



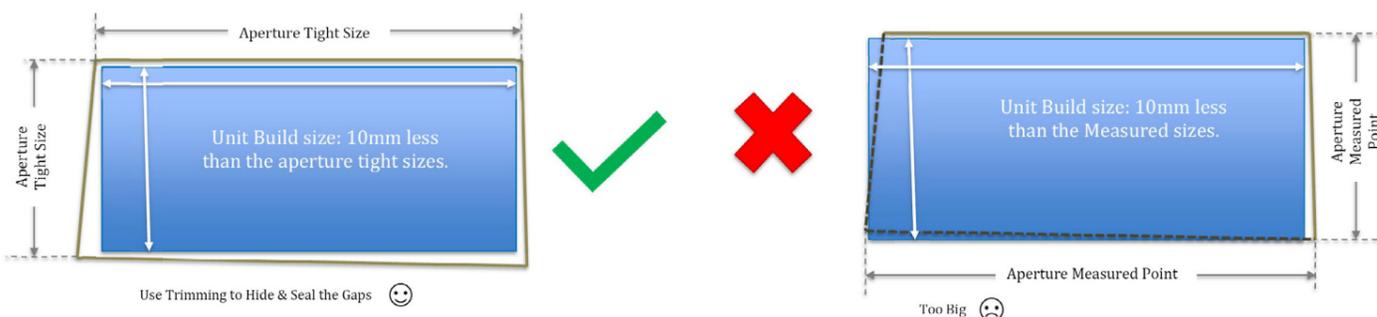
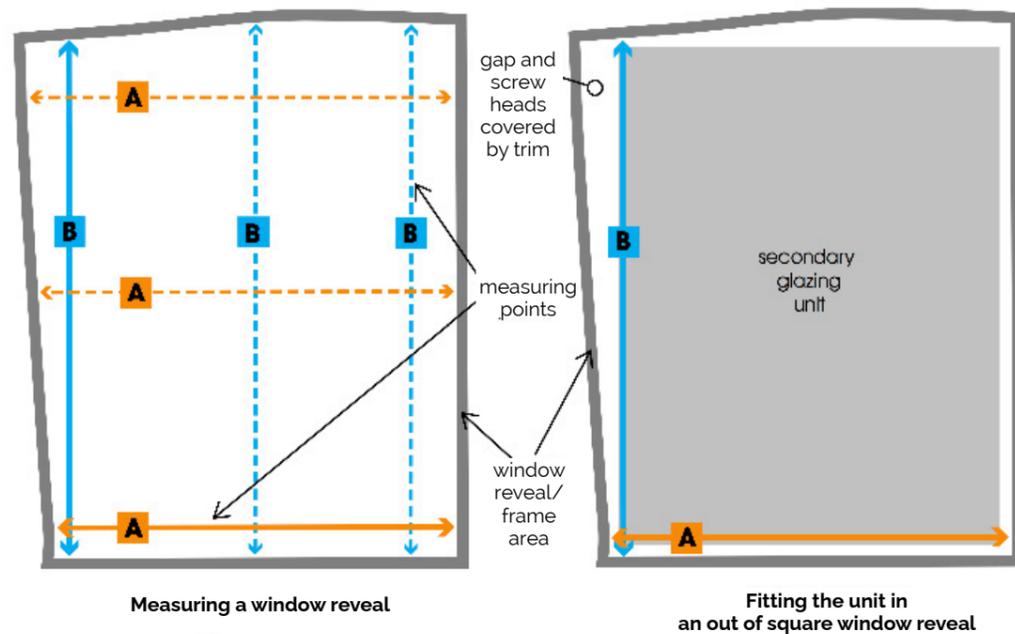
# Measuring Guide

## How to measure for Clearview Secondary Glazing

## Step 1

# Familiarise yourself with your Window & the product

The image below depicts an out of square window reveal, common in older properties. For secondary glazing, measure the primary window reveal in several places vertically and horizontally to find the **narrowest width and height measurement**. Then deduct 10mm. That's tolerance deduction, the measurement we need to make your secondary glazing unit. It is better to have the secondary glazing unit slightly too small, if too large it may be unusable. Too tight it can distort, the gaps allow for leveling adjustments and are covered and sealed by the supplied trim (standard trim is 20mm wide, alternative widths are an optional extra if required). Measuring support templates can be downloaded from the website measuring guide page. Remember to take into account any required adjustments to accommodate protruding items, e.g. handles, either by unit position or using an XL sub-frame.

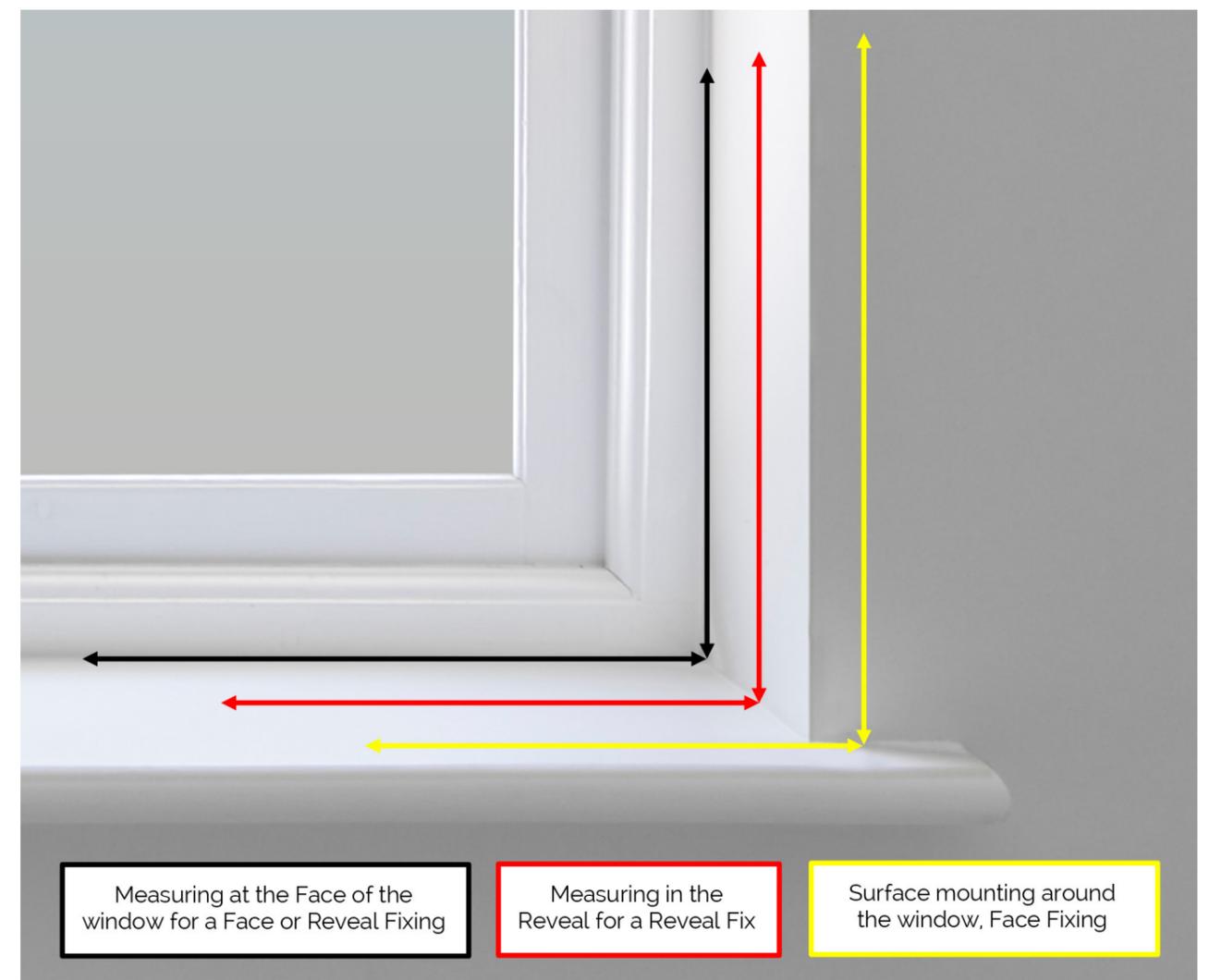


## Step 2

# "What are Face and Reveal Fixing?"

Before you start to measure your primary window, check you know where the face and reveal are. Three important things to remember:

1. Measure in millimetres
2. Measure the window from inside
3. Measure where you plan to install the unit, on the face, in the reveal or on the surface around the window. All three options are shown below:



## Step 3

# Take width measurements

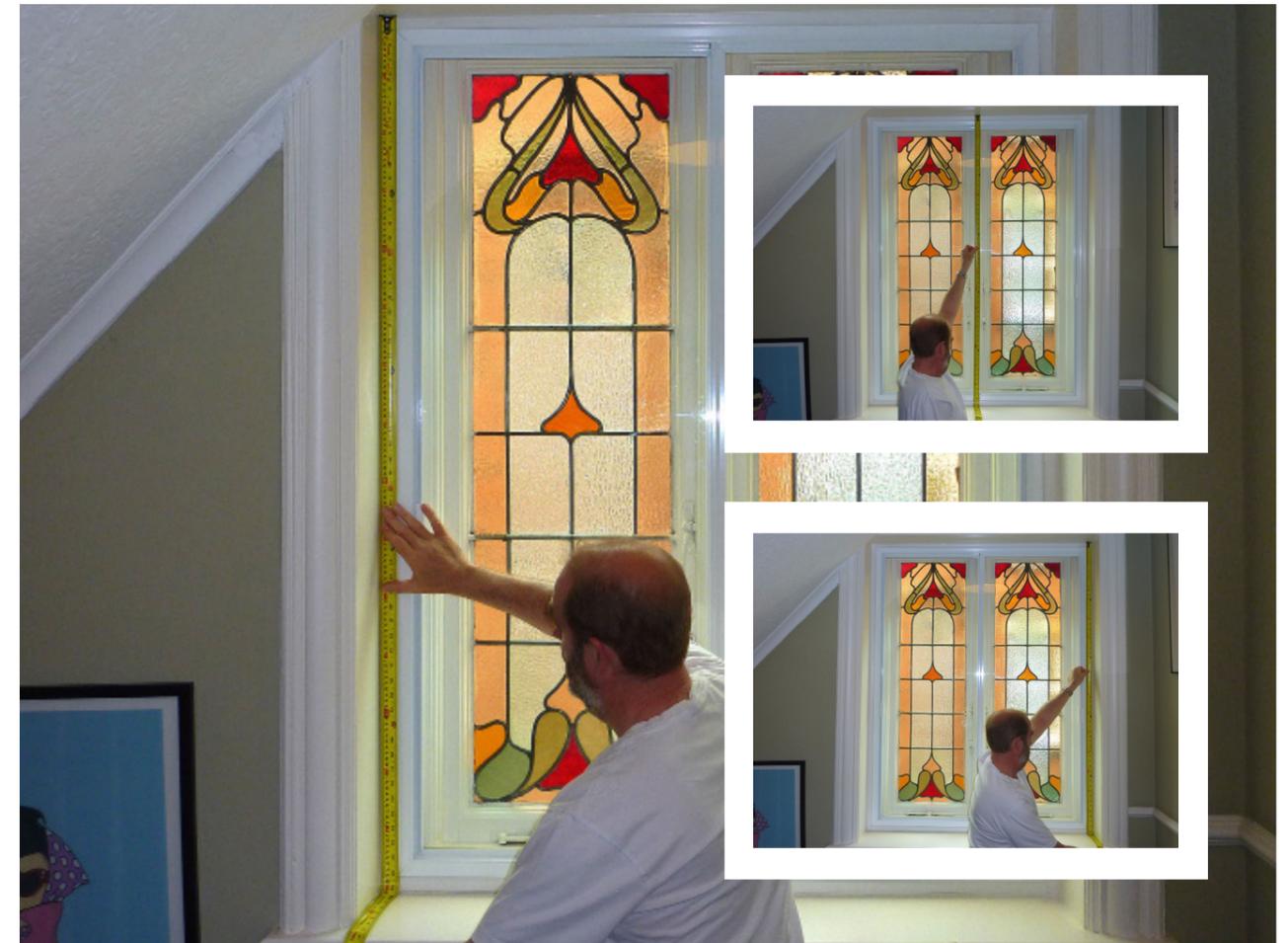
Take several measurements, always in millimetres, across the primary window width, top, centre and sill, taking the tape measure right into the corners.



## Step 4

# Take height measurements

Take several measurements, always in millimetres, across the primary window height, left, centre and right, taking the tape measure right into the corners.



## Step 5

# How to measure window panels

**For Horizontal sliders** - Start from the left. Measure from the wall to the centre of the first mullion/pillar. Then, measure from centre point to centre point on the remaining mullions/pillars. These measurements confirm any unequal panel sizes.

**For Vertical sliders** - Always measure from the top down to the centre of the mid rail. This confirms if the panels are equally split.

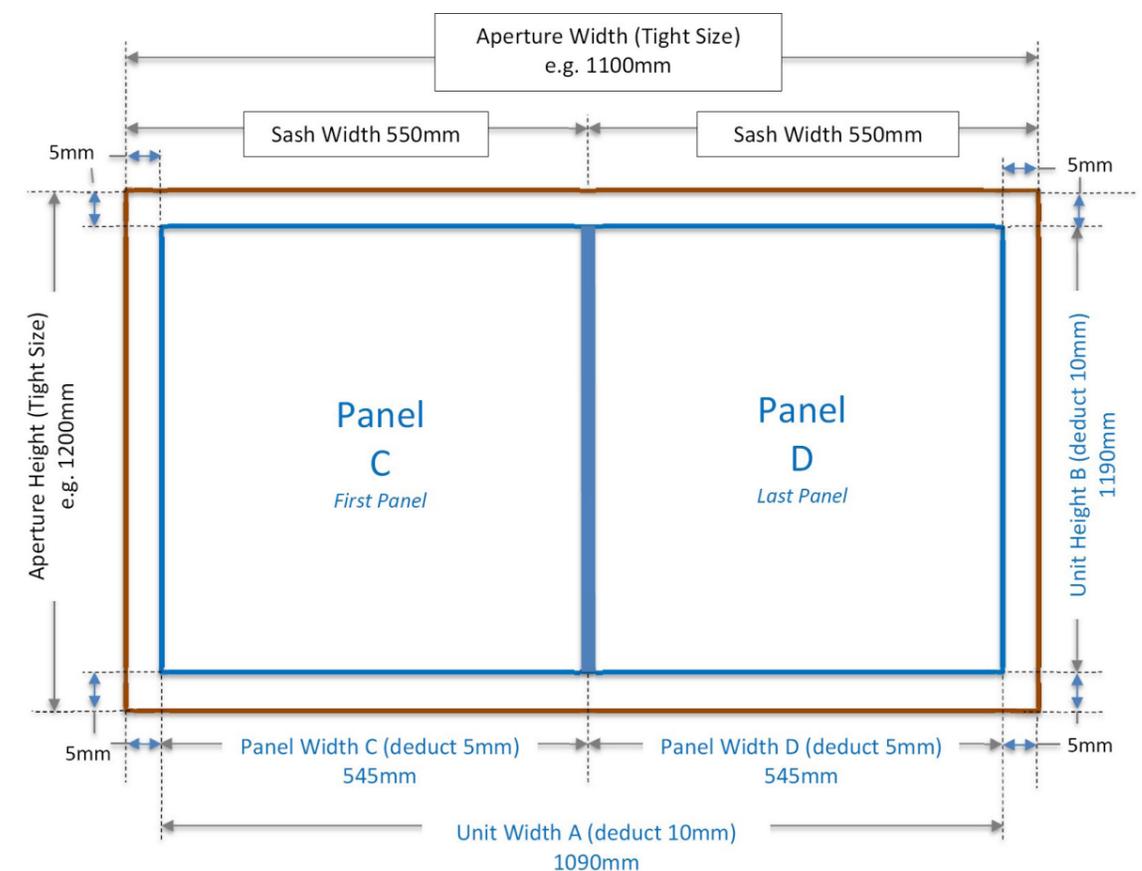


## Step 6

# Making tolerance deductions

Do not worry about any gaps between the frame and wall, the trimming process fully seals the perimeter and does not affect performance. You can gun in some filler if preferred for a belt and braces approach and this too will be hidden by the trim.

From your narrowest width and height measurements, as explained on page 3 and 4, we recommend a 10mm deduction from the width (A), the height (B) and a 5mm deduction from the first panel (C) and the last panel, this 5mm + 5mm first and last panel deduction makes up the total 10mm deduction. See step 1 for an explanation of tolerance deduction.



This is the same principle for Horizontal Sliders, Vertical Sliders and if the panels are offset in sizes.

## Step 6

# Making tolerance deductions

Example: how to calculate correct size, based on the window style shown below.

A 1847mm-deduct 10mm = 1837mm

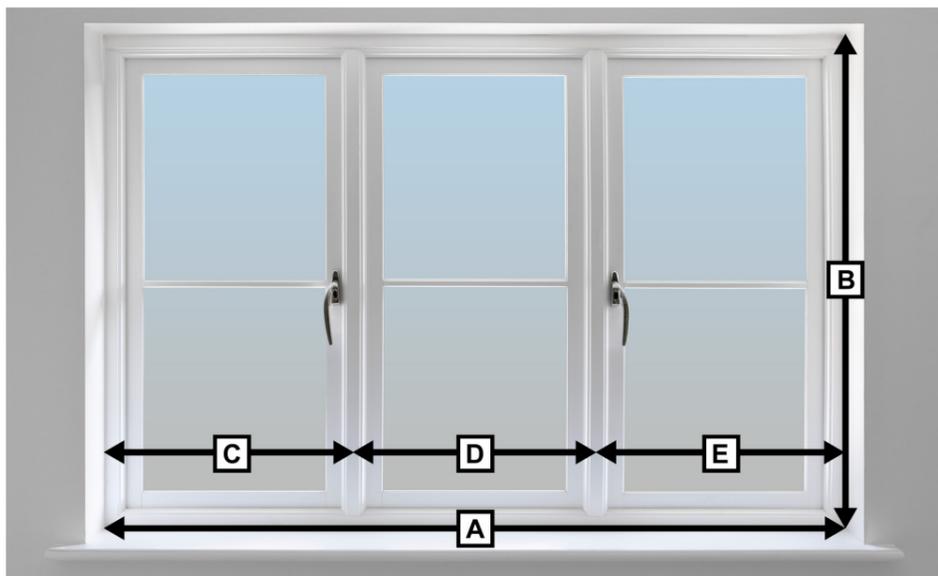
B 1606mm-deduct 10mm = 1596mm

C 620mm-deduct 5mm = 615mm

D 610mm no deduction = 610mm

E 617mm deduct 5mm = 612mm

The last panel width can also be calculated from the total unit width minus the combined previous panel sizes. All panels must add up to the total width.



Measuring example on a 3 pane window for a 3 pane horizontal slider

### Sliding Panels

When all panels are added together, they must equal:

- Total unit 'A' width for horizontal sliders
- Total unit 'B' Height for vertical sliders.

Note: if a 3,4, or 5 Panel Horizontal slider only the first and last panels need to 5mm deduction.

The mid panels stay as measured. e.g.

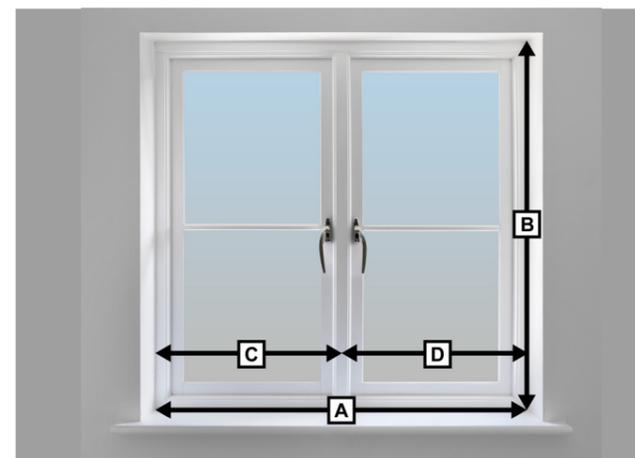
- 3-panel slider C & E deduct 5mm per panel, no deduction to D
- 4-Panel Slider C & F deduct 5mm per panel, no deduction to D & E
- 5-panel Slider C & G deduct 5mm per panel, no deduction to D, E, F

## Step 7

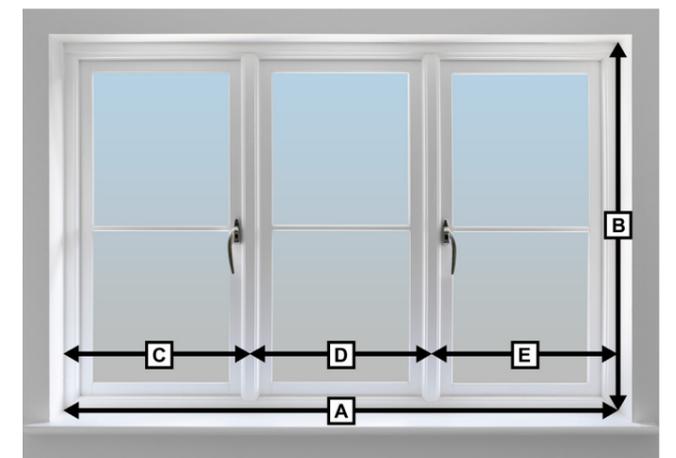
# Measuring points for horizontal slider

Follow these measuring points and refer to page 6, Making tolerance deductions.

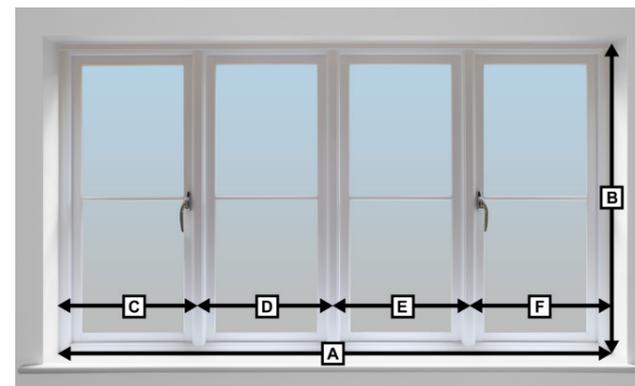
Send us only your A, B, C (D etc.) measurements in order to make your secondary glazing unit.



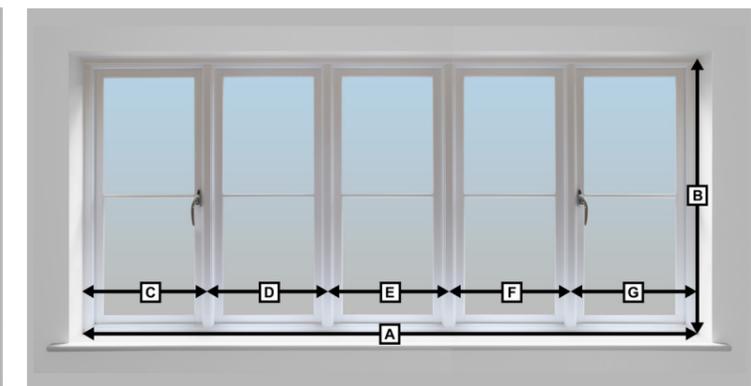
2 pane horizontal slider



3 pane horizontal slider



4 pane horizontal slider



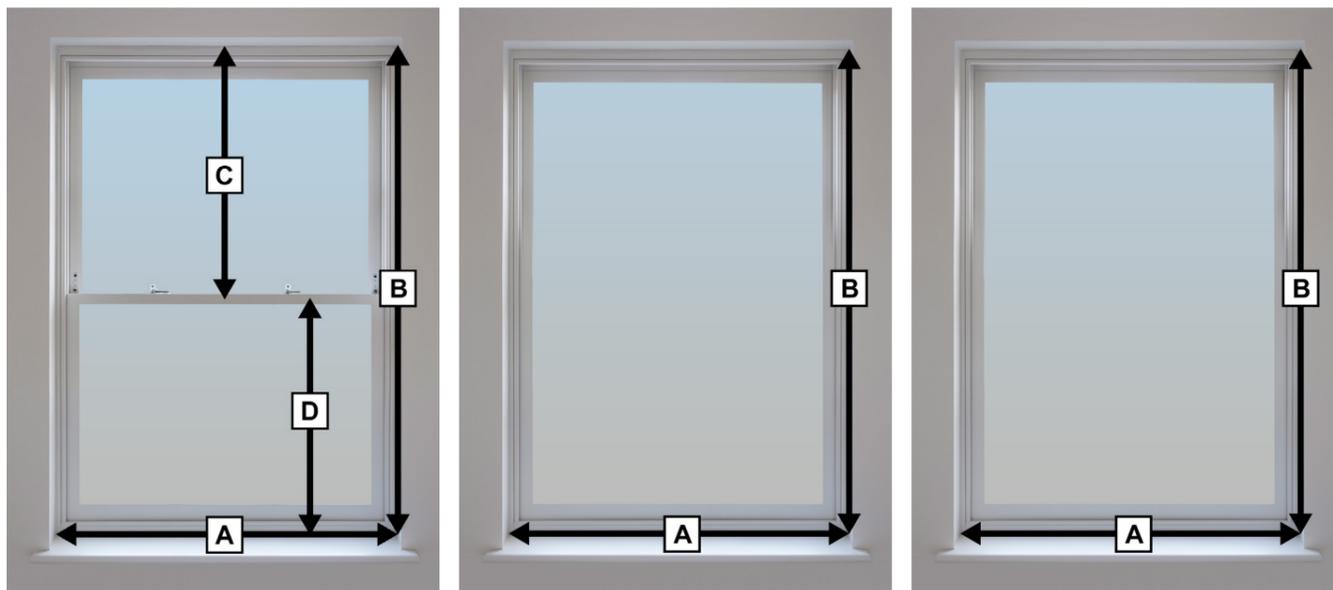
5 pane horizontal slider

## Step 8

# Measuring points for vertical sliders, lift out and hinge units

Follow these measuring points and refer to page 6, Making tolerance deductions.  
Send us only your A, B, (C D) measurements in order to make your secondary glazing unit.

Vertical sliders A, B, C & D (C+D=B)  
Lift-Outs & Hinge Units require A & B only



Vertical slider

Lift Out

Hinge Unit

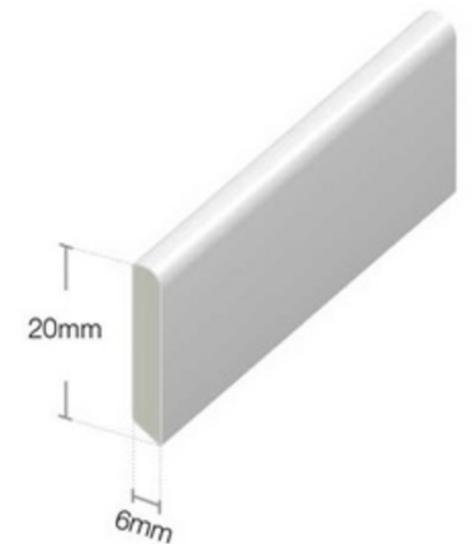
## Step 9

# Trimming

During the measuring process you can establish what trim would be appropriate for the fitting of the unit. Edging trim is applied to the perimeter of the frame to finish and neaten the installation. This process seals and hides the gap between wall and frame in the reveal which was created by the tolerance deduction process which ensures fit and adjustment during the installation. You can choose your own finishing option to seal the gap to get your preferred finish.

**Standard Trim** - The standard trim supplied with the units is default set to 20mm x 6mm, supplied in oversized lengths to fit all 4 front faces of each unit. With White standard colour units this is default set to a White uPVC. we recommend uPVC as it is easy to work with, colour matches the white aluminium and is maintenance free.

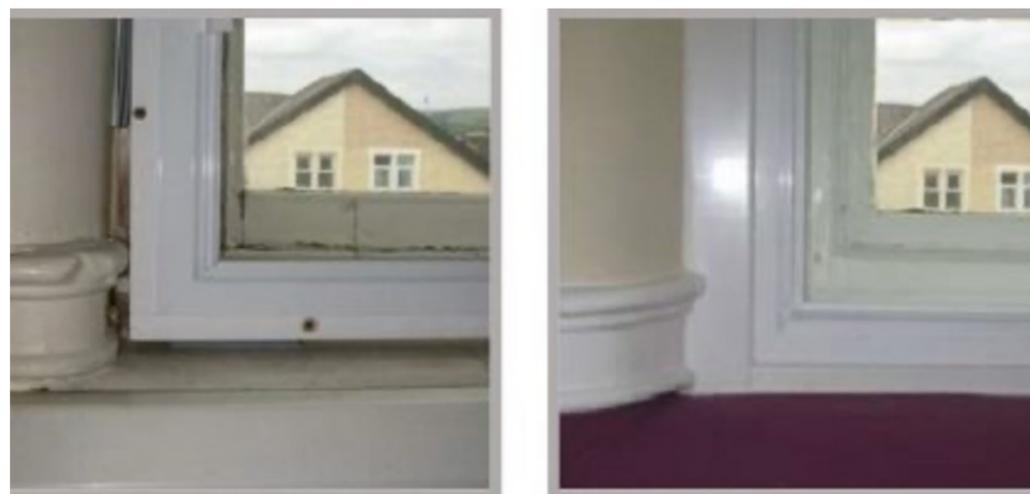
- Standard White Units: the 20 x 6mm white uPVC trim is supplied free-of-charge.
- Colour Selected Units: the 20 x 6mm trim is default set to a unit colour matched timber.



If the reveal is relatively square and parallel with variation of 2-4mm the standard trim will work nicely.



If the reveals are distorted or notable irregular, then we would recommend applying a wider trim as an optional extra. These can be added using the "Add Extra Trim" Feature in the modify section of the FastQuote for each unit.



**Optional Trim** - The following trim options are available to add to all sides or specific sides and can be purchased at the time of ordering your unit's. Trim lengths will be cut to an appropriate oversize length where selected as the main size or you can choose a required length in the "Add Extra Trim" function. Prices are confirmed when added and recalculating the quote.

White uPVC	Painted Timber (colour matched to unit)
20mm x 6mm as an extra	20mm x 6mm
28mm x 6mm	27mm x 6mm
45 x 6mm	40mm x 6mm
70mm x 6mm	60mm x 6mm
95mm x 6mm	90mm x 6mm



If ordering a colour unit, we would advise to order extra wide trim if unsure on the distortion of the window.

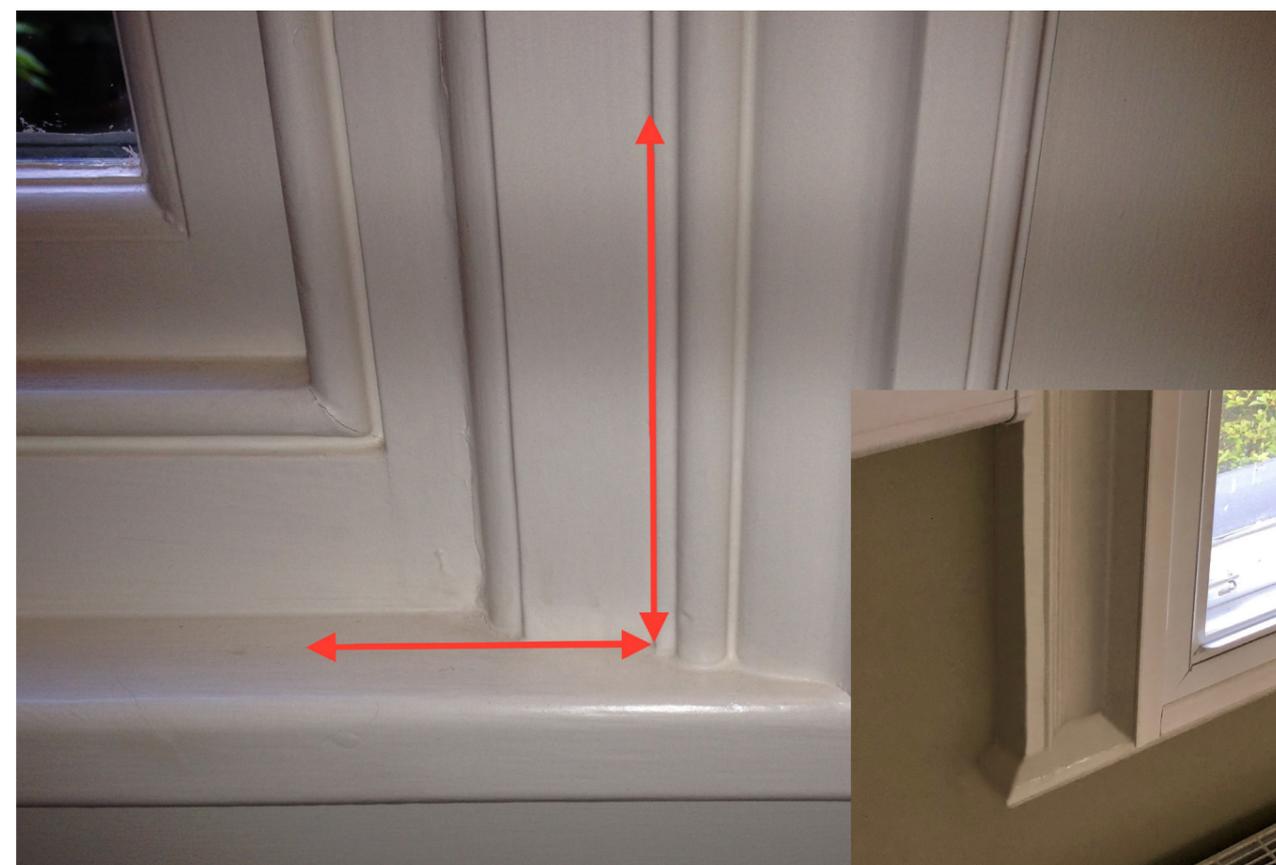
*The trim is an industry standard product and can be purchased from most DIY retailers or various online merchants. You can choose to add extra or alternative trim at the time of ordering the unit or accept the default standard, however if you find you do need a wider or alternative trim after you have taken delivery of the unit, we are unable to supply this as a standalone item and you will need to purchase from an alternative provider.*



Step 10

No reveal? Remember...

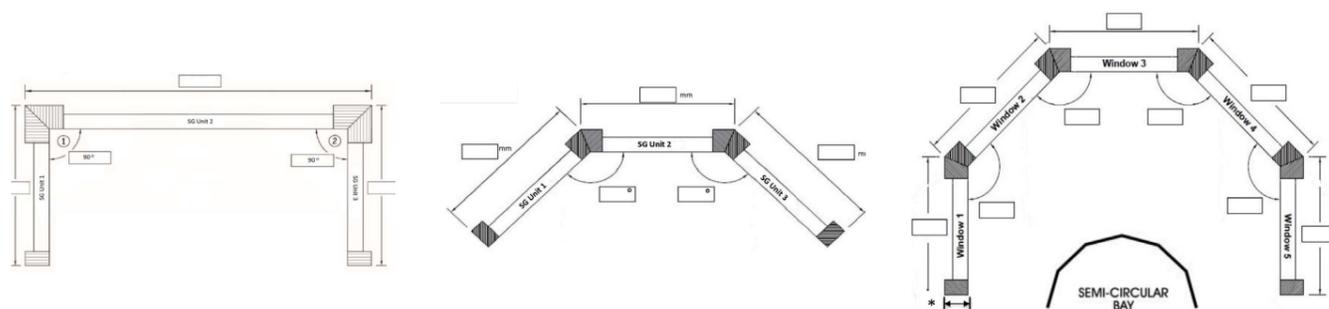
You will need to advise us if your primary window is surface mounted / flush with the wall, and has little or no sill, remember to measure within the architrave *as indicated in the example here*. This is where the secondary glazed unit will be positioned. Because the unit will protrude from the wall, you will need to consider the finishing trim. The 20mm standard trim supplied, will require cutting to fit and will not cover the sides. **As an optional extra** at the time of ordering, *you can request a wider trim* e.g. 45mm for the sides and scribe to fit.



## Step 11

# Measuring Splayed Reveals & Bays

A splayed reveal is a window set in an angled recess, as shown. This means the window unit is wider at the front. The front width dimensions is required for pricing and manufacturing. The next page shows how to calculate specifying the correct measurements for secondary glazing.



## Step 12

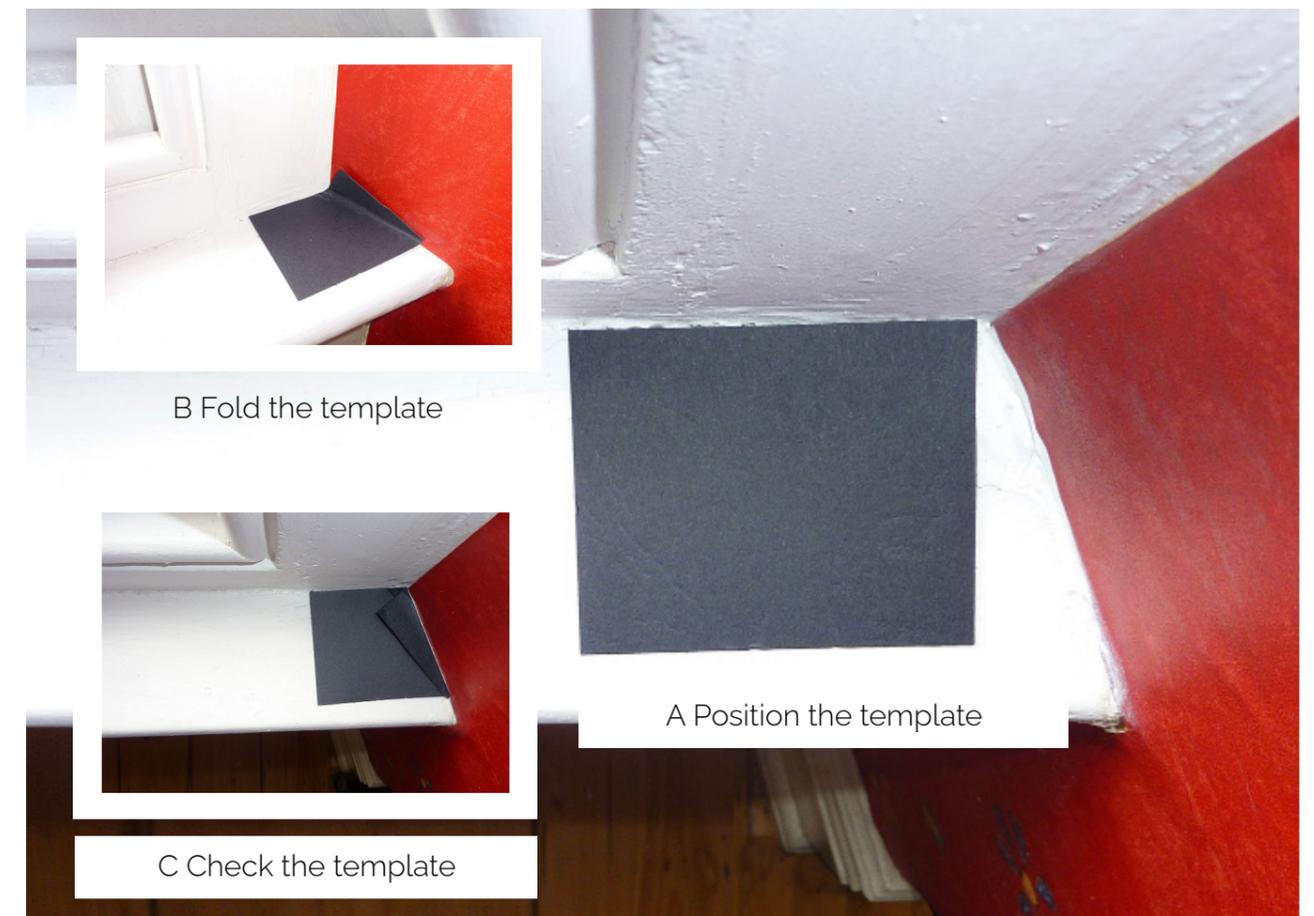
# Make a template

Make a simple template with a square of dark paper or card.

A. Position the template where the sill joins the window frame.

B. Move the template towards the outer corner, carefully folding in a line with the splayed reveal.

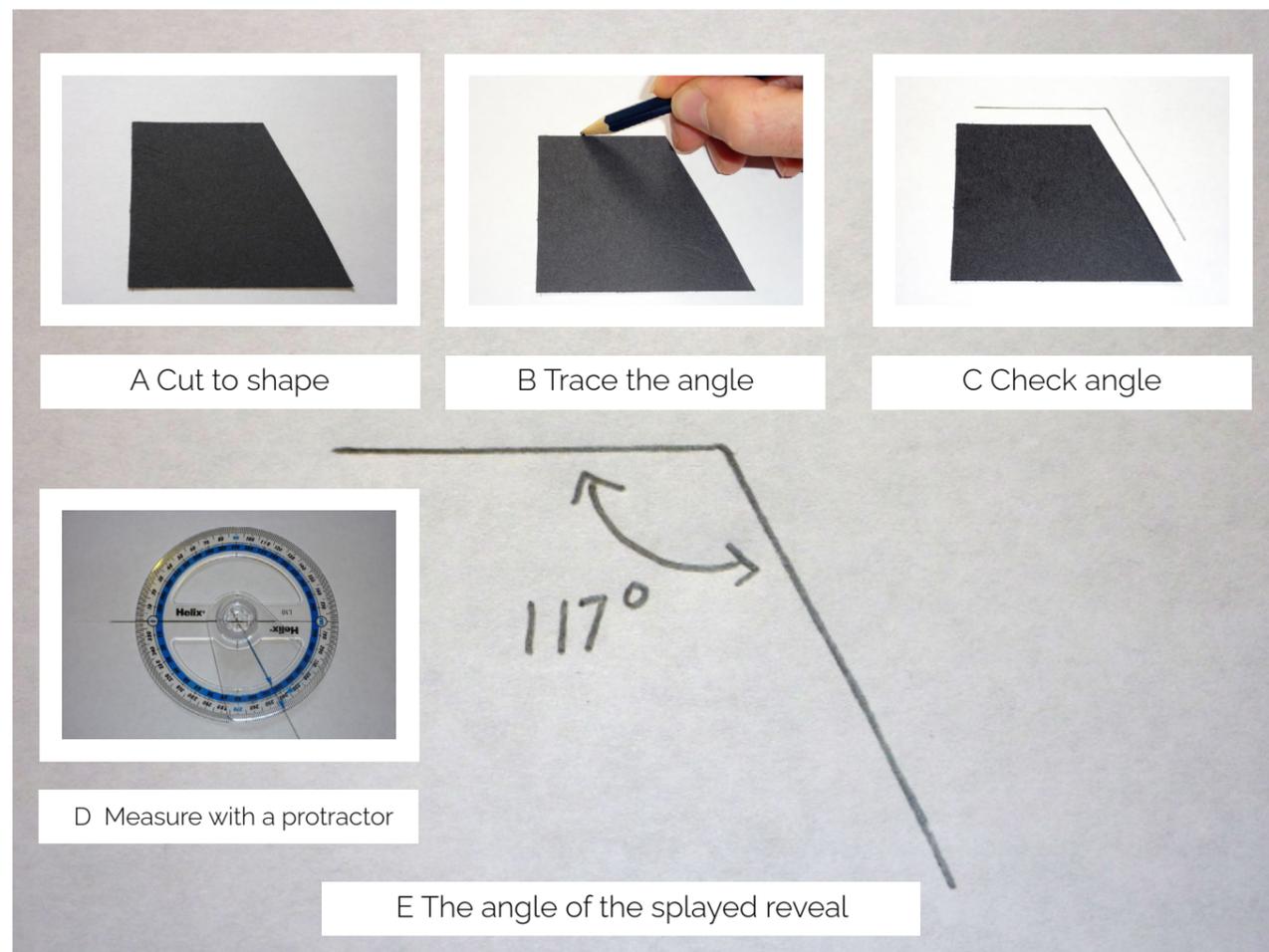
C. Fold the edge back on itself, making sure you are satisfied with the accuracy of the fold angle.



## Step 13

# Find the angle of the template

Follow A to E to give the angle of the splayed reveal. Or post your template/s to us: Clearview Secondary Glazing, 51 Clarke Grove, Sheffield S11 8RU. Mark the templates to identify the unit/s involved"



## Step 14

# Remember...

### For Splayed Reveals

We need the width measurement across the front of the unit at its widest point for pricing and manufacture.

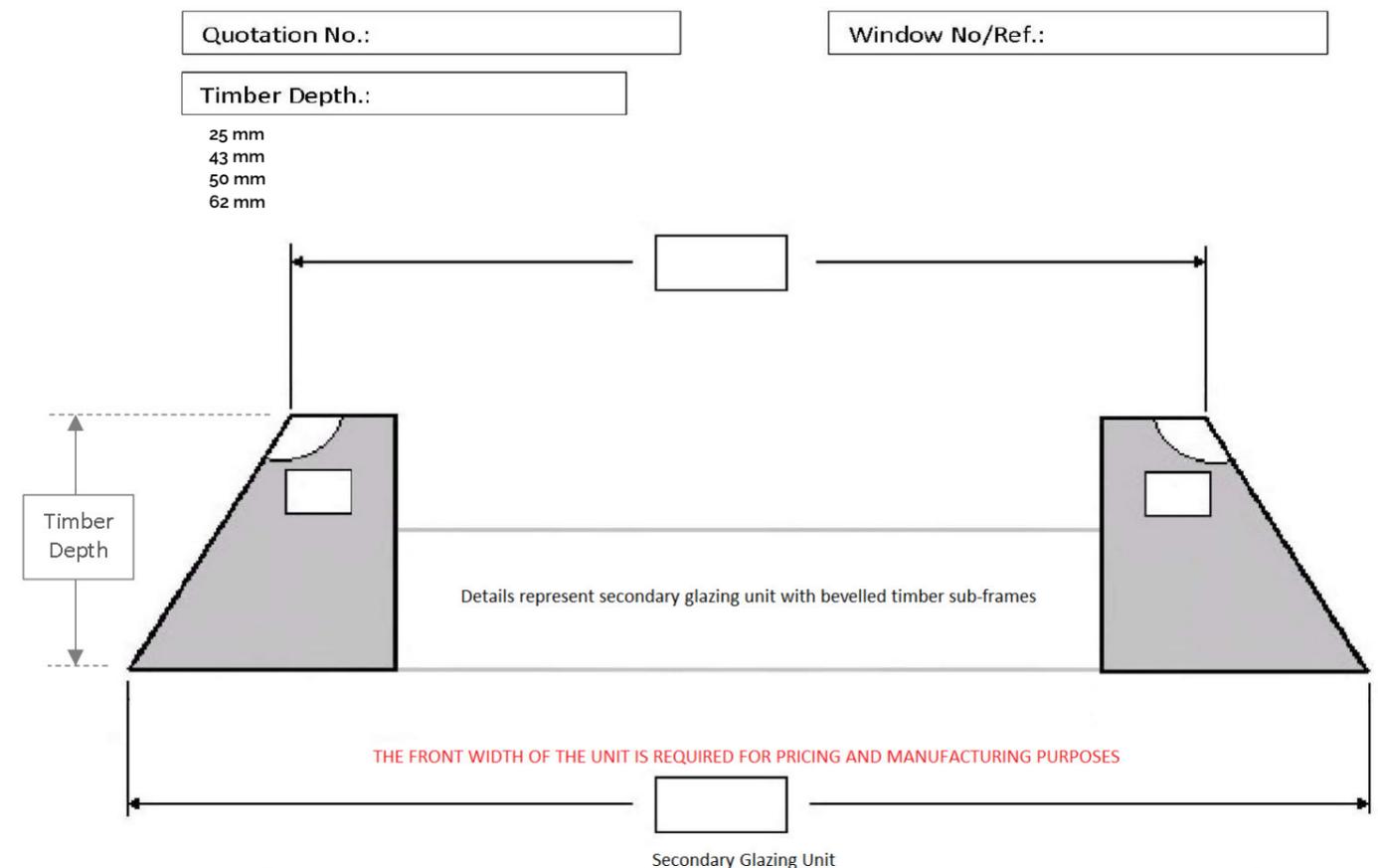
### For Bays

We require the Widths at the back of the units at their widest point for pricing and manufacture.

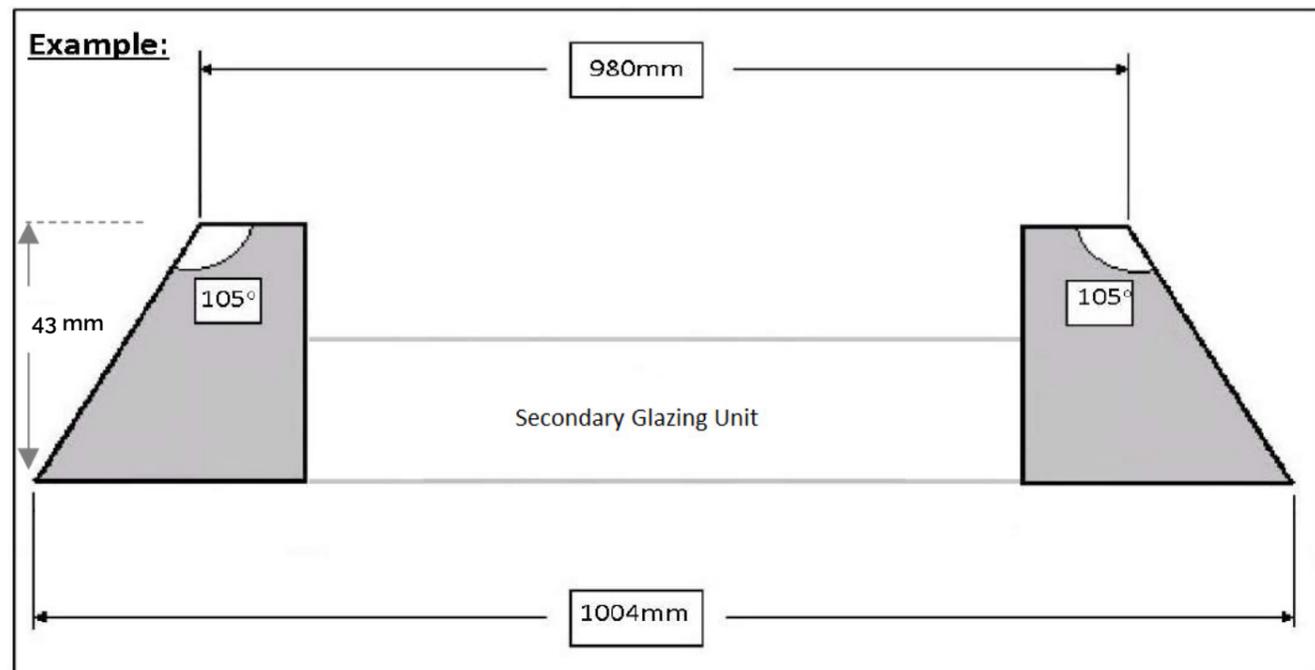
## Measuring Your Splayed Reveal & Bay

If you know the width at the back of the unit, to where it will be sat in the reveal, use the splayed reveal or Build a Bay function in our online FastQuote system.

This will calculate the back or front of the unit for you.



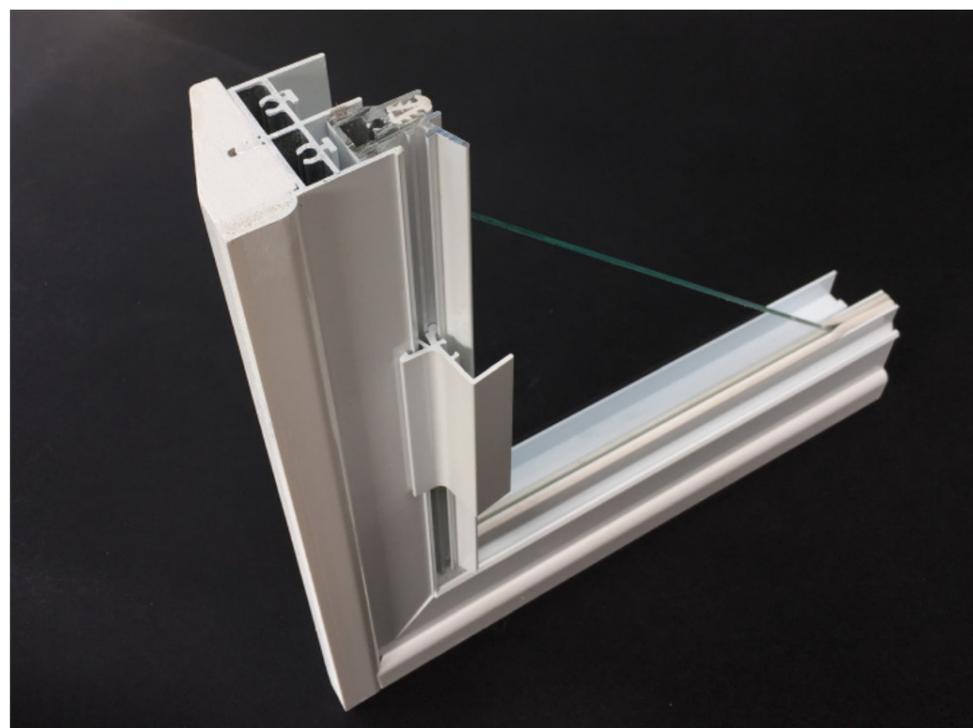
### Finishing / trimming the wings of a bay window



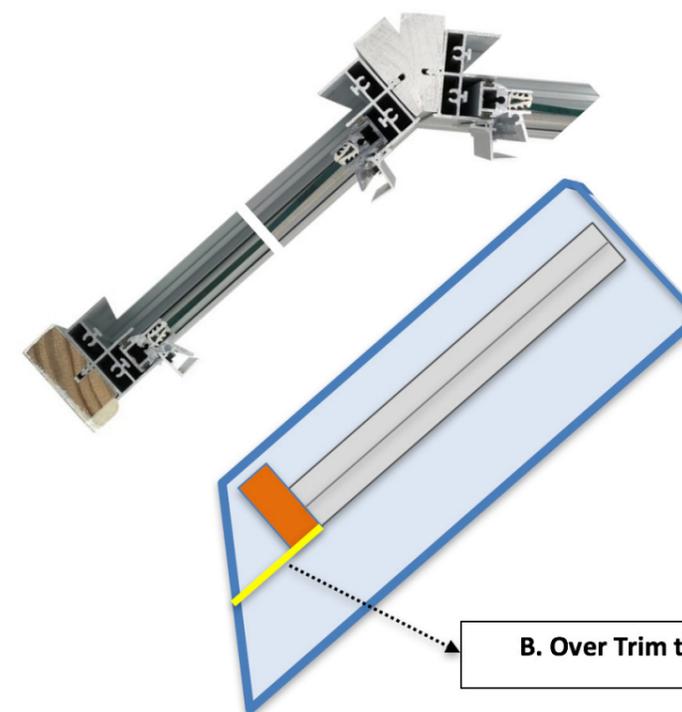
**PLEASE REFER TO OUR MEASURING GUIDE FOR ASSISTANCE**



Bay windows come in many shapes and sizes, however finishing the wing sections as highlighted in the red circle is often queried how to best finish this point as there are numerous structural designs. There is only one way our systems can be supplied to finish this point, which is a standard square end section, so this can be capped with trim to the front and sides or fully trimming over any gap formed by an Angled wall finish.



**A. Capped with Trim**  
Can often be hidden by curtains.



**B. Over Trim the Gap**

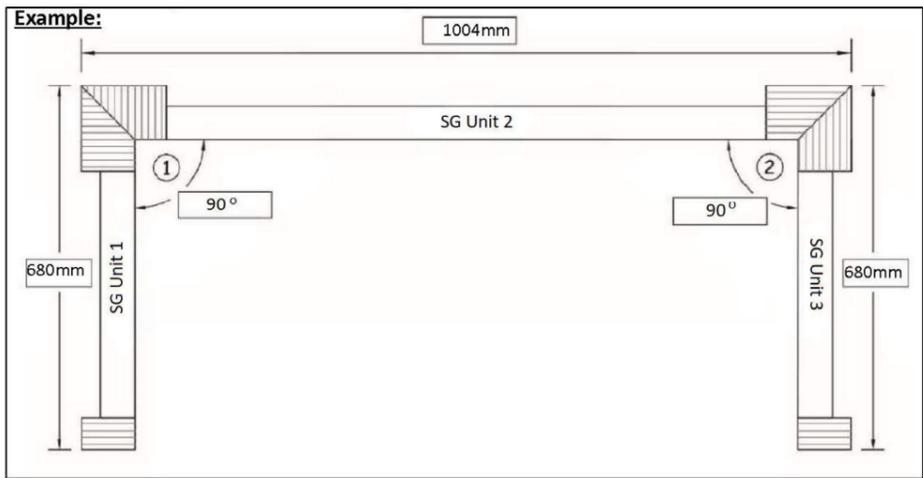
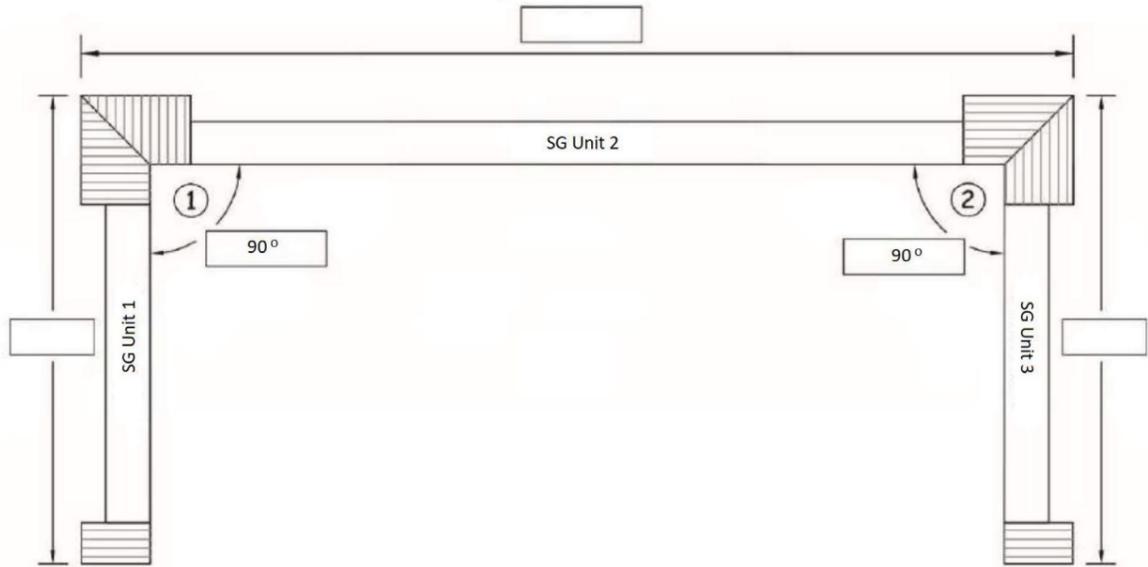
## Measuring Your Square Bay

Quotation No.:

Window No./Ref.:

Timber Depth:

- 25 mm
- 43 mm
- 50 mm
- 62 mm



EMAIL: [info@clearviewsg.co.uk](mailto:info@clearviewsg.co.uk)  
TEL: 0114 294 5018

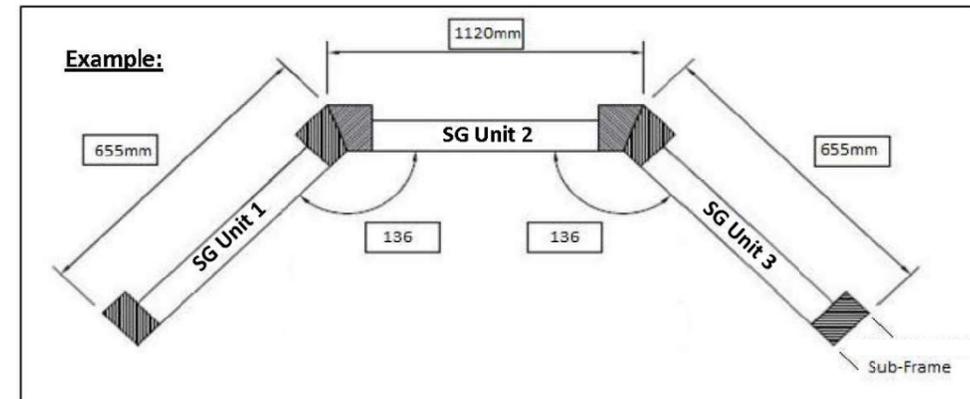
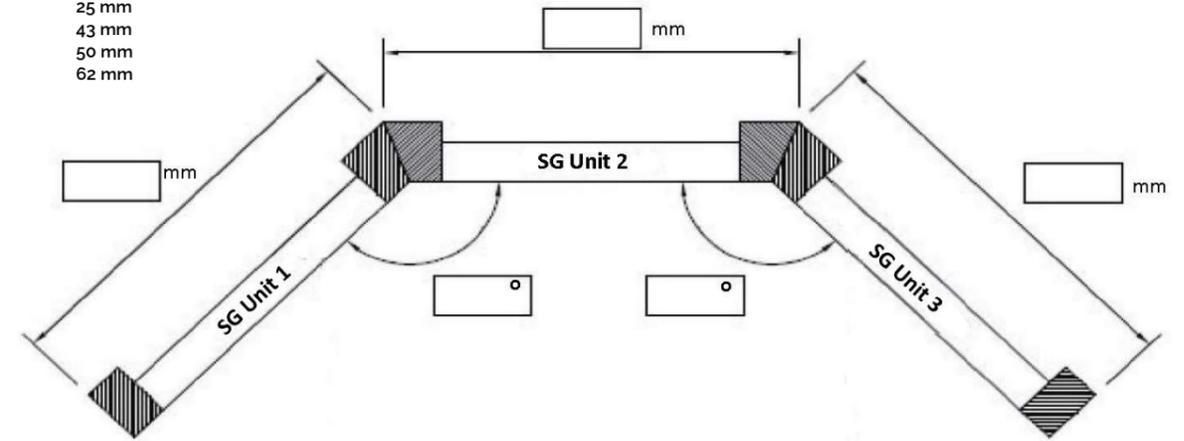
## Measuring Your Angled Bay

Quotation No:

Bay No:

Timber Depth:

- Normally
- 25 mm
  - 43 mm
  - 50 mm
  - 62 mm



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TEL: 0114 294 5018

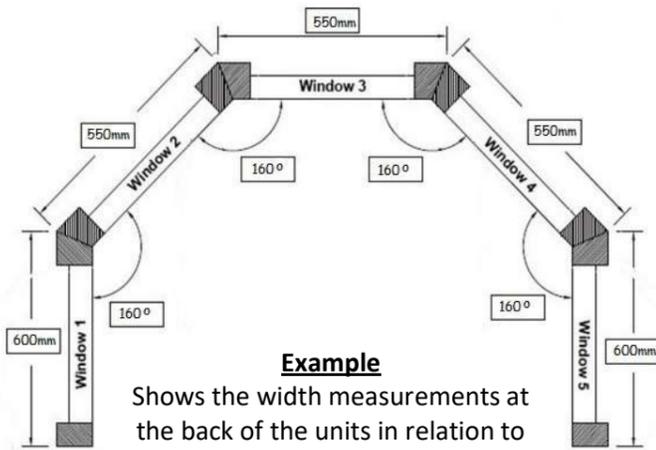
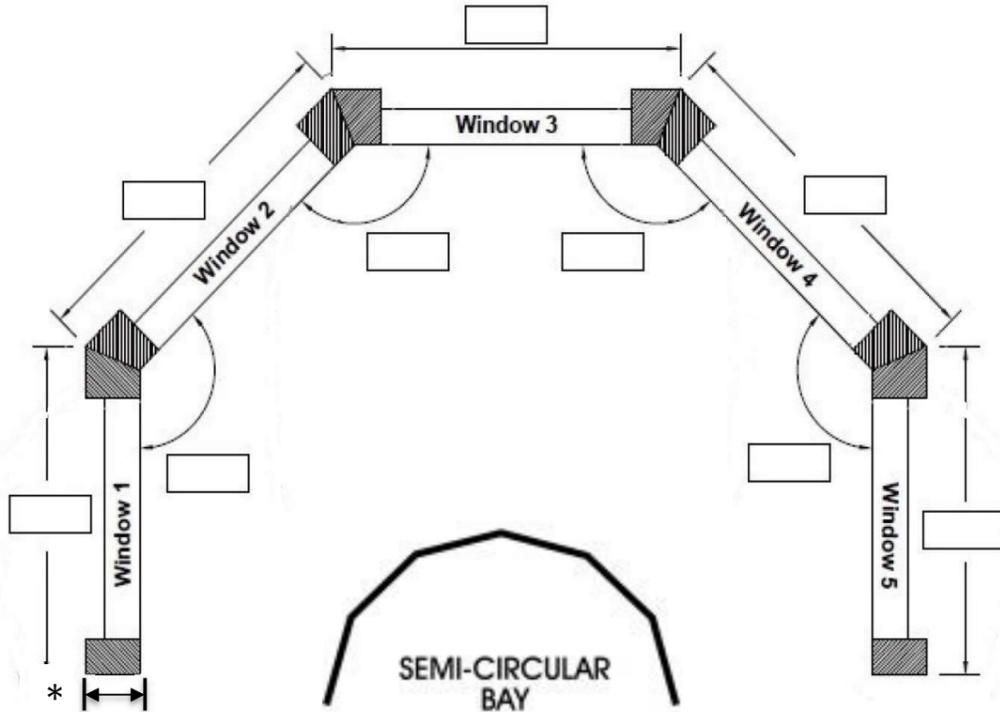
## Curved Bay Template:

Follow the measuring principle if adding or removing sections if applicable.

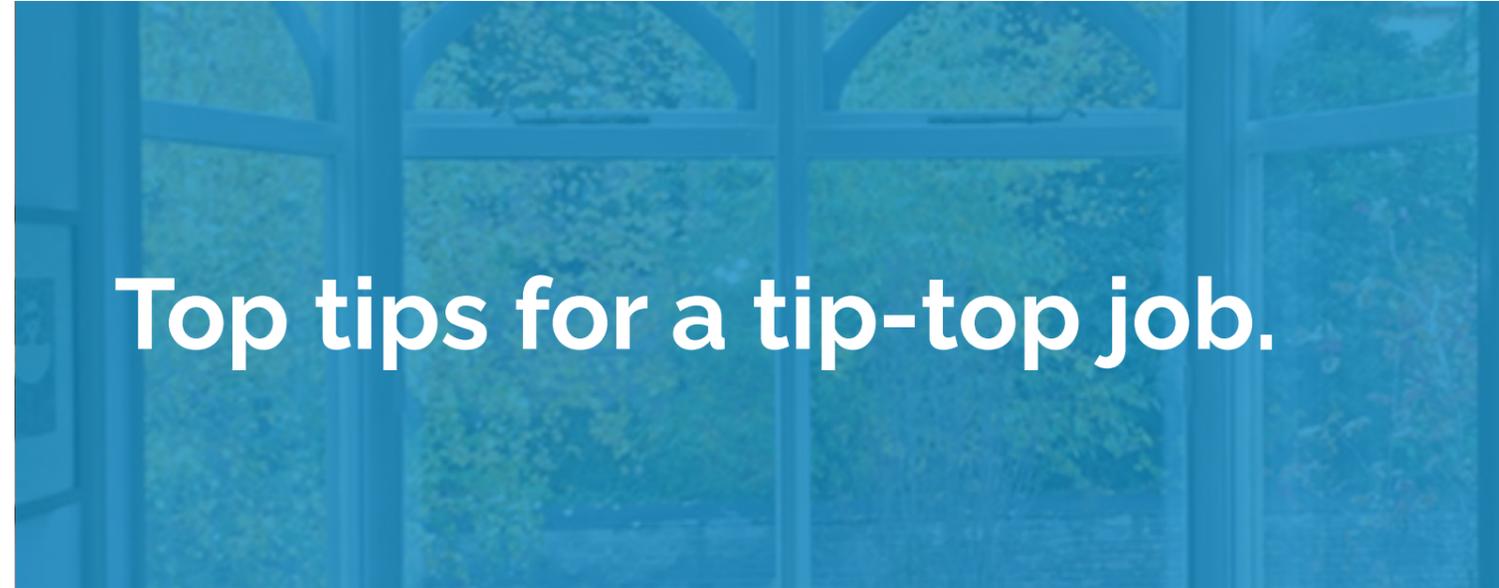


Quotation No:  Bay No:

\* Timber Depth



**Example**  
Shows the width measurements at the back of the units in relation to where they will be fitted and the angle degrees to form the shape as per corner section image.



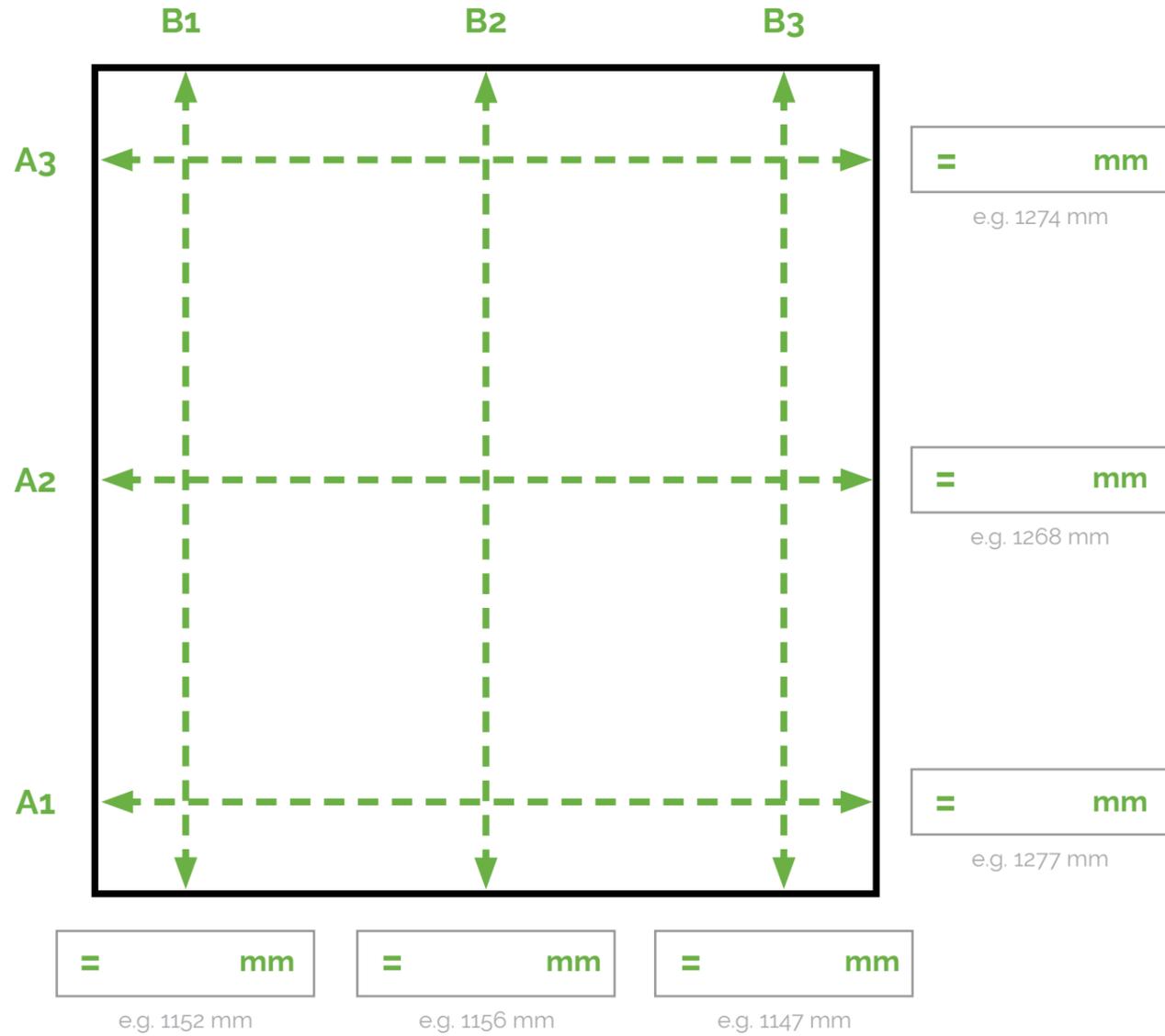
# Top tips for a tip-top job.

Following this measuring guide will help you to achieve optimum insulation performance from your Clearview secondary glazing, and enhance its discreet appearance. This guide only refers to Clearview secondary glazing, if you are purchasing from another company, we advise using their measuring instructions, if available.

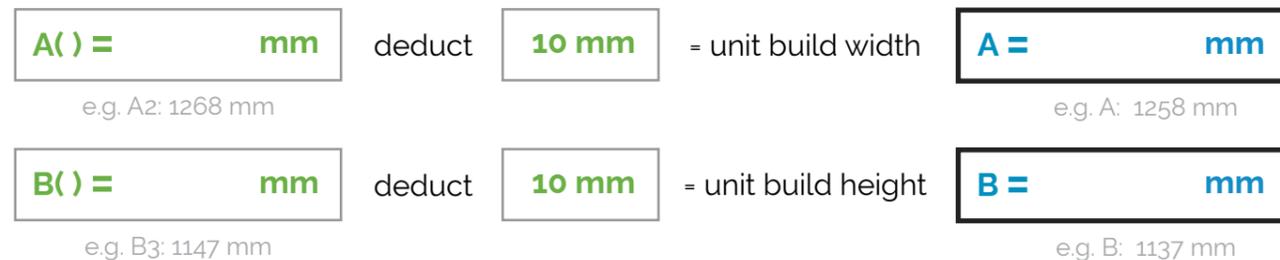


## Basic Frame Measuring Template

1. We recommend using this template in conjunction with our Measuring Guide.
2. Measure at least 3 points across the width and height of the entire window, at the point where you wish the unit to be positioned.
3. You are looking for the narrowest tightest point.

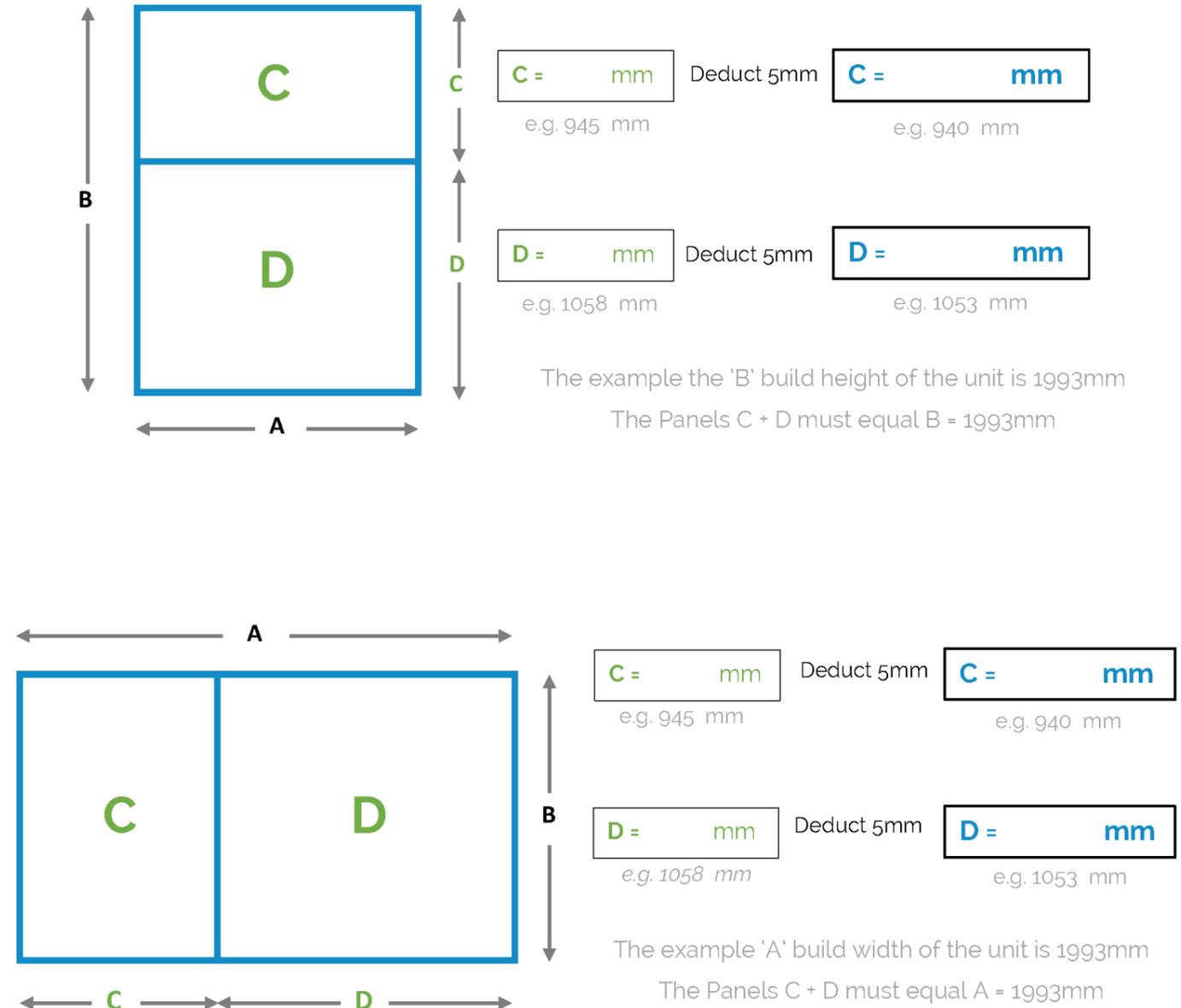


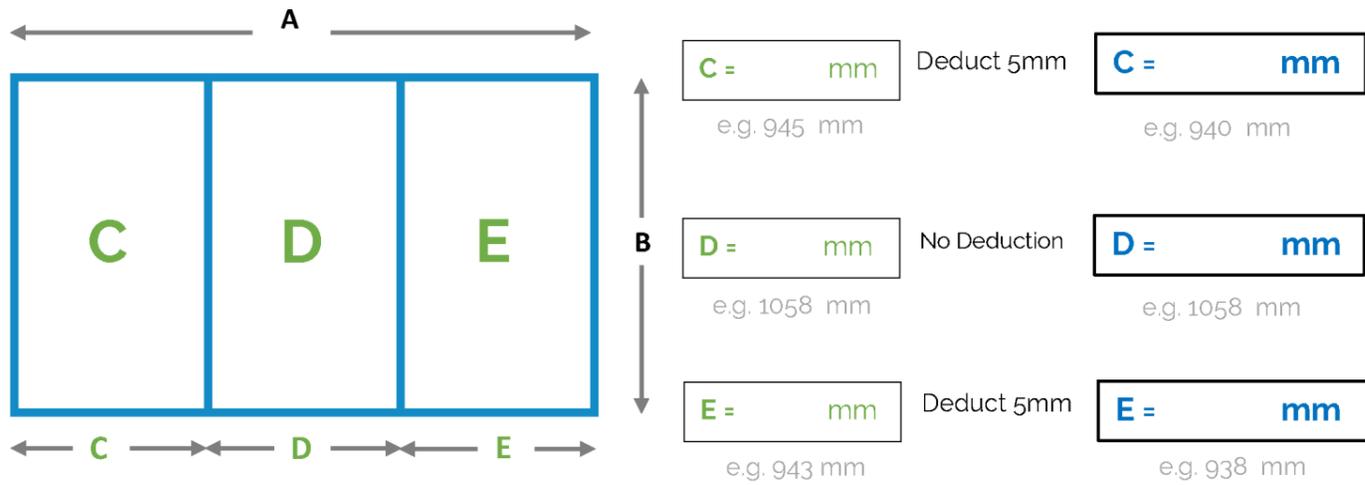
4. Confirm the tight size & adjust for fitting tolerance.



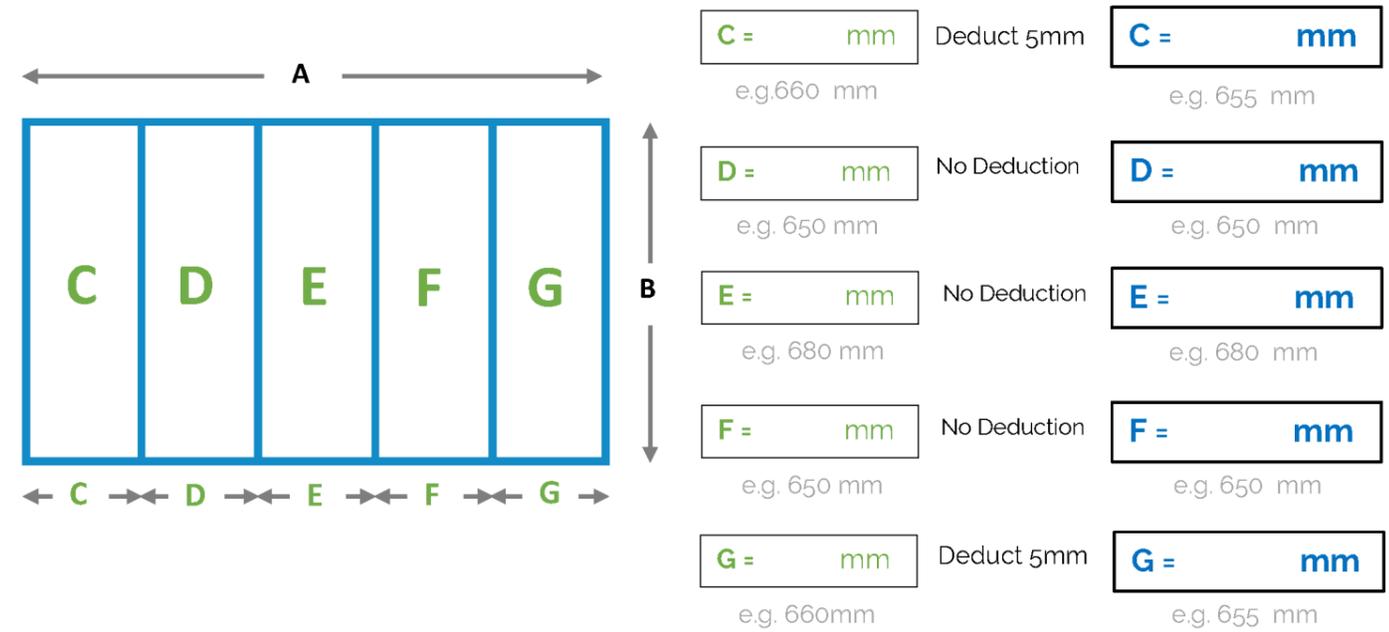
## Panel Split Measuring Template

1. We recommend using this template in conjunction with our Measuring Guide & Basic Frame Measuring Template.
2. Once you have confirmed the frame build A & B sizes, from the same tight size measured points you can now set the panel sizes.

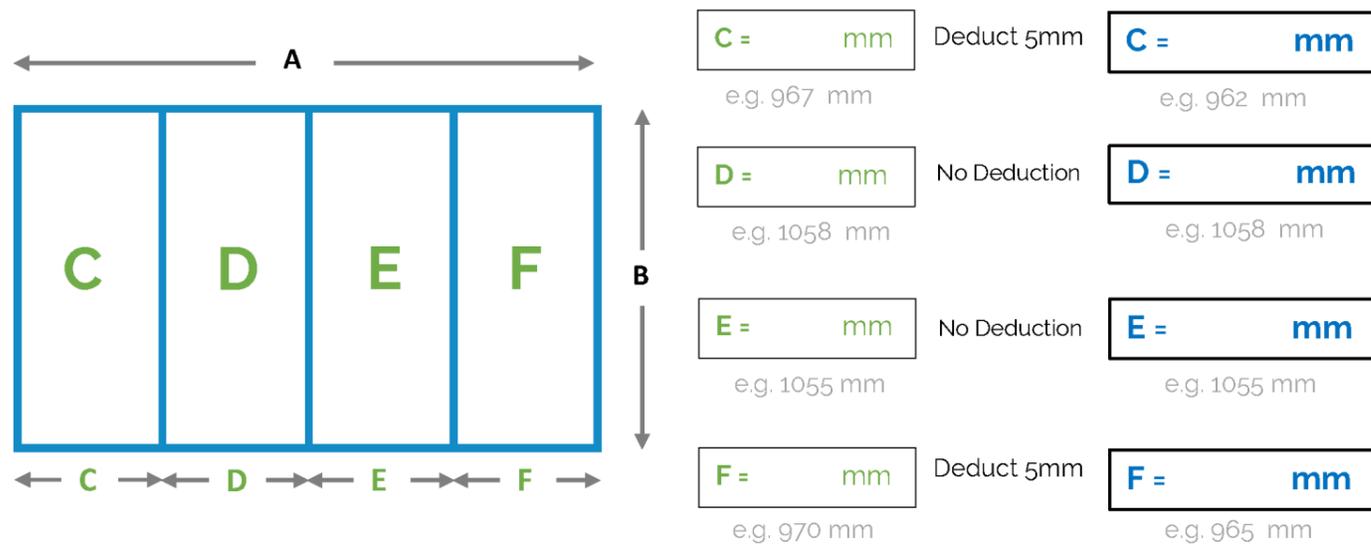




The example the 'A' build width of the unit is 2936mm The Panels C + D + E must equal A = 2936mm



The example the 'A' build width of the unit is 3290mm The Panels C + D + E + F must equal A = 3290mm



The example the 'A' build width of the unit is 4040mm  
The Panels C + D + E + F must equal A = 4040mm

## CONTACT US

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