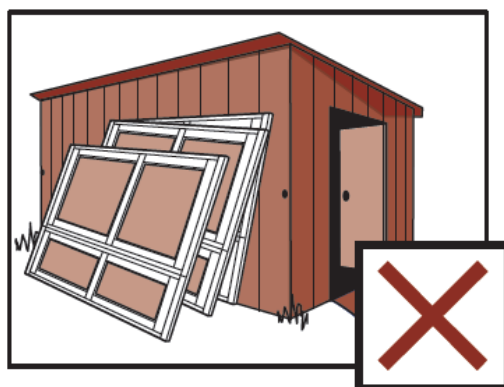
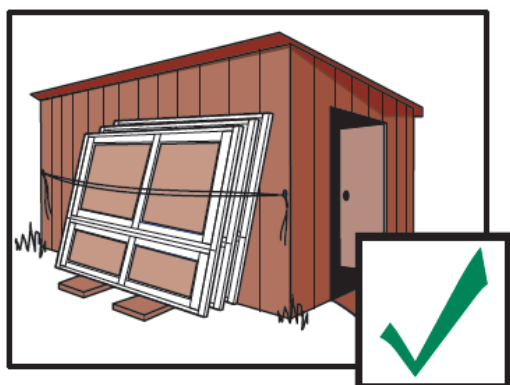
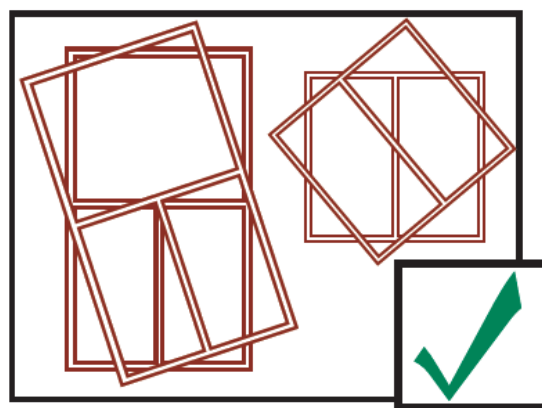
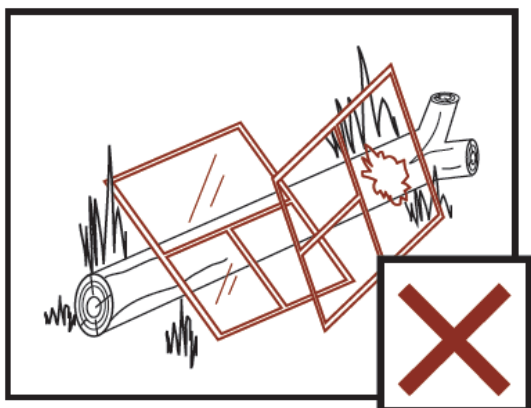


## Pre-Installation Care



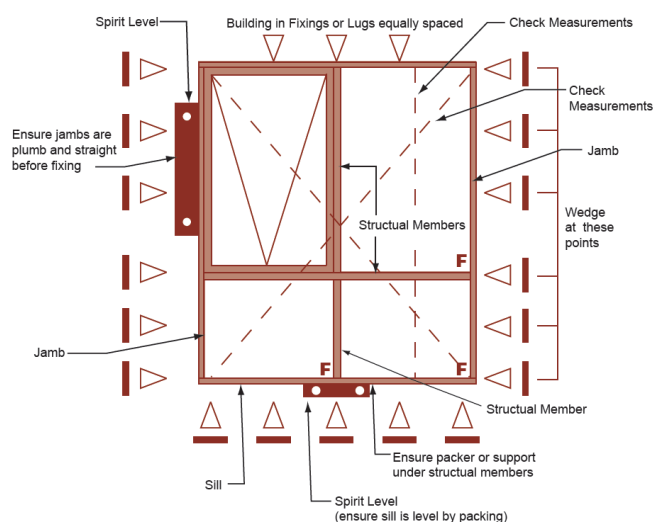
Handle and stack frames carefully on site. Stand them upright on their sills (bottom of the window as installed), raised off the ground on pieces of timber or bricks. Stand them against a flat, vertical surface such as a shed and tie firmly in position.



Do not lean windows against a tree or post as they are subject to permanent damage until installed into the building envelope. If the site is bare, lay frames flat on top of each other with weight evenly distributed to avoid buckling and distortion.

## Installing Frames Correctly

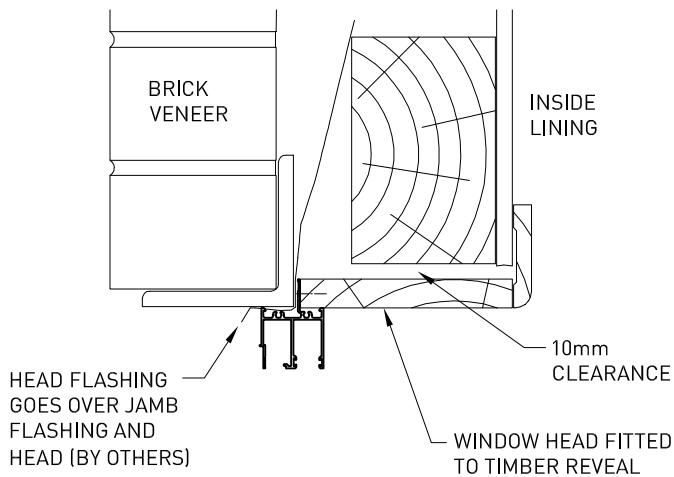
1. Fit flashing to window surround as required.
2. Measure the frame opening to ensure that there is sufficient room for the product and additional packing.  
  
**Stud Opening:**  
 Height= O/A reveal size + adequate clearance  
 Width= O/A reveal size + adequate clearance  
  
 Clearance dimensions vary between manufacturer's products. For adequate clearance refer to window manufacturer's instruction
3. Frame must be packed plumb, square and not twisted between the openings. Ensure the sill is fully supported; failure to do so may result in sill roll on sliding windows. Sills on all windows and doors must be straight and level and should be packed and secured.
4. Secure aluminum windows by nailing through reveal in brick veneer applications. Timber windows should be secured by back nailing through stud, not face of frame stud. Alternatively, on cavity brick construction use galvanized building lugs located at 450mm maximum centres.
5. If it is not possible to backnail, wedges should be installed between the window and the building frame to prevent opening of the frame joints when nailing is carried out.
6. Keep sashes closed whilst installing frames.
7. Sill bricks should be at least 10 mm clear of window frame to allow settlement in brick veneer construction.
8. Do not stand on the windows or doors, or use them as a support for scaffolding, or slide material through the frame. It is important to prevent any damage to windows and doors during construction.
9. Do not permit weight of eaves or arch bars to bear on any window or door frame. (Windows and doors are not load bearing)
10. Remove cement mortar and plaster droppings from windows immediately, taking care to avoid scratching glass and, or frames, as permanent damage can result. Immediate attention must be given by washing off with water before material sets.
11. To ensure the satisfactory long term performance of sliding doors, the sill should be fully supported. Where the sill projects during construction the sill should be fully supported with temporary supports until sill bricks or tiles are installed.



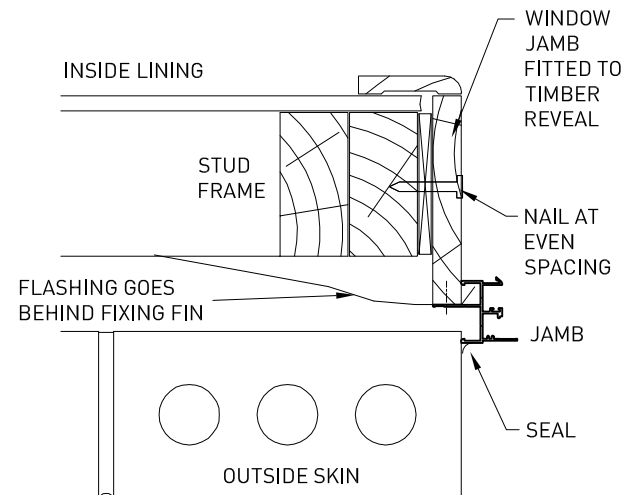
\* Fix via building lugs, nails or shim at equally spaced arrow points.

#### BRICK VENEER APPLICATIONS

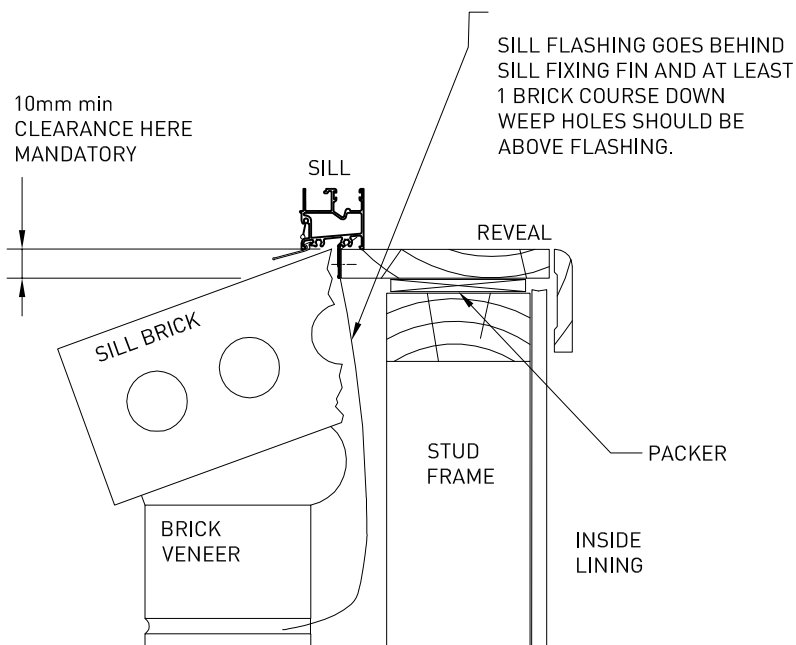
IMPORTANT: Ensure building loads do not bear on window



BRICK VENEER HEAD



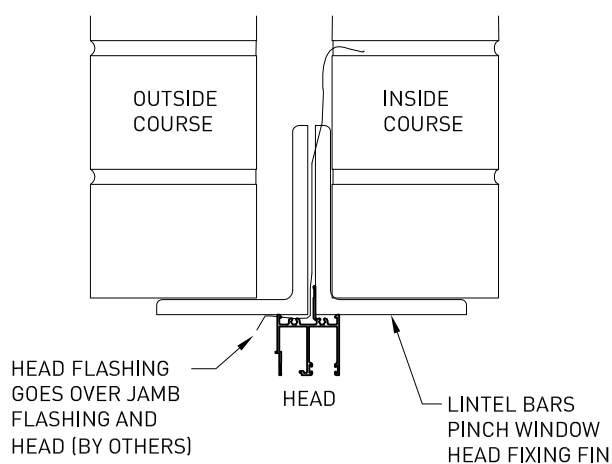
BRICK VENEER JAMB



BRICK VENEER SILL

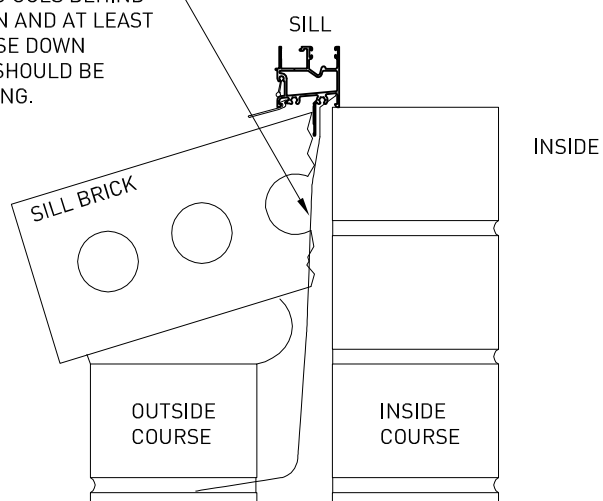
#### CAVITY BRICK APPLICATIONS

IMPORTANT: Ensure building loads do not bear on window

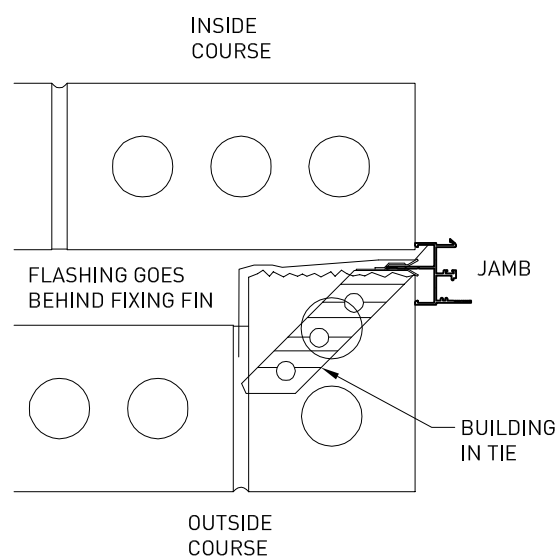


CAVITY BRICK HEAD

SILL FLASHING GOES BEHIND SILL FIXING FIN AND AT LEAST 1 BRICK COURSE DOWN. WEEP HOLES SHOULD BE ABOVE FLASHING.

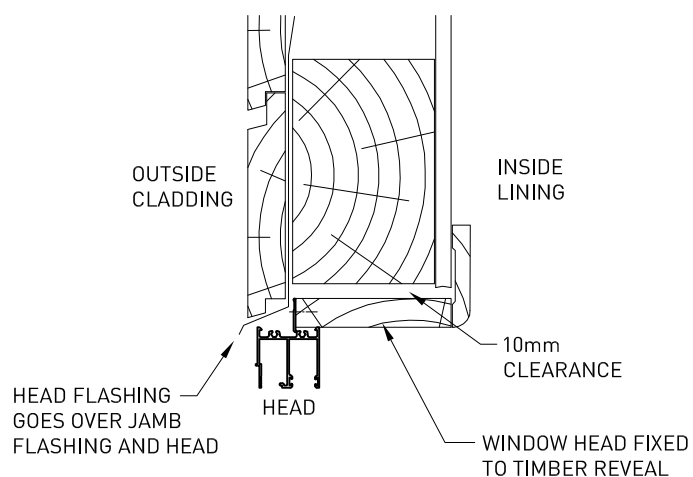


CAVITY BRICK SILL

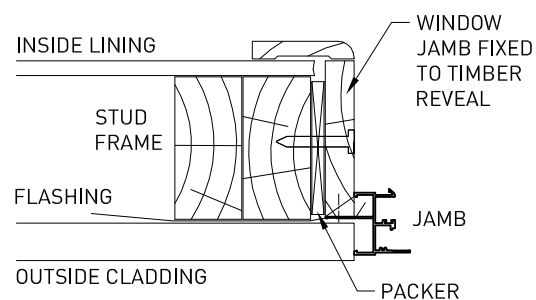


CAVITY BRICK JAMB

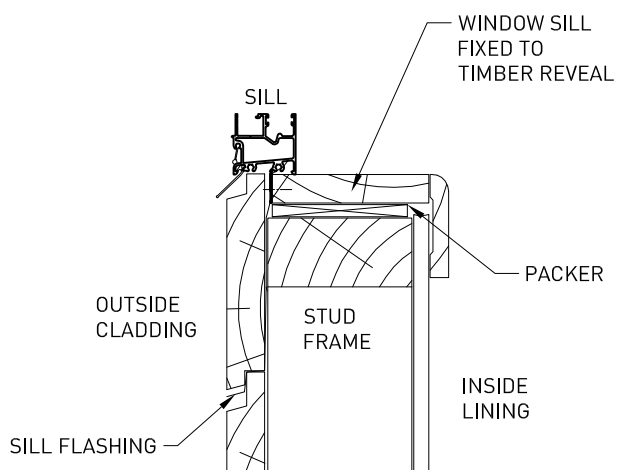
#### TIMBER FRAME APPLICATIONS



TIMBER FRAME HEAD

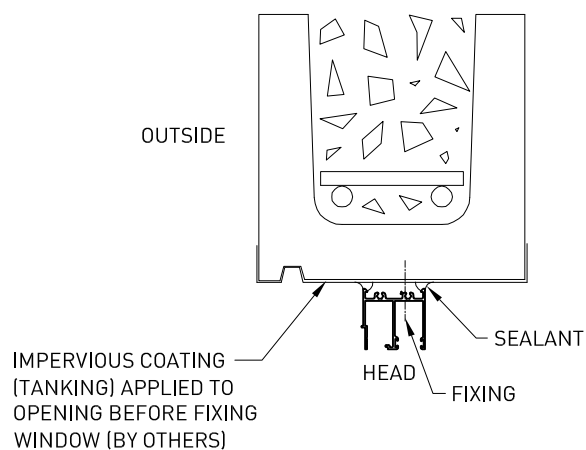


TIMBER FRAME JAMB

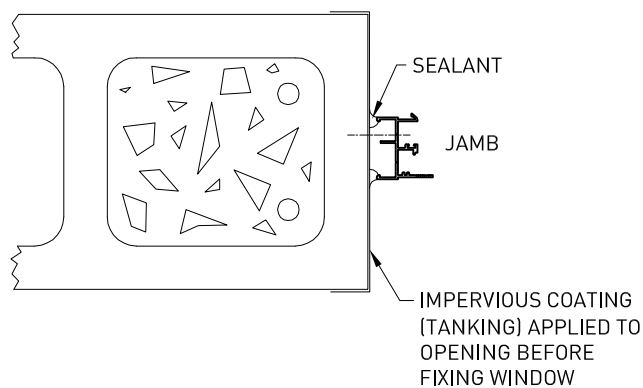


TIMBER FRAME SILL

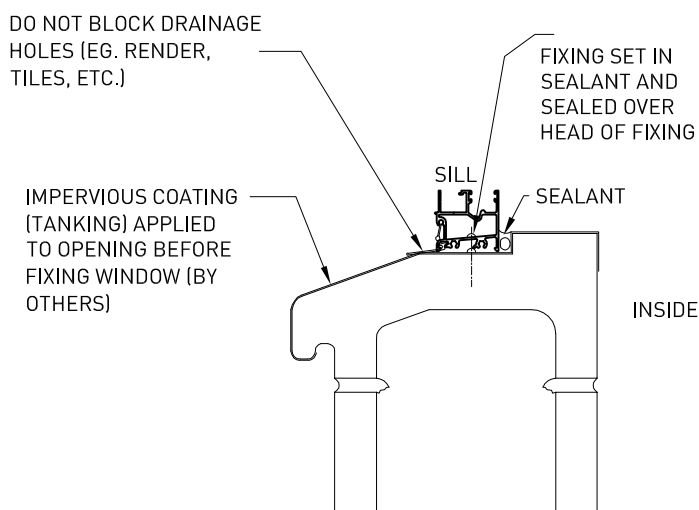
#### CONCRETE BLOCK APPLICATIONS



CONCRETE BLOCK HEAD



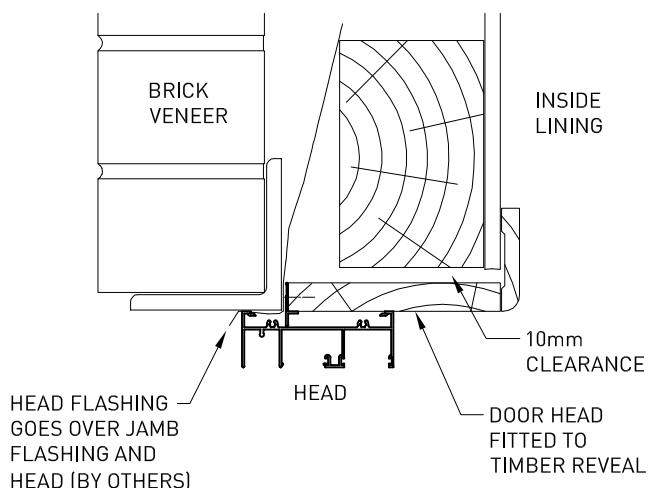
CONCRETE BLOCK JAMB



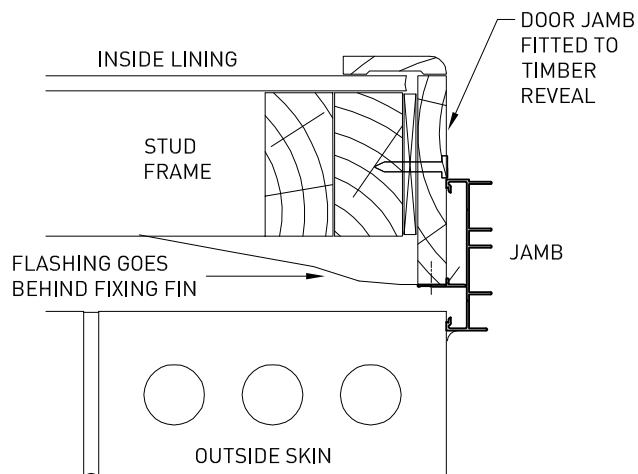
CONCRETE BLOCK SILL

#### BRICK VENEER APPLICATIONS

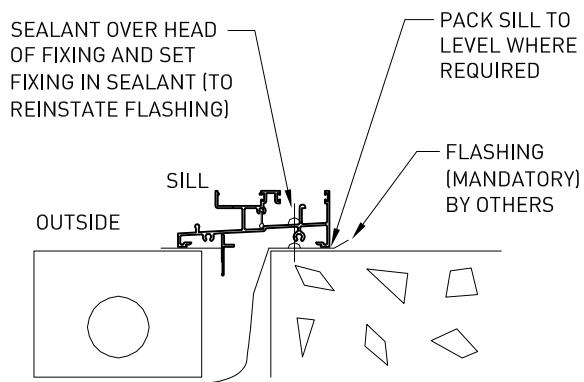
IMPORTANT: Ensure building loads do not bear on door



BRICK VENEER HEAD



BRICK VENEER JAMB



IMPORTANT:

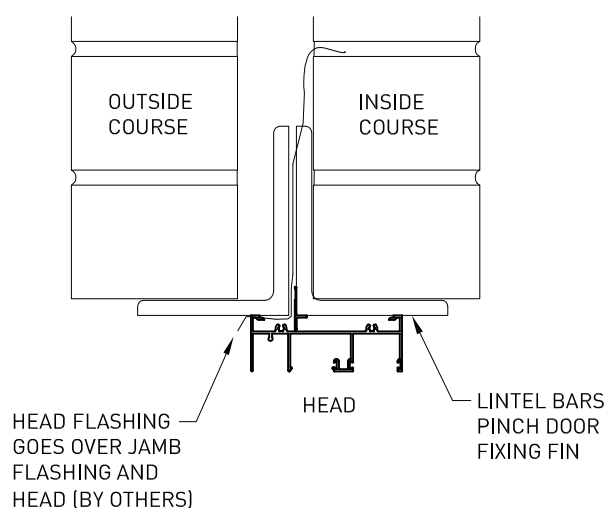
Separate the sill and outside brick skin with an isolator to prevent possible reaction between brick/mortar and the aluminium framing which can lead to extensive corrosion.

Sill must be level side to side and front to back, and fully supported at all times

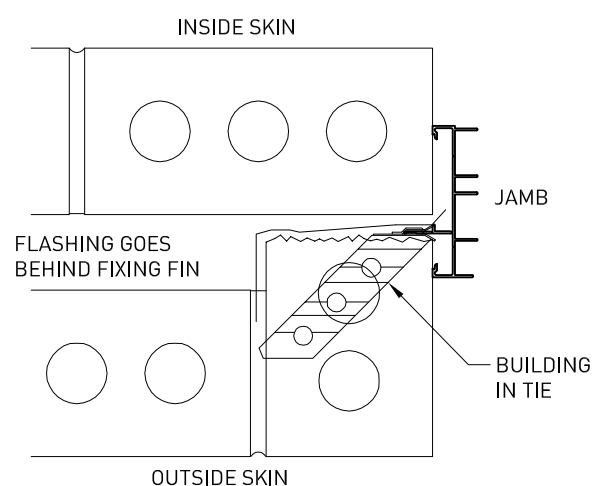
BRICK VENEER SILL

### CAVITY BRICK APPLICATIONS

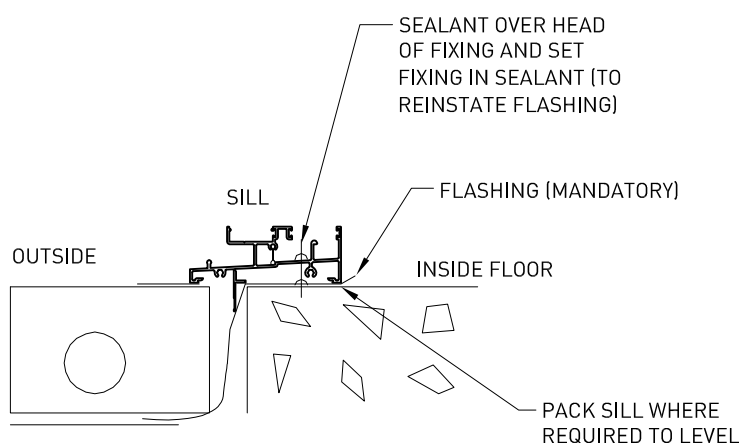
IMPORTANT: Ensure building loads do not bear on door



CAVITY BRICK HEAD



CAVITY BRICK JAMB



IMPORTANT:

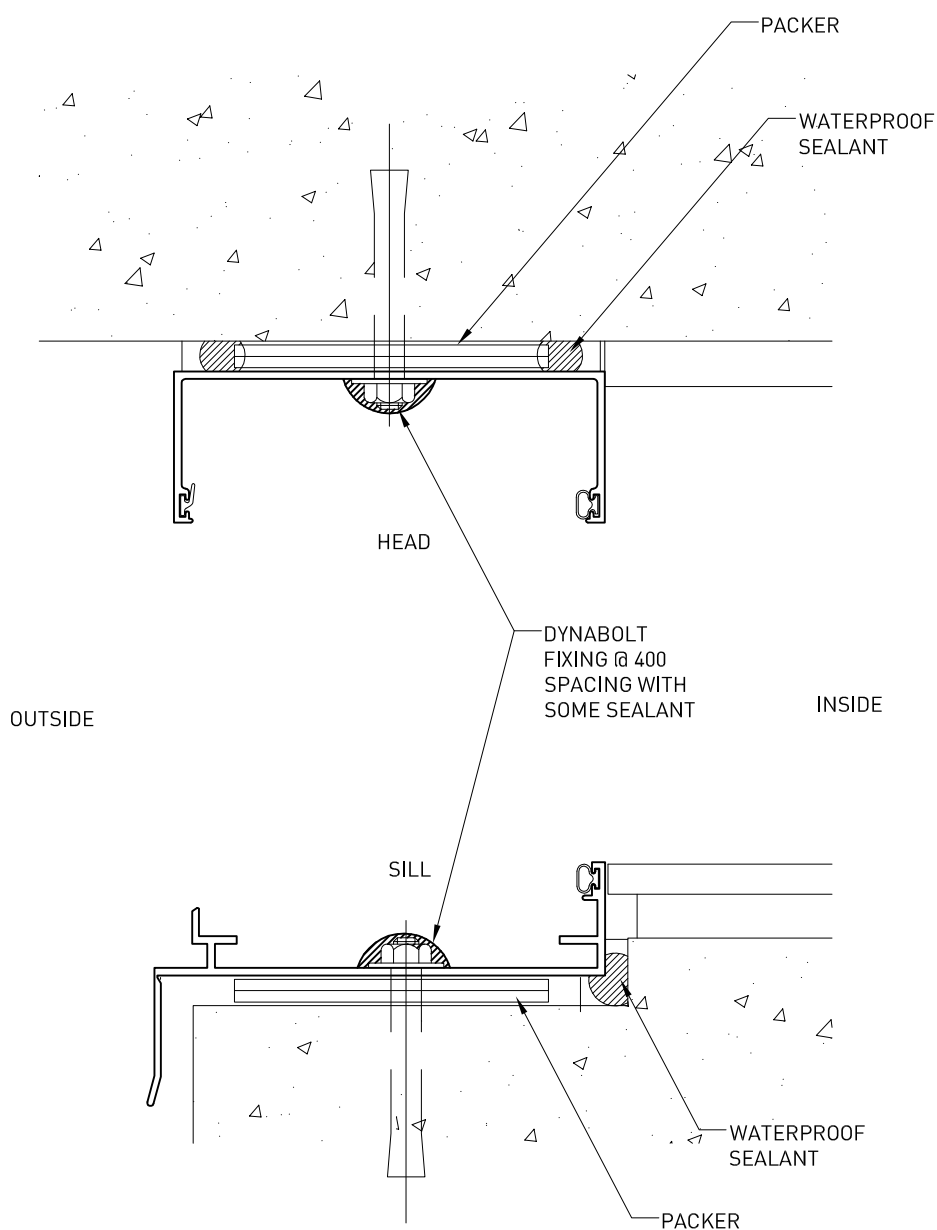
Separate the sill and outside brick skin with an isolator to prevent possible reaction between brick/mortar and the aluminium framing which can lead to extensive corrosion.

Sill must be level side to side and front to back, and fully supported at all times

CAVITY BRICK SILL



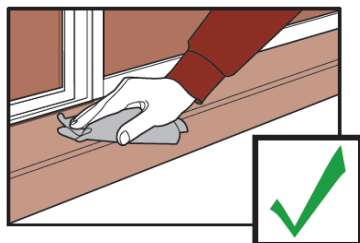
## SUB FRAMING APPLICATIONS



## Post Installation Care

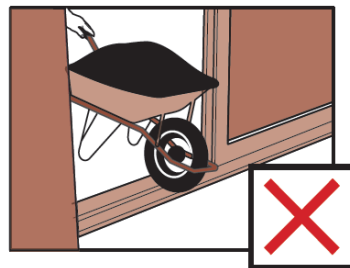
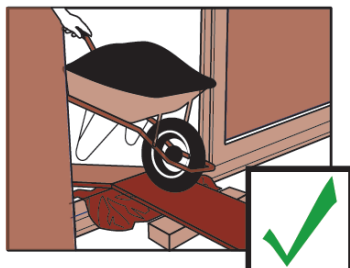
### Soiling:

If removal of debris is delayed and scraping becomes necessary the finish may be damaged. Remove cement, mortar and other droppings immediately, using ample clean water and a sponge or rag to avoid permanent staining of finished surfaces.



### Door Tracks and Sills:

Door tracks and window sills should be protected from planks, scaffolding and barrows.

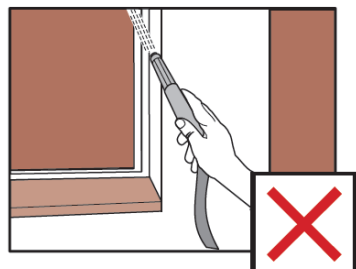
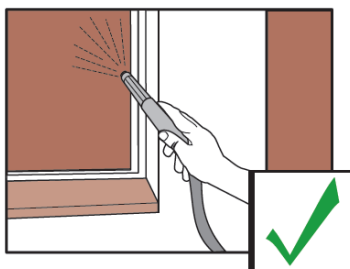


### Acid Spills:

Acid used for cleaning brickwork MUST be prevented from making contact with powdercoated or anodised aluminium windows and door surfaces. If any acid or similar corrosive material does come into contact with window or door surfaces those areas must be washed IMMEDIATELY with large quantities of clean water.

### Use of Hose

If using a hose or similar apparatus to clean windows and/or doors ensure the hose nozzle/jet fitting is set to a fine spray as shown in the diagram. At NO time should a window or door be hit with a full force of a hose, nozzle/jet setting.



### Glass Care

- To clean, simply wipe over the surface with a few drops of methylated spirits on a damp cloth, then polish the surface dry with a lint free cloth.
- Ensure that all cleaning cloths are free from any abrasive surfaces.
- Never remove abrasive materials such as mortar from the glass with a scraper. (To clean, flood with water and dab with a sponge. Dont scub with sponge or scratching will occur.)

## STATIC PRESSURES QUICK CONVERSION CHART

Pascals	m/s	Km/h	mm H <sub>2</sub> O	MPH	PSF
75	11.18	40.25	7.65	25.01	1.56
100	12.91	46.48	10.20	28.88	2.08
150	15.81	56.92	15.30	35.36	3.13
200	18.26	65.73	20.40	40.84	4.17
250	20.41	73.48	25.50	45.88	5.22
300	22.36	80.50	30.60	50.02	6.26
400	25.82	92.95	40.80	57.75	8.35
500	28.87	103.92	51.00	64.75	10.44
600	31.62	113.84	61.20	70.73	12.53
700	34.16	122.69	71.40	76.23	14.62
800	36.51	131.45	81.60	81.67	16.71
900	38.73	139.43	91.80	86.63	18.80
1000	40.82	146.97	102.00	91.32	20.89
1100	42.82	154.14	112.20	95.77	22.97
1200	44.72	161.00	122.40	100.04	25.06
1300	46.55	167.57	132.60	104.12	27.15
1400	48.30	173.90	142.80	108.05	29.24
1500	50.00	180.00	153.00	111.84	31.33
1600	51.64	185.90	163.20	115.51	33.42
1700	53.23	191.62	173.40	119.06	35.51
1800	54.77	197.18	183.60	122.52	37.60
1900	56.27	202.58	193.80	125.87	39.69
2000	57.74	207.85	204.00	129.15	41.78
2100	59.16	212.98	214.20	132.33	43.86
2200	60.55	218.00	224.40	135.45	45.95
2300	61.91	222.90	234.60	138.50	48.04
2400	63.25	227.68	244.80	141.47	50.13
2500	64.55	232.38	255.00	144.39	52.22
3000	70.71	254.56	306.00	158.17	62.67
4000	81.65	293.94	408.00	182.64	83.56
5000	91.29	328.63	510.00	204.20	104.45
6000	100.00	360.00	612.00	223.69	125.34

DISCLAIMER: Any advice, recommendation, information, assistance or service provided by the LIDCO in relation to the above is given in good faith and is believed by the parties to be appropriate, but is given without any liability or responsibility on the LIDCO's behalf.

Information is provided by AWA