Hurst Composite Door
Installation Instructions

INSTALLATION

1.1 PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKS
Prior to commencing any installation work, the sizes, type and condition of all doorsets should be checked against both the survey sizes as well as the actual aperture sizes.

The doorset specification, including hardware, glazing and door style, should be checked against the order confirmation provided by Hurst before discarding of any packaging. This includes all ancillary components which may be supplied loose, e.g. lever handles. Check that all ancillary components required are accounted for including door keys.

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE EXISTING DOOR UNTIL ALL PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKS ARE COMPLETE

AREAS TO BE CHECKED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION	OK? YES/ NO
Doorset Specification	
Correct size	
Door style & colour as specified	
Glazing as specified	
Hardware as specified	
Keys located	
Visual Appearance	
Exposed faces free from surface damage	
Check for weld cracks	
Check for damage to surrounding aperture	
No cracks, scratches on glass, or signs of sealed unit failure?	
Obscure glasses orientated correctly?	

ANY SHORTAGES OR DEFECTS MUST BE REPORTED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF THE DELIVERY OF GOODS

NOTE: Composite doorsets must be stored in a dry location prior to installation. Prolonged exposure to moisture may invalidate any applicable product guarantee.

1.2 GENERAL
The importance of installing doorset outerframes plumb and square within the aperture, without twist, racking or distortion of any member, cannot be overemphasised.

Repeatedly check the squareness and alignment of the outerframe during the process of installation.

1.3 POSITIONING OF DOORSETS
The positioning of the new frame in the aperture is fundamental to the success of the installation. In general the replacement doorset shall:

- Bridge the cavity
- Cover the DPC
- Be set back as far as possible in the aperture to minimise exposure to the elements

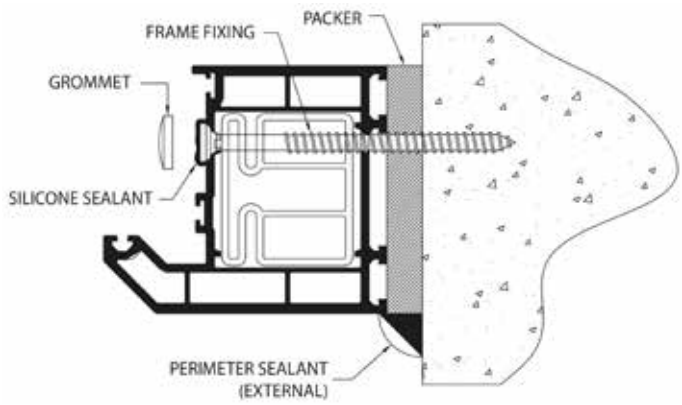
1.4 FIXING METHOD
Fixing methods will be influenced by:

- The presence or absence of a wall cavity
- The nature of any cavity
- The relative positions of the frame and cavity
- The position of the plaster line, and the need to preserve the interior decorations
- The design of the reveal

1.4.1 Fixings
Through-frame fixings should be minimum 120mm length fixing bolt, and shall penetrate a minimum of 50mm into the substrate.

A larger hole than required for the fixing will need to be drilled in the outermost wall of the plastic outerframe member and the first layer of reinforcing only, into which a cover cap should be inserted.

INSTALLATION
Fig.1 Acceptable positioning of frame fixings



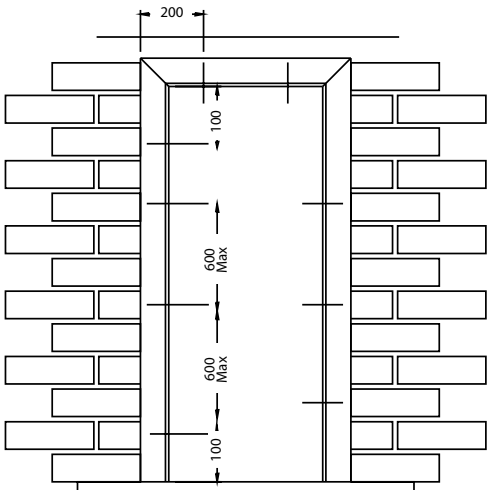
Hurst Composite Door
Installation Instructions

Hurst

1.4.2 Fixing Distances
Generally, all three sides of the frame shall be secured using the following guidelines to determine the fixing spacings:

- Corner fixings are advised to be a minimum of 150mm and a maximum of 250mm in from the external corner depending where the hinges fall
- No mullion or transom fixings should be closer than 150mm, or further than 250mm from the centre line of a mullion or transom
- Intermediate fixings should be at centres no greater than 600mm
- There must be a minimum of 2 fixings on each jamb

Fig 2. Fixing Positions



1.4.3 Use of Installation Packers
Appropriately sized installation packers shall be used adjacent to fixing positions to prevent outer frame distortion during installation. Installation packers should be incompressible, resistant to rot or corrosion and span the full width of the outer frame profile. For fire doorsets they should be of a hard, stable material. The fixings should be tightened so that the frame is held securely against the packers. Take care not to over-tighten the screws and distort the frame.

NOTE: Packers should be used adjacent to hinge/ locking points.

1.5 FINISHING OFF AND MAKING GOOD
General
Efforts must be made during installation to ensure that debris such as wet plaster does not foul drainage paths nor impair operation of hardware. Neither sand and cement, nor plaster should be used to fill the gap between the frame and the structural opening with the exception of pointing under the threshold if required.

All protective films placed on the outerframe profiles and door facings should be removed as soon as the installation is finished, and prior to perimeter sealing.

1.6 PERIMETER SEALING
1.6.1 General
The purpose of a perimeter sealant is to prevent water and air leakage between the aperture and the doorset.

1.6.2 Sealing Gaps
Gaps can be sealed solely with a ribbon of silicone sealant. In all cases the sealant should fill the gap to a depth no less than the width of the gap; a backing strip may be used to limit the amount of silicone used.

1.6.3 Drainage
When sealing perimeter joints take care to ensure any drainage channels are not blocked or obstructed.

1.7 FINAL INSPECTION
After installation, a Final inspection should be carried out to ensure that the installation is of the highest standard. There should be a formal procedure for checking the installation, which should use a checklist to ensure that all relevant points are checked.

AREAS TO BE CHECKED AT FINAL INSPECTION	OK? YES/ NO
Visual Appearance	
Doorsets installed plumb and square	
Exposed faces free from damage and weld cracks	
Doorset clean and all protective film removed	
Check all internal trims installed correctly	
Check site clean and all debris removed	
Doorset Operation	
Door opens and closes correctly?	
No air gaps between frame seal and door leaf?	
No scraping/rubbing between hooks and strikers?	
Door locks / unlocks satisfactorily	
All hardware attached with correct number of fixings?	
Fixing	
Through-frame fixings used at correct distances?	
Fixing heads located within frame profile	
Sealing	
Sealant joints have smooth finish and are of correct shape?	
Sealant to be continuous around frame run?	
No excess sealant to be present on frame faces?	
Drainage	
Threshold drainage channels free from obstruction?	
Cill end caps in place and attached firmly?	
Sidelight drainage holes free from obstruction?	