AUSTRALIAN GLASS AND GLAZING Pty. Ltd.
Double Glazing Windows and Doors Manufacturing
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Window Installation Guidance

- Offer the window into the aperture, bedding in the appropriate manner as illustrated, temporarily wedging it into position making sure it is level & plumb. Ensure perimeter clearances are retained by using appropriate fixing packers. Mechanical fixings should be made through the packers. The packers themselves must be made of a non-degradable material (e.g. plastic).
- Fix the window into the aperture using either fixing brackets or by drilling and fixing through the outer frame. Fixing locations should be no closer than 150mm from corners and intermediate transoms/mullion joints and at max. 600mm centres elsewhere. Windows over 1800mm wide should be fixed centrally at both head and cill.

A minimum of 2 fixings per jamb must be achieved.

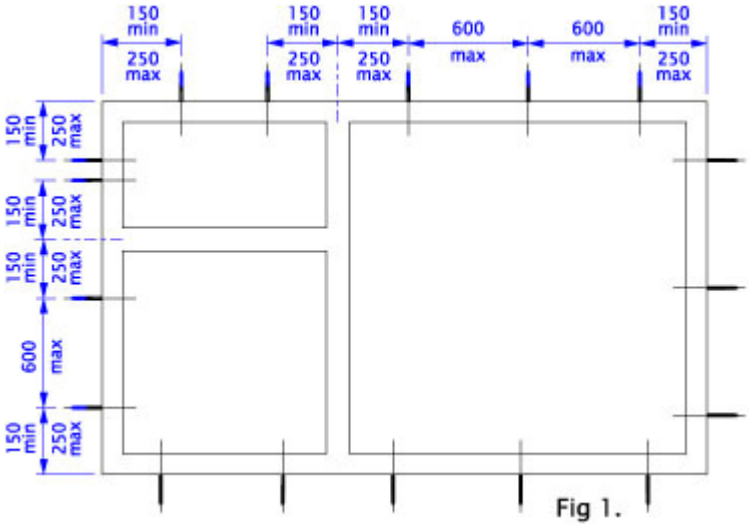


Fig 1.

The use of polyurethane foam is permitted where it is impractical to achieve mechanical fixing in the normal way. The manufacturers guidelines must be followed for application. Foam fixing will not be accepted as a sole means of fixing a frame.

- If it is necessary to fix through the bottom member of the outer frame, where water can collect, adequate sealing over screw heads is recommended. Where possible, fixing brackets should be used for this application.
- Re-fit any of the glass units you have removed, making sure they are sitting on the necessary glazing blocks.

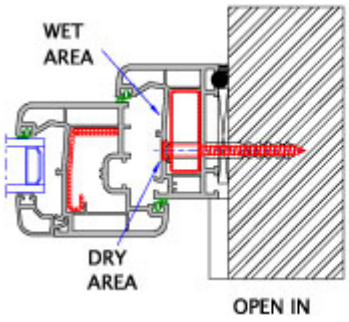
- Re-fit the glazing beads taking extreme care not to damage the glass.
- Re-fit sash or sashes you have removed.
- Check the window for correct operation before proceeding with the seal.

Drainage

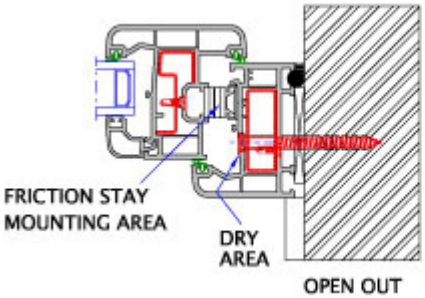
It is essential that our recommendations for securing the glass in place are followed. Specifically, care must be taken to ensure that glazing blocks or spacers do not obstruct drainage of the water from the glazing rebate.

Frame fixings should penetrate a minimum of 25mm into timber and 40mm into plugged brick or block work. Separate fixing details apply when fixing to timber kit framing, steelwork and thin gauge metal pressings. In all situations the facility for PVCU frames to expand and contract must be provided.

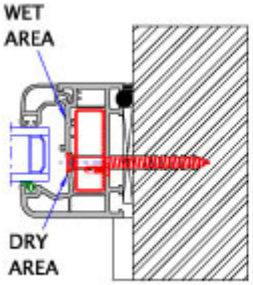
Details shown below provide further examples of fixing PVCU frames.



Typical through the frame fixing showing screw in dry area.
Typical for opening in windows such as tilt & turn also for residential doors which open inwards.



Typical through the frame fixing showing screw in dry area.
Typical for all opening out windows avoiding the friction stay mounting area and for residential doors which open outwards.

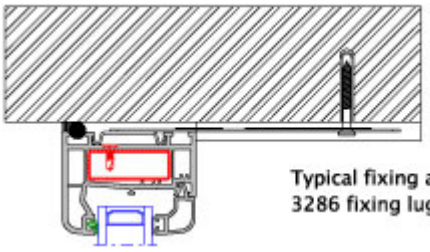


Typical through the frame fixing showing screw in dry area.
Typical for all externally beaded fixed glass situations.

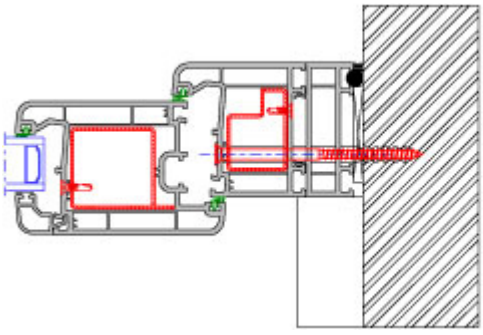
EXTERNAL BEAD FIXED

Typical through the frame fixing showing screw in dry area.
Typical for all internally beaded fixed glass situations.

INTERNAL BEAD FIXED

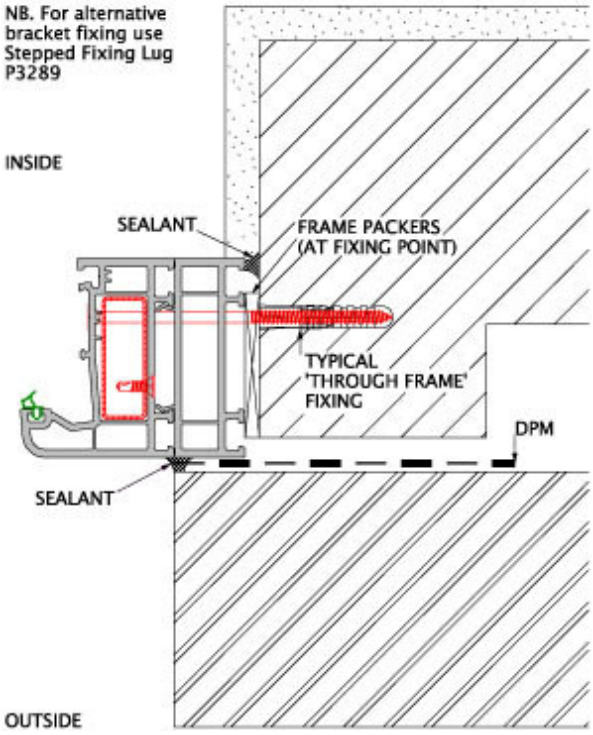


Typical fixing at head using 3286 fixing lugs.

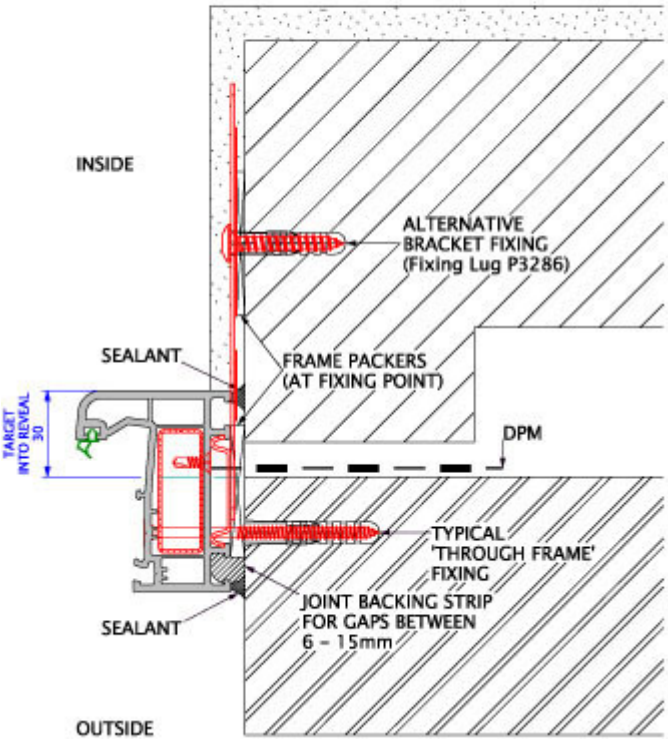


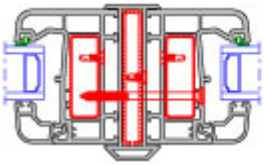
Typical fixing with deep plaster line roomside using 3300 25mm add-on
Hinge side shown

Typical Jamb Detail:
Section through stepped/rebated reveal:

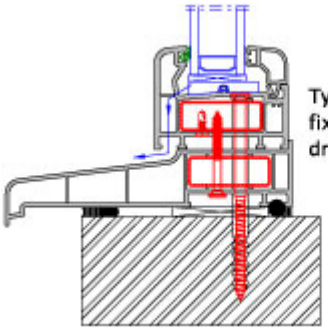


Typical Jamb Detail:
Section through flush reveal:

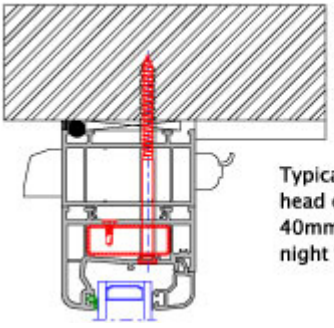




Typical arrangement of frame to frame coupling example shows two 3000 outerframes coupled with 6960 overlaping coupler.



Typical through the frame fixing showing screw in dry area.



Typical fixing through the head example shows 3301 40mm add-on used for a night ventilation arrangement