

GLAZING SYSTEMS FOR FULLY BEDDED FRAMES



WOODEN
WINDOWS

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THE B6 HEEL BEAD SEAL SECURITY GLAZING SYSTEM

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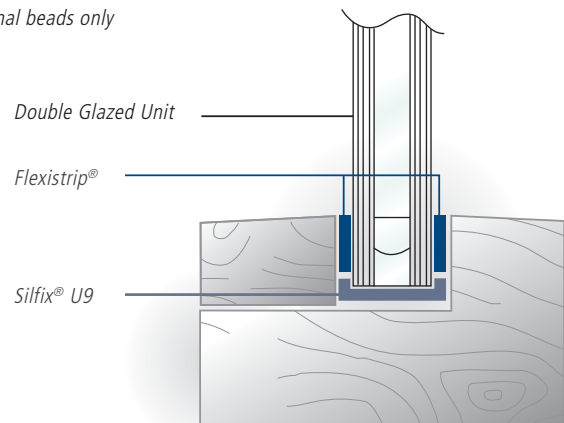
DESCRIPTION

The B6 Heel Bead Seal Security Glazing System is suitable for installing all types of single glass and double glazed units into non-drained (fully bedded) timber window and door frames. It is also suitable for reglazing of existing timber frames with double glazed units. First developed by Hodgson, the system has a proven record of performance stretching back over many years. The system comprises of Flexistrip® load bearing glazing strip and Silfix® U9 neutral cure silicone sealant.

Please note this is an abridged version, further details can be found on the Technical section of the Hodgson Sealants Website.



This diagram illustrates external beads only



MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Flexistrip® - sized accordingly (supplied)
- Silfix® U9 silicone sealant (supplied)
- Setting blocks and location blocks
- Sheradised glazing pins 30mm-38mm
- Primers and Paints as required

USEFUL TOOLS & ACCESSORIES

- Hand held moisture meter
- Glazing shovel
- High powered skeleton gun
- Flexistrip® trimming knife
- Curved trimming blades
- Glass cleaner

PREPARATION

1. Check that the moisture content of the window does not exceed 17% as per NHBC Chapter 6.7.
2. Remove all beads from the window.
3. Remove all dust, grease and loose material from the rebate. Any moisture on the timber should be wiped off using a clean paper towel or other absorbent material to give a dry surface.
4. Check the condition of any primer or stain on the frame, especially the rebate and glazing surfaces of the beads. Any section which has been partially missed or is considerably weathered should be reprimed or stained before glazing.
5. Check that the unit fits into the frame and can be centralised when standing the unit on the setting blocks so that there is a 3mm edge clearance at the bottom of the unit.

PREPARATION OF THE DOUBLE GLAZED UNIT

Inspect the double glazed unit for obvious defects and cut off any excess edge sealant present on the face of the glass.

Wipe any dust or loose material off the unit.

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GLAZING SYSTEM B6 METHOD STATEMENT

GLAZING OF FRAMES

- 1 Apply Flexistrip® to the rebate upstand by running the edge of the paper along the rebate platform so that the Flexistrip® finishes 1mm - 2mm above the sightline. Fold back approximately 5cm of the backing paper from each end to expose the strip sealant.
- 2 Start the application of the second length of Flexistrip® by forming a butt joint against one of the exposed sections of Flexistrip® already applied. Do not overlap the strip or leave gaps between adjacent sections of strip and do not make indentations at the joint.(see picture A)
- 3 Apply a length to each side and then the top (see picture B).
- 4 Remove the backing paper from the Flexistrip®.
- 5 Apply a heel bead of Silfix® U9 below the Flexistrip® to form part of the perimeter bedding (see picture C).
- 6 All double glazed units must be positioned on setting blocks. If the window has an opening sash, each unit will need to have its weight supported by location blocks in addition to the setting blocks. The position of setting and locations blocks depends on the way the sash is hung (this is known as heel and toeing).
- 7 Position the setting blocks on the bottom rebate as near to the quarter points as possible. Where more than one unit per window is to be glazed, start by glazing the bottom unit(s).
- 8 Position the bottom of the unit on the setting block(s). Using a glazing shovel inserted at the side of the unit to control and guide the unit, ease it back a little so that the unit can be centralised in the frame before the Flexistrip® makes contact with the rebate upstand. Guide the unit back until the strip sealant touches the rebate upstand on all sides.
- 9 Press firmly all the way around the edge of the unit to ensure that Flexistrip® is compressed between the unit and the rebate upstand (see picture D).
- 10 If glazing an opening sash, insert location blocks around the sides and top of unit as required.
- 11 Apply Silfix® U9 around the perimeter of the unit to completely fill the perimeter void, finishing flush with the unit. The best way to ensure no gaps are created below the sealant is to apply by 'flooding forward'. The applicator gun in use should not be drawn toward the user as this can purely cap the void rather than filling it.
- 12 Apply a length of Flexistrip® horizontally to the bottom face of the unit by running the edge of the paper along the rebate platform. The Flexistrip® should be in line with the back bedding and 1mm - 2mm above the bead sightline. Apply lengths to the side faces of the unit and finally the top face as described in 2 and 3 above. Remove the backing paper.
- 13 Apply Silfix® U9 around the edge of the unit to completely fill the perimeter void, finishing with a fillet to bed the bead to the unit and the platform.
- 14 Place the bottom bead on the platform. Position the pins at right angles to the surface of the bead (see picture E). They should be no more than 50mm from either end and not more than 150mm apart.
- 15 Apply pressure on the bead to ensure good contact with the Flexistrip® and pin the bead. There should always be at least two pins for every bead.
- 16 Fix the side and top beads by positioning them onto the rebate platform and apply pressure to ensure full contact with the Flexistrip®. Pin as described above.
- 17 Using a trimming knife with a curved blade, trim off the excess strip sealant at the sightline at a slight angle so that water will be shed away from the glass.
- 18 The frame and sealant may now be painted with water/solvent borne paint or wood stain, stability of the timber must be ensured not to affect the glazing system. Hardwoods and stains are generally not stable long term.
- 19 Regular frequent maintenance of the frame is essential to ensure maximum performance of the glazing system and double glazed units. This is particularly the case when microporous paints and stains are used, please consult the paint system manufacturers details for more information.

