



# Installation Guide

Zenit Window Systems

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# Pre-Installation Care

## PRE-INSTALLATION CARE OF WINDOWS

Windows should be stored in a clean, dry area away from cement, lime, paint, acid etc, and must be protected from building materials and loose debris such as wet plaster, mortar, paint and welding splatter.

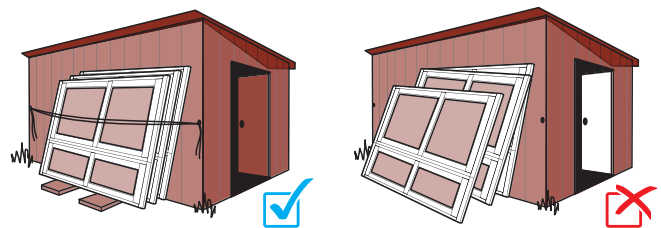
- Store in a dry location, under cover where possible, to protect against damage
- Carry windows in the vertical position with sashes locked
- Do not rack frames out of square
- Prevent exposure to moisture particularly pooling and ponding
- Do not remove any bands (if fitted) from double hung windows until after installation
- Do not remove corner bracing (if fitted) until after installation

## FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO INSTALLATION PROBLEMS

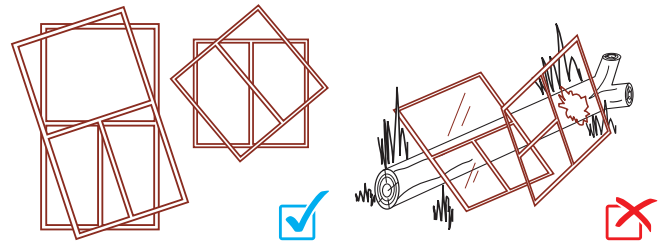
Installation problems such as incorrect fitting or the omission of flashings, smothered or missing weep holes, or the loss of continuity in the water barrier are the prime cause of leaks in window assemblies.

- Severity of exposure to wind is the most important factor in the specification and installation of windows and doors in openings. Components and installation practices acceptable in sheltered situations may quickly fail when exposed to the full force of the wind and rain.

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 can be 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.



# Correct Frame Installation

2-3

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

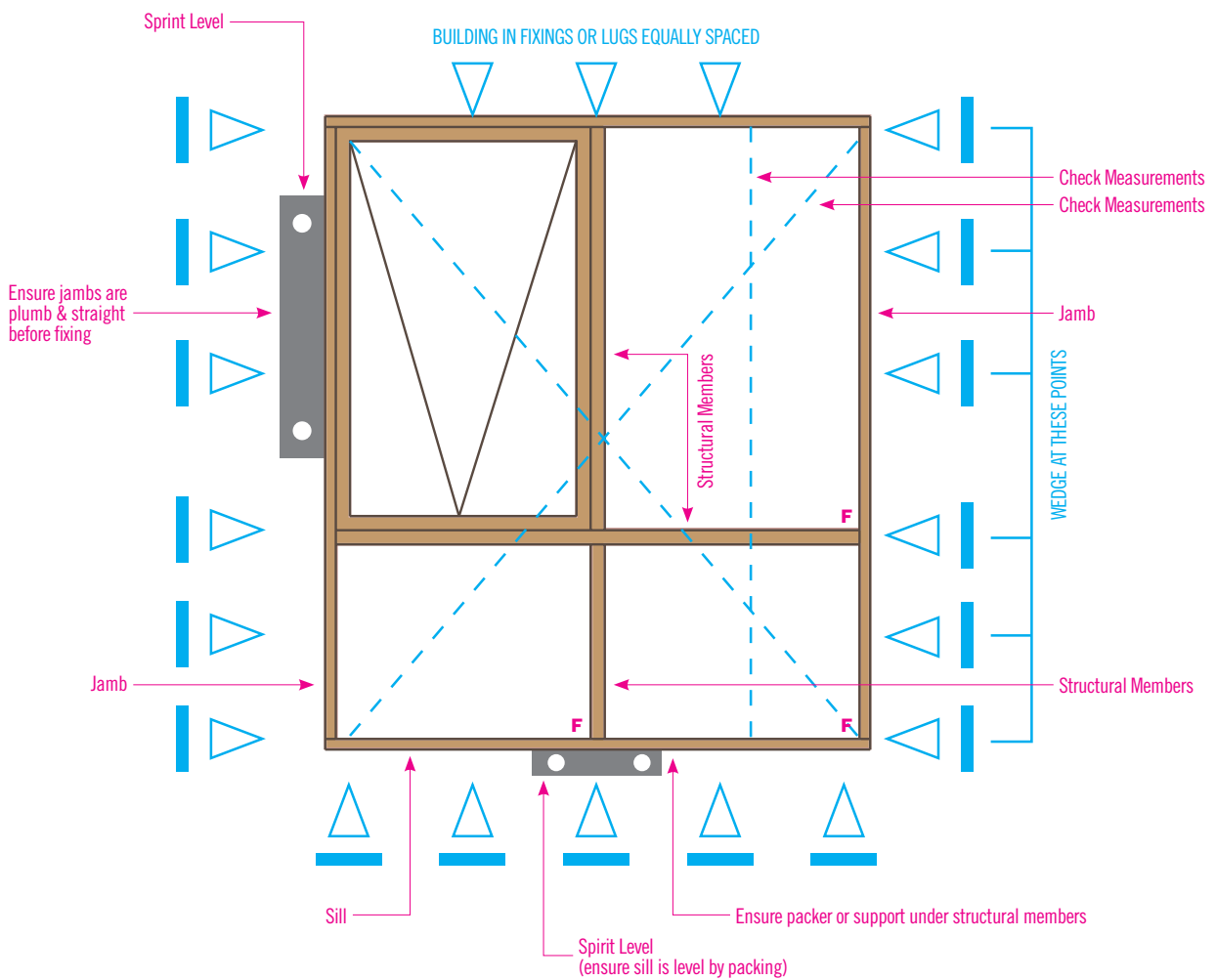
*\*All drawings are viewed from inside.  
Dimensions specified are Frame Size.  
Stud opening is 50mm greater for height and width if reveals being supplied.*

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 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 10mm 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.

Please refer to the following page for a detailed illustration on Correct Frame Installation.

# Correct Frame Installation

## CORRECT FRAME INSTALLATION



\*FIX VIA BUILDING LUGS, NAILS OR SHIM AT EQUALLY SPACED ARROW POINTS

# Flashing

## GENERAL INFORMATION

It is the builder's responsibility to ensure that windows and doors are installed in such a way that water does not penetrate from the outer skin to the inner skin of the building envelope. The extent of the flashing required will depend on local weather conditions. In some instances only sill flashings may be required. In others jamb and head flashing may be required.

## JAMB FLASHING

- Required in high wind locations to ensure that water which enters between the window jamb and the outer skin is drained to the sill flashing.
- Where jamb flashing overlaps sill flashing, the overlap should extend the full depth of the sill flashing.

## HEAD FLASHING

Provided to stop water wetting the inner skin by bridging across the window or door head.

Provided above any wall penetrations not specifically designed to stop water reaching the inner skin, ie; exhaust fans and ventilation ducts.

- Must project horizontally a minimum of 150mm both sides past the opening.
- Must be of approved materials to AS2904.
- Must be provided with weep holes to let the water out.

## SPECIAL CARE

- Special care is required on windows with undersill drainage used in a non cavity situation such as single skin block work.
- Where a subsill is used stop ends must be fitted and sealed.

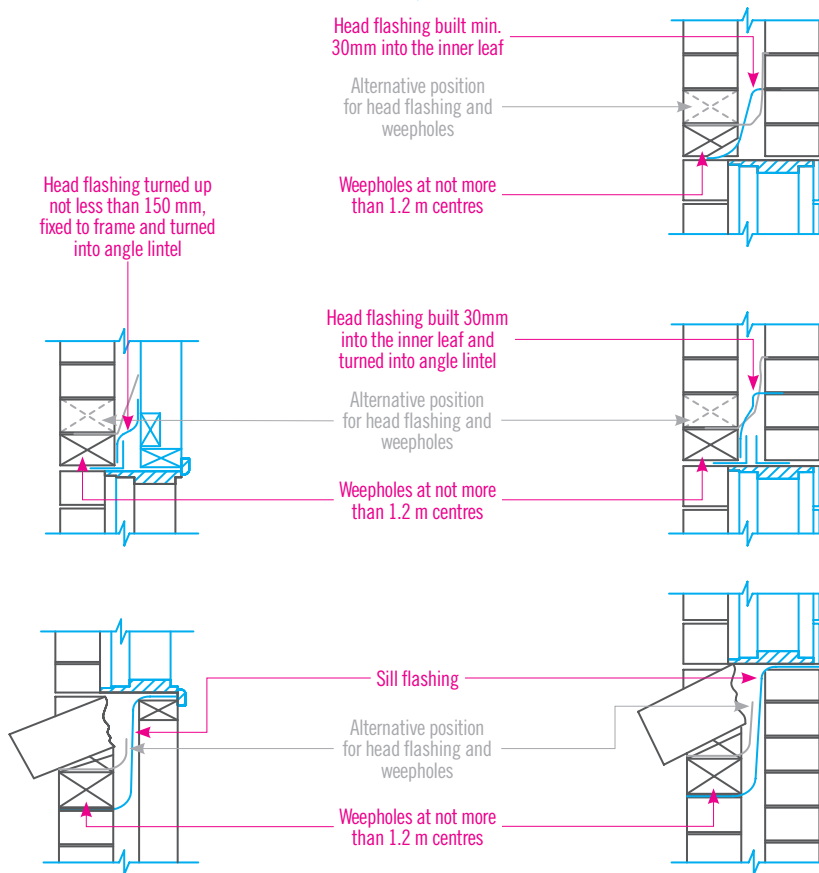
Please refer to the following page for a detailed illustration on Window Flashing.

# Flashing

## WINDOW FLASHING

(A) MASONRY VENEER

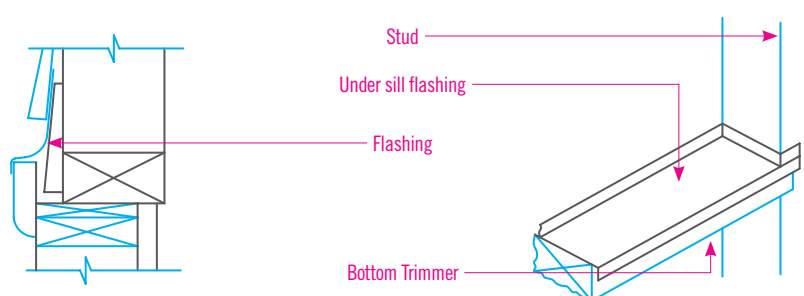
(B) CAVITY MASONRY



WINDOW HEAD

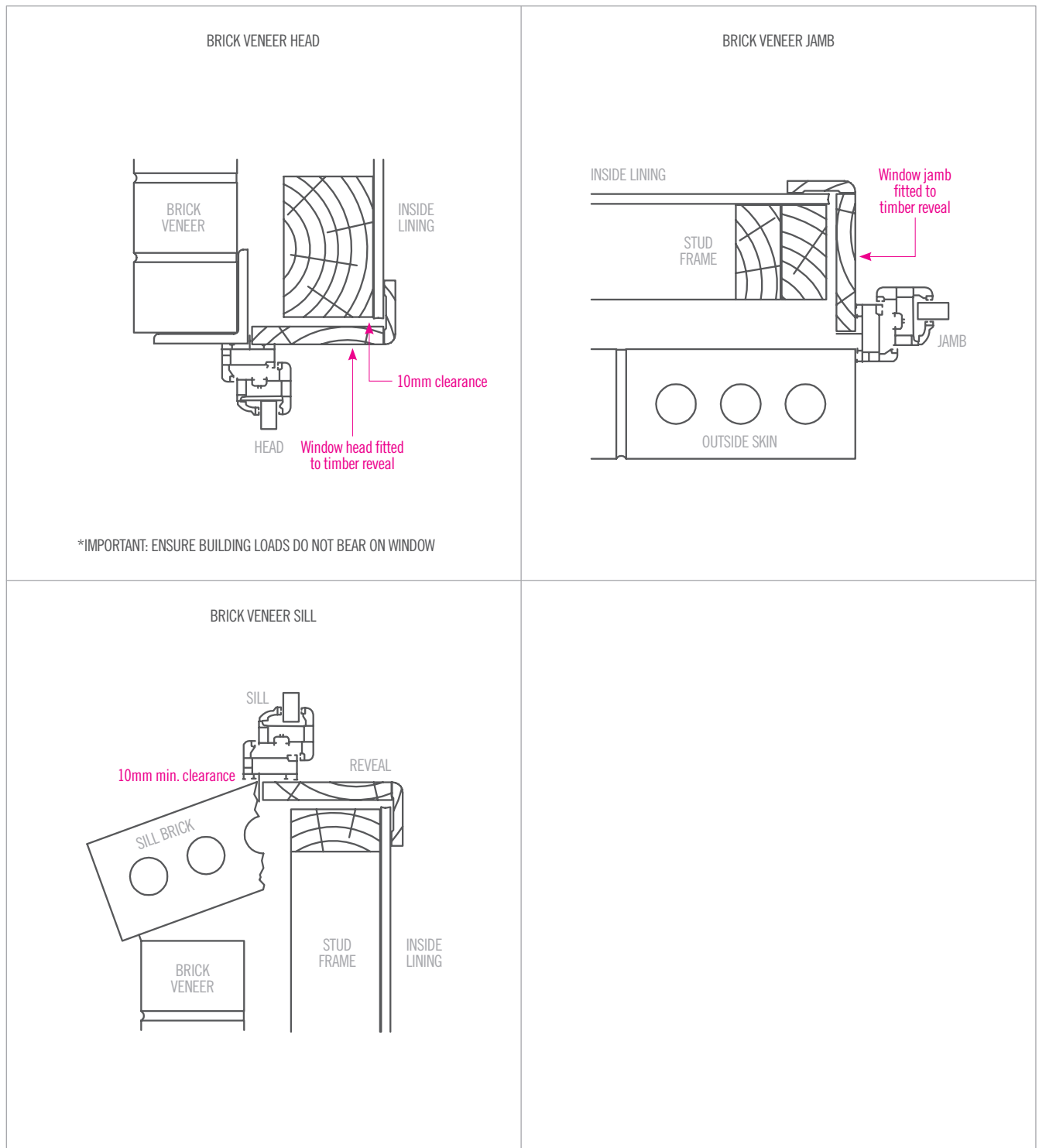
(C) WEATHERBOARD

WINDOW SILL



# UPVC Window Installation

## BRICK VENEER APPLICATIONS

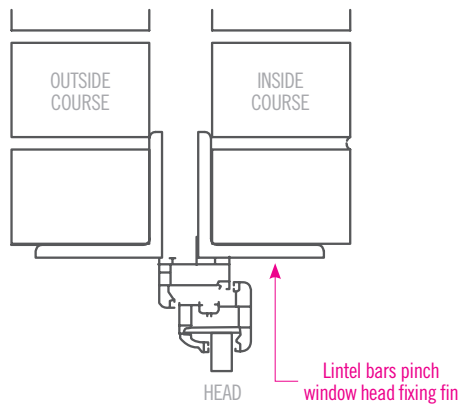




# UPVC Window Installation

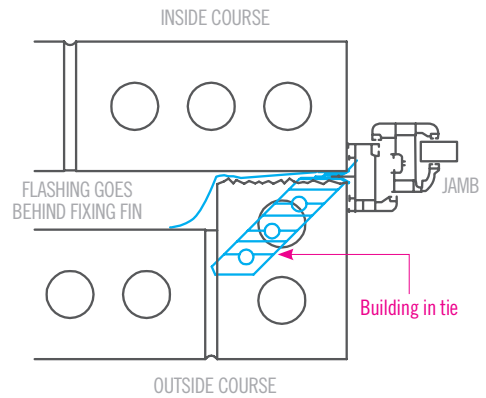
## CAVITY BRICK APPLICATIONS

CAVITY BRICK HEAD



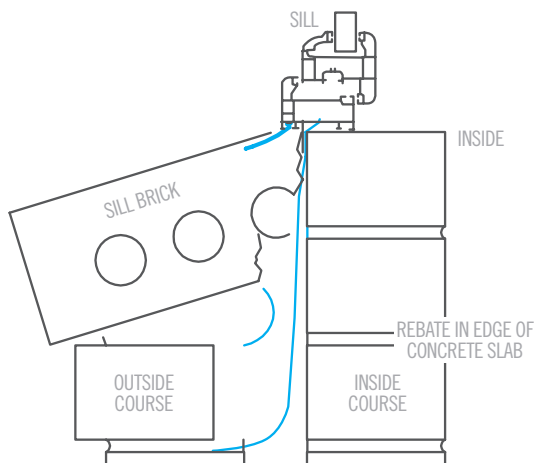
\*IMPORTANT: ENSURE BUILDING LOADS DO NOT BEAR ON WINDOW

CAVITY BRICK JAMB

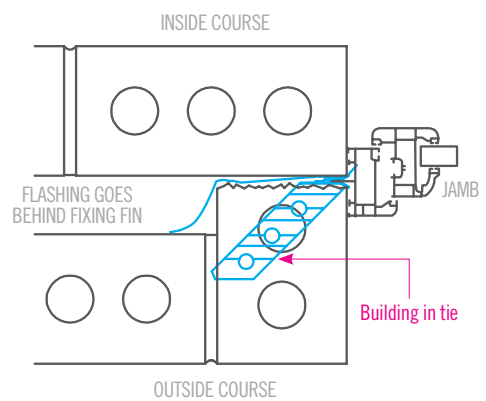


\*FOR ALTERNATE DETAIL WITH NO BRICK RETURN AND USING A CAVITY ADAPTOR REFER TO 245 SERIES CAVITY BRICK JAMB INSTALLATION DETAIL

CAVITY BRICK SILL

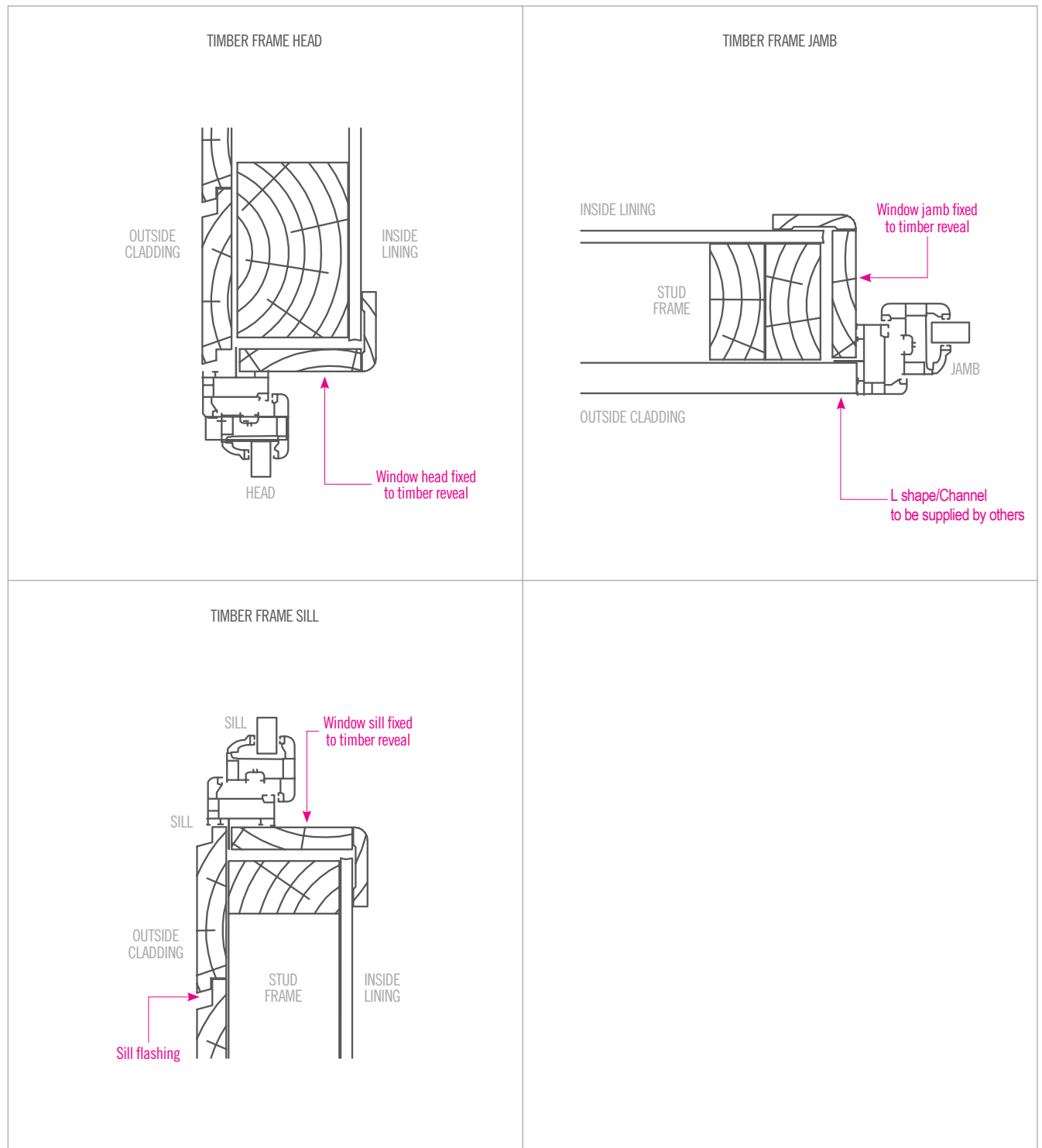


CAVITY BRICK JAMB



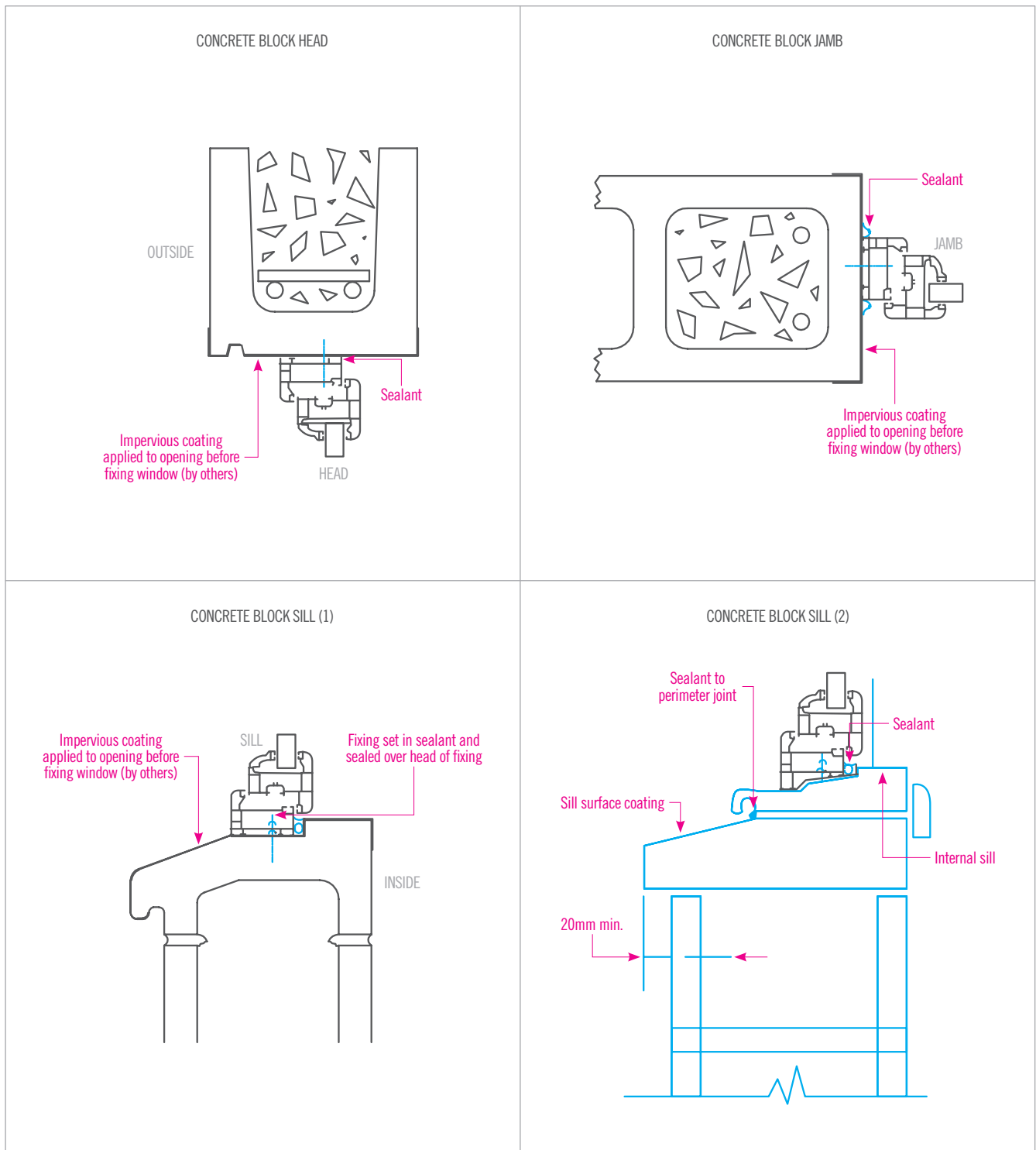
# UPVC Window Installation

## TIMBER FRAME APPLICATIONS



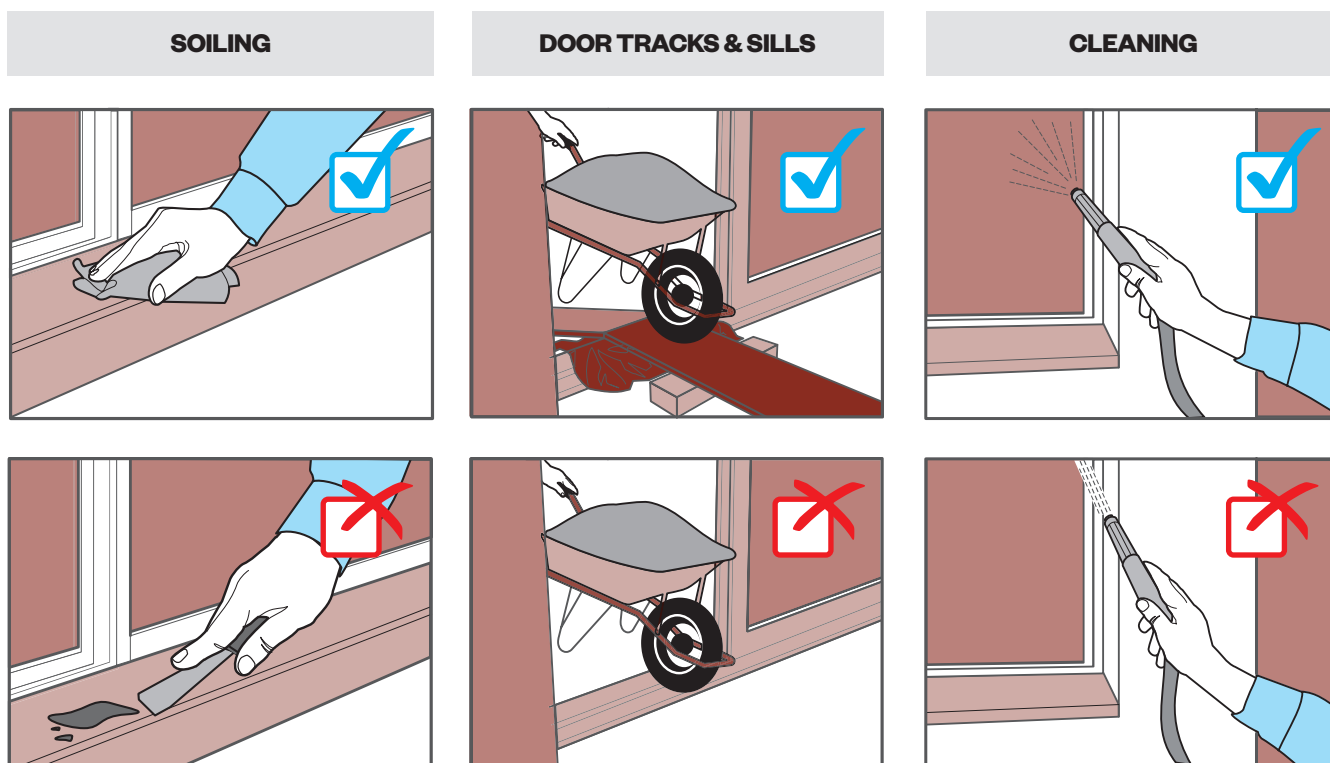
# UPVC Window Installation

## CONCRETE BLOCK APPLICATIONS



# Post-Installation Care

10 - 11



## 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 UPVC window frames and sashes. 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. Contact Zenit Windows for detailed cleaning advice of UPVC windows/ doors, including the recommended agents/solvents.

## 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 materials.
- Never remove abrasive materials such as mortar from the glass with a scraper (To clean, flood with water and dab with a sponge. Don't scrub with sponge or scratching will occur).

# Glazing Instructions

## BLOCKING OF THE GLASS PANE

- Required accessories such as clip-on blocking-bridges and wedging material will be supplied by GLASPART (Blocking-bridges: FCGMG.28 SNAP 3172 807, alternative 24 343).
- Wooden wedges are not tolerable as wedging material.
- Wedge width = 10mm, wedge width = min. 2mm wider than the thickness of the glass unit.
- Both panes of the insulation glass unit must be evenly supported.
- The distance of the support block from the corner is approximately 40mm (see fig.1).
- All wedges must be secured against slipping.
- Drainage and ventilation of the window must not be affected in its function by the wedging material.
- The different types of openings are to be wedged according to fig.2.

Attention: In case of a glazing pane length above 1300mm one additional spacer block is to be inserted in the middle of the length.

FIG.1

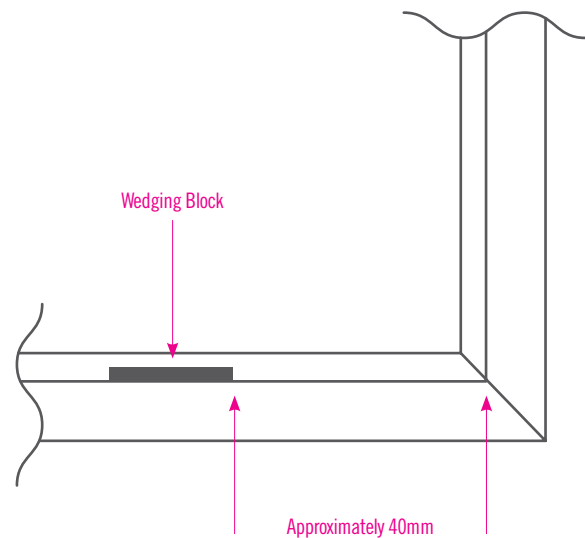
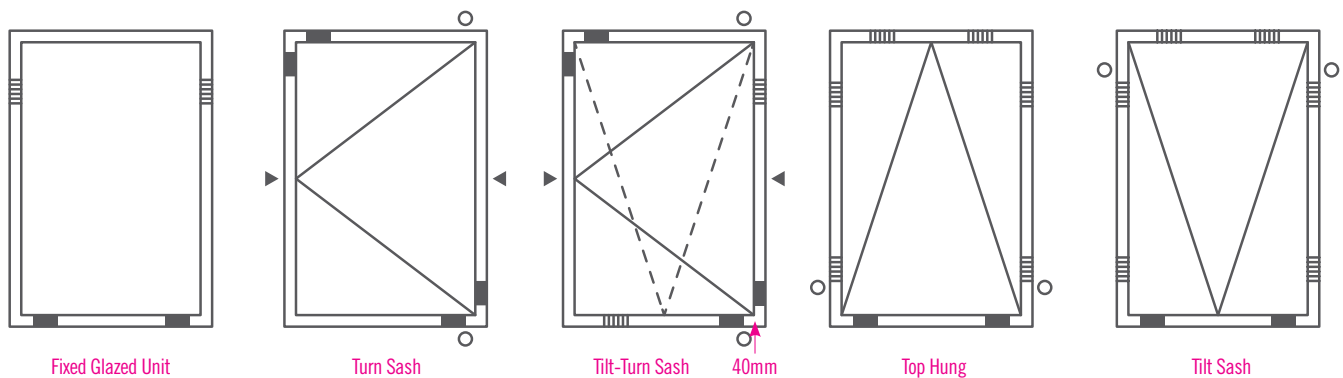


FIG.2



Distance of blocks from the inside corner:

■ = Support Block (40mm)

||||| = Spacer Block (200mm)

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