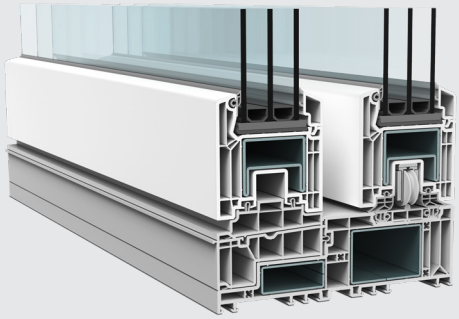
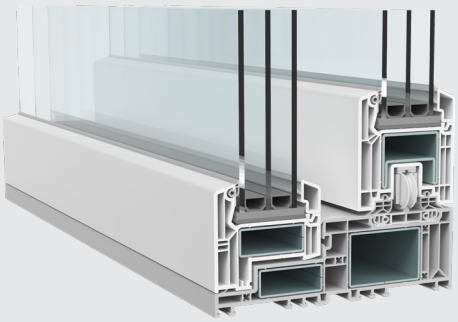
Lift and sliding door

VEKAMOTION 82



VEKAMOTION 82^{MAX}



Installation information

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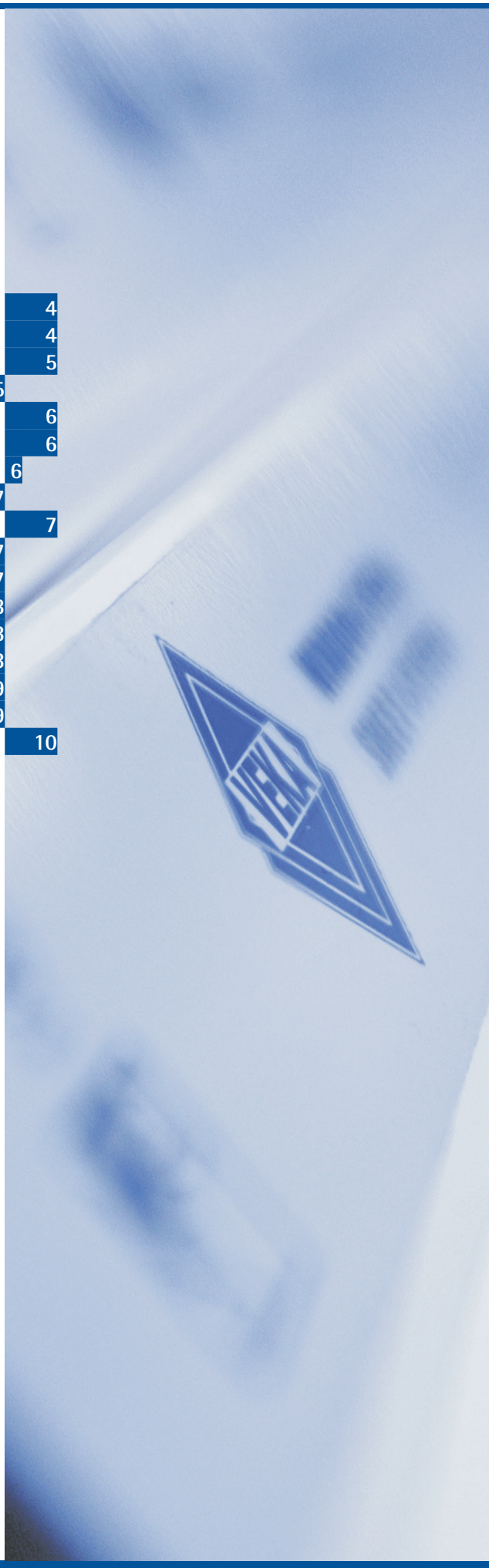
Lift and sliding door

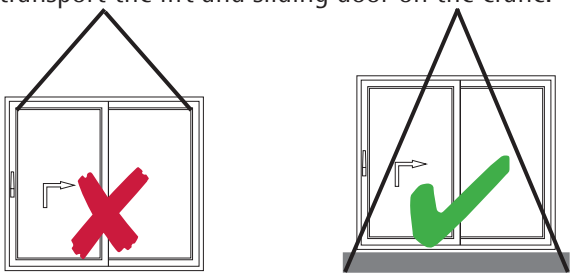


1 General installation information

The following notes regarding installation of a lift and sliding door are a recommendation by VEKA and describe the most important installation steps of proper installation. The exact procedure and type of installation depends, among other things, on the lift and sliding door element used, on the production process, the facilities of the window manufacturer, the fitting used and mainly on the installation situation and the respective fastening means with corresponding installation information.

2 Storage and transport

- Always secure the storage location to prevent later damage. Take the general accident prevention regulations into account.
- Transport and store the elements in a vertical position.
- It is possible to dismantle the sliding sash for transport and installation.
- Ensure that the elements are stable and properly secured for transport. Ensure that they cannot slide, tilt, bend or change their position.
- Protect the elements against dirt and damage.
- Protect the elements against direct sunlight; in particular, do not use transparent or black film to cover them. If protective film is required, it should be white and have sufficient ventilation openings to prevent heat accumulation.
- If crane transport is required, use suitable lifting slings or belts. Do not attach these directly to the profiles in the top area. Instead, use a load-bearing base frame or load-bearing bar as a carrier on which to transport the lift and sliding door on the crane.



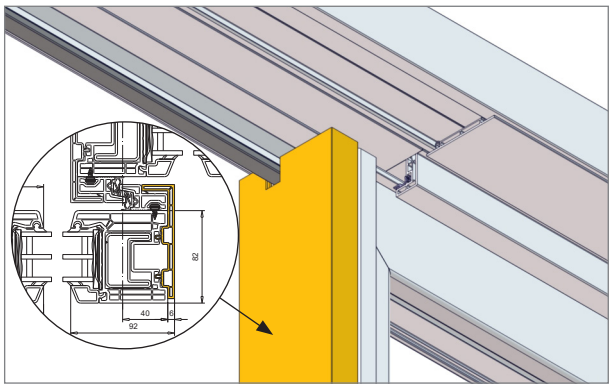
- If crane transport is performed, avoid jerky lifting, especially in the cold season, otherwise there is a risk of breakage. For transport with a lift, it is advisable to line the lift interior to prevent damage.

3 Dismantling the sashes

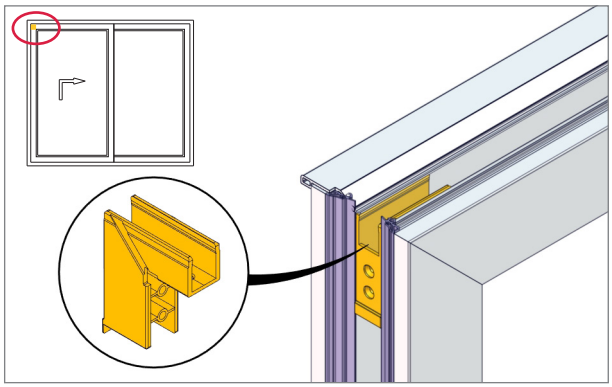
Please note!

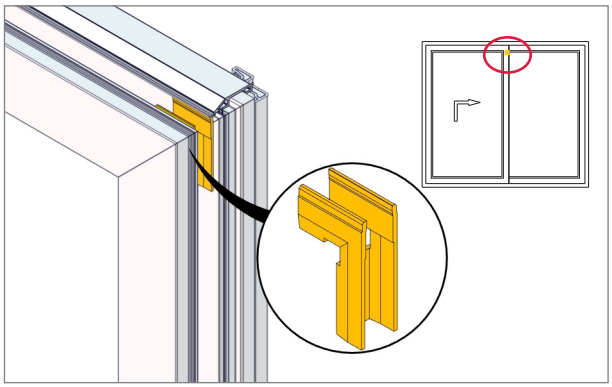
During later reinstallation of the sashes, re-establish and check all sealing layers and sealants! Reinstall the sashes by following the instructions in the reverse order.

3.1 Dismantling sliding sashes

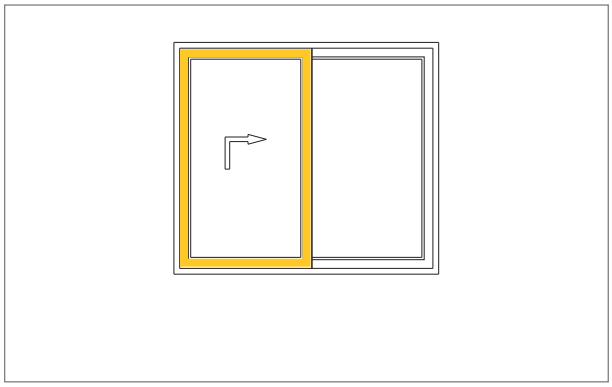


1. Remove cover profile 105.426 from the sliding sash.

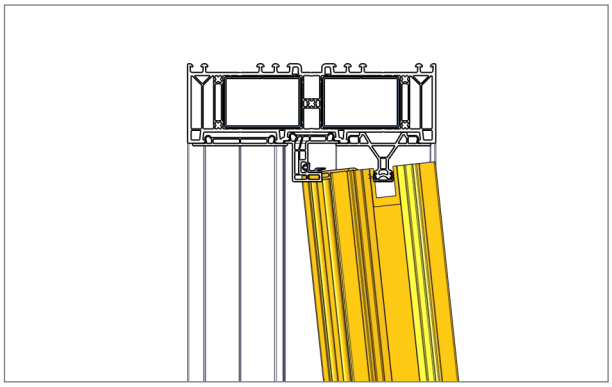




2. Disconnect guide sliders 109.157 and 109.147 from the sliding sash.



3. Use a handle to unlock the sliding sash, push it as far as possible to the limit position and lower it.

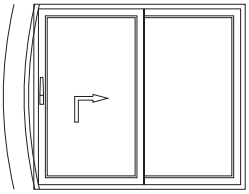


4. Lift the sliding sash, pivot the bottom edge inward, then remove the sliding sash inward.

4 Basic rules of installation

- In addition to the profile system and the manufacture of the lift and sliding door, the quality and operation of a lift and sliding door is primarily the result of proper installation techniques being adopted.
- Fastening must be mechanical, e.g. using mounting screws. Foam, adhesives, etc. are not permitted as fasteners.
- During fastening, ensure that expansion of profiles as a result of temperature changes is taken into account.
- Forces from movements of the building must not be transferred to the lift and sliding door element.
- External loads must not be transferred to the lift and sliding door element.
- During installation, observe and adhere to all details demanded in the call for bids, taking into account all valid standards and guidelines! (e.g. RAL guideline for installation issued by the RAL quality control association for windows and doors, technical guidelines of the glazing trade and insulation glass manufacturers, etc.)

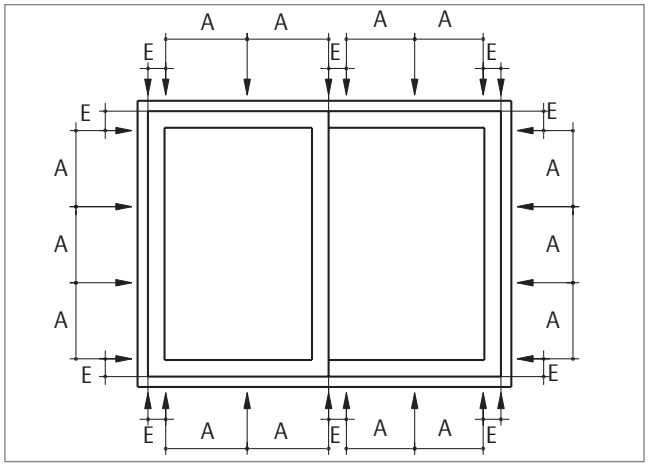
5 Alignment and fastening



- Ensure reliable load transfer and load capacity of the masonry!
- The element must be installed so that it is permanently flush, perpendicular and stable.
- The horizontal bending of the frame profile and threshold should not exceed ±1 mm.
- Avoid pre-tensioning the profile frame as much as possible.
  Should the profile frame bend as a result of tolerances and unavoidable tension, this bending should ideally be outward.
  This ensures functional closing of the sliding sash in conjunction with the correct glass packing (blocking).
- Place suitable support blocks underneath the threshold approx. every 300 mm along the entire overall depth. Ideally, the threshold has a continuous support surface. For the corners, adhere to a distance of max. 150 mm. The blocks must be made of a suitable material (e.g. PVC-U). The arrangement of these blocks must not have undue effects on the expansion of the element. The blocks must remain in the construction joint for permanent load absorption.
- E.g. anchor spigots or screws must be used for fastening. The drill holes are made in the vertical and top, horizontal area in the mounting channel under the respective cover profiles.
- Fastening toward the top is obligatory, in particular in combination with roller shutter boxes, shading systems or frame extensions.
- The joints between the masonry and frame must be created and sealed in line with the respective requirements.
- When aligning the sashes, ensure that the gap sizes are even on all sides.

5.1 Screw spacings according to installation guidelines

Fastening distance of white and coloured elements.



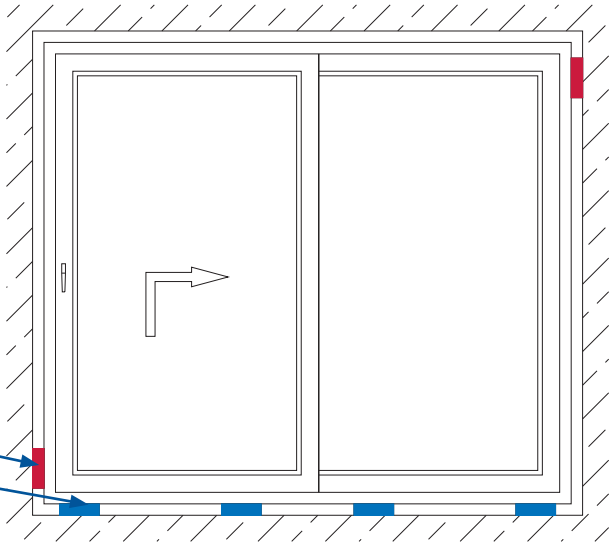
A = Distance between each other 700 mm

E = from the inner corner 150 mm

5.2 Arrangement of setting and spacer blocks

The setting and spacer blocks must not fasten the frame tightly.
Maximum distance from the corner is 150 mm.

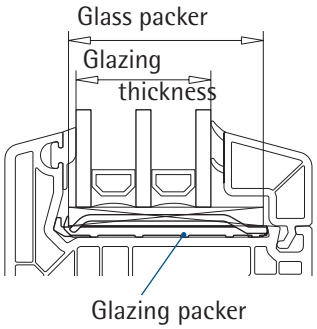
Setting block
Spacer block



Alignment
and load transfer to the
structure
(approx. every 300 mm, ideally
continuous support surface).

6 Glazing and block setting with glazing packers

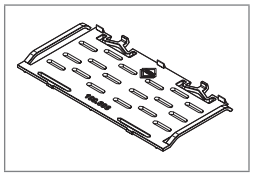
6.1 Functions of setting blocks



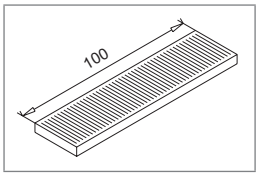
- Weight transfer and distribution of glass unit within the sash.
- Permanent adjustment of the sash frame.
- Ensuring that glass is packed correctly to ensure smooth operation.
- Preventing direct contact of glass unit and sash profile.
- The glazing packers bridge the height difference of 3 mm between the glazing rebate base and the top edge of the glazing rebate.
- Ventilation option.
- Minimising the risk of glass breakage.

6.2 Glazing packer and block setting material

The glazing packers, bearing, spacer, and glass packers as well as the wedges must be designed so that they are weather and aging-resistant. Their shape may not change when subjected to load. Glass packers and wedges made of plastics, e.g. hard PVC, have proven to be suitable. VEKA offers suitable glazing packers for the various glass rebate geometries.



Example of a glazing packer



Example of a glass packer
(Material polypropylene)

6.3 Positioning the blocking

Upturns on the end of the glazing packer prevent the glass packers on top from slipping during and after installation.

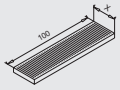
The contact stops of the glazing packers installed on the outside prevent uncontrolled insertion of the glass packers. All glazing packers and glass packers should be permanently secured against slippage.

Incorrectly positioned blocks lose their function and impair other functions, e.g.

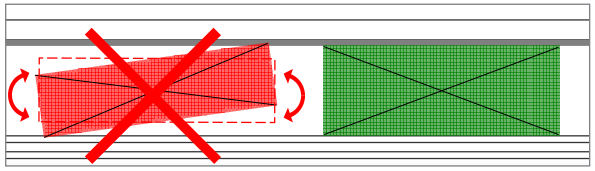
- block in front of drainage slot
- Sash can no longer be opened/closed perfectly

The glass packers should be 100 mm long and at least 2 mm wider than the glass.

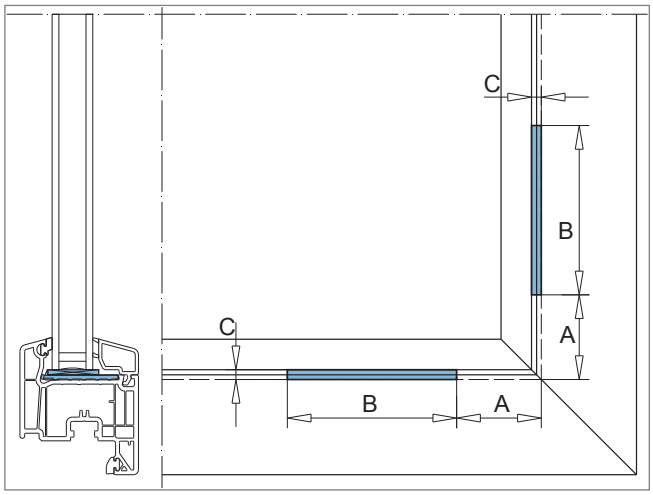
6.4 Width of the glass packers

Thick-ness [mm]	Colour	Width (X) of the glass packers [mm] 							
		26	30	34	40	46	50	52	56
1	white	142.026.1	142.030.1	142.034.1	142.040.1	--	142.050.1	142.052.1	142.056.1
2	blue	142.026.2	142.030.2	142.034.2	142.040.2	142.046.2	142.050.2	142.052.2	142.056.2
3	red	142.026.3	142.030.3	142.034.3	142.040.3	142.046.3	142.050.3	142.052.3	142.056.3
4	yellow	142.026.4	142.030.4	142.034.4	142.040.4	142.046.4	142.050.4	142.052.4	142.056.4
5	green	142.026.5	142.030.5	142.034.5	142.040.5	142.046.5	142.050.5	142.052.5	142.056.5
6	black	142.026.6	142.030.6	142.034.6	142.040.6	142.046.6	142.050.6	142.052.6	142.056.6

6.5 Position and orientation of the blocking



Blocking position and width



Example figure

A = Distance of blocking from the corner 20-50 mm

B = Length of blocking (of load-bearing components) 100 mm

C = Height of the blocking min. 8 mm

Please note!

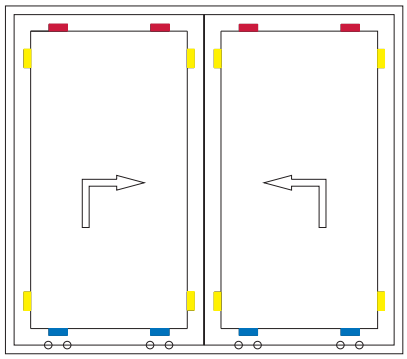
- Due to the heavy glass weights starting from 30 kg/m² we recommend decreasing the spacing A of the block from the corner to 20 mm. This ensures improved accommodation of the glass weight. Please consult your glass supplier about the glass breakage risk beforehand.
- Using VEKA glazing rebate inserts guarantees safe drainage and ventilation of the glazing rebate.

6.6 Sequence of block setting

1. Clip the glazing packers into the rebate area.
2. Insert the glass packers, starting horizontally at the bottom on the glazing packers. The block height should be min. 8 mm: 3 mm glazing packer + 5 mm glass packer
3. Position the glass unit on the bottom glass packers and carefully insert into the sash. Ensure that an adequate glazing gap is provided, particularly in the area of any mechanically jointed mullion connector to prevent breakage or damage to the glass edges.
4. Insert the remaining glass packers taking into account the block setting guidelines.
5. Insert the glazing beads.

6.7 General block setting guidelines

(Source: IGH Hadamar, document 3, 6th edition 2003)



Setting blocks
Spacer blocks
Spacer blocks made of elastomer plastic

Block setting example for level glass panes

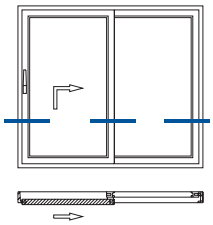
Please note!

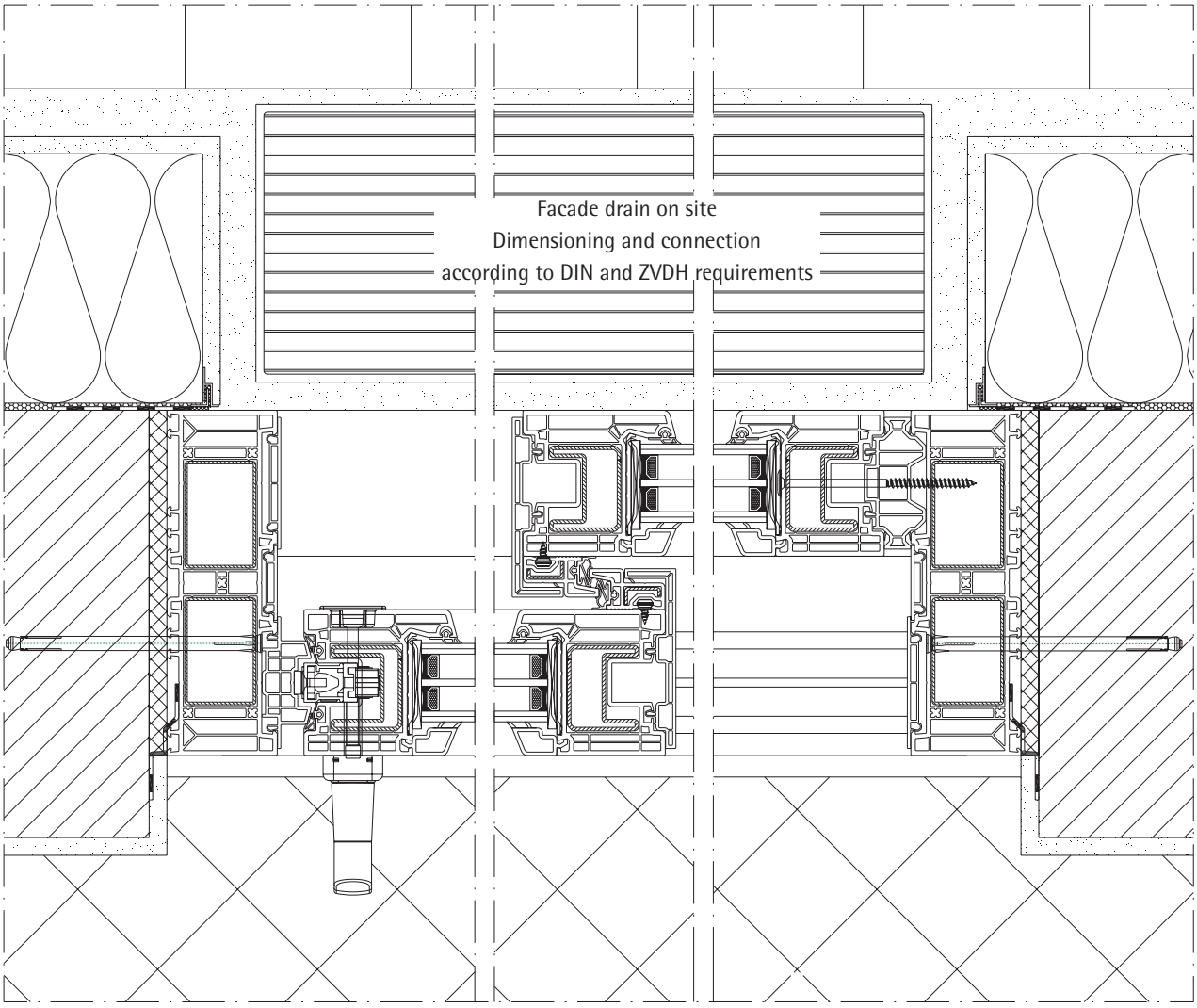
The positions of the setting blocks depend on the type of runner and the specifications of the respective fitting supplier.

7 Example installation situation incl. fastener

Plan A

Detailed section, horizontal





Please note!

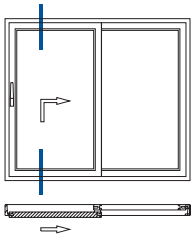
External units such as the building insulation and sealing are only shown through schematic representation. The detailed plan must be made by an expert planner/architect at aforementioned expert's own responsibility.

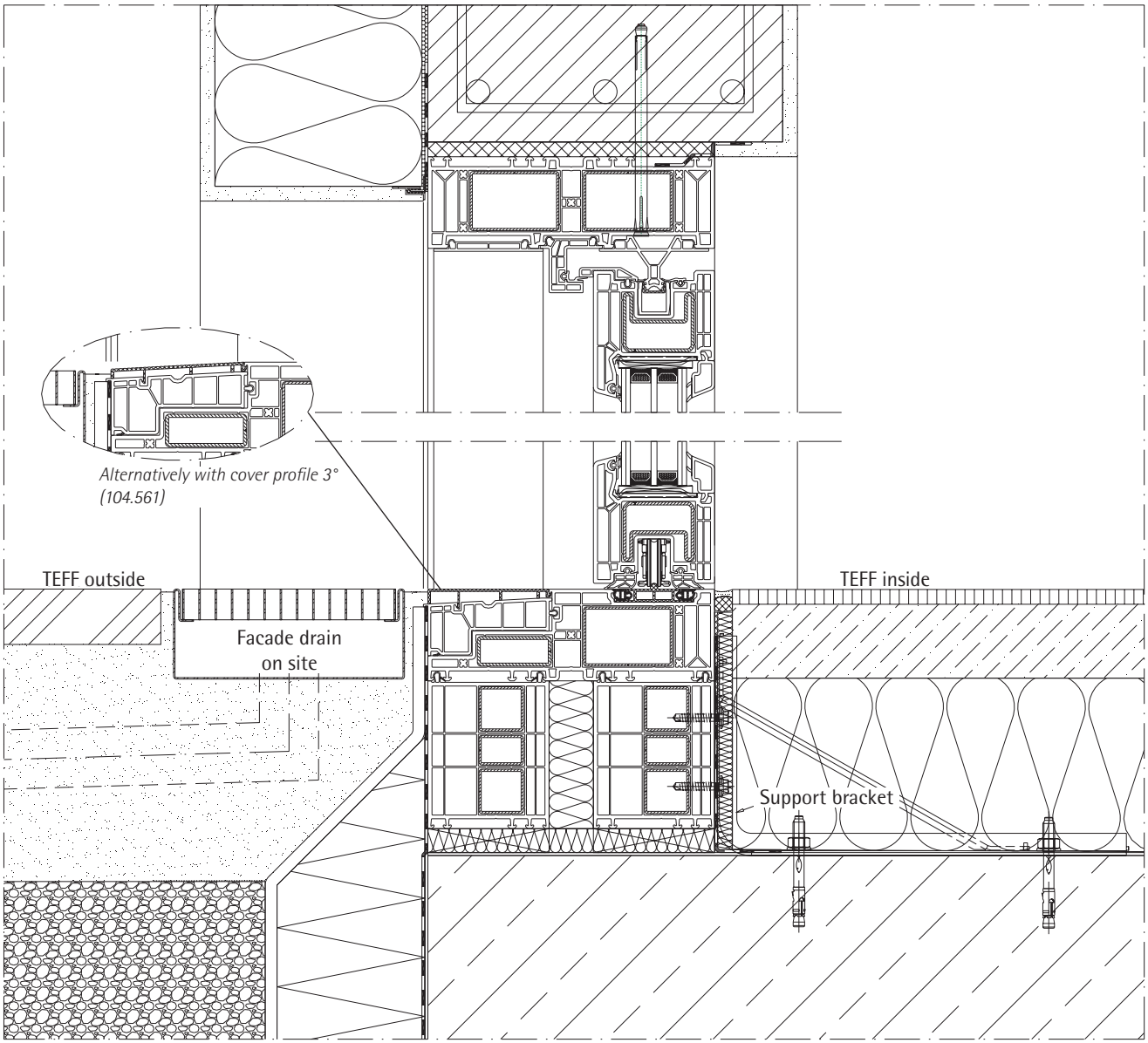
The installation depends on the respective installation situation. During installation, observe and adhere to all details demanded in the call for bids, taking into account all valid standards and guidelines! (e.g. RAL guideline for installation issued by the RAL quality control association for windows and doors, technical guidelines of the glazing trade and insulation glass manufacturers, etc.)

ZVDH: Zentralverband des Deutschen Dachdeckerhandwerks (Central Association of German Roofers)

Plan A

Detailed section, vertical





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TEFF: Top edge, finished floor

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