings:

- i. Remove the window/door sashes from the frame;
- ii. Place the frame in the opening in the wall;
- iii. Place the frame on packers (cubes/packers/plastic shims) or, in the case of mounting at the level of insulation on metal profiles,
- iv. Adjust the frame horizontally and then vertically using the spirit level, supporting packers should be placed in corners and around the posts; the packers material must have high compressive strength and low heat conductivity to prevent thermal bridge; the width of the packers must allow later assembly of the internal and/or external window sill; when setting the frame the distance between the frame and the wall should be the same all over the perimeter of the frame; the gap width should be from 15 to 30 mm;
- v. After placing the frame in the opening, it is necessary to block it with wedges that must be positioned as closest to the fixing the frame to the panelling and the pivot joints of the window frame.
- vi. Fixing the frame - recommended joints depending on the material of the panelling
 - a. Ceramic material, concrete = wall raw plug or star screw;
 - b. Wood, aerated concrete, perforated bricks, CDm-bricks = threaded bolt;
 - c. Polystyrene or other thermal insulation = mounting brackets; in case of using mounting brackets it is mandatory to use spacers, both permanent or mechanical.
- vii. Screws and fitting brackets must be placed in the distance of 150-300 mm from corners and partitions of the window;
- viii. The distance between the fixing points must be approx. 300mm and cannot be greater than 600 mm
- ix. There must be at least 2 fixing points on each side of a frame;
- x. The fixing point must be fixed in a way, that it does not deform the frame. In this case, before tightening the screws it is necessary to insert a packer between the window frame and the wall, the packer must be as close as possible to the point of attachment;
- xi. The fixing brackets must be placed at least 50 mm from the wall edge; fixing materials required must be selected individually each time you install, to ensure proper fixing in the wall;
- xii. Place the window/door sash in the frame and ensure, that they work properly.

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Installation of lift and slide doors (HS) and folding sliding doors (bi-folds)

- i. All sliding and folding sliding doors require special preparation for the thresholds before fitting, i.e. self-levelling concrete or concrete base or suitable steel plate or a timber block integral to the threshold, to be perfectly straight, flat and level, with no tolerance. Where this condition is not adhered to and the door is fitted anyway, the Warranty for the door is void.
- ii. Thresholds of all entrance doors are fitted to the level of the finishing floor level.
- iii. Where plastic packers are used for the threshold to elevate the door frame to such level, the space in between and around the packers must be filled with levelling concrete/screed, in order for the door's threshold to sit on a solid surface, and sealed with silicone or other sealant to make it water tight.

3. Sealing the opening around the window/door frame

- i. The final step is to fill the gaps thoroughly with the polyurethane foam;
- ii. The installation gap must not be overfilled with too much foam; too much foam can deform the window frame or leak at the time of external expansion and could damage the paint.
- iii. After the foam has been applied and dried, the wedges must be removed only from the top part of the window/door frame; the wedge holes must be filled with polyurethane foam; all corner joints exposed to rain should be sealed with neutral silicone or expansion butyl tape.

4. Final check

After sealing, check for the correct functioning of the window, make corrections in regulation and correct any damage to the paint if this was caused during the assembly or manipulation.

**To learn more about assembling, using and maintaining the supplied products,
contact Uni Windows Ltd.**