



uPVC WINDOW INSTALLATION GUIDE

Homeowner Edition – Extended Version

1. Overview

Modern multi-chamber uPVC windows are durable, offer excellent thermal and acoustic insulation, and require minimal maintenance. Proper **installation** is essential for the window to deliver its rated performance.

This guide helps you understand the installation process—whether you hire a professional or do it yourself.

2. Tools and Materials

Tools

- Drill with hammer function
- Driver or screwdriver
- Hammer
- Spirit level and measuring tape
- Shims, packers, spacers
- Putty knife, utility knife
- PU foam gun

Materials

- PU installation foam (winter or summer type, depending on conditions)
- Frame fixing screws/anchors (matched to wall type)

- Interior vapor-tight tape and exterior vapor-open tape (for RAL-compliant installation)
- Window sills (interior and exterior)
- Silicone or UV-resistant sealant

3. Preparations

1. Remove the old window

- After taking off screws, nails, and trims, cut the old frame in several places, then gently pry it out.
- Protect the edges of the opening.

2. Prepare the opening

- Remove debris, dust, and any loose plaster.
- Check planes and dimensions. The opening should be about **1–2 cm** larger than the window on each side to allow for insulation.

3. Prepare the new frame

- Remove the sashes from the frame (usually lifted off the hinges).
- **Do not** remove the protective foil until after installation to avoid damage.

4. Installation Steps

4.1. Position and level the frame

- Place the frame in the opening and use **shims/packers** at the bottom to level it.
- Check both vertical and horizontal planes with a level.
- **Do not deform the frame**—don't force it into the opening to achieve level.

4.2. Fixing

- Fix the frame to the wall with **frame anchors or screws** at approx. 60–70 cm spacing.
- Do not overtighten the screws to avoid frame distortion.

4.3. Insulation

- Fill the perimeter gap with **PU foam**—do not overfill; the foam will expand.
- Allow 1–2 hours to cure, then trim excess foam.

- **Recommended:** use vapor-tight tape on the inside and vapor-open tape on the outside to prevent mold and thermal bridging.

4.4. Rehang the sashes

- Once the foam has cured, rehang the window sashes.
- Check closing and operation.
- Fine-tune the hardware (hinges, striker plates) if needed.

4.5. Sills and trims

- **Exterior sill:** fix to the lower frame edge with a slight outward slope for drainage.
- **Interior sill:** align with the wall surface and seal all around with silicone.
- Fit cover trims; plaster or skim around the frame as required.

5. Adjustment and Checks

- The window should open and close smoothly, without rubbing.
- When closed, the gasket should **compress evenly**—not too loose, not overly tight.
- Ensure drainage holes are unobstructed.
- Handle positions:
 - Horizontal: open
 - Up: tilt (vent)
 - Down: closed

6. Maintenance

- Lubricate hardware annually with silicone oil.
- Clean rubber gaskets with mild soapy water, then treat with silicone care spray.
- Inspect perimeter seals; renew if necessary.
- Remove the protective film **within 3 months** after installation at the latest.

7. Common Mistakes and How to Prevent Them

Issue	Likely Cause	Remedy
Window hard to close	Frame distortion, improper fixing	Re-level; loosen and refix correctly

Issue	Likely Cause	Remedy
Draughts felt	Incomplete insulation or sealing	Add foam; replace/repair seals
Glass fogging	High indoor humidity	Ventilate; use dehumidifier; ensure RAL-compliant sealing
Mold at frame/wall joint	Thermal bridge, poor sealing	Use interior vapor-tight/exterior vapor-open tapes; correct wall connection

8. Safety Notes

- Wear gloves and eye protection when using PU foam.
- Keep away from open flames.
- For large or upper-floor units, **always work in pairs.**

9. Final Note

A properly installed uPVC window can retain its performance for **30–40 years**. Poor or careless installation can shorten service life by years and increase heating costs.