

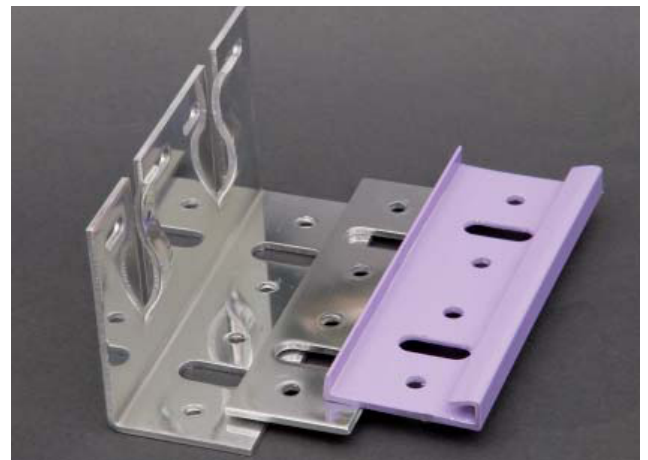
The future in frame

Installation Guide

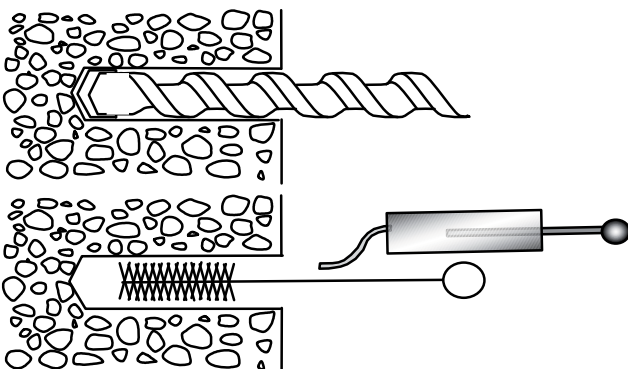
For block work, masonry and light steel frame. To ensure correct bracket spacing, size and correct fixings, a *FastFrame Project Checklist* must be completed and sent to Plastestrip Profiles for calculations. This can be found at www.plastestrip.com



The project checklist will determine the layout of the single and/or double brackets. Single & double brackets achieve an 80 - 280mm standoff as standard, larger sizes are possible.



The FastFrame bracket is a three part component that must be used together. This unique design results in much greater fixing centres.



Prior to fixing FastFrame brackets into masonry, a pull-out test must be carried out. All drill holes should be thoroughly cleaned out and free from dust and grit before fixings inserted



Line & level elevation to identify bracket location. Ensure collar of plug sits on face of bracket plate when fixing into concrete.



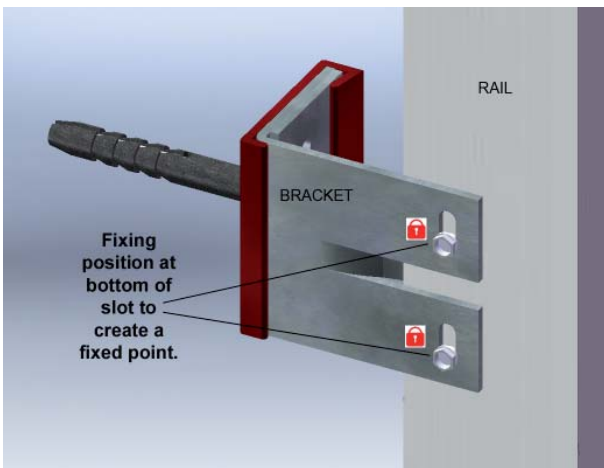
For fixing to steel use JT3-3-6.3x50 or timber use JT3-2-6.5, through the holes shown here. NOTE: Steel fixings are shown as illustration for the rest of this guide.



Where vertical joints occur within the cladding façade a Tee Rail should be inserted into the bracket clip.



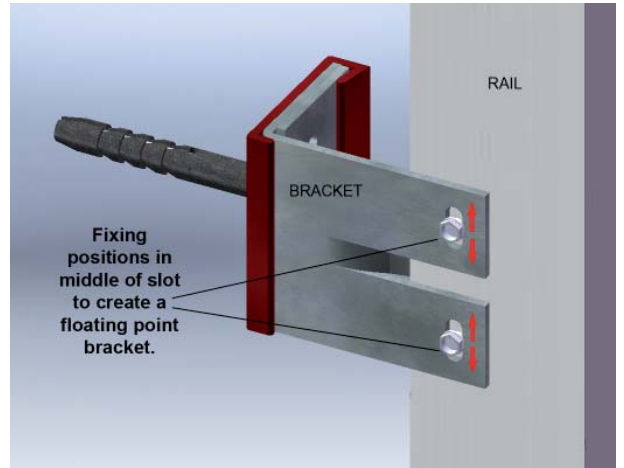
Where intermediate panel support is required, insert an Angle Rail. Adjust where necessary.



An individual rail will have one fixed point bracket, the rest will be floating point brackets, to allow for expansion.

IMPORTANT

Securing fixings at the bottom of the slotted holes to create a fixed point bracket.



IMPORTANT

Securing fixings in the centre of the slotted holes to create a floating point bracket.



Consult your Project Checklist Return sheet for where fixed point and floating point brackets occur. The sheet will also give you allowable fixing centres



If your Project Checklist Return shows rails joined with a double bracket, a 10mm gap MUST be left between the rails
Panels must never span rail joints.