



Bifold, French and Single Doors Installation and Maintenance Guide



This guide will walk you through the process of installing your doors and how to care for and maintain your new door. Please read it carefully and thoroughly, as it contains important information

Recommended Tools

- Appropriate fixings into structural opening
- Mixed selection of frame packers
- Mixed selection of glazing packers
- Rubber mallet or plastic mallet
- Set of HSS drill bits
- Drill/SDS hammer drill
- Long spirit level
- String line
- Tape measure
- No.2 Pozi drive
- 2.5mm; 3mm; 4mm Allen keys
- Level or Laser Level
- Gloves
- Vacuum Cups
- Caulk Gun and Low modulus Silicone
- Paper Towels
- Utility Knife
- Silicone and gun
- Set Square
- Superglue

Assembly Instructions

Please read these assembly instructions before beginning any installation work. Install as recommended; otherwise, the door unit may not function properly, and any warranty, written or implied, will be void.

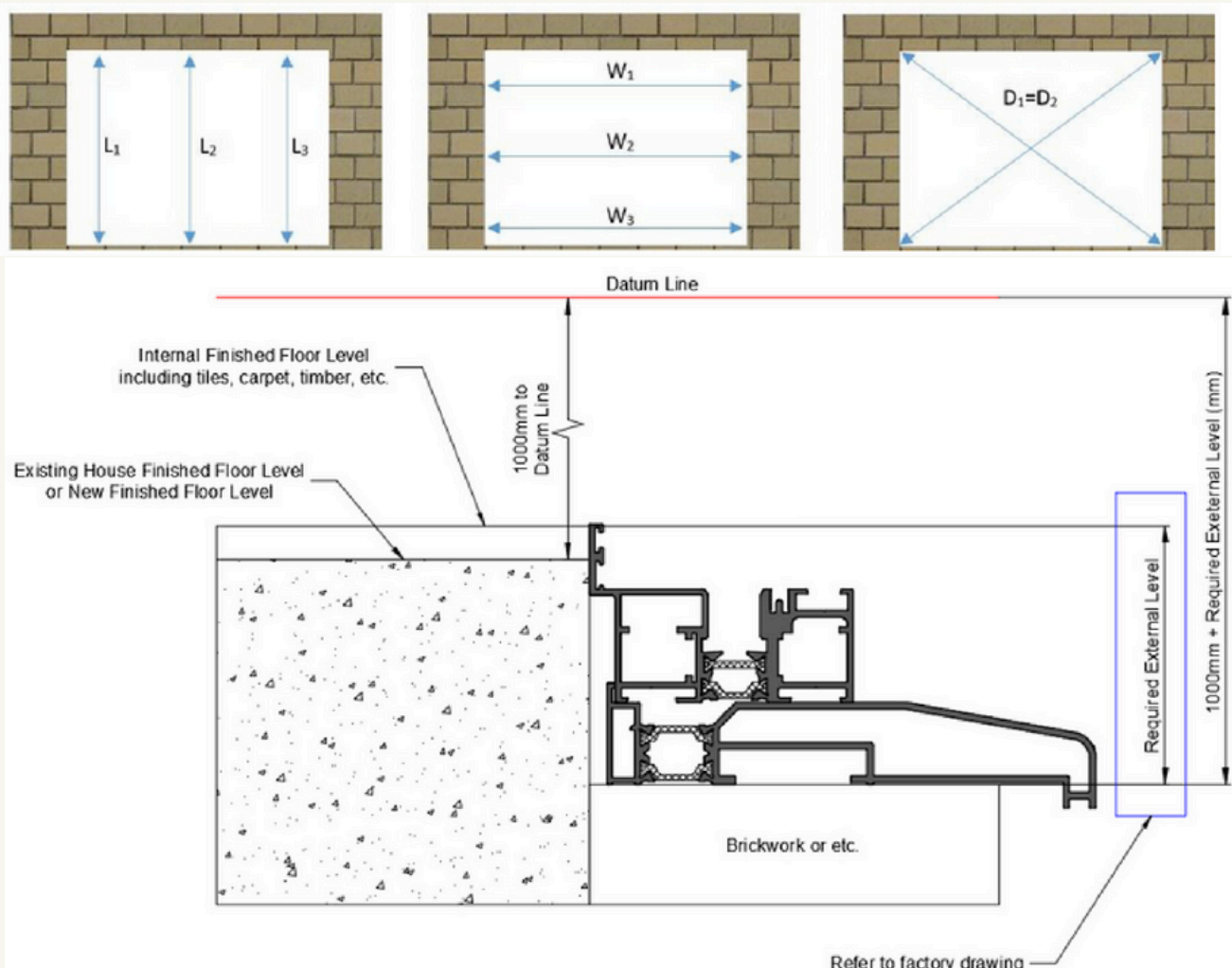
The assembly instructions are only for the attention of qualified installers who are trained and qualified in window and door installation techniques and are aware of the manufacturer's recommendations for the system used.

Site Survey

Opening Inspection

- The aperture for the new doors must be flat, level, straight, plumb and square at every single side. There should be a solid structure to fix the frame.
- The aperture load bearings must not be transferred to any part of the frame when fitted.
- Prepare the aperture by making sure it is clean
- Remove any old silicone and brush down the threshold
- The internal and external reveal sizes should be checked, and any variations must be determined to ensure enough opening for the area where doors will fold and will not be obstructed by plaster, tiles, etc.
- Check the aperture's height, width, and diagonals to ensure the opening is square and equal on all sides.
- Generally, three measurements should be taken.
- By measuring the diagonals, verify that the aperture is square, the internal finished floor level and the datum line position.
- Select a point within the agreed/existing structure's finished floor level from which the builder can determine the internal floor level, i.e., tiles, carpet, or timber.

Note: Overall height of new unit is measured from the the bottom of the cill and not from the finished floor.

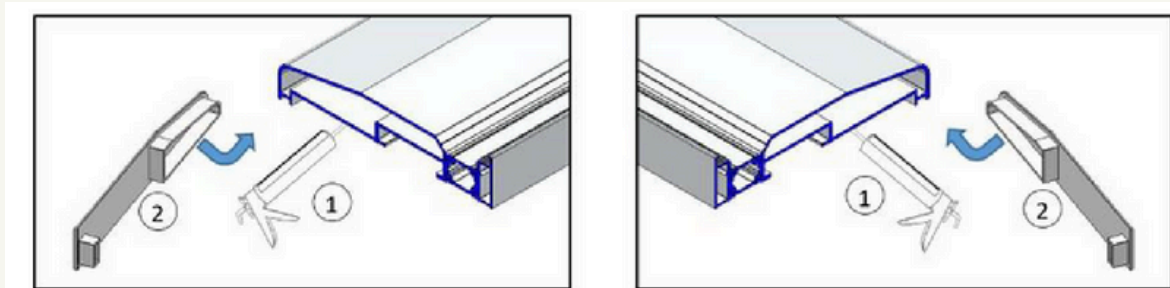


Cill Installation

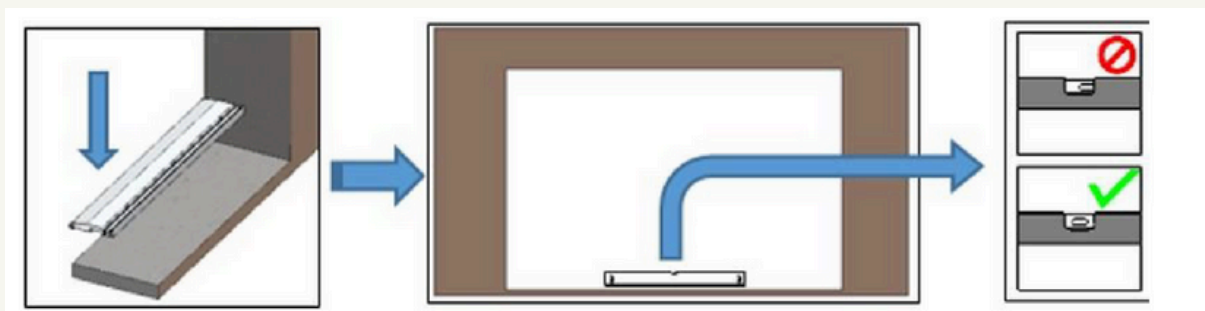
The following instructions are only applicable to separate cills. It will not apply to the integrated cill and frame

- The need for any sub-cill should be determined at the beginning of the project, prior to order.
- The size of the sub-cill should be as such that there is an overhang of at least 25mm from the face of the building
- The installer should determine how the sub-cill should be fitted, taking into account features such as horns.
- Using low-modulus silicone, seal the ends of the cill section.
- Install the end caps as shown below.

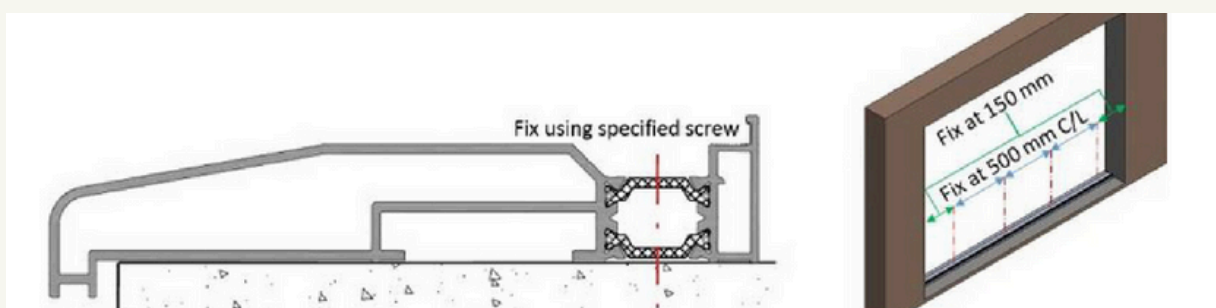
n/a for 90mm stub cills



- Place the sub-cill on to the aperture
- Use a spirit/laser level or a string or a string line to assess the level of the sub-cill
- Temporarily place the required packers under the cill, check the level and adjust if necessary



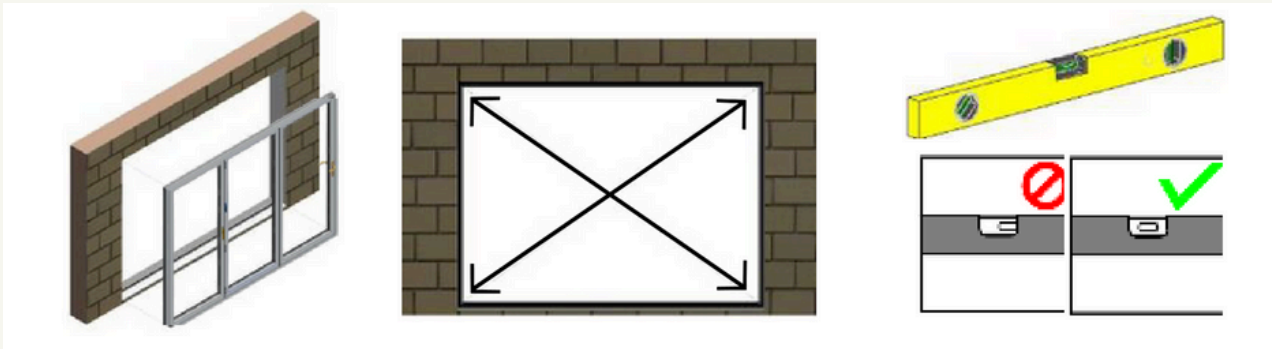
- Use specified fixings to fix the cill through the thermal break at a minimum 150mm from each end, and spacing every 500mm centres
- Fill each fixing hole with low-modulus silicone before inserting the fixing.
- Double check for level and adjust if necessary



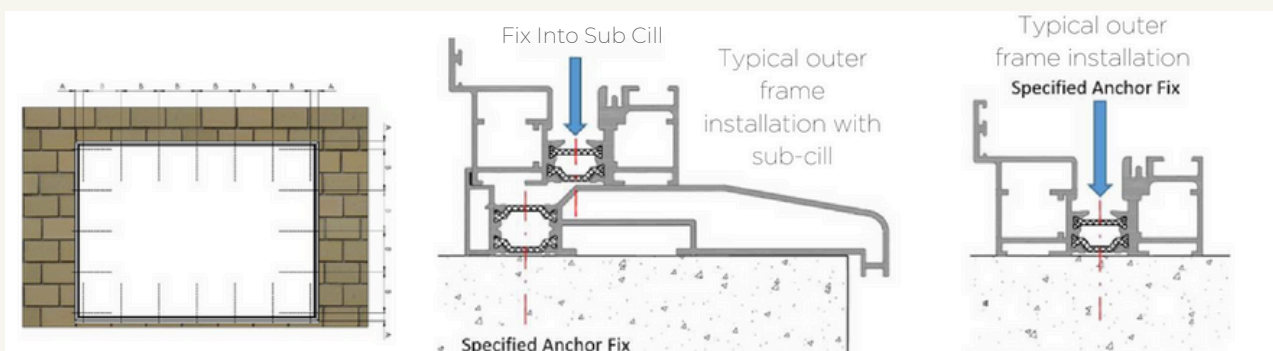
Door Frame Installation

- Insert the door frame into the prepared opening.
- Unless your doors were opened flatpack

NOTE - If cill is installed, run a silicone bead along the cill rebate to ensure a weather-tight joint and seal the ends.



- Pack out all fixing points to ensure tight and supported fixings.
- Secure the frame using suitable fixing screws and plugs. Silicone over-fixings in the bottom track to seal.
- A=Anchor distance from the corner of the frame approximately 150mm.
B=Anchor spacing generally at a maximum of 500mm.
- Ensure the top and bottom frames remain plumb and square over the complete length and height.



- Check the level and ensure the frame is set plumb and square.
- Using low-modulus silicone, ensure that the perimeter is sealed against water penetration inside and outside the opening. If you have ordered a low threshold with a rebate, the rebate needs to be bonded to the low threshold with silicone to seal and appropriate screws to hold it in place.
- Clean away all debris from the bottom rail, especially the guide channel.

Before glazing, we recommend testing the drainage channel by pouring a small amount (around a jug, at a slow pace) of water in the bottom of the door sashes and frame, ensuring it empties via the drainage holes and caps.

Glazing Instructions

- Before glazing, lock all doors panels and fully engage the locks.
- Starting from the first panel hinged to the frame, remove all beads, taking care to note where the beads are removed.
- Check each sash has drainage holes, and these are at the bottom of the panel.

Note: Do not add the wedge gasket (in accessories box) until AFTER the glass and beads are in the door - this is the last step in the glazing.



Toe & Heeling the glass

Toe and heeling a bifold door is essential to ensure that it operates properly.

Toe and heeling refers to the process in which glazing panels are used to distribute weight into the correct areas of the door. This way, the glass within the bifold is able to support its own weight, causing the door panels to drop or catch on the bottom track when in use. Your door will not operate smoothly until the toe and heeling process is complete; please do not try to operate the doors before this step, as you risk potential damage to the hardware.

The principles of toe and heeling a bifold door are the same as that of a single or French door and involves using packers to bare the glazing in the necessary corners of the panel. This always starts with the bottom corner that is fixed to the wall and then the opposite top corner. Keep reading for a step-by-step guide on how to toe and heel your bifold doors.

What you'll need: Packers, a glazing paddle, gasket snips, and a glazing mallet.



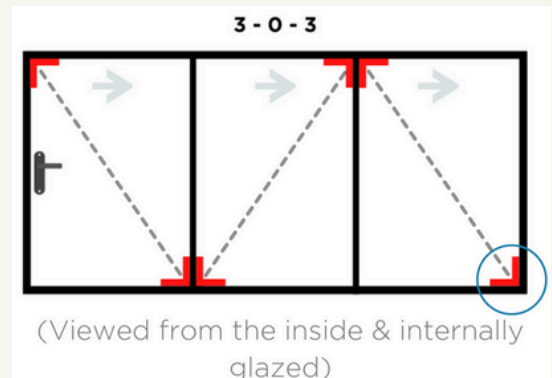
Step-By-Step Guide

Your door may have some red corner parkers screwed into the frame. These are to give a guide on where to place your packers; you do not need to remove these unless adjustment to positions is needed; just place more on top as required.

Before installing the glazing, ensure that the gaskets on each sash are smoothed out as these can become bunched during transportation.

Step 1: Where to start

Begin by toe and heeling the first panel in your bi-folding door at the wall end, and work along the bifold to the traffic door in a zigzag formation. Start with the bottom corner and then the top corner, which is diagonally opposite (in this example, the first corner has been circled).

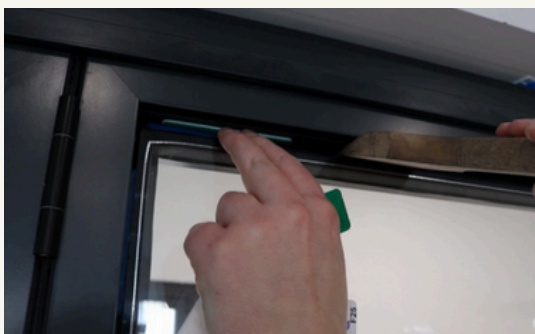


Step 2: Place your first packers

Begin by placing one 5mm packer horizontally and another one vertically in the correct bottom corner of the first panel. You can skip this step if you have pre-installed corner packers in place, but steps 4 onwards are still required to distribute glass weight correctly.

Step 3: Repeat in the top corner

Repeat step 2 in the top corner diagonal to where your first packers were placed before installing the glazing unit. You can skip this step if you have pre-installed corner packers in place.



Step 4: Pack out the top corner

Use your glazing paddle to create a gap between the glass and the top of the frame. Apply pressure on your glazing paddle to lift the frame back into its level position. Place additional packers into the gap until the space is full and the glass sits tightly within the frame.

Repeat this at the side where your vertical packer was placed.

Step 5: Pack out the bottom corner

Repeat the previous step in the bottom corner where you placed the first packers, again making sure that the glass sits tightly within the frame.

To hold the glass in place when you move to the next pane, you can put move to the next pane, you can put the top and bottoms of the beads in before final checks.



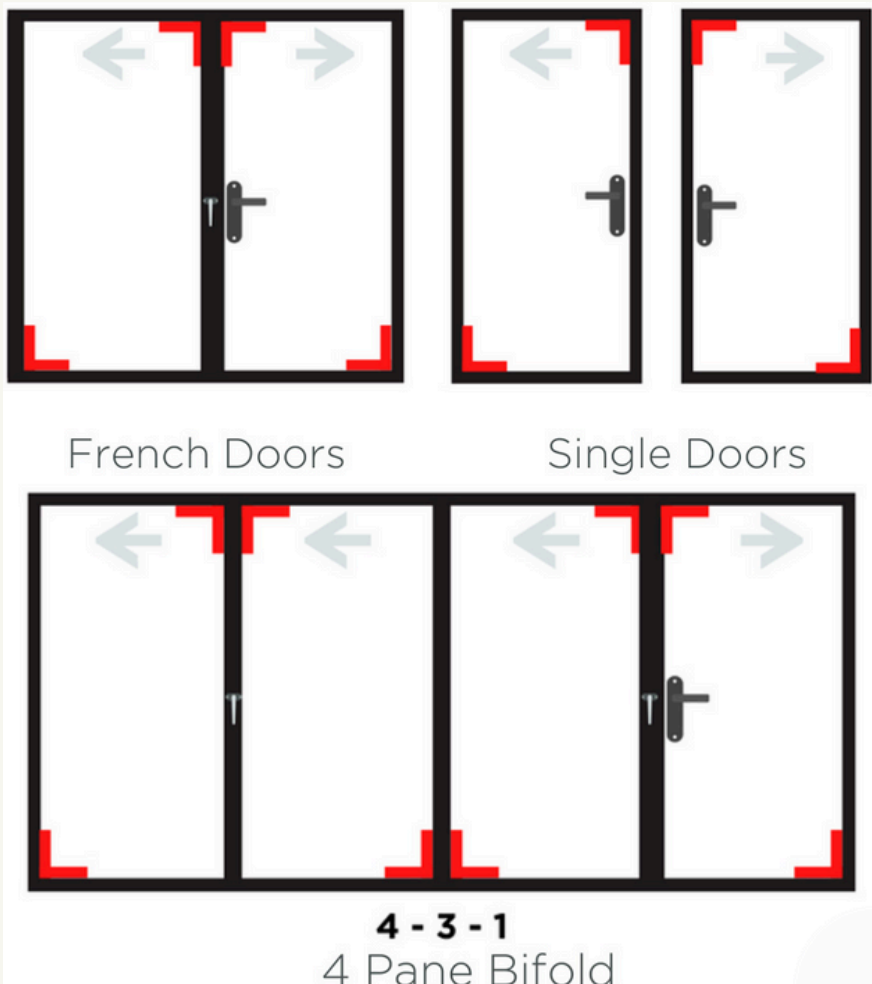
Step 6: Finish toe and heeling

Repeat all steps with the rest of the panes in the bifold, making sure to follow the same pattern all the way along. As a guide, you want all the sashes to be level once the glass is toe and heeled correctly. The gasket on the external side of your doors should be in a straight line, and your main traffic door should clear the threshold track when opening and closing. All doors should glide smoothly along the track with no dragging or sticking. The measurement between the top of the doors and the bottom of the top frame should be 1mm.

Step 7: Apply the beads and gasket

Now that you have toe and heeled each panel, you can complete the bifold by fitting the beading and then wedging the gasket between the glass and bead on all four sides.

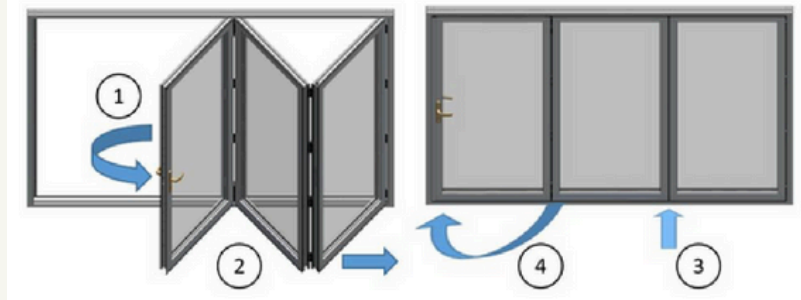
Note: Toe and heeling follows the same principles whether your glazing a single door, French doors, or a bifold door.



Operation Checking

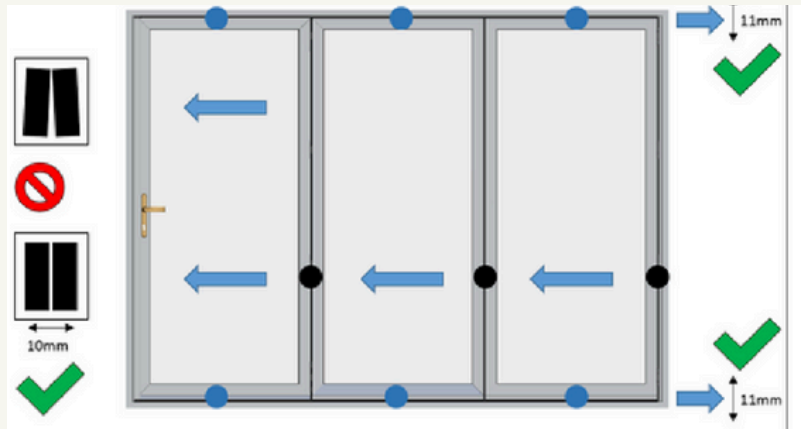
Door unit operation inspection

Check the basic running operation of the doors to make sure the mechanisms are working properly the traffic door should always be folded completely back on the 2nd door before operating the other panels.



Overall gap size inspection

Assess the horizontal gaps between the outer frame and sash at the top and bottom, ensuring they are even and equal to 11mm. Assess the vertical gaps between the panel frames, ensuring they are even and equal to 10mm



Checking final fixing screws

After completing all the installation and the doors are glazed and operate properly, ensure to secure all hinges with final fixing screws as shown as left.

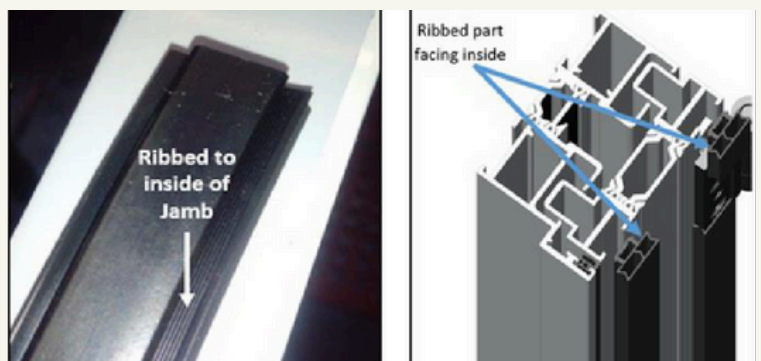


Weather seal application

Apply missing or any removed weather seals on all panels and frames. Ensure that the ribbed part of the seal us always be installed facing inner part of the profile.

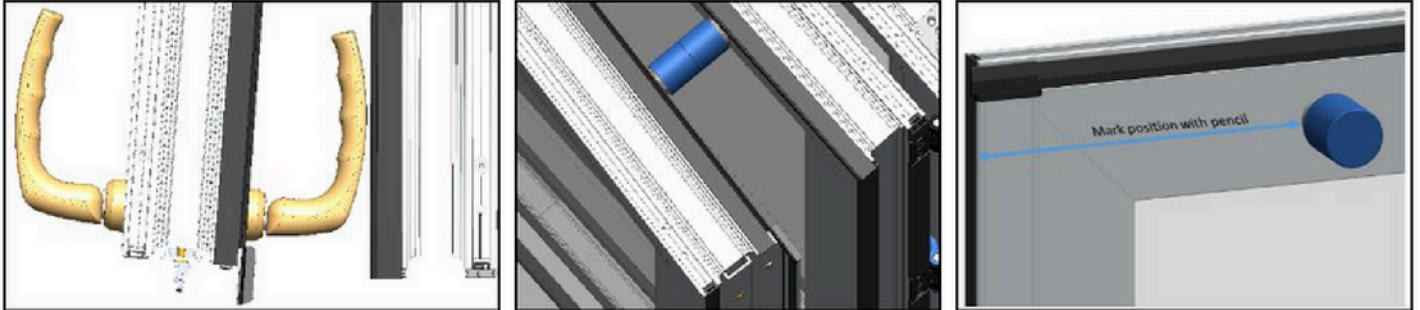
Weather seal application

Take the rebate end caps out of the accessories box provided. Glue and place into slot on master door (top and bottom)

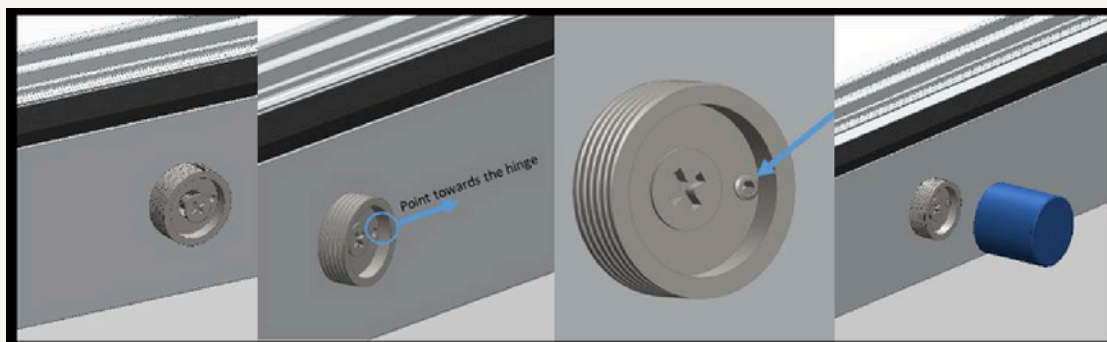


Panel catch installation

- Position the swing door at the point where it will stop.
- Ensure some clearance between the lever handle and next door
- Use a fully assembled panel catch pair to locate the position between two doors.
- Mark with a pencil the position for the panel catch on the swinging door first



- Unscrew the panel catch back plate and fix it with the choice of fixings provided in the box
- Ensure the position for the anti-rotation screw is pointed towards the hinge side
- Secure the 3mm pointed anti-rotation grub screw
- Screw the outer sleeve
- Mark the perfect position for panel catch on the opposite panel.
- Ensure anti-rotation screw is pointed to the nearest swinging door hinges



Finishing Touches

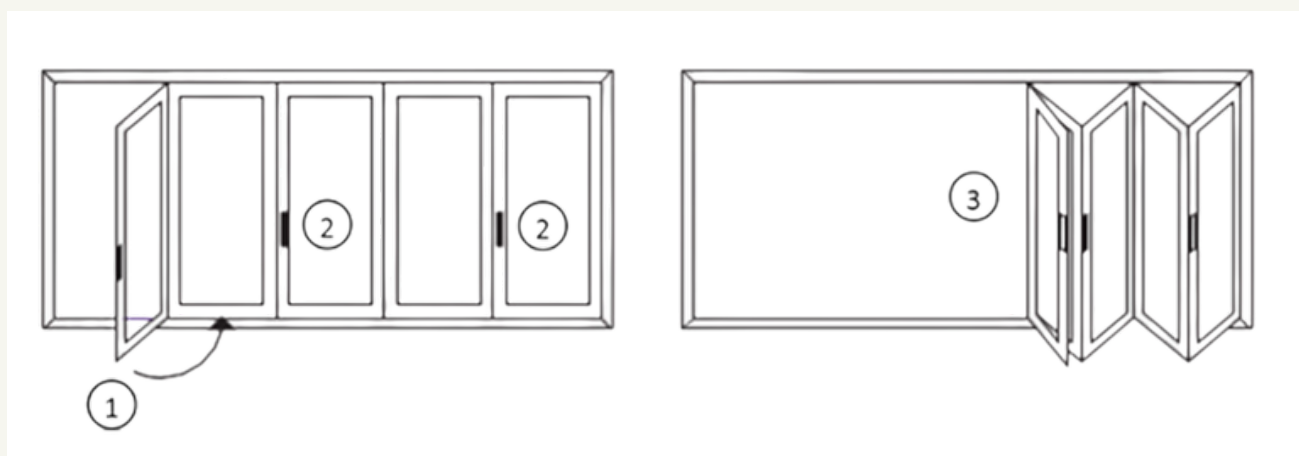
- Check that the handles & locking mechanisms operate smoothly on each door.
- Check the bi-fold action is smooth and free running.
- Check the locks operate correctly when closed
- Check the door magnets are fully engaged when the doors are open
- Check the hinges and ensure that there are no screws missing
- Check the weather seal and ensure that the door unit is weather tight
- Clean the bottom track and ensure it is free of any debris
- Ensure that the homeowner is instructed and knows exactly how to use and look after bi-fold doors.

Operation and Maintenance

Opening and closing operation for bi-folding door with swinging door

To open doors:

- Open the swinging door and connect it to the panel catch located on the next door.
- Release the shoot bolt locks on all other panels. Slide the folding panels starting from the pair nearest to the swinging door.
- To close doors Slide each pair of folding panels back to align with frame
- Secure the panels by locking with shoot bolt lock.
- Close the swinging door last, ensure that all other panels have been locked in frame first.



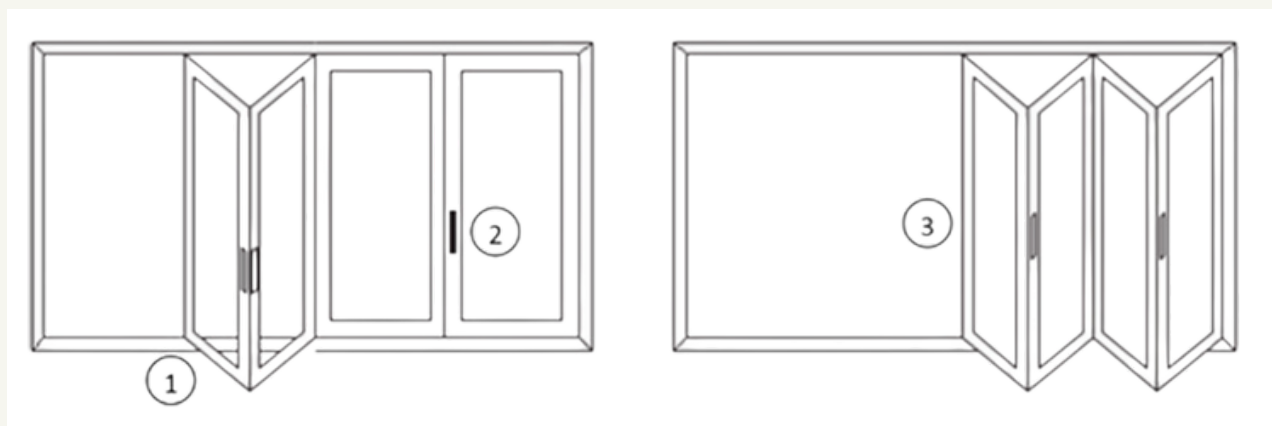
Opening and closing operation for bi-folding door without swinging door

To open doors

- Release the shoot bolt locks on all other panels.
- Slide each pair of folding panels away to one side.

To close doors

- Slide each pair of folding panels back to align with frame.
- Secure the panels by locking with shoot bolt lock.



Care for Aluminium Doors

Though aluminium doors require minimal maintenance, regular up-keep can help maintain both the operation and design of your doors. Luckily, no specialist cleaning treatments nor techniques are required when cleaning, making them extremely easy to maintain over its lifetime.

Debris can build up within the bifold tracks which can affect the operation of your doors. When you use your doors more often, such as in summer, debris can build up due to frequent walking over the tracks. Regular cleaning of the tracks can help keep your bifold in tip top condition. Simply running a vacuum nozzle along the bottom of your doors can help remove any dirt that has been collected within.

For the frames, start by dusting the top of the profile and work your way down. With our low maintenance aluminium framing no special cleaning products are required. Just mild soapy water and non-abrasives cloths, such as microfibre, will do the job for your windows and frames. Scourers and any harsh cleaning products should be avoided.

Cleaning the bifold glass panes should be done as often as the rest of the glazing in your home. This will prevent dirt and streaks from building up on the glazing. Allowing you to make the most of the expansive views aluminium doors have to offer. Just make sure to clean these on a cloudy day. When its sunny, the lather will dry quickly, leaving persistent streaks.

A full clean of the entire doors, including the frames and tracks, should be done every couple of months and more often during summer.

Regular cleaning and upkeep will ensure your bi-fold doors operate smoothly and continue to make an impact on your home for years to come.





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