

# system 2000 partitioning

technical and construction data

# System 2000 introduction

## Series 2200/2100

The components are designed to construct a relocatable, lightweight, economical and easily erected office partitioning system. The overall thickness of the system is 54mm, with all extruded aluminium profiles available as either satin silver anodised grade AA5 or polyester powder coated to a range of colours (some profiles ex-stock in RAL9010 or BS00 A 05).

System 2000 is based upon a nominal 1200mm module and standard components provide for junctions, corners, or changes of direction. A service post can accommodate wiring or control cables for interstitial blinds. Pre-fabricated door frame sets permit the inclusion of door openings within the system at virtually any position.

The extrusions accommodate standard 46mm thick honeycomb core panels or 46mm thick flaxcore panels for solid elevations, and accommodate uPVC snap-in glazing profiles for glazed elevations.

### Fire performance

The installed system does not offer fire resistance and cannot be used where this is a performance requirement.

### Acoustic performance

The acoustic performance through the solid panel (panel only, not the whole construction) is suggested to be in the vicinity of 29dB.

System 2000 is not marketed as a performance partition, therefore testing has not been carried out to determine specific data.

If performance for either fire resistance or sound attenuation is a requirement, please refer to our other partition systems where these criteria are available options.

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## System 2000 technical specifications

### Standards

System 2000 is an internal partitioning system for non-load-bearing walls, and as such complies with current Building Regulations, Fire Protection Acts and Health and Safety Regulations including glass and glazing.

The system is not marketed as performance partitioning, if this is a requirement then please refer to our other partition system information. It must be constructed in accordance with company recommendations as detailed.

### Limitations

System 2000 is unsuitable for use in areas subject to continuous damp or humid conditions, unless cladding panels or seals have been approved in writing.

Whilst every effort is made during manufacture to maintain uniformity of colours of painted surfaces of profiles, there may be slight variations, particularly if sourced over significant time periods. SAS International is therefore unable to guarantee exact matching beyond paint powder and other manufacturers' limitations.

The stock hardwood veneered products we provide are 'off the shelf, mass produced components' and as such are priced accordingly. We will not be responsible for matching beyond the limit of the stock available, if in our judgement a match is indeed possible. If it is a requirement for the components to match then an enquiry should be made for bespoke materials, which will be priced on application, and lead-time advised.

It should also be noted that new material would never be the same colour as an existing installation or an aged sample.

Mismatches are not a valid reason for replacement, reimbursement or return.

### Handling and storage

SAS International fully accepts its responsibilities as a supplier of building materials and systems as required by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. The designer should take full account of relevant regulations and the contractor should ensure that all packaging notes are adhered to and that all materials are stored and used on site to avoid damage.

### Content

The data in this publication is correct at the time of going to press. However, SAS International reserves the right to amend specifications without prior notification in accordance with our policy of continuous development.

### Manufacturing

The fabrication of the aluminium door frames, polyester powder coating of aluminium components and secondary operations carried out to door leaves, are all performed at our manufacturing facility, under a Quality Management System which conforms with the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008. Certificate no. FM 54954.

### Fire resistance

SAS System 2000 has not been tested for fire resistance.

### Acoustic performance

SAS System 2000 has not been tested for acoustic performance.

### Structural stability

SAS System 2000 has not been tested for structural stability.

### Extruded aluminium sections

Alloy grade 6063, T6 condition, conforms to BS EN 515 (1993) Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Wrought temper products. Temper designations.

### Anodising

Grade AA5 (5 micron film thickness), conforms to BS EN 12373 – 1 (2001) Aluminium and its alloys. Method for specifying decorative and protective anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium.

### Polyester powder coating

- Aluminium finishing conforms to BS EN 12206-1 2004 Paints and Varnishes – Coating of aluminium and aluminium alloys for architectural purposes – Part 1 : Coatings prepared from coating powder (replaces BS6496 (1984)) .
- Minimum film thickness: 60 microns.

### Single swing extruded aluminium door frames for 44mm thick timber door leaves

*General:*

- Door frame packs are supplied complete with transom, door buffer / cold smoke seal, lock box

(single door frame only), R&T HL103 hinges in bright zinc finish and all the necessary fixings to install the door frame and hang the door.

**Door frames to suit 1981 x 838mm and 2040 x 826mm doors:**

- Single door frames are universal to suit either left or right hand installations. Frame stiles are mitred at both ends, with hinge recesses positioned equidistant from the ends. The single door frame lock stile has the lock box recess centrally positioned.
- Double door frames are reversible and the stiles are mitred at the top only with the bottom square cut.

**Door frames to suit 1981mm and 2040mm doors in excess of 838mm wide:**

- Door frames will normally be fitted with at least 3 hinges. Single door frames are universal to suit either left or right hand installations. Frame stiles are mitred at both ends, with hinge recesses positioned equidistant from the ends. The single door frame lock stile has the lock box recess centrally positioned.

**Door frames to suit doors in excess of 2040mm high:**

- Door frames will be handed and the stiles are mitred at the top only with the bottom square cut. Frames will be fitted with 3 hinges if the height of the door leaf does not exceed 2400mm, or 4 hinges if the height of the door leaf is between 2400mm and 2700mm.

**Cold smoke seal**

Extruded aluminium door frame sets include an extruded PVC combined door buffer and cold smoke seal, tested in accordance with BS476 : Part 31, Methods for measuring smoke penetration through doorsets and shutter assemblies, Section 31.1 (1983) Method of measurement under ambient temperature conditions. Complies with BS5588 : Part 3 (1983), and Amendment 6160 : 1989.

**Hinges**

SAS System 2000 employs HL103 hinges in bright zinc plated finish. Class 12 to BS EN 1935 (2002) Buildinghardware. Single axis hinges. Requirements for test methods.

**Timber door leaves**

System 2000 is designed to accommodate hollow core doors, if any requirement is for solid core doors then additional measures for support will be necessary.

**General:**

- Overall sizes to BS4787 : Part 1 1980 (1995) Internal and external wood doorsets, door leaves and frames. Specification for dimensional requirements.
- Flatness to BS5277 (1976), EN 24 (1975) Doors. Measurement of defects of general flatness of door leaves.
- Squareness to BS5278 (1976), EN 25 (1975) Doors. Measurement of defects of squareness of door leaves.

**Hollow core doors – 44mm thick:**

- 33 x 36mm single softwood stiles and 33 x 36mm twin rails top and bottom.
- 300 x 110mm softwood lock block centrally positioned on both edges.
- Heavy duty multi-cell paper core.
- 6mm hardwood lippings to both vertical edges.
- 3.2mm hardboard substrate with 0.6mm thick face veneer laid to the edge concealing the lippings.
- Veneered doors are fully lacquered to both faces and long edges using 2 coats of semi-matt UV acrylic lacquer.
- Approximate weight: 10 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

**Glazing Sections**

System 2000 is designed to accommodate extruded PVC glazing components which will accept glass with a thickness up to 7mm, in either single centre, single offset or double glazing configurations.

**Glass**

Glass installed must conform to:

- BS6206 (1981) Specification for impact performance requirements for flat safety glass and safety plastics for use in buildings.
- BS6262 - 4 (1994) Glazing for buildings. Safety related to human impact.
- Building Regulations Approved Document N – Glazing – safety in relation to impact, opening and cleaning.

**Electrical**

In accordance with BS7671 (1992), Amendment No. 2 1997, electrical wiring at a depth of less than 50mm from the surfaces of the wall or partition, should be installed within 150mm of the top of the wall or partition, or within 150mm of an angle formed by two adjoining walls or partitions. Where the cable is connected to a point, accessory or switch-gear on the wall or partition, the cable may be installed outside these zones only in a straight run either horizontally or vertically, to the point, accessory or switch-gear.

Where compliance with this regulation is impractical, the cable shall incorporate an earthed metallic covering which complies with the regulations for a protective conductor of the circuit concerned, or shall be enclosed in an earthed conduit, trunking or ducting satisfying the requirements of the regulations for a protective conductor, or by mechanical protection sufficient to prevent penetration of the cable by nails, screws and the like, or be of insulated concentric construction.

**Environmental**

SAS International Apollo Park, operates an Environmental Management System conforming to ISO 14001 : 2004, BSI Certification No. EMS 508066.

Please where possible recycle any waste or surplus materials or alternatively ensure they are disposed of responsibly.

# Series 2200/2100 (with radiused (2200) and square (2100) door frame and corner post profiles)

## Method of build

### SOLID PARTITION

- 1 Accurately mark out the partition layout.
- 2 Cut the reversible head channel as necessary and fix to the ceiling using suitable screws, with the shallow side uppermost, on the line of the partition, with fixings positioned max. 150mm from each end and at max. 600mm centres.

It is common to omit the reversible head channel at the position of any 90° or 135° corner posts (see detail drawings for dimensions) to allow the junction posts to fit from the floor to the underside of the ceiling.

- 3 The first upright post is cut to fit neatly between the head channel and the floor, and fixed with screws at 600mm centres to the wall at the starting position, ensuring the post is plumb, using abutment foam to infill any undulations.
- 4 Two floor shoe and pan sets are screw fixed to the floor on the partition line for the first module 200 – 225mm in from each of the upright posts for the module.
- 5 Cut the first panel to the correct height for the first module.

The height is obtained by accurately measuring from the top of the lower leg of the shoe and pan set, to the inside web of the reversible head channel, and then deducting 2mm from this measurement. This dimension is taken at both shoe and pan sets to allow for any difference in floor or ceiling levels, and the panel is cut accordingly.

The panel is then lifted up into the head channel, over the lower leg of the shoe and pan sets and then lowered to sit within the shoes and pans.

- 6 The next upright post is cut to fit neatly between the head channel and the floor, positioned at the edge of the panel, and fixed with an angle bracket at each end, to the head channel and the floor, ensuring the post is plumb in both vertical planes. Two fixing screws are used through each side of the brackets securing it to the upright post, head channel and floor.
- 7 The installation proceeds in this manner with the inclusion of junction posts as required, also fixed with a bracket at each end to the head channel and the floor.

- 8 When the wall abutment is reached, to enable the last panel to be fitted a two part wall abutment is utilised. This comprises an abutment post and a flat bar.

The abutment post is cut to length and fixed with screws at 600mm centres, to the wall, the panel is cut to size and positioned, and then the flat bar is screwed to the abutment post to retain the panel.

To simplify the assembly of the abutment detail, prior to fixing the post to the wall, the two cut to length components are clamped together, the pilot holes for the fixings are drilled, and the fixing screws are started into the holes but then removed. The procedure is then carried out as above, but this will prevent the need to attempt to drill and start the fixings in such close proximity to the wall surface.

- 9 The panel faces are now decorated with the specified finish, and the skirting, with self adhesive foam on the reverse, is fixed across the face of the upright posts (the foam is removed at these positions) with screws to complete the installation.

### PARTITION INCORPORATING GLAZING

- 1 Accurately mark out the partition layout.
- 2 Cut the reversible head channel as necessary and fix to the ceiling using suitable screws, with the deep side uppermost, on the line of the partition, with fixings positioned max. 150mm from each end and at max. 600mm centres.

It is common to omit the reversible head channel at the position of any 90° or 135° posts (see detail drawings for dimensions) to allow the junction posts to fit from the floor to the underside of the ceiling.

- 3 The first upright post is cut to fit neatly between the head channel and the floor, and fixed with screws at 600mm centres to the wall at the starting position, ensuring the post is plumb, using abutment foam to infill any undulations.
- 4 Two floor shoe and pan sets are screw fixed to the floor on the partition line for the first module 200–225mm in from each of the upright posts for the module.

**A Part-glazed partitions:**

- (i) With the first panel cut to the correct size to suit the dado height, it is positioned within the shoe and pan sets.
- (ii) The next upright post is cut to fit neatly between the head channel and the floor. It is positioned at the edge of the panel (pre-cut, pre-bracketed transoms can be used to accurately set out the upright posts), and fixed with an angle bracket at each end, to the head channel and the floor, ensuring the post is plumb in both vertical planes. Two fixing screws are used through each side of the brackets securing it to the upright post, head channel and floor.
- (iii) The installation proceeds in this manner with the inclusion of junction posts as required, also fixed with a bracket at each end to the head channel and the floor.
- (iv) Pre-bracketed transoms are then fixed across the tops of the panels, ensuring the transom is fully supported on the panel edge in order to evenly distribute the weight of the glass when it is installed. The transom is then fixed to the upright posts, screwed through the brackets, a string line can be used to ensure all transoms in consecutive modules are level and in line.

The preceding construction method will form half-glazed elevations, additionally for mid glazed elevations the upper transom and panel is now installed.

The height of the transom is determined (this usually is on the same line as any door head transom). The transom is positioned, fixing holes drilled and it is temporarily screwed in place. The panel required is measured and accurately cut to size. The transom is removed, the panel is positioned (the uprights can be flexed outwards sufficiently to permit installation), and the transom is re-fixed in place. Ensure that transoms in consecutive modules are checked for line and level.

**B Fully-glazed partitions:**

- (i) The next upright post is cut to fit neatly between the head channel and the floor. It is positioned to suit the module width (pre-cut, pre-bracketed transoms can be used to

accurately set out the upright posts), and fixed with an angle bracket at each end to the head channel and the floor, ensuring the post is plumb in both vertical planes. Two fixing screws are used through each side of the brackets securing it to the upright post, head channel and floor.

- (ii) The installation proceeds in this manner with the inclusion of junction posts as required, also fixed with a bracket at each end to the head channel and the floor.
- (iii) A flaxboard or timber full glass packer 100mm high is located within the floor shoe outers (the floor shoe inners are not used), and the transom is fitted directly on top of this ensuring the transom is fully supported by the packer. If it is necessary to raise the transom to level it, any additional packing should be underneath the full glass packer to maintain the support for the transom in order to evenly distribute the weight of the glass when it is installed. The transom is then fixed to the upright posts, screwed through the brackets. A string line should be used to ensure all transoms in consecutive modules are level and in line.

**GLAZING SECTIONS – ALL GLAZED ELEVATIONS**

The glazing chair, simply square cut at the ends is fitted first to the horizontal framing sections, and then to the vertical sections which are neatly cut to fit between the horizontal sections. The glazing beads are then cut and fitted in the same manner, continuing until the partition is completed.

The glazing sections for all configurations will accommodate glass with a thickness up to 7mm.

**BLINDS**

Single centre glazed configuration requires that any blinds are surface fixed to the face of the partition or in the case of fully glazed to the ceiling.

Offset glazed configuration permits a blind to be fitted within the glazing reveal, operation of the blind for tilt and turn is by wand control.

Double glazed configuration will permit the fitting of interstitial blinds within the cavity between the

two panes of glass, it is strongly recommended that the two-part switch post is used in lieu of the upright posts. This will permit the installation of the flexible control necessary for the tilt and turn operation of the blind.

The installation of the switch post is the same as that described for the upright post. The infill is a friction fit into the switch post, and is fitted to the inside of the constructed office, it is cut 10mm shorter and raised up from the floor to finish tight to the head channel. This gap (concealed by the skirting) will permit easy removal of the infill when required.

Finally the panel faces are decorated with the specified finish, the skirting with self adhesive foam on the reverse, is fixed across the face of the upright posts with screws (the foam is removed at these positions), and the glass is fitted to complete the installation.

*Note:* For full height glazing the top of the skirting is usually on the transom line, in this case skirting foam is not required.

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that the glass installed complies with all current regulations, and where necessary manifestations are applied to the glass to comply with Building Regulations (fully glazed without blinds).

## DOOR MODULE

Door frames are usually incorporated into the construction as work proceeds, but doors are hung at a later stage to prevent damage to them.

The System 2000 standard single door frames are universal to suit both left and right hand installations, with mitres at both ends of the frame stiles. All door frames are manufactured to be trimmed in height by at least 40mm, in order that a difference in floor level or installation before the floor covering can be accommodated, and all require removal of this surplus from the stiles prior to installation. Simply check the door handing and then square cut the appropriate end of each stile to suit the door height.

### Installation of the door frame:

1 The first post at one side of the door module is cut and securely fixed in position with a bracket at each end to the head channel and

the floor, ensuring the post is plumb in both vertical planes.

- 2 The correct set out width is ascertained (the transom or the setting out information sheet provided in the door frame pack can be used for this purpose). The second post is accurately positioned and fixed with a bracket at each end, to the head channel and the floor, again ensuring the post is plumb in both vertical planes.
- 3 The height at which the transom is to be fixed is ascertained (see the set out sheet in the door frame pack for guidance). If the floor covering is not in place allowance can be made for its thickness to obviate the need to trim the height of the door. With the transom brackets facing downwards, the transom is screwed in position ensuring it is level.

### *Doors with solid panels above:*

The panel required is measured and accurately cut to size. The transom is removed, the panel is positioned (the uprights can be flexed outwards sufficiently to permit installation), and the transom is re-fixed in place. Ensure that any transoms in consecutive modules are checked for line and level.

### *Doors with glazed panels above:*

The glazing chair, simply square cut at the ends is fitted first to the horizontal framing sections, and then to the vertical sections which are neatly cut to fit between the horizontal sections. The glazing beads are then cut and fitted in the same manner, continuing until the partition is completed.

- 4 The remaining door frame components are removed from the pack, and the door handing is ascertained.
- 5 The frame stiles are cut to length, removing the surplus from the correct end of the stiles. It will be easier to install the frame stiles if they are cut 2 – 3mm shorter than the tight size required, and the gap left at the bottom of the stile on installation.
- 6 The door frame head is installed first, fitted into the transom and screwed in place with the 38 x 4mm self tapping screws provided in the door frame pack.

- 7 The door frame stiles are next fitted into the upright posts ensuring that the mitres are closed tight, and screwed in place with the 38 x 4mm self tapping screws provided in the door frame pack.
- 8 The door frame seal can now be neatly cut to fit within the frame recess, and clipped into position.
- 9 The lock keep is fitted into the machined recess in the frame stile and fixed in place with two screws.
- 10 The hinges are located in the machined recesses in the frame stile and secured in place with the machine screws provided in the door frame pack (one machine screw per hinge). When the door is hung two further fixings are made for each hinge using the 38 x 4mm self tapping screws provided in the door frame pack.
- 11 The installation of the door frame is now complete, and ready for the door to be hung, this is normally carried out at the later stages of the installation to prevent damage occurring to the door leaf during other parts of the construction.

### SETTING OUT FOR DOOR FRAMES

To accurately set out for the door frame, the transom or the setting out information sheet provided in the door frame pack can be used, if neither are available the following calculations can be applied:

#### Single doors:

The correct spacing between the upright posts for single doors can be calculated by adding 33mm to the width of the door to be installed.

i.e. For an 838mm wide door the dimension will be  
 $838 + 33 = 871\text{mm}$

For an 826mm wide door the dimension will be  
 $826 + 33 = 859\text{mm}$

#### Double doors:

The correct spacing between the upright posts for double doors can be calculated by adding 35mm to the width of the doors to be installed, this allows 2mm clearance between the meeting edges.

i.e. For 838mm wide doors the dimension will be  
 $2 \times 838 + 35 = 1711\text{mm}$

For 826mm wide doors the dimension will be  
 $2 \times 826 + 35 = 1687\text{mm}$

#### Transom height:

The correct transom height including an allowance of 5mm clearance below the door leaf can be calculated by adding 22mm to the height of the door to be installed.

i.e. For 1981mm high doors the dimension will be  
 $1981 + 22 = 2003\text{mm}$

For 2040mm high doors the dimension will be  
 $2040 + 22 = 2062\text{mm}$

### HANGING THE DOOR

After the door frame is installed, and the remainder of the construction is completed, the doors are hung into the door frame.

- 1 Position the door within the frame, ensuring an equal gap of 3mm between door edges and frame and sufficient clearance above the floor covering at the bottom of the door for it to open normally, trimming the door as necessary in height or width to achieve this.
- 2 Accurately mark the positions of the hinges on the door edge using a sharp knife, and withdraw the door from the frame.
- 3 Remove the hinges from the door frame by releasing the machine screws. Place the hinges on the door edge in the positions marked in (2) above, and mark around the hinges for the outline for the hinge cut-outs.
- 4 Carefully cut out the hinge recesses in the door edge.
- 5 Fit the hinges into the recesses, pre-drill for the 3.5mm pilot holes for the hinge fixing screws, and secure the hinges to the door with the 30 x 5mm wood screws provided (5 per hinge).
- 6 Offer the door up at right angles to the frame, raising it with wedges to engage the top hinge into the machined slot in the frame. Secure the top hinge with the machine screw.
- 7 Fit the bottom hinge into its machined recess in the frame by lifting the door away from

the frame sufficiently to permit it to engage (removing the wedges used to raise the door at the same time). Secure the bottom hinge with the machine screw.

*If more than 2 hinges are supplied with the frame, carry out the installation as above, but only fit the top and bottom hinge to the door. The remaining hinge(s) should be fitted to the frame and fixed to the door when it is in position in the frame with the top and bottom hinges secured.*

- 8 Ensure that the door closes into the frame, and that a 3mm gap remains between the door edges and the frame. Now with the door open, pre-drill 3.2mm pilot holes for the remaining 2 fixings for each hinge and finally secure the hinges with the 38 x 4mm countersunk self tapping screws provided.
- 9 Fit the remaining ironmongery and door furniture to the door, open and close the door to check normal operation, adjusting as necessary.

The installation is now complete.

## RECOMMENDED FIXINGS

### *Reversible head channel / wall abutments to structure*

- Timber backgrounds – 32 x 5.0mm wood screws.
- Masonry backgrounds – 32 x 5.0mm wood screws and red plugs.
- Metal backgrounds – 38 x 4.0mm self-tapping screws.

### *Fixing brackets to aluminium sections*

- 13 x 3.5mm self-tapping screws.

### *Fixing brackets to structure*

- Timber backgrounds – 32 x 5.0mm wood screws.
- Masonry backgrounds – 32 x 5.0mm wood screws and red plugs.
- Metal backgrounds – 25 x 4.0mm self tapping screws.

### *Floor shoe and pan sets to structure*

- Timber backgrounds – 32 x 5.0mm wood screws.
- Masonry backgrounds – 32 x 5.0mm wood screws and red plugs.
- Metal backgrounds – 25 x 4.0mm self tapping screws.

### *Door frames to uprights and transom*

- Supplied in pack – 38 x 4.0mm self-tapping screws.

### *Hinges to door frame and upright posts*

- To door frame (supplied in pack) – M4 x 8mm machine screws.
- To uprights (supplied in pack) – 38 x 4.0mm self-tapping screws.

### *Lock keep to door frame and upright posts*

- 13 x 3.5mm self-tapping screws

### *Skirting to partition*

- Laminate – 25 x 3.5mm flange-head self-tapping screws.
- Aluminium – 25 x 3.5mm flange-head self-tapping screws.

## DRILL SIZES FOR PILOT HOLES

To ensure that the fixings are secure, the correct size pilot hole should be drilled first:

- 3.5mm self-tapping screws – 2.85mm ( $\frac{7}{64}$ " ) HSS drill.
- 4.0mm self-tapping screws – 3.5mm ( $\frac{9}{64}$ " ) HSS drill.
- 5.0mm wood screws (into timber) – 3.5mm ( $\frac{9}{64}$ " ) HSS drill.
- 5.0mm wood screws and red plugs – 6.0mm masonry drill.

## STANDARD TRANSOM SIZES

### **Standard (1200mm) module transom**

Length %all aluminium section	1180mm
Length %all brackets	1201mm
Module centres	1205mm

### **Door frame transom – single doors**

#### *838mm door*

Length %all aluminium section	871mm
Length %all brackets	891mm
Module centres	896mm

#### *826mm door*

Length %all aluminium section	859mm
Length %all brackets	879mm
Module centres	884mm

### **Door frame transom – double doors**

#### *2 x 838mm doors*

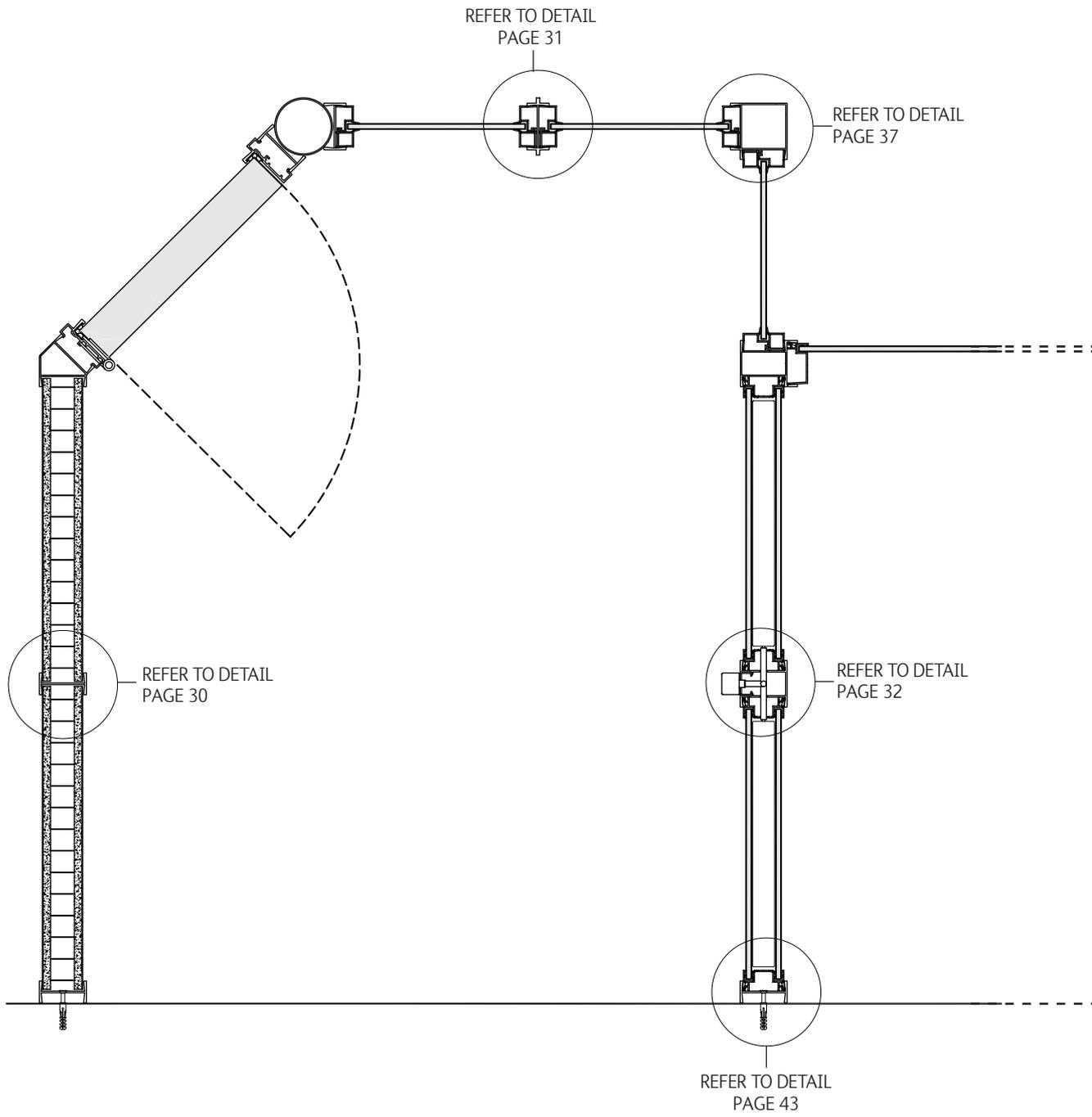
Length %all aluminium section	1711mm
Length %all brackets	1731mm
Module centres	1736mm

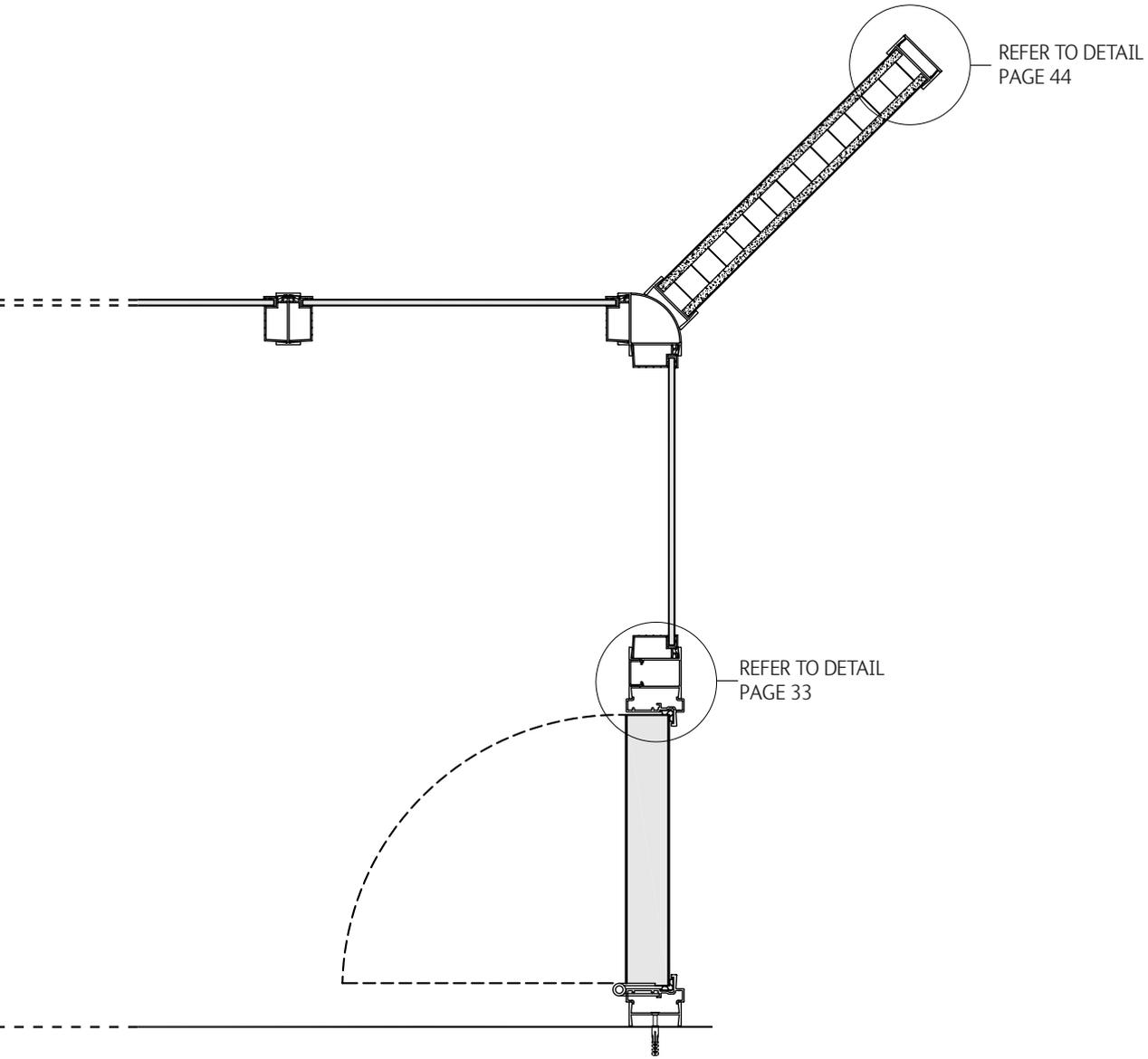
#### *2 x 826mm door*

Length %all aluminium section	1687mm
Length %all brackets	1707mm
Module centres	1712mm

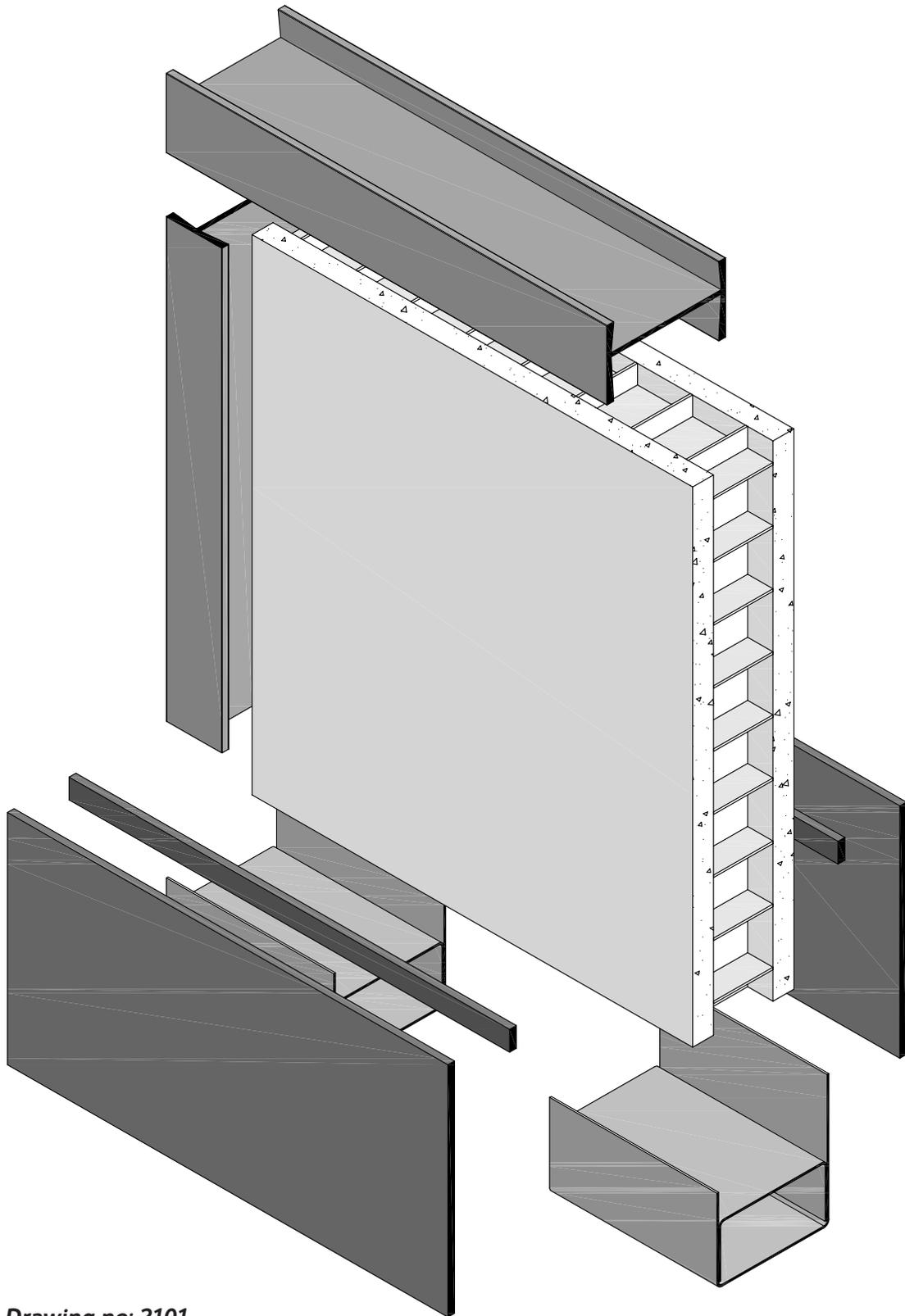
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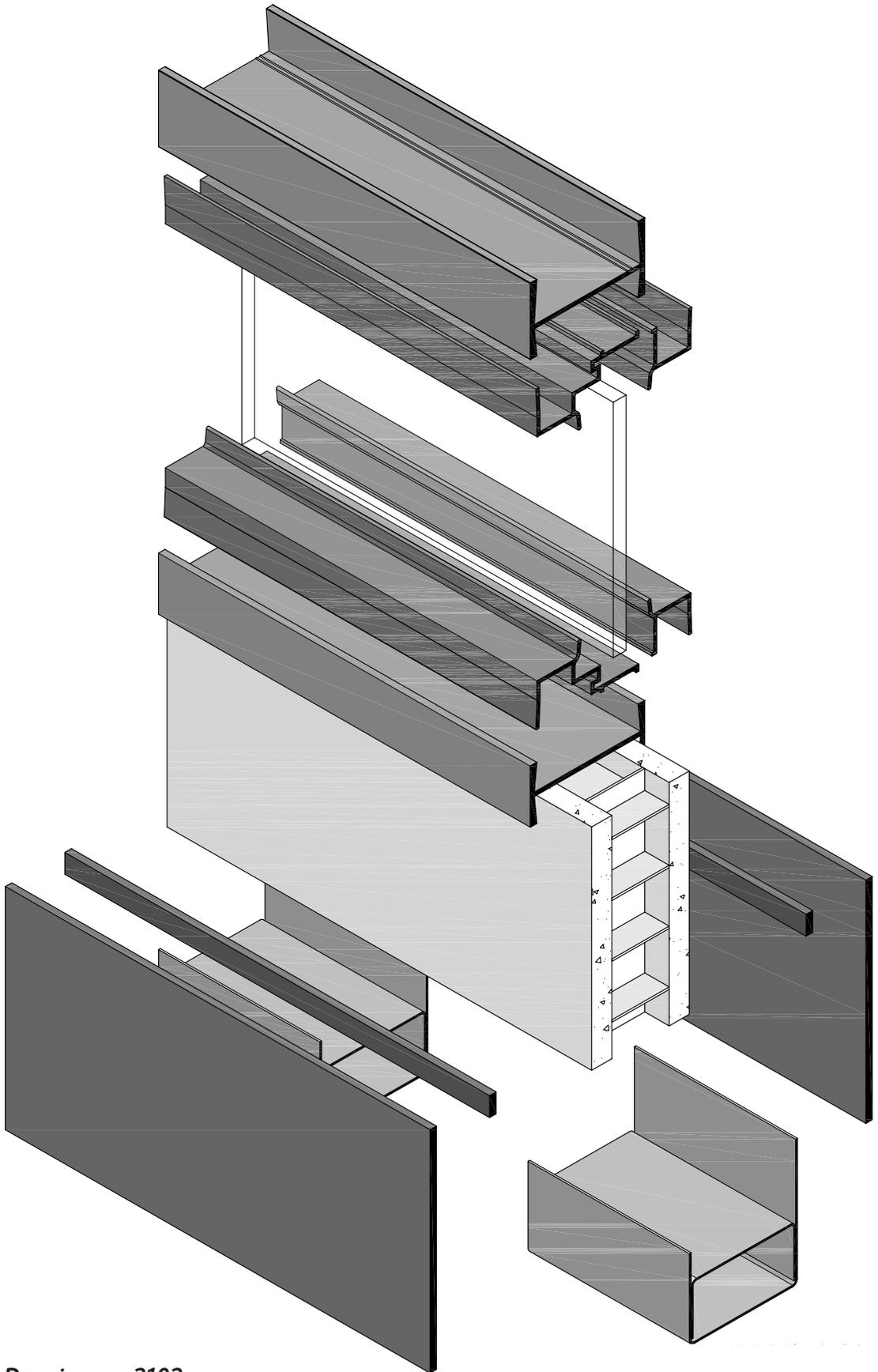




system 2000 exploded view – solid full height

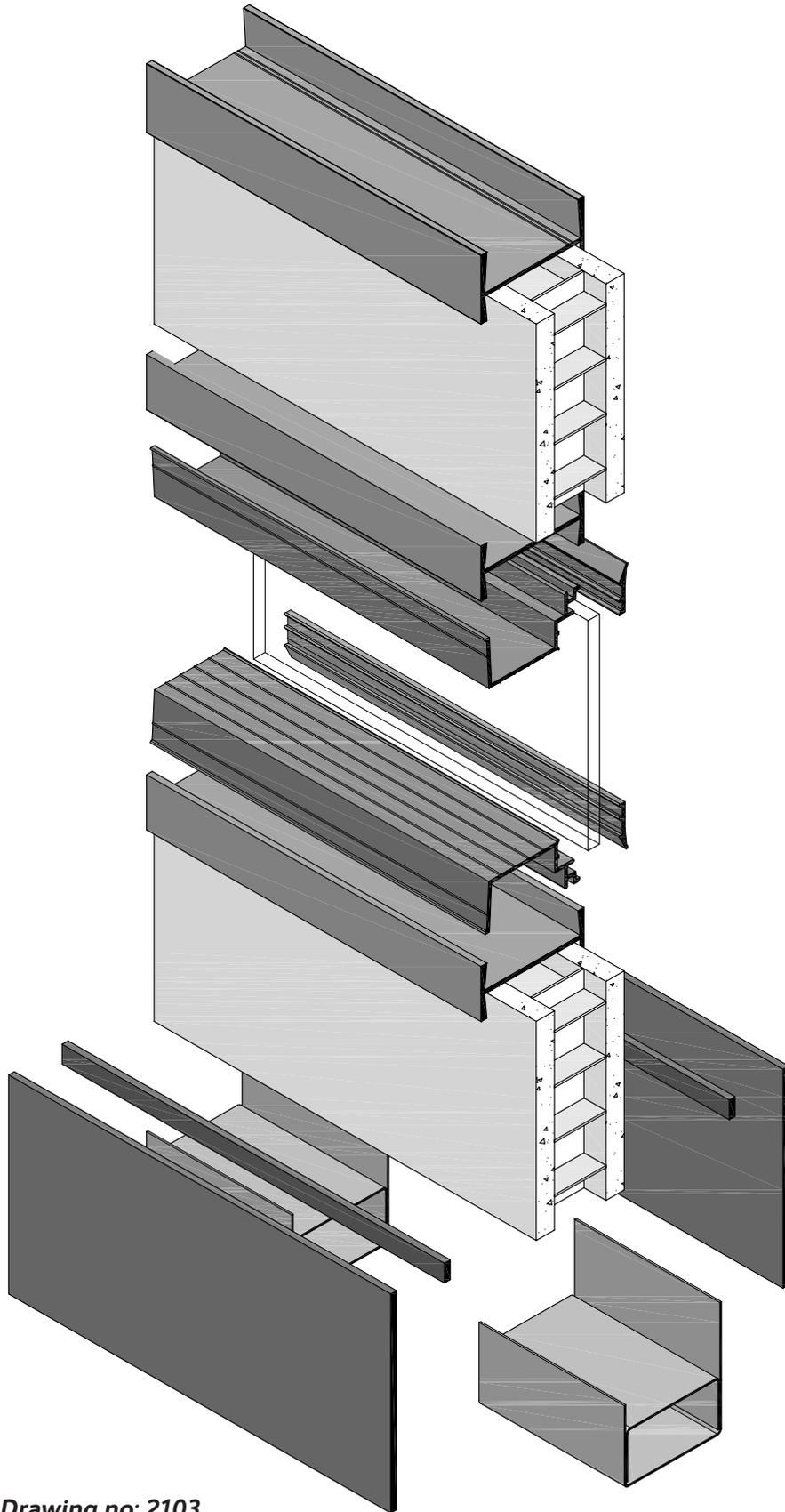


**Drawing no: 2101**

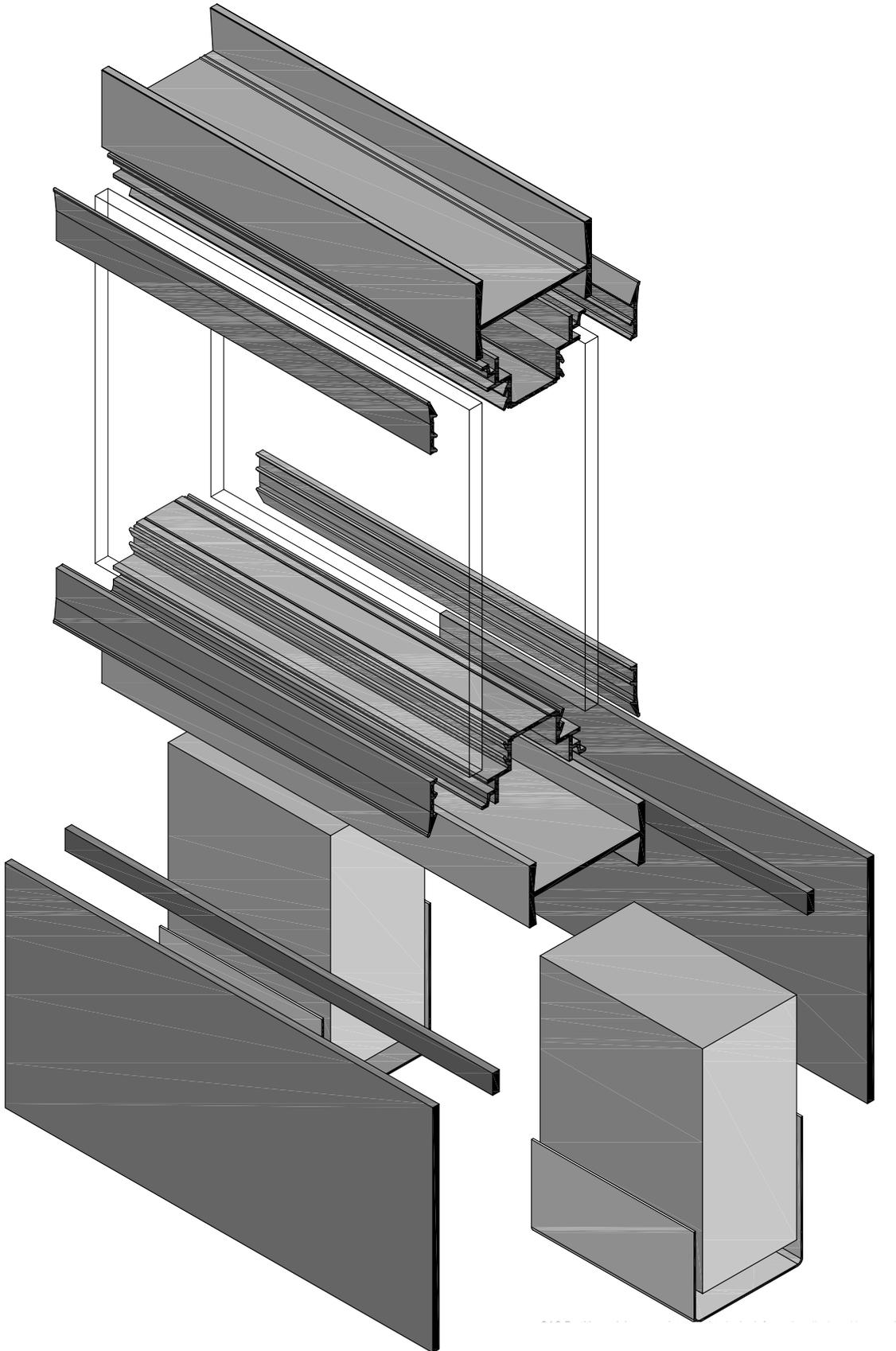


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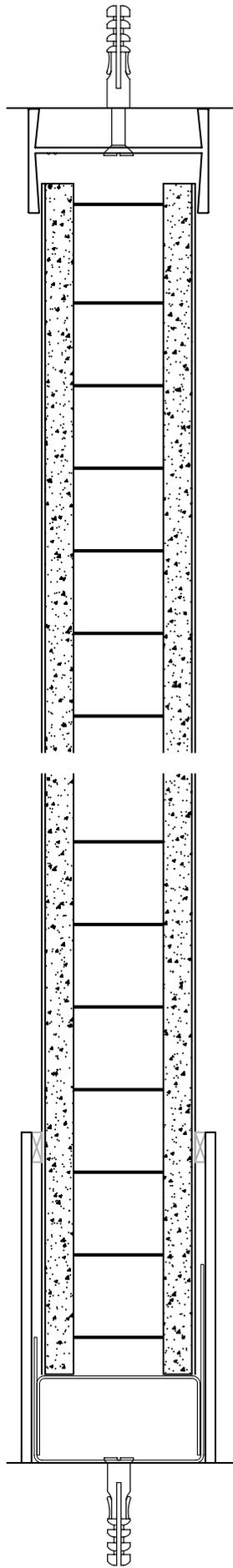
system 2000 exploded view – mid single offset glazed



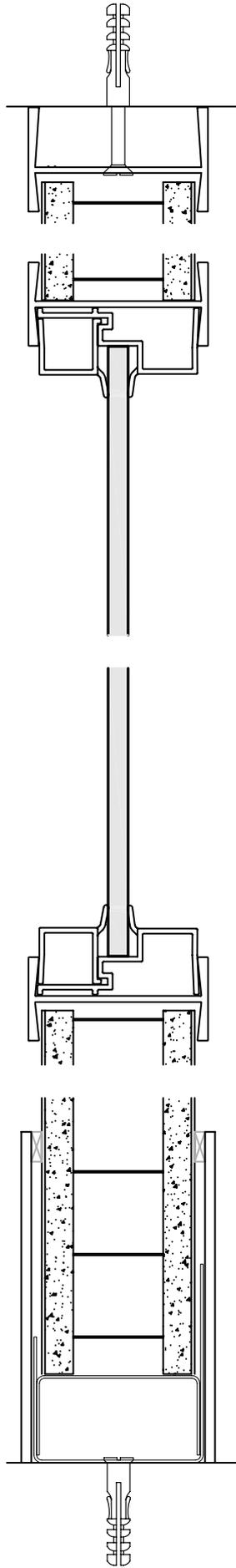
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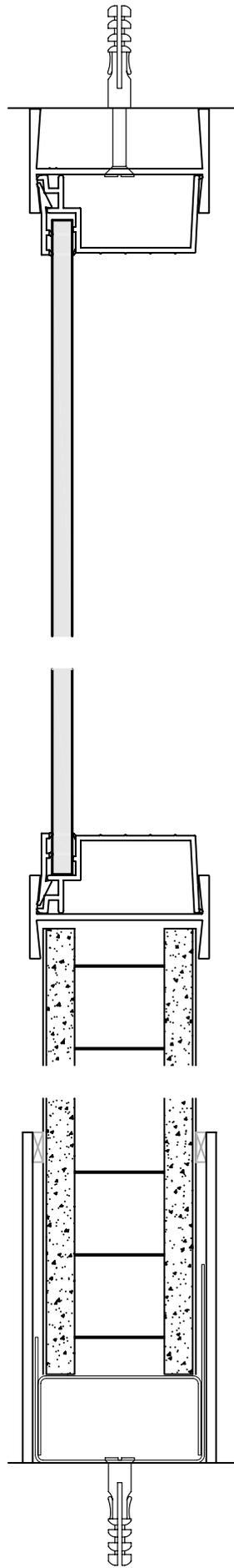
**Drawing no: 2104**



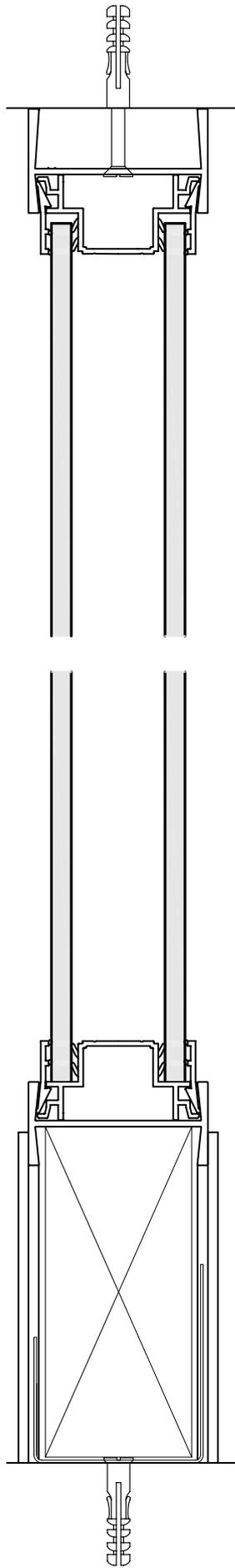
**Drawing no: 2105**



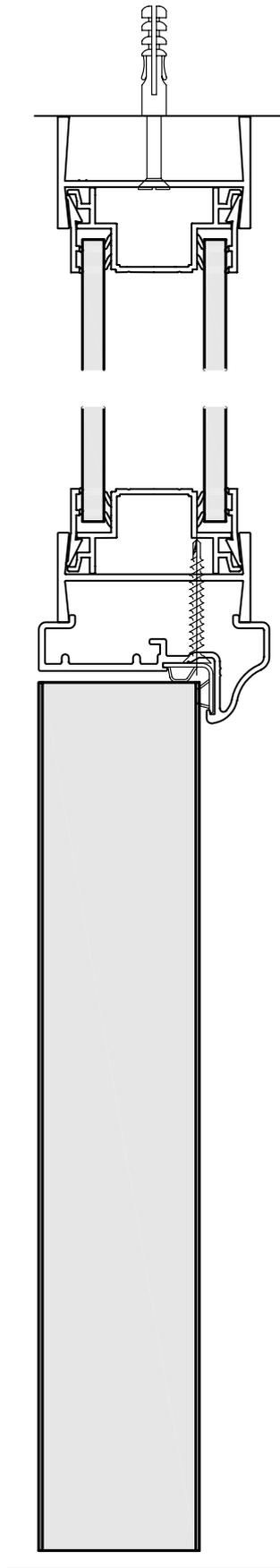
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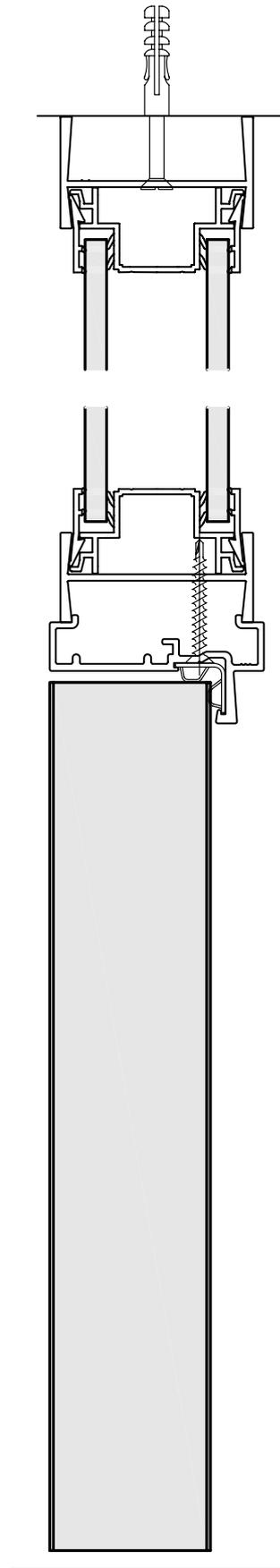
**Drawing no: 2105**



***Drawing no: 2105***



**2200 detail**  
*Drawing no: 2105*



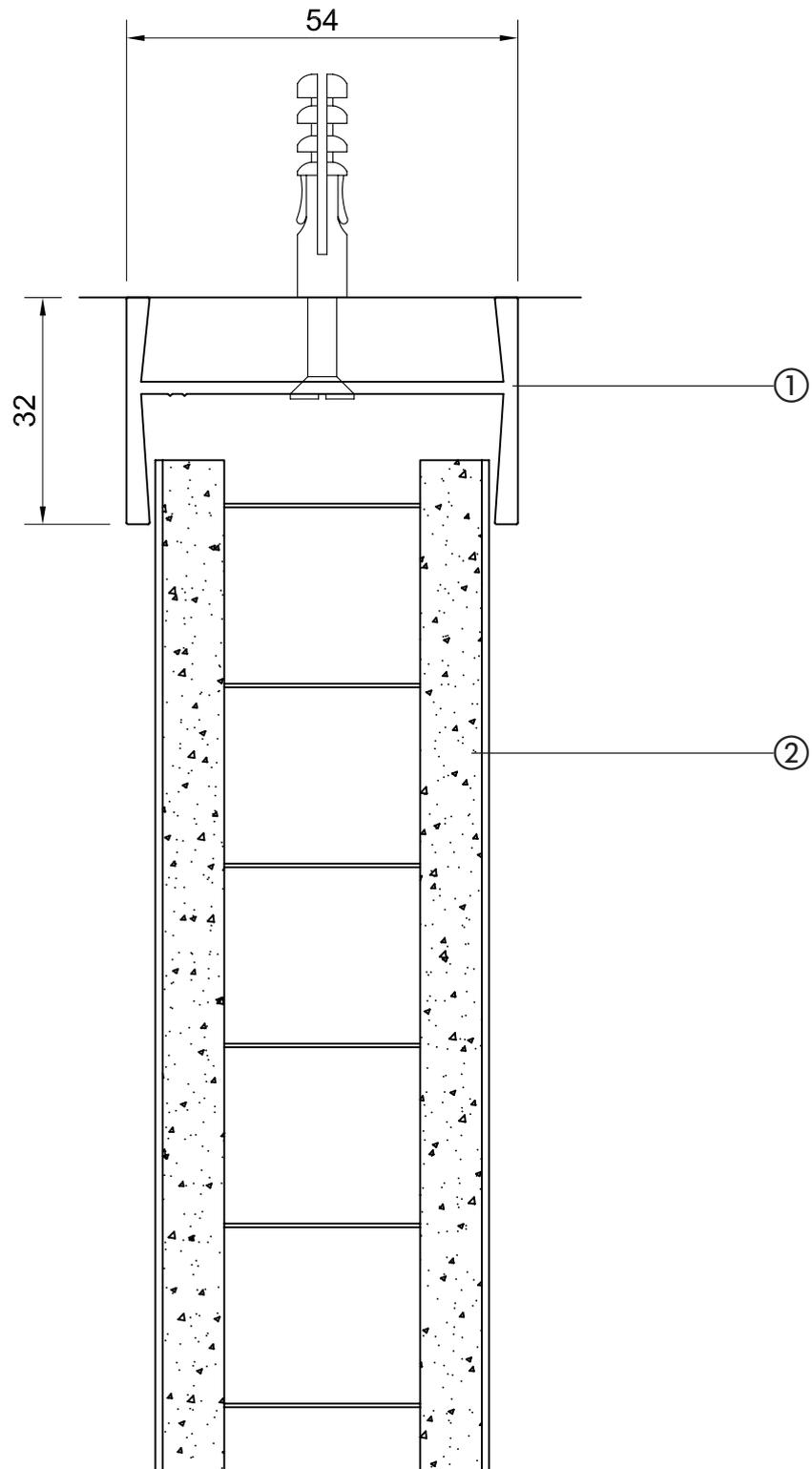
**2100 detail**  
*Drawing no: 2105*

## typical construction detail drawings

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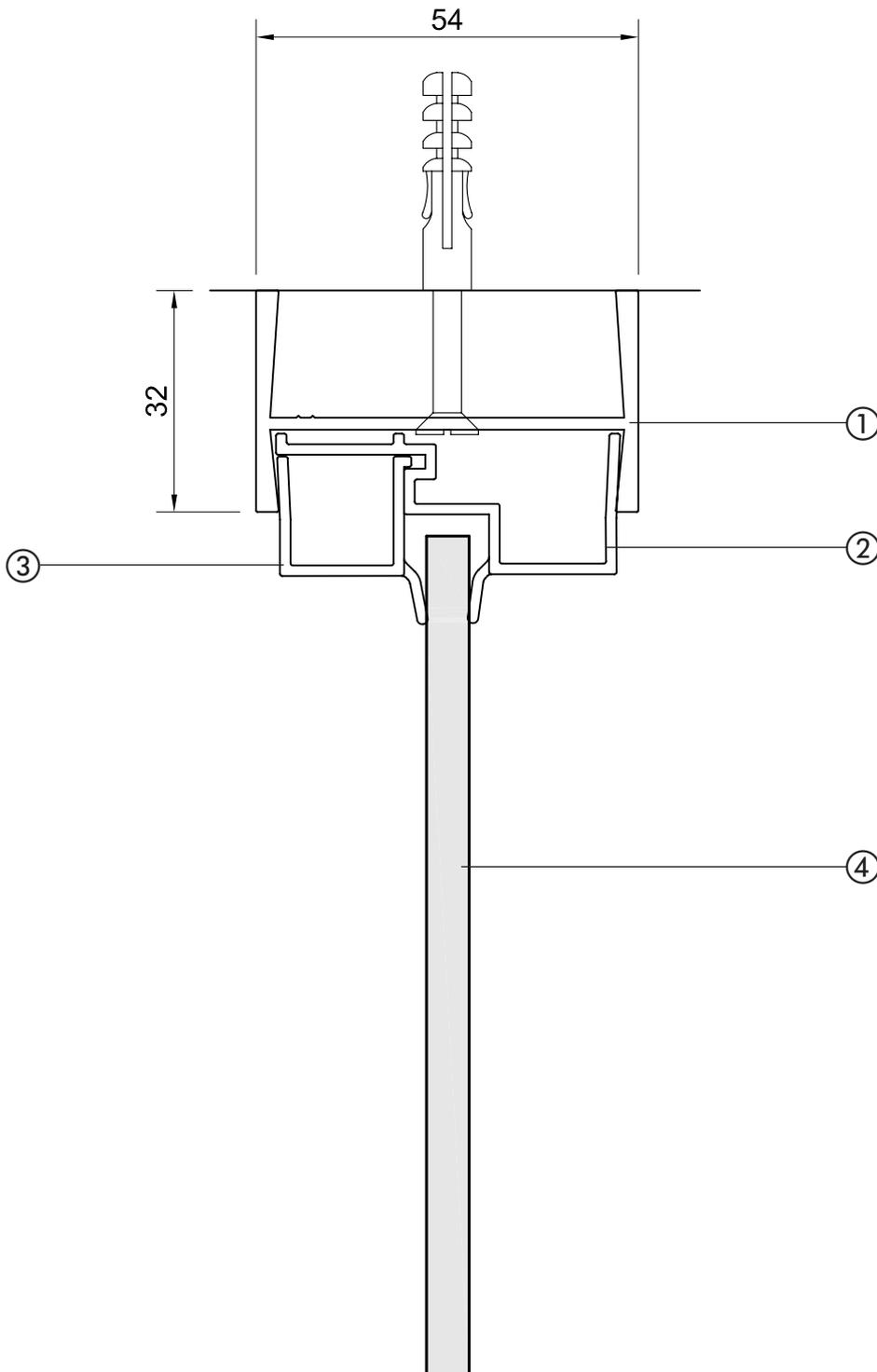
1) Reversible head channel

2) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel



**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2106**

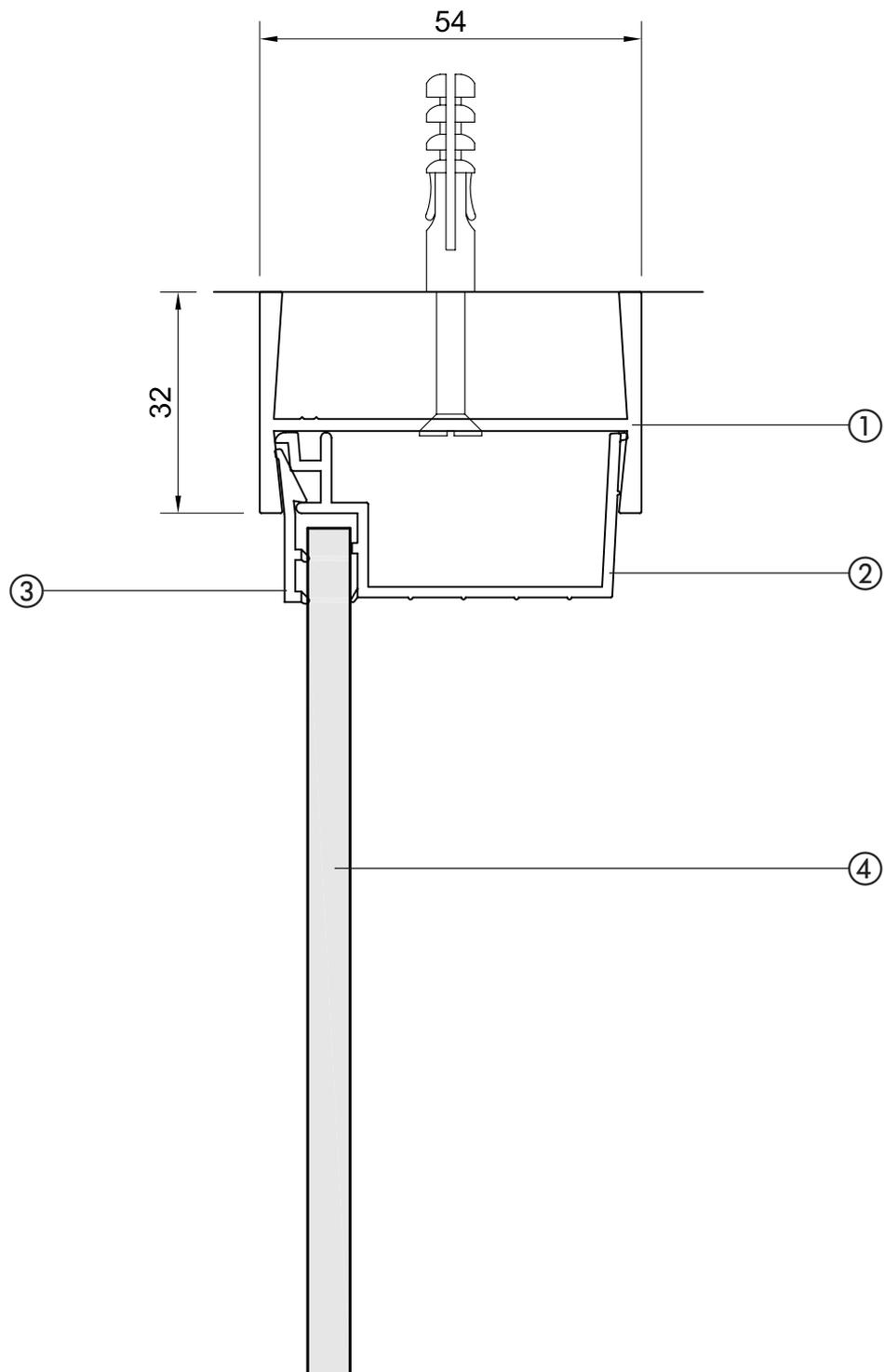
- 1) Reversible head channel 2) Single glazing chair 3) Single glazing bead 4) Glass (up to 7mm)



system 2000 head – single centre glazed

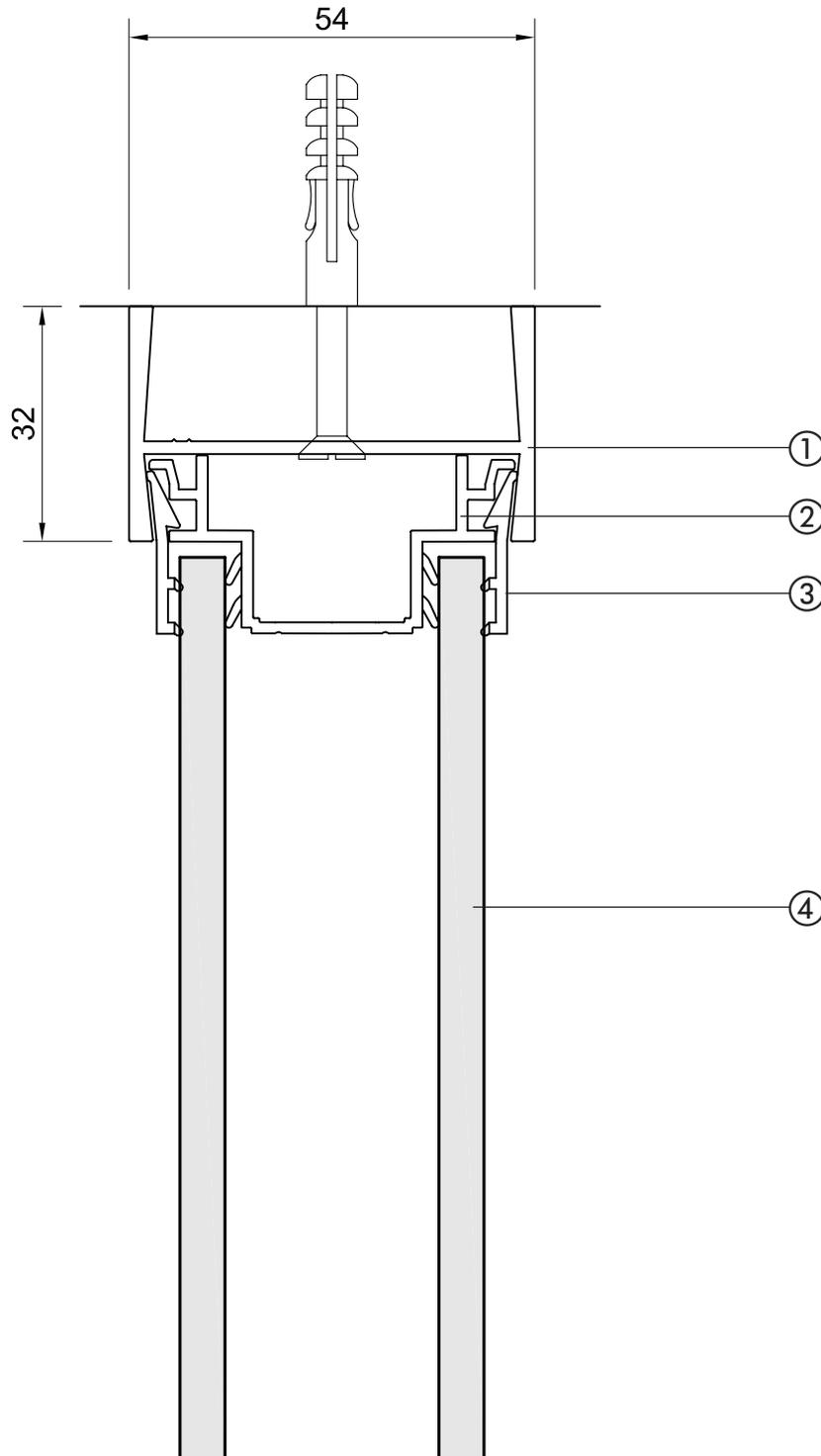
**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2107**

- 1) Reversible head channel 2) Offset glazing chair 3) Double/offset glazing bead 4) Glass (up to 7mm)



2200 / 2100 detail  
Drawing no: 2108

- 1) Reversible head channel
- 2) Double glazing chair
- 3) Double/offset glazing bead
- 4) Glass (up to 7mm)



system 2000 head – double glazed

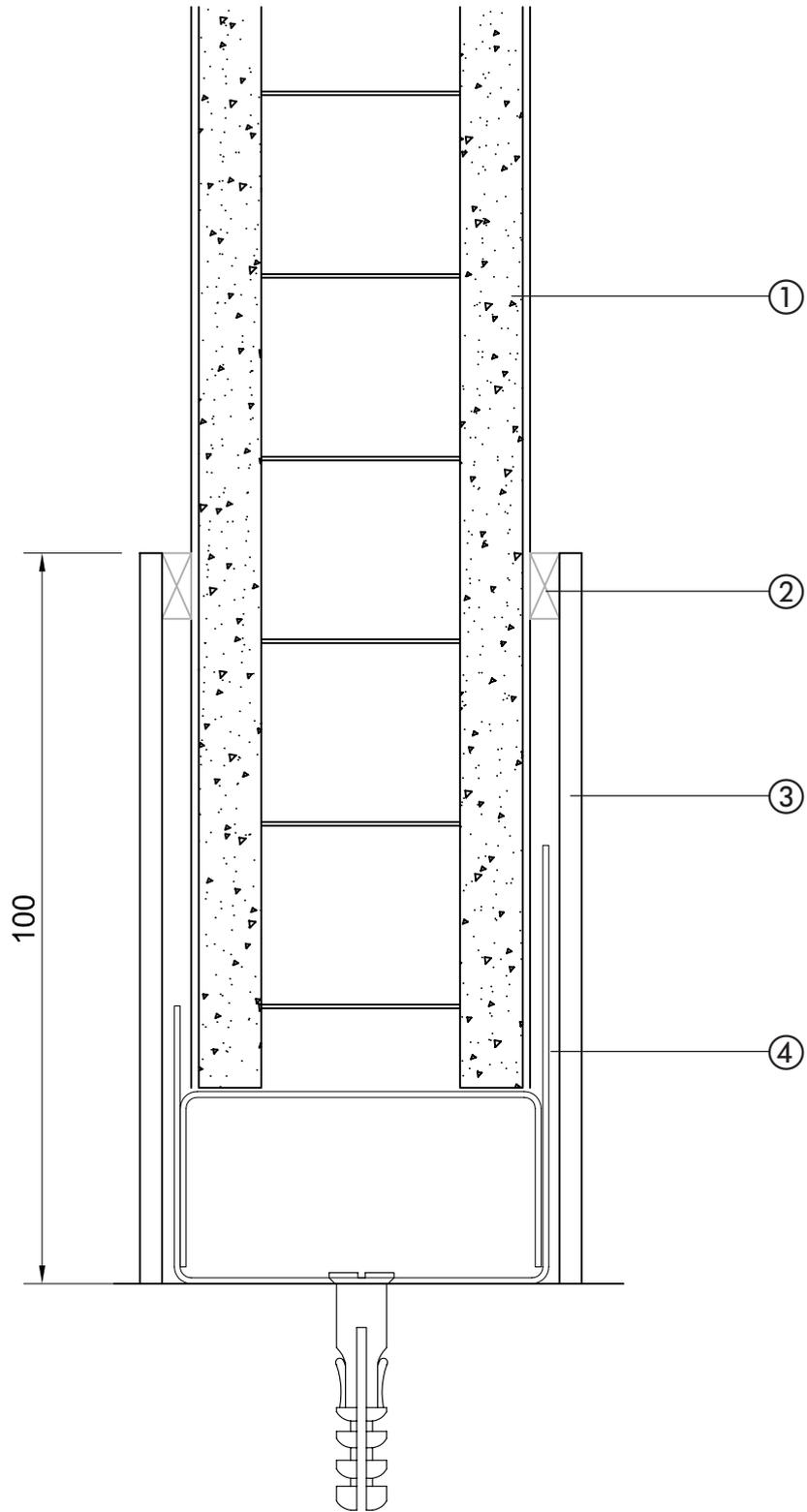
**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2109**

1) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel

2) 9x3mm gasket

3) Skirting

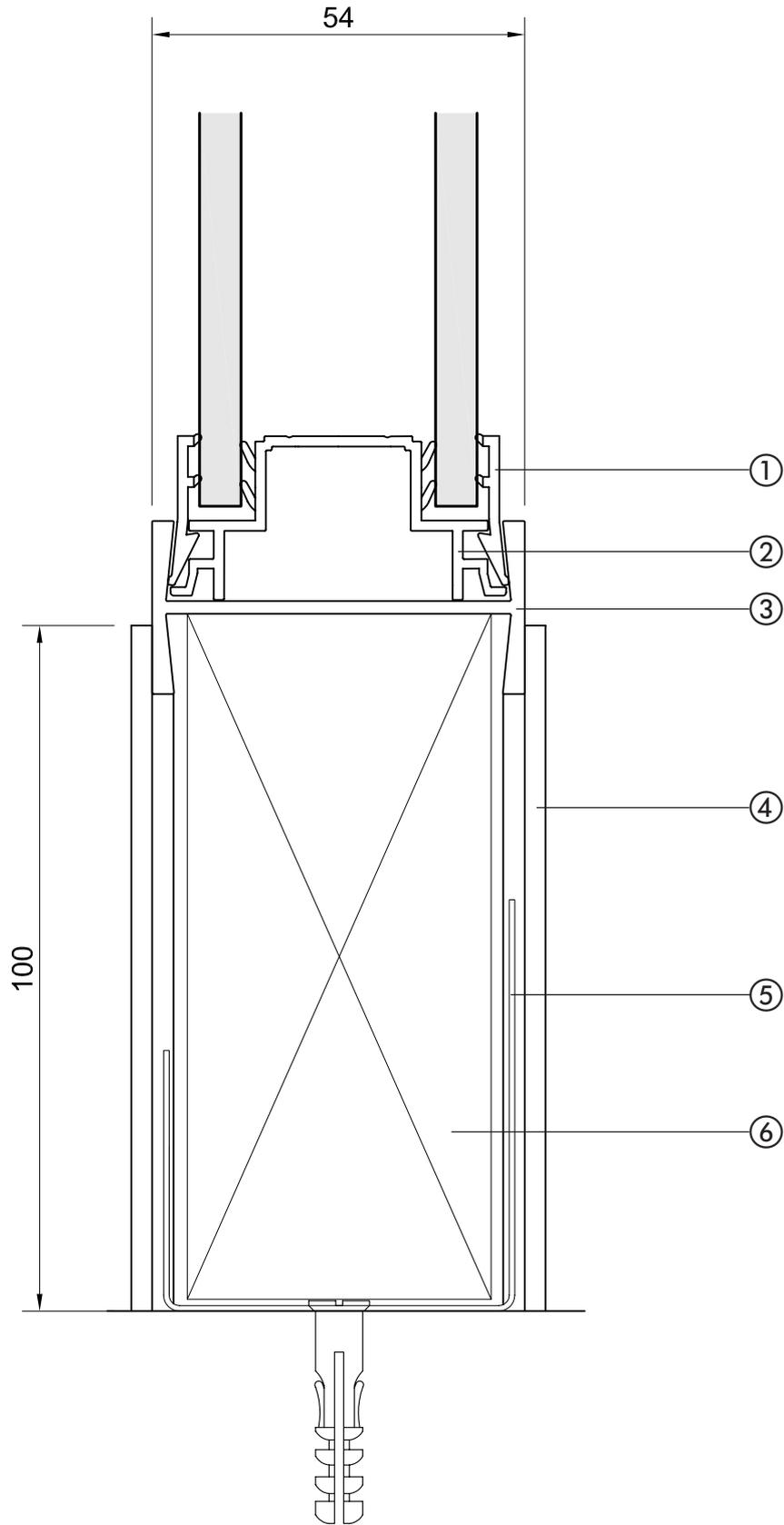
4) Shoe and pan



system 2000 base – solid base

**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2110**

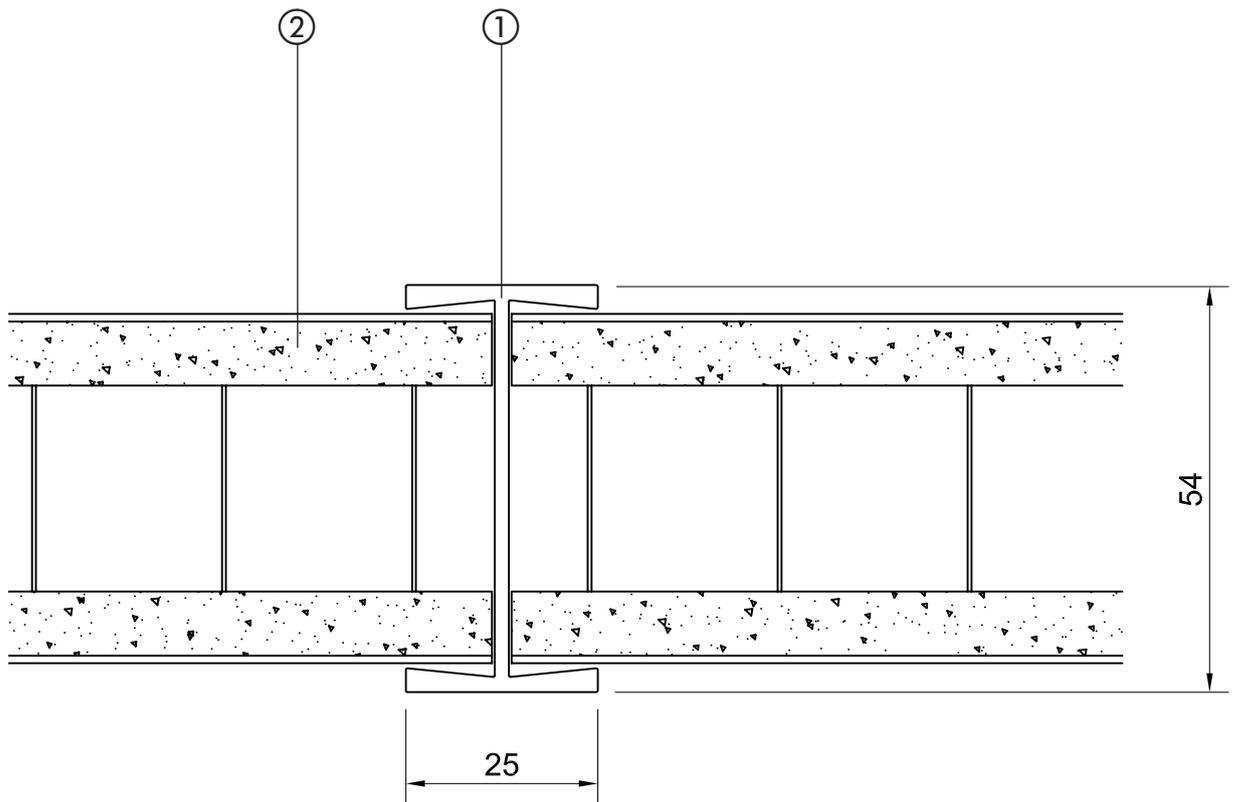
- 1) Double / offset glazing bead
- 2) Double glazing chair
- 3) Upright post / Transom
- 4) Skirting
- 5) Floor shoe
- 6) 100mm Glass Packer



system 2000 base – full height double glazed

**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2111**

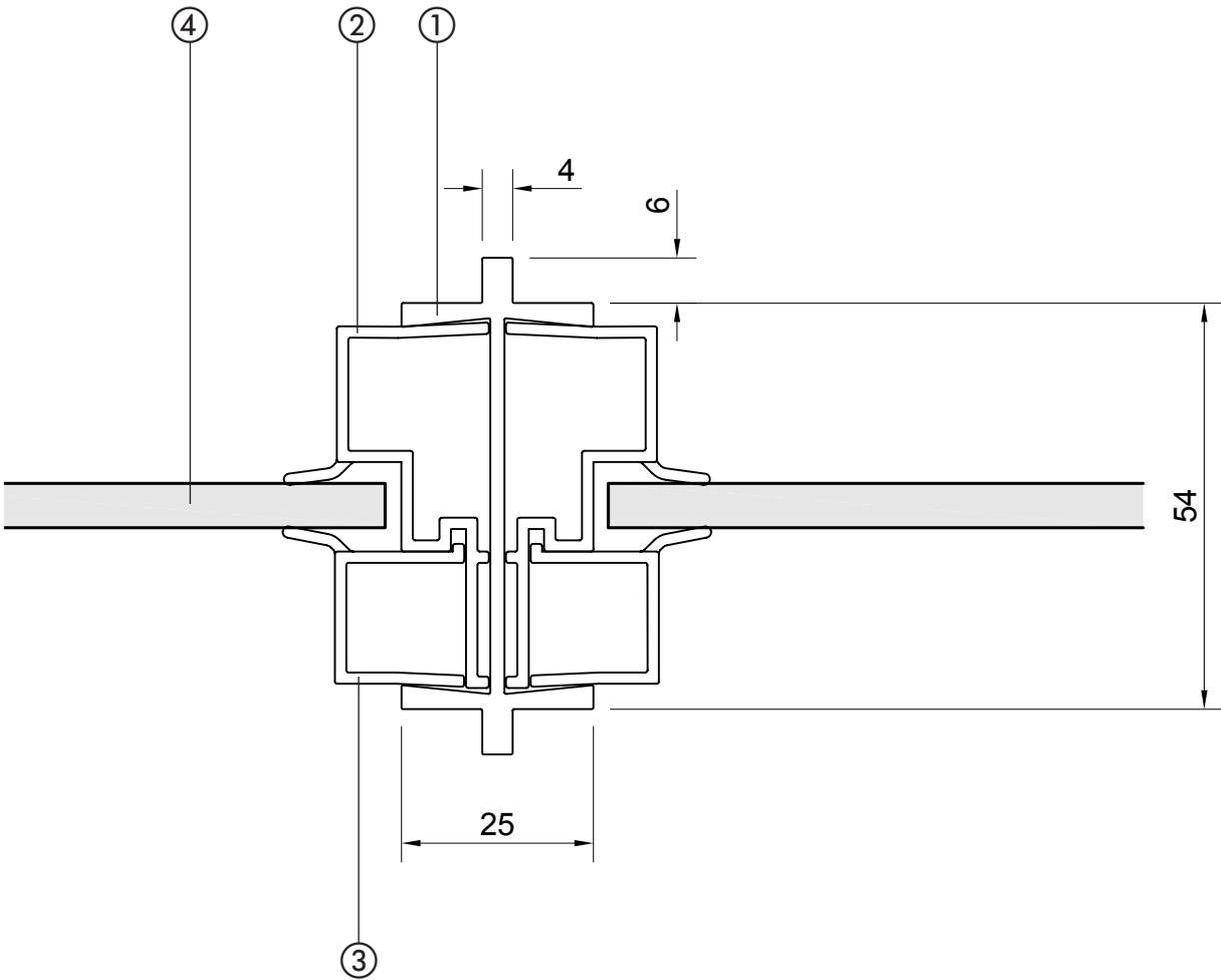
- 1) Upright post      2) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel



system 2000 mullion – (standard upright post) solid / solid

**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2112**

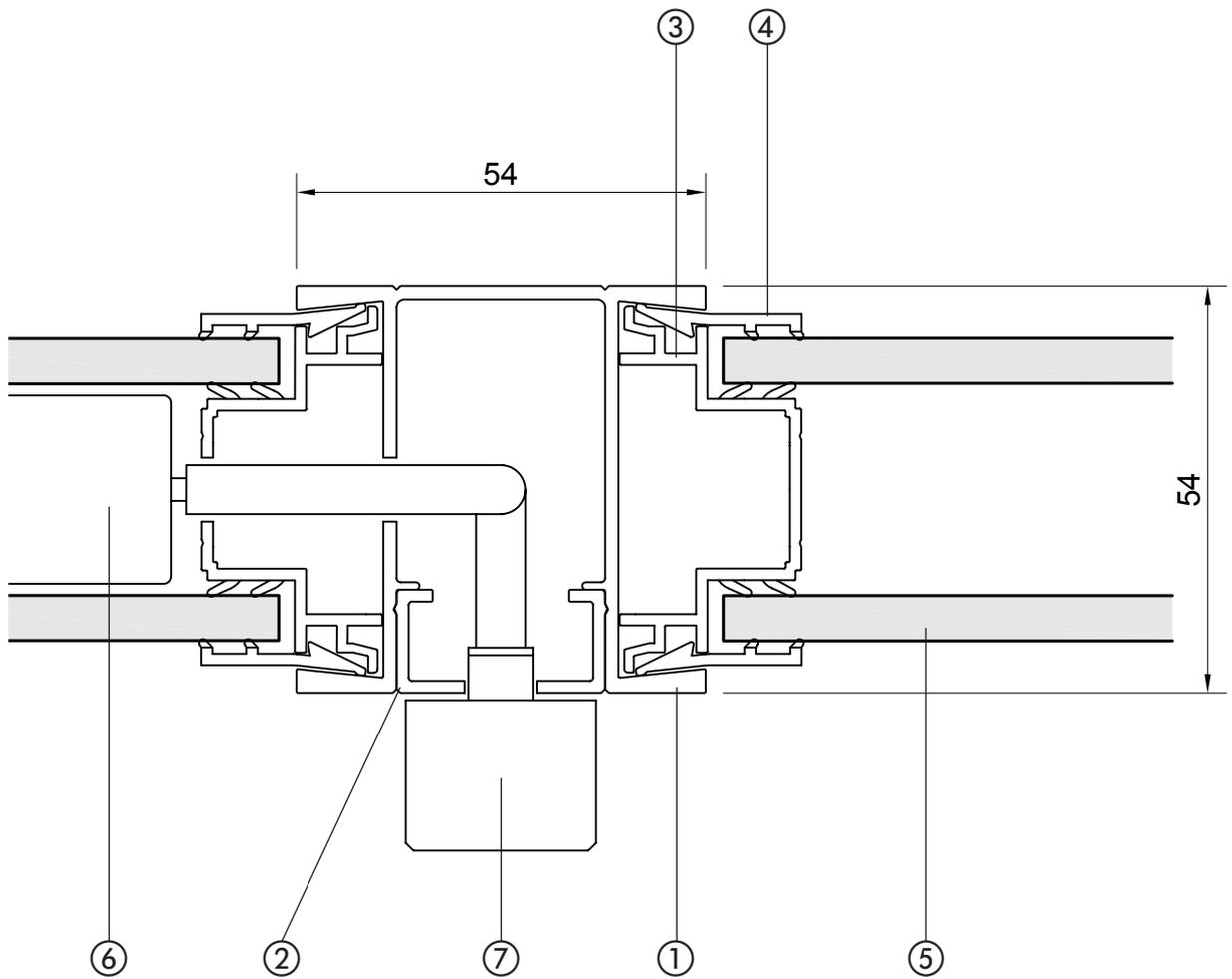
- 1) Nibbed post 2) Single glazing chair 3) Single glazing bead 4) Glass (up to 7mm)



system 2000 mullion – (knibbed post) single centre glazed / single centre glazed

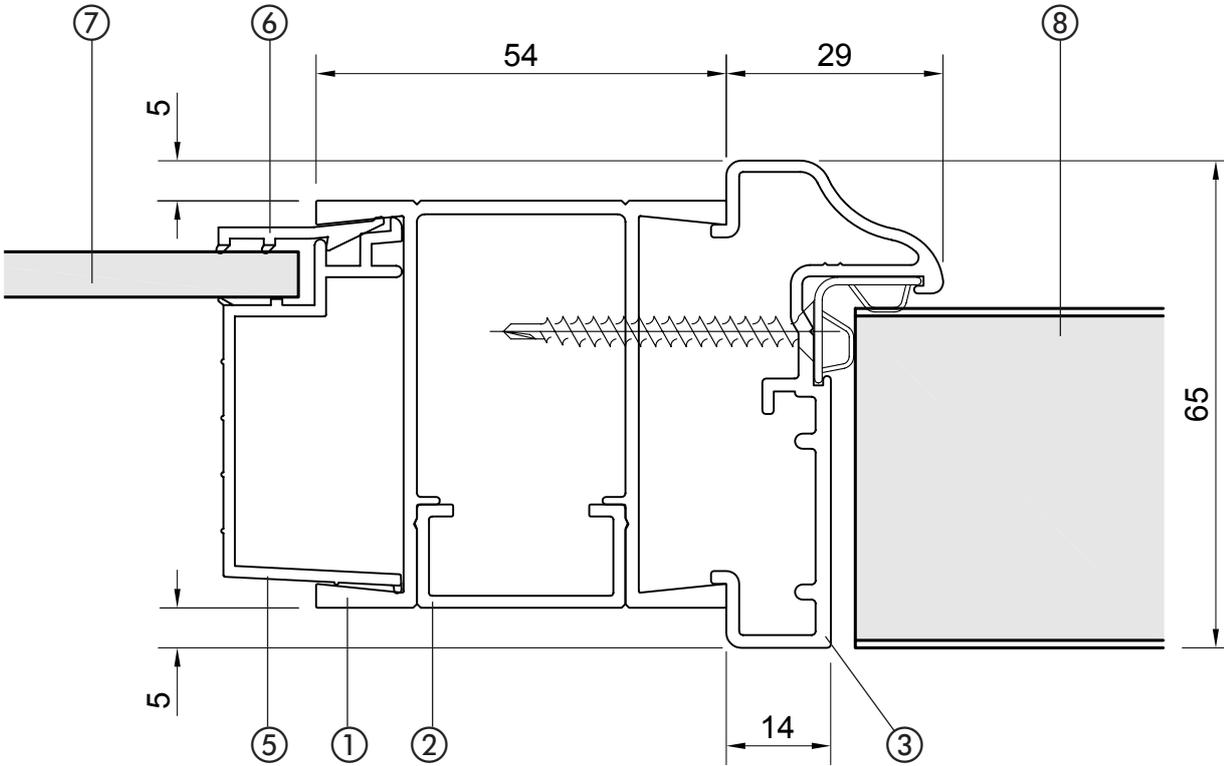
**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2113**

- 1) Service post
- 2) Service post infill
- 3) Double glazing chair
- 4) Double / offset glazing bead
- 5) Glass (up to 7mm)
- 6) Blind
- 7) Blind control

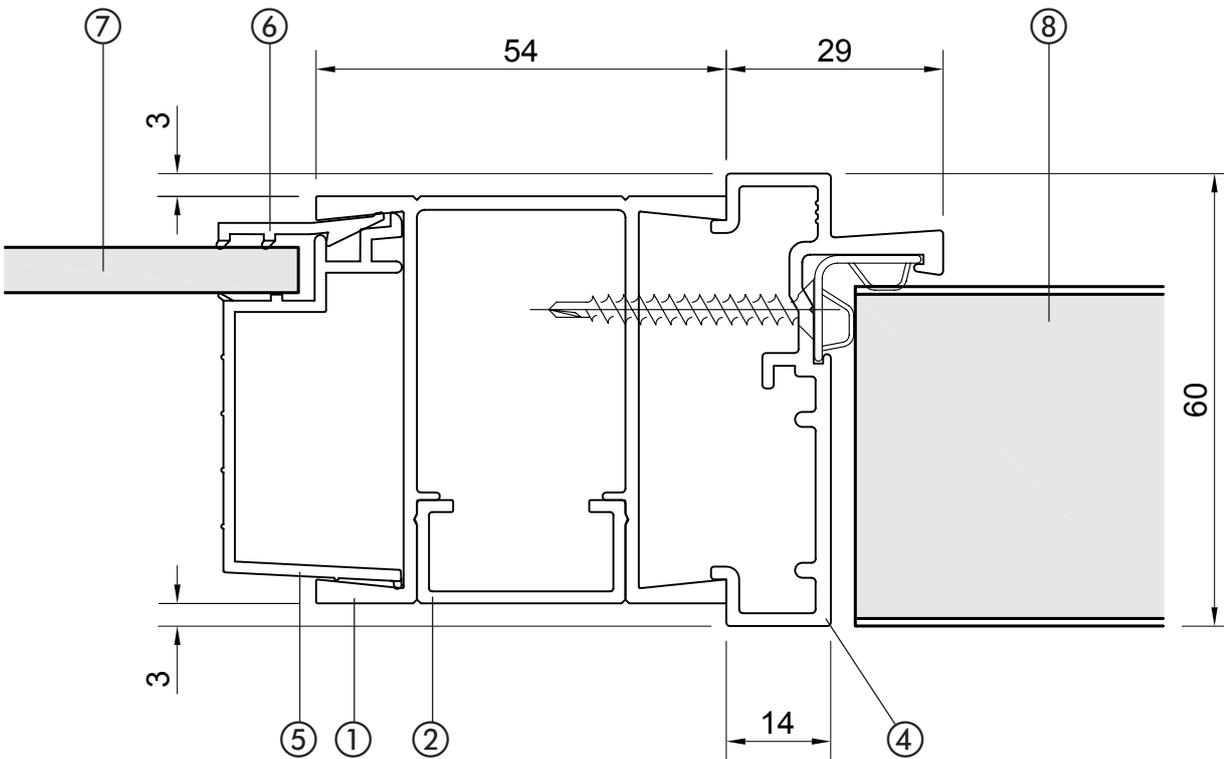


2200 / 2100 detail  
Drawing no: 2114

- 1) Service post      2) Service post infill      3) Radiused door frame      4) Square door frame  
 5) Offset glazing chair      6) Double / offset glazing bead      7) Glass (up to 7mm)      8) Door



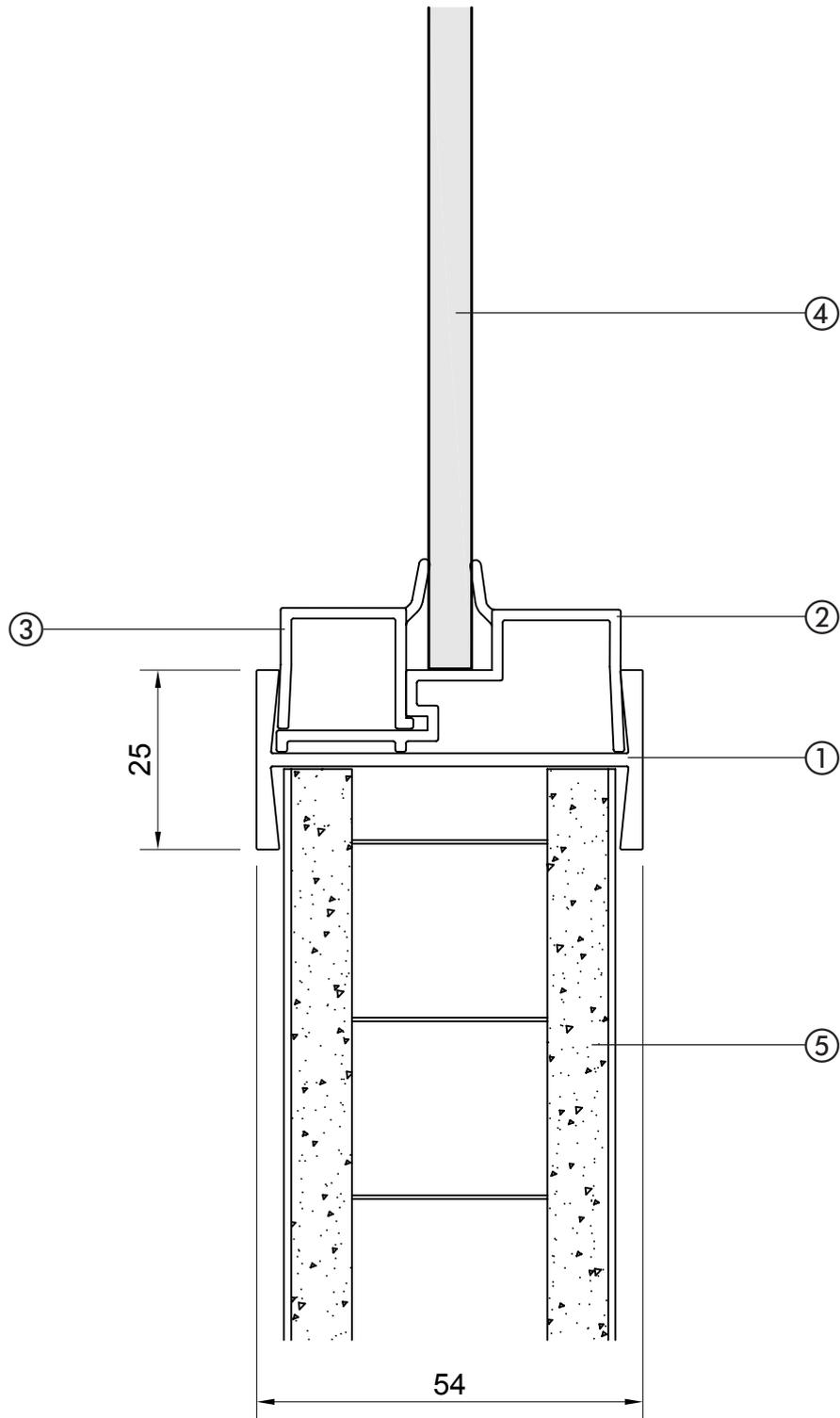
**2200 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2215**



**2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2115**

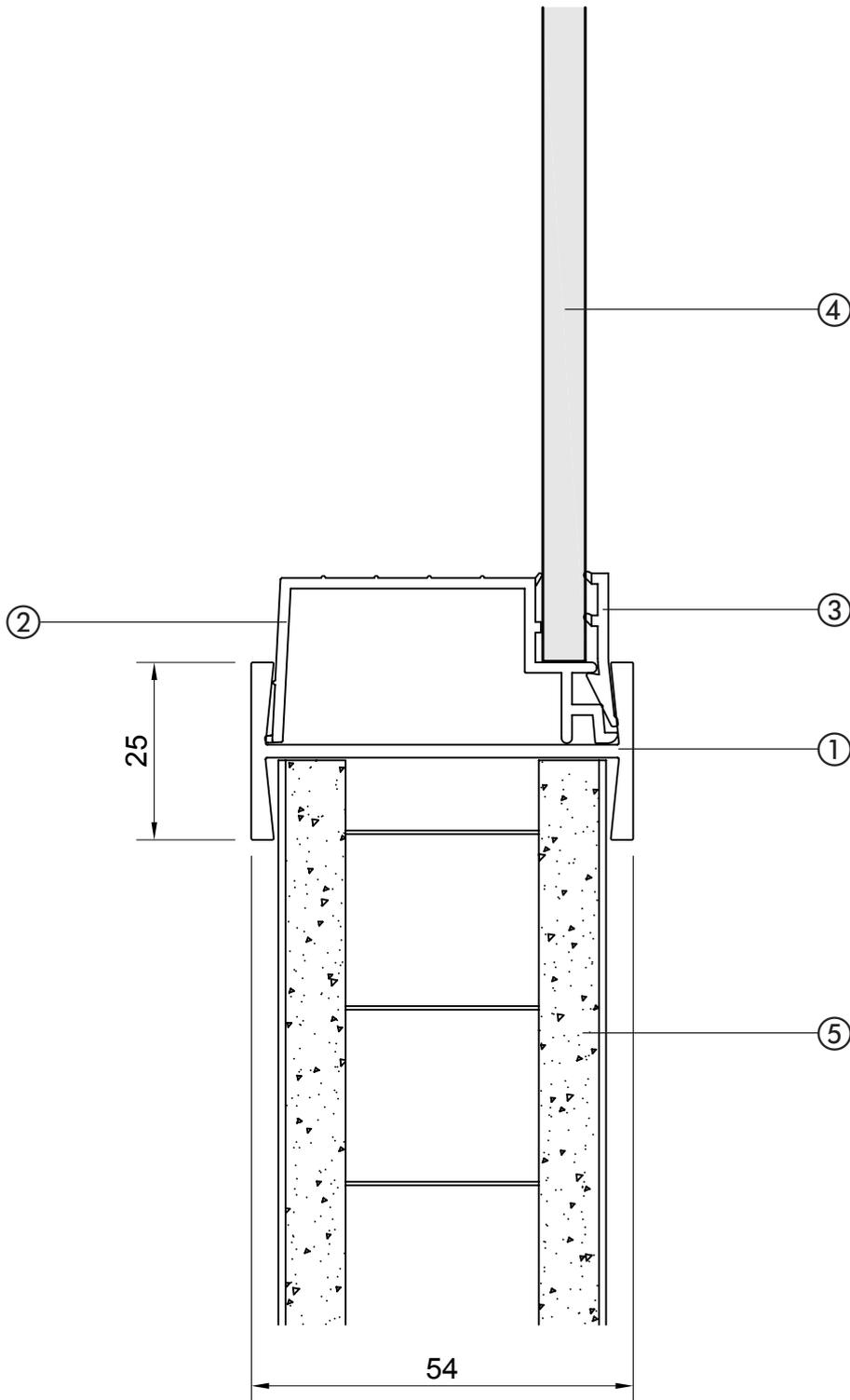
system 2000 mullion – (service post) single offset glazed / door frame

- 1) Transom    2) Single glazing chair    3) Single glazing bead    4) Glass (up to 7mm)  
5) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel



**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2116**

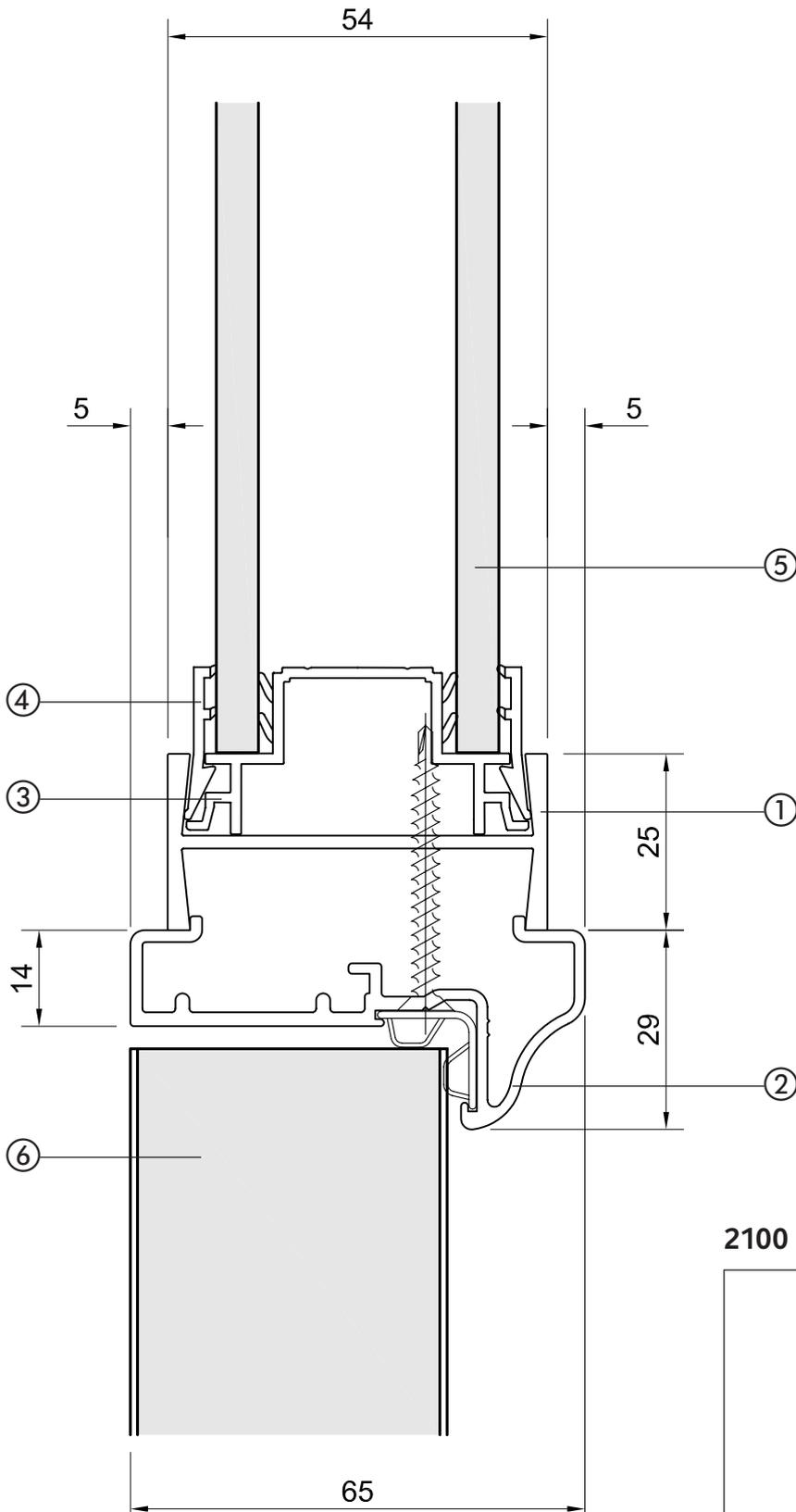
- 1) Transom 2) Offset glazing chair 3) Double / offset glazing bead 4) Glass (up to 7mm)  
5) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel



system 2000 transom – solid / single offset glazed

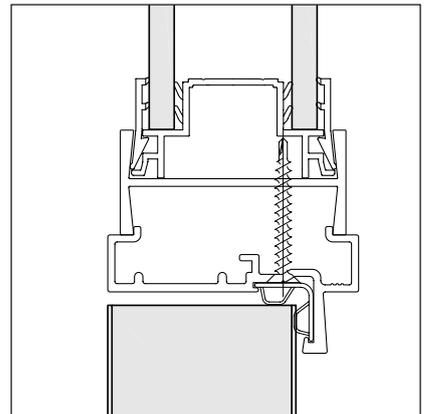
**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2117**

- 1) Transom      2) Radiused door frame      3) Double glazing chair      4) Double / offset glazing bead  
 5) Glass (up to 7mm)      6) Door



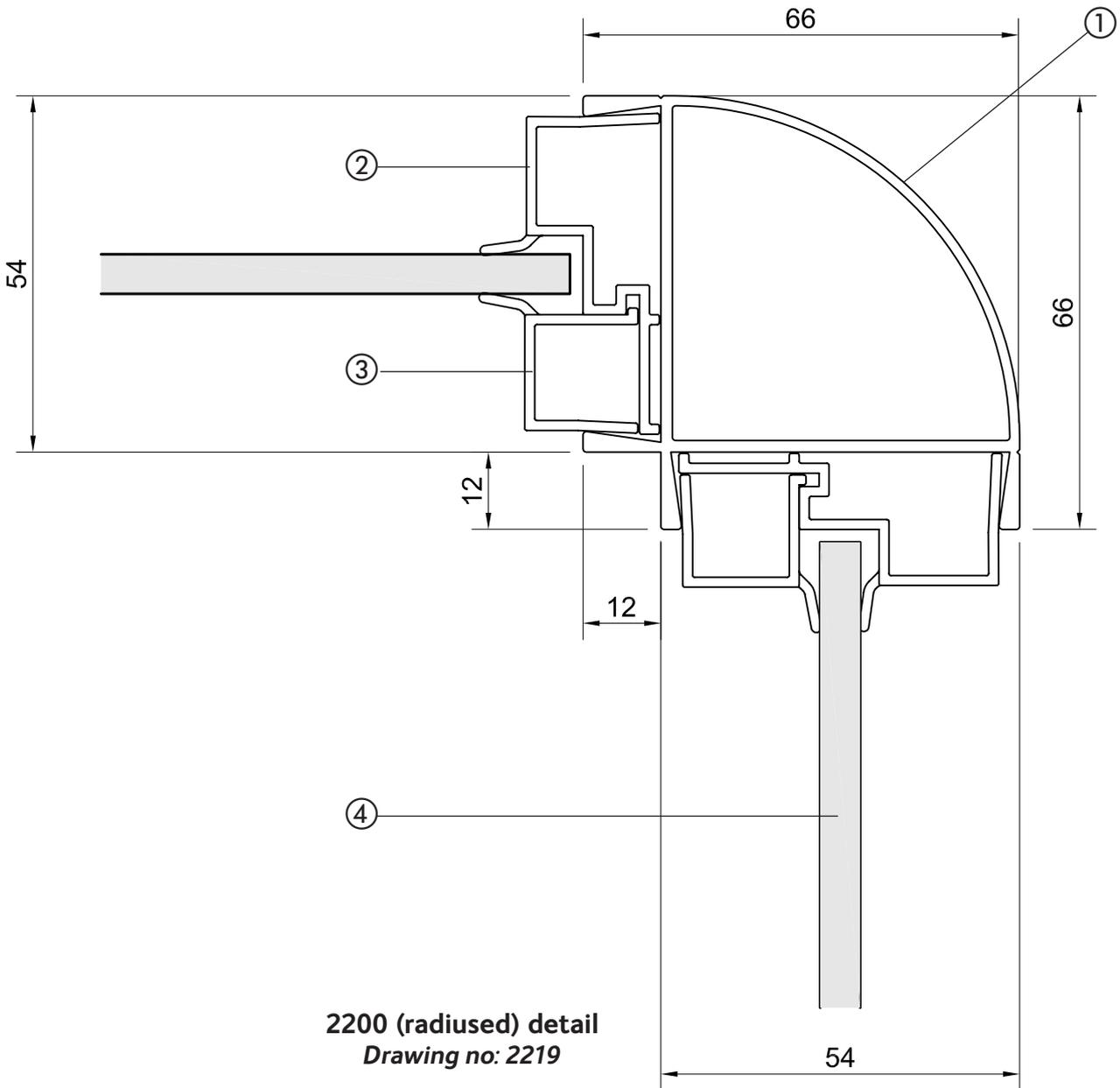
**2200 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2218**

**2100 variation**



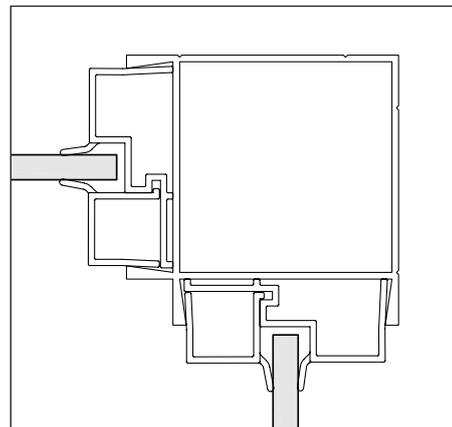
**Drawing no: 2118**

- 1) Round 90° corner 2) Single glazing chair 3) Single glazing bead 4) Glass (up to 7mm)



**2200 (radiused) detail**  
*Drawing no: 2219*

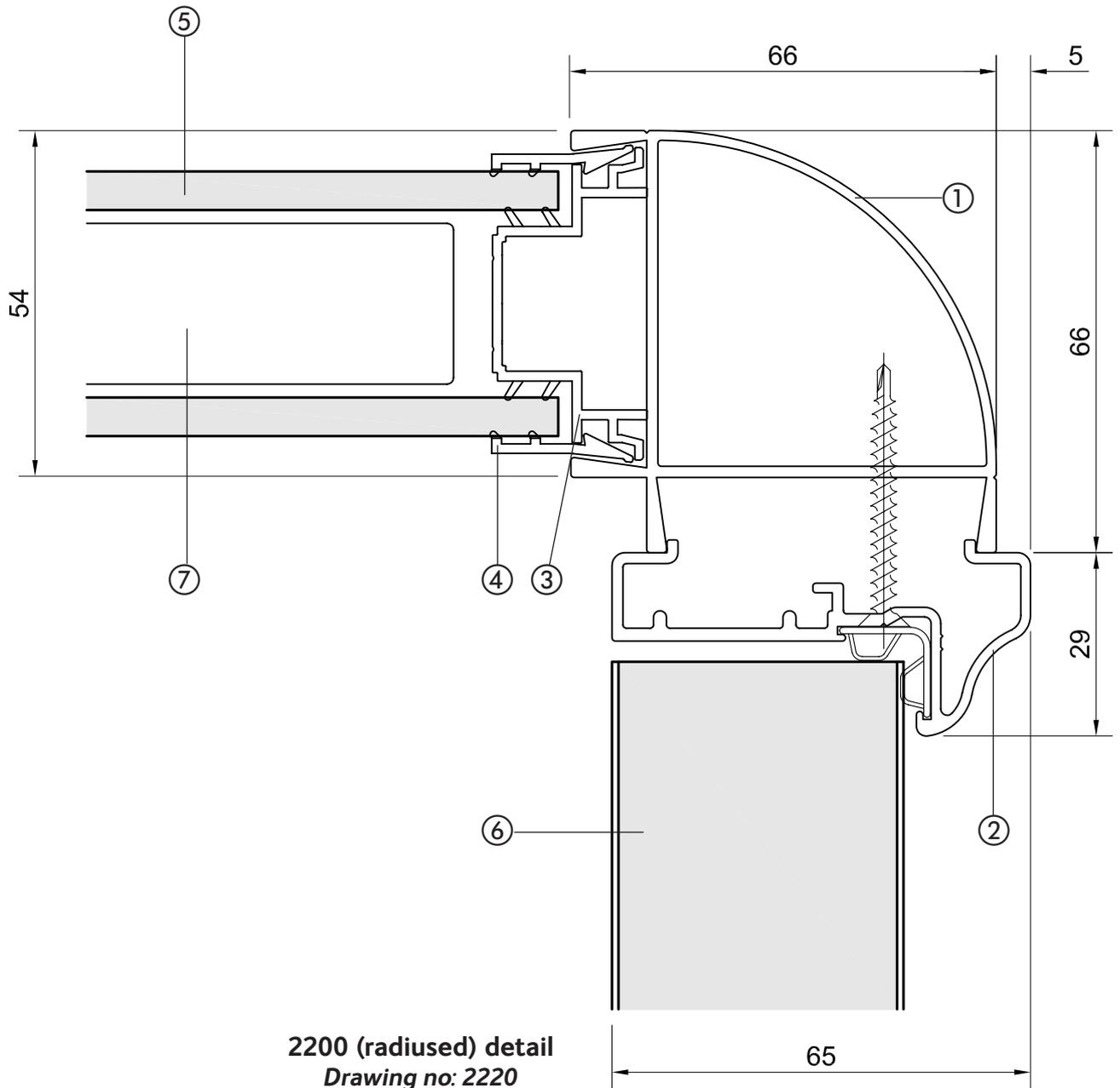
**2100 (square) variation**



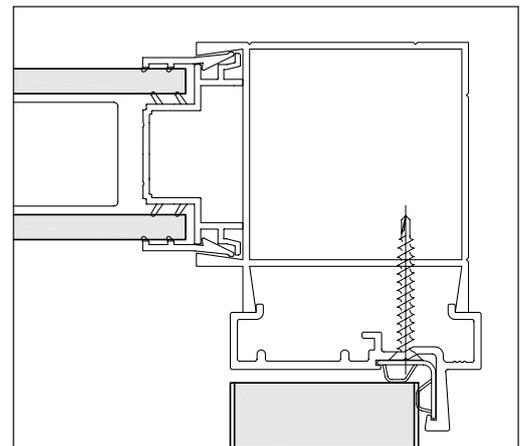
**Drawing no: 2119**

system 2200/2100 90° corner – single centre glazed / single centre glazed

- 1) Round 90° corner
- 2) Radiused door frame
- 3) Double glazing chair
- 4) Double / offset glazing bead
- 5) Glass (up to 7mm)
- 6) Door
- 7) Blind

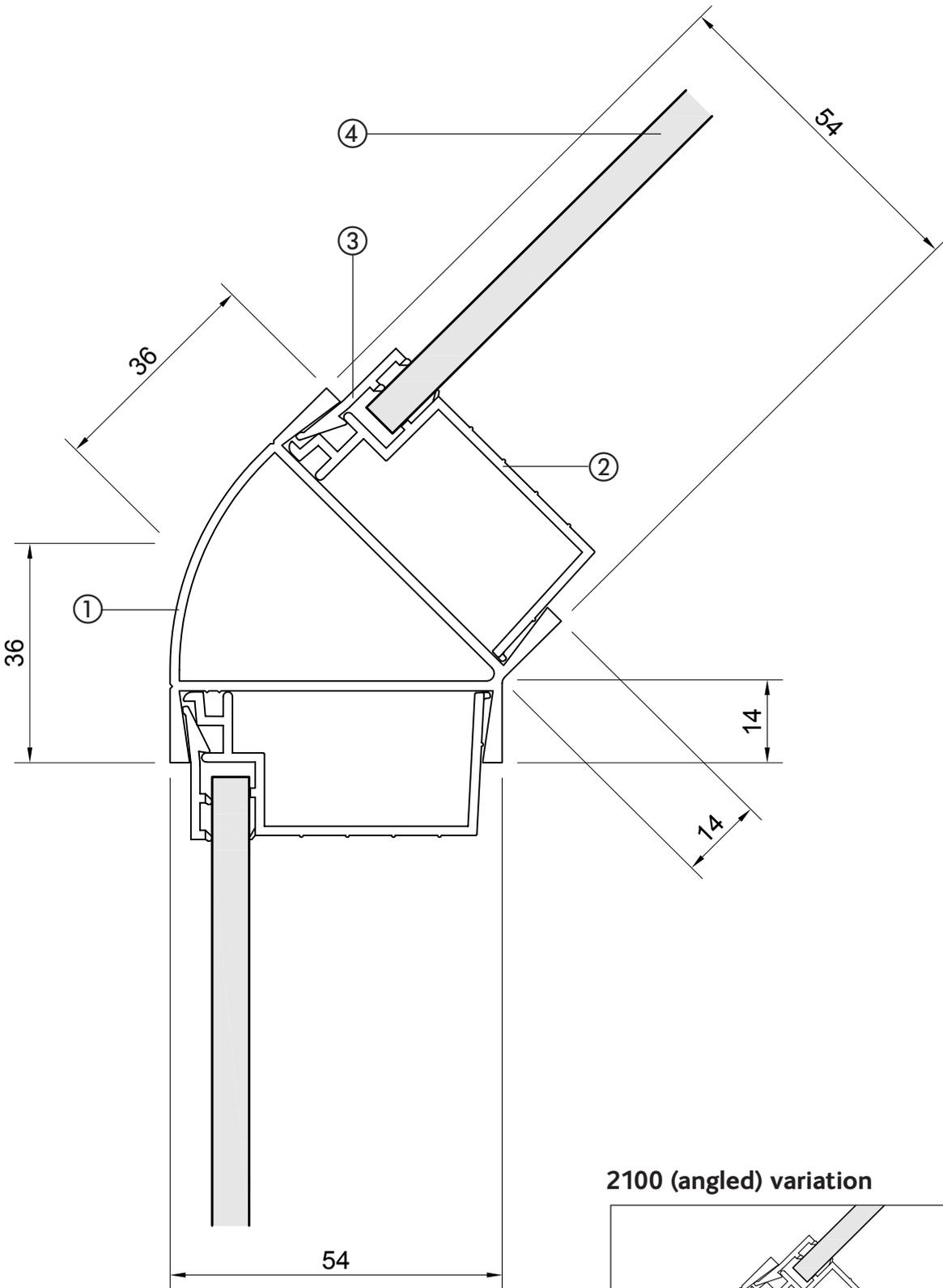


**2100 (square) variation**



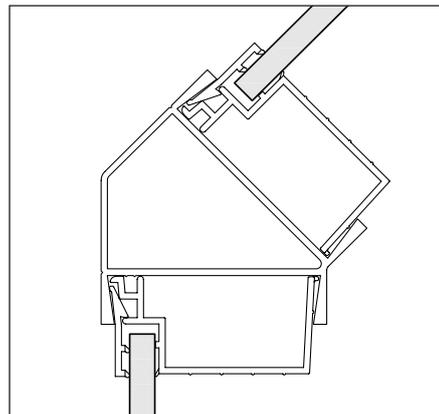
**Drawing no: 2120**

- 1) Round 135° corner 2) Offset glazing chair 3) Double / offset glazing bead 4) Glass (up to 7mm)



**2200 (radiused) detail**  
Drawing no: 2221

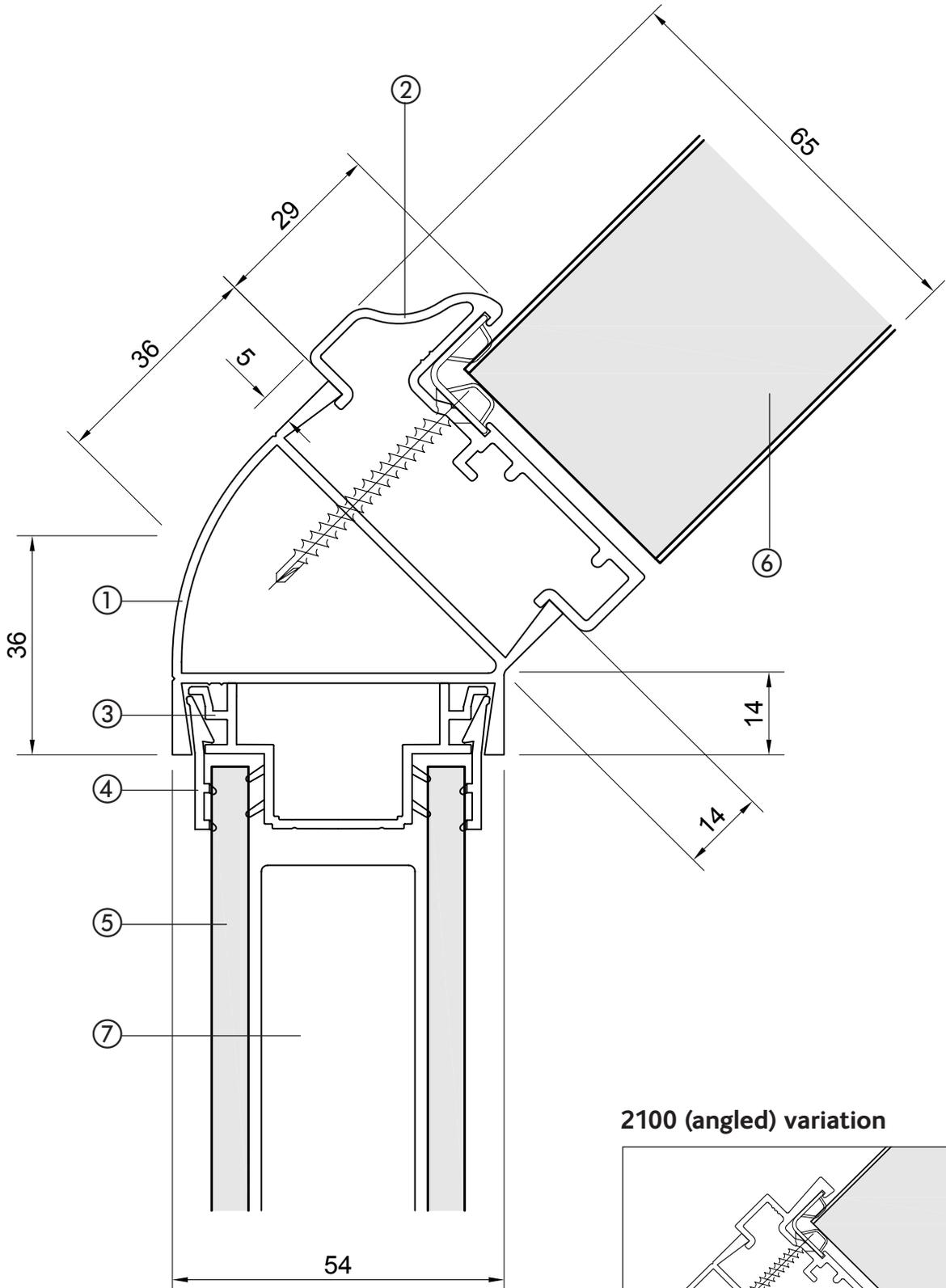
**2100 (angled) variation**



**Drawing no: 2121**

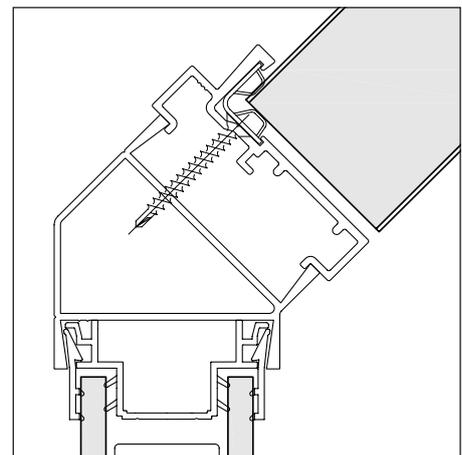
system 2200/2100 135° corner – single offset glazed / single offset glazed

- 1) Round 135° corner    2) Radiused door frame    3) Double glazing chair    4) Double / offset glazing bead
- 5) Glass (up to 7mm)    6) Door    7) Blind



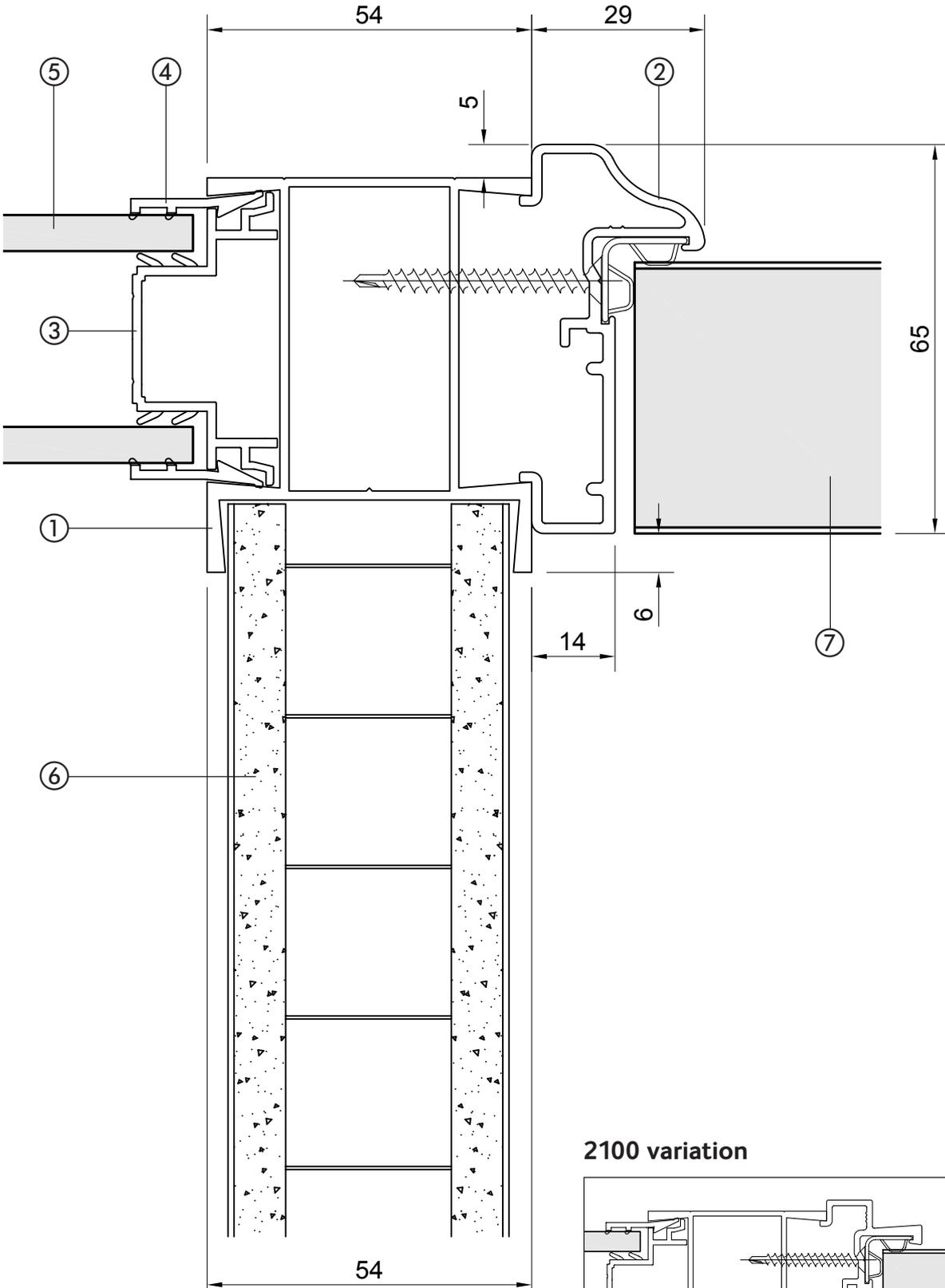
**2200 (radiused) detail**  
*Drawing no: 2222*

**2100 (angled) variation**



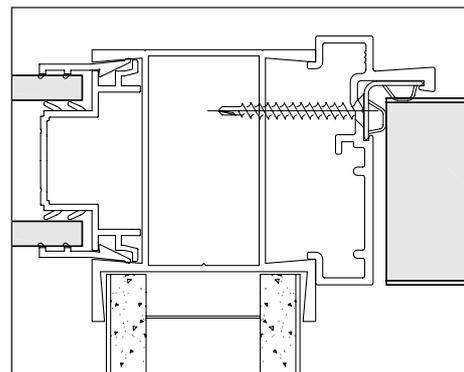
*Drawing no: 2122*

- 1) Three way box post 2) Radiused door frame 3) Double glazing chair 4) Double / offset glazing bead 5) Glass (up to 7mm) 6) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel 7) Door



**2200 detail**  
Drawing no: 2223

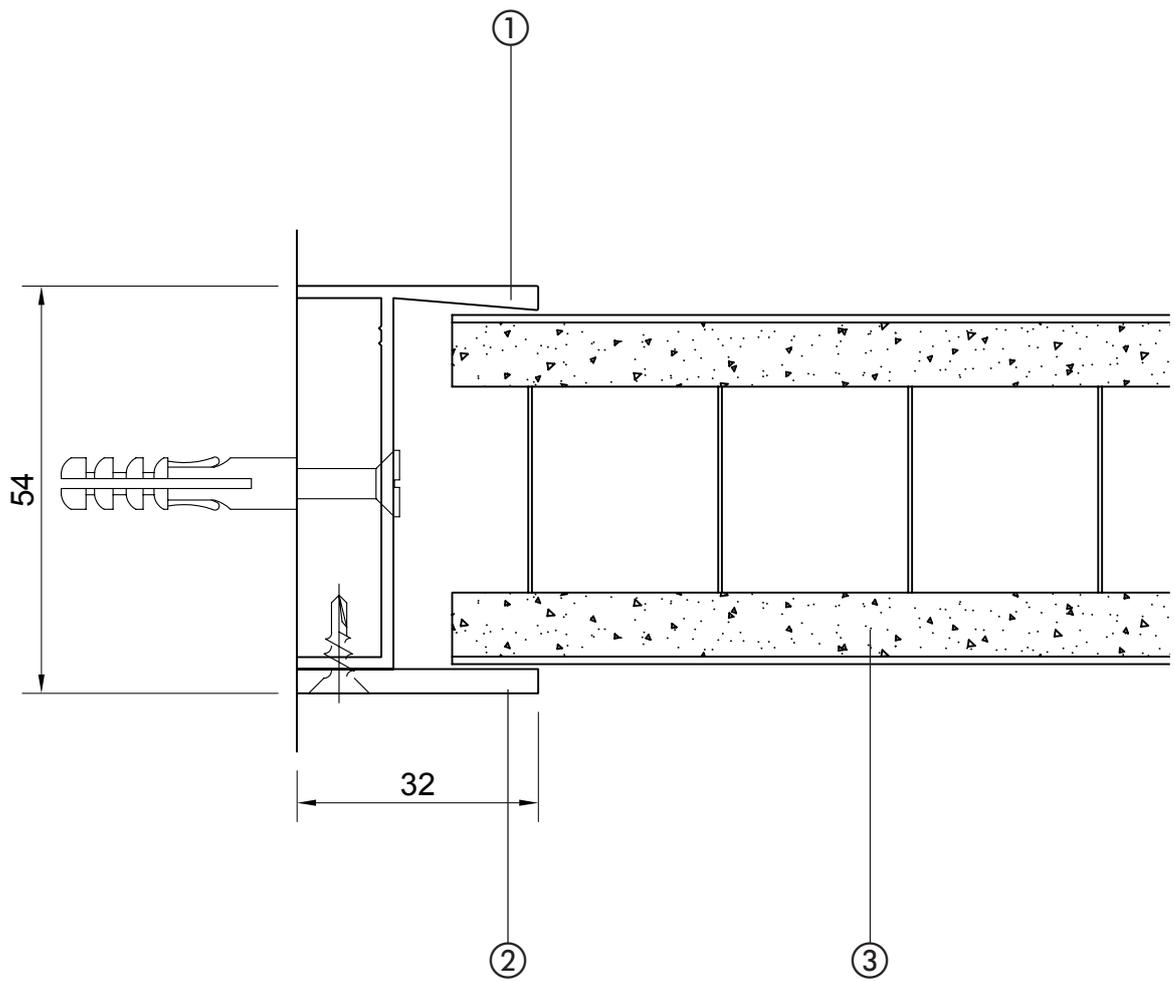
**2100 variation**



**Drawing no: 2123**

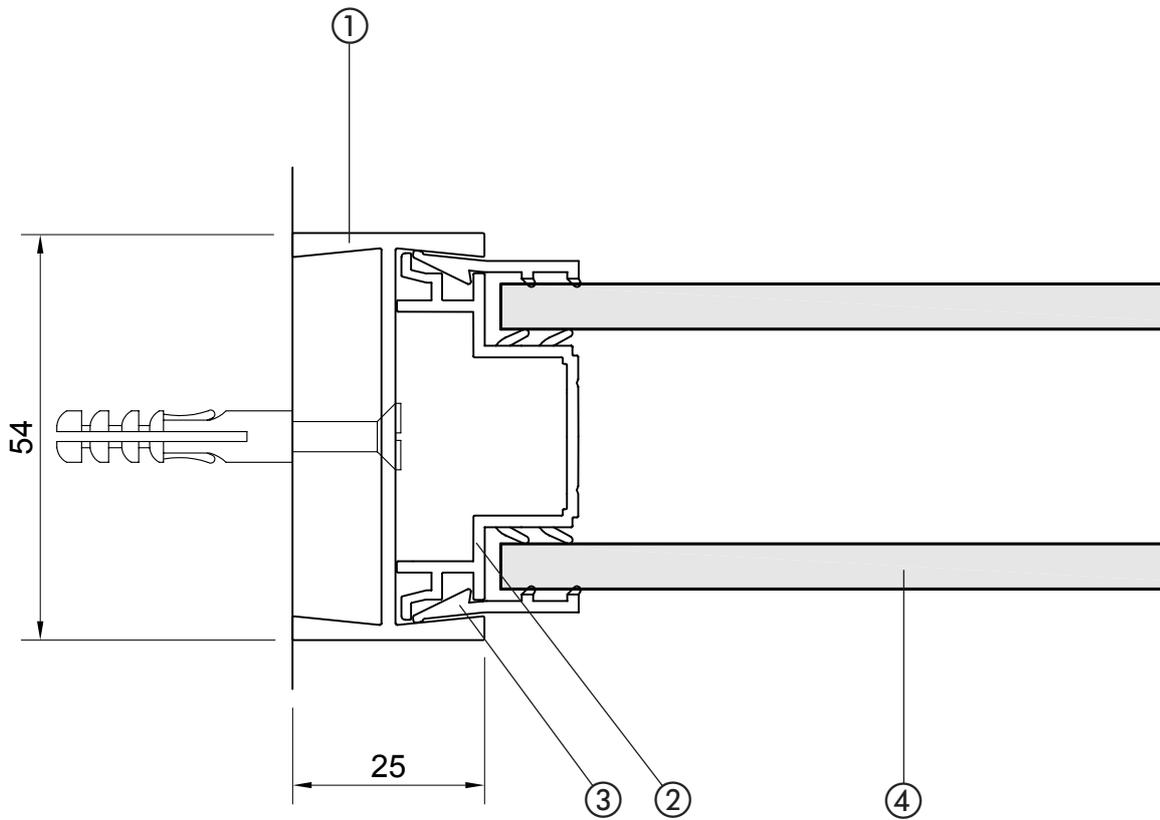
system 2200/2100 3 way post – double glazed / door frame / solid

- 1) Wall abutment
- 2) Flat bar
- 3) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel



2200 / 2100 detail  
Drawing no: 2124

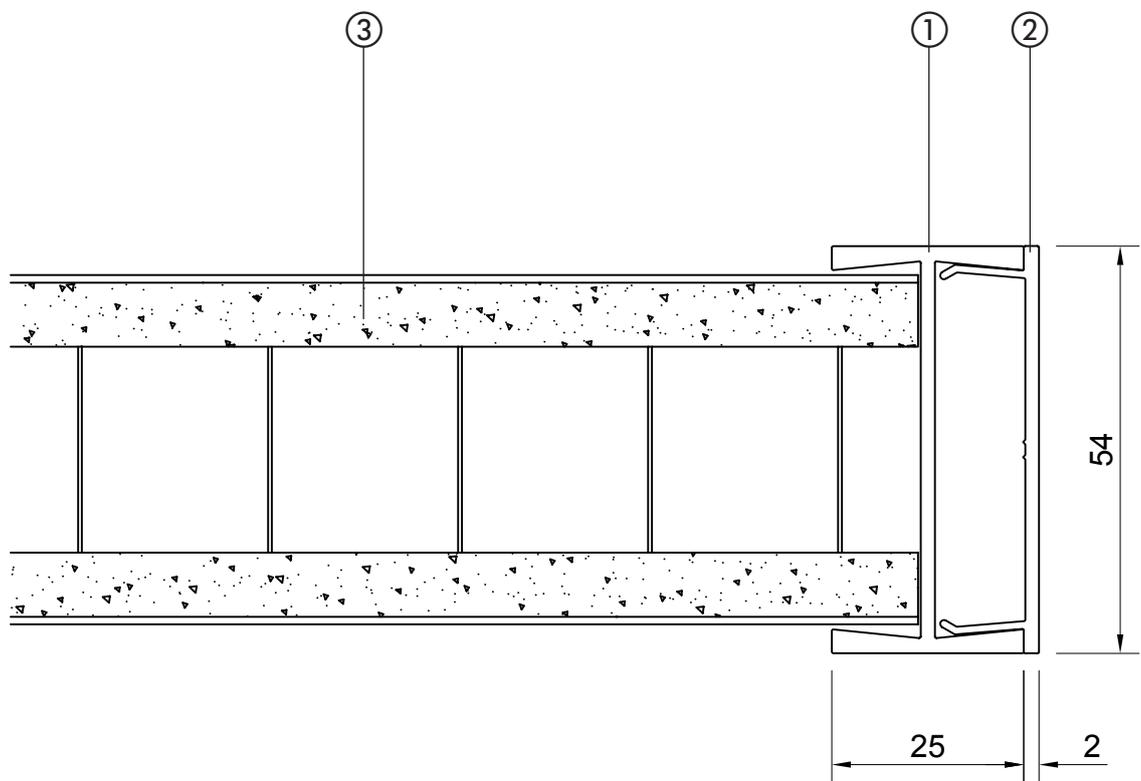
- 1) Upright post 2) Double glazing chair 3) Double / offset glazing bead 4) Glass (up to 7mm)

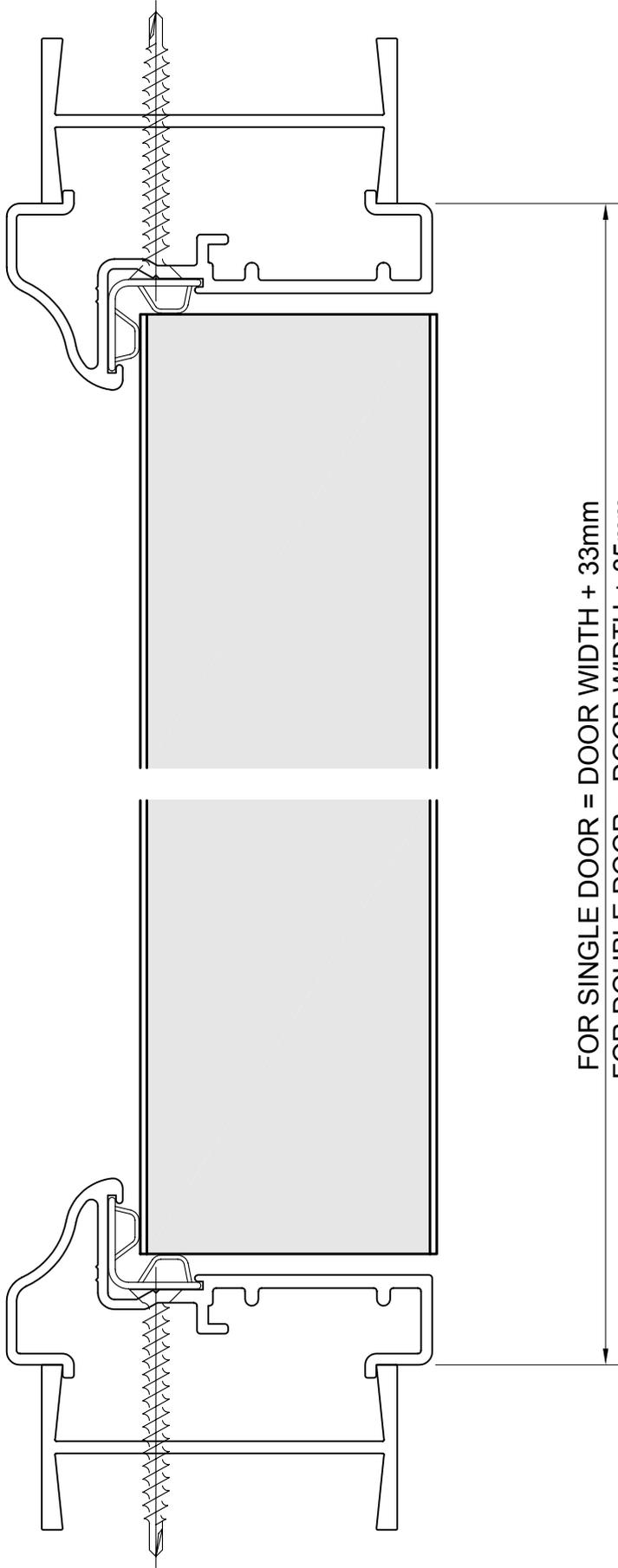


system 2000 wall abutment – (upright post) double glazed

**2200 / 2100 detail**  
**Drawing no: 2125**

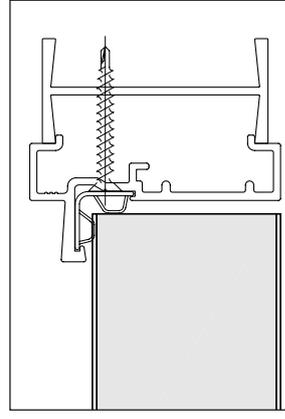
- 1) Upright post 2) Infill section 3) 46mm Honeycomb or Flaxcore panel



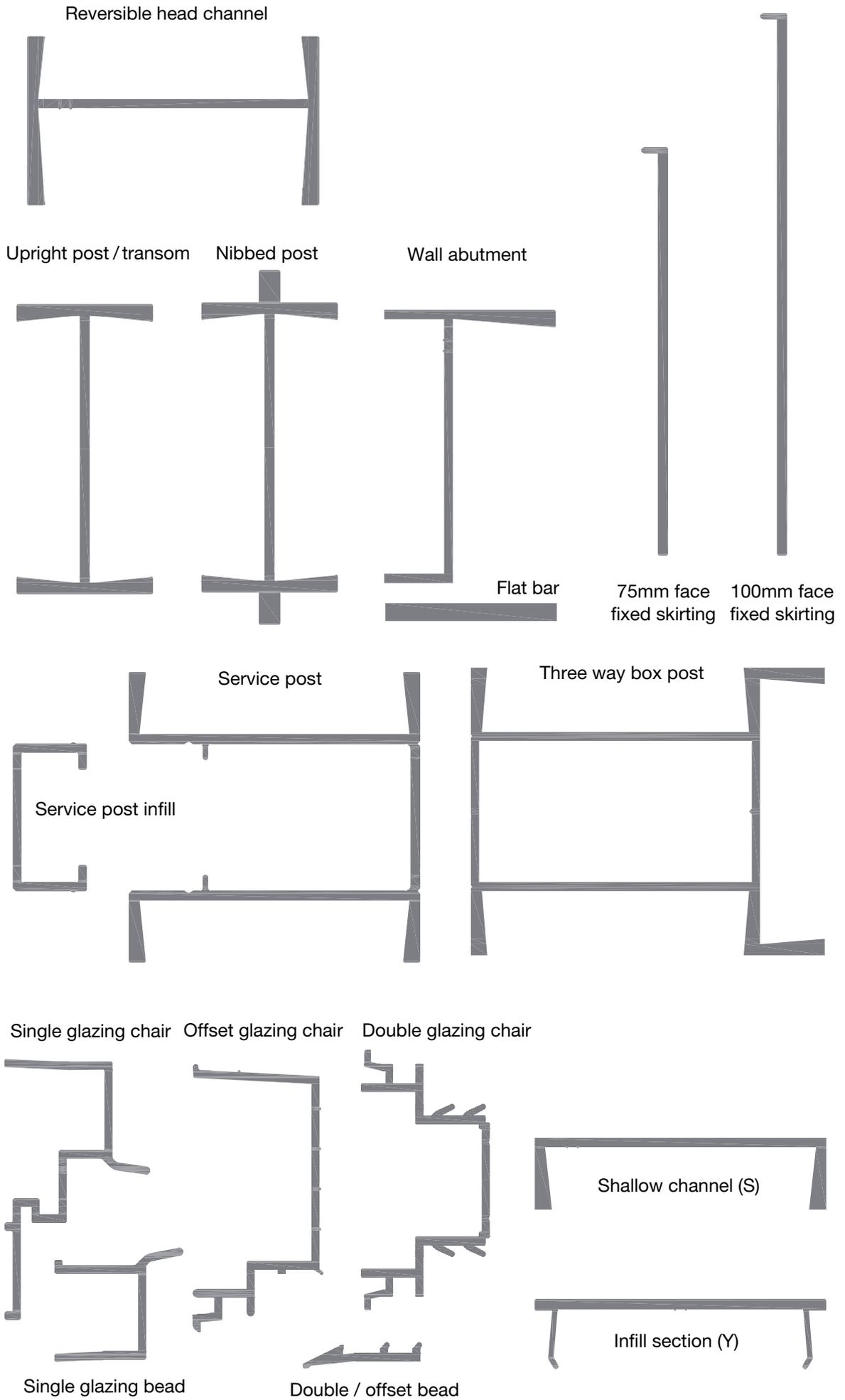


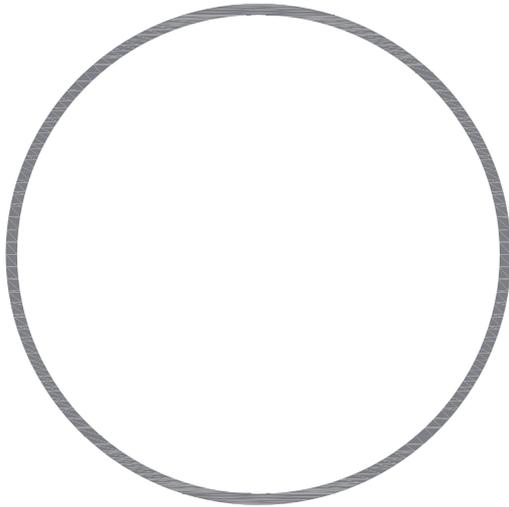
**2200 detail**  
*Drawing no: 2227*

**2100 variation**

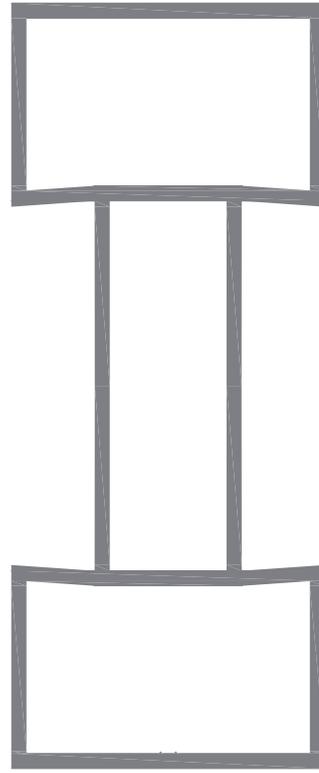


*Drawing no: 2127*



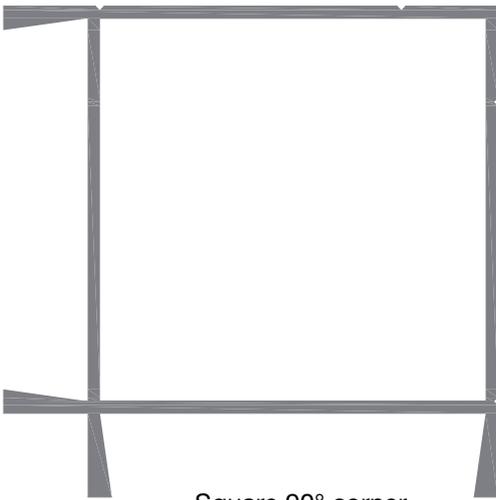


Annular post

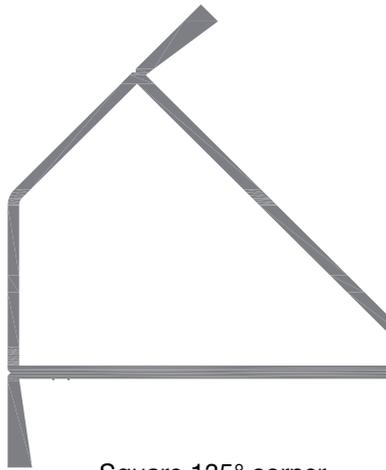


Heavy capping (U)

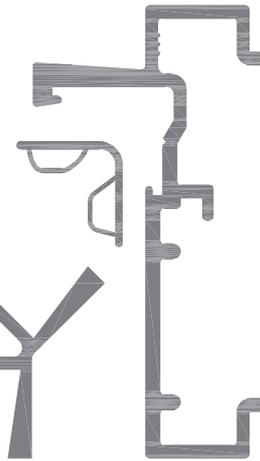
Series 2100 - square profiles



Square 90° corner

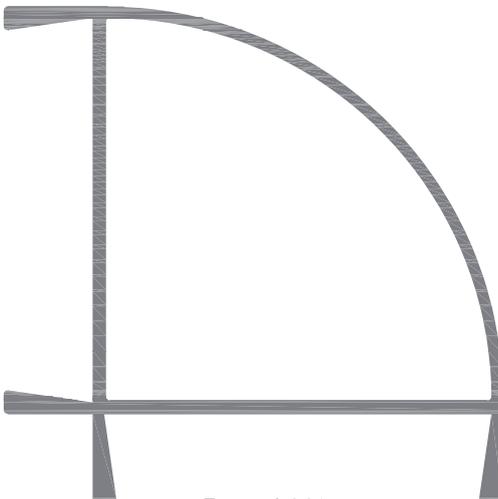


Square 135° corner

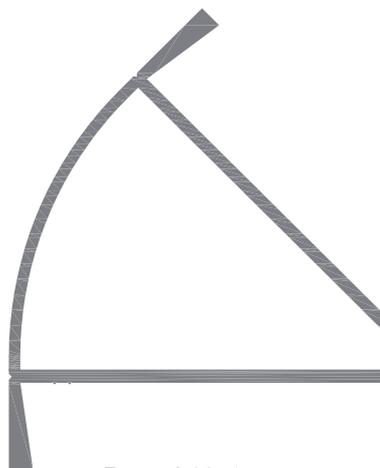


Square doorframe

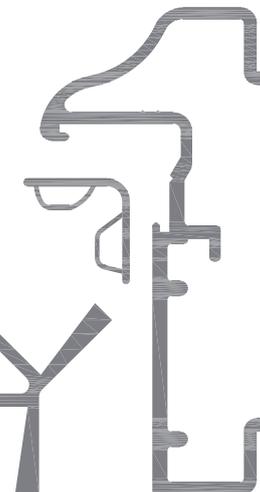
Series 2200 - radiused profiles



Round 90° corner



Round 135° corner

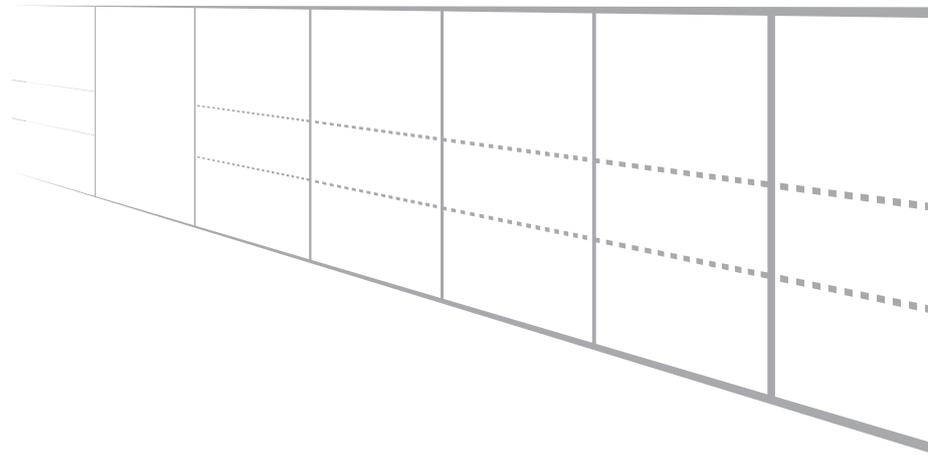


Radiused doorframe



0 10 20 30 40 50mm

0 10 20 30 40 50mm



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