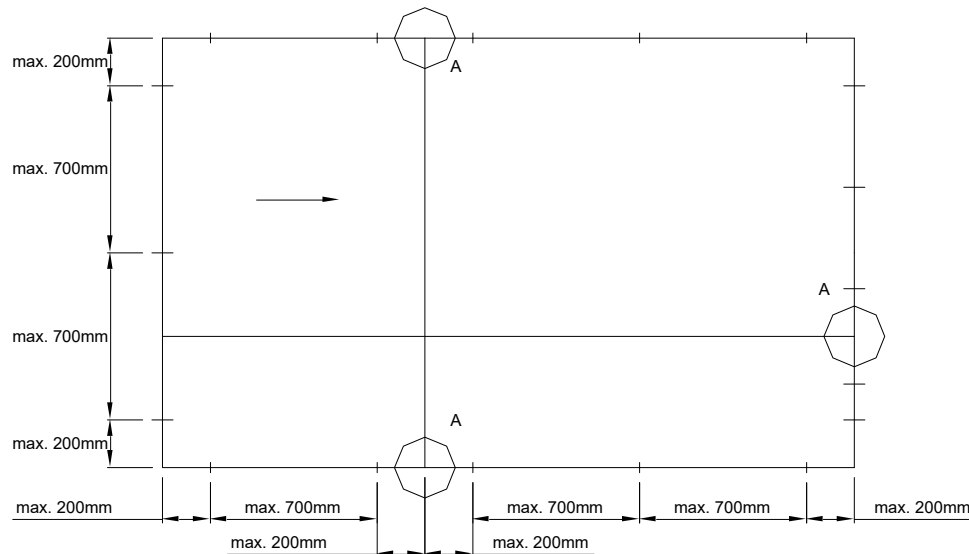


II.2 FITTING

II.2.1 Fitting in the structural work

The fixing to the structural work is done either directly through the profiles by means of for instance screws and plugs, or by means of fixing lugs.

- f. The fixings may not be applied less than 40 mm of the wall of the structural work.
- g. The anchoring may in no way influence the bearing power of the adjacent building parts.
- h. All anchoring, as far as they are not made of Aluminium or stainless steel, should be adequately corrosion-protected and may not attack the Aluminium themselves.
- i. When fitting the sliding elements, sufficient fixings are required:



At least two fixings should be applied on all sides; the maximum distance to the corner is at least 200 mm.

- j. The distance between the fixings is maximum 700 mm.
- k. Where transom/mullions and outer frame profiles meet, the fixing must be applied maximum 200 mm from both sides of the transom/mullion (A).
In this way, expansion and shrinkage of the transom/mullion (because of fluctuations of temperature) are possible without any damage.

- We recommend to position the fixings at the height of each locking point.

Remark: The anchoring should be applied in such a way that possible expansion / shrinkage of the sliding element is not obstructed.

When screws and plugs are used directly through the profiles, the chambers in the bottom outer frame may not be pierced to avoid water infiltration at the height of this fixing.

II.2.2 Fitting of the accessories

The choice of the fixing points, number of locking points, max. Weight of the sliding panel, max. Sizes of the sliding panel, panel profile used etc. depends on the instructions of the system supplier and the accessory producer.

Sliding and moving parts should be provided with neutral grease.

When fitting, please check whether all accessories can be operated easily and without getting stuck.

II.3 GLAZING

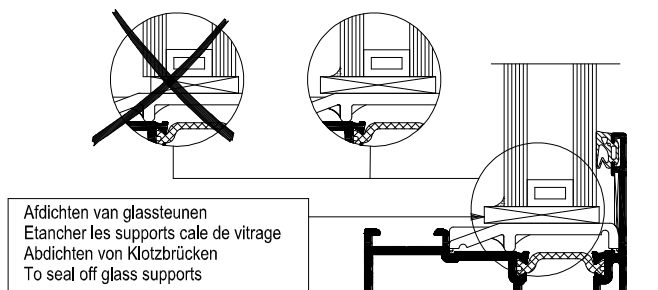
Reynaers' systems are designed for EPDM gasket or neutral silicone glazing. In case of silicone glazing a backing rod should be applied to create a correct opening between the glass panel and the Aluminium frame. For easy and reliable fitting, durability and reglazing simplicity, we recommend using only Reynaers' gaskets – specially adapted for our profiles.

The following precautions should be taken when fitting the glazing:

- Cut the glazing gaskets slightly longer than is necessary to avoid openings in the corners at a later stage.
- Drainage holes should be drilled to avoid build-up moisture. This is also necessary in the case of silicone glazing (see drainage drawings).

- Glass panels should be at least 12 mm (6 mm per side) smaller than the actual measured glazing size.

The glass supports on the bottom of the glass panel should be sealed (see drawing below).



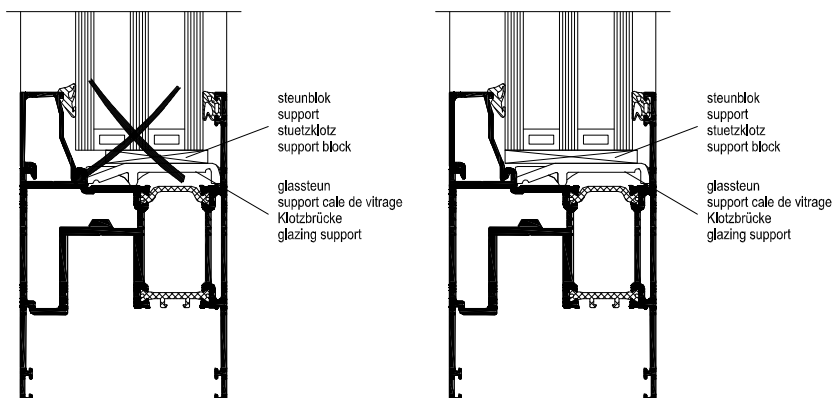
Fitting glass panels.

Glass panels should not come into contact with the Aluminium frame; always use glazing blocks and gaskets.

Wedging prevents this contact and also ensures correct positioning of the glass in the frame, distributing the weight equally onto the rollers to avoid deformation.

In order to simplify fixing of the glazing we dispose of glass supports that can be used to level the bottom of the rebate. In this case it will be possible to apply rectangular glazing blocks.

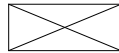
For double and triple glazing there should be paid extra attention that the glass is supported over the whole panel thickness at all times and that the support blocks (C1) are strong enough to carry the whole glass panel weight.



The number and position of the glass supports is defined by the STS 38.
An overview:

There are 2 types of glazing blocks:

support block
adjusting block

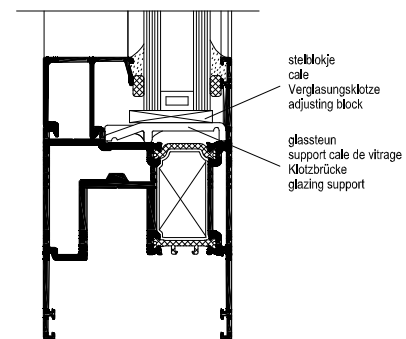
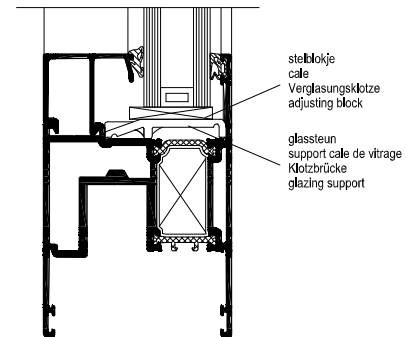


C1: Support blocks

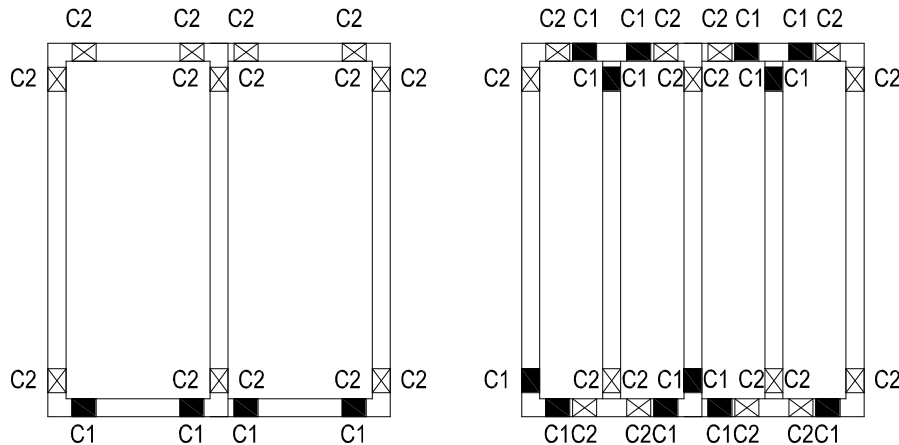
These blocks distribute the weight of the glass onto the sliding Panel or the outer frame. Correct positioning is very important for the sliding panel to function correctly..

C2: Adjusting blocks

These blocks guarantee the correct positioning of the glass between the rebates. They must be positioned without twisting or damaging the profile. Adjusting blocks also prevent the glass panels from moving.



The following sketches indicate the different glazing blocks in different types of sliding elements.



The glass weight of sliding panels should be distributed equally onto the rollers. The support blocks (C1) should consequently be fitted below at the height of the rollers.
The glass weight of fixed panels should be distributed onto the support piece of the fixed panel. The support blocks (C1) should consequently be fitted at the height of the support piece.

In fixed glazing monorail, supports are fitted in the corners of the bottom profile to avoid bending due to the weight of the glass (see sketch monorail).
For ease of fitting, we have special glass supports which can be used to equalize the rebate. The rectangular glazing blocks can be placed on these.

CP 155
CP 155-LS

VERWERKINGSVOORSCHRIFTEN
PRESCRIPTIONS DE MISE EN OEUVRE
PROCESSING DATA
VERARBEITUNGSVORSCHRIFTEN

