SECUREVIEW

HIGHLY EVOLVED SECURITY

Assembly instructions for SecureView 310 Hybrid series (Door and Window)

If you are new to selling stainless security systems we will train you in person on the correct manufacture of the product. This guide assumes you know what you are doing when making security doors and focuses on the particulars of the 310 Hybrid series.

1. Take note that with the Secureview 310 Hybrid Series there is a front surface that typically will always face the outside of the protected area (ie the side with the raised channel will be on the outside).

2. Mitre cut the frame to suit the area you are screening ensuring the mitre cut is a clean 45 degrees and free of burring.

3. Using a guillotine or hand shears cut the mesh using the following take offs:

   a. Door : 110mm off the height and 108mm off the width
   b. Window : 44 off the biggest measurement and 41mm off the smallest.

4. By squeezing the SecureView bung it is easily split in two halves. Slide the non teeth half into the corresponding channel of each frame (with outside face on the bench). Straight cut the bung to suit the internal dimensions of the frame – apx 2-4mm less.

5. Remove the red backing tape off each length.

6. Lay the cut mesh on an apx 3.5mm ply wood so that the mesh is off the table.

7. Start assembling the frame with corner stakes building the frame around the mesh and moving the plywood around as required to aid assembly.

8. Corner punch one corner assembly.

9. Ensure the mesh is tight to that corner so the mesh is correctly located into the frame. This can be achieved by standing the mesh and frame up and lightly dropping it onto the bench so the mesh falls into the correct position. Mark that corner with pencil as this will be the point where the wedge is fixed first.

10. Check the completed assembly for squareness and size then corner punch the remaining frame (or screw off the corners of the door frame) to complete the assembly process prior to wedging.

11. The product can now be handed to the person who uses the machine head to drive home the locking wedge – ie 2 or 3 people can be assembling doors and feeding to 1 person with the machine jaws.

12. Finger the locking wedge into the shortest sides of the assembly. (Alternatively lightly tap it in with a hammer and block to lessen RSI) so that it stays in place ready for machining.

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13. Starting at the pencil marked corner use the machine to drive home the wedge into both of these opposite sides. Or if you do not use a machine hammer and block the wedge into final position.

14. Check for squareness then finger the locking wedge into the remaining 2 sides. Then starting at the pencil marked corner use the machine to drive home the wedge into the 3rd side again checking for squareness before completing the final side.

If the mesh has a bubble in it after completion of the assembly

In a number of cases you can fix this situation by using a nylon hammer and with medium strength (ie not to damage the frame) hitting the frame every twenty centimetres or so around the perimeter of the frame. (ie all four sides). The action of hitting the frame causes the frame to at first compress into the mesh but as it recoils back it grasps the mesh and further stretches it.

Midrail

Assuming you have a horizontal midrail in a door or window. Take the normal deductions as listed above and then divide the take offs by 2 (for two sheets of mesh) and then less 10mm for each sheet.

- A 2100mm high door works out to be the following 2100 less 110mm as the normal mesh deductions, ie 1990mm. Because you are using 2 sheets divide 1990mm by 2 less 10mm to allow for the midrail itself so in this case the mesh sizes are 985mm high each.