

23.4.3 Fixing the anchoring in case of mullion assembly to the building structure from sill to head

- Place the mullions on the cellular rubber sealing plate (see fig. 23.3) and preset on the ceiling,
- Align the mullions at the sill and anchor (see fig. 23.4),
- Install the mullions between the 1st and 2nd storeys on the lower mullions allowing 10 mm expansion pitch and using the expansion t-bracket pre-installed to the sill as well as the drainage profile. Preset at the head. This ensures drainage according to the pantile principle,
- Align the mullions at the sill and anchor.
- Assemble, align and anchor further mullions as described.

Consideration must be given to the expansion and ceiling deflection in the 2nd storey movable point anchoring when carrying out fixed point anchoring in the roof area.

Should it prove to be expedient to assemble the mullions on the building site from head to sill, the preceding assembly in the intermediate ceiling area is to be reversed accordingly.

When assembling further mullion rows exact three-dimensional alignment of the mullions according to the first mullion row must be ensured.

Caution:

Constantly check:

- the axial dimension
- parallelism
- alignment on façade level and
- same height of the transom punching for horizontal transom installation.

23.4.4 One-storey buildings

For one-storey building structures with mullions that end below the concrete ceiling, it is advisable to put on a sliding connection with adequate ceiling bottom edge clearance.

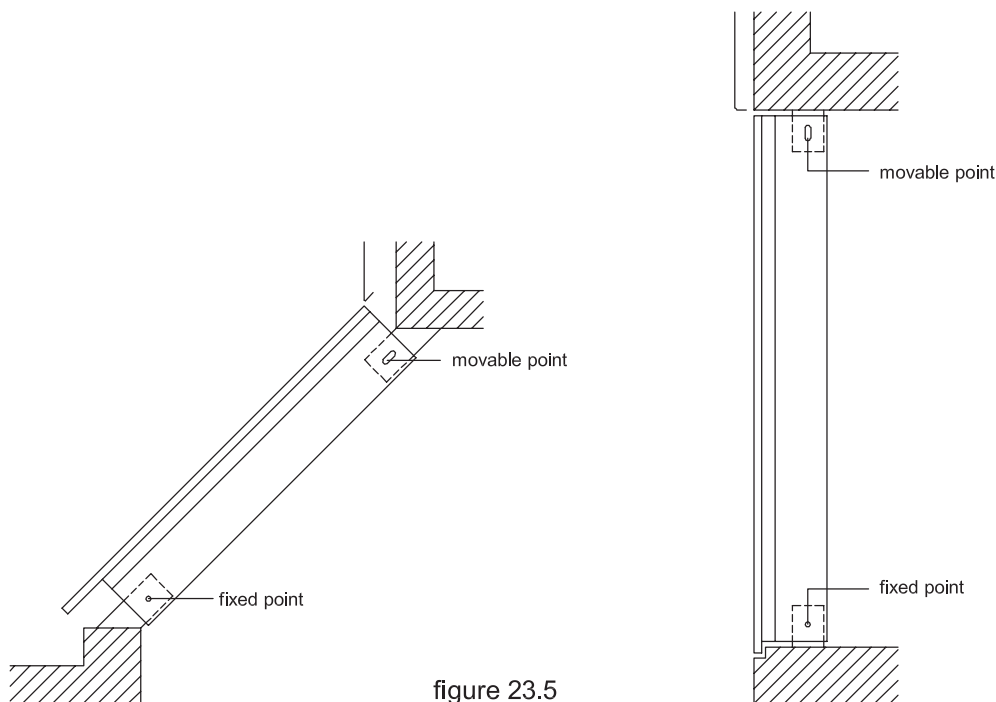


figure 23.5

23.4.5 Transom assembly

- The transoms are inserted into the transom housing gaskets and anchored using the transom retainers. (system with inlet transom).
- The transoms are inserted into the transom housing gaskets above the t-brackets and screwed in (system with deepened transom).
- Check for correct fit: The transom housing gasket must be flush with the outer surface of the mullion.
- Push back overlapping mullion glazing gaskets on account of the additional length.
- Bond the transom housing gaskets with the metre-length mullion and transom material.

23.4.6 Mullion - transom construction as a unitized construction (system with inlet transom) and mullion - transom construction as a unitized construction with split mullions (system with deepened transom)

The segments that have been pre-fabricated in the workshop are anchored accordingly as described in chapter 23.4.3. Pay attention to the necessary horizontal expansion points.

23.4.7 Assembling the supplementary profiles (system with inlet transom)

Check in advance whether lateral shaped pieces are anchored.

The supplementary profiles are subsequently placed on the assembled, pre-drilled transom profile, drilled out and anchored using self-tapping screws.

Approx. 4 mm air gaps to the mullion profile are to be observed on both sides.

23.4.8 Sill area connection

(see fig. 23.6 and fig. 23.7)

As shown on the diagrams, the mullion sill must be sealed before the lower transom is assembled. Sealing must be carried out laterally around the mullion up to the height of the notching (at least 25 mm) and up to the internal floor level.

The transom is then assembled. A strip of Promatect with an external light metal cover is applied, for instance, as an insert element. Pre-compressed sealing tape (Compriband) is used preferentially as a sealing bridge.

The mullion over-length of the insert element is conditional on the system. Adequate pitch is thus to be ensured around the drainage area.

Inlet transom

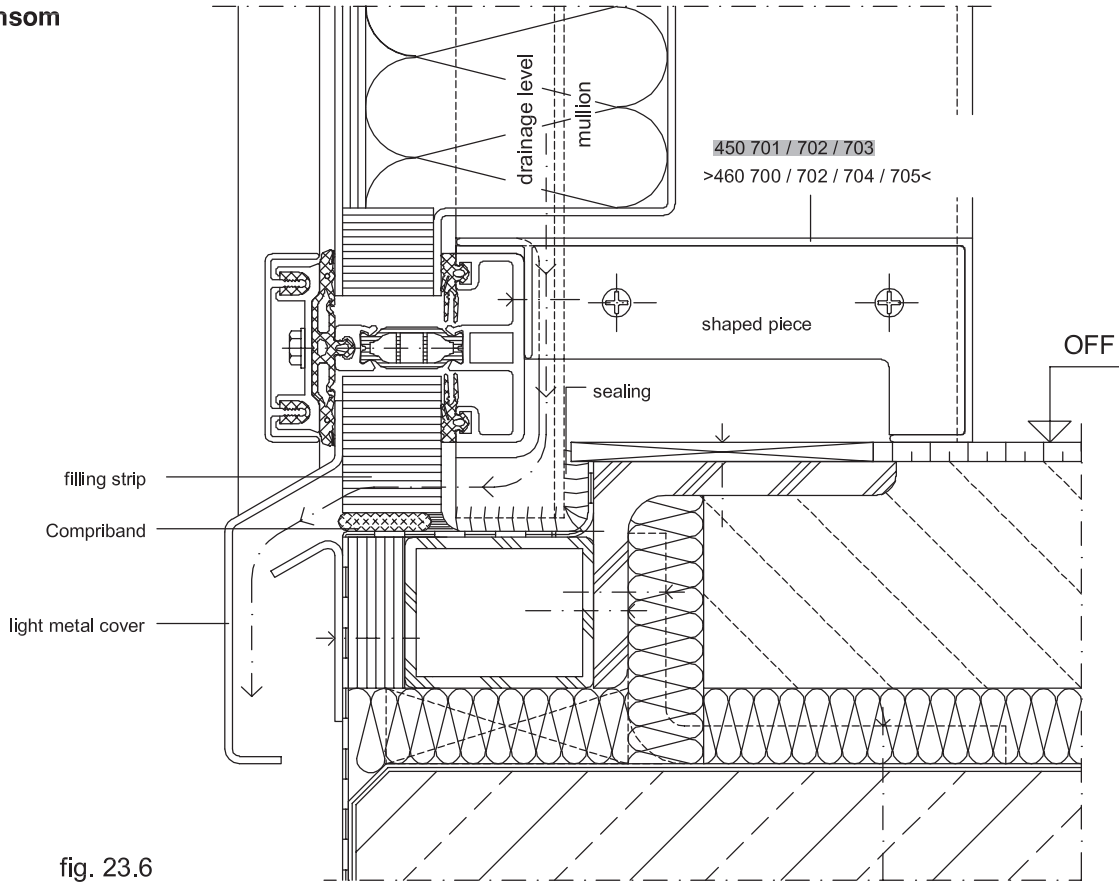


fig. 23.6

Deepened transom

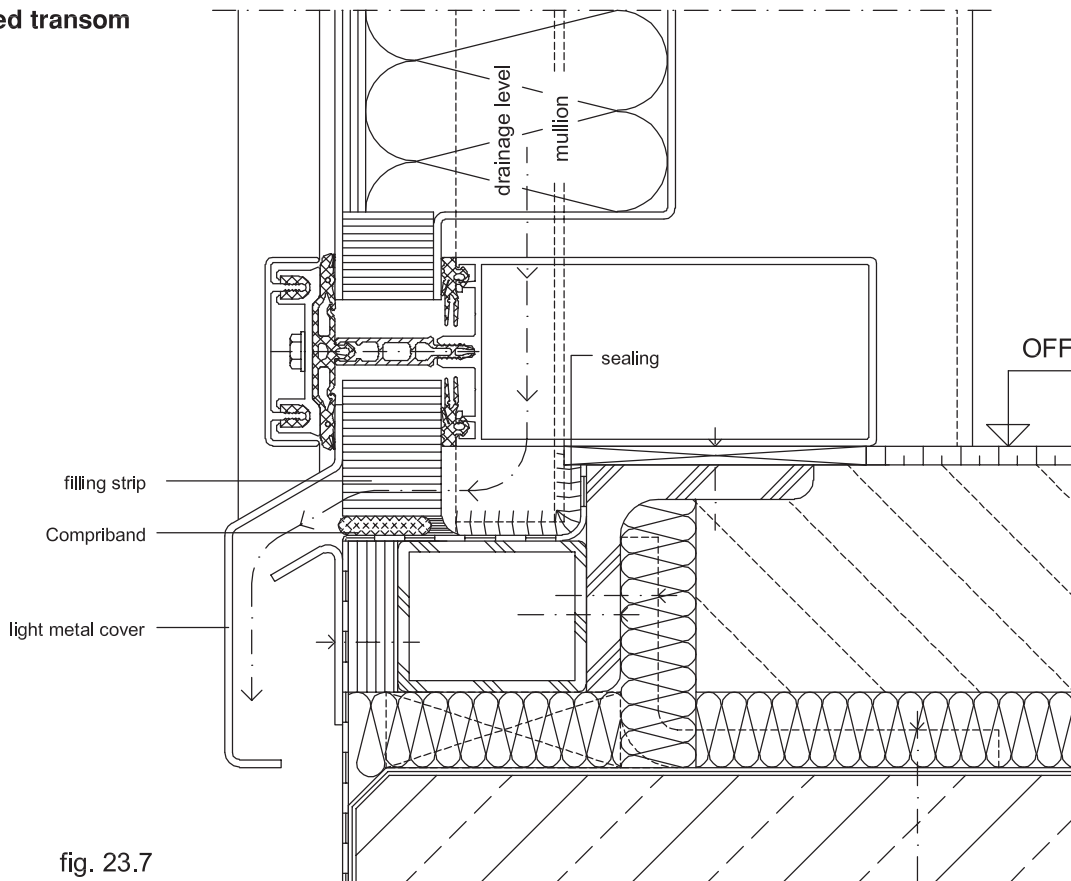


fig. 23.7