Fitting Instructions for Primer Mould Products

Storage
Primer Mould MDF mouldings must be stored in dry, well ventilated conditions, stacked flat on a minimum of 4 bearers.

Application
All of our products are manufactured from moisture resistant MDF and are entirely suitable for internal use in all new build and refurbishment projects. It is essential that new plasterwork is dry prior to fixing.

Cutting
Primer Mould products should be sawn with a fine toothed saw. Recessing, such as for hinges, may be carried out with a router, or in the traditional manner, using a sharp chisel taking small cuts.
If mechanical extraction of saw dust is impractical then the sawing should be carried out in well ventilated conditions.
Cut ends of window board should be primed prior to fixing.

Fixing
Adhesive
Skirtings are commonly glued to the wall using a proprietary gap filling adhesive.

Screw Fixing
Should screw fixing be preferred, then drill and countersink the skirting accordingly and fix with a screw of appropriate length and gauge so as to achieve a firm fixing. It is important that subsequent filling is carried out using a good quality non water based shrink resistant filler.

Nailing
Products may also be nailed using lost head nails. Architraves are often fitted using a combination of a gap filling adhesive and a few lost heads. Cross nailing, such as with mitres of architraves, is not recommended. Filling of nail heads should be carried out using a good quality non water based shrink resistant filler.

Decorating
Primer Mould products are supplied pre primed and require simply an undercoat and gloss to complete the decoration. In a building site environment it is prudent to lightly sand the products prior to undercoating.

Maintenance and cleaning

This is an extremely low maintenance product. In the event of damage we would suggest filling with a non water based shrink resistance filler.

As we do not supply a fully finished product we are unable to comment on cleaning processes.

Top tips

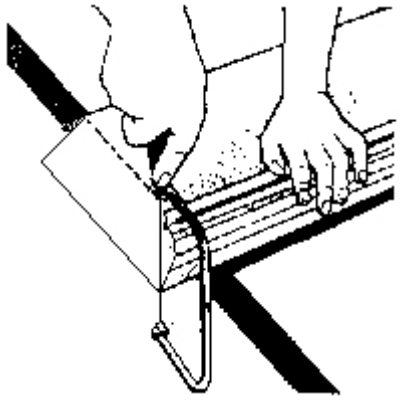
Skirting

EXTERNAL JOINTS

An external, or outside corner joint, is always mitred.

INTERNAL JOINTS

Internal corners may also be mitred however, the best internal joints are produced by scribing the end of one piece of skirting to the shape of the face of the adjoining skirting. In this way, the opposing end of the scribed skirting is either left square or is mitred for an external corner as necessary.



Accurate scribing is best achieved by mitring the appropriate end of a length of skirting (for square corners, this will be at 45^0) The mitred end is then re-cut using a coping saw, following the exact line of the saw cut on the face side of the skirting.
For repetition work, a left hand and a right hand scribe can be cut and used as a template, enabling each subsequent scribe to be drawn directly onto the face of the skirting and cut with the coping saw, so eliminating the initial mitre cut.

Door linings and Casings

Primer Mould door lining and door casing sets are manufactured from moisture resistant MDF and consist of two jambs and one trenched head. In the case of linings, door stops are supplied separately. Both linings and casings have been tested to FD30 ½ hour fire resisting standard and comply with BS 476 part 22. FD30 versions are available grooved for intumescent strip.

It is important that you read these instructions in full before commencing assembly.

Assembly – Applies to both linings and casings.

It is recommended that linings and casings are assembled using 4 No/ 60mm x No8, parallel shank screws

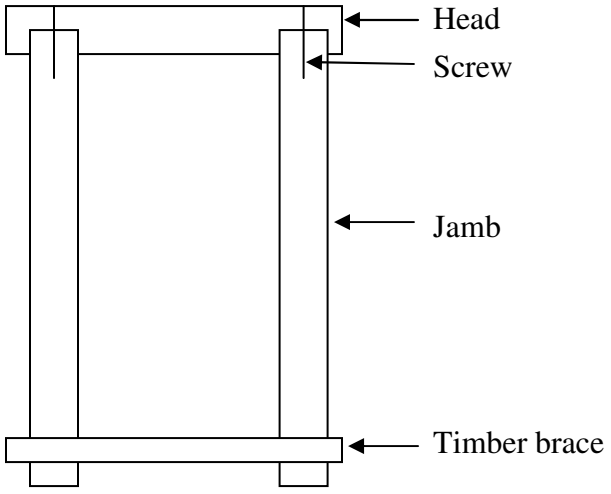
1. Assemble the components on the floor. Insert the jambs into the trenches in the head, ensuring that jamb faces are the right way round and that the face edges of the jambs and head are flush to each other.

2. At the joint between jamb and head, pilot drill two holes, approximately 30mm in from each edge and central to the jamb, right through the head and into the top of the jamb, to the full depth of the screw to be used. Repeat for the other joint.

3. Drill clearance holes for the screws through the head and countersink these holes.

4. Screw the head to the jambs using a conventional screwdriver as opposed to a power tool.

5. Set the two jambs to the same width at the bottom as they are at the top and screw a timber brace across the face edge at the bottom of the jambs to maintain door width.



Side Elevation of Door Lining
Do not scale. Illustrative only

Installation

1. Trim the horns from the head and timber brace, cutting them flush to the outside face of the jambs.

2. Place the lining or casing into the prepared opening. Using a spirit level, set both jambs perfectly upright both ways, ensuring that each jamb is flush with the wall surface, or sufficiently proud of the surface if the wall is to be plastered.

3. Maintaining upright and position, secure the lining in place using folding wedges (timber wedges inserted from opposing sides to make a 'folded' pair).

4. Drill and countersink 5 equally spaced clearance holes through each jamb for screw fixing to the wall, such that top and bottom fixings will be approximately 50mm from the ends. Avoid drilling for fixings where hinges and latch are to be fitted. For narrower casings and linings, one hole at each interval will suffice and in the case of a lining, it is preferable where possible to drill the holes such that they will be concealed by the door stop. For wider linings, pairs of holes are required at each interval.

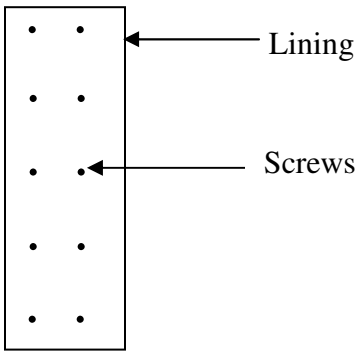
5. Lining and casing heads should be fixed at the mid point for single doors and twice equally spaced for pairs of doors, in the same fashion as the jambs.

6. a) **Timber or Metal stud walls**. In the case of timber or metal stud walls, the lining can now be screwed into position (after pilot drilling if deemed necessary) using the appropriate woodscrew or self tapping screw.

6. b) **Masonry Walls**. In the case of masonry walls, it is necessary to mark each hole position by running a small masonry drill bit through the clearance holes in the lining and marking the wall. The lining is then removed, holes drilled with a larger masonry bit and plugs are inserted into the holes. The lining is then repositioned in the opening and is screwed in place.

   Alternatively,
   Use Hammer Fix proprietary fixings, inserting the combined plug and screw fixing through the face of the lining and into the pre-drilled hole in the wall. This will necessitate larger holes and deeper countersinking in the face of the lining and drilling through the hole in the lining, into the wall behind using a masonry drill bit.

7. Ensure when fixing, that areas of the lining to be recessed for hinges and latch, are fully supported with folding wedges between the back face of the lining and the wall. It is good practice to glue these wedges into position. Also ensure that jambs remain upright in both directions whilst fixing



End Elevation of Door Lining
Do not scale. Illustrative only

Recessing for hinges and latch striker

1. Mark up for hinges in the normal way by offering the door into the lining, jacking up the door to leave a nominal 2mm hanging clearance at the top and marking the top of each hinge onto the lining edge and door face.

2. Set out the hinge on the face and face edge of the lining, using the hinge itself as a pattern and score lines horizontally with a set square and knife and vertically with a marking gauge.

3. Using a mallet and a sharp wood chisel, start approximately 15mm up from the bottom line of the hinge, bevel of chisel down and chisel horizontally across the width of the hinge recess.

4. Turn the chisel bevel up and take one cut above the first to remove the first piece.

5. Now taking small bites with each cut, work down to the bottom line of the hinge.

6. Ensure that the last cut is made exactly to the bottom line of the hinge and is made with the chisel, bevel face up.

7. Continue in the same manner towards the top of the hinge, ensuring that the top edge cut is made with the chisel, bevel face down.

8. The recess can now be paired out, working from the face and the edge.

9. Recesses for a striker plate or any other fixture can be cut in the same manner.

10. a) Alternatively, recessing can be carried out prior to assembly of the lining again using conventional tools, though this will necessitate an accurate pattern piece, which is used to mark out both the lining and the door.

    Or

10. b) A further option is again to cut the recesses prior to assembly, using a portable router. This requires the use of a jig for both the lining and the door. Round ended hinges and ironmongery may be used, however it is a simple process to nip out the rounded corners with a chisel to create square recesses.

11. Hinges are fixed to the lining with 25mm parallel shank screws, at a gauge to suit the hinge.

Trimming and finishing

1. In the case of a door lining, a separate door stop is fitted after the door is hung. Door stops should be cut such that the head is the full width of the internal span of the lining and the jamb stops are cut in between the head stop and the floor.

2. Stops can be mechanically nailed or traditionally nailed using lost head pins. The size of nail is determined by the thickness of the stop, though it is worth noting that the specified size of door stop for a Primer Mould FD30 ½ hour fire resisting door lining is 12mm x 30mm (12mm x 25mm also tested and approved)

3. Door stops fitted to fire linings must be glued and nailed. PVA glue will suffice.

4. Architraves can be mechanically nailed or traditionally nailed with lost head pins, though gluing and pinning may be preferred.

5. Holes are filled with a shrink resistant non water based filler and are sanded with a fine grit paper.

6. Linings are finished in the traditional manner with undercoat and gloss.