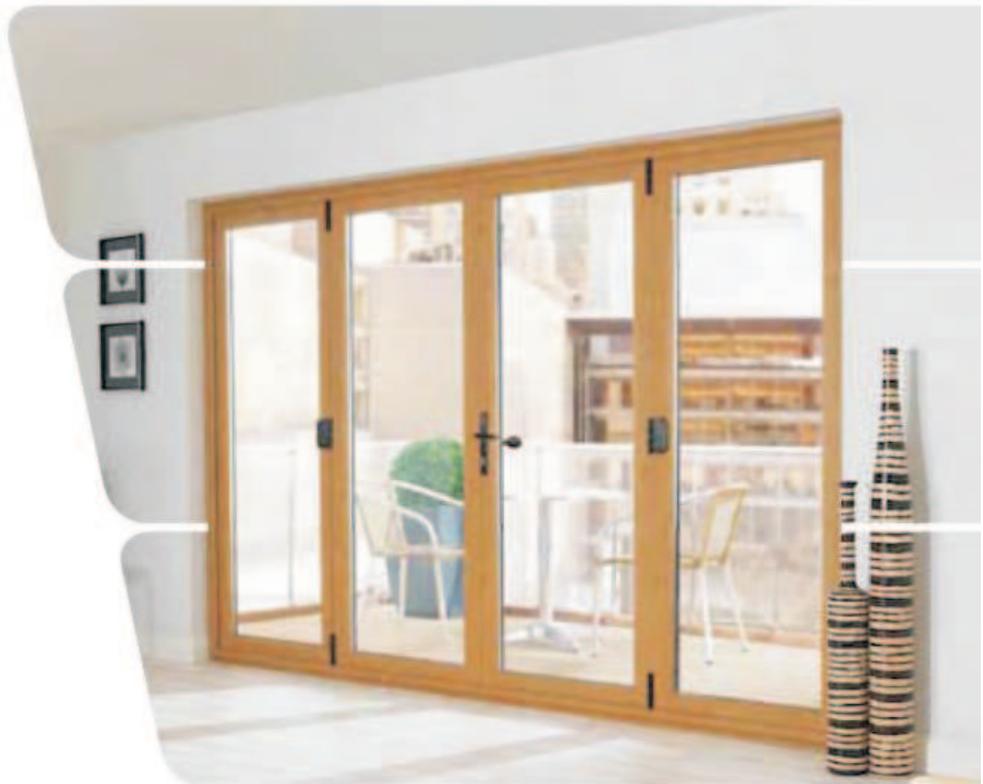


APEX

International UK Ltd



EASY FIT

EASY SLIDE

EASY FOLD

EASY ROOF

Aluminium
EASY

EASY SCREEN

Bifold Door Installation & Glazing Guide

Windows | Doors | Conservatories | Vertical Sliders | Bi-Fold Doors | Composite Doors
| Balustrades |

Before installing the door, the structural opening should be cleared of all dust and debris. Check to make sure the D.P.C. is in position and undamaged.

All panoramic doors should be installed plumb and square without any twist

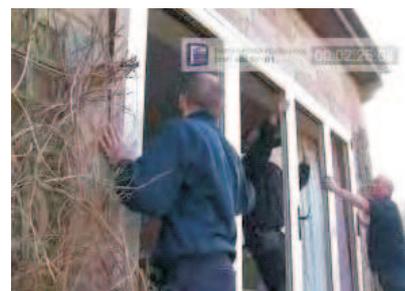
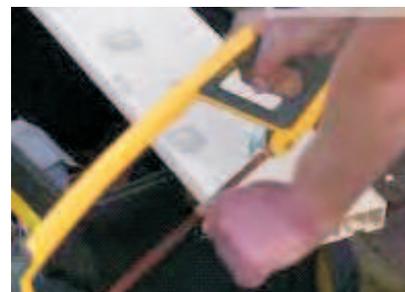
Measure and cut the base cill to size, and glue the cill end caps on to the cill

Offer the base cill into the opening, check the cill is perfectly level across its overall length (maximum deviation is 3mm). A string line or laser, as well as a spirit level, is the recommended method for this

Apply a generous bead of silicone across the bottom of the aperture to sit the base cill on and fix the cill to the aperture ensuring that it is level

Carefully lift the door into position

Once in the correct position and the door is plumb and square without any twist, you can begin fixing the door into the opening using appropriate brick fixings (not supplied). When fixing down to the cill, ensure that the screws are sealed to prevent water ingress. Also seal across the cill below the door jambs to prevent water tracking across the cill.

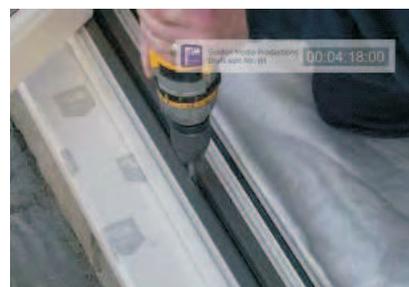


Fixing distances : corner fixings shall be a minimum of 150mm and a maximum of 250mm from the corner. Intermediate fixings shall be at centres no greater than 600mm.

Fixings in the jambs should be fitted through the centre line of the euro groove.



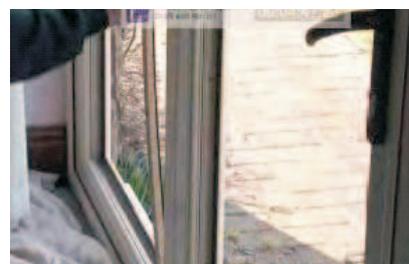
The fixings in the head and the cill should sit as flush as possible to enable the rollers to easily pass over the fixings but it is important that these are not over tightened as this will distort the aluminium track and prevent the door from operating correctly.



Check the sashes operate correctly before the glazing begins



Carefully remove the beads from the first sash noting the position of each and position the glazing packers



Fit the glass and pack appropriately. All sashes must be toe and heeled to ensure an equal and parallel sight line between the head of the sashes and outerframe. When the glass is fully packed out, re-bead placing the beads in their original locations.



Repeat the above steps until all sashes are glazed.

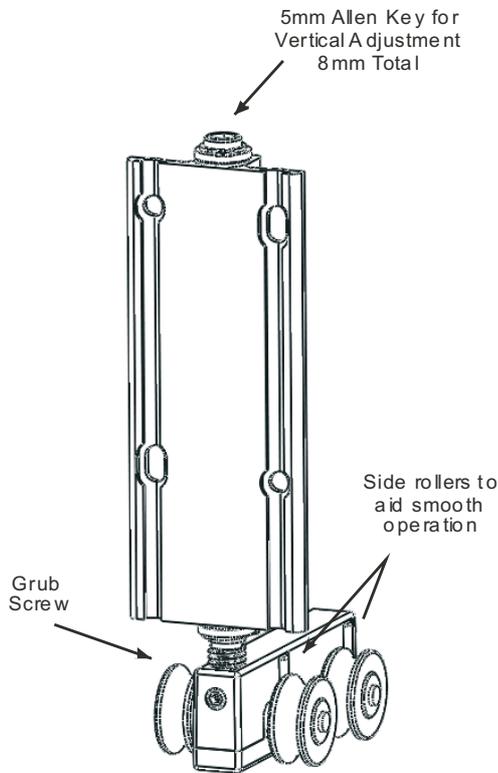
Ensure the top and bottom roller cases are free from any debris or obstacles which may impair the function of the doors.

Silicone spray should be used, and sprayed in both the head and cill aluminium channels. This will aid in the smooth operation of the rollers and speed up their 'bedding in' period.



ALL GRUB SCREWS MUST BE CORRECTLY LOCATED AND FULLY TIGHTENED TO ENSURE THE STEEL PINS CANNOT BE FORCED OUT.

SINGLE LEAF ROLLER ADJUSTMENT

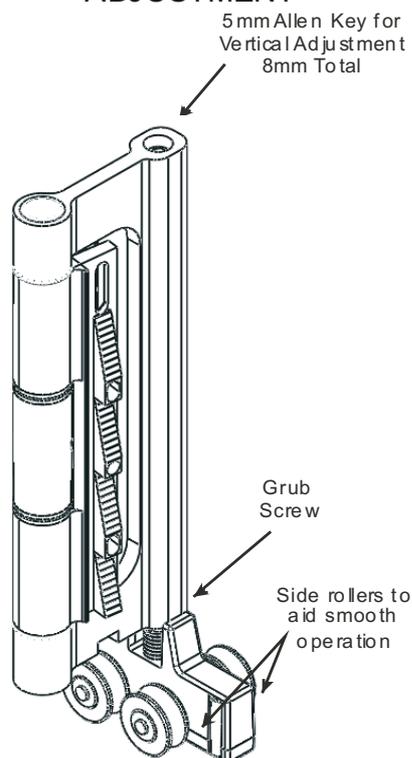


The single leaf roller is screwed directly in to the door sash euro-groove (top & bottom rollers) the rollers themselves have 10mm of adjustment (+&- 5mm).

To adjust the rollers first you need to loosen the grub screw, then using a 5mm Allen key, you can make the adjustment you need, and then tighten the grub screw.

Please note the fixing plate should only have the screws fitted in the slots, screws are then fitted in to the remaining 2 holes once the door has been fitted and adjusted on site, to ensure everything is locked and secure, then the foam sealing pad can be applied.

DOUBLE LEAF ROLLER ADJUSTMENT

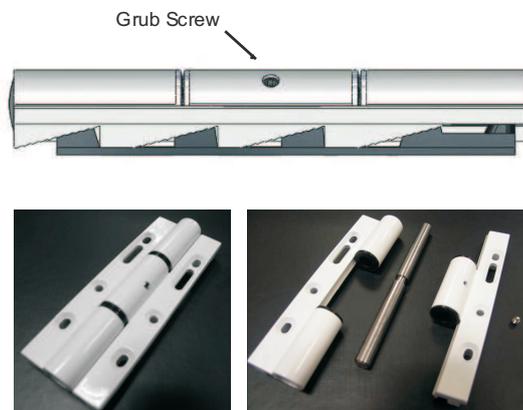


The double leaf roller incorporates a hinge which fixes the roller to the door sashes (top & bottom rollers) the rollers themselves have 8mm of adjustment (+&- 4mm).

To adjust the rollers first you need to loosen the grub screw, then using a 5mm Allen key, you can make the adjustment you need, and then tighten the grub screw.

Care should be taken to ensure the roller is not adjusted too high. If it is the hinge part will come out of the 'shoe' in the bottom, below where the grub screw is located as drawn opposite, which will cause the hinge to twist on the roller rather than staying perpendicular to the outer frame. This will damage the roller and cause the door sash to foul on the outerframe gasket when the door is operated.

The door can be fully built up and delivered to site. Or the outerframe and sashes can be separated by removing the stainless steel pin from the hinges, allowing easier logistics meaning the door can be built up on site. This can be beneficial for properties with limited access.

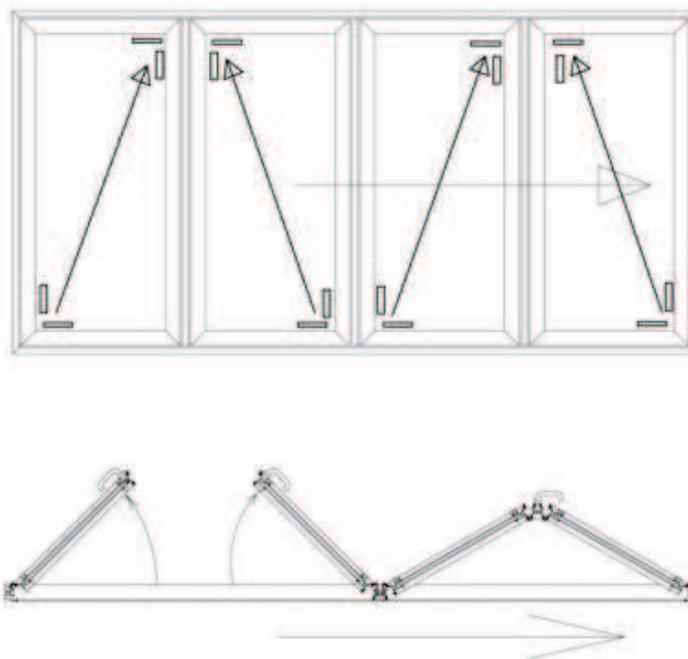


GLAZING / TOE AND HEELING

The dead weight is supported on the hinge side of the frame, and the rollers, when the doors are opened. It is essential that the door glass is correctly toe and heeled as shown to ensure smooth operation of the doors. The Toe and Heel should be diagonally corner to corner, from the bottom near the hinge attached to the frame, and from the bottom near the rollers.

It is imperative that a bi-folding door is correctly toe and heeled first time. The first sign of a door that has not been correctly installed is that the locking mechanism is not working as easily as it once did, or not at all.

Example Glazing





All information in this manual is provided for guidance only.

We cannot be held responsible for the way in which the information in this manual is interpreted.

We reserve the right to alter specifications and descriptions without prior notice as part of our policy of continual development.