



ORIGINAL

A NEW STANDARD IN DOORS



COMPOSITE DOORS

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QUICKSLIDE
WINDOWS & DOORS

INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE & USER GUIDE

Installation.

Pre-installation checks

Before commencing your door installation, the condition, size and specification of the doorset should be carefully checked with particular attention to the door sizes against the surveyed aperture sizes.

The doorset specification includes the style, colour, glazing and hardware and should be checked against your order acknowledgement. After unwrapping your doorset carefully check the packaging for any ancillary items which may have been supplied loose.

NOTE: Your composite doorset should be stored vertically or flat (fully supported) in a dry location prior to commencing installation. If stored and exposed to moisture prior to installation you may invalidate your warranty.

General Information

In order for your composite doorset to perform correctly during its life cycle the importance of installing it within the aperture plumb, square and without twist is the most important factor. Checking for a square alignment with the aperture during the fixing stage means not having to resolve functional issues at a later stage of the Installation.

Doorset position

When positioning the doorset in the aperture the performance can be affected by the aperture conditions. Particular attention to the following situations should be made:

- The doorset should bridge the cavity
- The doorset should cover the DPC
- The doorset should be sat back as far as possible to reduce its exposure to weather conditions

Fixing Method / Fixings

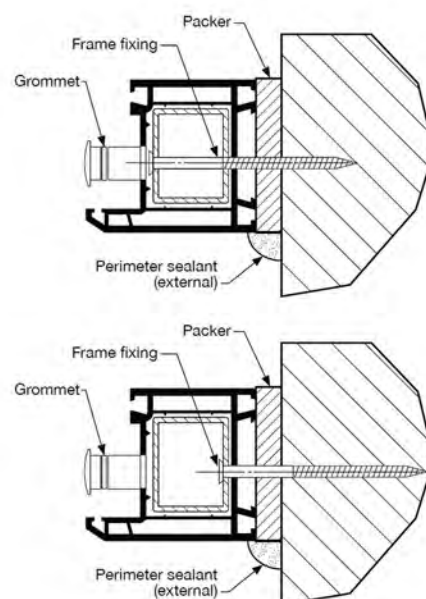
The method of fixing is often influenced by the conditions within the aperture. The size of the wall cavity, the absence of wall cavity, the position of the doorset within the cavity, the position of the plaster-line and the presence of external render / cladding.

We recommend wherever possible a through frame fixing method in order to achieve the best performance from your doorset.

Fixings should be at least 100mm in length and able to penetrate the building substrate by 50mm after passing through the outer frame. Always follow the fixing manufacturers guidance on drill size and type for pre-drilling the outer frame and the substrate.

NOTE: The fixing screw head should rest below outer frame inner wall surface to prevent distortion or cracking of the profile. This can then be finished by way of a cover cap.

Figure 1



Fixing Distances.

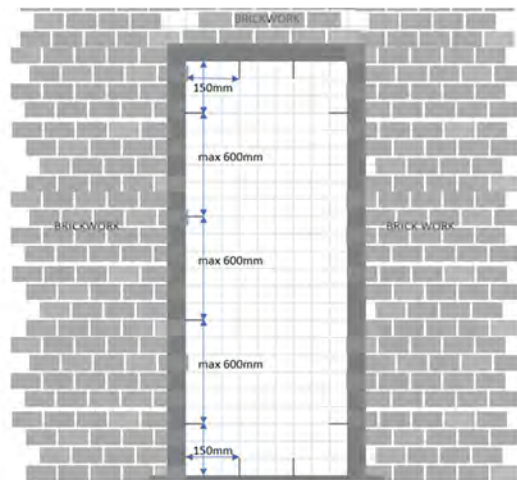
Recommended Fixing Distances

Where possible fixing to all four sides of the outer frame is recommended at the following distances.

- Corner fixings should be a minimum 150mm from the internal corner of the outer frame and at a maximum of 200mm
- Fixing either side of mullion / transom with a minimum 150mm and maximum 200mm from the profile centre line.
- Any intermediate fixings should be at maximum distance of 600mm.
- There should be minimum of 4 fixings in each jamb. See Fig 2.

NOTE: In some situations, the recommended distances may not be achievable. For example a mortar bed position or broken missing brickwork, and so additional fixing points may be required.

Figure 2



Horizontal adjustment

To increase the air gap between sash and frame loosen screws **d**, adjust by turning screw **c** with a 4mm Allen key

To reduce the air gap turn screw **c** and tighten screws **d**.

Height adjustment

Adjust by turning screw **a** with a 4mm Allen key

Finishing off and adjustments.

During the installation dust and debris can accumulate in areas such as lock keeps and thresholds. If left place this will impair the doorsets mechanical operations and weather performance. All efforts should be made to remove such debris prior to making good and perimeter sealing the door.

Any protective films applied the outer frame should be removed prior to sealing the perimeter of the doorset.

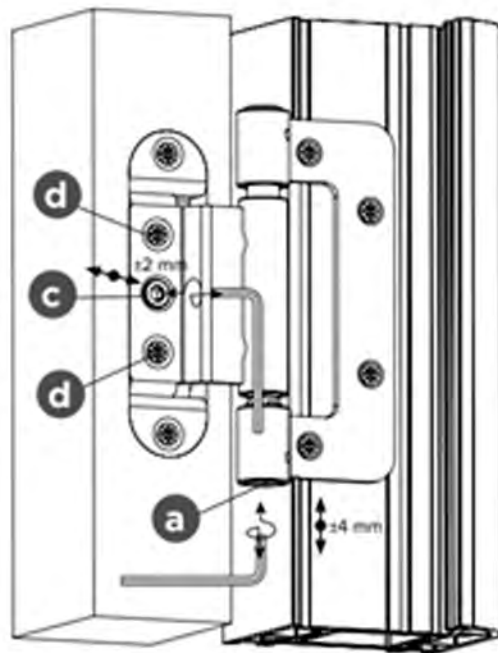
Checking the door operation

Check the door operation prior to perimeter sealing allows any installation adjustments to be made.

Perimeter gaps

With the door in the closed position check the perimeter gaps are parallel between the outer frame and the door slab. Its recommended to have 4mm gap on all sides with particular importance to the lock side. Adjust if necessary using a 4mm Allen key as shown in Fig 3.

Figure 3



Lock engagement

With the door closed engage the locking points and deadlock using the key. Both operations should be achieved with minimal operating forces.

Seal compression

With the door in the closed position on the latch (lever operated lock) check for any forwards and backwards movement of the slab and adjust the latch keep if necessary.

With the multipoint lock fully engaged check for any forwards and backwards movement of the slab and adjust the remaining keeps if necessary.

With door in the closed position and the lock fully engaged check the slab compression against the outer frame seals on all 4 sides.

Final Inspection.

Upon completion of the installation a final inspection of the installation should be carried to ensure it meets the highest standards. This procedure is in the form of a checklist as shown in Table 1.

AREA TO BE CHECKED	CORRECT Y/N
Visual Inspection	
1. Exposed faces free from damage	
2. Doorset clean and all protective film removed	
3. All internal trims installed correctly	
4. All external trims installed correctly	
5. The surrounding aperture not damaged	
Glazing	
1. Glass type as requested	
2. Glass not damaged	
3. Safety stamps visible on all panes	
Doorset Operation	
1. Door slab opens and closes with minimal forces	
2. Lever operates and locks and unlock without excess force	
3. Keys can turn without excessive force	
4. Additional hardware (spyhole, numerals etc) are fitted	
Fixing	
1. All fixings are present and at correct distances	
2. Fixings are not overtightened and distorting the profile	
3. All fixings are fitted with cover caps	
Sealing	
1. All sealant joint are applied in a continuous run along all sides	
2. Sealant joints have a smooth appearance and uniform in shape	
3. No excess sealant is present on the frame surface.	
Drainage	
1. Threshold drainage channels are free from debris and obstructions	
2. If a sub-sill is fitted end caps are present.	

Maintaining your new Composite Door.

Your Composite Door is easy to maintain. Made from durable GRP and PVC following this simple guide will ensure it looks its best for years to come.

How to care for your Composite Door in 4 simple parts.

1. Glass

Regularly clean with warm soapy water or a branded water-based glass cleaner using a soft cloth. Do not use solvents or abrasive pads as this will damage the glass surface and surround glazing framework

2. The door frame

Regularly clean with warm soapy water using a soft cloth. Do not use abrasive pads as this will damage the profile surface. For White unfoiled frames only a branded UPVC cleaner may be used to remove stubborn stains but avoiding contact with the door slab surface.

3. The door slab

Regularly clean with warm soapy water using a soft cloth or sponge. Do not use any abrasive pads or solvents. For any stubborn stains contact your Composite Door supplier for further advice.

4. Locks, hinges and hardware

Regularly clean your door furniture with warm soapy water and a soft cloth. Avoid using abrasive pads or solvents as this will damage the protective surface reducing any corrosion protection.

Moving parts such as locks, cylinders and hinges should be lubricated once or twice a year using a light oil such as 3 in 1.

Avoid using freeing agents such as WD40 as this will disperse any lubrication already in the mechanism.

NOTE: Your composite is a structural product and will work similar to a timber door but with the reduced maintenance benefits of GRP and PVC. However, in order to reduce the effects of thermal movement on the door slab during varying weather conditions the multipoint locking system should be fully engaged when the door is in the closed position. Failure to do so will encourage the door slab to move away from its normal straight position.



Maintenance