

Site Care



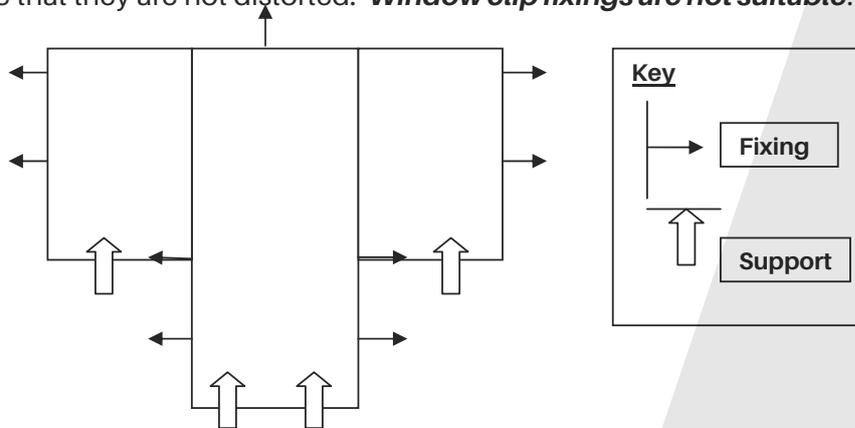
Installation Guide

JCK
By **System'**

Site Care Installation Guide

Fixing Instructions:

- **Label Doors & Frames:** When removing the doors from their frame each door and frame should be clearly marked for re-matching. Under no circumstances should doors and frames be mixed up. Doors are adjusted to fit individual frames during manufacture.
- **Lift-off frames:** The bottom hinge is adjustable. This allows horizontal site adjustment to compensate for movement and / or alignment.
- **Door Frame fixing:** Frames must be fixed square, correctly aligned and adequately packed to ensure that they are not distorted. **Window clip fixings are not suitable.**



- **Strap fixing:** If straps are to be used they should be of substantial section (e.g. Wall plate fixing straps 30x5mm) and securely fixed to the frame and structure at a maximum of 600mm centres and within 300mm of each corner, **4 fixings per jamb minimum.**
 - Fixing must be adequate to rigidly secure the frame to the adjacent structure and ensure it is kept square and cannot twist
 - The weight of the door must be adequately supported so the frame does not move or distort as the door is opened and closed in use
 - It is essential the doors are kept closed and latched when the door is not in use
- **Mobility threshold:**
 - Where not factory fitted the mobility threshold should be carefully cut to fit accurately beneath the door. If in doubt contact JCK for assistance.
 - Thresholds should be levelled and securely fixed to the concrete (or similar) sill, and in external locations well bedded on silicone mastic.
 - Thresholds for site fixing are generally fastened to the side of the frame or supplied loose.
 - Where a temporary brace is fitted to a three sided frame this must be carefully removed before fitting the mobility threshold.

- **Important (SBD)**. With single point locks and communal entrance doors, security will be adversely affected if both jambs are not suitably packed around the mid-point where the keep / electric strike is positioned. It is important the frame cannot be spread and the latch forced out of the keep. Similarly where glazed side screens, with no mid-rail, are fitted to combination frames the glass must be packed at both edges opposite the lock point. Secure fixings are essential. Euro cylinder handles (and escutcheons) must be securely fitted to protect the cylinder.
- **Windows**. Fixing must be adequate to rigidly secure the frame to the adjacent structure. Careful alignment before fixing is critical. If cramps or clips are to be used it is essential to provide a positive fixing between the structure and the window frame. The weight of the window must be adequately supported so the frame does not move or distort as the sashes are opened and closed in use. Where windows or side screens are connected to a door frame it is essential a clearance hole is drilled through one of the jambs to ensure a secure and tight fitting joint between the adjacent jambs. If in doubt please contact us for guidance on the connection detail (copies can be forwarded by fax or email). Similarly when coupling frames ensure pilot holes (countersunk if required) are pre-drilled through the 1st jamb and the screws used are long enough to go a minimum of 2/3rd the depth of the 2nd jamb, these should be hi-tech and metric 5.0 (imperial 10) gauge. A polymer mastic / adhesive (eg Probond 2000) should be used to secure the tongue and either side of it to ensure a secure water-tight coupling. Fixings should be 150mm from each end and not exceed 300mm apart. For Oak always use Stainless steel fixings.
- **For further information** on Site Fixing and storage. Guidance is available on request, if in doubt please ask. For assistance call, **JCK** on (0116) 2912288, www.systembuildingproducts.com

General Specification

1. Where there is no timber cill or threshold, the frame is fitted with an aluminium tie bar or temporary brace dependant on cill detail and the bottom section of the threshold is supplied loose for site fixing through the tie bar.
2. Single point and access control doorsets. It is important that both frame jambs are adequately supported around the mid-point where the lock keep (or electric strike) are positioned. If the frame can be forced to spread then security will be seriously compromised.
3. Fire door blanks are manufactured to B.S. 476 for FD30 and FD60 applications, with either plywood or mdf faces, all have hardwood lipping. Frames are grooved for Intumescent seals. Global fire test reports are available and engineering assessments can be obtained for job specific applications. With plywood / mdf and timber core door blanks some "telegraphing" (slight undulation across the face of the door) may be evident in certain lighting conditions, this does not affect the doors security or fire performance. NB. The mdf doorset is for internal use only.

Ironmongery specification

1. Handles are supplied loose for site fixing after decoration and installation.
2. On pairs of doors the bottom shoot bolt keep may require recessing below the tie bar into the sub cill.
3. Viewers (front doors only), 160 - 180 degrees in SCP/brass (omitted on glazed doors and styles with clear vision panels), sent loose for site fixing. The wide field viewer comes with an intumescent liner which is installed with the viewer (by others).
4. Letter plate apertures are cut and the plates with intumescent liner (where applicable) supplied loose for site fixing.
5. Closers where fitted to SBD door sets: Closers are sent loose for site fixing. Most internal or transom/door head mounted types are not recommended. Overhead closers of heavy-duty specification work satisfactorily.
6. Security chains (front doors only) in SCP/brass finish are sent loose for site fixing.
7. Espagnolette locking mechanisms require adjustment and checking for correct operation after fixing and will require periodic maintenance. See "door set maintenance instructions".
8. Mobility thresholds should be fixed as late as possible as they are vulnerable to damage, rubber seals can be cleaned with clear silicone spray to improve their performance. Mobility thresholds must be kept clean.

Glazing specification

1. Standard non-fire glazed units are 6.4mm-laminate / 6 or 16mm cavity / 4mm Low E toughened clear glass.
2. Where site glazing has been agreed, glazed panels are left ready to receive the appropriate glass and beads are cut and loose pinned, generally both the security and mastic tapes will be applied ex works.
3. Where site glazing has to be employed it should be in accordance with our glazing procedure to ensure security and correct packing of glass in the rebate. If an alternative site glazing system is used this must be a security system and beaded as our instructions. It is essential when fixing the glass that adequate pressure is applied to ensure the glass bonds to the glazing tape. We accept no liability for any failure resulting from defective or inappropriate glazing. Under no circumstances must a Dry glazing system be used. Incorrect or omitted packing of the sealed units can result in doors and casements going out of shape with resultant loss of security and poor operation.
4. Occasionally small air bubbles are trapped in the glass sheet during the manufacturing process, these are not detrimental to the performance of the unit and no replacement is necessary. Similarly with small hairline scratches.

Decoration and Finishing Specification

1. **Finishing:** Door sets supplied in primer must be sanded before they are painted and protected from weathering to avoid swelling and movement as a result of increased moisture content. All door sets should be fixed as soon as possible after delivery and painted not exceeding 2 weeks - failing that will render warranty void. Fully finished door sets must be handled carefully and protected from impact and weathering damage. Factory finishing only protects door sets in their installed location and not in un-protected poorly ventilated storage.
2. Fully or primer finished door sets have a moisture content of approximately 8-12% ex works and should be protected from weathering and damp. If exposed to damp/wet conditions they may swell and bow or twist and should be allowed to dry out naturally. Special care is necessary with veneered doors as they are easily damaged by conditions of adverse humidity or temperature.
3. Microporous water based paint systems used throughout. Fully finished factory sprayed products should be handled with great care as these are not easily made good on site.
4. **NB.** Stained finishes will require more maintenance than solid colour finishes which offer better protection from the effects of UV light. This is particularly relevant in locations that expose the product to higher levels of sunlight and weathering. The lighter the stain the more frequent re-decoration will be required and this can be yearly with pale stains in South facing, or similar, exposed locations.

* **SBD** (Secured By Design) products are tested to comply with anti-intruder standard PAS24 and carry the BM Trada Q mark certification for enhanced security doors.

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