

FIXING ACCESSORIES

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Here follows information on fixing loose accessories, including window and door handles, trickle vents and cill flashings.

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WINDOW HANDLES

ATLANTA HANDLES

Handles are supplied loose in their own bag with a key if it's a locking type. Atlanta handles will have a cover cap that sits between the baseplate and handle which hides the fixing screws.

To fix the handle to the sash, first open the sash. Align the baseplate stubs with the pre-drilled holes in the timber rail. Turn the handle to the open position.

Twist the cover plate 90 degrees to expose the baseplate fixing holes.

Secure both handle screws tightly and turn the baseplate cover back to its closed position.

Close the sash, turn the handle to the locked position to check operation.



TOKYO HANDLES

Handles are slightly different to Atlanta style and come with a small plastic cover cap to hide the exposed fixing screw.

To fix the handle to the sash, first open the sash. Align the baseplate stubs with the pre-drilled holes in the timber rail. Turn the handle to the open position.

Secure both handle screws tightly.

Close the sash, turn the handle to the locked position to check operation. Press the small plastic cover over the exposed fixing.



DOOR HANDLES

Due to the numerous configurations and complexity of the door handle and lock range, Westcoast Windows provides a set of instructions supplied with each handle set that is delivered with every door. Look out for Hoppe branded blue boxes.

TRICKLE VENTS

Trickle vents will be supplied loose and need fixing. The standard vent is a Titon SFXtra model.

TITON SFXTRA

Lift metal vent body upwards whilst holding plastic ends to expose the fixing holes. Align vent with its pre-routed slots.

Pilot holes will already be pre-drilled and 2 no. dome head screws supplied to secure vent to the frame.



CILL FLASHINGS

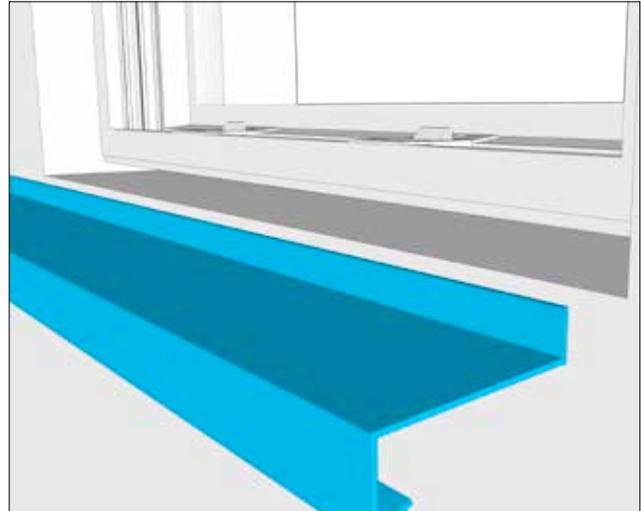
Westcoast Windows can supply cill flashings to complement the windows which will ensure both items are finished to the same colour and gloss level. Many cill flashings are project bespoke and might have more than three bends, end-caps, turned-up ends and a different fixing method, but the information that follows shows how to fit a Westcoast standard cill flashing.

STEP 1

Offer up supplied cill with the opening.

Check the flashing fits by temporarily inserting the cill up-stand under and into the frame recessed slot at the underside of the cill of the window.

If it fits then remove it again and place down in a safe place so as not to damage the finish.



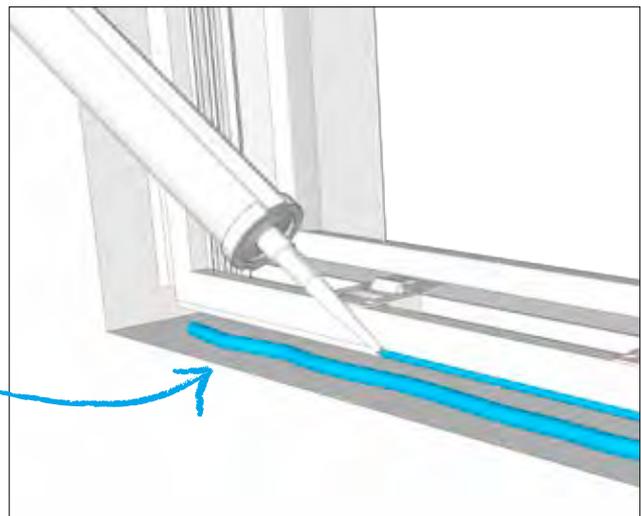
STEP 2

Run a continuous bead of silicone adhesive along the front face of the aluminium frame, just below the recessed slot.

This will help the cill flashing adhere to the frame and also make it watertight.

Also run a continuous bead of PU foam along the bottom of the aperture which will support the flashing if compressed. It also helps to hold it down by creating a permanent bond between cill flashing and substrate.

PU foam continuous bead

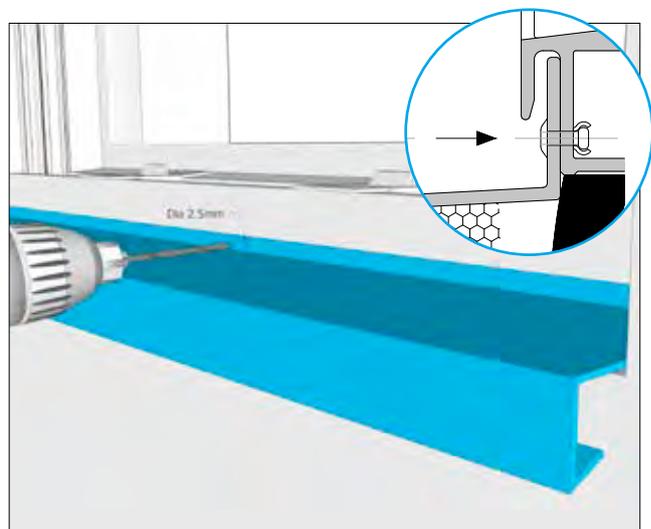


STEP 3

Drill pilot holes of 2.5mm diameter at minimum 600mm centres along the width of the cill flashing and at 25mm from each end.

Make sure the drill hole goes right through to the aluminium frame behind.

Next insert a 2.5mm galvanised rivet into the hole.

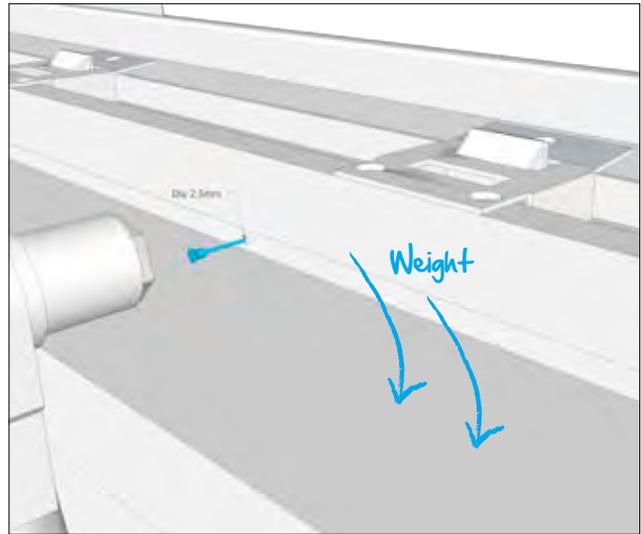


CILL FLASHINGS

STEP 4

Secure galvanised rivets (2.5mm) with a rivet gun to ensure a good mechanical fix. Colour match head of rivets to match frame if desired.

Add a suitable weight onto the flashing to keep it in place whilst the PU foam cures.

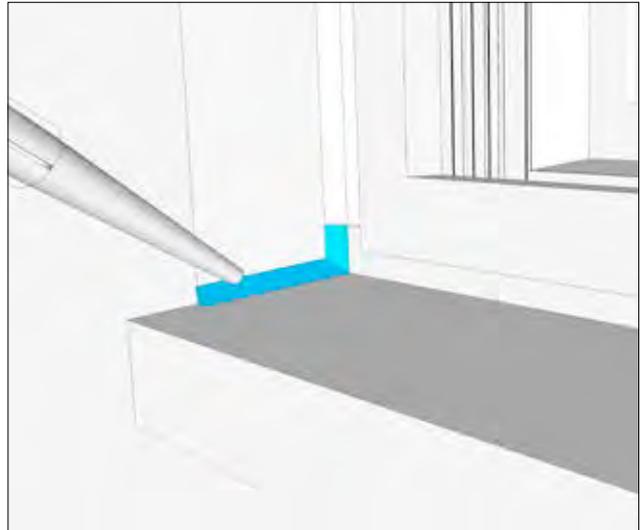


STEP 5

Once the flashing is secured and the PU foam bedding is expanded and cured then the interfaces between cill end and reveal can be joined.

Seal and join the cill end by silicone sealant and join this to the perimeter seal around the window frame.

On site this procedure will normally be completed at the end of the window installation together with perimeter sealing.



JOINING CILLS

Some long windows or ribbon type screens will usually require several cills to be joined together. For pressed cills the maximum length for a flashing is usually 4000mm.

So if the aperture width is more than 4000mm then two cills will need joining.

Joint plates are typically 50-100mm wide and extend to the girth of the cill.

Once the first cill (with joint plate) has been installed, place the second cill on top of the joint plate ensuring it's bedded upon a continuous bead of silicone adhesive. Add a suitable weight onto the second cill to keep it in place whilst the silicone cures.

Leave a gap between both cills of at least 3mm (for expansion). Fill this expansion joint with a flexible silicone sealant and smooth flush with the surface of the flashings.

