

Version **08/23a**

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Metro Series ThermalHEART[®] with Centrafix[™] SYSTEM GUIDE



Introduction

The current well established window installation methods as described in NZBC E2/AS1, and alternative solutions based on the principles of E2/AS1, promote a misalignment between the insulating elements of a window or door and the insulating elements of a wall.

In addition to this, is the ability for external air to circulate around the joinery unit reaching in beyond any window or door frame thermal insulators, creating thermal bridges and reducing the effectiveness of the thermally efficient façade.

The Centrafix™ window installation system is designed to safely and efficiently recess a window or door unit from the front face of the cladding back into the building wall. Recessing window and door units realigns the insulating elements of the window or door frame and glazing with the insulation elements of the wall.

Further important steps to recessing are to eliminate externally sourced airflow around the window frames and provide a factory fitted, fully integrated sill safe system to manage weathertightness and airtightness over the life of the assembly.

Importantly, the Centrafix™ system is connected to and utilises the weathertightness benefits of the drained and ventilated building cavity, where other systems may separate the building cavity from the installation system, reducing performance.

The Centrafix™ window installation system, can be specified with higher performance glazing, frames and special insulating elements around and within the window frame to achieve passive house levels of performance.

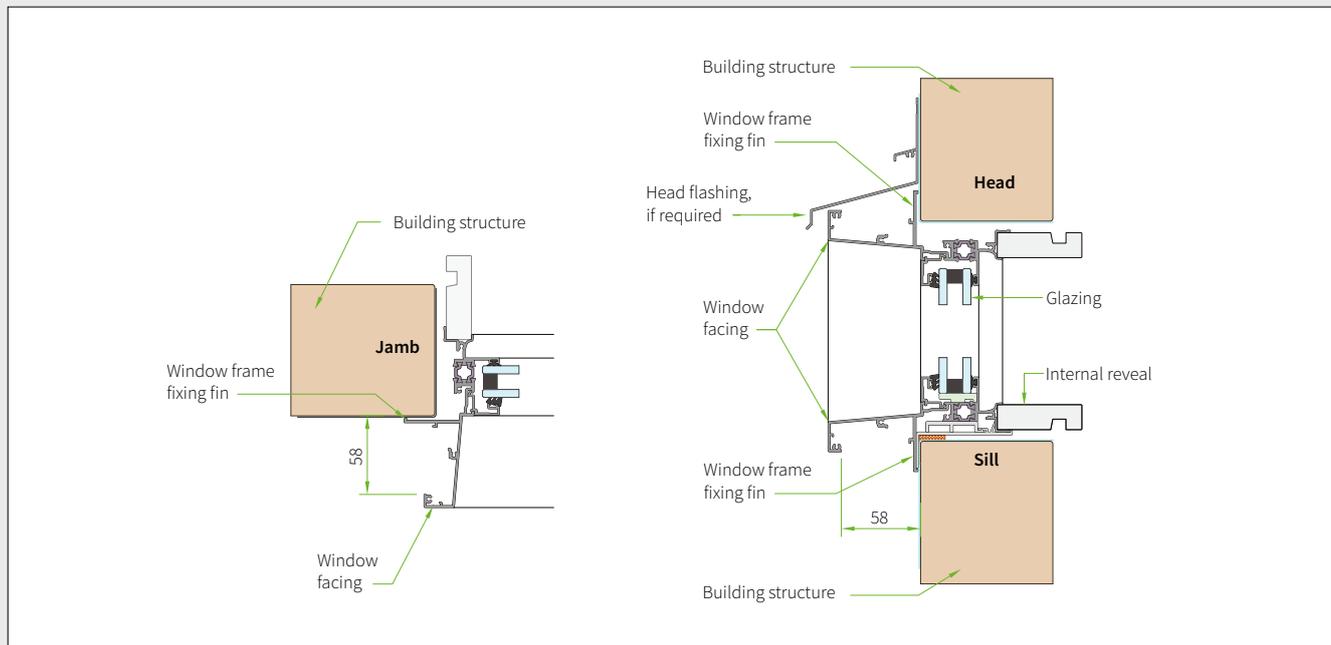
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Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

INSTALLATION SYSTEM

SYSTEM FEATURES

System features



The window and door system:

- Is in a recessed position relative to cladding and building cavity
- Has the glazing and thermal Insulators in the frame largely aligned with the wall insulation
- Has a protruding fixing fin overlapping the outside face of the structure
- Is face fixed through the fixing fin to the structure, through any underlays or rigid air barriers
- Is generally taped three sides to the flexible wall underlay or rigid air barrier via the fixing fin
- Is self-sealing to the flexible wall underlay, rigid air barrier, or floor edge at the sill
- Has integral frame facings that reach out and connect to the cladding using familiar methods
- Has the integral facing position set at **58mm** out from the building structure's outer surface
- Allows for most generic and proprietary cladding systems on cavity to fit within the fixed facing position
- Has the ability to work with claddings that require a dimension greater than 58mm via specifically designed connections to the window or door facing.

Concrete floor notes:

- Wall framing must be at least flush or overhang slab edge
- Floor edge may be rebated to recess unit down
- An additional extension sill bar is available to achieve suitable edge distances for expansive type fixings
- Factory fitted compressible foam tape at sill will compress to available gap between fixing fin and floor edge
- If a positive air seal cannot be made with the factory fitted compressible foam tape due to excessive undulations in floor edge or framing overhang distances, a further application of sealant under the window frame fixing fin or extension sill bar is advisable after the frame is fitted
- Insulated concrete slab systems should provide for window or door sill fixings. The details in place to account for WANZ bar fixings will suffice for the Centrafix™ system
- Sill fixing fin or sill extension bar will likely need packing behind fixings
- An internal sill reveal or finishing trim is optional.

The fixed position integral window frame facing either laps over the cladding or butts to the cladding, depending on cladding type.

In all cases, the window or door shall be installed prior to applying cavity battens and cladding.

Lapping claddings

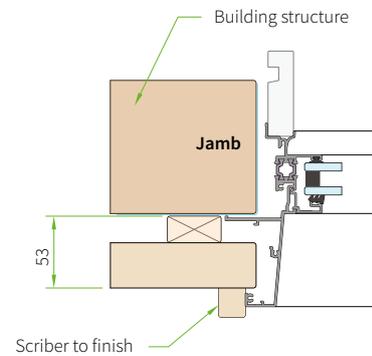
Where the window outer facing laps over the cladding

Most lapping type claddings on a building cavity will fit within the 58mm facing offset dimension.

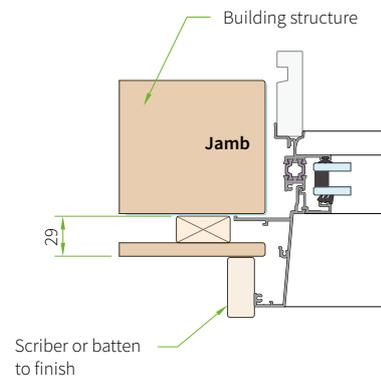
The thinner type claddings on nominal 20mm cavity battens will show a protruding window frame facing and will require larger finishing trims around the window.

An option for thinner wall claddings is to use thicker cavity battens.

Example: Beveled back weatherboard on nominal 20mm cavity.
Total cladding and cavity thickness = 53mm (varies by type).
Scriber finishes remainder.



Example: 9mm Plywood Sheet on nominal 20mm cavity.
Total cladding and cavity thickness = 29mm.
Scriber or external batten finishes remainder.
Or use 40mm cavity battens and smaller scriber/batten.



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INSTALLATION SYSTEM

WINDOW INTERACTION WITH CLADDING

Butting claddings

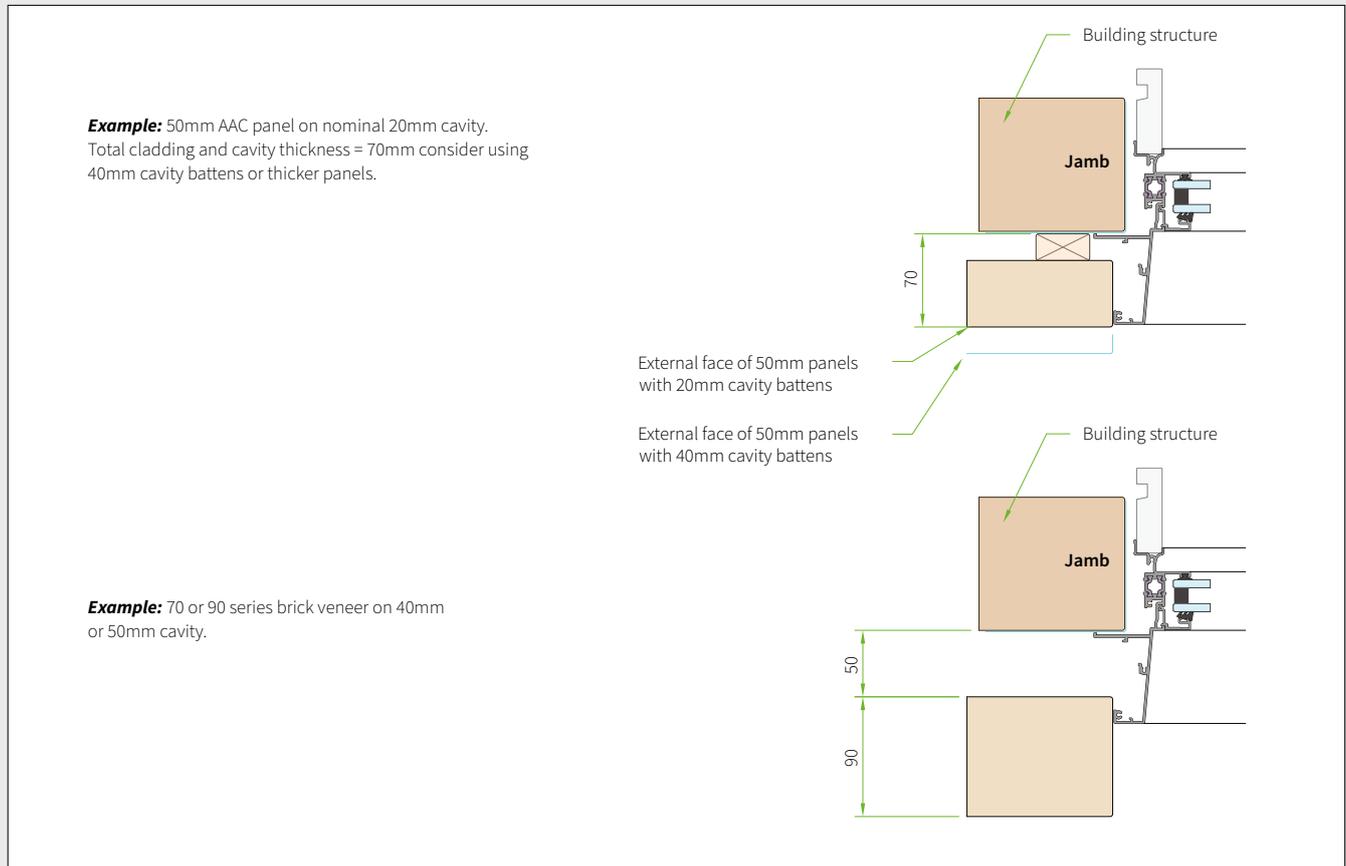
Where the window facing butts to the edge of the cladding

All butting type claddings on a building cavity will work with the 58mm facing offset dimension.

The thinner butting type claddings on smaller cavities, such as 50mm Aerated Autoclaved Concrete panel system (AAC) panels on a 20mm cavity will not show significant external reveal around the window at the cladding edge.

Consider using 40mm cavity battens.

The thicker butting type claddings such as brick veneer will tolerate more variation and deliver an expected aesthetic.



Flexibility of window position relative to structure

Overcoming variations

Conditions:

- Any type of flexible wall underlay or rigid air barrier
- Any type of installation from Type 1 to Type 4
- Variations in structure thickness are encountered across multiple window openings
- External window fixing fin mounting surface is not plumb, is subject to twist or localised protrusions such as nail plates or straps or misaligned timber.

Types of cladding include:

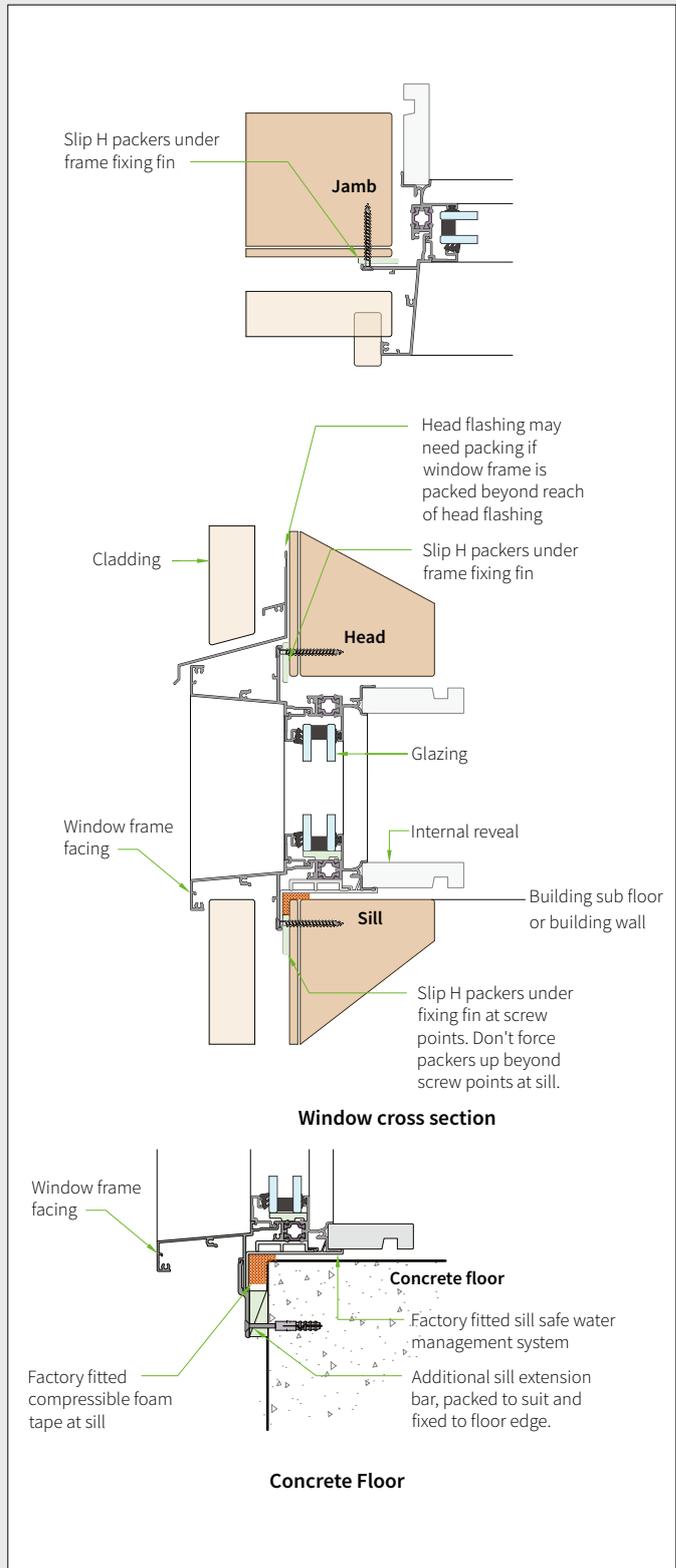
- All claddings on cavity.

Fine tuning window position

- The window frame system is pushed hard back and face fixed to the structure through the fixing fin
- A non-flat and plumb mounting surface condition can be overcome by packing behind the window fixing fin
- Reasonable packing of up to 5mm is permitted provided the packed distance does not affect other aspects of the system such as the fitting of the head flashing to the head frame
- The reveal groove or reveal architraving surface can be accurately aligned to the internal wall board by packing behind the window fixing fin
- Any resultant gaps under fixing fin and protruding packer tails will be over-taped at the head and jamb and self sealed at the sill.

Concrete floor notes:

- It is expected that the wall structure (and rigid air barrier if fitted) will be at least flush or overhang the floor edge so packing will always be present behind the fixing fin of the sill or sill extension bar
- See later concrete floor details for ensuring the air seal is completed at the sill.



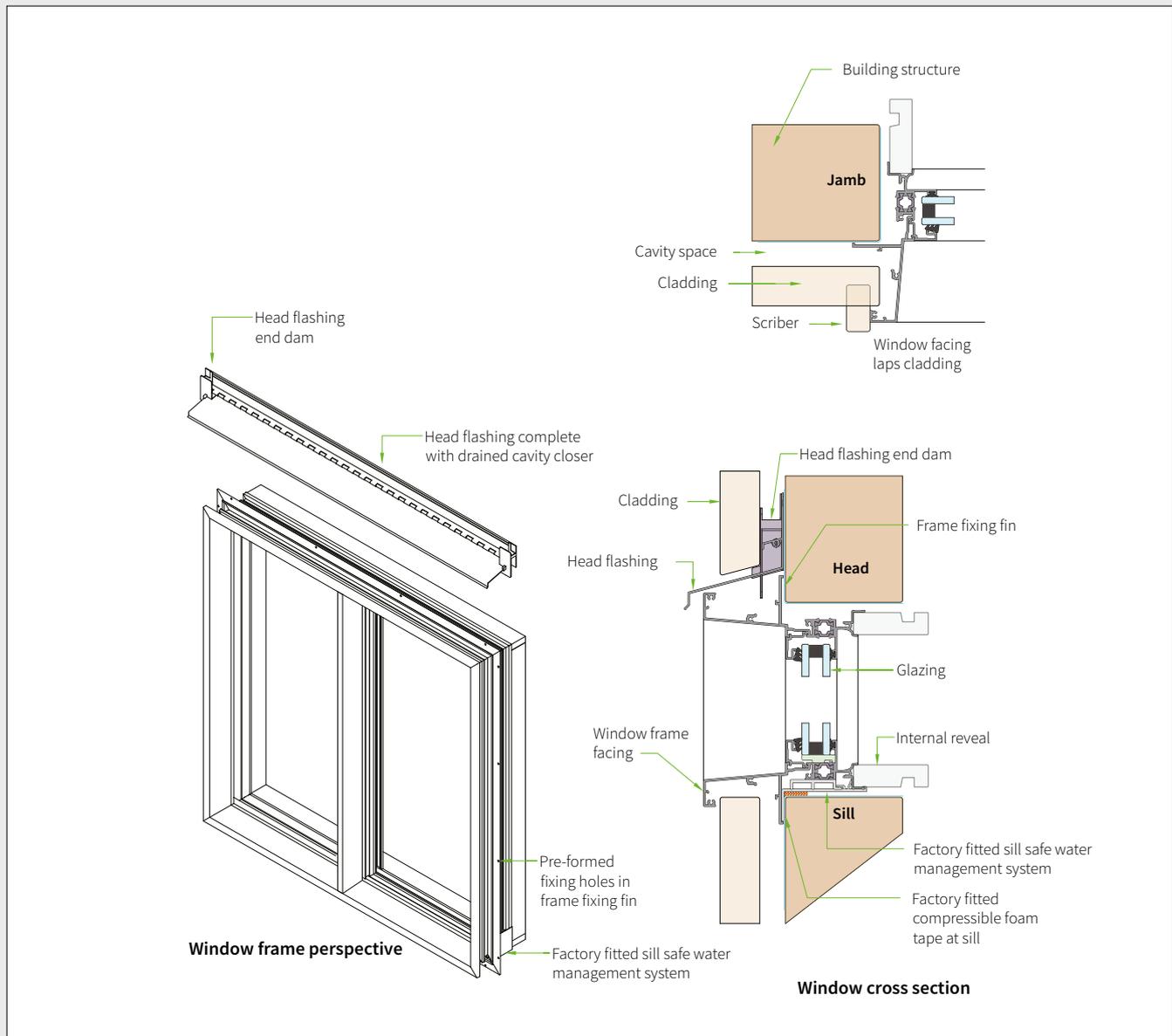
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INSTALLATION SYSTEM

TYPES OF INSTALLATION

TYPE 1:

Window facing laps over cladding - head flashing required



Conditions:

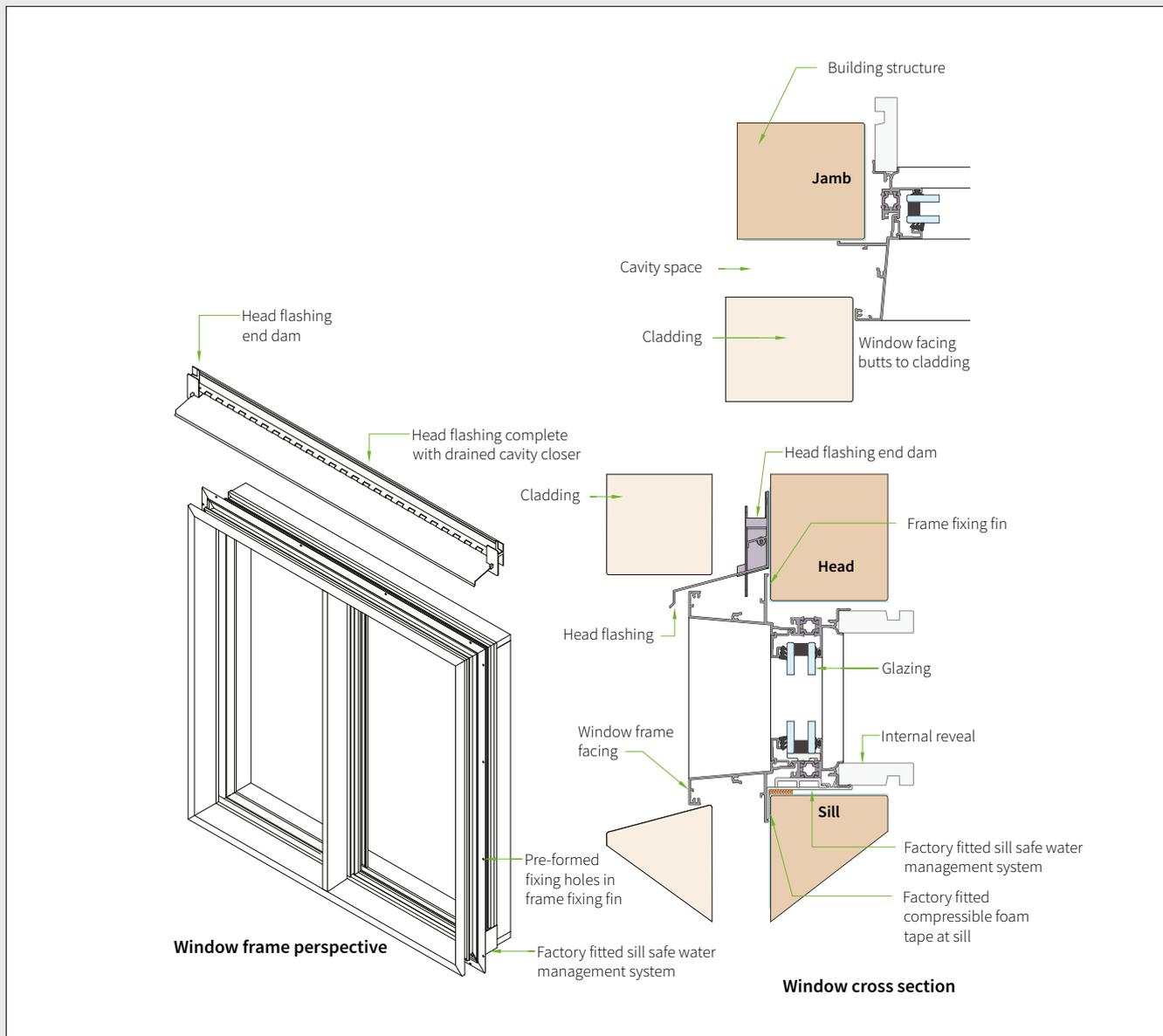
- There is cladding all around the window
- There may not be cladding below the window (full height units to floor)
- A head flashing is in place
- The head flashing ends are cut into the cladding
- The head flashing overhangs the ends of the window.

Types of cladding include:

- Horizontal weatherboards on cavity
- Vertical weatherboards on cavity
- Flat sheet type claddings on cavity
- Flat sheet type claddings on cavity with external battens
- Profiled metal claddings on cavity (when possible).

TYPE 2:

Window facing butts into edge of cladding - head flashing required



Conditions:

- There is the same type of cladding all around the window and a head flashing is required
- There may be a different cladding above the window - e.g., a weatherboard infill panel between brick veneer panels and a head flashing is required
- The head flashing ends butt into the adjacent cladding edges
- There may not be cladding below the window (full height units to floor).

Types of cladding include:

- Brick veneer, any size, on 40 or 50mm cavities
- AAC on cavity*
- Solid rendered or proprietary solid rendered systems on cavity*
- E.I.F.S proprietary systems on cavity*
- Other claddings that are butt ended at a window or door opening
- Consult cladding manufacturer for suitability.

*Proprietary systems may have their own flashing systems.

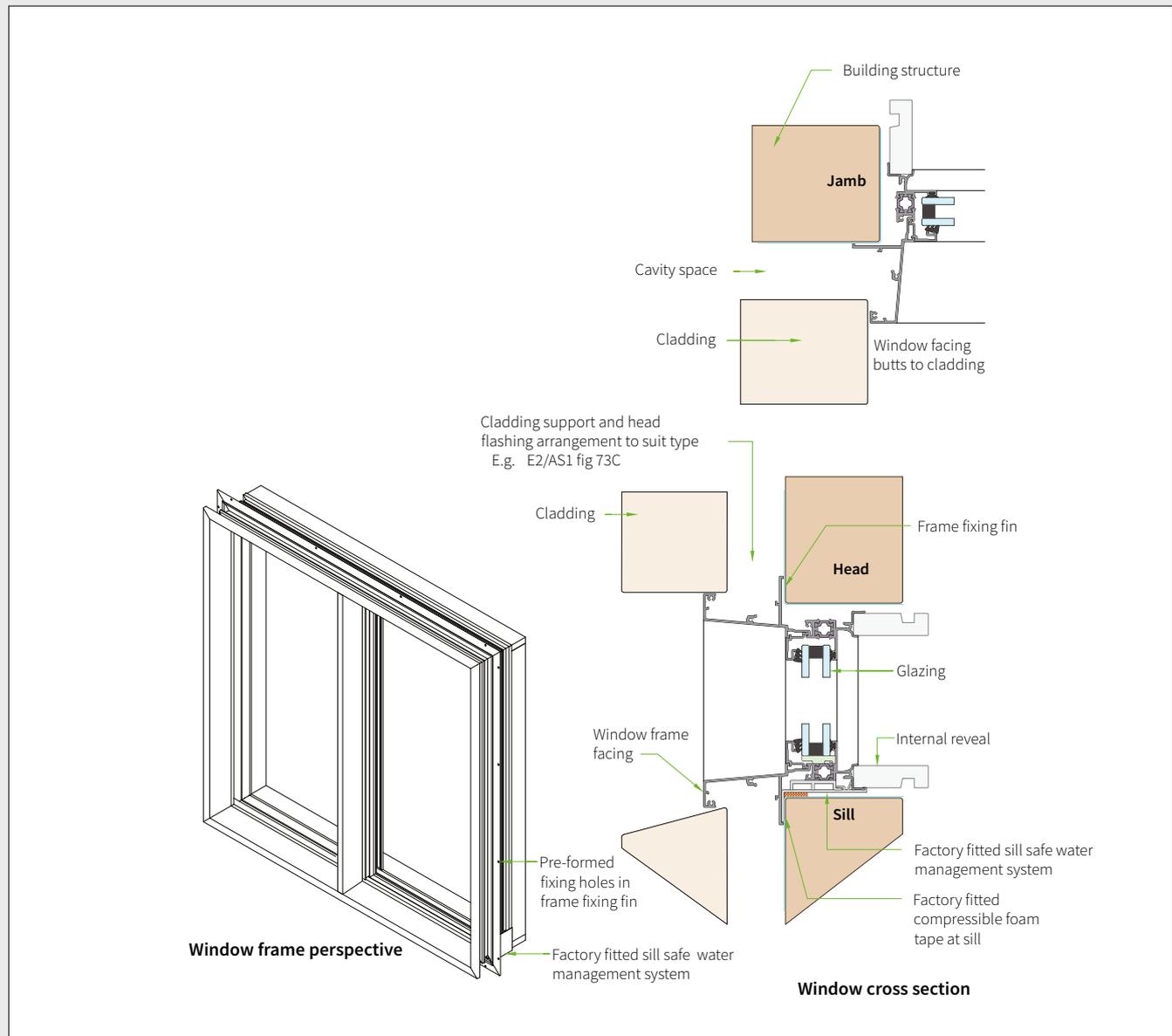
Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

INSTALLATION SYSTEM

TYPES OF INSTALLATION

TYPE 3:

Window facing butts into edge of cladding - no head flashing required



Conditions:

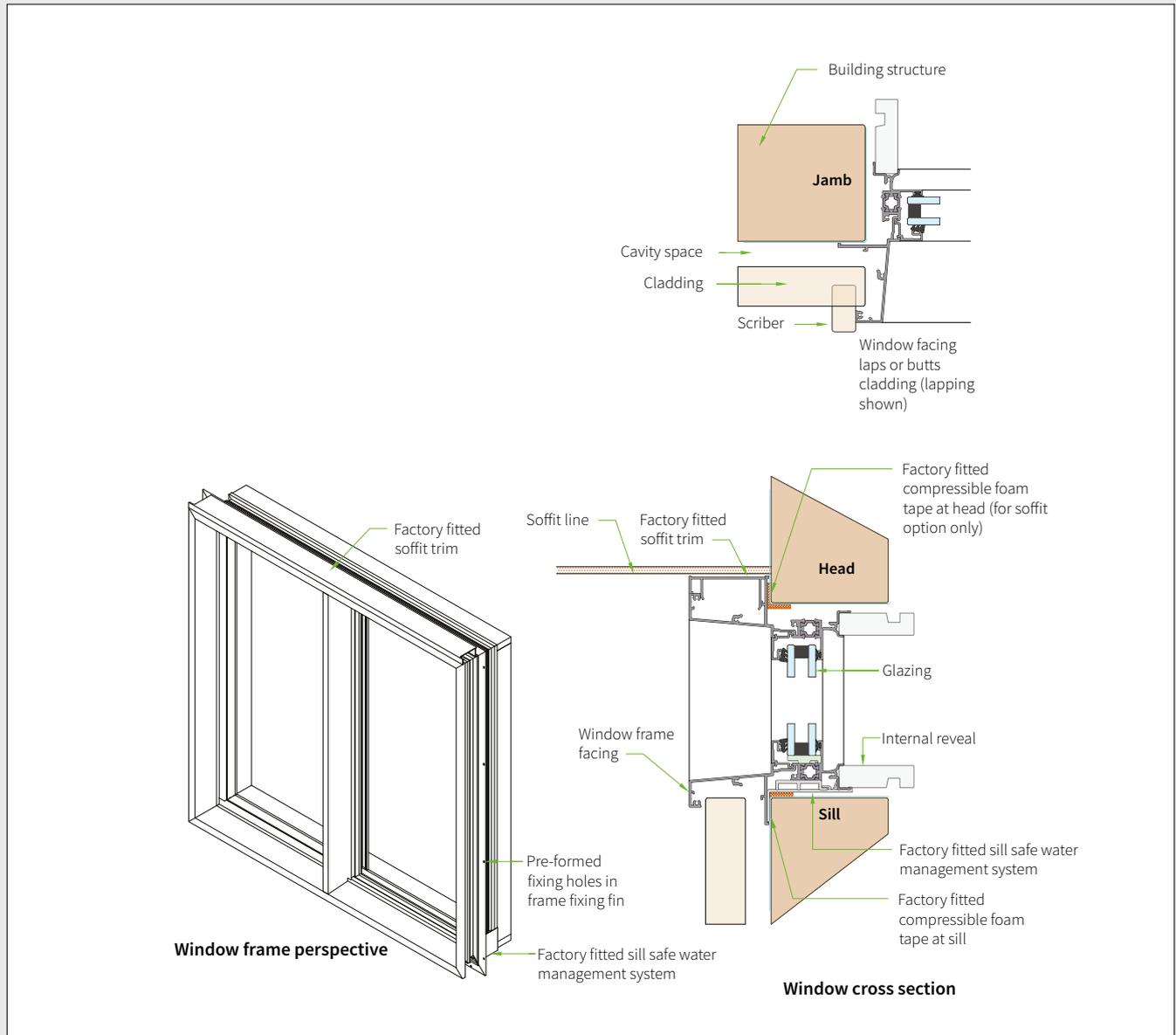
- There is the same type of cladding all around the window and no Centrafix™ head flashing is required
- An alternative cladding support and head flashing arrangement is provided by others
- A soffit trim may be needed to finish the window head neatly to the cladding above
- There may not be cladding below the window (full height units to floor).

Types of cladding include:

- Brick veneer, any size, on 40 or 50mm cavities.

TYPE 4:

Window laps or butts cladding and finishes under a soffit



Conditions:

- There is no cladding above the window
- There is no space for a head flashing
- A soffit trim is fitted to the window head to finish neatly to the soffit above
- There may not be cladding below the window (full height units to floor).

Types of cladding include:

- All claddings on cavity.

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INSTALLATION SYSTEM

TYPES OF WALL UNDERLAY

Flexible wall underlay

Conditions:

- Flexible wall underlay is applied to the outside face of the structure in accordance with E2/AS1 9.1.7.1
- Any type of installation from Type 1 to Type 4.

Types of cladding include:

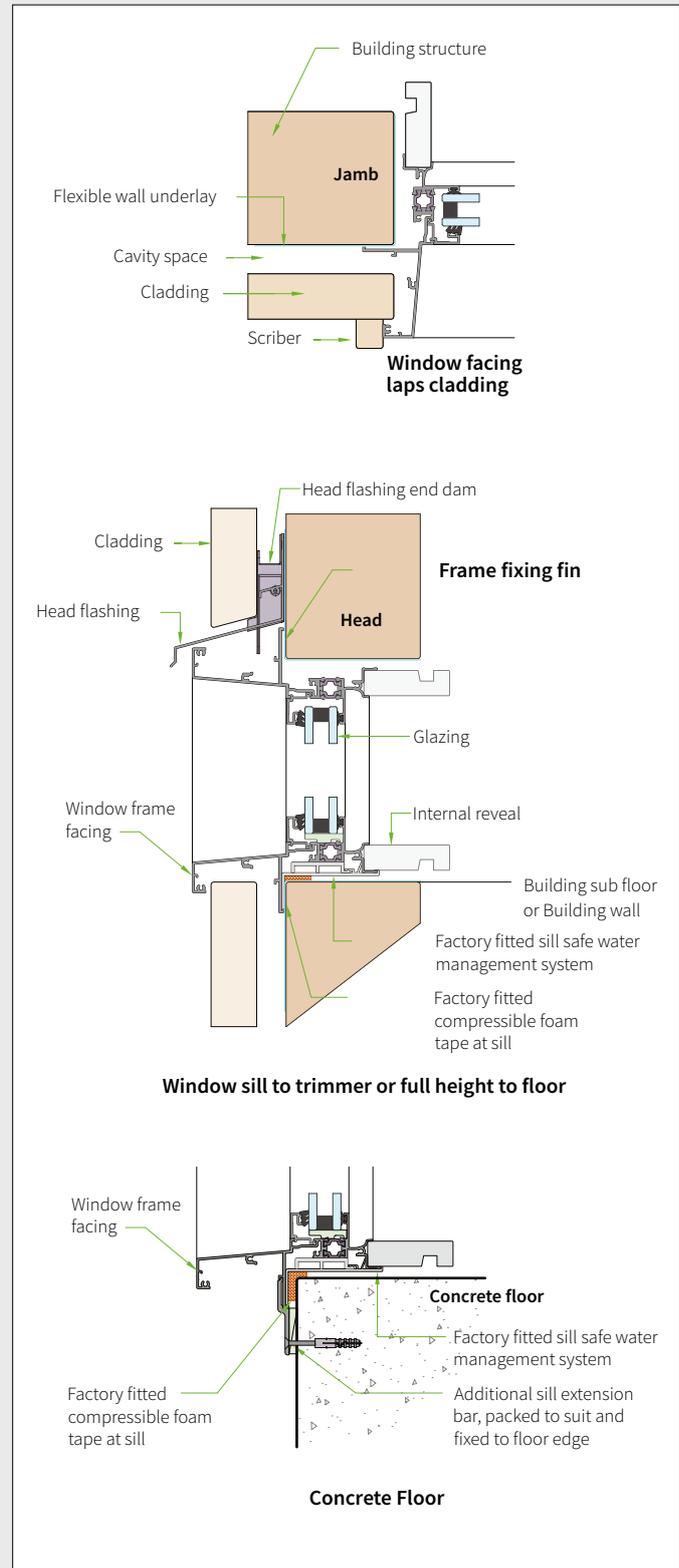
- All claddings on cavity.

Position of window

- The window frame fixing fin pushes hard back to the building wall underlay and is fixed through the wall underlay.

Flexible wall underlay notes:

- Flexible wall underlay shall be diagonally cut and dressed into all sides of opening
- Flexible flashing tape is **NOT** required at top corners or along the sill of window openings
- Air seals as described in E2/AS1 9.1.6 are **NOT** required
- Expanding foam is applied to the trim cavity for other purposes described on page 6.7.



Rigid air barriers

Conditions:

- A rigid air barrier is fixed to the outside of the structure in accordance with E2/AS1 9.1.7.2
- Any type of installation from Type 1 to Type 4.

Types of cladding include:

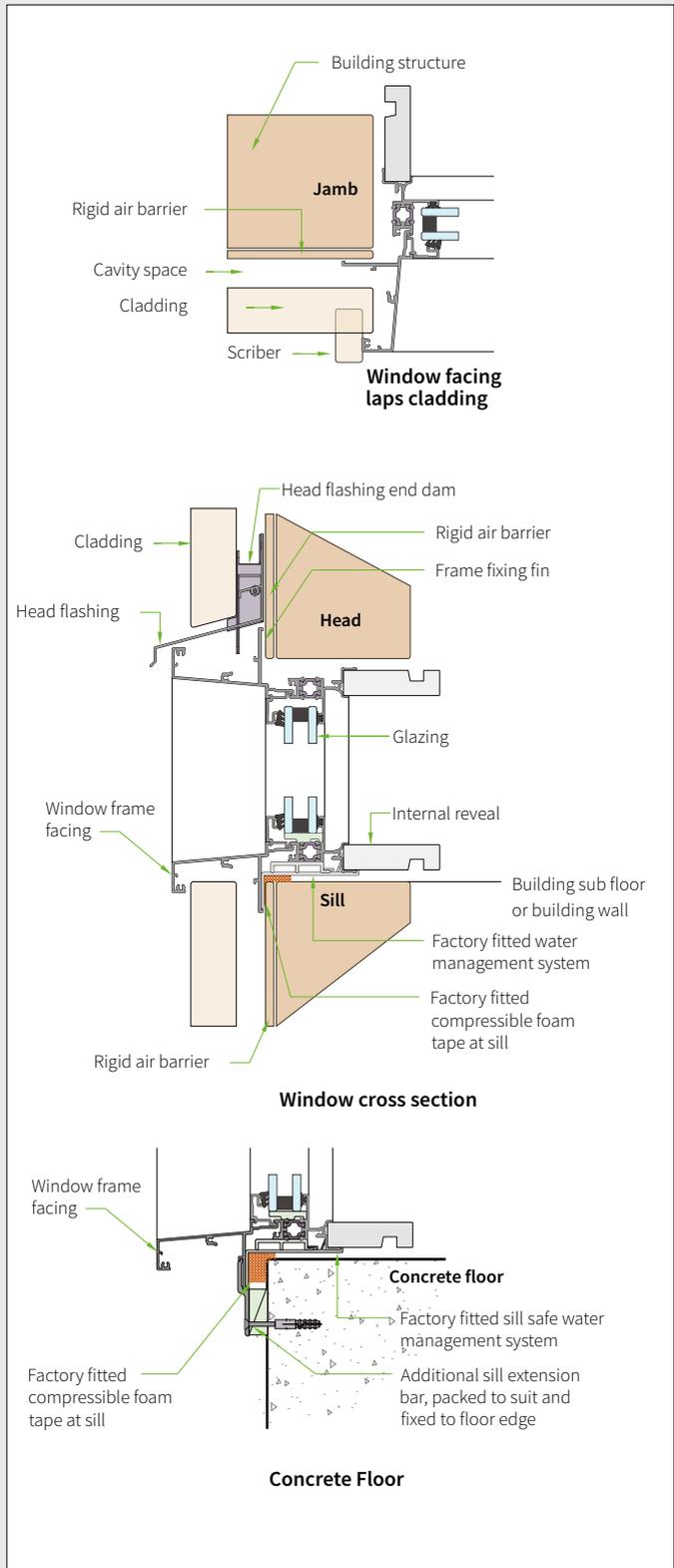
- All claddings on cavity.

Position of window

- The window frame fixing fin pushes hard back to the rigid air barrier and is fixed through the rigid air barrier
- The internal reveal depth has been adjusted to suit the extra thickness of the wall due to the rigid air barrier.

Rigid air barrier notes:

- Suitable for use with generic or proprietary rigid air barrier systems
- Flexible flashing tape is **NOT** required at top corners or along sill of window opening
- Air seals as described in E2/AS1 9.1.6 are **NOT** required
- Expanding foam is applied to the trim cavity for other purposes described later on page 6.7.



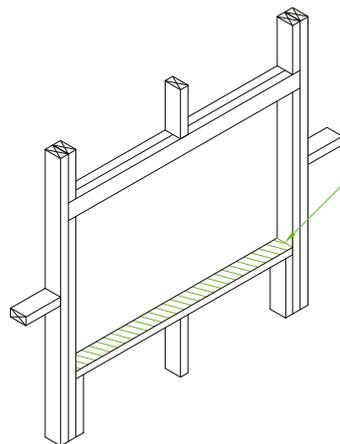
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INSTALLATION SYSTEM

OPENING PREPARATION

STEP 1

Preliminary check of trim opening

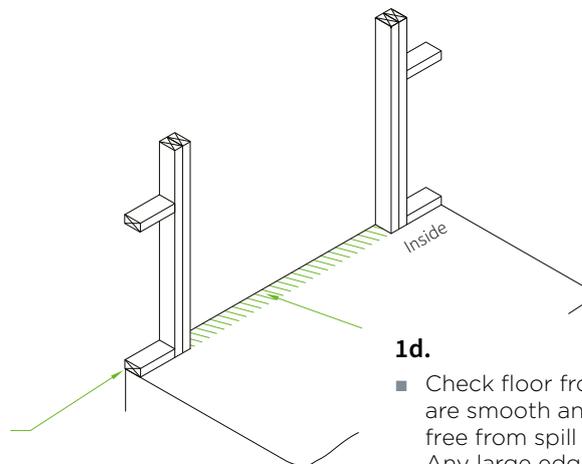


1a.

- Check sill trimmer for level
- Check opening for squareness and twist. Outer window mounting surface should be free from any protrusions or misaligned timber faces.

1b.

- The trimmer must be secured sufficiently to resist torsional loads placed upon it by an installed and glazed window.



1d.

- Check floor front and top edges are smooth and straight and free from spill or boxing ridges. Any large edge breakouts that could affect sill sealing must be reinstated.

1c.

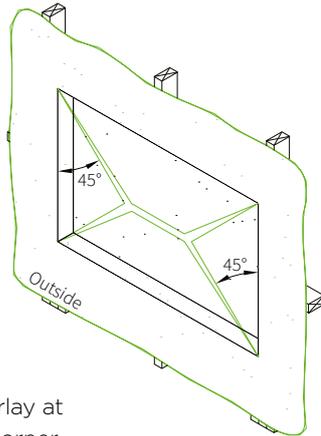
- Full height joinery units: The wall framing must be at least flush with or offset out over the floor edge.

STEP 2

Flexible wall underlay preparation

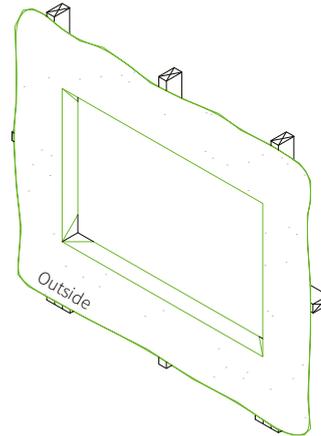
Part height or full height windows to timber sub floor and windows to concrete floor.

Part height or full height windows to timber sub floor.



2a.

Cut flexible wall underlay at 45° away from each corner.

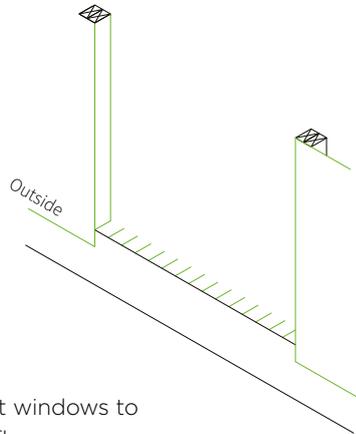


2b.

Fold wall underlay tightly into opening and staple.

2c.

Trim off excess.



Full height windows to concrete floor.

2d.

Cut flexible wall underlay at 45° away from each top corner. Trim away wall underlay at floor edge as shown.

2e.

- Fold wall underlay tightly into opening and staple.

2f.

Trim off excess.

Sill tapes:

There is no requirement for the application of sill tapes within the window opening.

External sheet bracing may be used, provided that:

- The sheet bracing stops short of a window jamb allowing enough room to complete the fin fixing and taping process
- Any sheet bracing finishing at a window jamb is further applied to all four sides of the window to create an even mounting surface for the window fin. (Three sides if a full height window unit finishes to a concrete slab).

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INSTALLATION SYSTEM

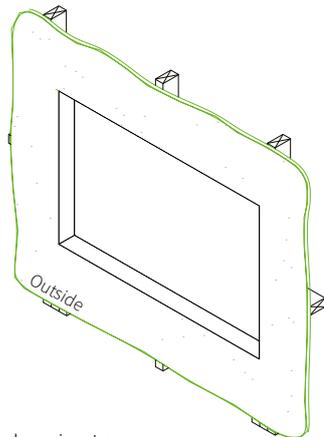
OPENING PREPARATION

STEP 3

Rigid air barrier preparation

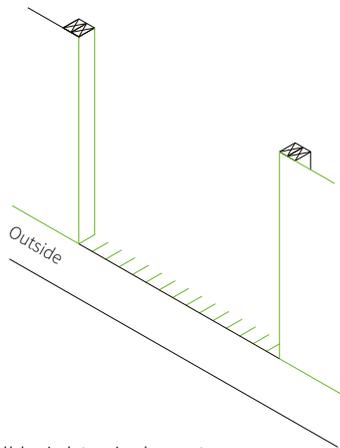
Part height or full height windows to timber subfloor and windows to concrete floor.

Part height or full height windows to timber sub floor.



3a. RAB

Apply rigid air barrier to manufacturer's instructions.



Full height windows to concrete floor.

3b. RAB

Apply rigid air barrier to manufacturer's instructions.

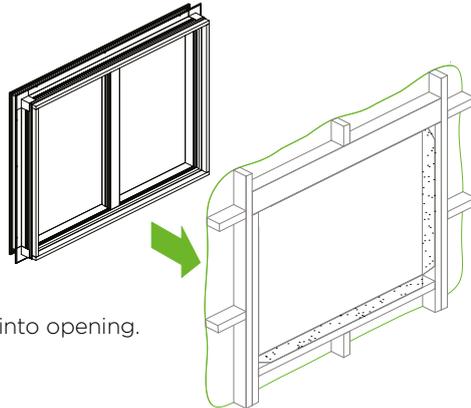
Sill tapes:

There is no requirement for the application of sill tapes within the window opening.

Check with rigid air barrier manufacturer for compatibility with the Centrafix™ system.

STEP 4

Position unit in opening



4a.
Position unit into opening.

4b.
Push out fixing fin hard against the face of the building structure* ensuring it is evenly seated.

4c.
Use full depth rectangular packers between window sill and structure at 450 centres to level the unit.

4d.
Ensure there is adequate clearance between reveal and structure on all four sides for the later application of insulating foam.

4e.
Face packing is permitted under the outer fixing fin to eliminate twist or to position window accurately to the reveal's wallboard groove or architrave.

4f.
Temporarily pack between window frame and structure at any point if required to hold squareness prior to fixing.

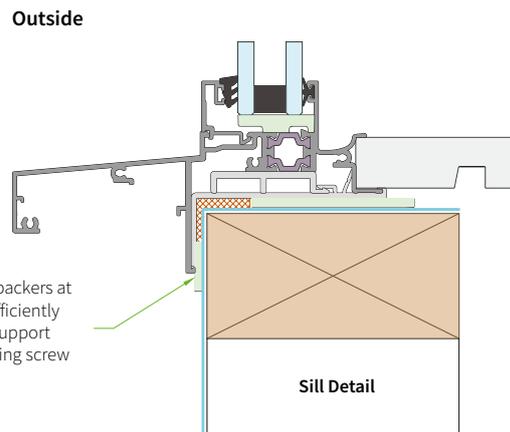
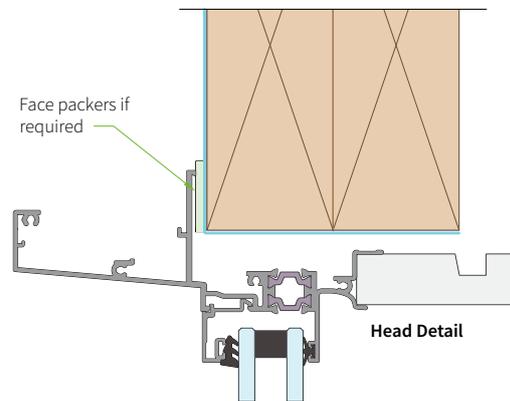
4g.
Only packers under the window sill need to remain in place. All other positioning packers can remain or be removed.

Fix off unit as described in Step 4.

Note:

Grooved reveals are shown for consistency only.

Architrave reveals are possible. If specifying no reveal or returned wallboard into window frame, consult joinery manufacturer for more information.



*The face of the building structure is the finished outside surface at the back of the building cavity. It may be a flexible wall underlay or a rigid air barrier.

Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

INSTALLATION SYSTEM

UNIT INSTALL

STEP 4a

Fix unit - timber framing and timber subfloor

4a.

All holes in the window frame fixing fin are pre machined in the correct position.

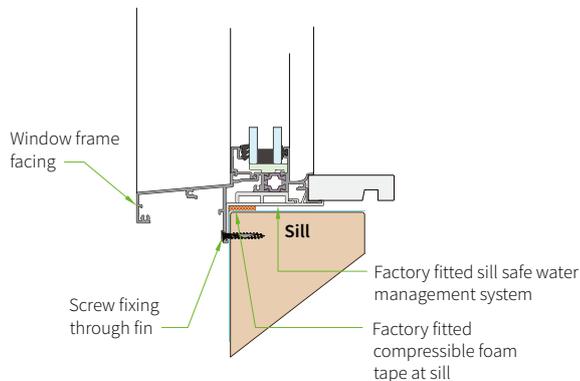
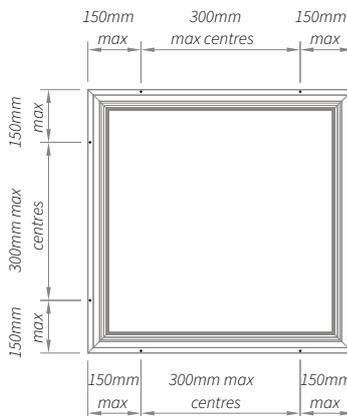
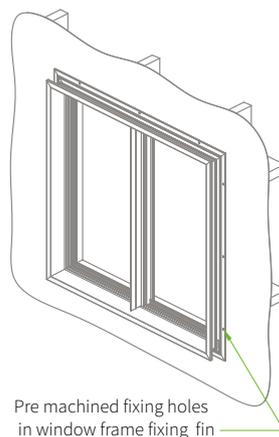
- Use 10g x 32 S/S screws @ 300mm centres and not more than 150mm from corners
- Refer to subsequent details on page 7.17 and 7.18 for fixing a window head when a soffit is immediately above.

4b.

The internal reveal is not the primary means for attaching the window to the structure. The type and frequency of reveal fixings should follow good trade practise.

Notes:

- Screw fixing positions can be optimised at time of manufacture to suit window size and design windloads. Screw fixing hole positions could differ from those specified in this detail
- Sliding and hinged door jambs at lock points will require a positive reveal fixing. Pack between reveal and structure and fix reveal to a suitable standard to resist jamb movement from potential lock loads.



Window cross section

STEP 4b

Fix unit - timber framing and concrete floor

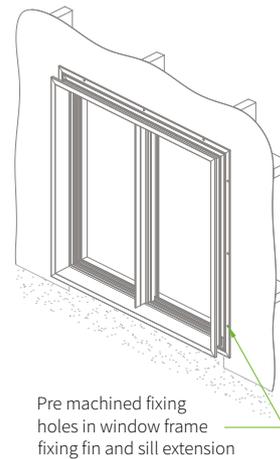
4a.

All holes in the window frame fixing fin are pre machined in the correct position.

- Use 10g x 32 S/S screws @ 300mm centres and not more than 150mm from corners.

For concrete floors:

- Use 10g x 50 S/S screws into plugs @ 300mm centres and not more than 150mm from corners. Observe floor edge distances for expansive fixings.

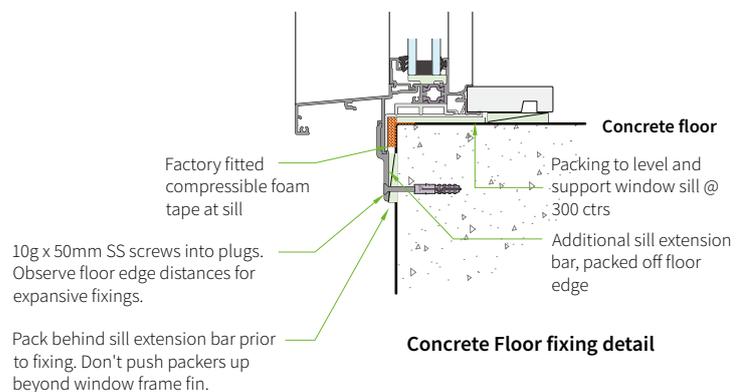
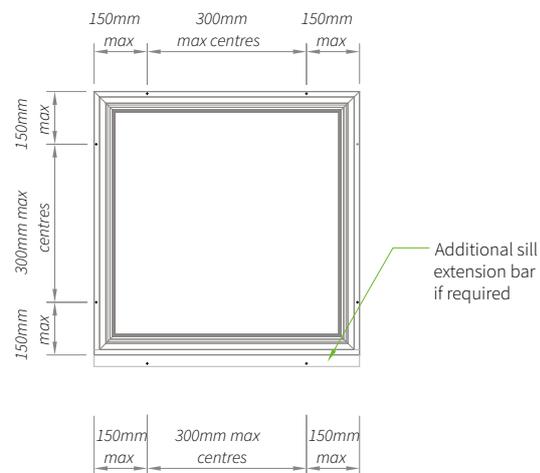


4b.

The internal reveal is not the primary means for attaching the window to the structure. The type and frequency of reveal fixings should follow good trade practise.

Notes:

- Screw fixing positions can be optimised at time of manufacture to suit window size and design windloads. Screw fixing hole positions could differ from those specified in this detail
- Sliding and hinged door jambs at lock points will require a positive reveal fixing. Pack between reveal and structure and fix reveal to a suitable standard to resist jamb movement from potential lock loads
- An additional sill extension bar is available to gain floor edge fixing distances for expansive fixings.



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INSTALLATION SYSTEM

UNIT INSTALL

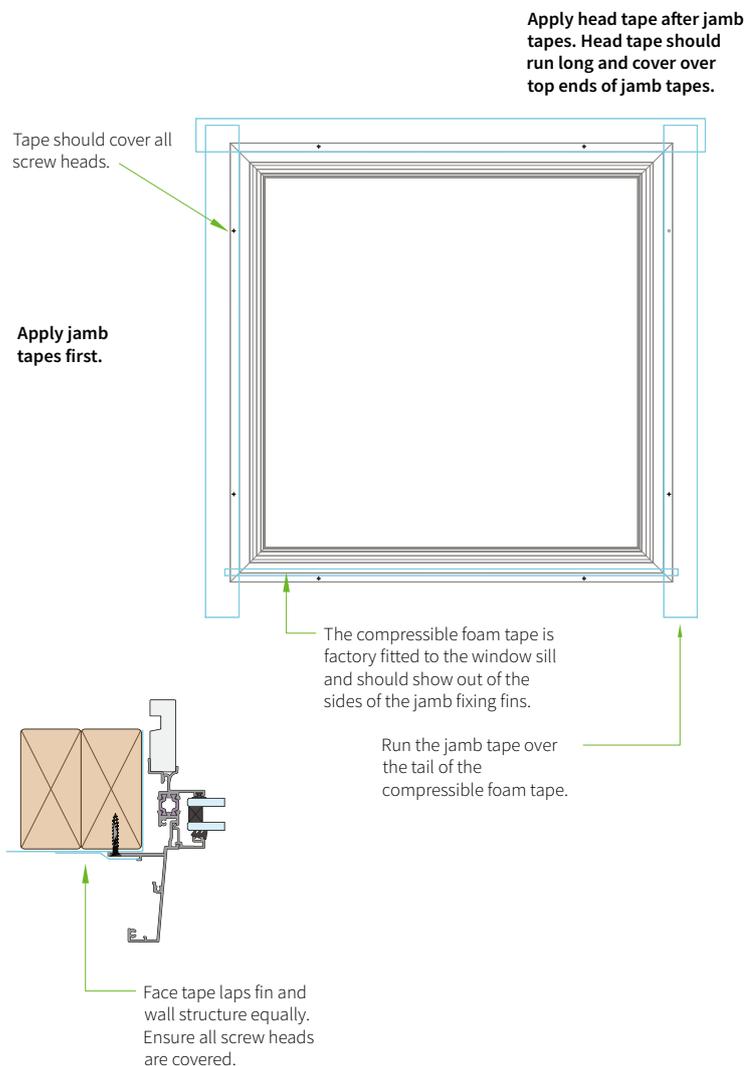
STEP 5a

Tape unit - prior to fitting head flashing (if a head flashing is required)

The window unit is face taped at the head and jambs to seal the window to the flexible wall underlay or rigid air barrier.

The tape shall be Pro Clima Tescon Extera Weathertight sealing tape, 60mm wide, or a BRANZ appraised flashing tape with a minimum width of 50mm suitable for bonding to polyester powdercoated or anodised Aluminium and the selected rigid or flexible wall underlay.

The sill is not face taped. The factory fitted compressible foam tape makes the seal at the sill when the window fin is fixed to the structure.



STEP 5b

Tape unit, when unit finishes under a soffit

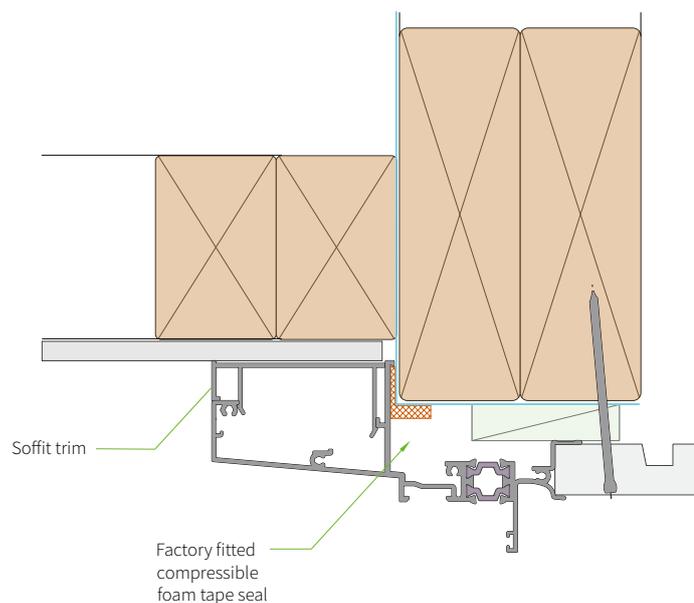
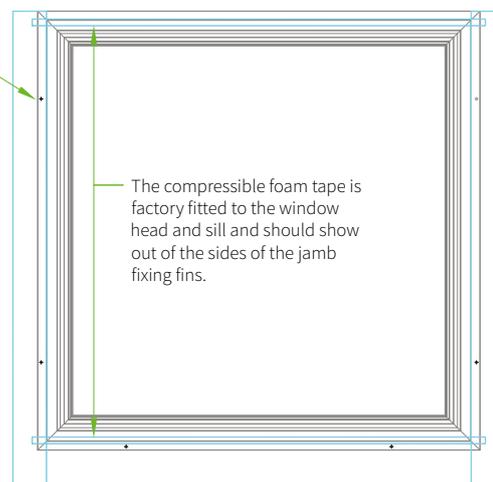
A Type 4 installation is where a window laps or butts claddings and finishes under a soffit.

In this case;

- No head flashing is possible
- There is no access to the head fixing fin
- There is no access to tape the fin to the underlay
- The reveal becomes the primary fixing point for the head of the unit - see fixing details on pages 7.17 and 7.18
- The jambs are taped
- A Type 4 installation will have a length of compressible foam tape factory applied to the joinery unit head fin
- This foam tape will compress and complete the air seal at the head once unit is fixed in position.

Tape should cover all screw heads

Apply jamb tapes.



Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

INSTALLATION SYSTEM

UNIT INSTALL

STEP 6

Fix and tape head flashing - when a head flashing is required

6A.

Head flashing is cut to a width determined by cladding type and finish required.

Head flashings are supplied with factory fitted end dams and cavity closers.

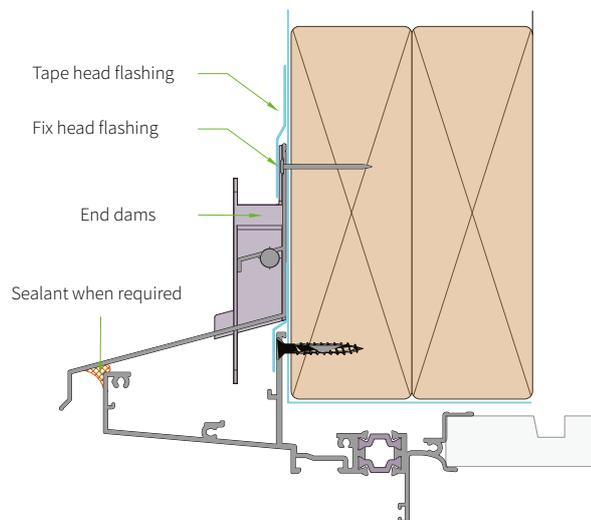
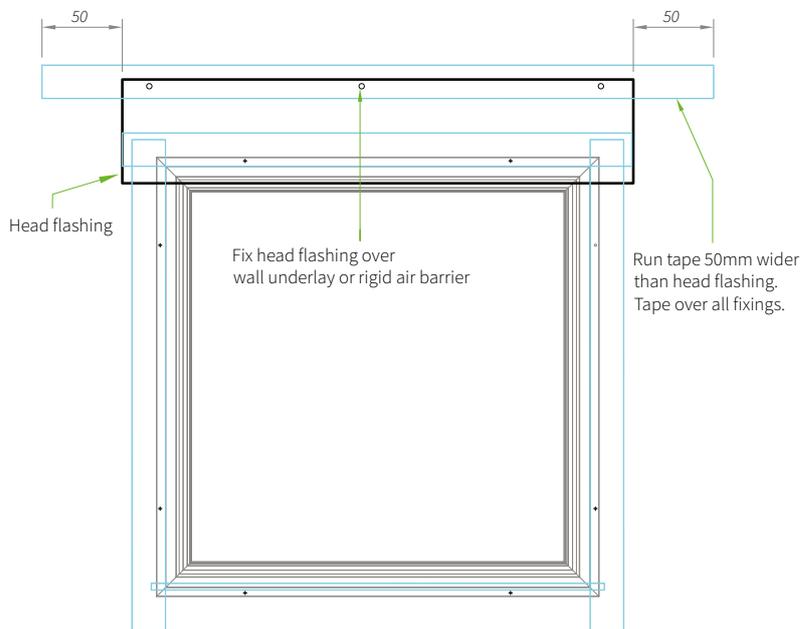
6B.

Head flashing is fixed in place above fully taped and fixed window.

Seal between head flashing and window outer facing for wind zone areas of Very High and above.

6C.

Tape top edge of head flashing to flexible wall underlay or rigid air barrier.



STEP 7

Apply expanding foam to trim cavity

7A.

The window trim cavity - the space between the window frame / reveal and structure - shall be filled on all four sides with low expansion gun foam. PEF rod is not required.

For head and jambs:

The expanding foam should fill at least as far forward as the thermal insulator line of the aluminium frame.

It is not detrimental to the system if the trim cavity is completely filled with expanding foam.*

For sill:

The expanding foam should fill at least as far forward as the back of the window frame where the sill safe system starts.

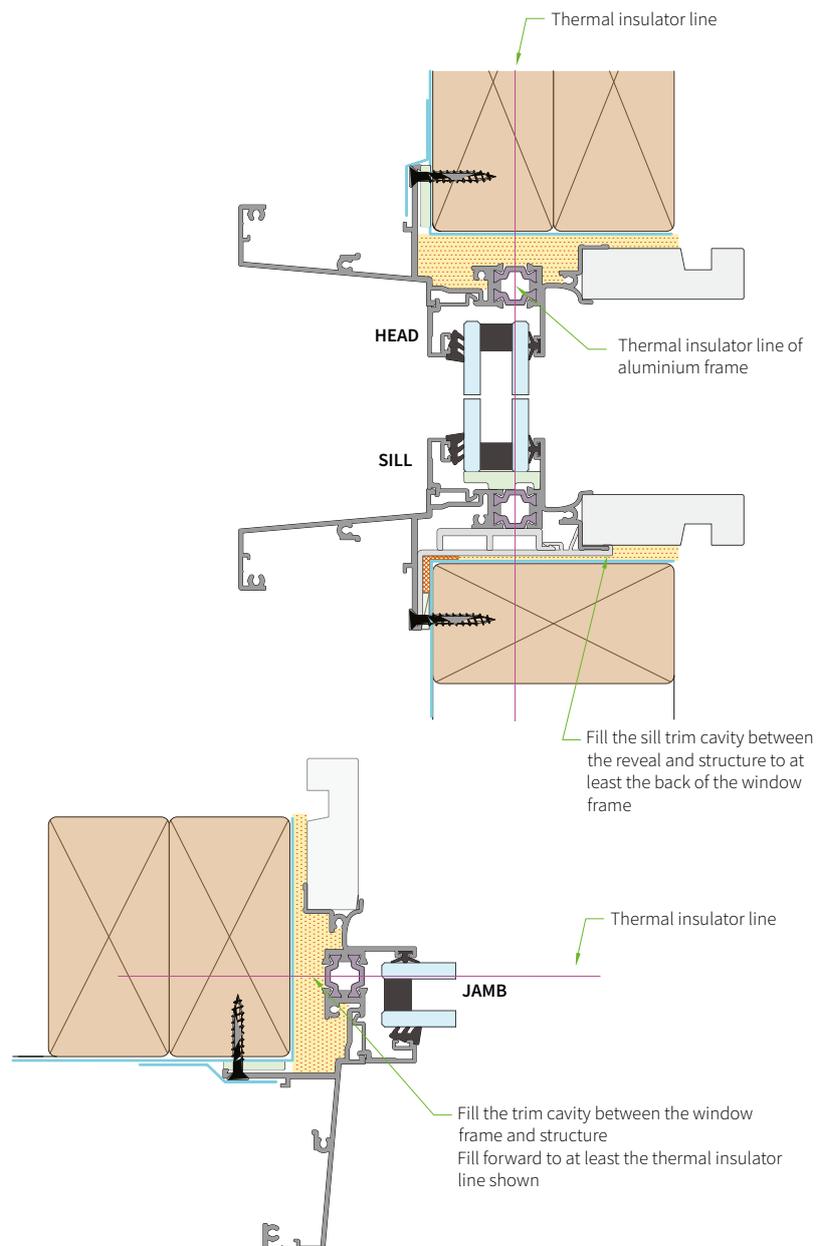
It is not detrimental to the system if the trim cavity is completely filled with expanding foam.*

The window trim cavity can be any size provided that:

- The fixings through the front fin maintain suitable edge distances relative to the material of the structure
- A sufficient gap is created to apply the gun foam to the depth required.

The primary role of the foam to the trim gap is to improve thermal performance between the window frame and structure.

**The trim cavity can be filled with specific materials to achieve a definitive performance level, for example, passive house.*



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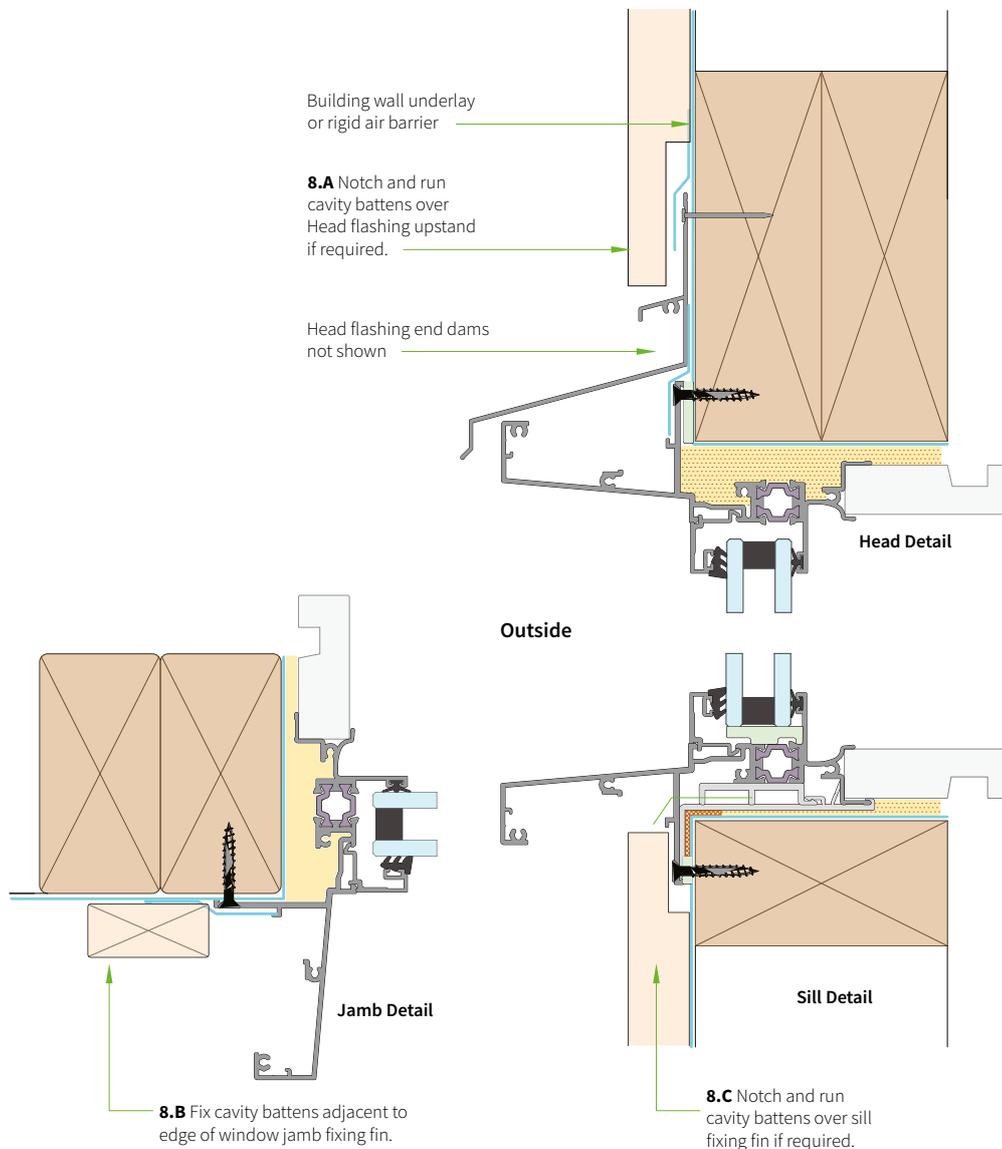
INSTALLATION SYSTEM

UNIT INSTALL

STEP 8

Install cavity battens (if required)

Fix cavity battens in accordance with E2/AS1 9.1.8.4 or as instructed by proprietary cladding system suppliers.

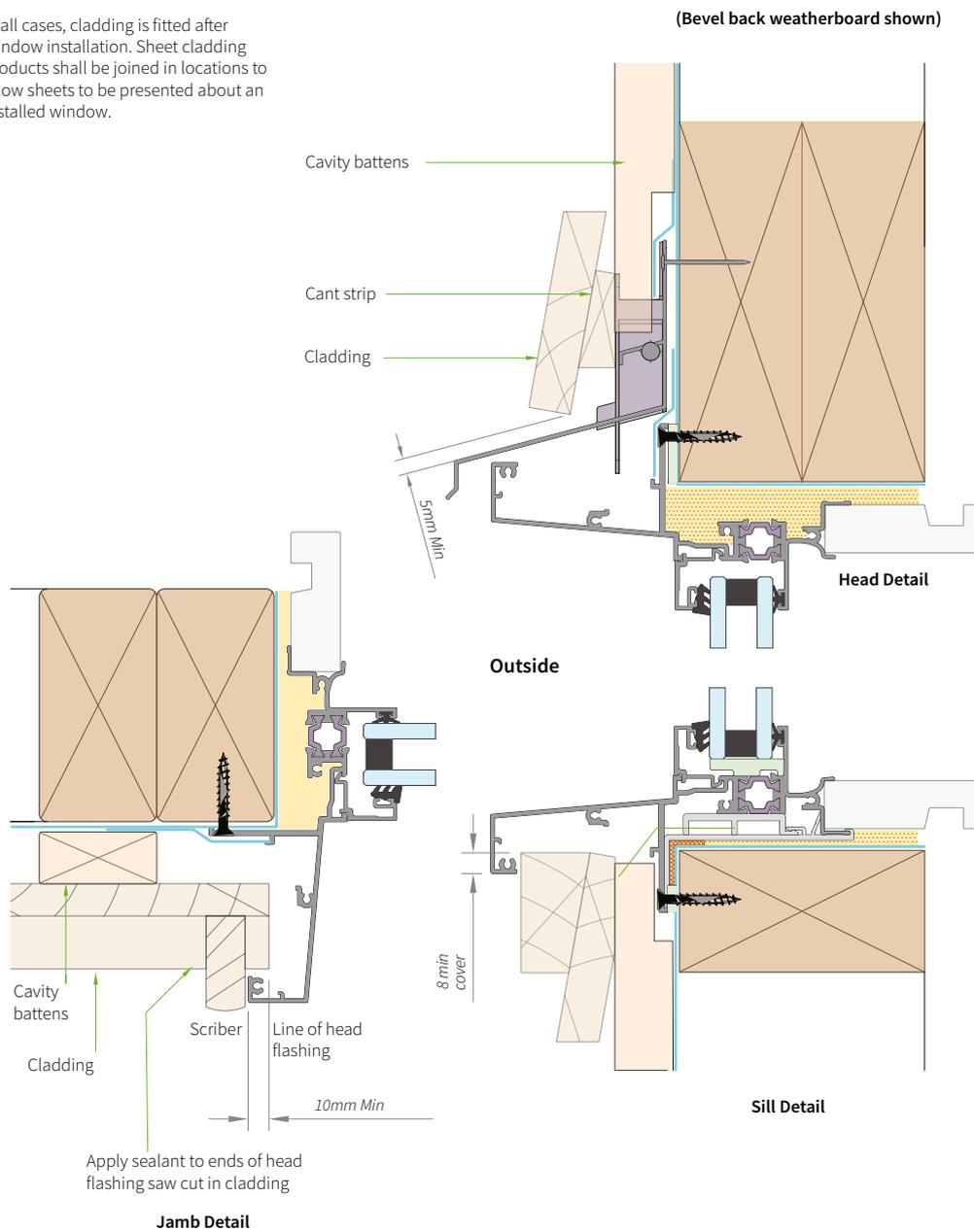


STEP 9

Install cladding

Install generic exterior claddings in accordance with the details shown in NZBC E2/AS1. Install proprietary cladding systems in accordance with manufacturers instructions.

In all cases, cladding is fitted after window installation. Sheet cladding products shall be joined in locations to allow sheets to be presented about an installed window.



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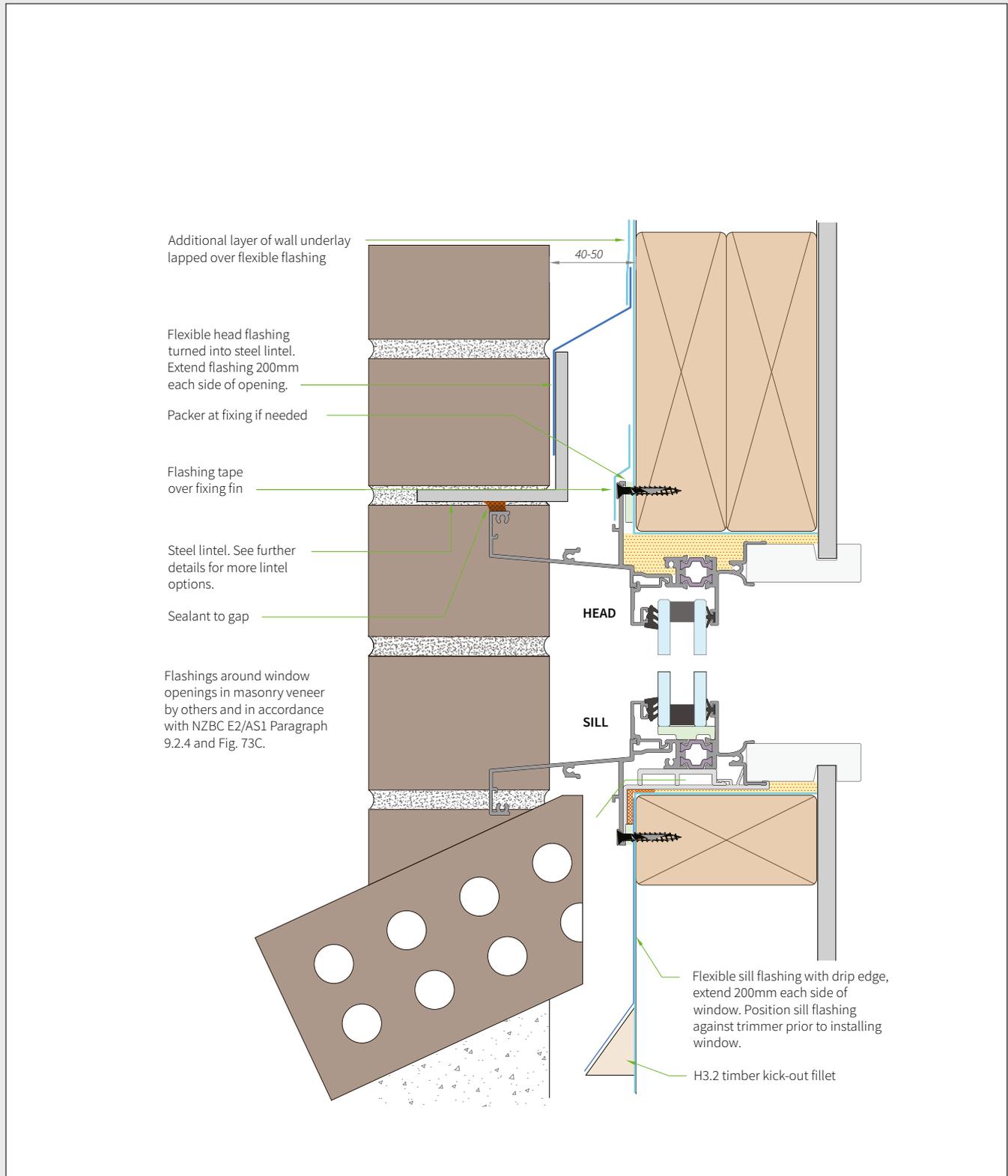
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

MASONRY VENEER HEAD & SILL

Cladding detail

Masonry veneer

Masonry veneer beside and above window with steel lintel angle embedded in course.



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CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

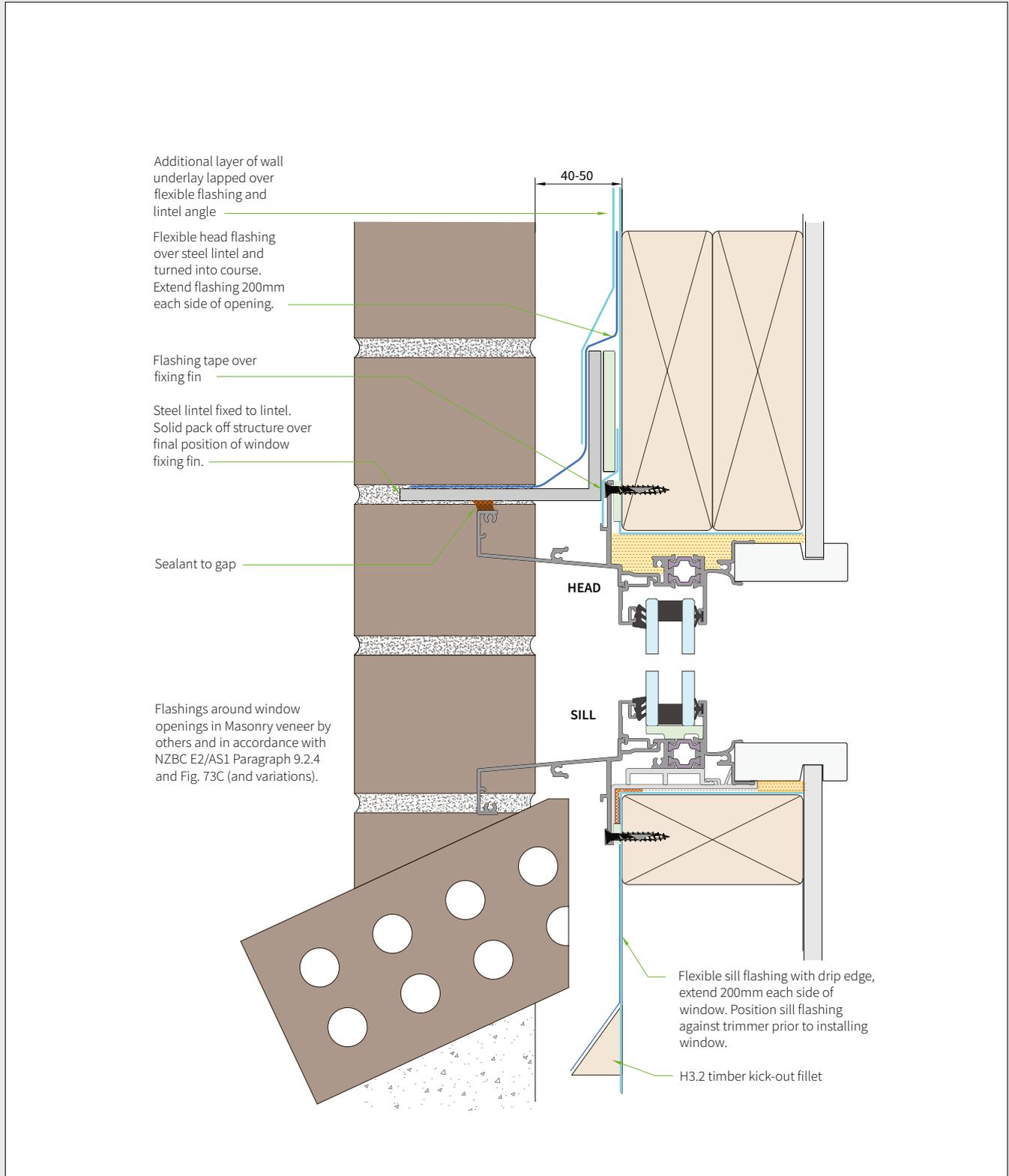
MASONRY VENEER HEAD & SILL



Cladding detail

Masonry veneer

Masonry veneer beside and above window, with steel lintel angle fixed to timber lintel.



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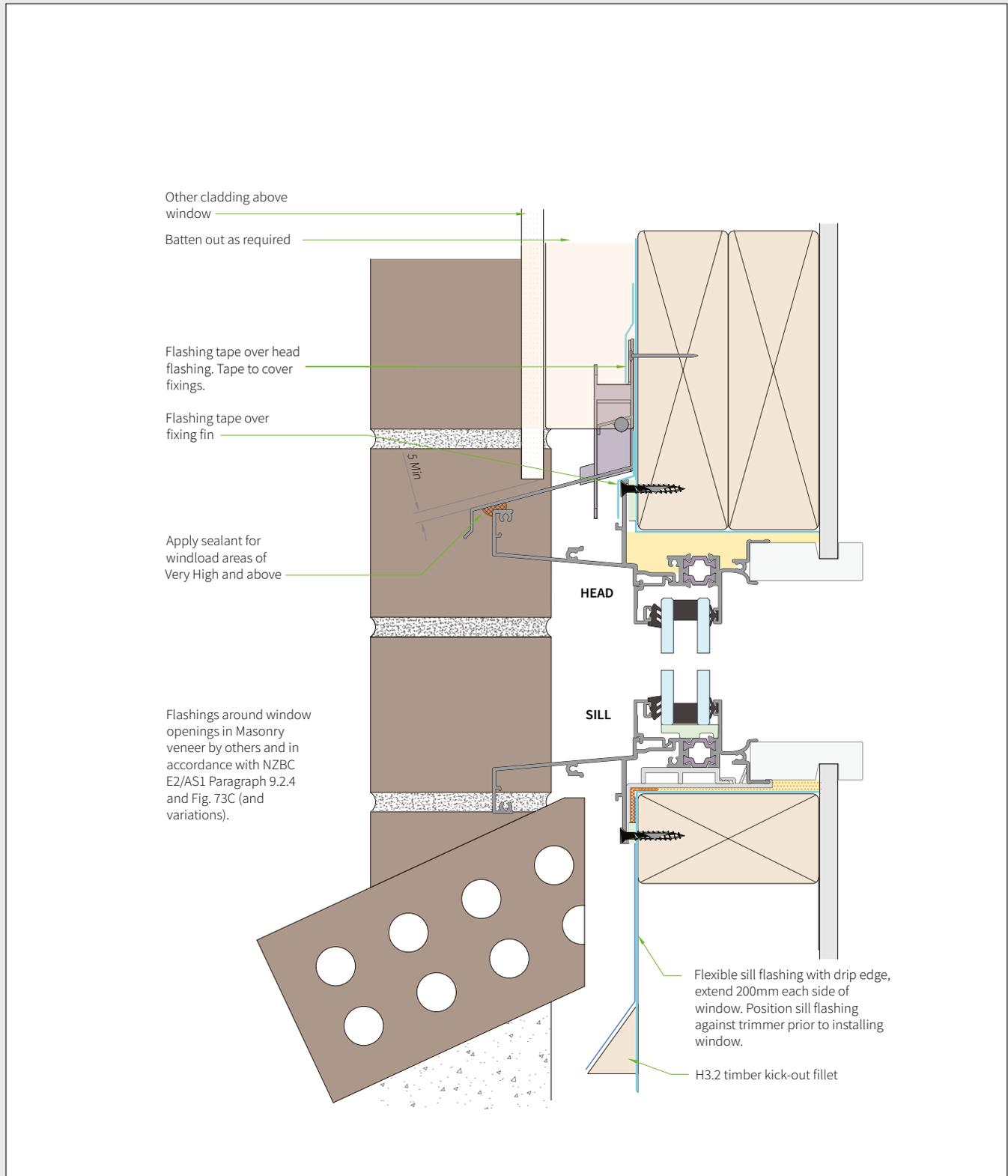
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

MASONRY VENEER HEAD & SILL

Cladding detail

Masonry veneer

Masonry veneer beside window and other cladding above window.



APL MASONRY VENEER

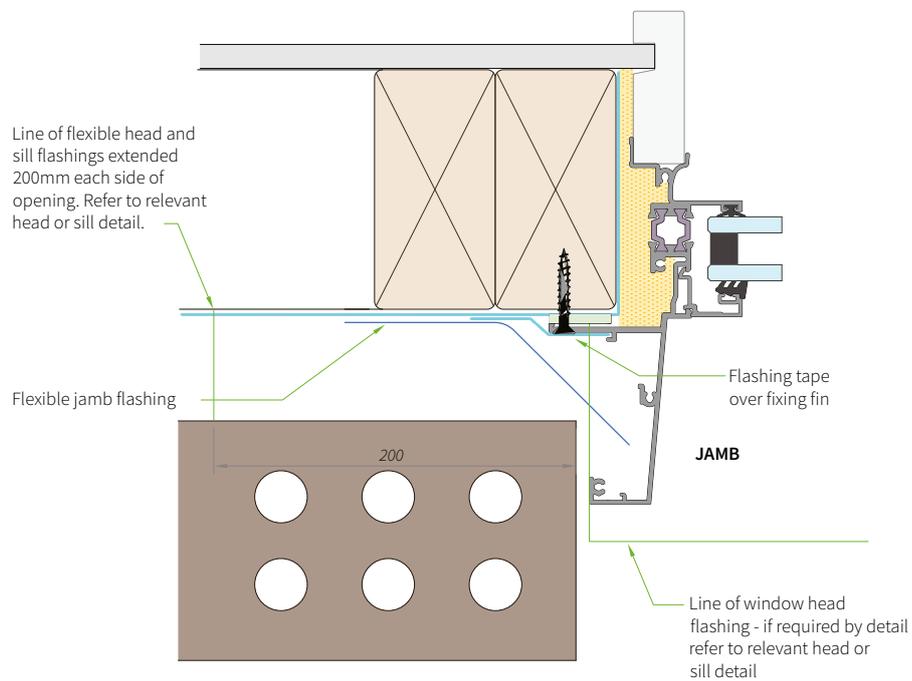
Metro Series ThermalHEART® CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM MASONRY VENEER JAMB



Cladding detail

Masonry veneer

Common jamb detail.



Flashings around window openings in Masonry veneer by others and in accordance with NZBC E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.2.4 and Fig. 73C (and variations).

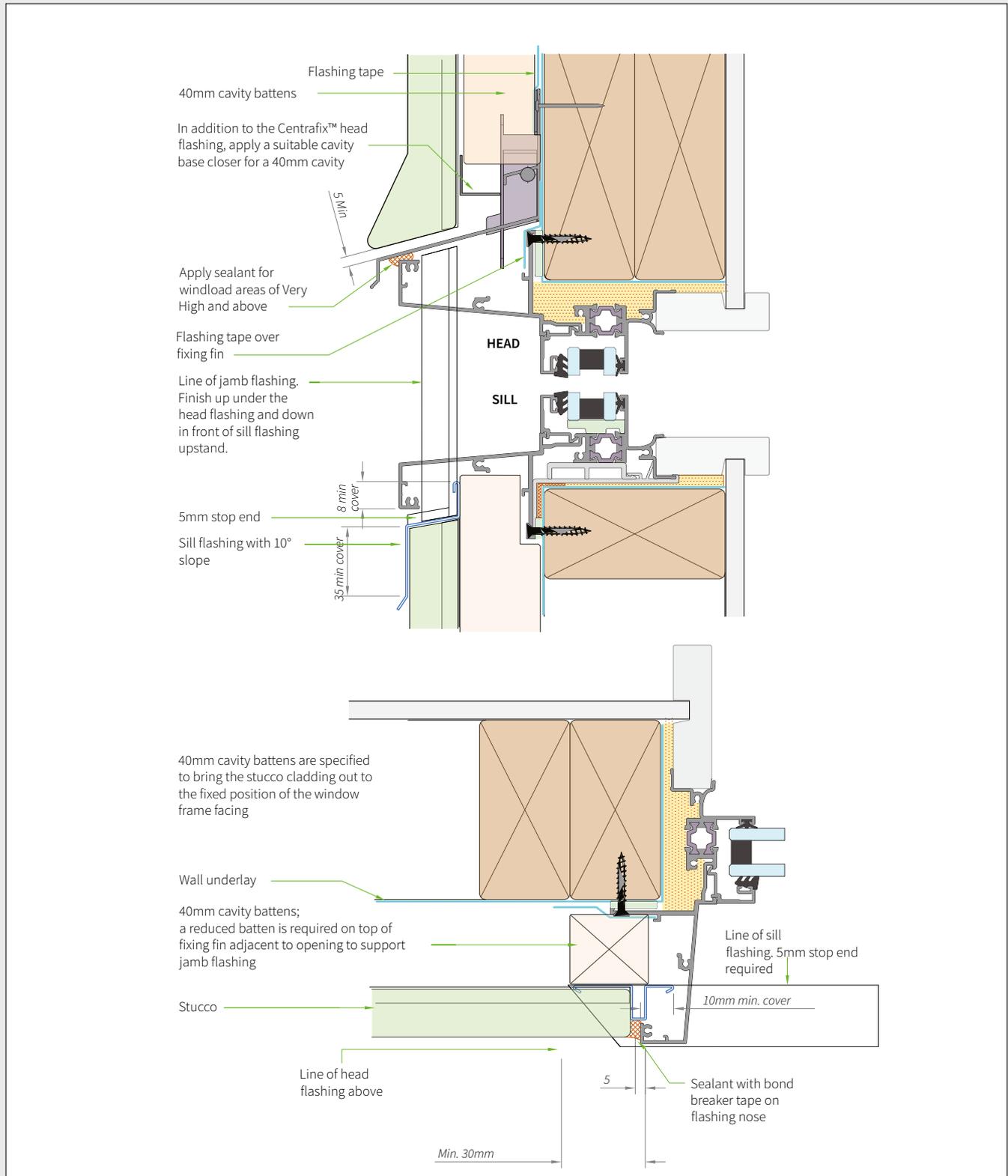
Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

INSTALLATION SYSTEM

STUCCO HEAD, JAMB & SILL

Cladding detail

Stucco



Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

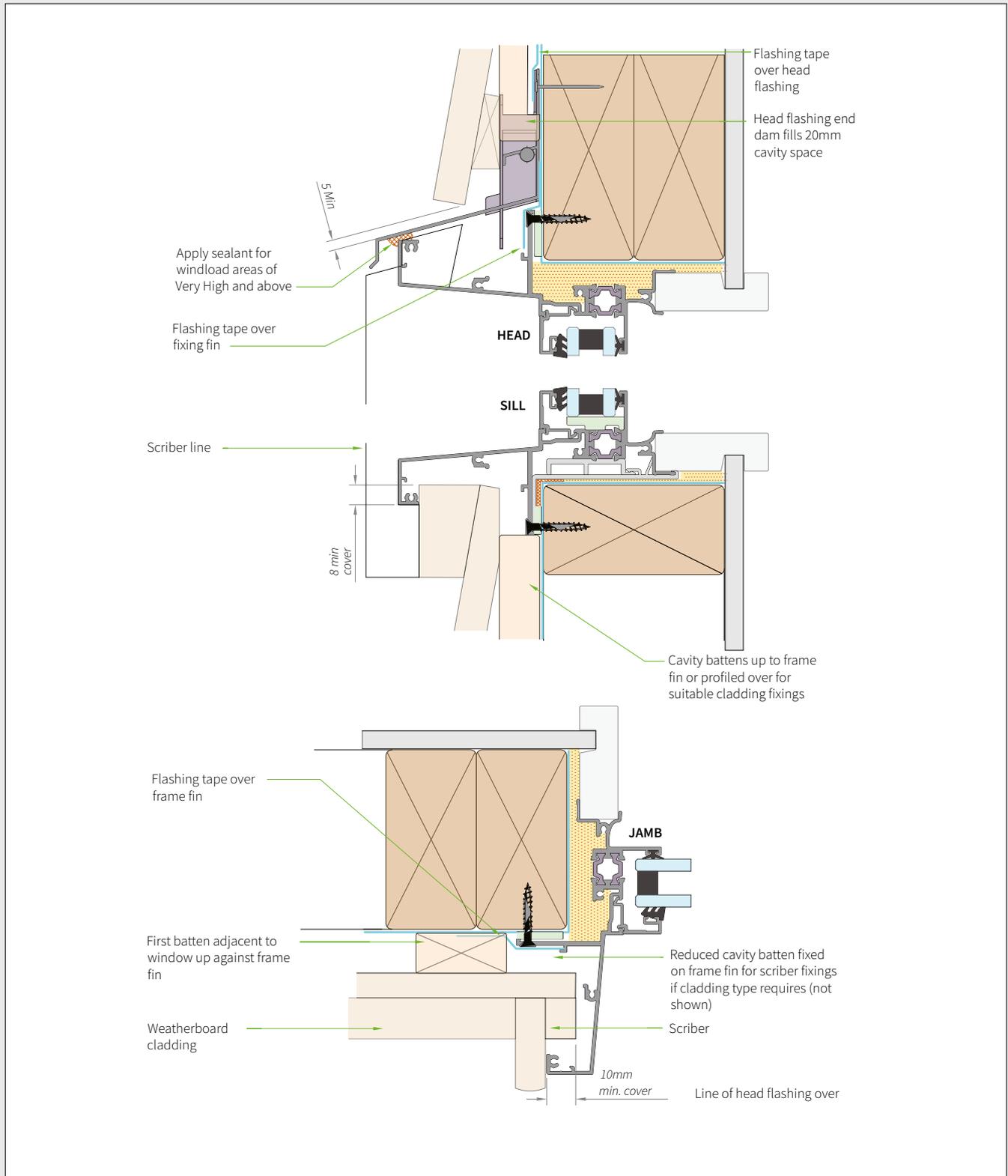
INSTALLATION SYSTEM

HORIZONTAL BEVEL-BACK WEATHERBOARDS HEAD JAMB & SILL



Cladding detail

Horizontal bevel-back weatherboards



HORIZONTAL BEVEL-BACK WEATHERBOARDS
APL

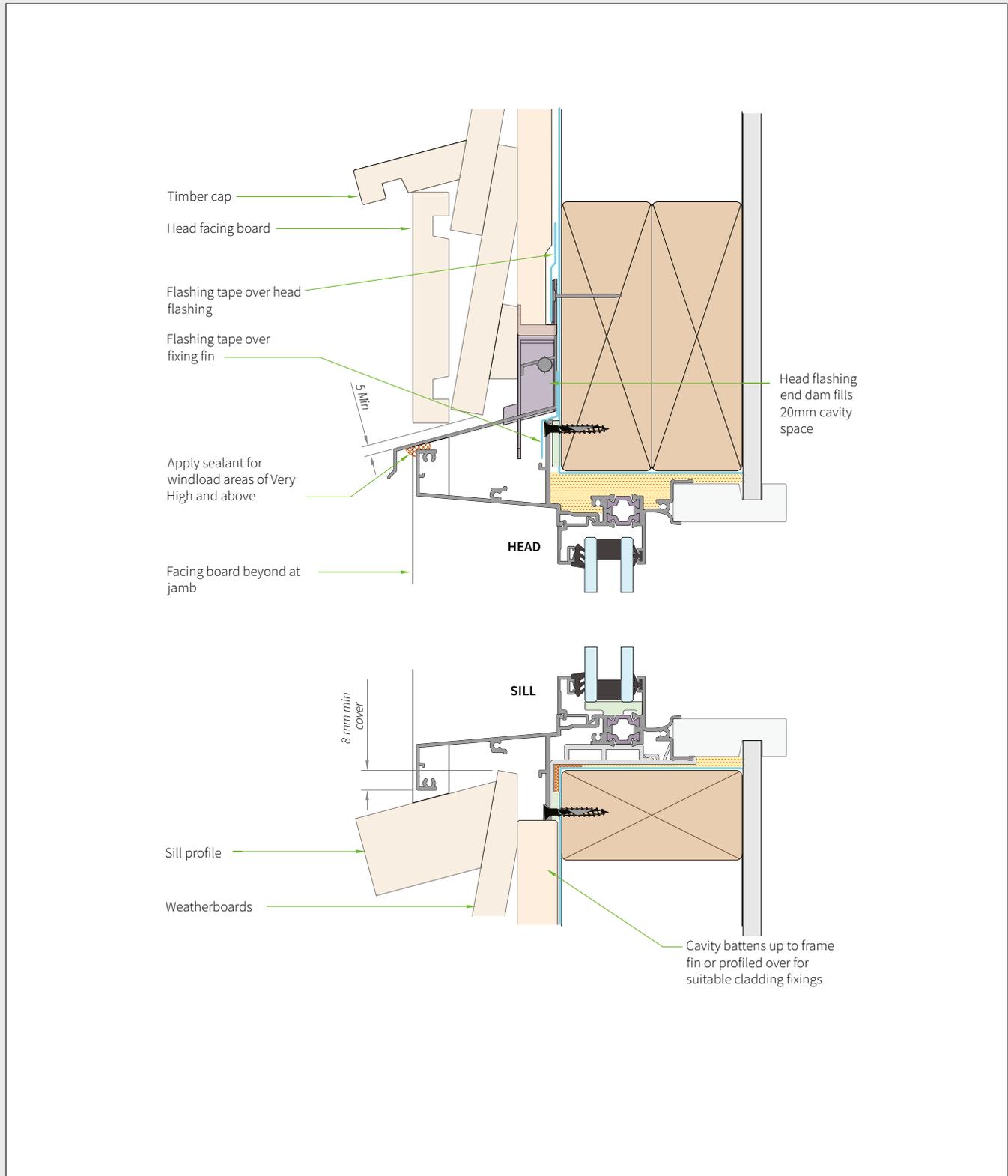
Metro Series ThermalHEART®

CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

WEATHERBOARD WITH FACINGS, HEAD & SILL

Cladding detail

Weatherboards with facings



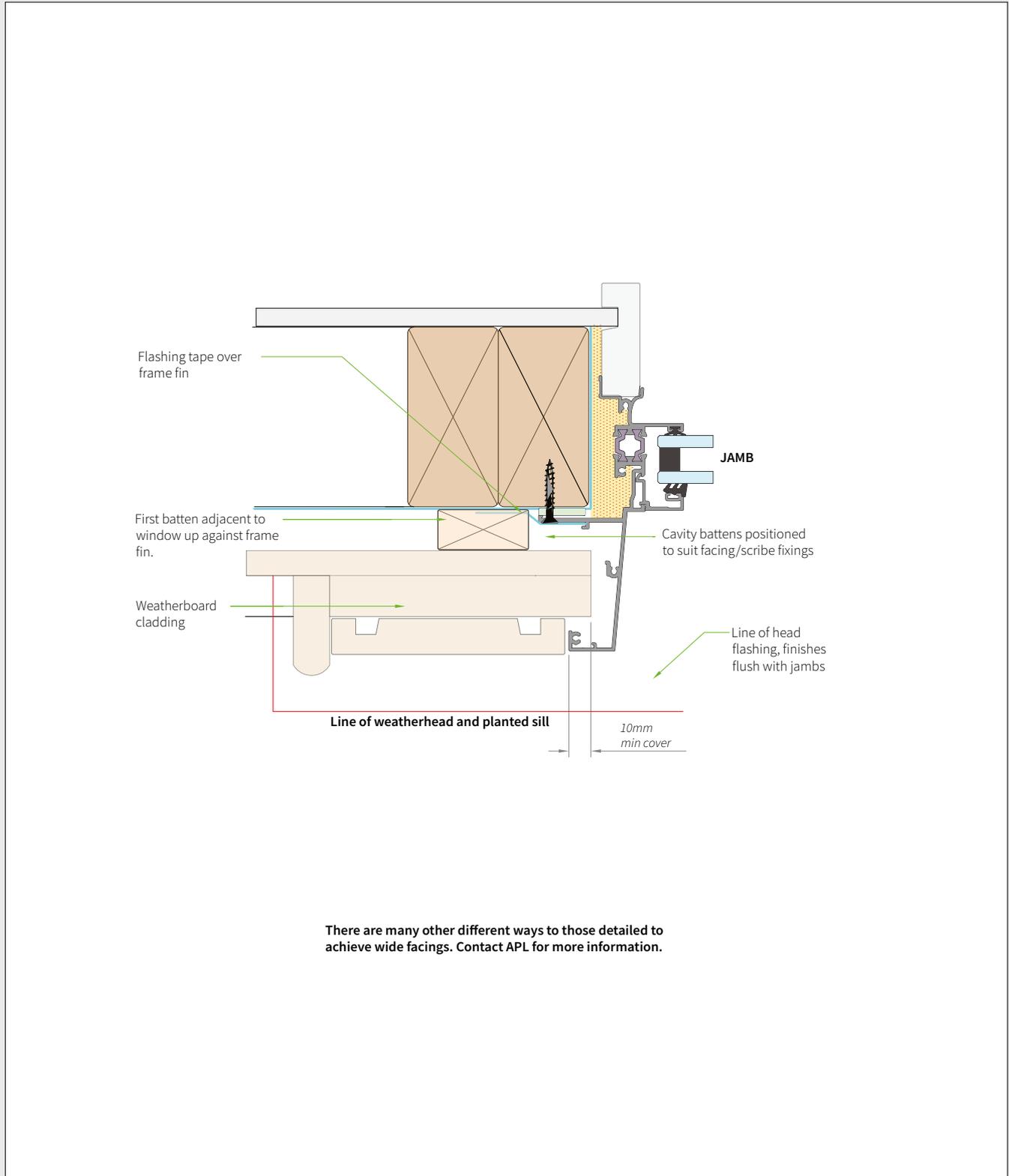
Metro Series ThermalHEART® CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM WEATHERBOARD WITH FACINGS, JAMB



Cladding detail

Weatherboards with facings

Continued



Metro Series ThermalHEART®

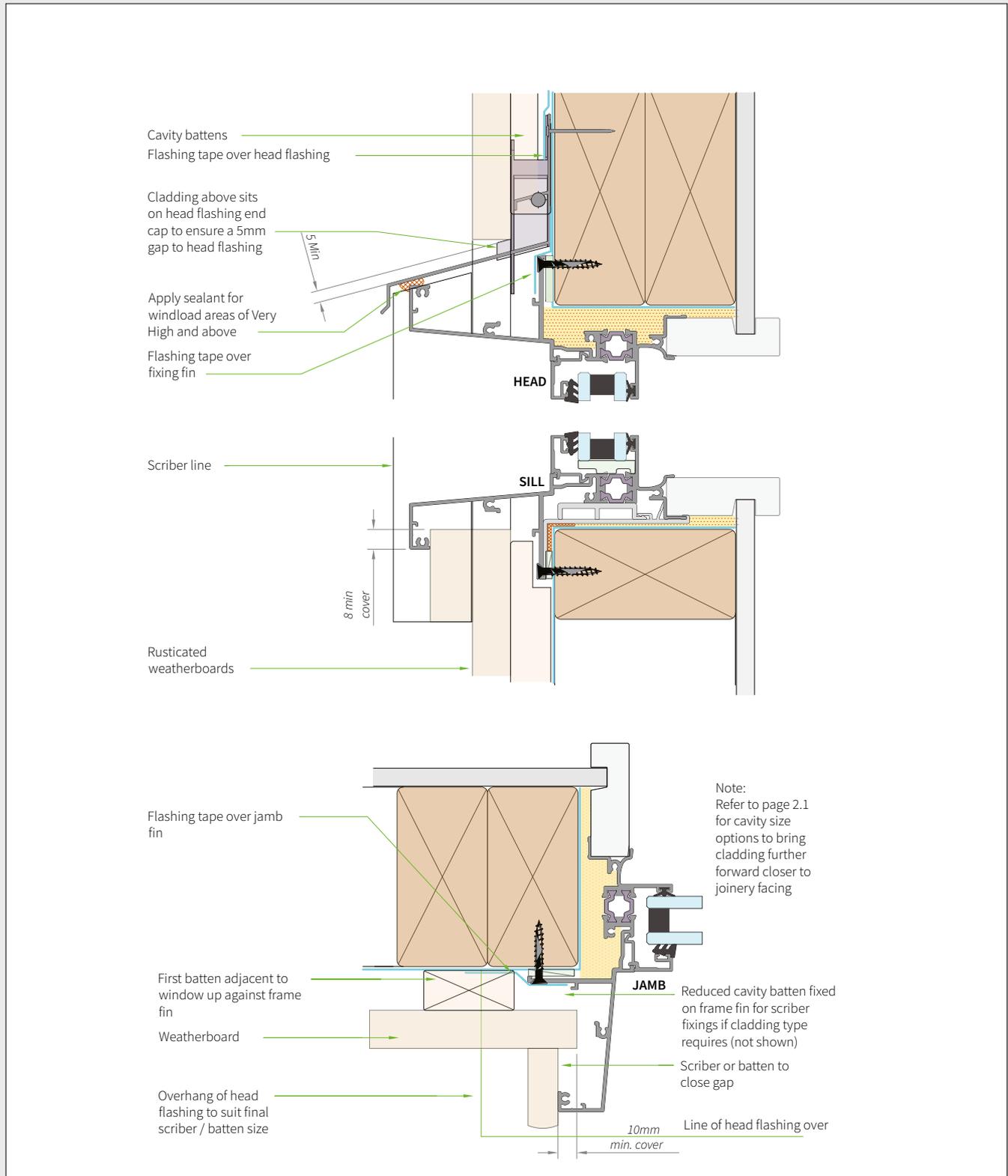
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

RUSTICATED WEATHERBOARDS HEAD, JAMB & SILL

RUSTICATED WEATHERBOARDS
APL

Cladding detail

Rusticated weatherboards



Metro Series ThermalHEART®

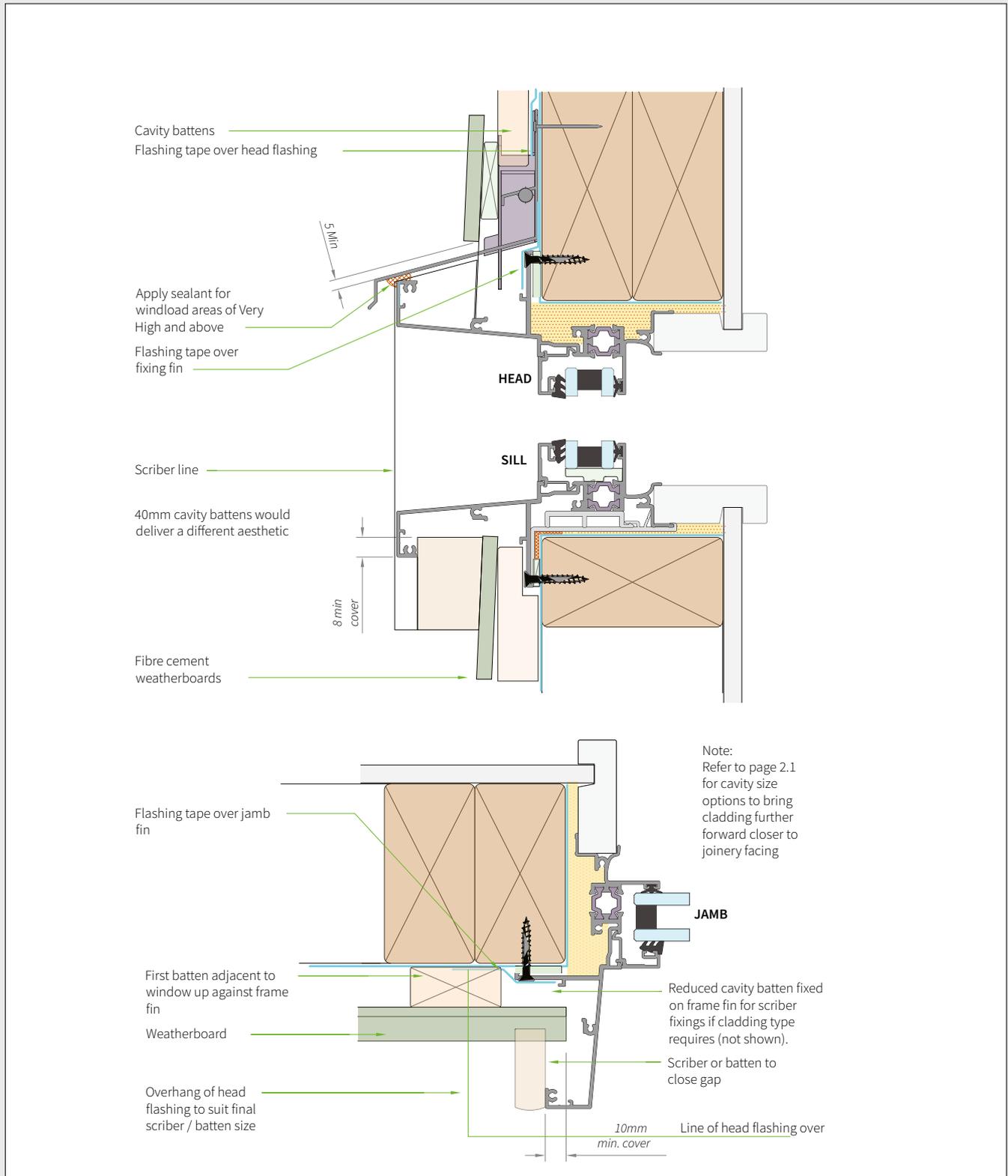
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

FIBRE CEMENT WEATHERBOARDS HEAD, JAMB & SILL



Cladding detail

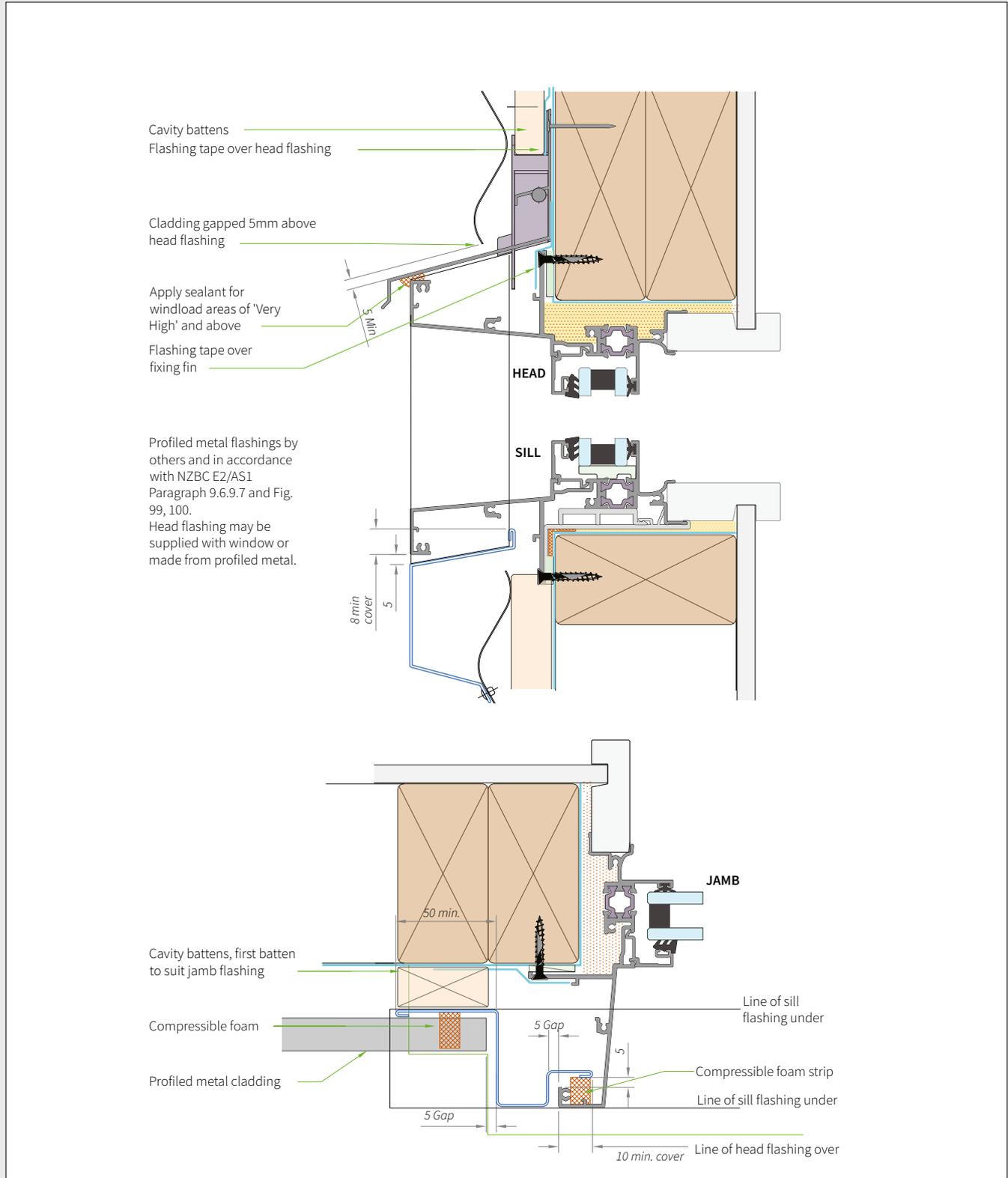
Fibre cement weatherboards



Metro Series ThermalHEART®
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM
HORIZONTAL PROFILED METAL HEAD, JAMB & SILL

Cladding detail
Horizontal profiled metal, 20mm cavity

HORIZONTAL PROFILED METAL
 APL



Metro Series ThermalHEART®

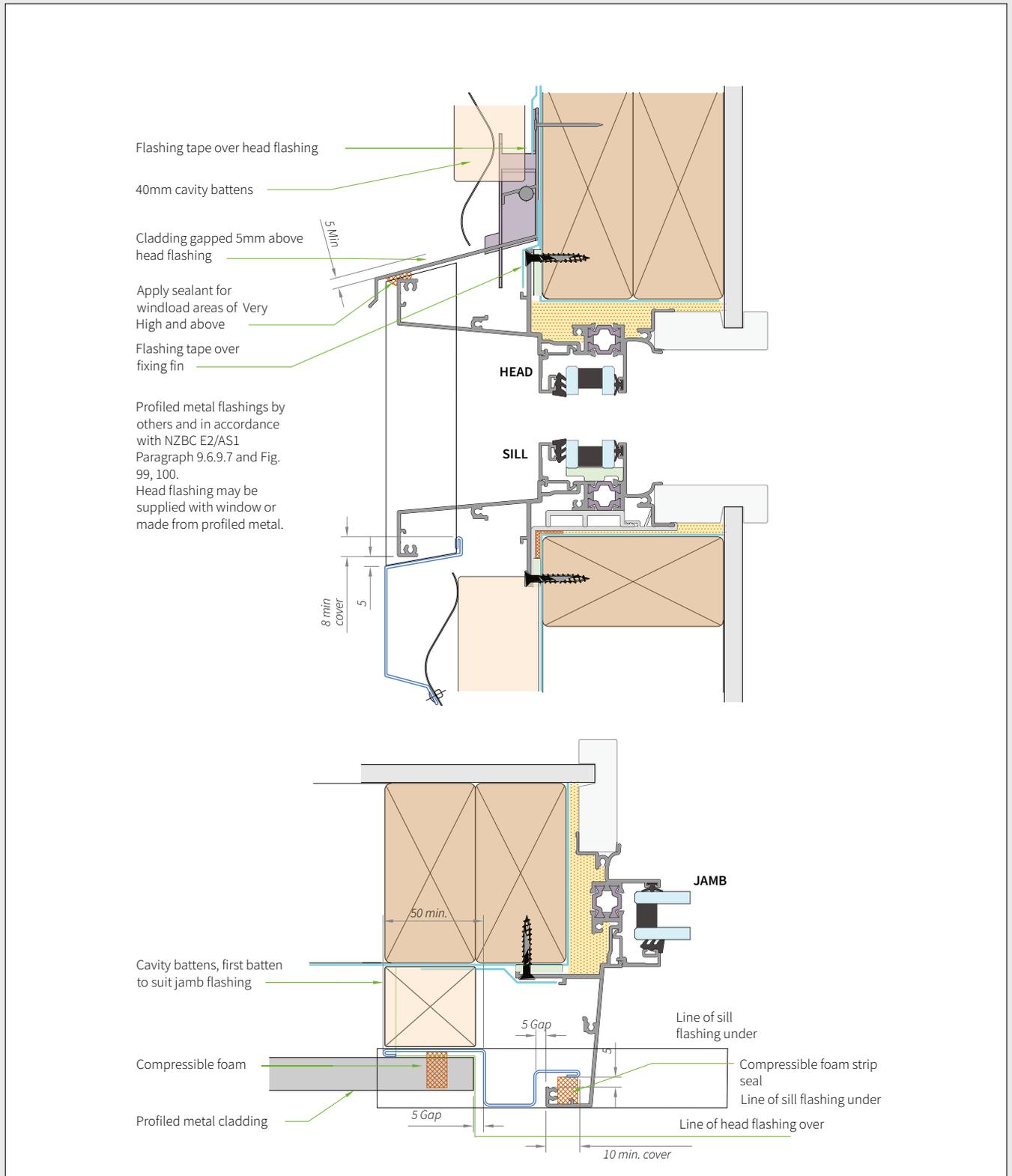
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

HORIZONTAL PROFILED METAL HEAD, JAMB & SILL



Cladding detail

Horizontal profiled metal, 40mm cavity



Metro Series ThermalHEART®

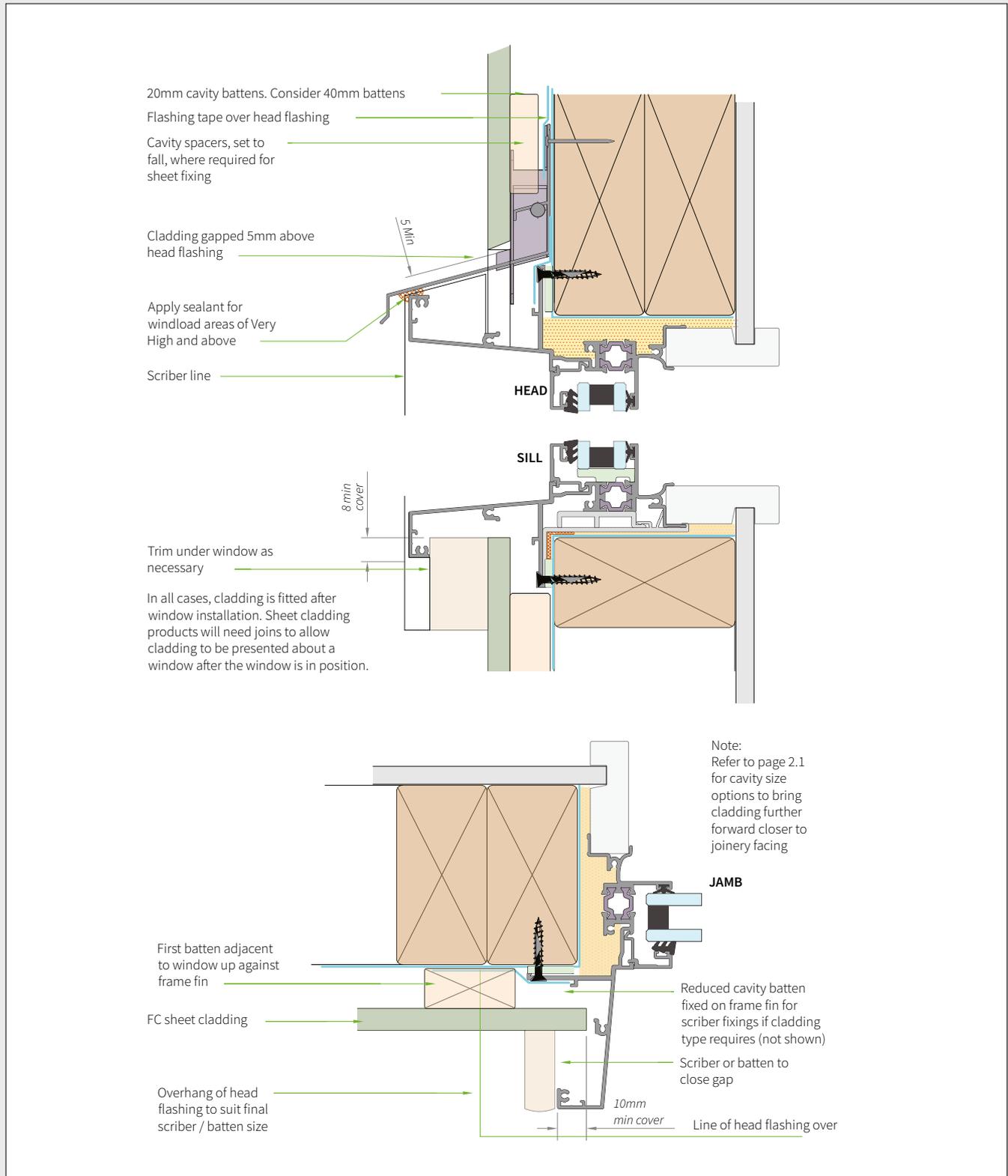
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

FIBRE CEMENT SHEET HEAD, JAMB & SILL

Cladding detail

Fibre cement sheet and flush-finished fibre cement

APL FIBRE CEMENT SHEET



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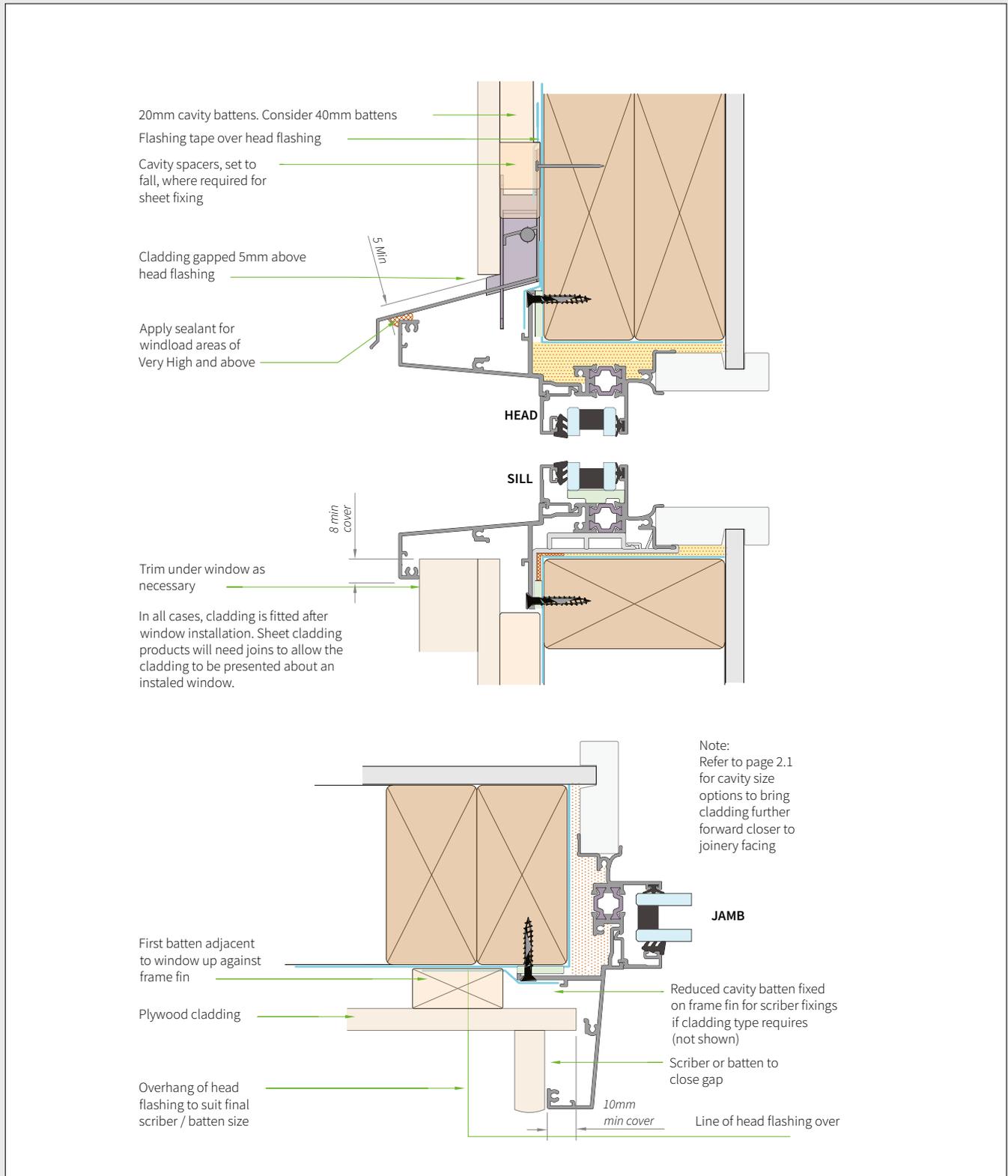
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

PLYWOOD SHEET CLADDING HEAD, JAMB & SILL



Cladding detail

Plywood sheet cladding



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CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

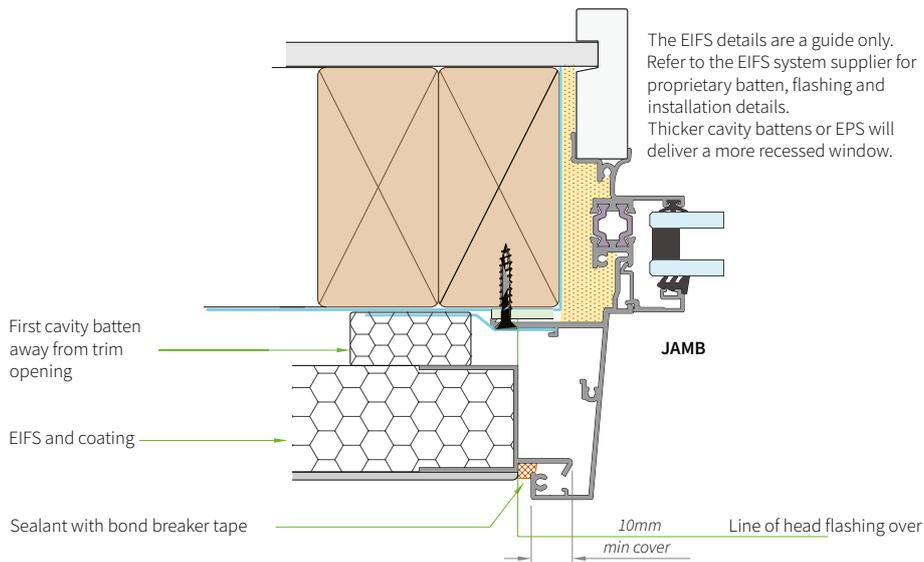
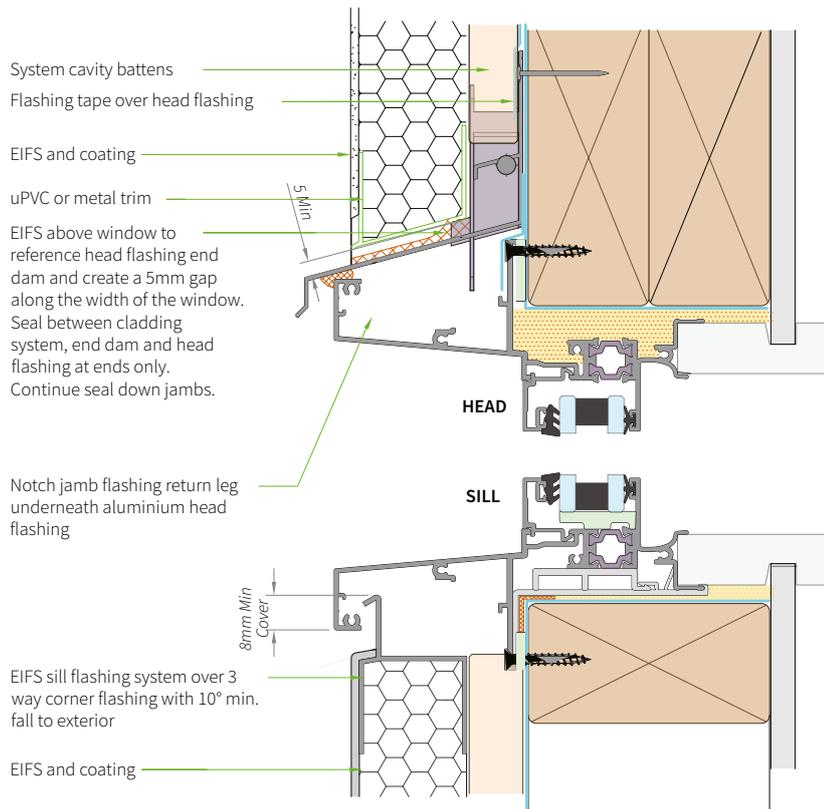
E.I.F.S. GENERIC HEAD, JAMB & SILL

Cladding detail

E.I.F.S. generic

E.I.F.S. GENERIC

APL



Metro Series ThermalHEART®

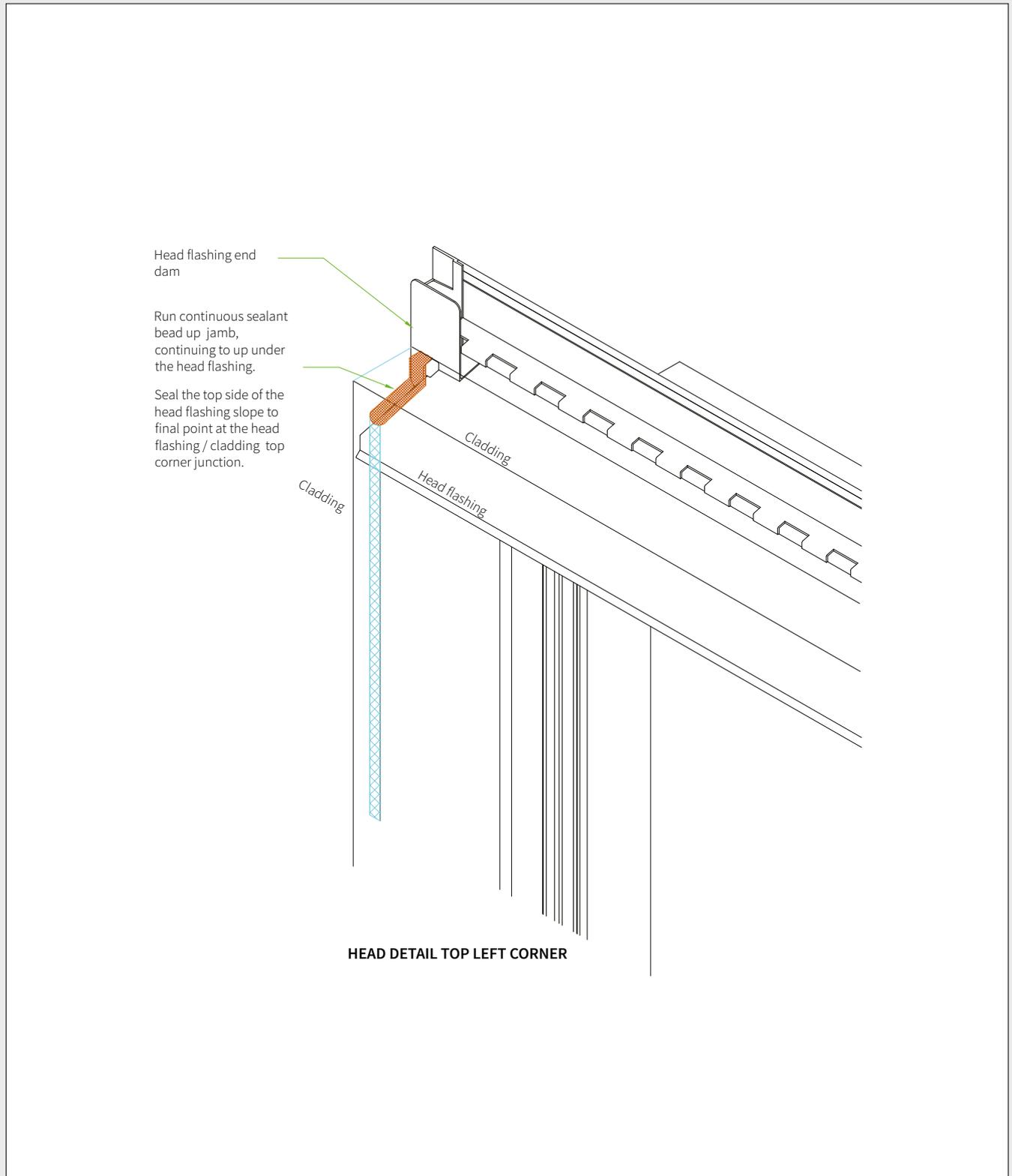
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

E.I.F.S GENERIC HEAD



Cladding detail

E.I.F.S generic top corner sealing detail



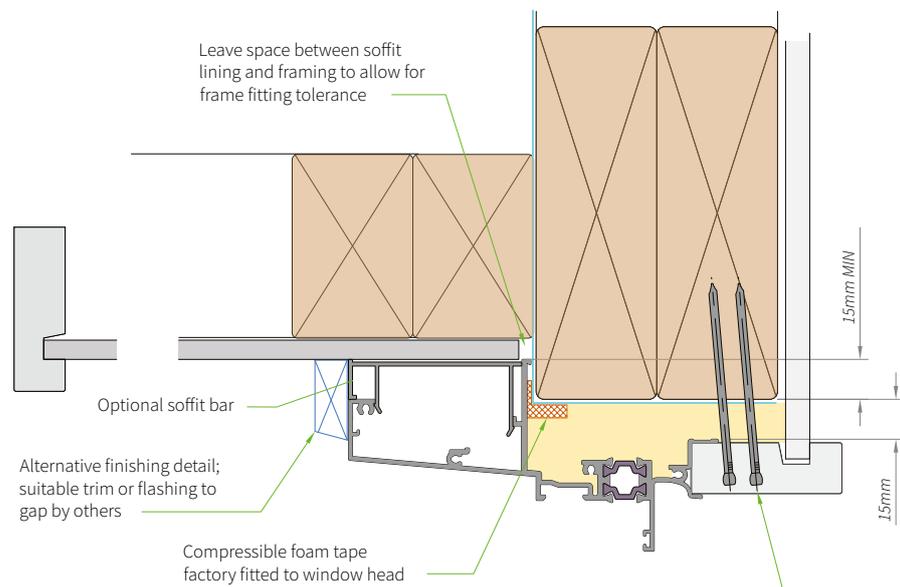
Metro Series ThermalHEART®

CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

SOFFIT AT WINDOW/DOOR HEAD

Additional detail

Soffit at window/door head



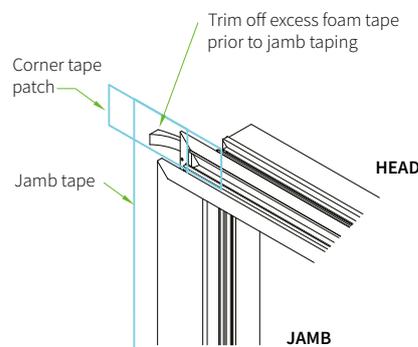
Fixing requirements at head reveal only;
2 off 75x3.15 galv Jolt head nails or 8g x 65 SS screws @ 450 ctrs and not more than 150mm from each end.
Remove packers after fixing.

Notes;

- A head flashing is not required
- There is no fixing fin access at head due to soffit
- Compressible foam is present behind the head fin
- Primary head fixing is through reveal
- Remove packers at head reveal after fixing
- Fix through fin for other three sides
- Soffits may be flat or sloping
- Finished soffit is 15mm higher than underside of lintel
- Detail shown is for 19mm reveals
- Contact joinery manufacturer for details for 25 and 30mm reveals.

Jamb flashing tape laps over ends of sill foam tape, and runs up the jamb to the highest available point overlapping the ends of the foam tape at the head.

Apply a horizontal tape patch making sure that the ends and sides of the foam seal are covered. This area can be further tape patched to ensure there are no remaining gaps.



TOP LEFT CORNER DETAIL

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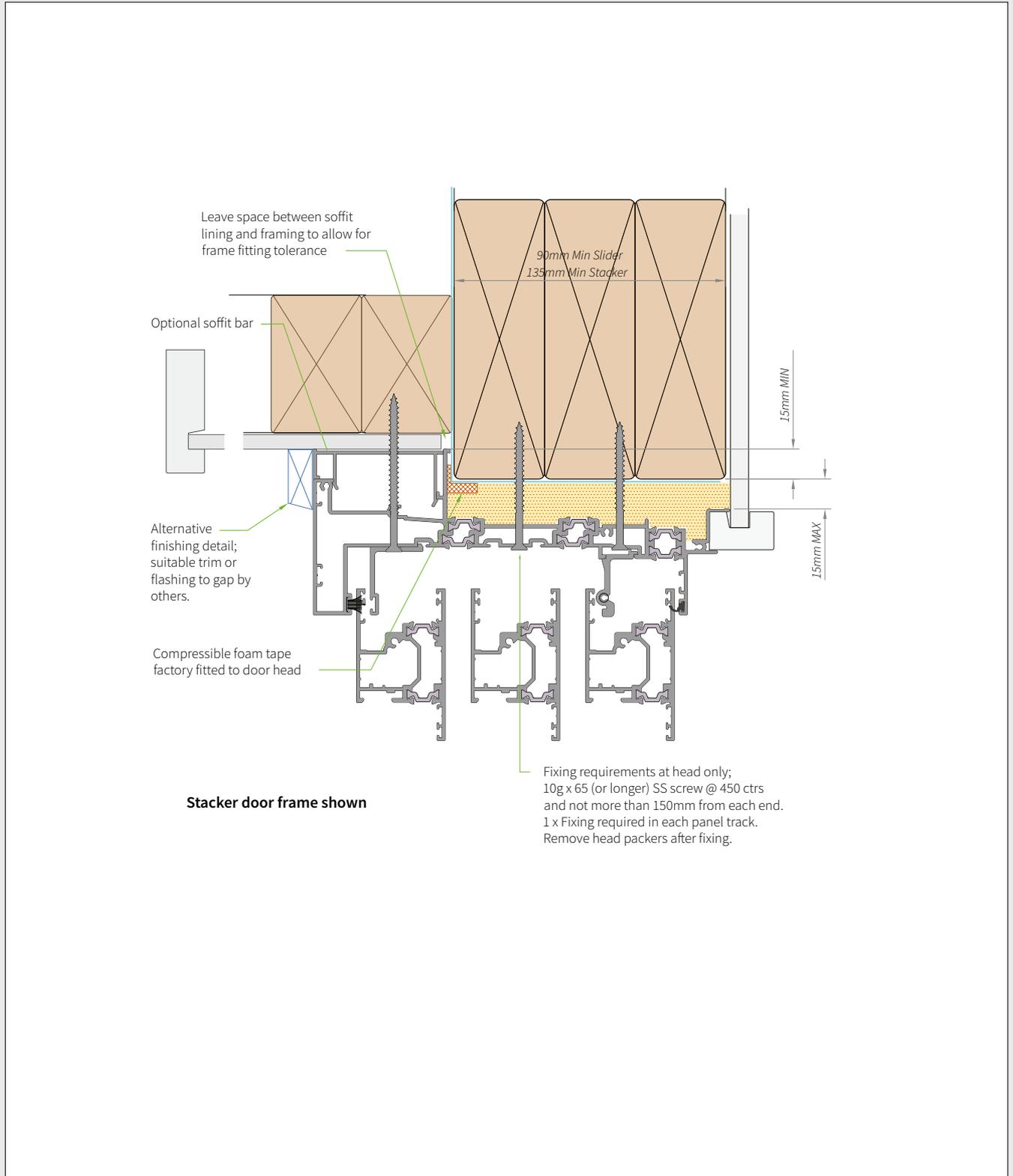
CENTRAFIX™ INSTALLATION SYSTEM

SOFFIT AT SLIDING/STACKER DOOR HEAD



Additional detail

Soffit at sliding/stacker door head



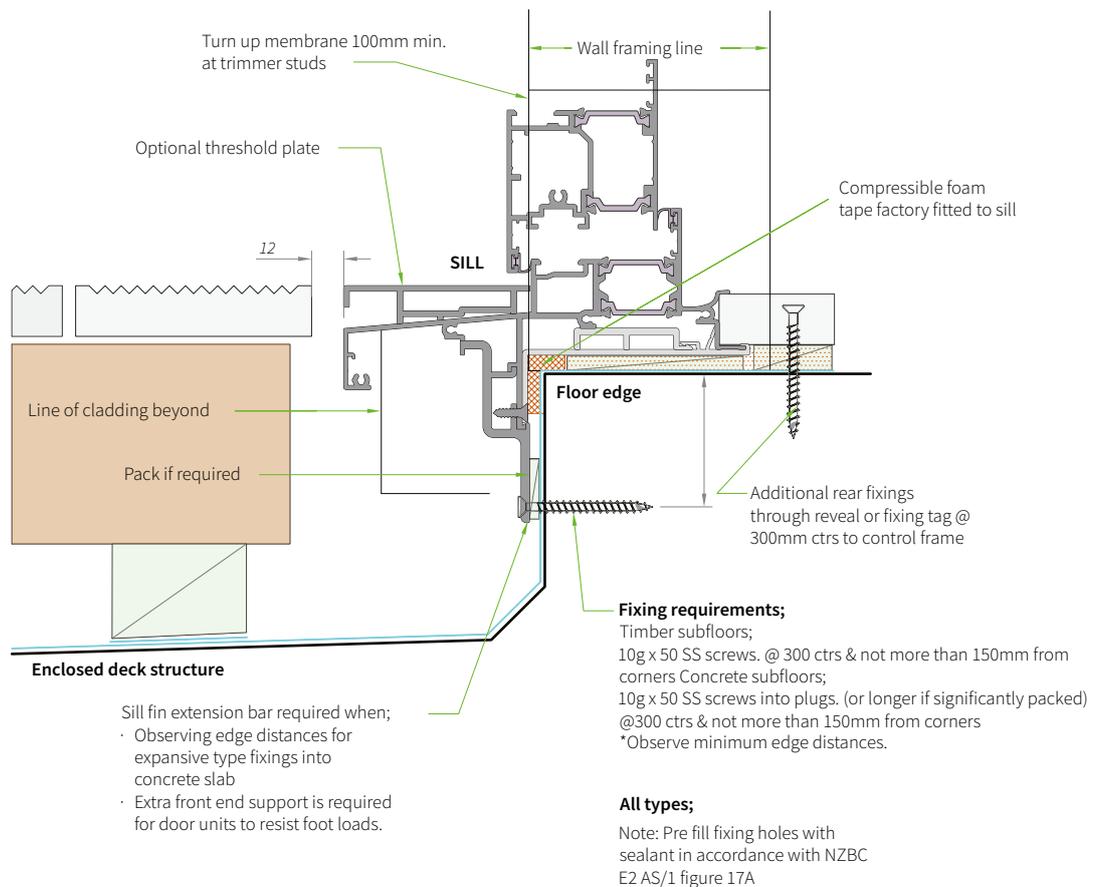
Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

INSTALLATION SYSTEM

FULL HEIGHT SILL DETAILS

Additional detail

Full height windows, hinged and bi-fold doors to enclosed decks



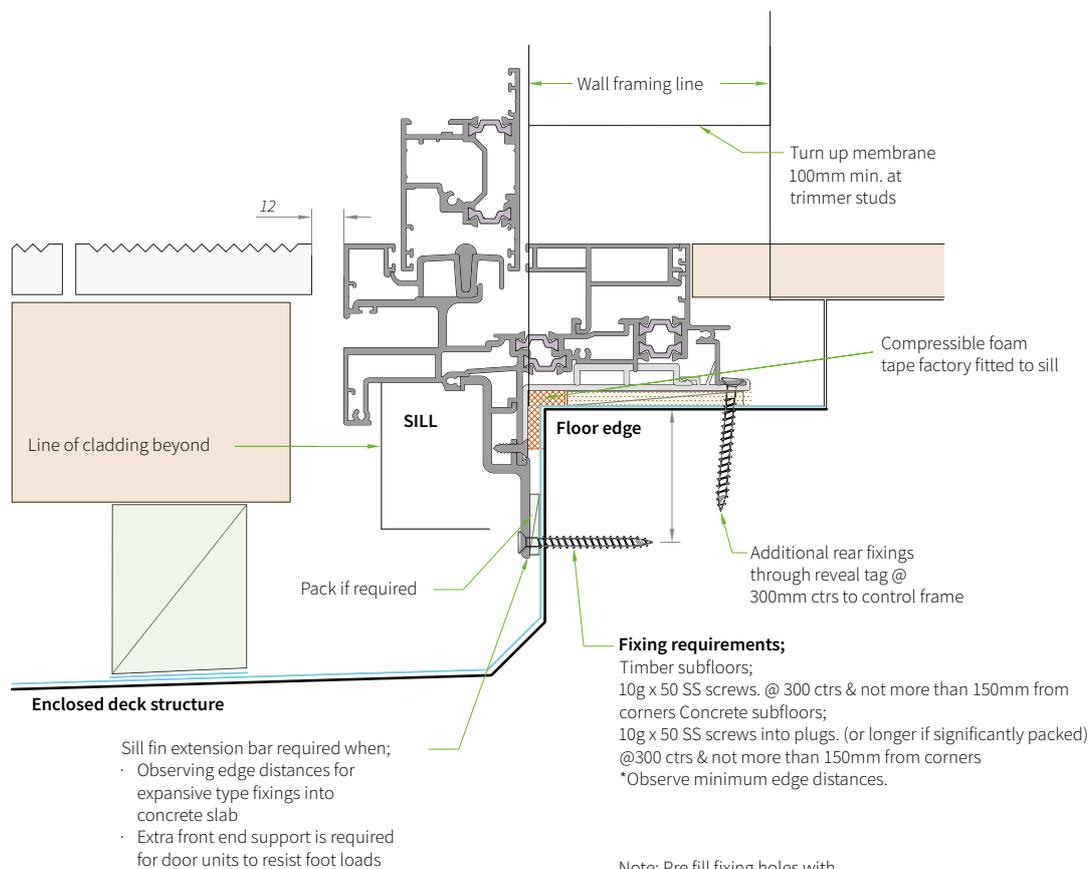
Notes;

- Wall framing must be at least flush or protrude out beyond the floor edge
- Floor edge may be rebated to recess window or door frame
- Check concrete floor slab face and top edges are smooth and straight and free from spill or boxing ridges
- Any large edge breakouts that could affect sill sealing must be reinstated
- If the compressible foam tape does not make a suitable seal, a wet seal maybe used between the vertical sill fin and floor edge face
- This includes situations where a rigid air barrier effectively pushes the unit away from the floor edge face the thickness of the rigid air barrier
- Ensure the jamb flashing tapes lap the ends of the sill fin and foam tape seal.

Details to be read in conjunction with NZBC E2/AS1, Figure 17A "Level thresholds for enclosed decks".

Additional detail

Full height sliding doors to enclosed decks with level threshold



Notes;

- Wall framing must be at least flush or protrude out beyond the floor edge
- Floor edge may be rebated to recess door frame
- Check concrete floor slab face and top edges are smooth and straight and free spill or boxing ridges. Any large edge breakouts that could affect sill sealing must be reinstated
- If the compressible foam tape does not make a suitable seal, a wet seal maybe used between the vertical sill fin and floor edge face
- This includes situations where a rigid air barrier effectively pushes the unit away from the floor edge face the thickness of the rigid air barrier
- Ensure the jamb flashing tapes lap the ends of the sill fin and foam tape seal
- Expanding foam NOT required between sill frame & structure if grouting rebate.

Details to be read in conjunction with NZBC E2/AS1, Figure 17A "Level thresholds for enclosed decks".

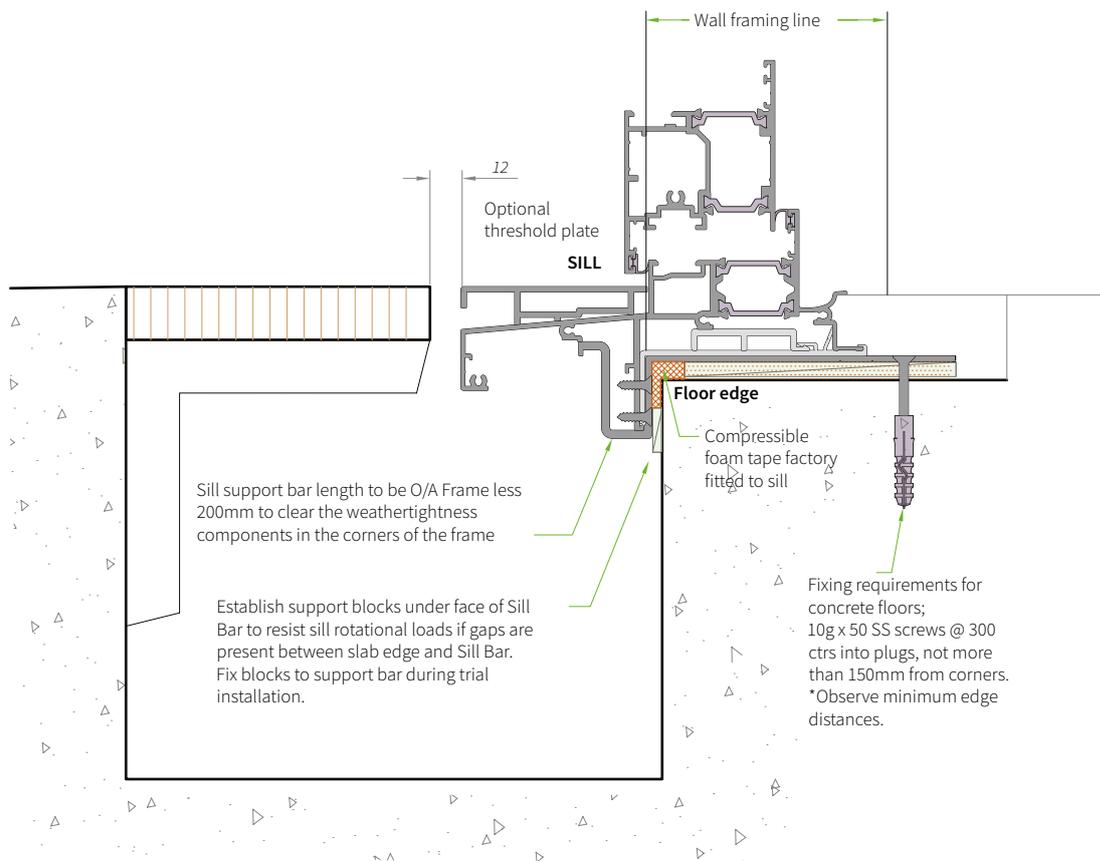
Metro Series ThermalHEART® with Centrafix™

INSTALLATION SYSTEM

FULL HEIGHT SILL DETAILS

Additional detail

Full height windows, hinged and bi-fold doors to sump threshold



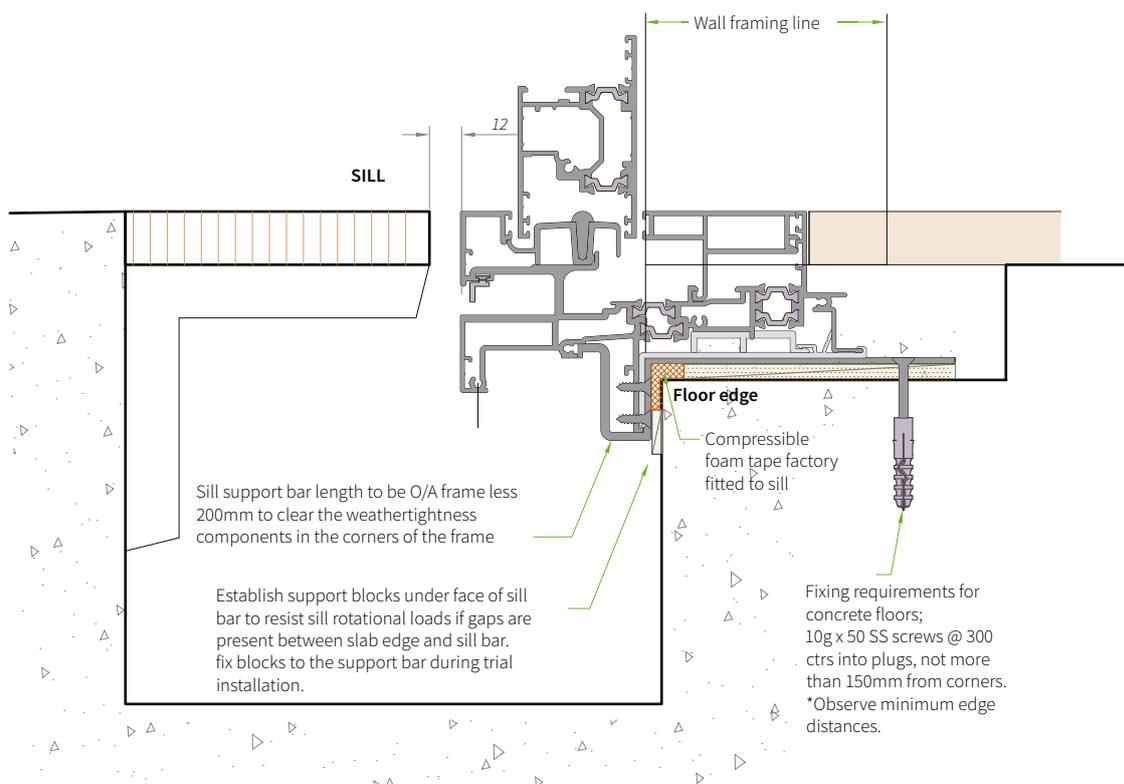
Notes;

- Wall framing must be at least flush or protrude out beyond the floor edge
- Floor edge may be rebated to recess window or door frame
- Check concrete floor slab face and top edges are smooth and straight and free from spill or boxing ridges
- Any large edge breakouts that could affect sill sealing must be reinstated
- A further wet seal will not be accessible in a drainage sump situation
- A rigid air barrier will push the unit further away from the floor edge face
- A pre-fit check to ensure that a suitable seal will be made with the compressible foam tape is advisable
- Ensure the jamb flashing tapes lap the ends of the sill fin and foam tape seal
- Expanding foam NOT required between sill frame & structure if grouting rebate.

Details to be read in conjunction with NZBC E2/AS1, Figure 17B "Level thresholds for ground level".

Additional detail

Sliding doors to sump threshold



Notes;

- Wall framing must be at least flush or protrude out beyond the floor edge
- Floor edge may be rebated to recess window or door frame
- Check concrete floor slab face and top edges are smooth and straight and free from spill or boxing ridges
- Any large edge breakouts that could affect sill a further wet seal will not be accessible in a drainage sump situation
- A rigid air barrier will push the unit further away from the floor edge face
- A pre-fit check to ensure that a suitable seal will be made with the compressible foam tape is advisable
- Ensure the jamb flashing tapes lap the ends of the sill fin and foam tape seal
- Expanding foam not required
- Expanding foam not required between sill frame & structure if grouting rebate.

Details to be read in conjunction with NZBC E2/AS1, Figure 17B "Level thresholds for ground level".



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