



GLASSLINE

PLANNINGHANDBOOK

FIX'N SLIDE *panel facade*

SYSTEM WITH THERMAL SEPARATION FOR
SECURE ATTACHMENT OF ADD-ON ELEMENTS
TO THERMOPANEL BUILDING ENVELOPES

FIX'N SLIDE *panel facade*

FOR HALL CONSTRUCTION

- Reduction of thermal bridges
- Secure attachment of add-on elements
- Thermal properties/
energy planning according to EnEV 2016
- Safe load introduction
- Variable attachment methods
- Modular and flexible
- Application-independent
bridging of the insulation system
- Safety in case of fire
- Flexibly applicable – for new
constructions or retrofitting



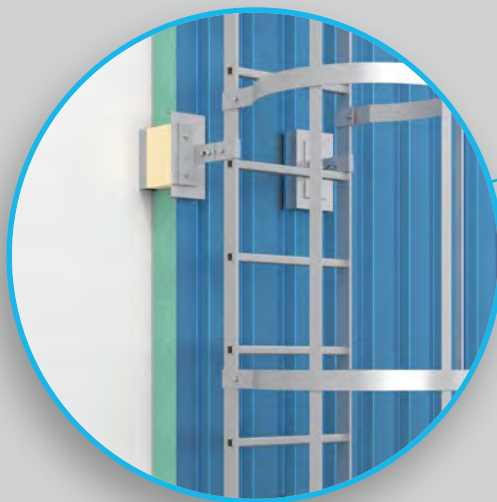
GLASSLINE

FIX'N SLIDE *panel facade*



SMOOTH SHEET METAL THERMOPANEL

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TRAPEZOIDAL SHEET METAL THERMOPANEL

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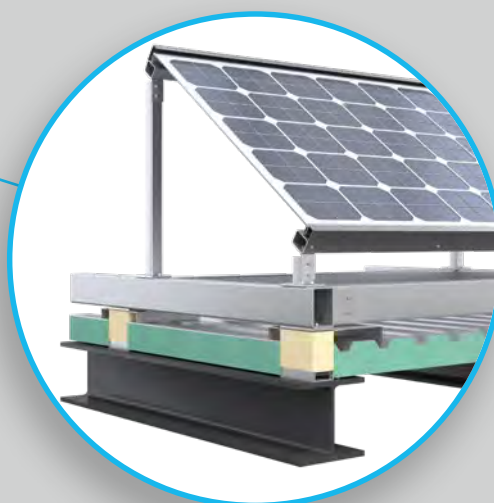
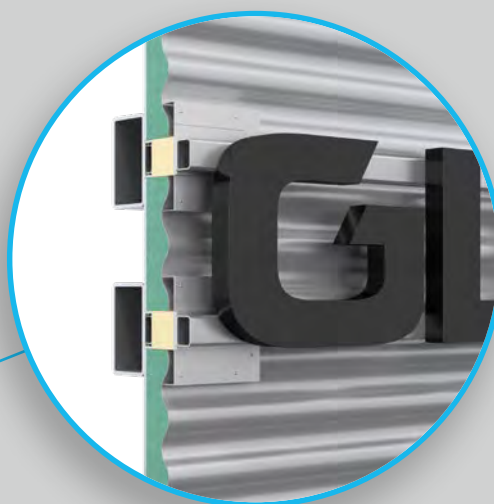
FIX'N



THERMAL PANEL
THERMOPANEL

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SLIDE



ROOF
THERMOPANEL

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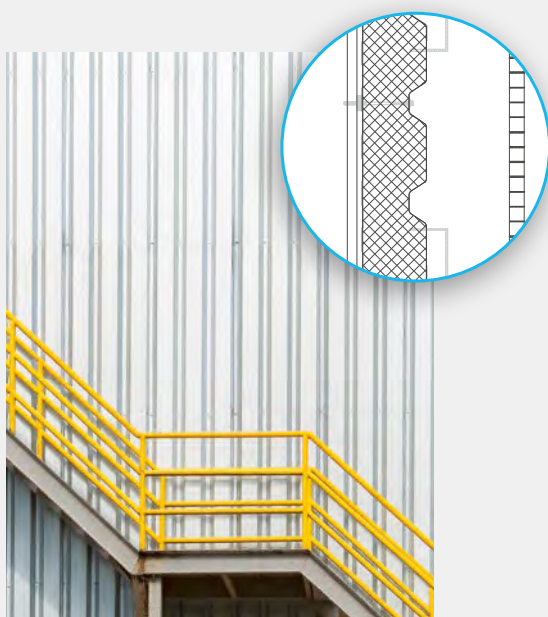
SMOOTH SHEET METAL

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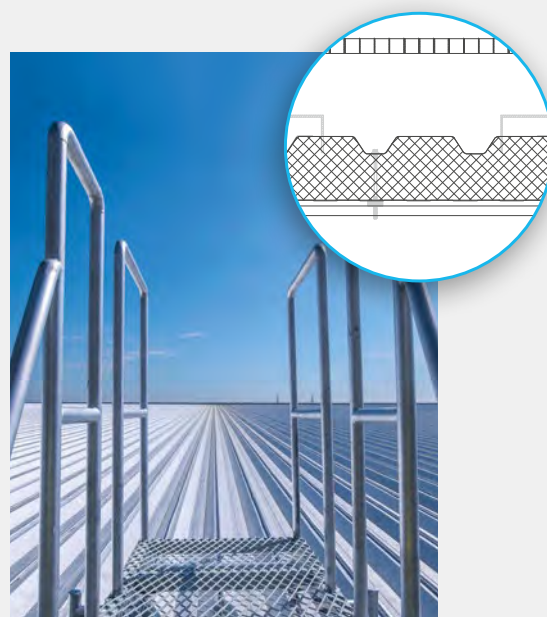
THERMAL PANEL

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TRAPEZOIDAL SHEET METAL FACADE

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TRAPEZOIDAL SHEET METAL ROOF

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FIX'N SLIDE *panel facade*

COMPONENT ANCHORING WITH A SYSTEM THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF THERMAL BRIDGES

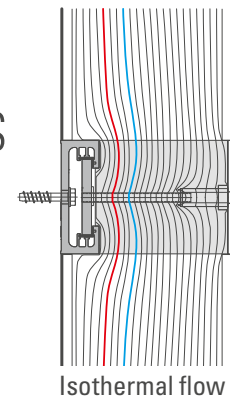
Flexible, easy to install and absolutely safe - the new FIX'N SLIDE revolutionises component assembly for thermopanel building envelopes. FIX'N SLIDE ensures the secure attachment of add-on elements and simultaneously reduces thermal bridges in new constructions and retrofitting.

With just a few components and different insulation thicknesses, almost every thickness of a thermopanel wall can be thermally and statically bridged. FIX'N SLIDE accommodates every on-site situation as a rail for linear assembly and as a system component for point-to-point mounting. Both designs can also be combined.

THE ADVANTAGES

FOR THERMOPANEL BUILDING ENVELOPES

- REDUCTION OF THERMAL BRIDGES
- SAFE ATTACHMENT OF ADD-ON ELEMENTS



Thermal properties/energy planning according to EnEV 2016

The existing isothermal calculations/thermal verifications prove that the use of FIX**N* SLIDE reduces the thermal bridges to a minimum. The system is ideally suited to energy planning in new constructions or installation in existing structures.

Safe load application

The system allows for a broad spectrum of application through the introduction of traction, shearing and torques.

Variable attachment method

Through the variable arrangement of the attachment elements, the load application can be optimally tailored to the substructure and optimised and adapted to the local conditions.

Modular and flexible

The system is modularly built and as flexible as the application requires. The different insulation thicknesses allow for easy bridging of every insulation thickness up to 315 mm.

Application-independent bridging of the insulation system

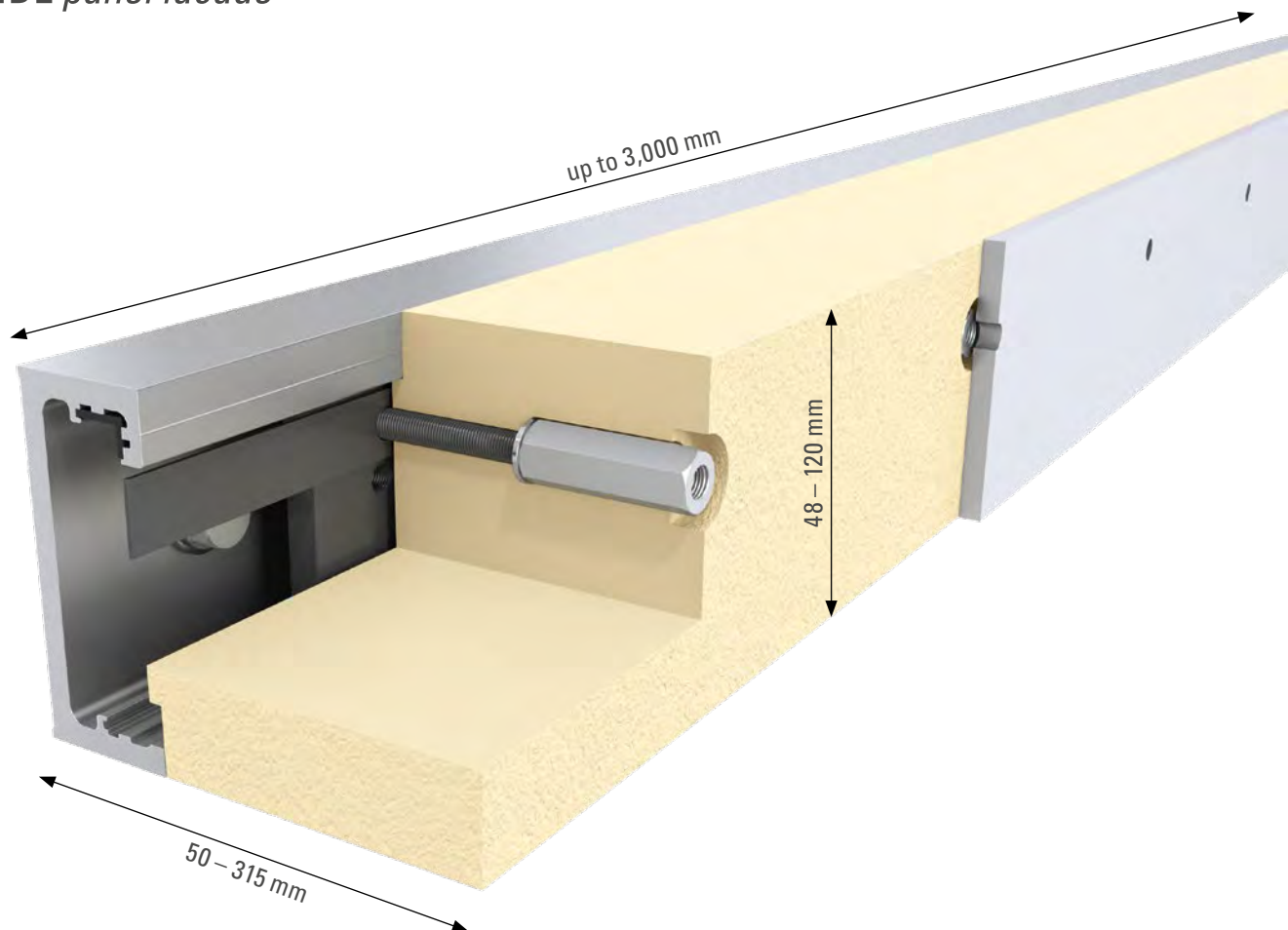
The slide-in bearing elements with their tensile threaded rods can be flexibly adapted to the supporting profile by being shifted. This makes the mounting of the aluminium rail to the substructure independent of the attachment of the add-on elements.

Safety in case of fire

In the event of failure, such as due to fire, constructive residual load-bearing capacity is guaranteed by the metallic supporting components.

Flexibly applicable – for new constructions or retrofitting

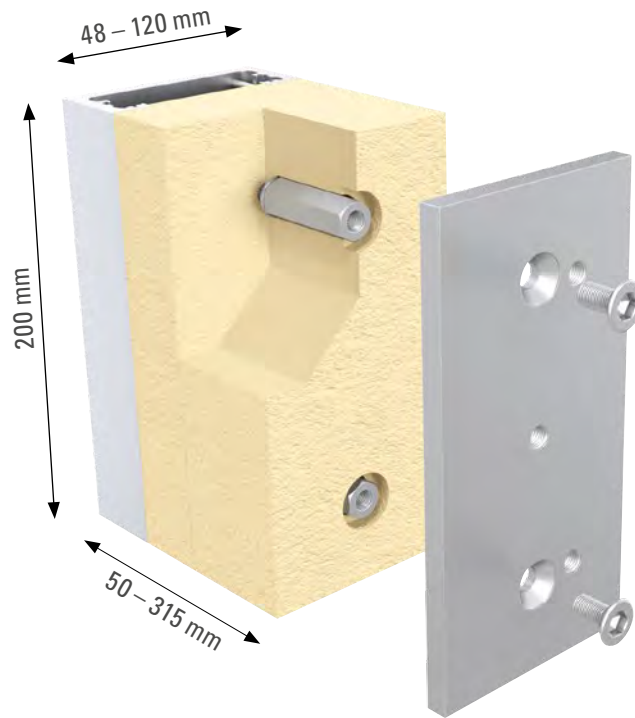
Advertising, canopies, awnings, photovoltaics and vertical ladders.



THE SYSTEM FOR LINEAR CONNECTION

The system is modularly built and as flexible as the application requires. The main components are application-independent aluminium rails for pre-assembly and connection to the substructure, slide-in plates made of stainless steel with tensile threaded rods and threaded sockets, pressure-resistant insulating elements and an optional aluminium connecting plate.

- Rails in fixed bearing lengths and individual lengths up to 3,000 mm
- 5 system widths from 48 to 120 mm
- The holes can be additionally variably bored for attachment of the rails
- Insulation thicknesses of 50 to 315 mm
- Slide-in plates with tensile threaded rods can be adapted to the attachment points of the add-on elements by being shifted
- Optional aluminium flush plaster/connecting plate (8 mm thickness) with self-adhesive EPDM tape for outdoor use
- Pre-drilled insulating element for the mounting of threaded rods and threaded sockets, additional holes can be variably drilled

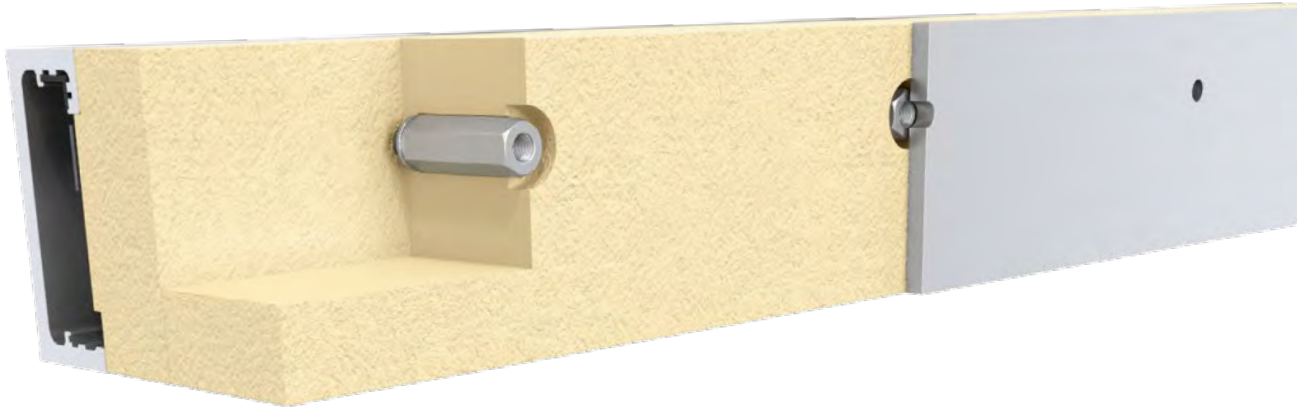


SYSTEM COMPONENT WITH ADAPTOR PLATES FOR POINT-TO-POINT CONNECTION

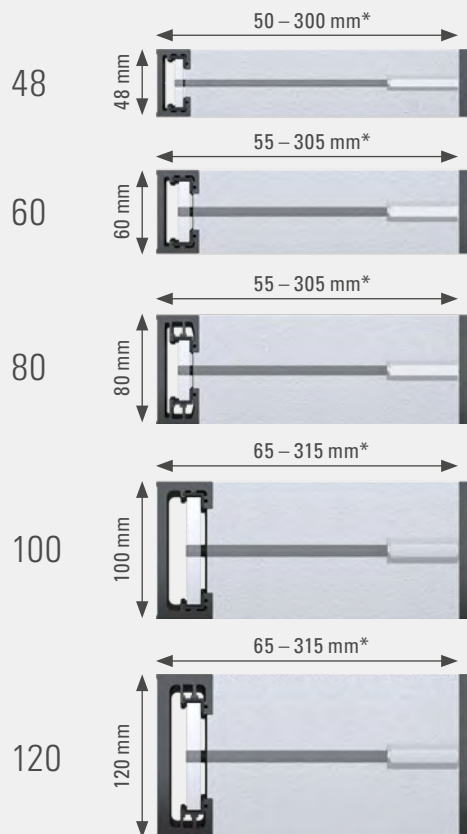
Strictly defined complete system. The main components are the C profile for pre-assembly and connection to the substructure, two slide-in plates made of stainless steel with tensile threaded rods and threaded sockets, pressure-resistant insulating elements and optional stainless steel adaptor plates.

- Length 200 mm
- 5 system widths from 48 to 120 mm
- Strictly defined holes for attachment of the profile
- Insulation thicknesses of 50 to 315 mm
- Pre-drilled insulating elements for the mounting of the threaded rods and threaded sockets
- Optional stainless steel adaptor plates
- The attachment can also be used with or without on-site adaptor plates

THE SYSTEM FOR LINEAR CONNECTION



FIX[®]N SLIDE – LINEAR CONNECTION



Available depths without optional connecting plate

50	70	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300
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55	75	85	105	125	145	165	185	205	225	245	265	285	305
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55	75	85	105	125	145	165	185	205	225	245	265	285	305
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65	85	95	115	135	155	175	195	215	235	255	275	295	315
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65	85	95	115	135	155	175	195	215	235	255	275	295	315
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Available lengths

600	800	1,200	1,400	1,600	2,000	2,400	2,800	3,000
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Further sizes upon request

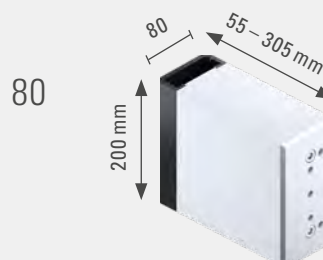
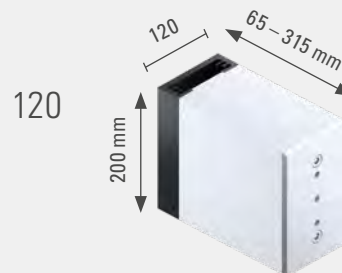
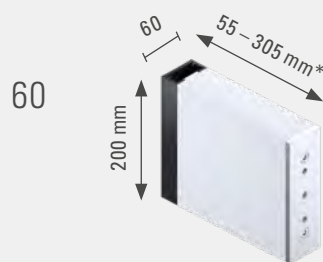
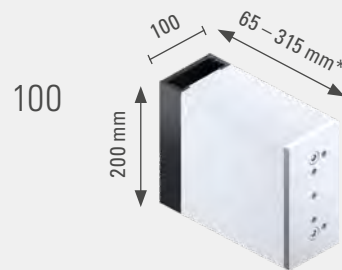
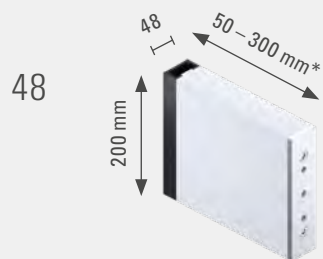
*Depths without an optional connecting plate t = 8 mm (aluminium, surface E6/EV1)

FOR POINT-TO-POINT CONNECTION

The system component can also be used with or without on-site adaptor plates for flexible mounting of attachments.



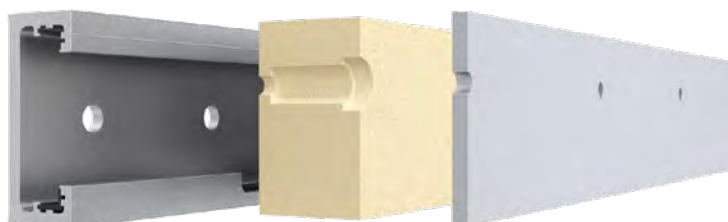
FIX*^N SLIDE – POINT-TO-POINT CONNECTION



Available depths as in the case of a linear connection.

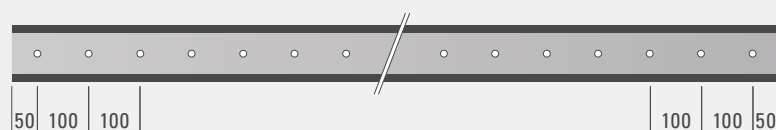
*Depths without an optional adaptor plate in stainless steel: 48, 60, 80 = 8 mm/100, 120 = 10 mm

BOREHOLE SPACINGS



LINEAR CONNECTION

ALUMINIUM RAIL BOREHOLE PATTERN



Aluminum rail	48	60 / 80	100 / 120
Borehole diameter	10	12	14.5

BOREHOLE PATTERN FOR INSULATING BLOCK AND CONNECTING PLATES (ALU)

All system widths
Centred boreholes



System widths 100
Off-centre boreholes

Ideal for the GLASSLINE all-glass canopy system CANOPY CLOUD (profile type 1)



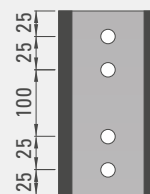
System widths 120
Off-centre boreholes

Ideal for the GLASSLINE all-glass canopy system CANOPY CLOUD (profile type 3)



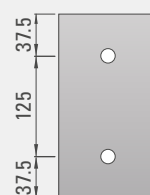
POINT-TO-POINT CONNECTION

ALUMINIUM RAIL BOREHOLE PATTERN

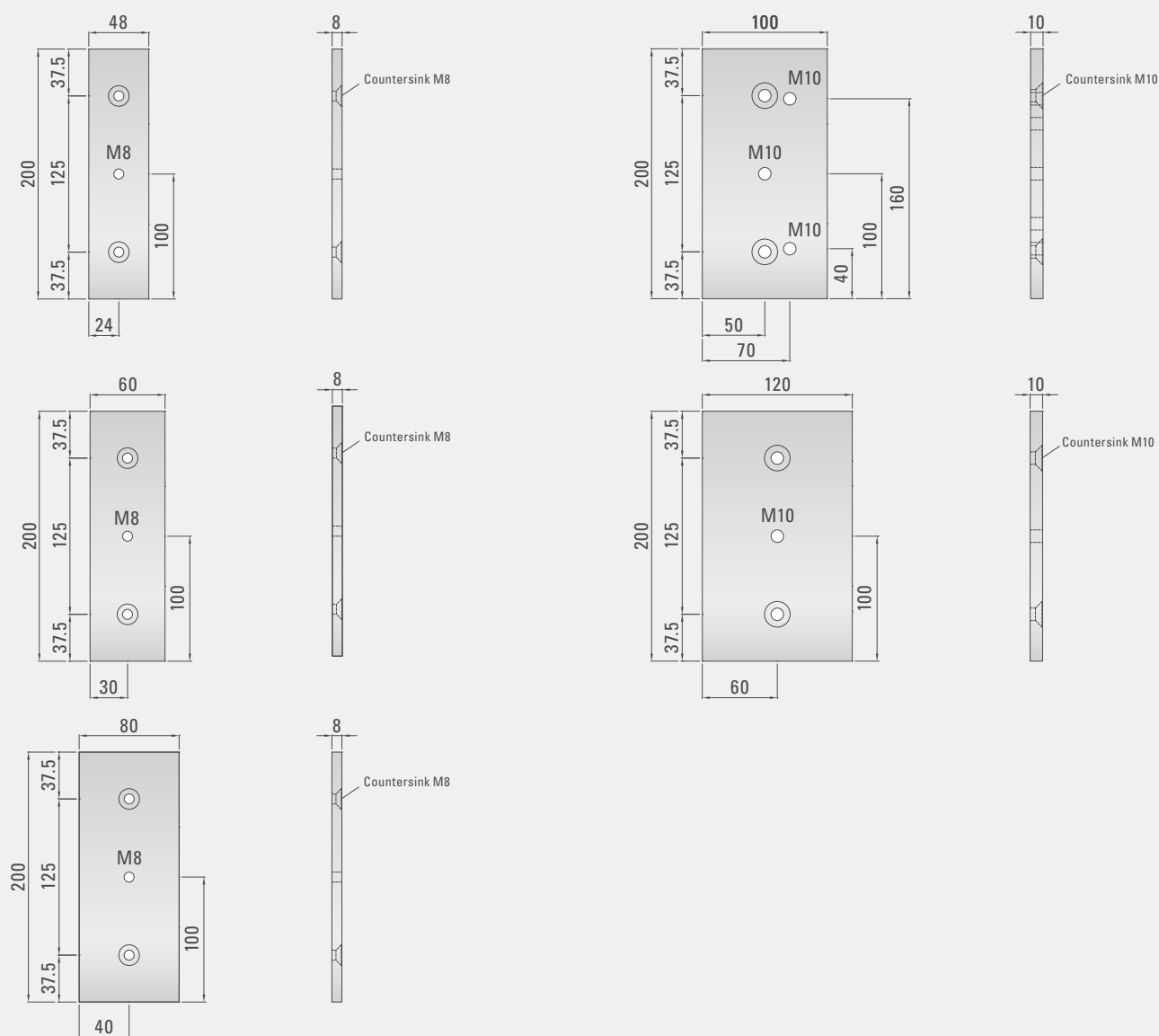


Aluminum rail	48	60 / 80	100 / 120
Borehole diameter	10	12	14.5

BOREHOLE PATTERN FOR INSULATING BLOCK WITH ADAPTOR PLATE

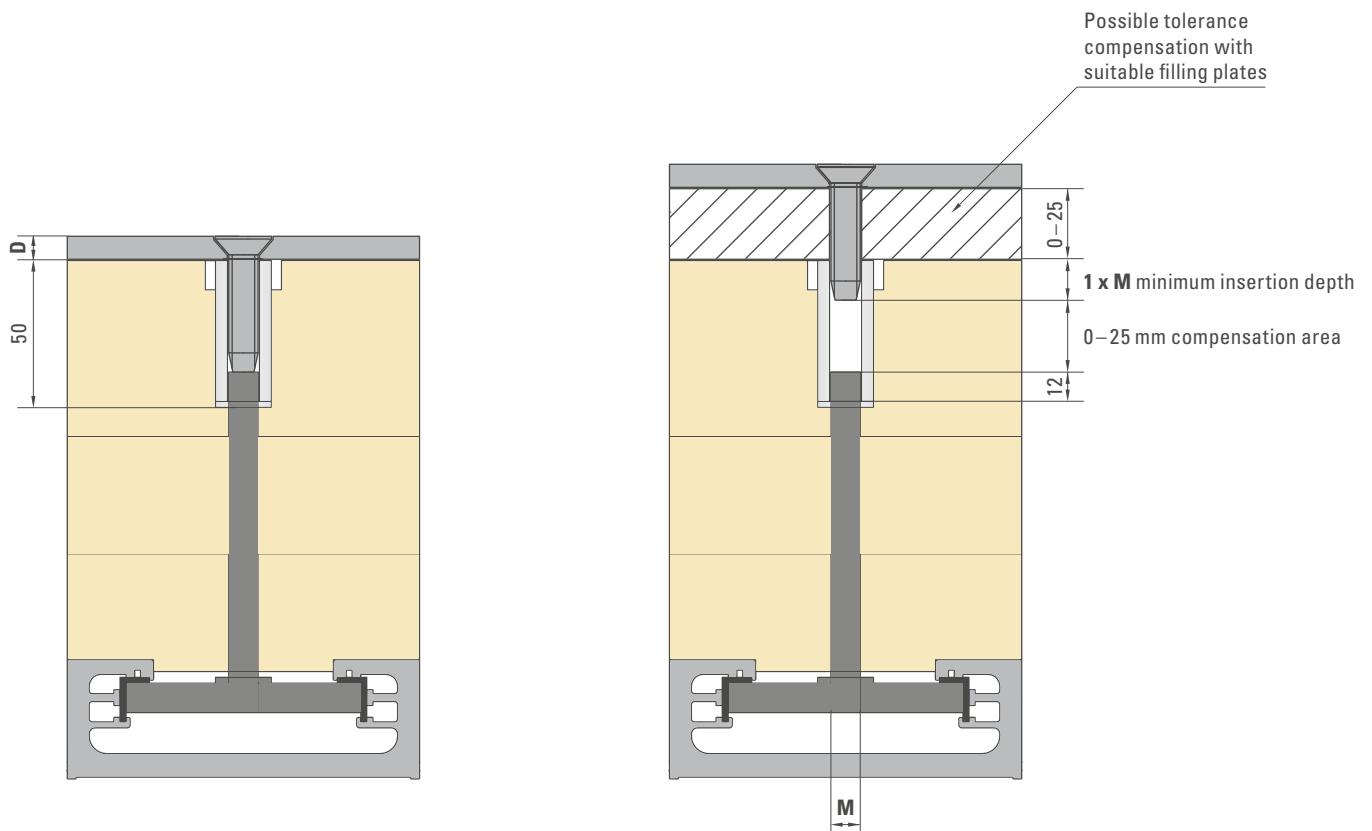


STAINLESS STEEL ADAPTOR PLATES



LEVEL COMPENSATION

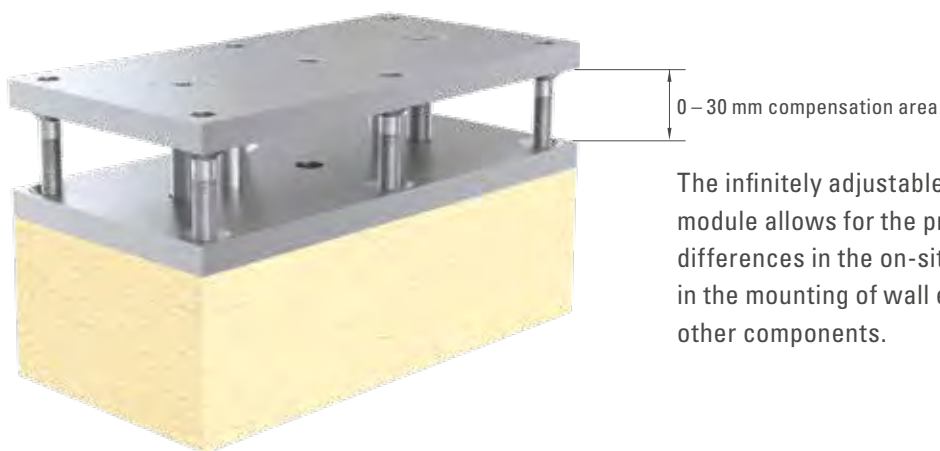
WITH ON-SITE RELINING



Size	M	D
48	8	8
60	8	8
80	8	8
100	10	10
120	10	10

VARIO SYSTEM MODULE

INFINITELY ADJUSTABLE
FOR INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION



The infinitely adjustable FIX*^N SLIDE VARIO system module allows for the precise compensation of height differences in the on-site foundation of up to 30 mm in the mounting of wall elements, support posts and other components.



1
Screw 6 pressure pins into the base plate



2
Place the compensating plate with 2 screw connections on to the base plate



3
Screw both screw connections to the desired height



4
Move the compensating plate upwards against the screw connection using the pressure elements



5
Insertion of the 2 locking pins

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FIX***N** SLIDE *panel facade*

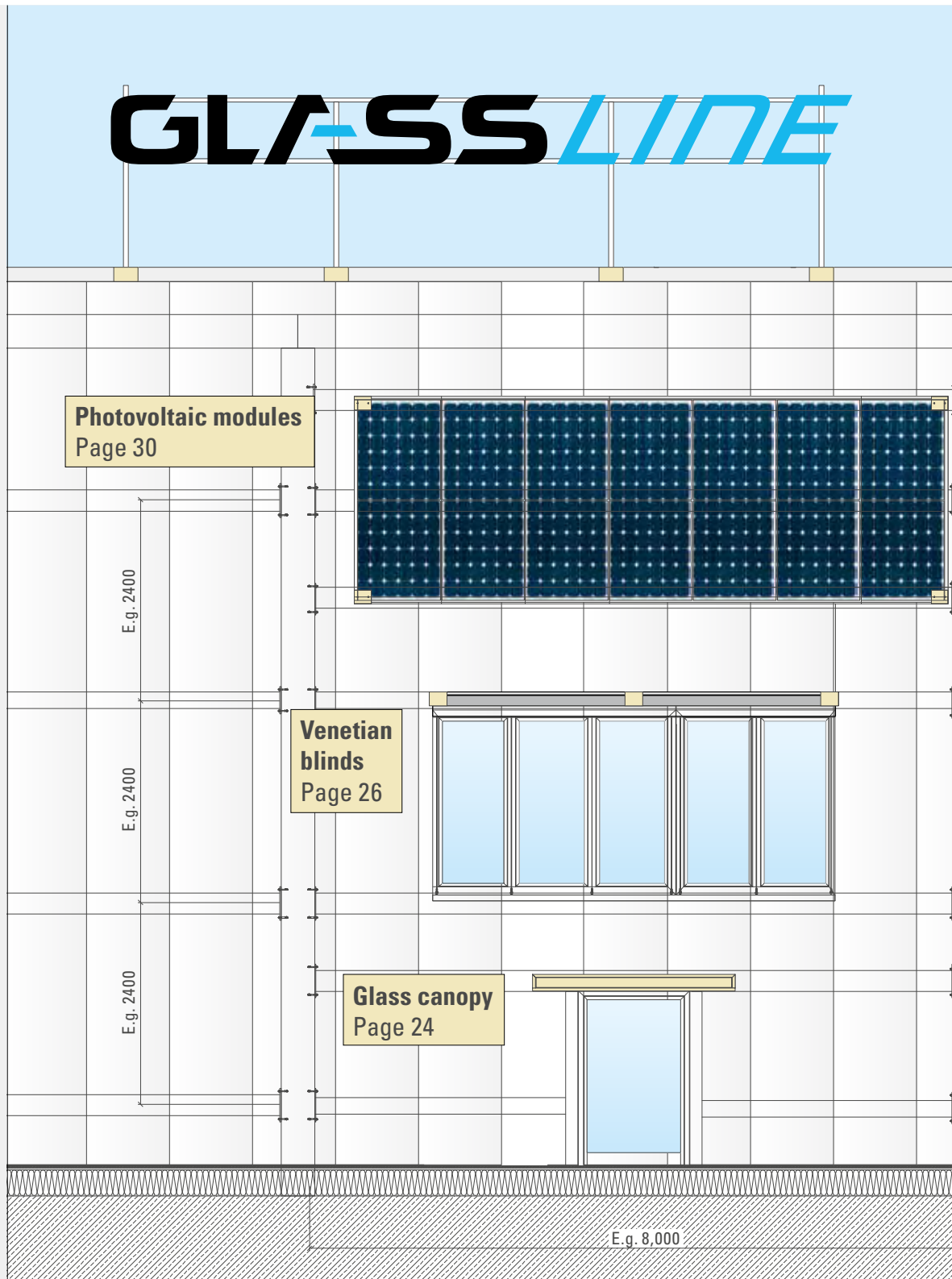


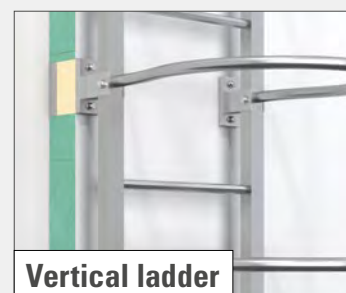
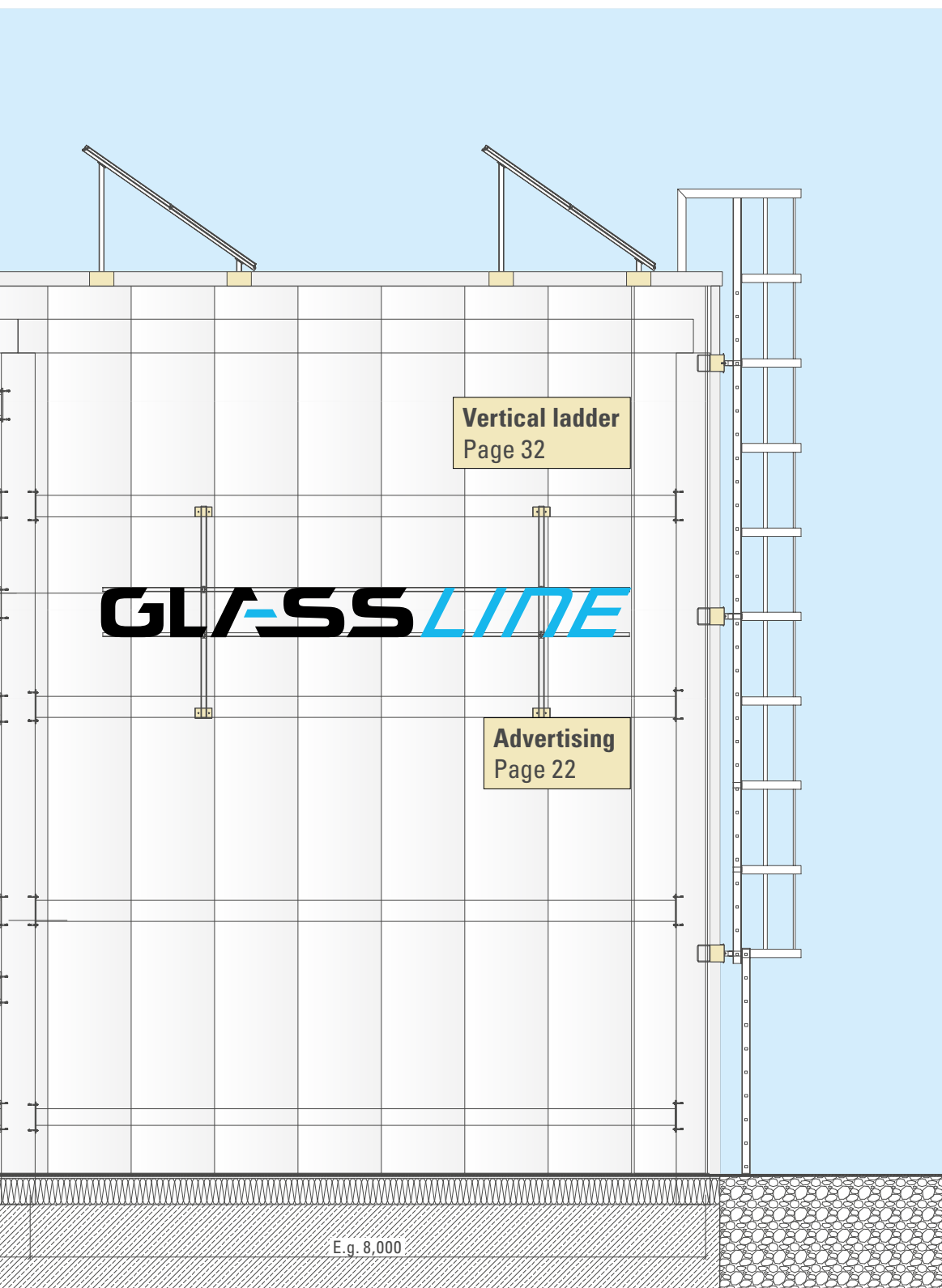
INDUSTRIAL HALL WITH SMOOTH SHEET METAL THERMOPANEL AND CANOPY CLOUD

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

View of an industrial hall

with smooth sheet metal thermopanel

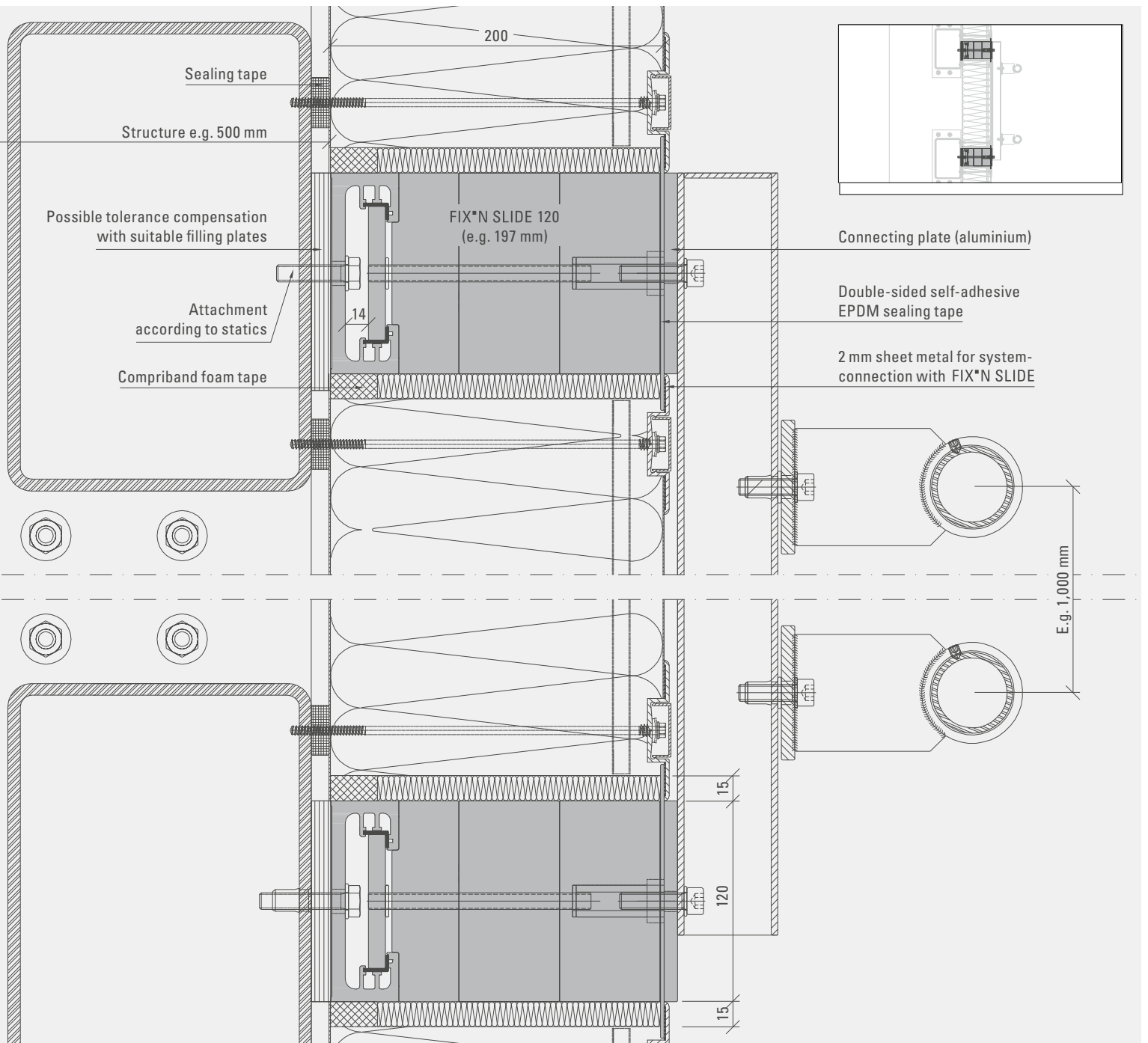




Advertising on an industrial hall

Smooth sheet metal sandwich panel facade

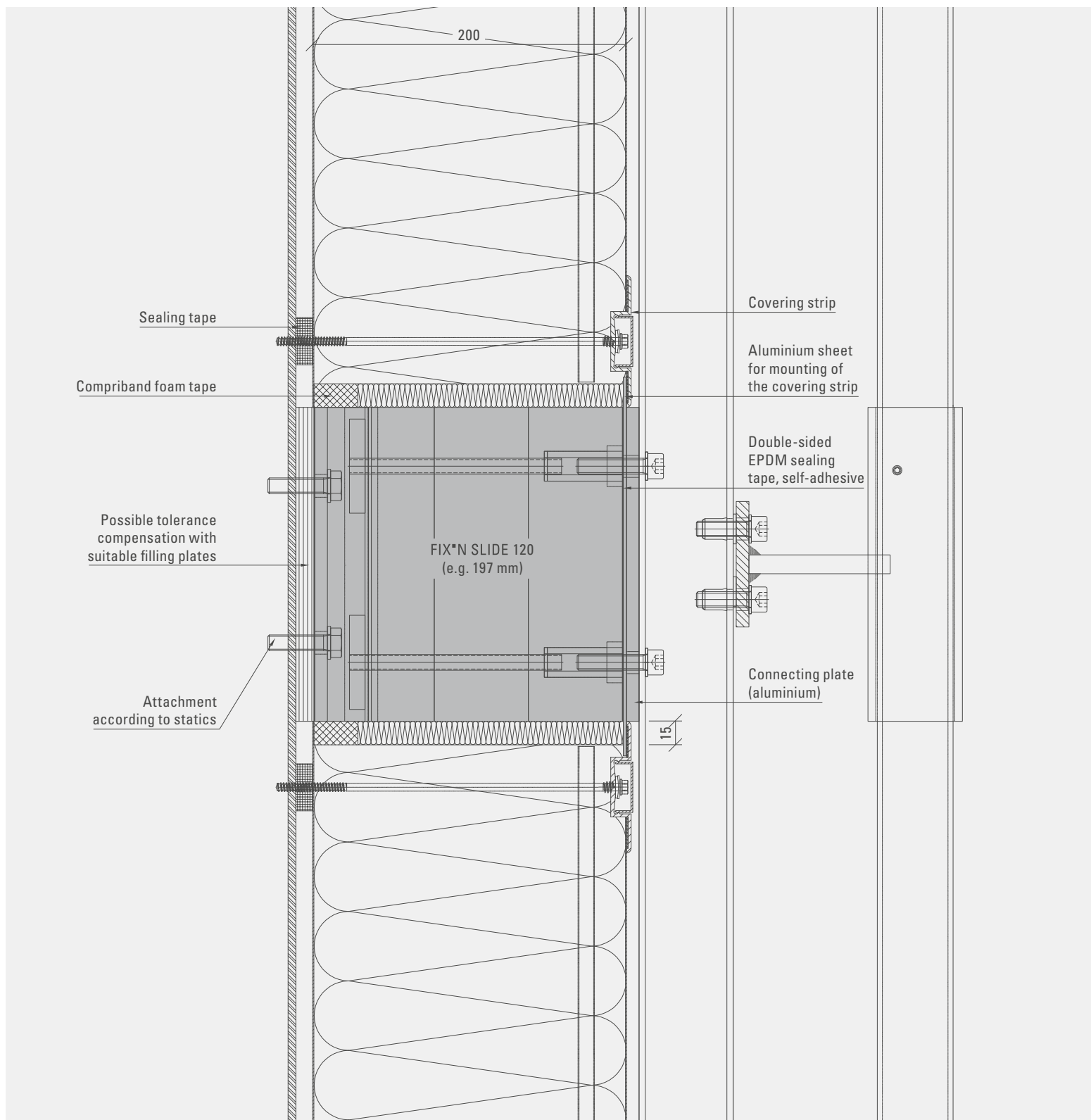
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (cut out thermopanel)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Mounting of adaptor plate
- Establishment of a system connection with pressure profile
- Mounting of building advertising

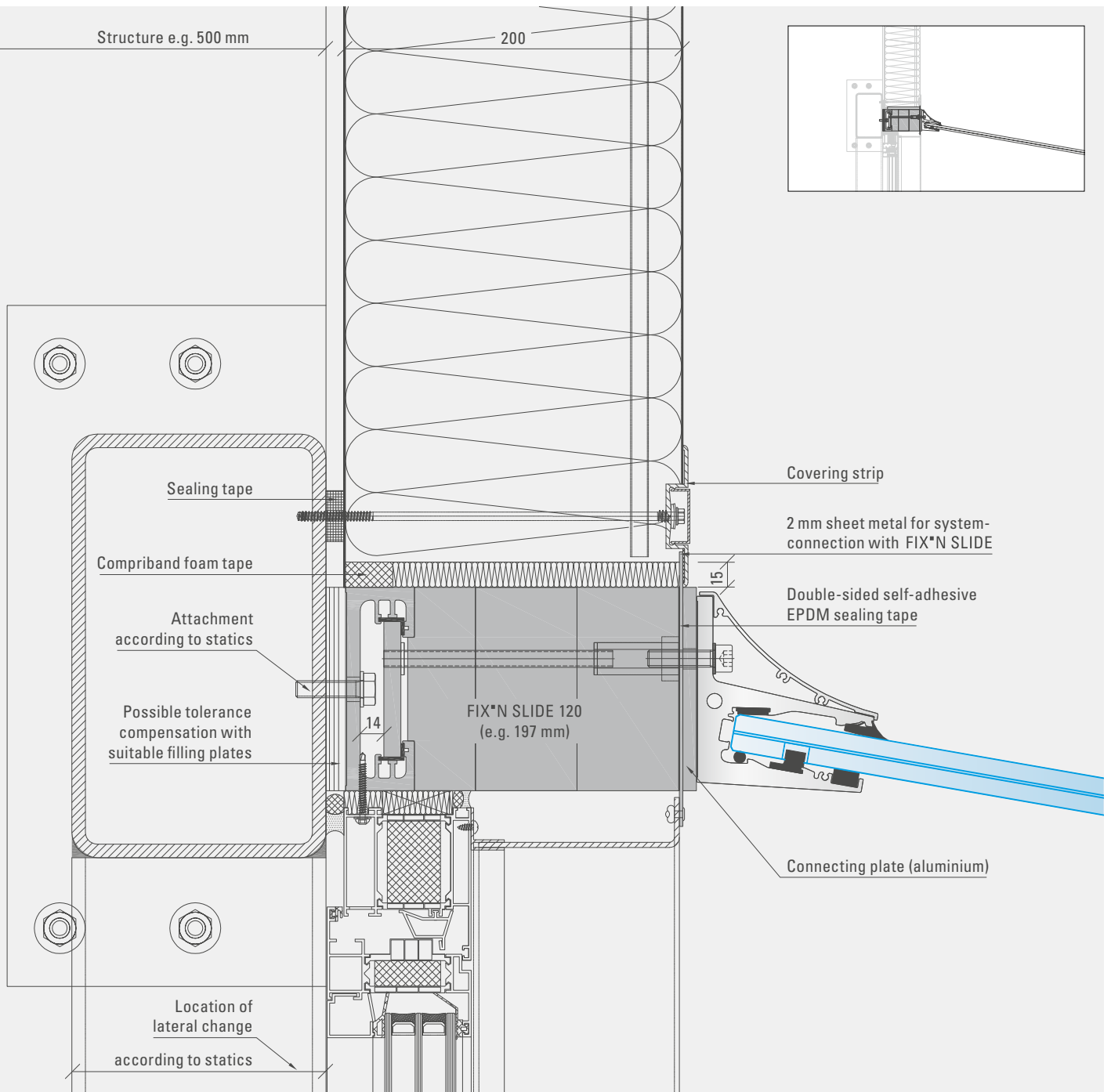
Horizontal section



Glass canopy CANOPY CLOUD

Smooth sheet metal thermowall with door element

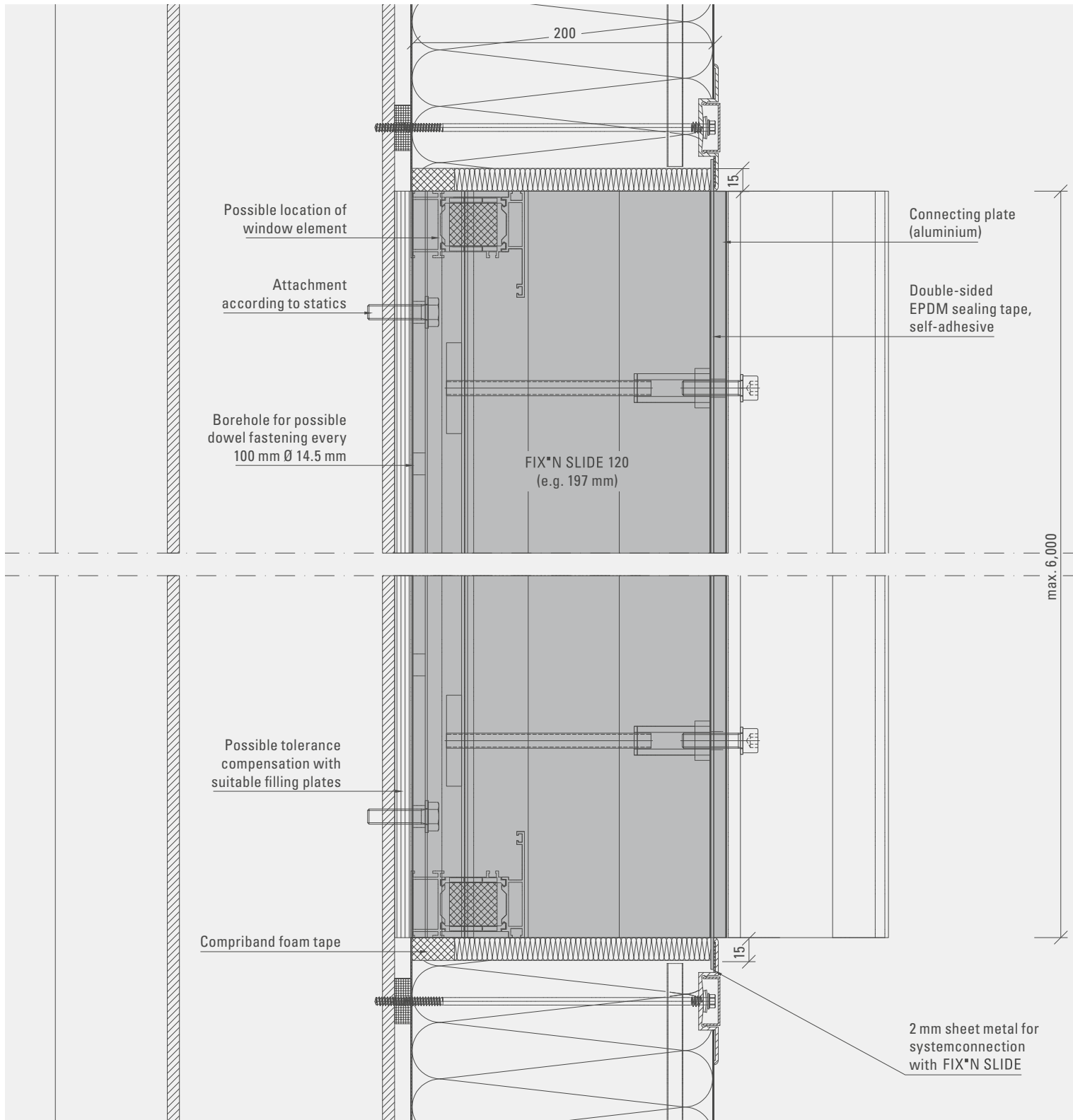
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

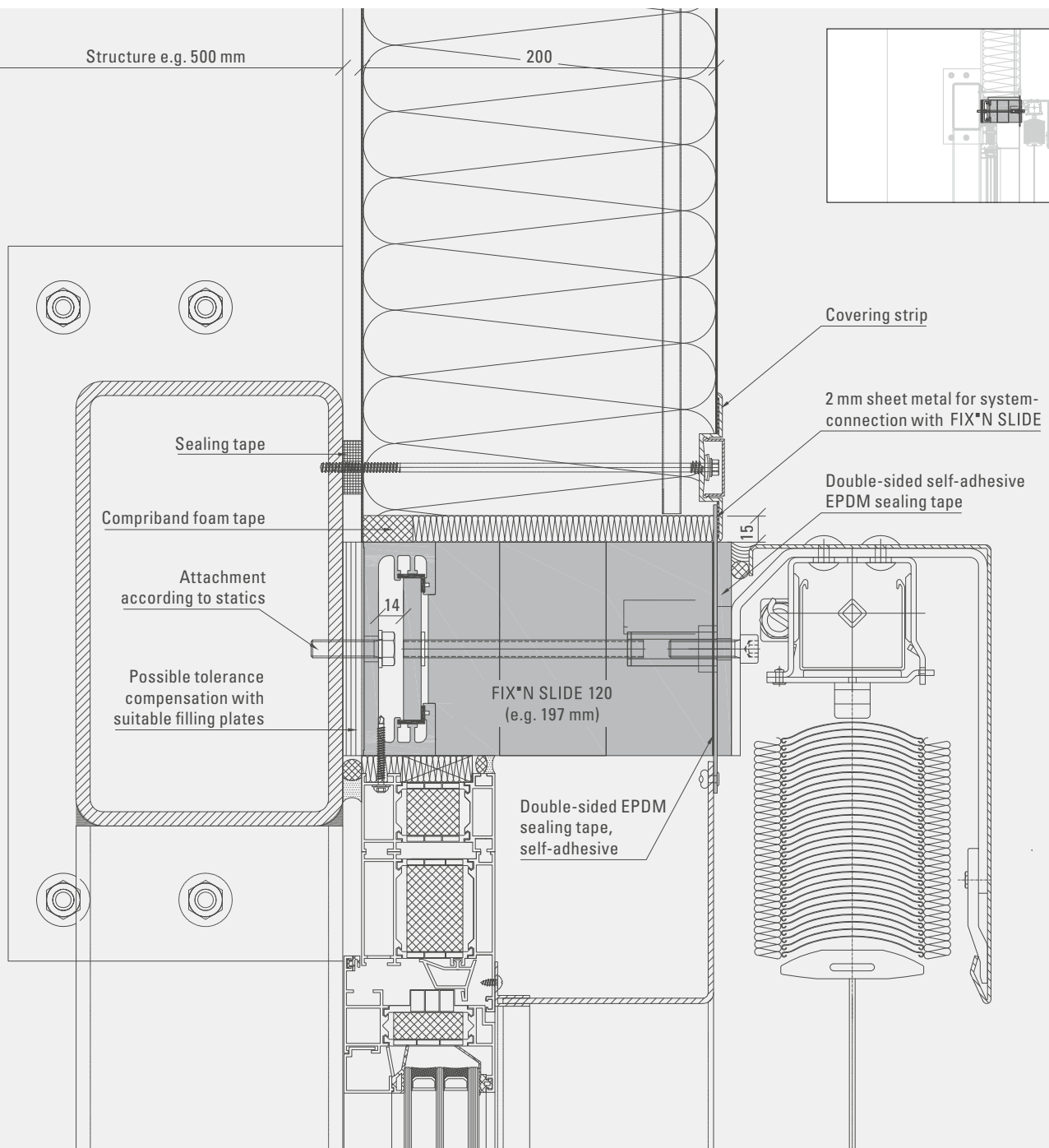
- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of the door including panelling
- Mounting of the canopy

Horizontal section



Upper connection of the **Venetian blind** with cable guide Window element in the smooth sheet metal thermopanel

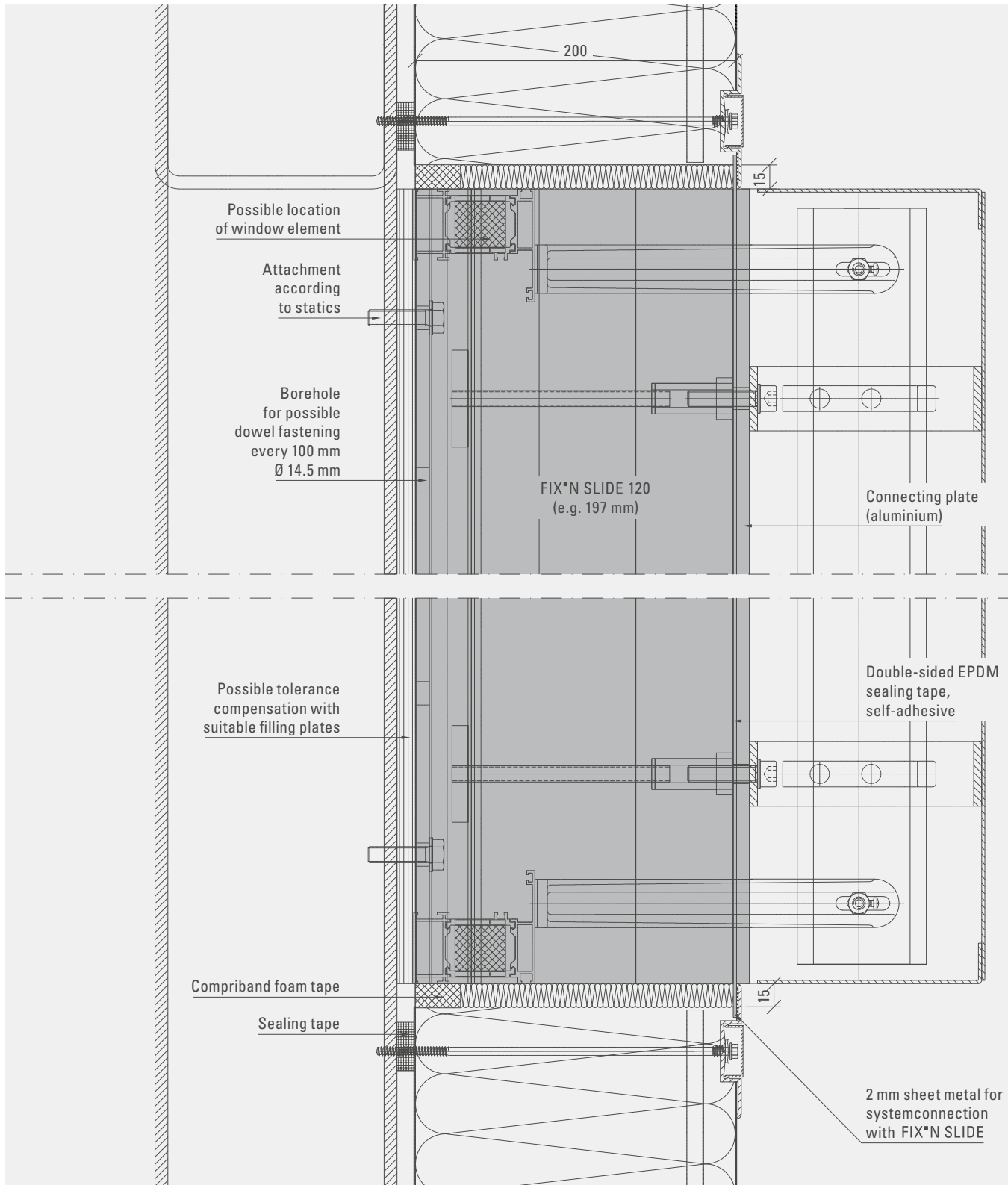
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
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- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of window element including panelling
- Mounting of sunscreen

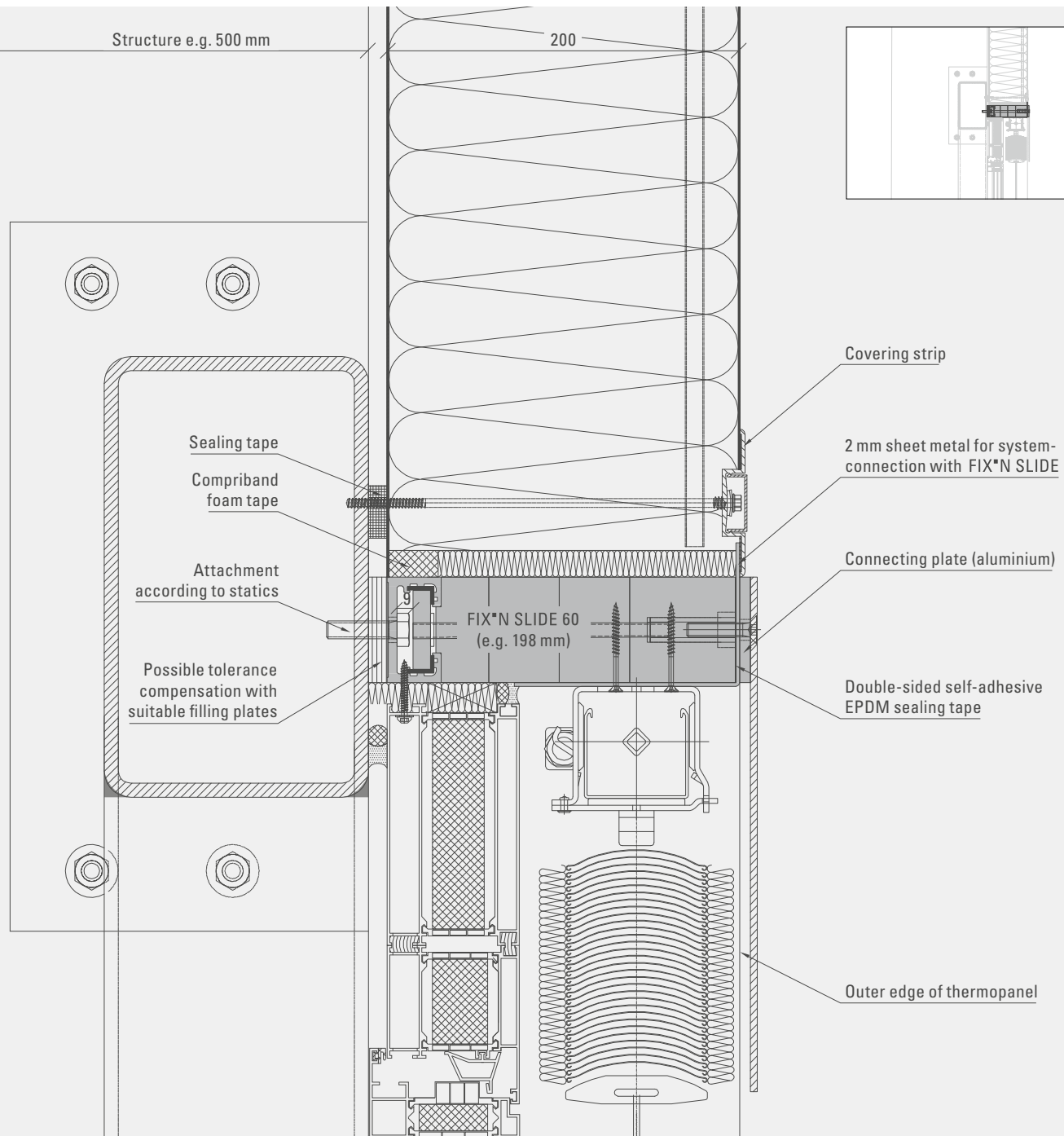
Horizontal section



Venetian blind with cable guide

Smooth sheet metal thermopanel in the soffit

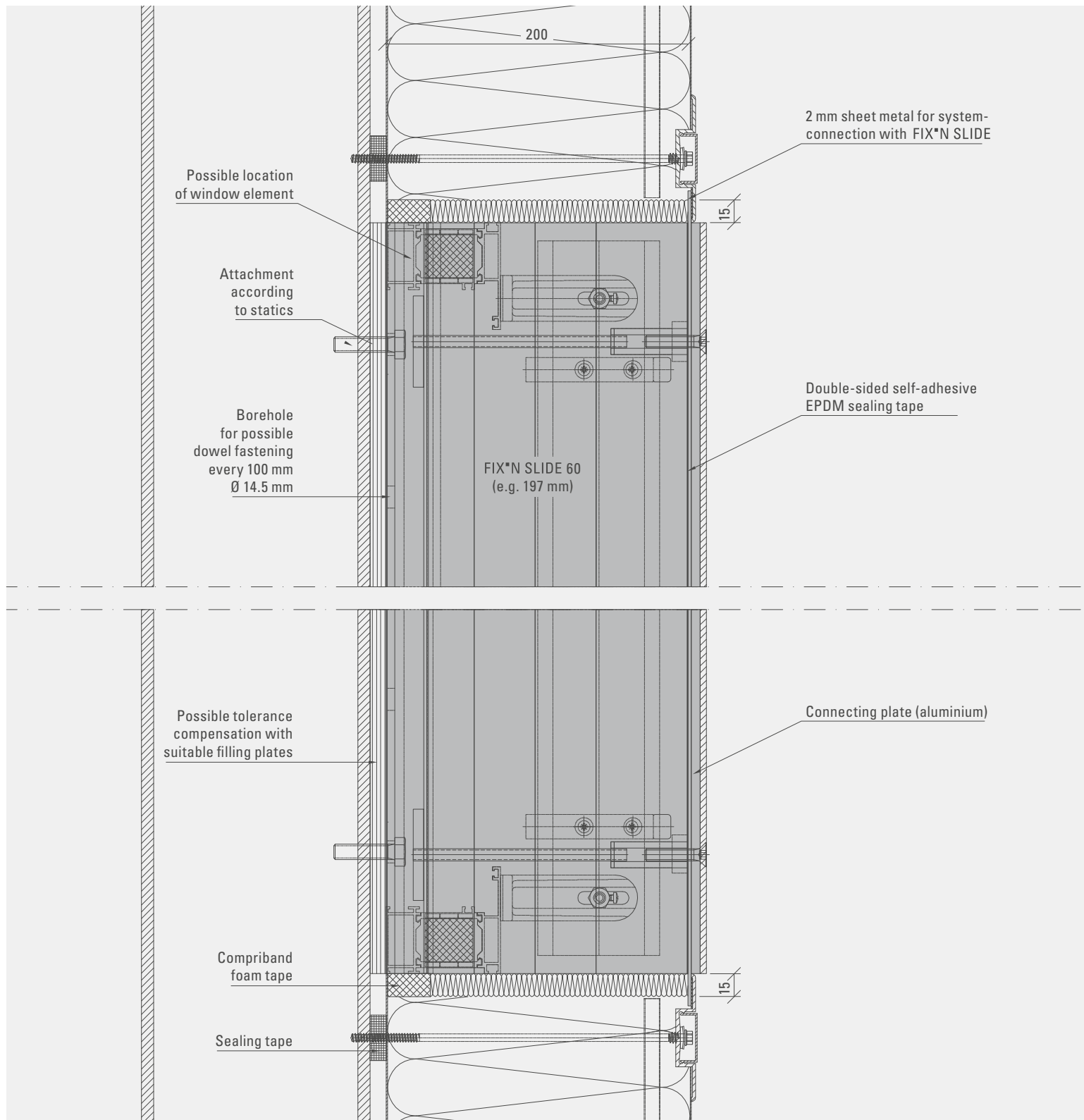
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
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- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of window element including panelling
- Mounting of sunscreen

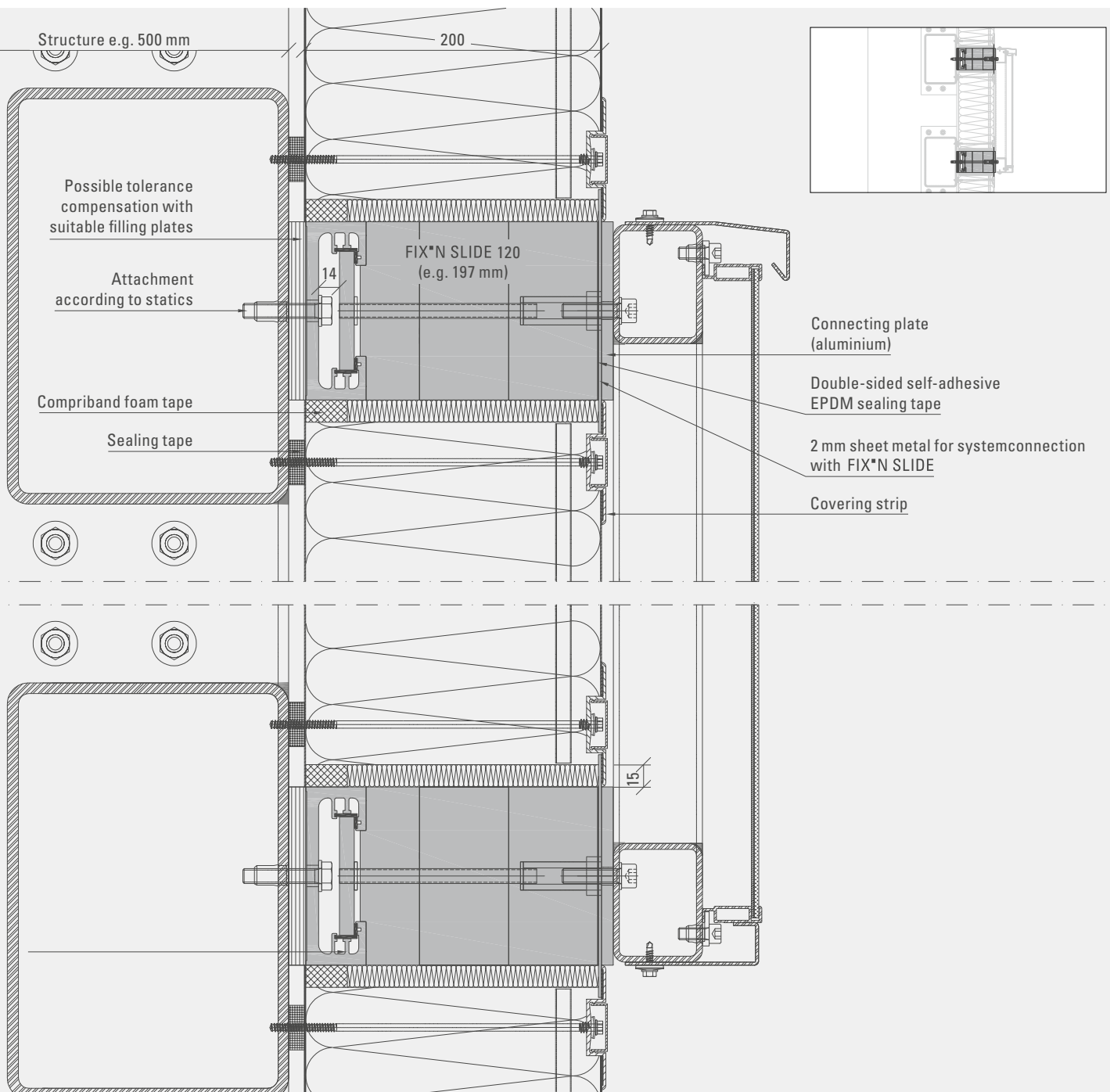
Horizontal section



Photovoltaic modules on the substructure

Smooth sheet metal thermopanel

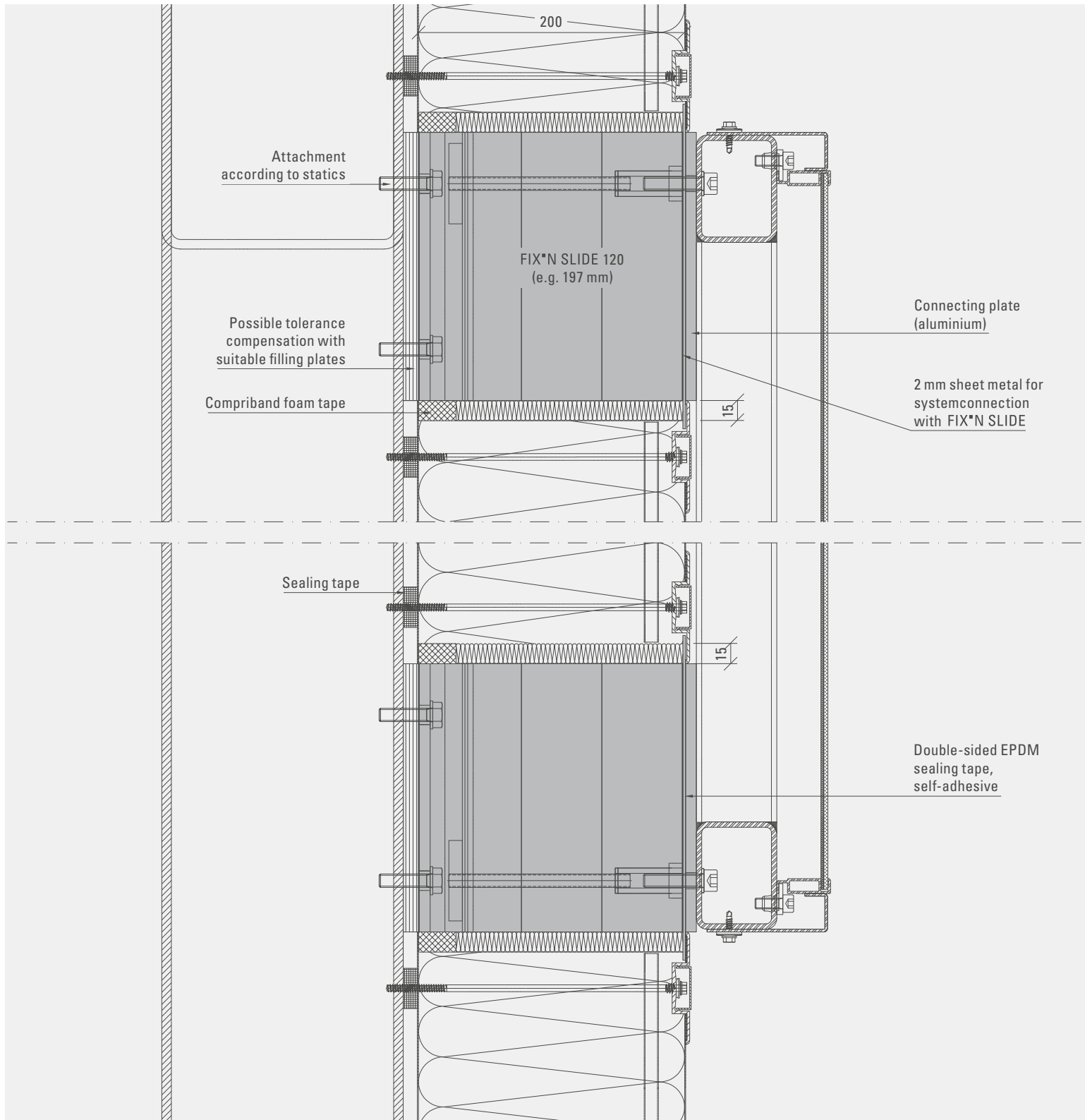
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of window element including panelling
- Installation of photovoltaic system

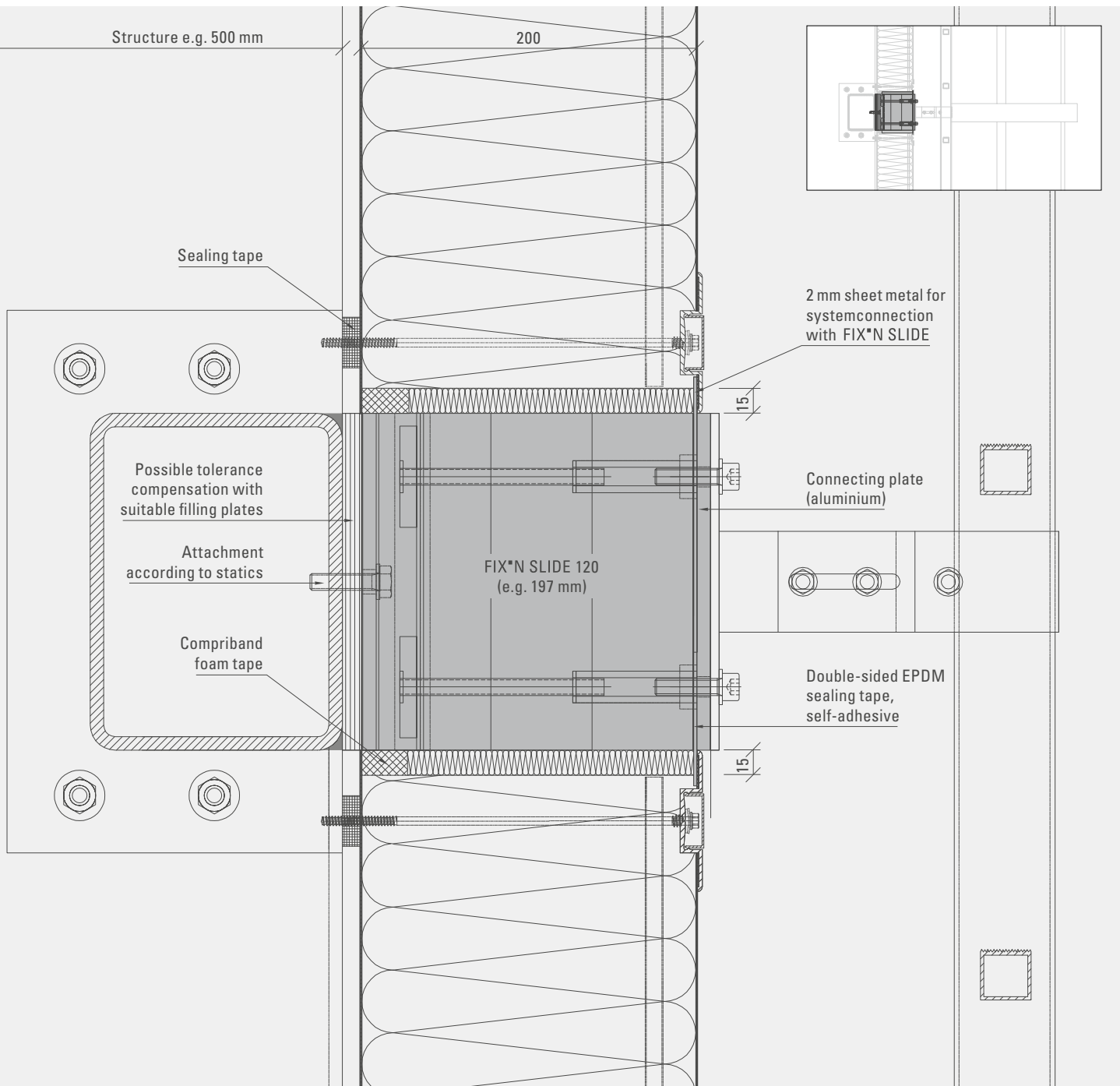
Horizontal section



Fixed **ladder** DIN 18799-1

Smooth sheet metal thermopanel

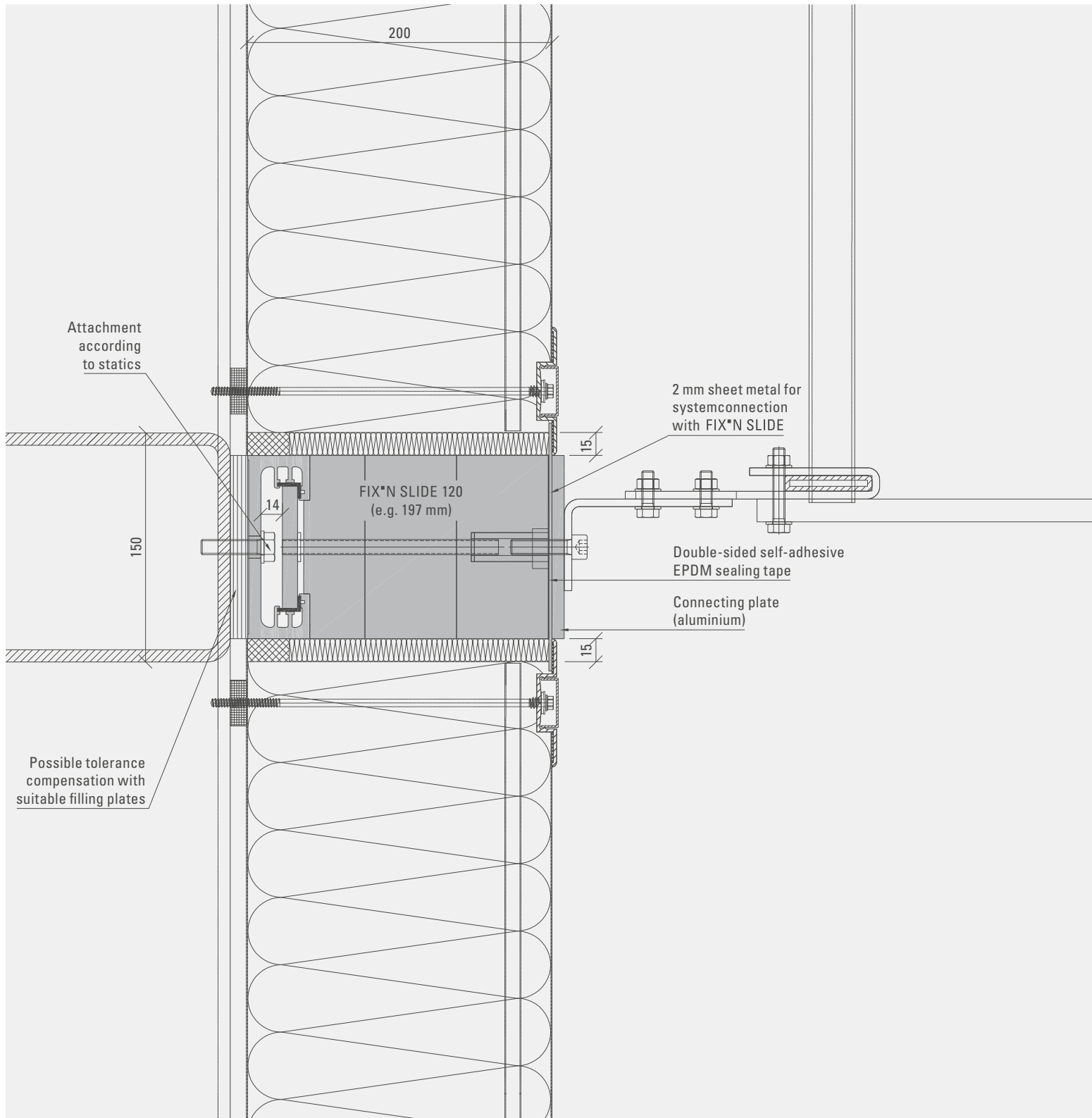
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of the vertical ladder

Horizontal section



GLASSLINE

FIX***N** SLIDE *panel facade*

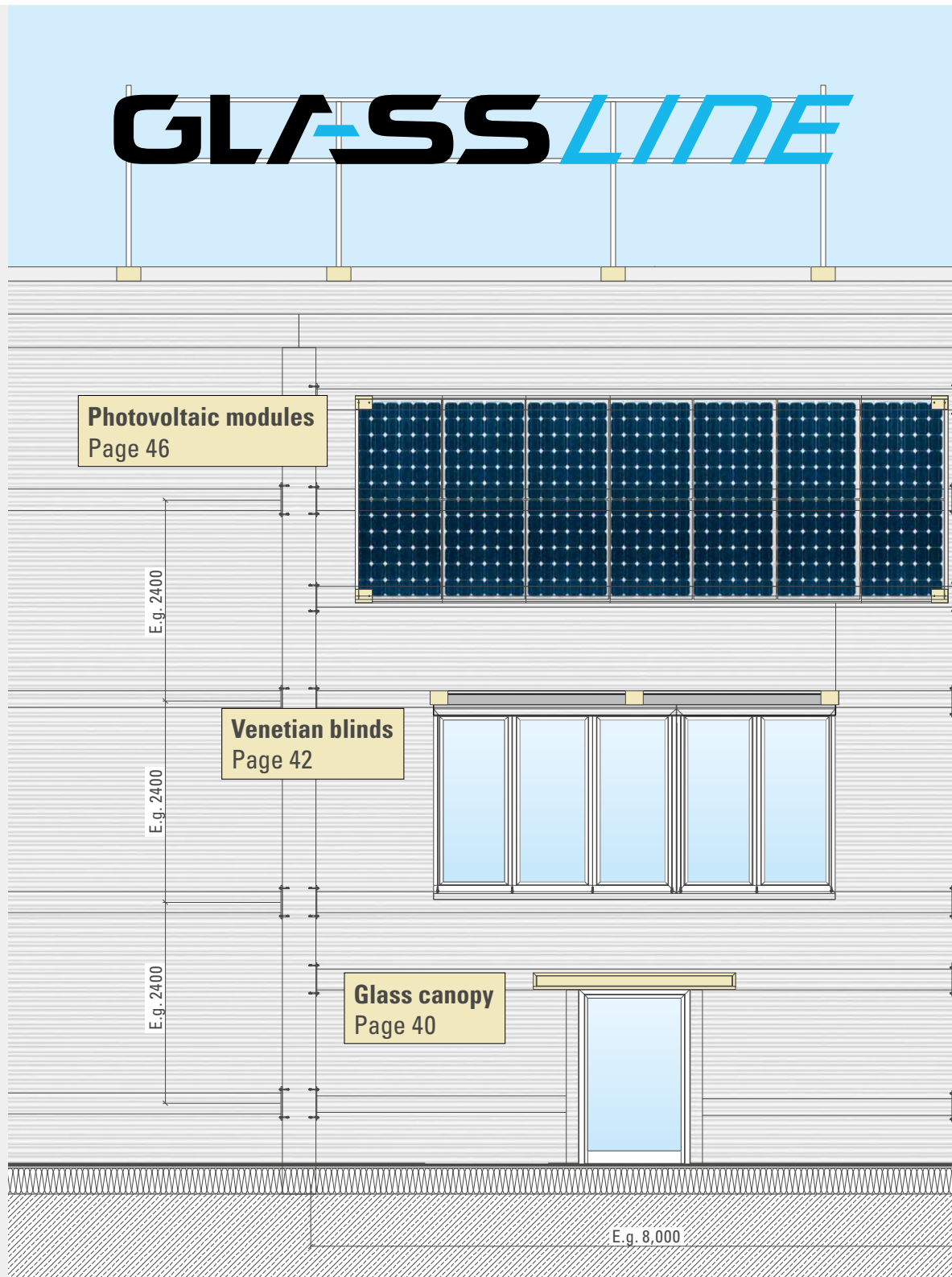
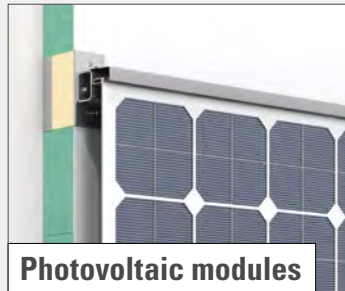


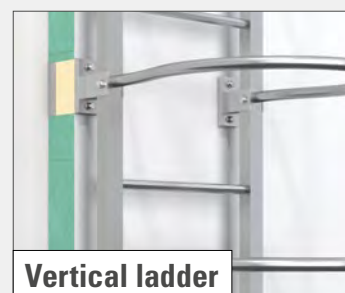
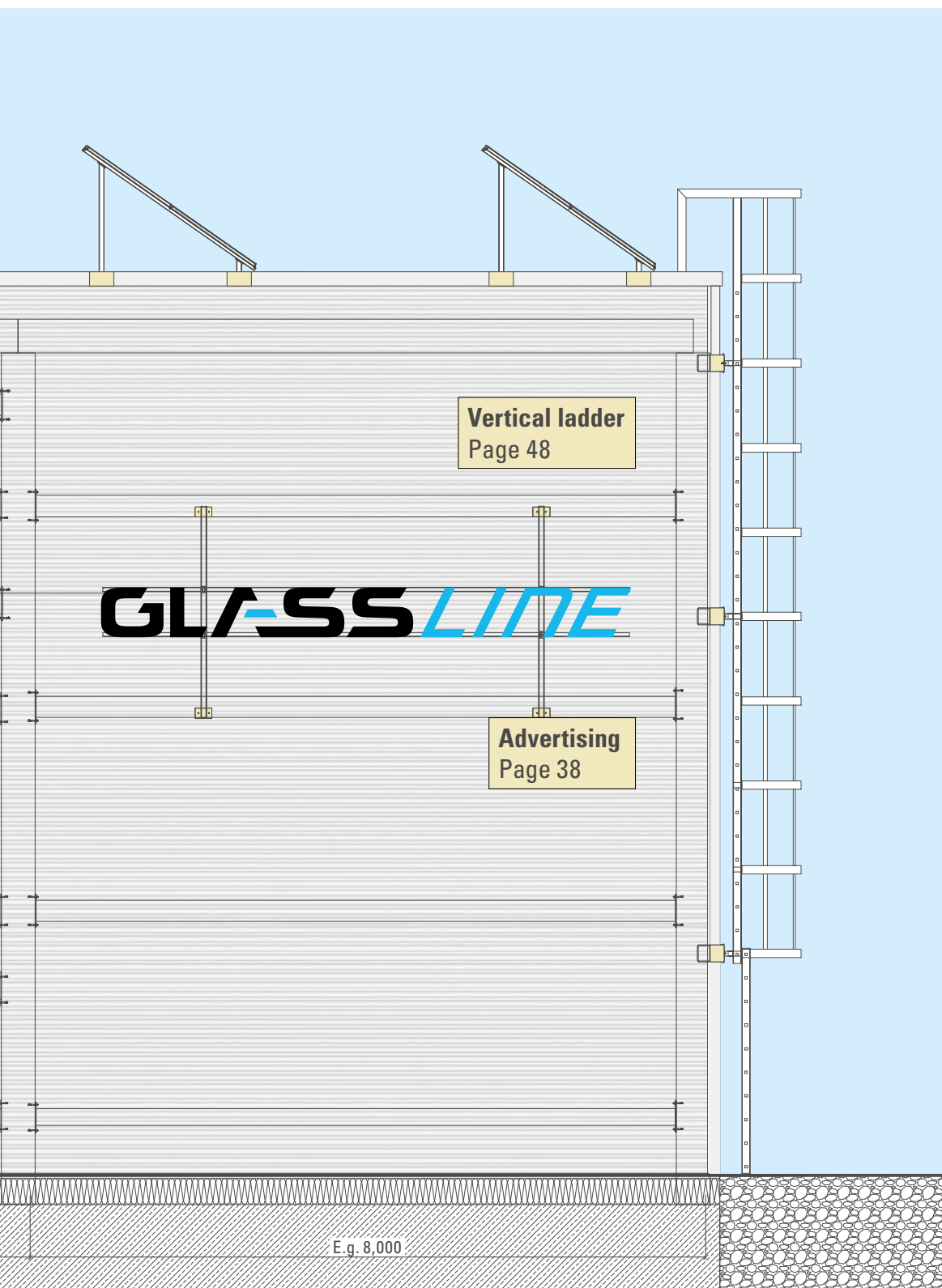
INDUSTRIAL HALL WITH THERMAL PANEL THERMOPANEL AND ADVERTISING MEDIUM

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

View of an industrial hall

with thermal panel thermopanel

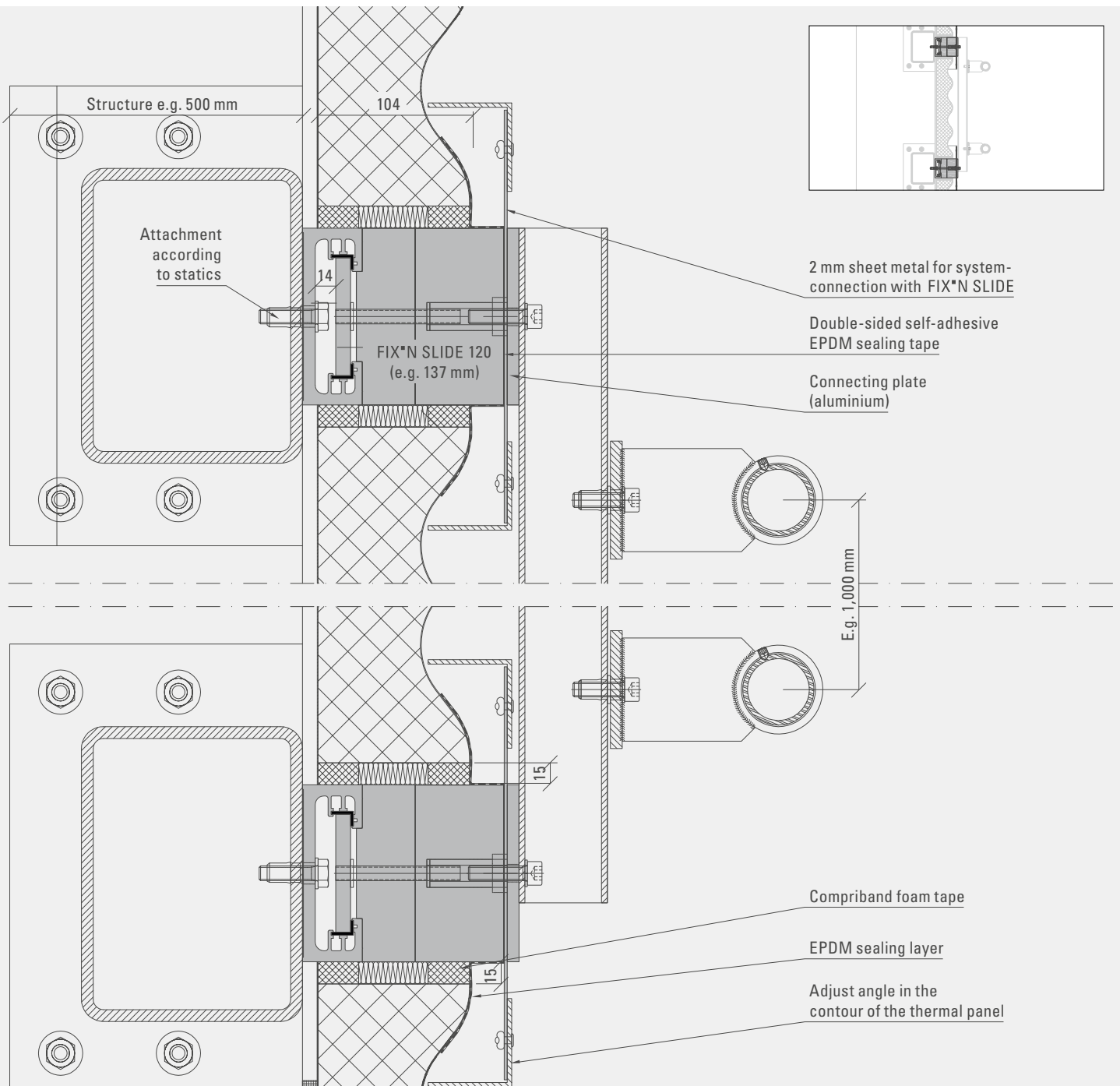




Advertising on an industrial hall

Thermal panel thermopanel

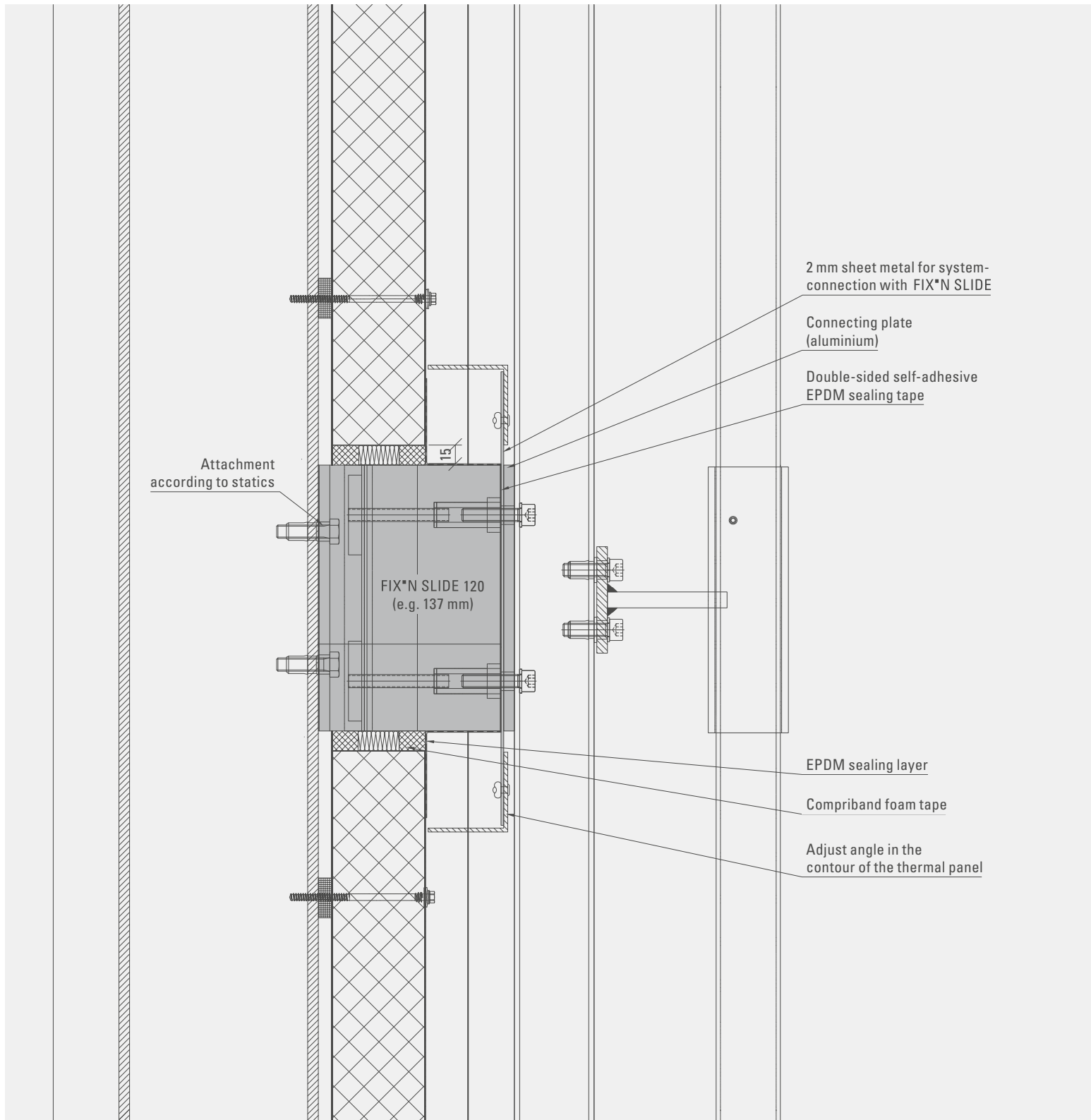
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of the advertising medium

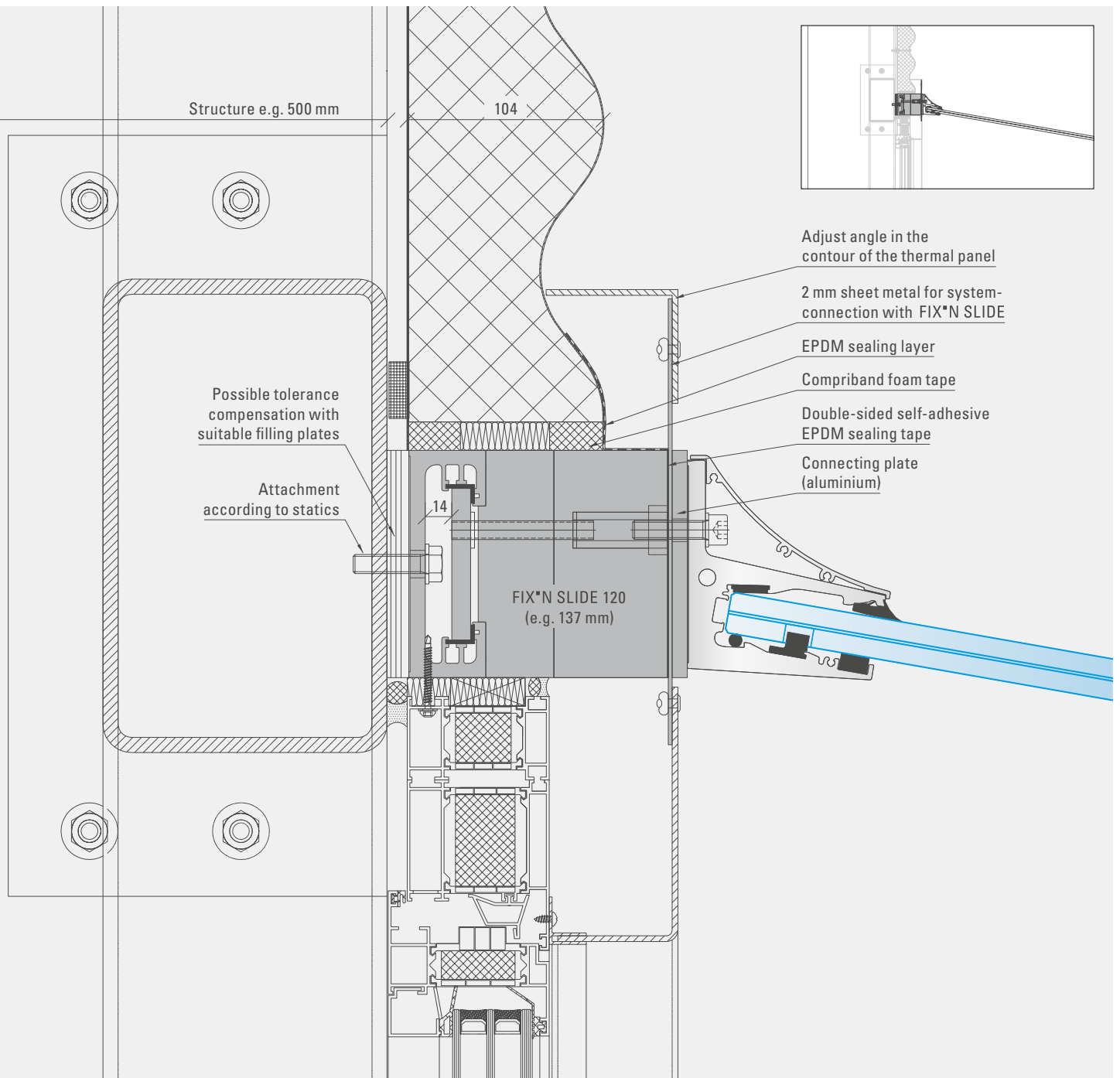
Horizontal section



Glass canopy CANOPY CLOUD

Thermal panel thermopanel with door element

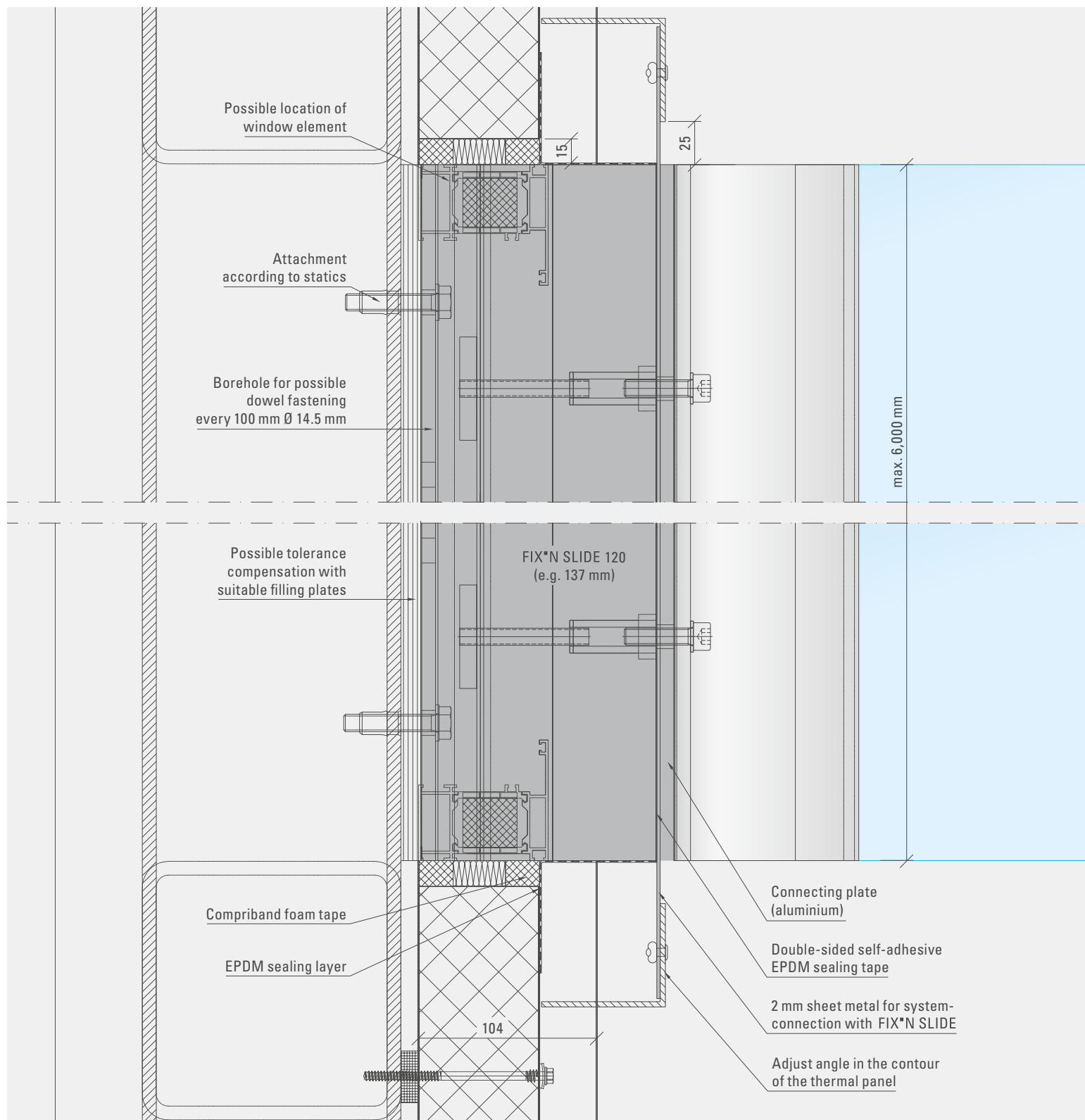
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of the canopy

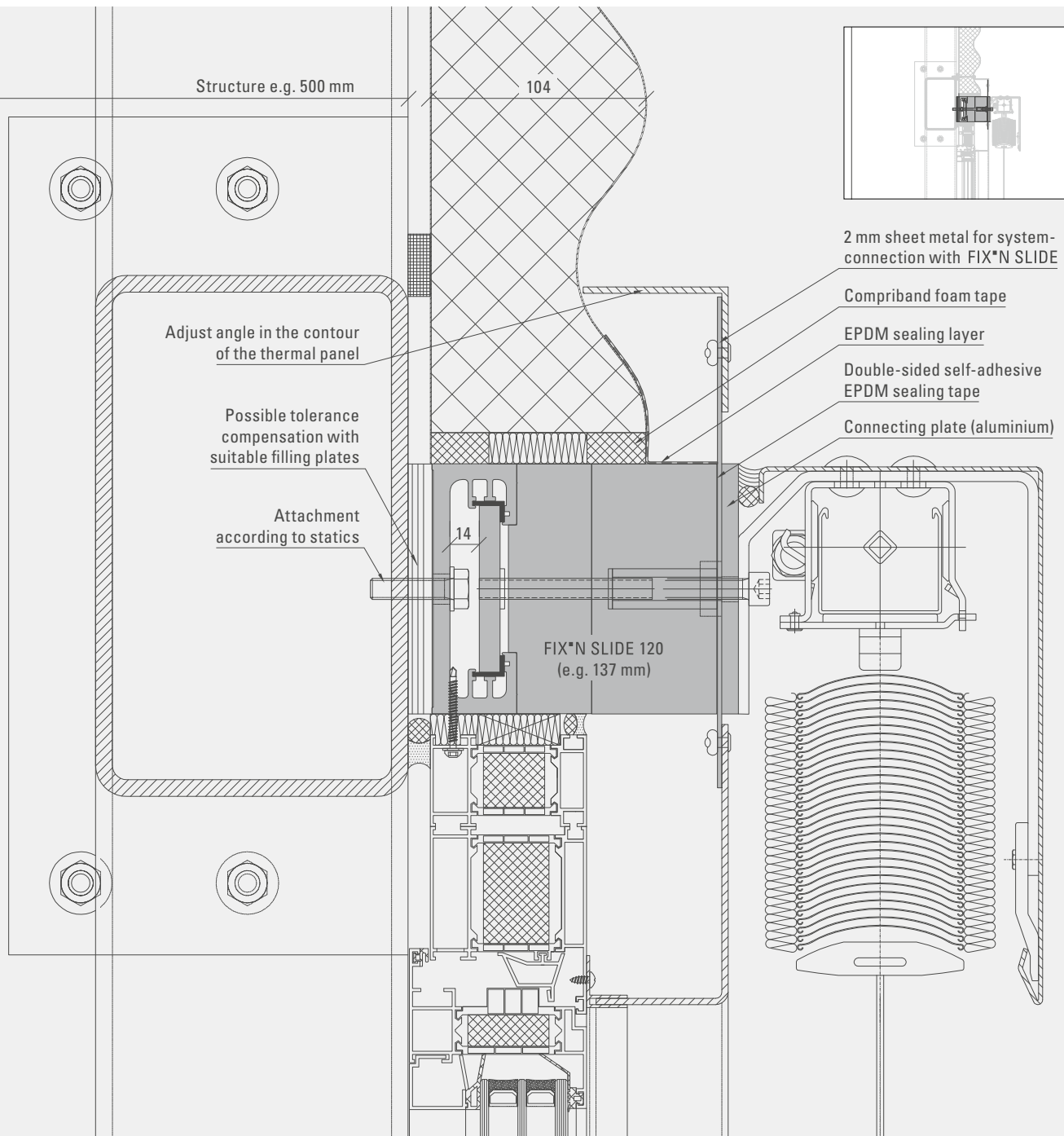
Horizontal section



Upper connection of the **Venetian blind** with cable guide

Window element in thermal panel thermopanel

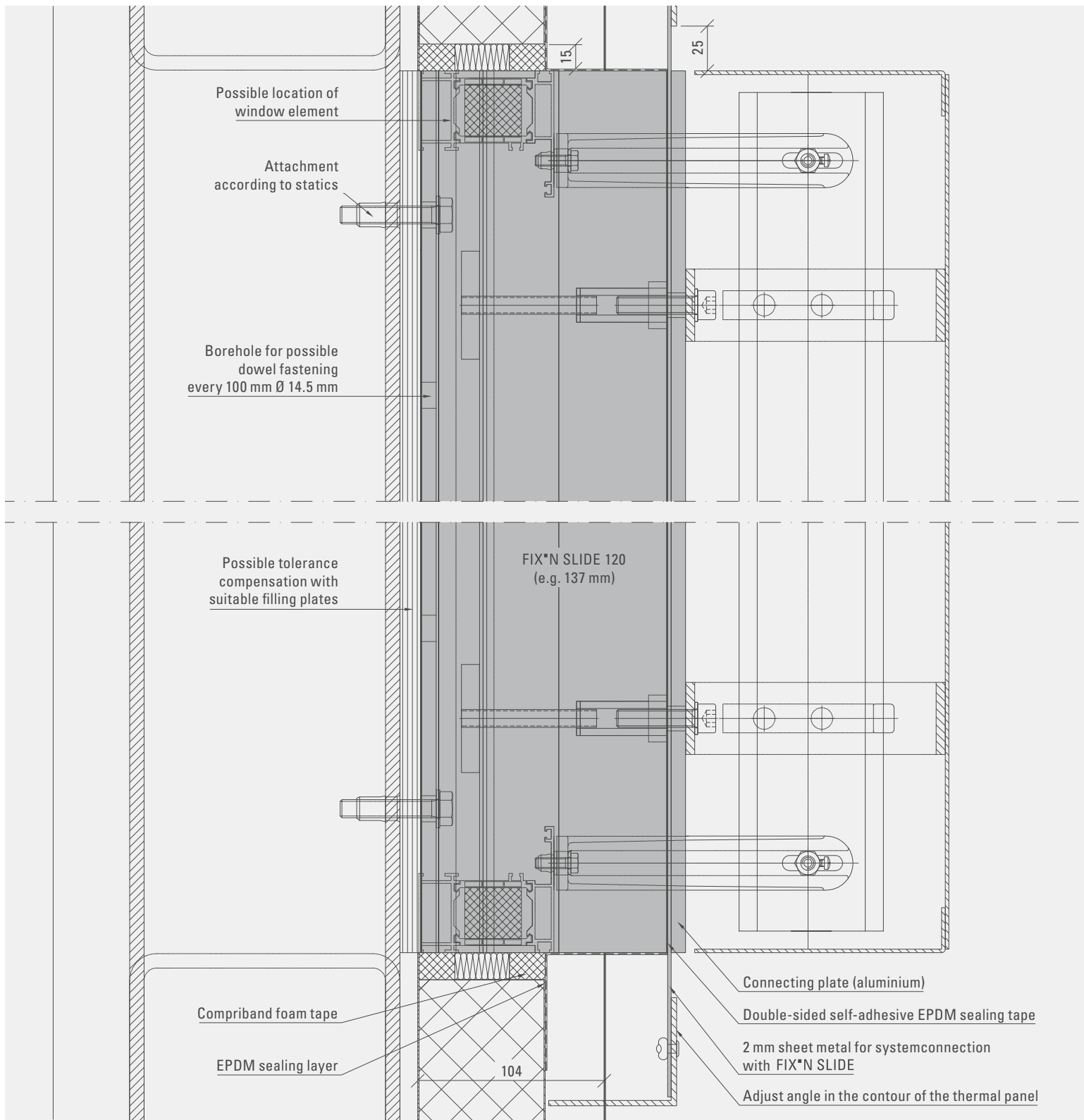
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of sunscreen

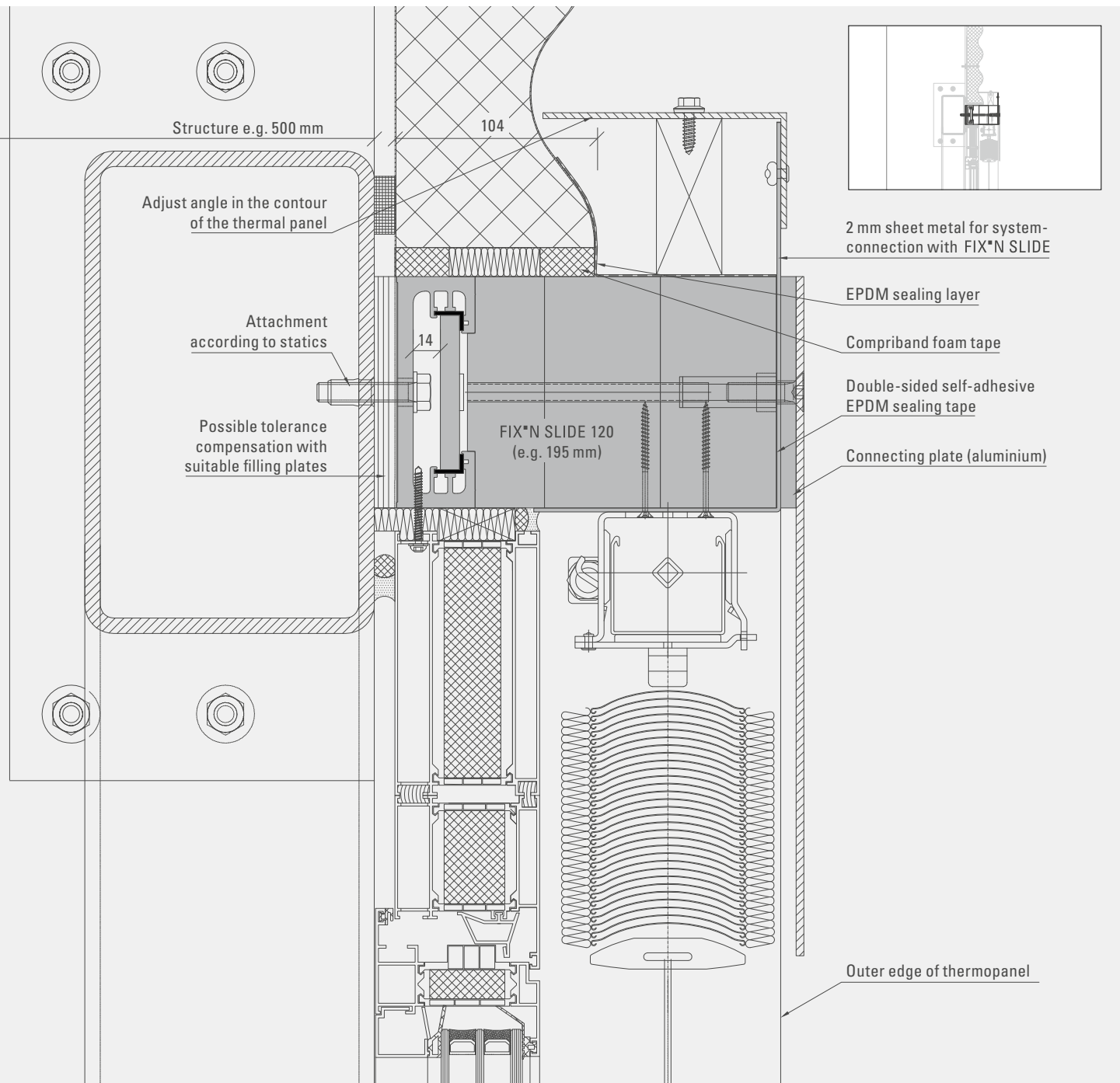
Horizontal section



Venetian blind with cable guide

Smooth sheet metal thermopanel in the soffit

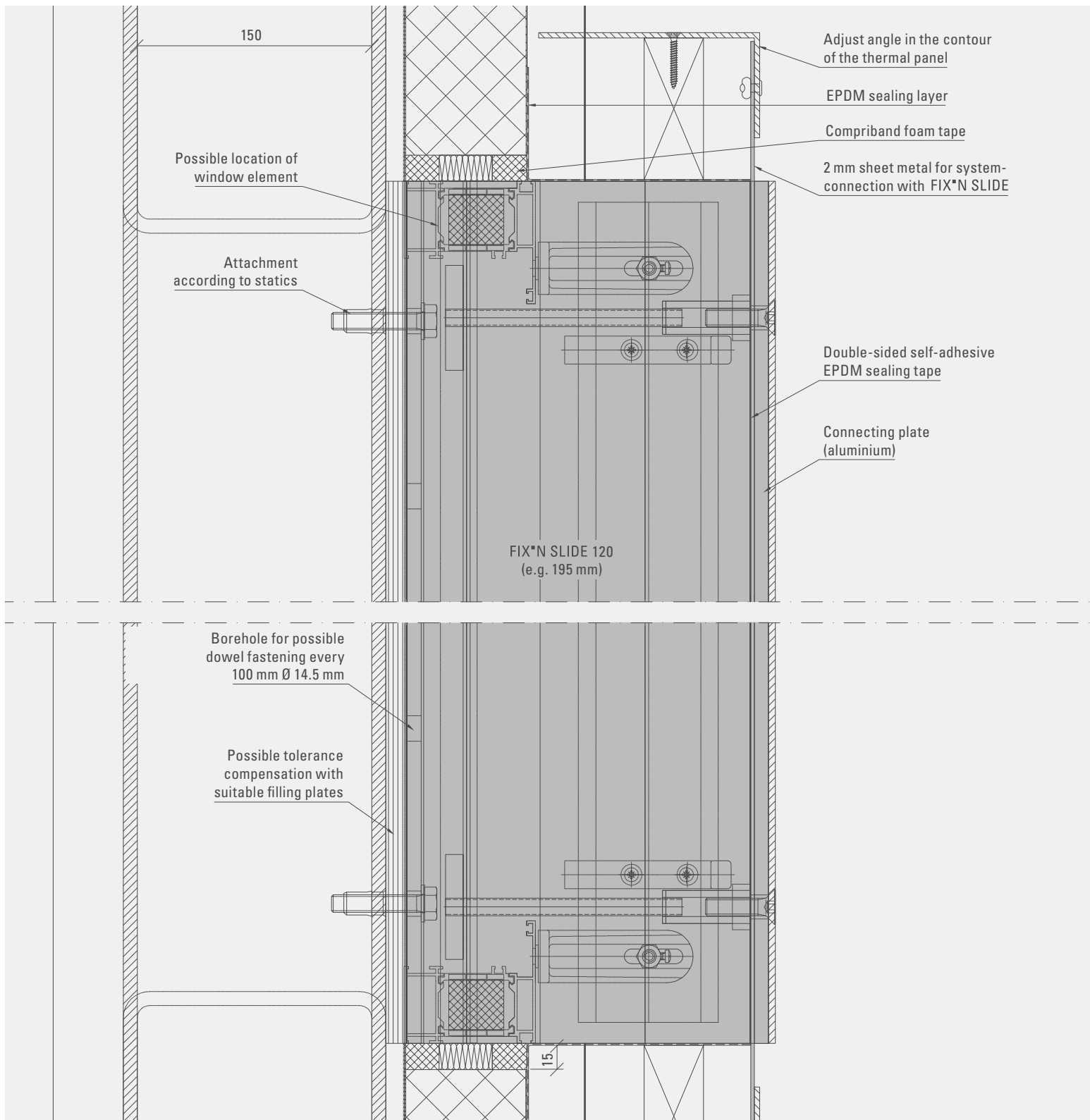
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of sunscreen

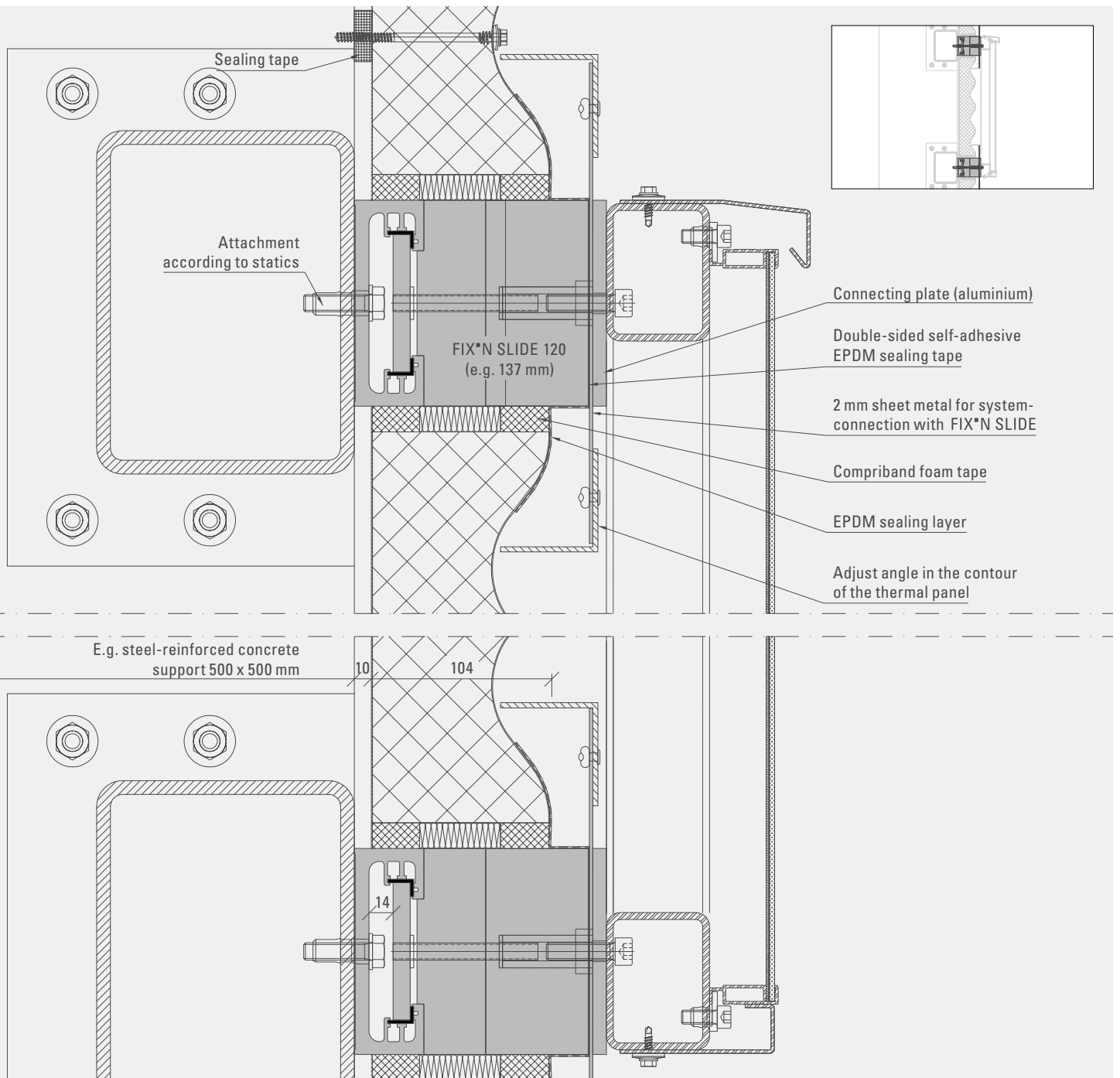
Horizontal section



Photovoltaic modules on the substructure

Thermal panel thermopanel

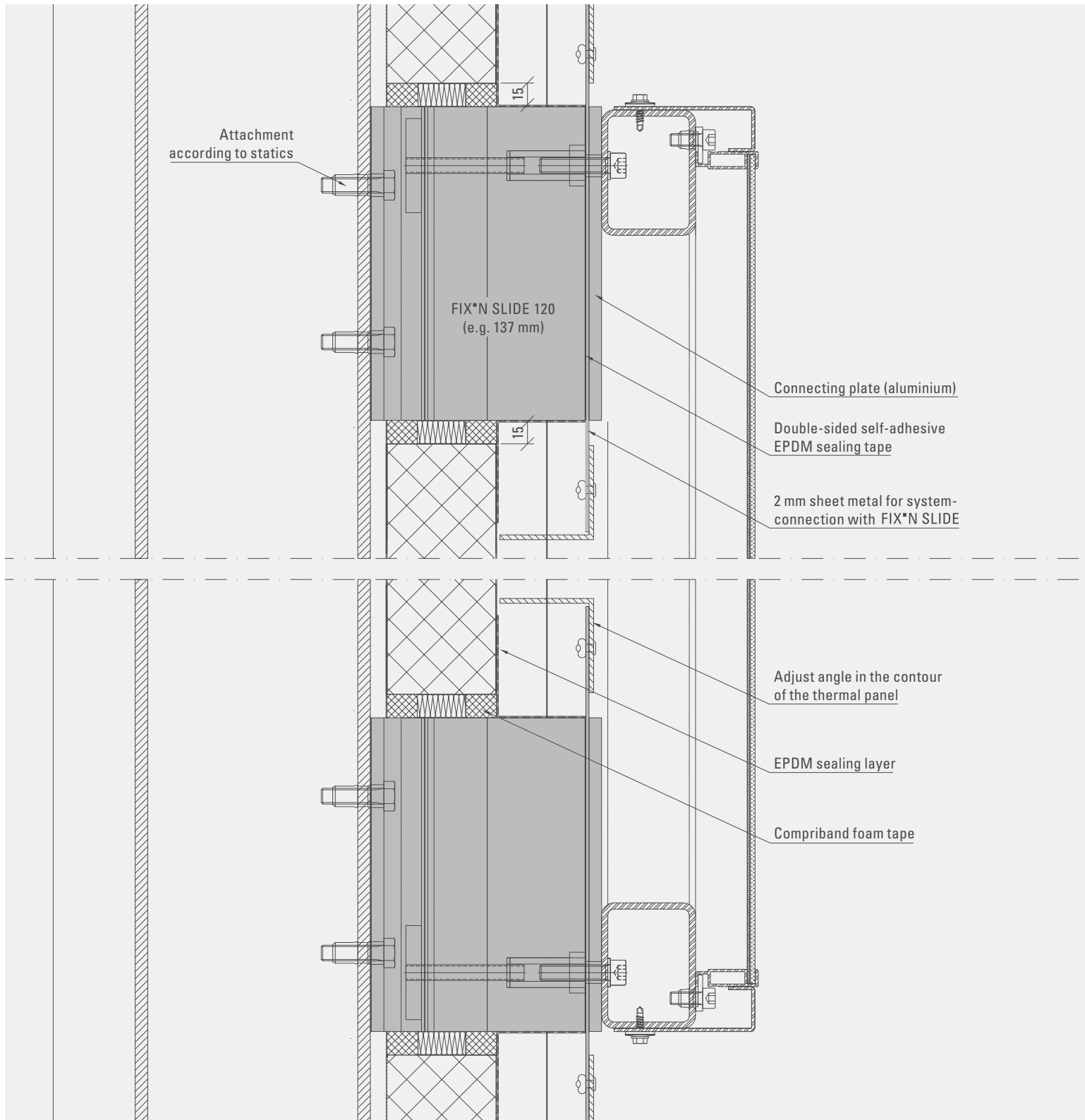
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of photovoltaic modules

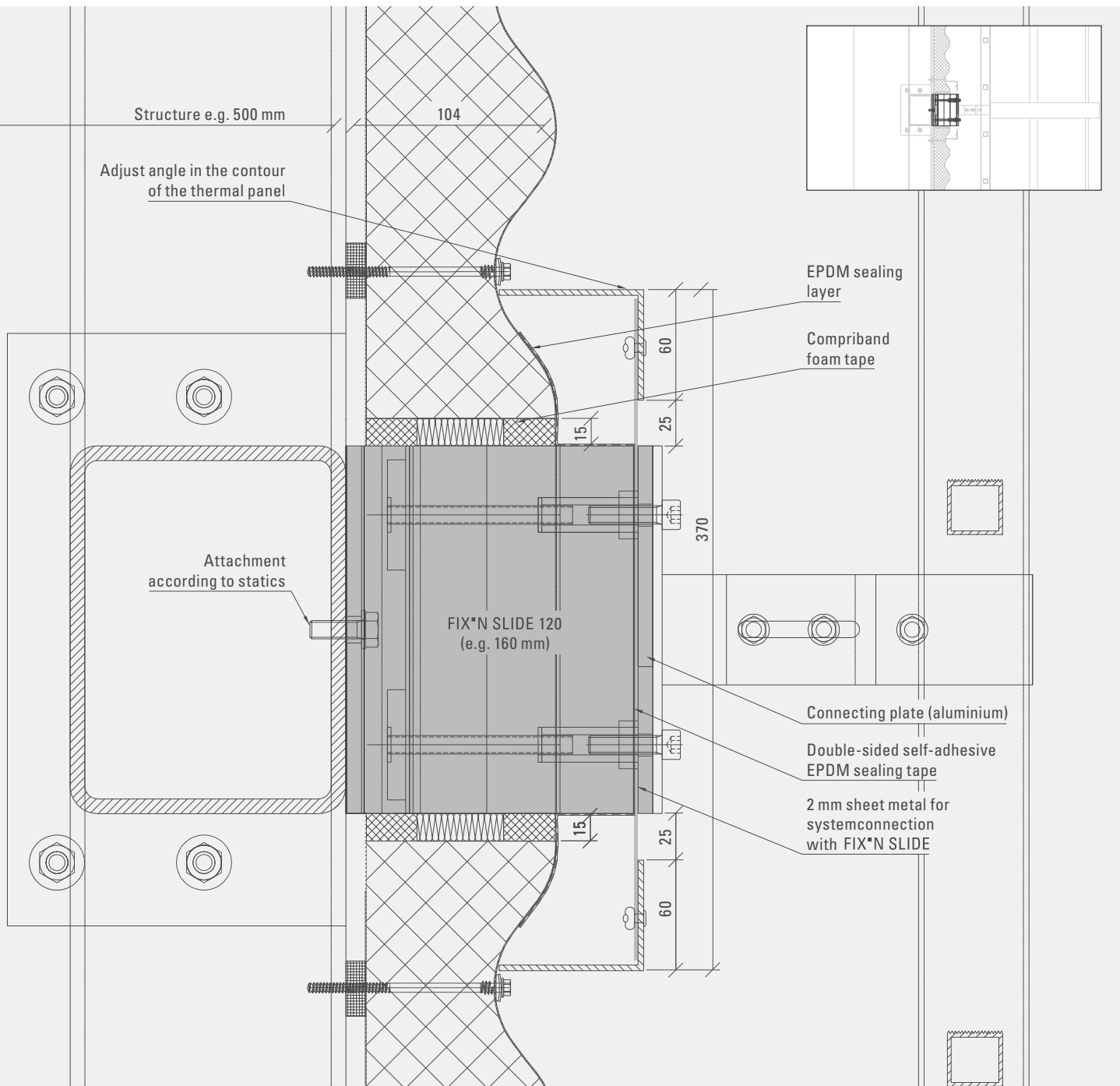
Horizontal section



Fixed **ladder** DIN 18799-1

Thermal panel thermopanel

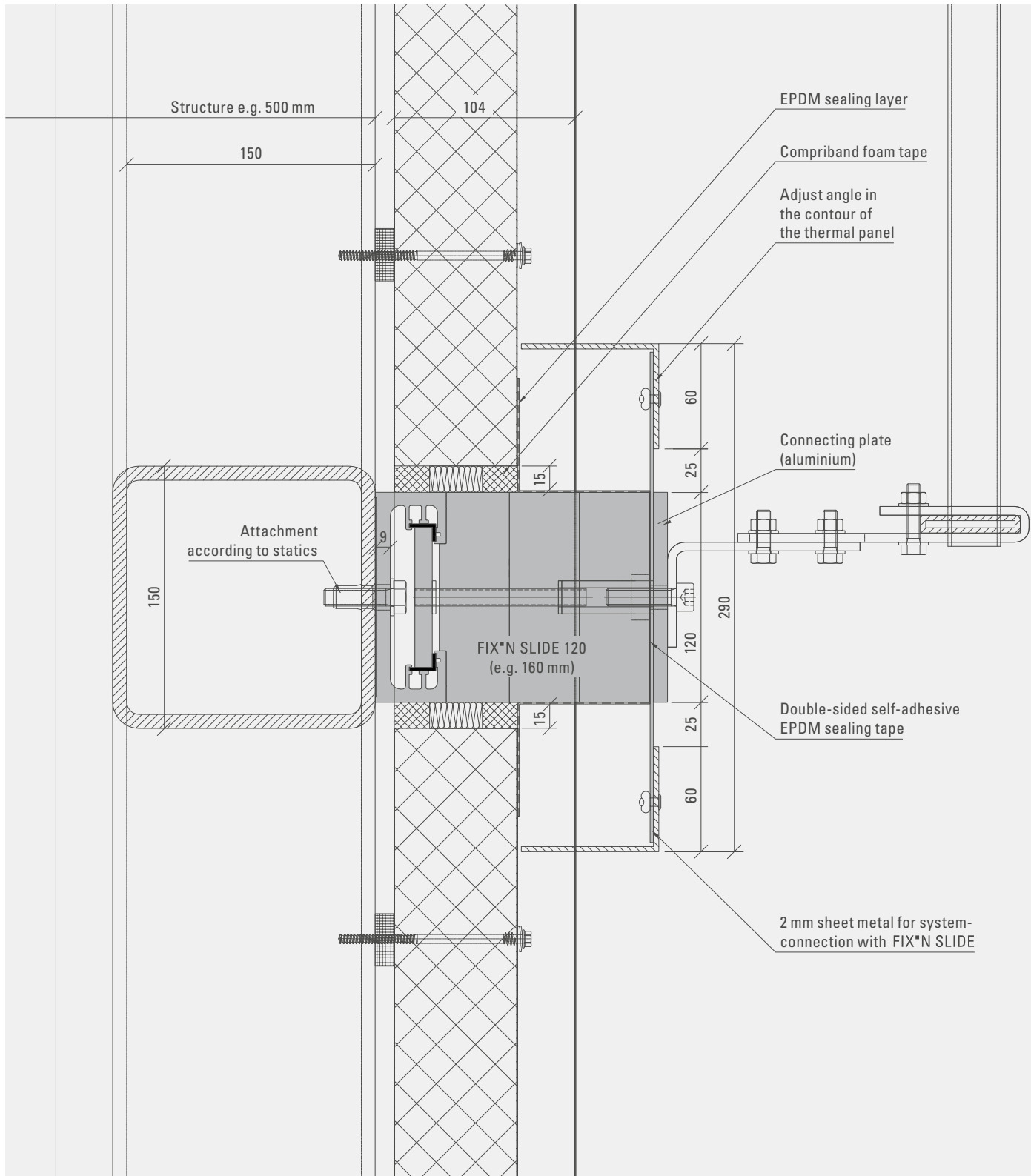
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

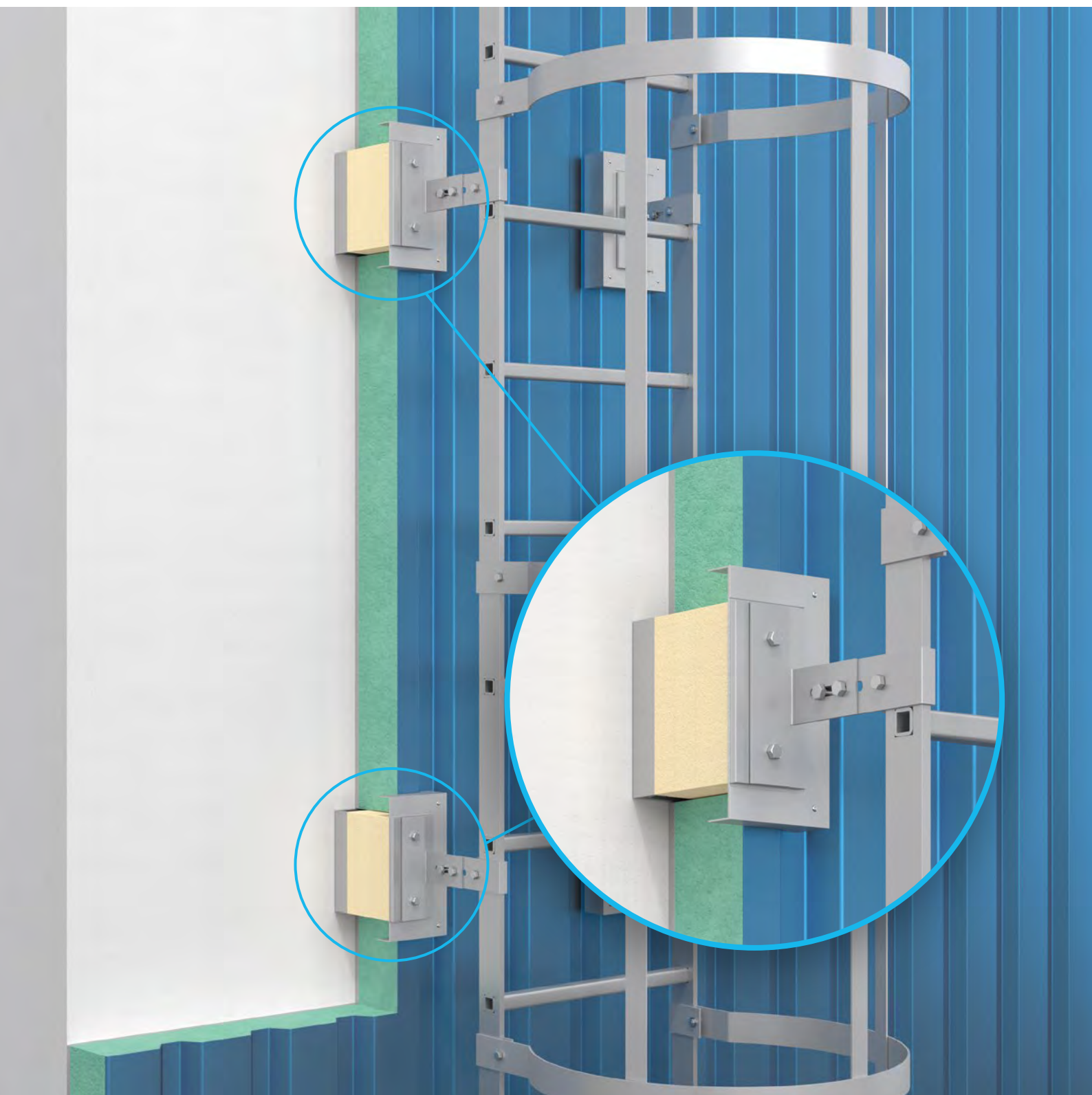
- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of vertical ladder

Horizontal section



GLASSLINE

FIX***N** SLIDE *panel facade*

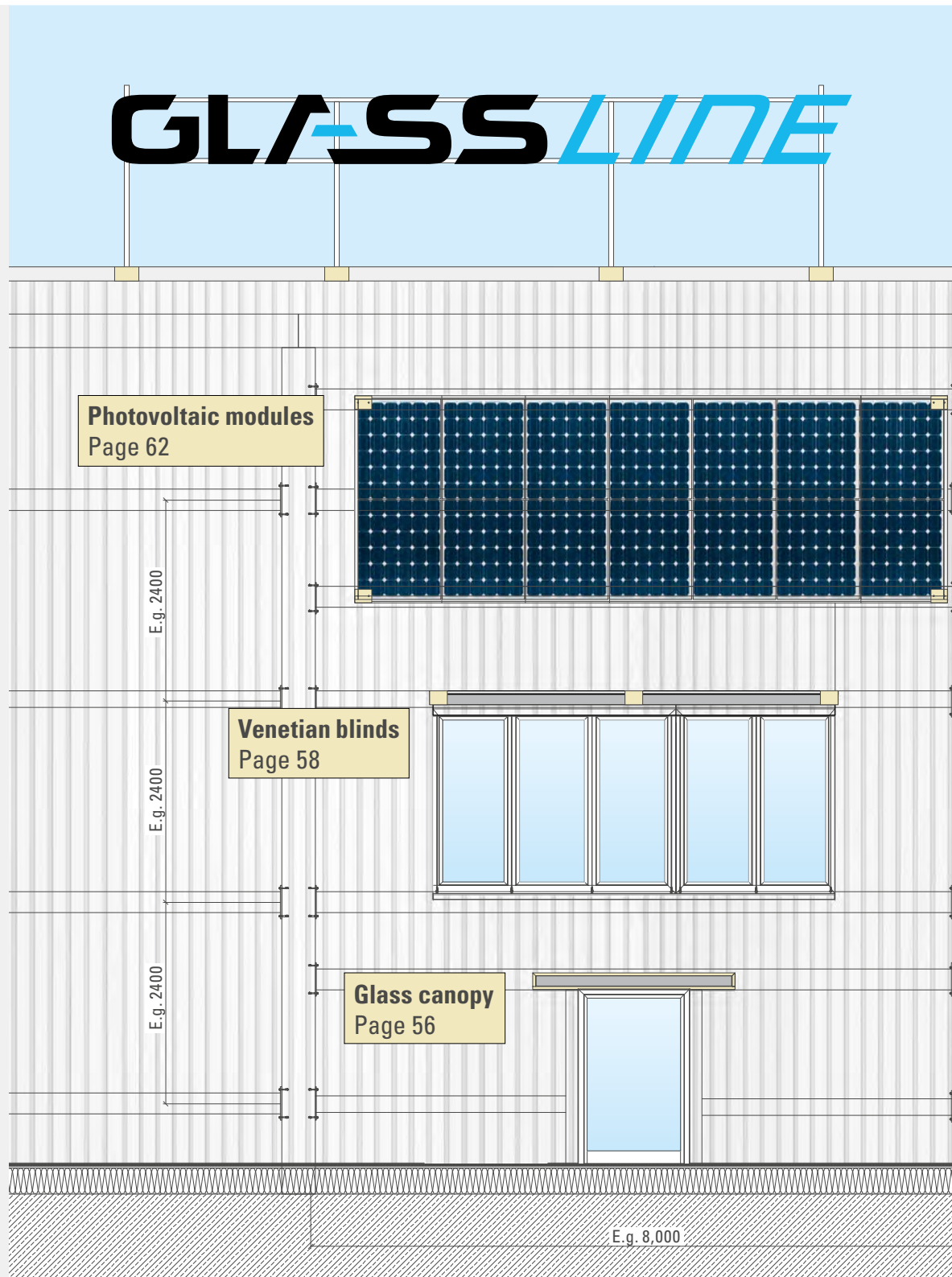
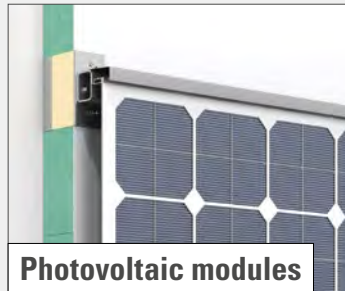


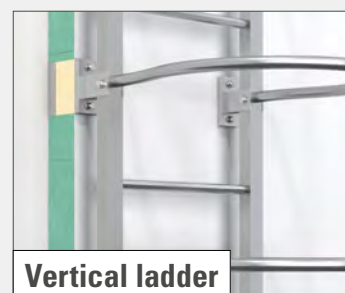
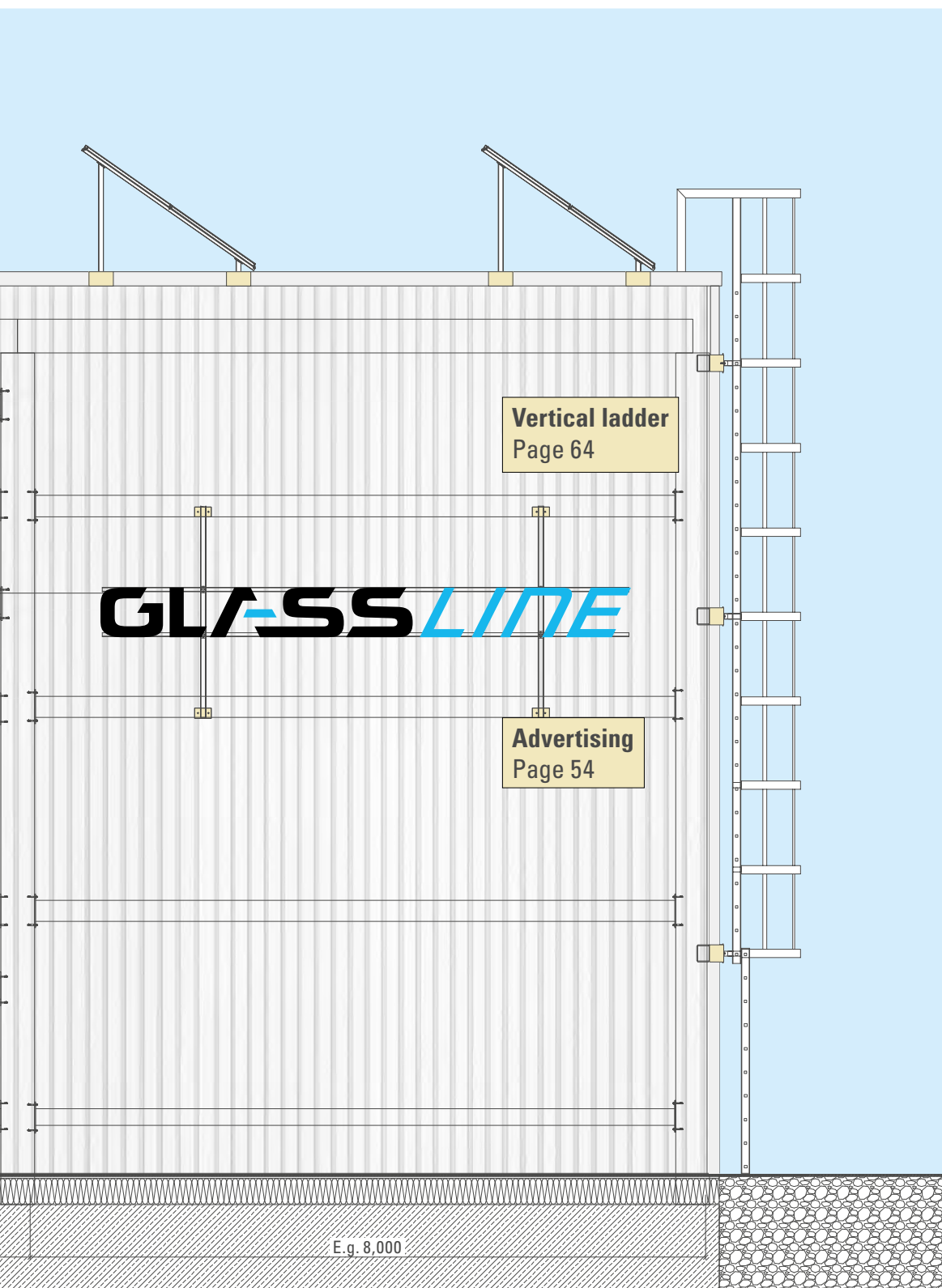
INDUSTRIAL HALL WITH TRAPEZOIDAL SHEET METAL THERMOPANEL AND VERTICAL LADDER

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

View of an industrial hall

with trapezoidal sheet metal thermopanel

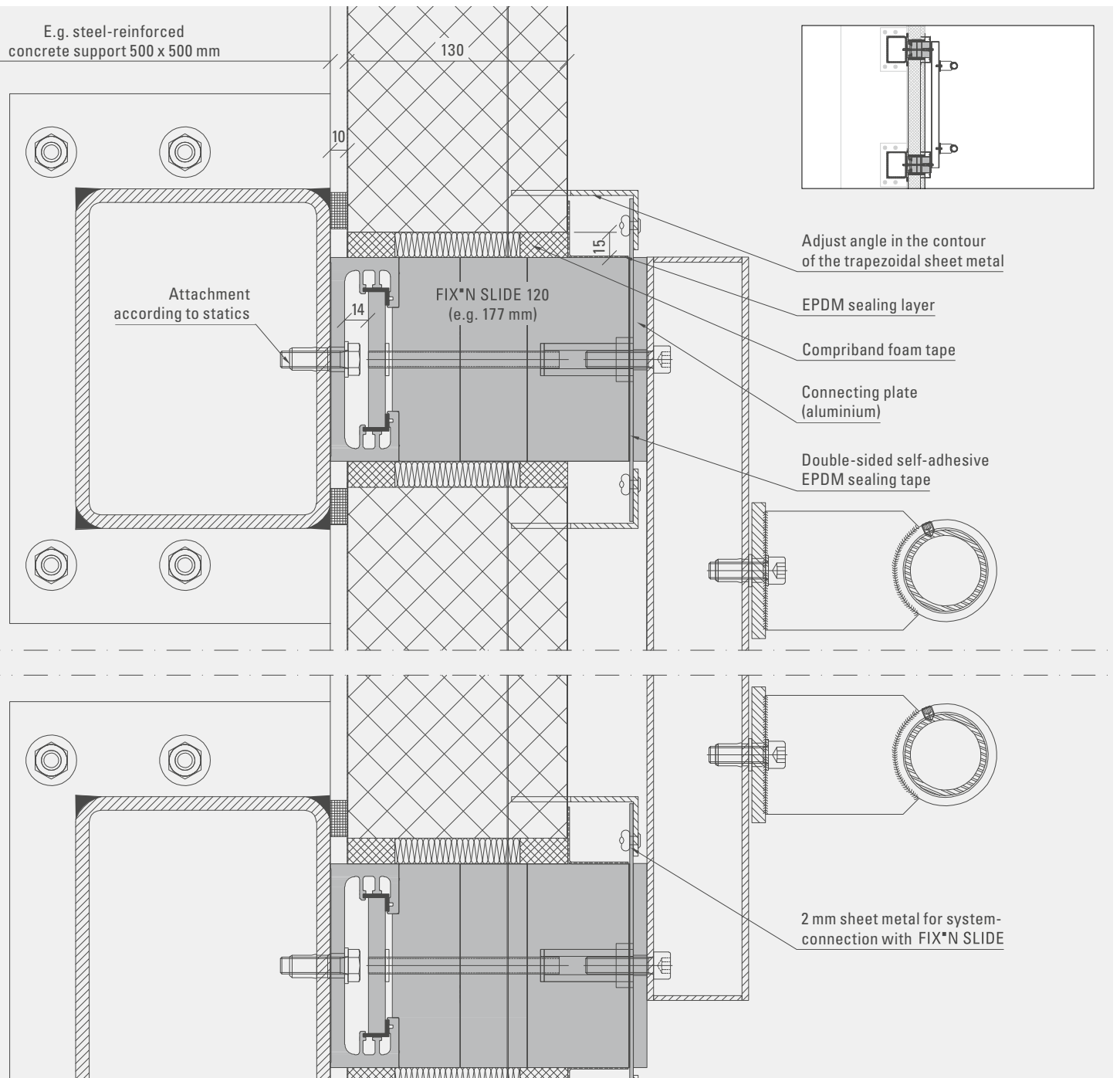




Advertising on sandwich panel façade

Trapezoidal sheet metal thermopanel

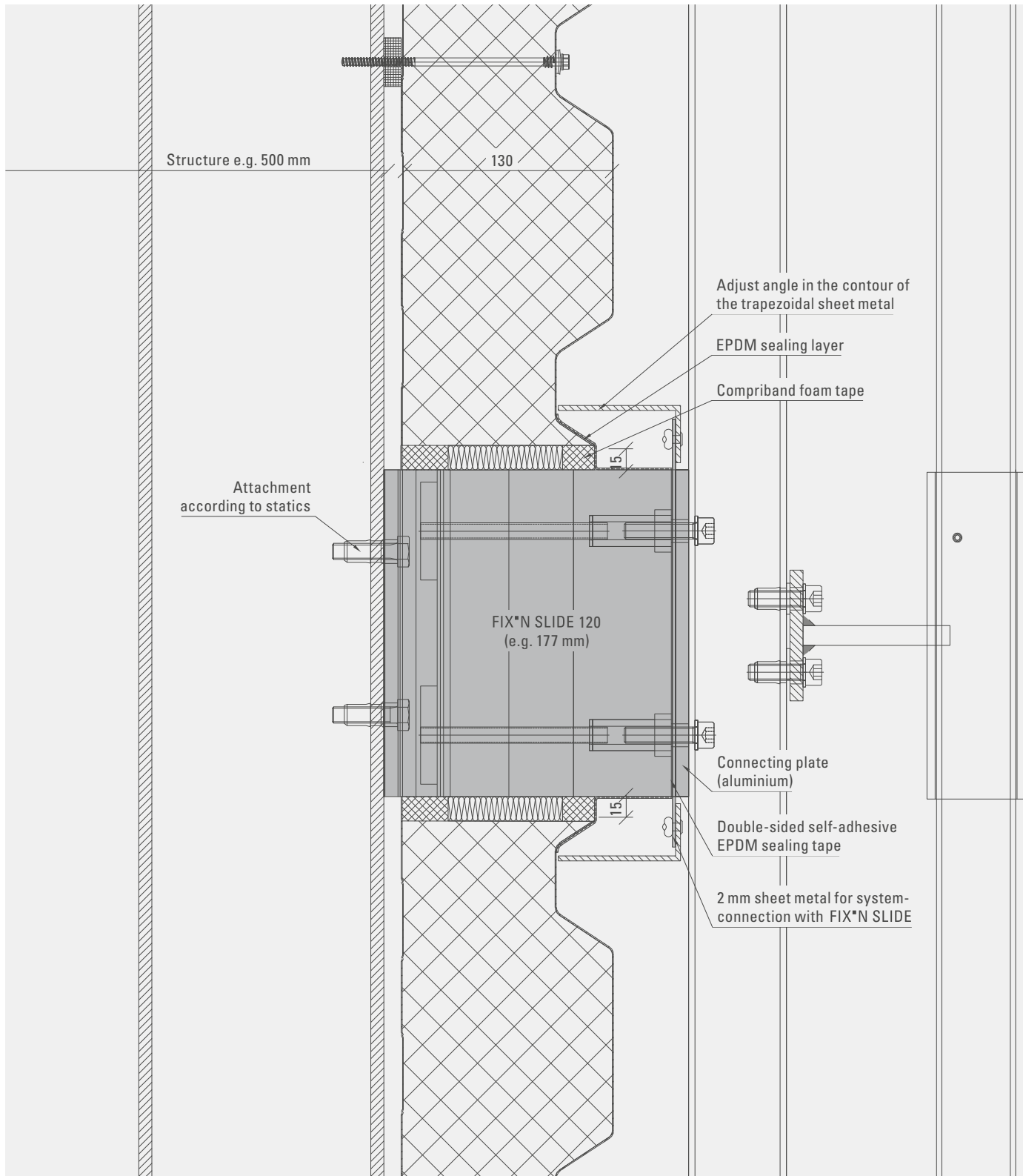
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of advertising

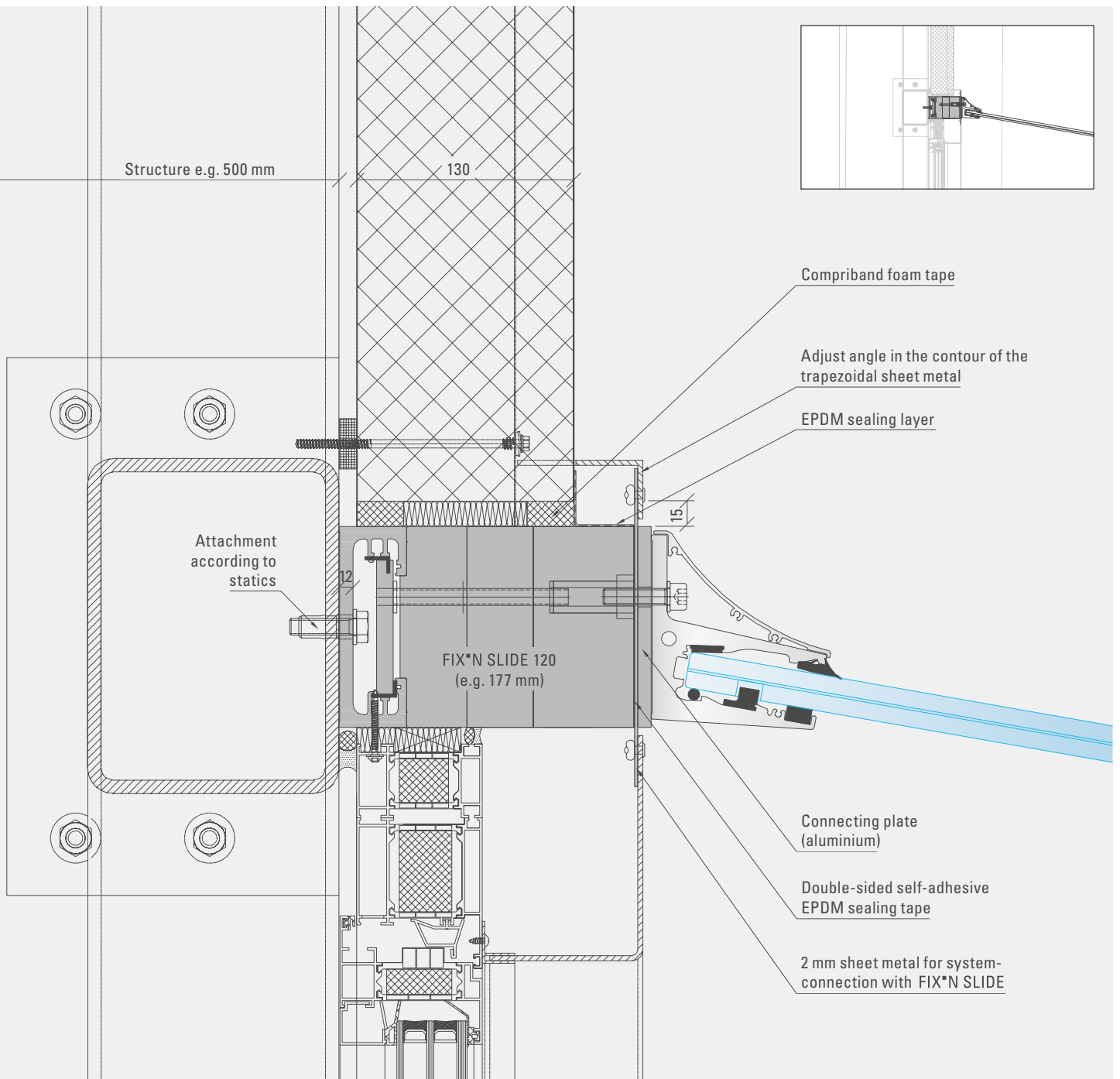
Horizontal section



Glass canopy CANOPY CLOUD

Trapezoidal sheet metal thermopanel with door element

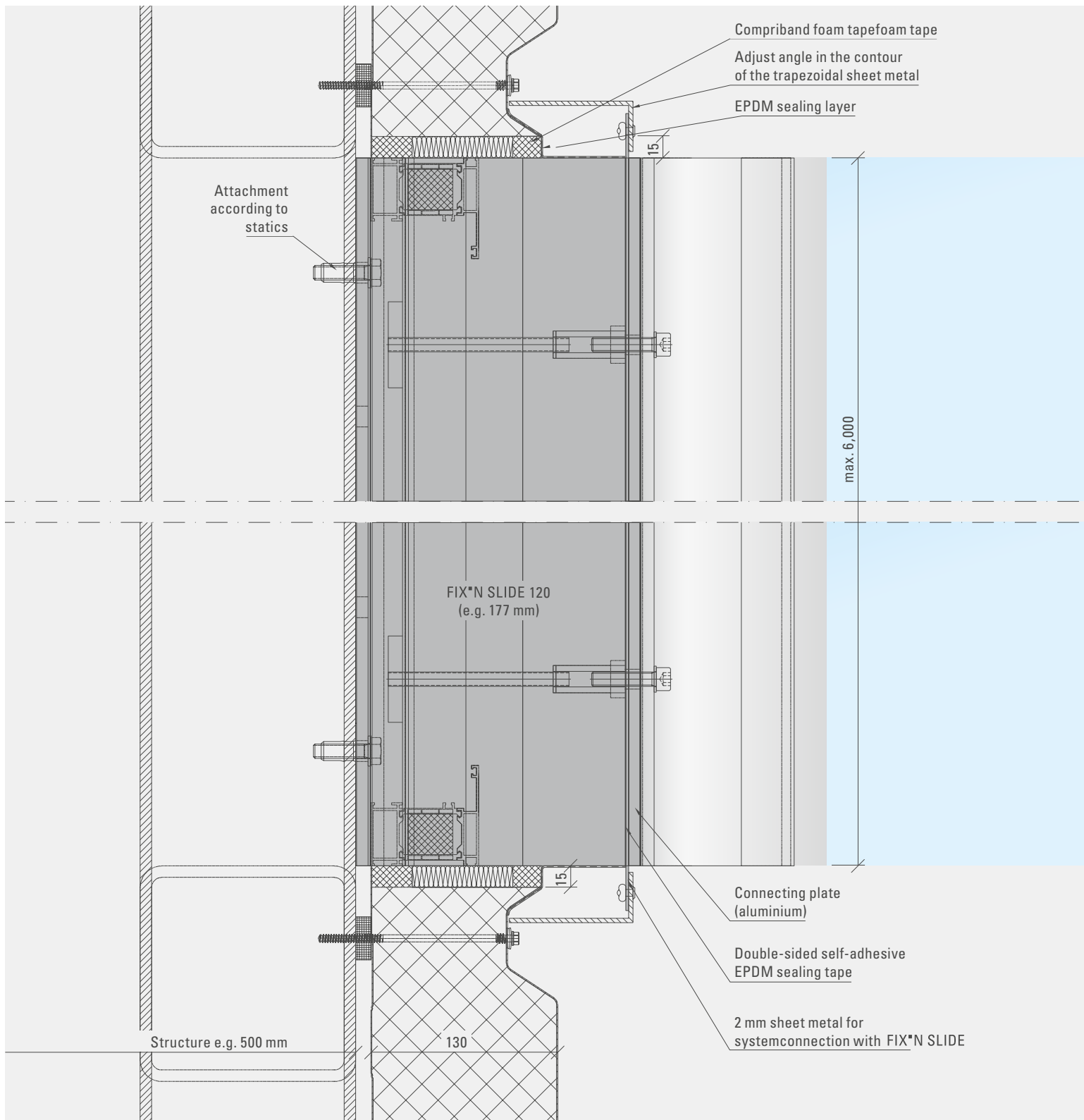
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of the canopy

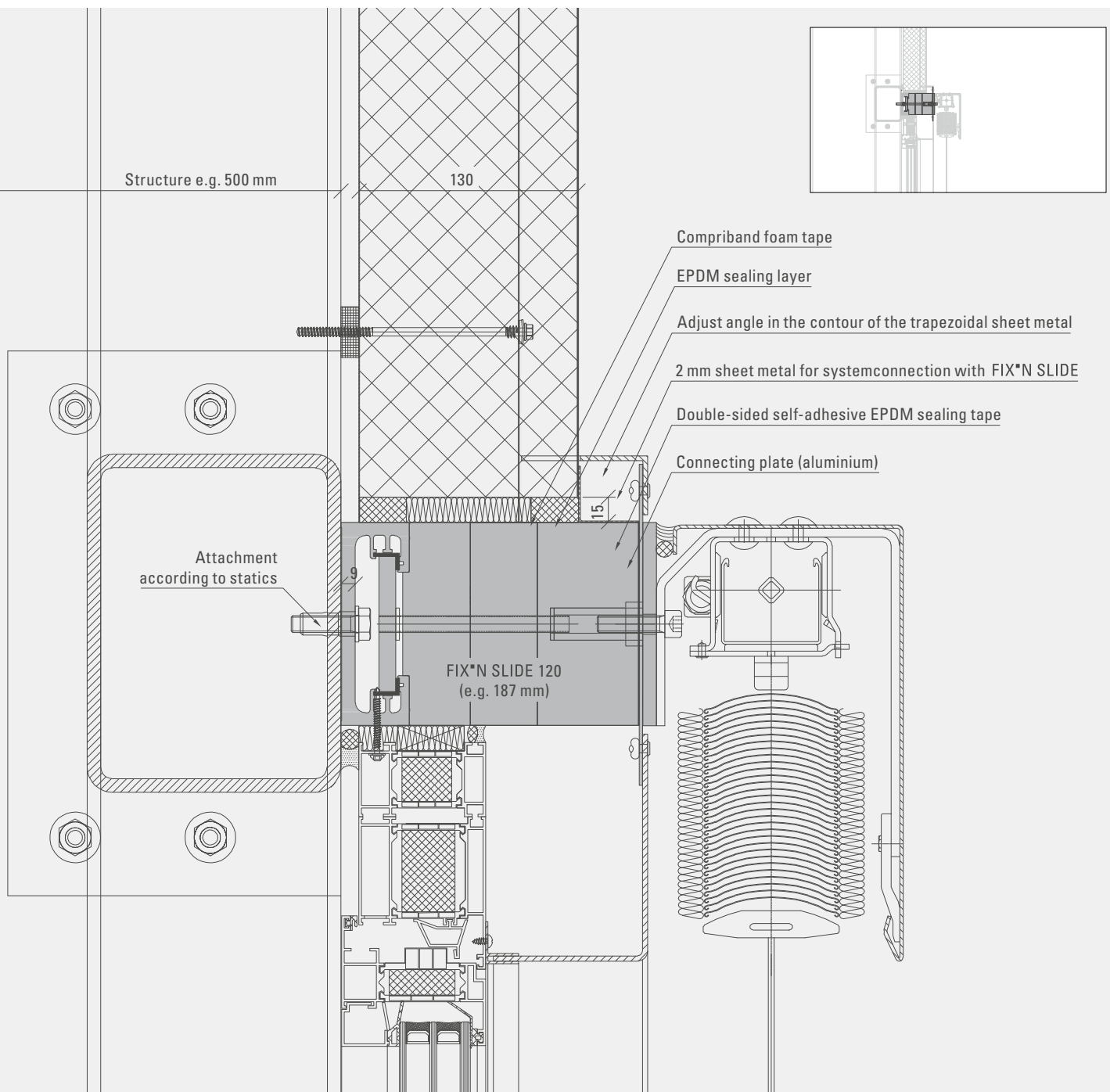
Horizontal section



Upper connection of the **Venetian blind** with cable guide

Window element in trapezoidal sheet metal thermopanel

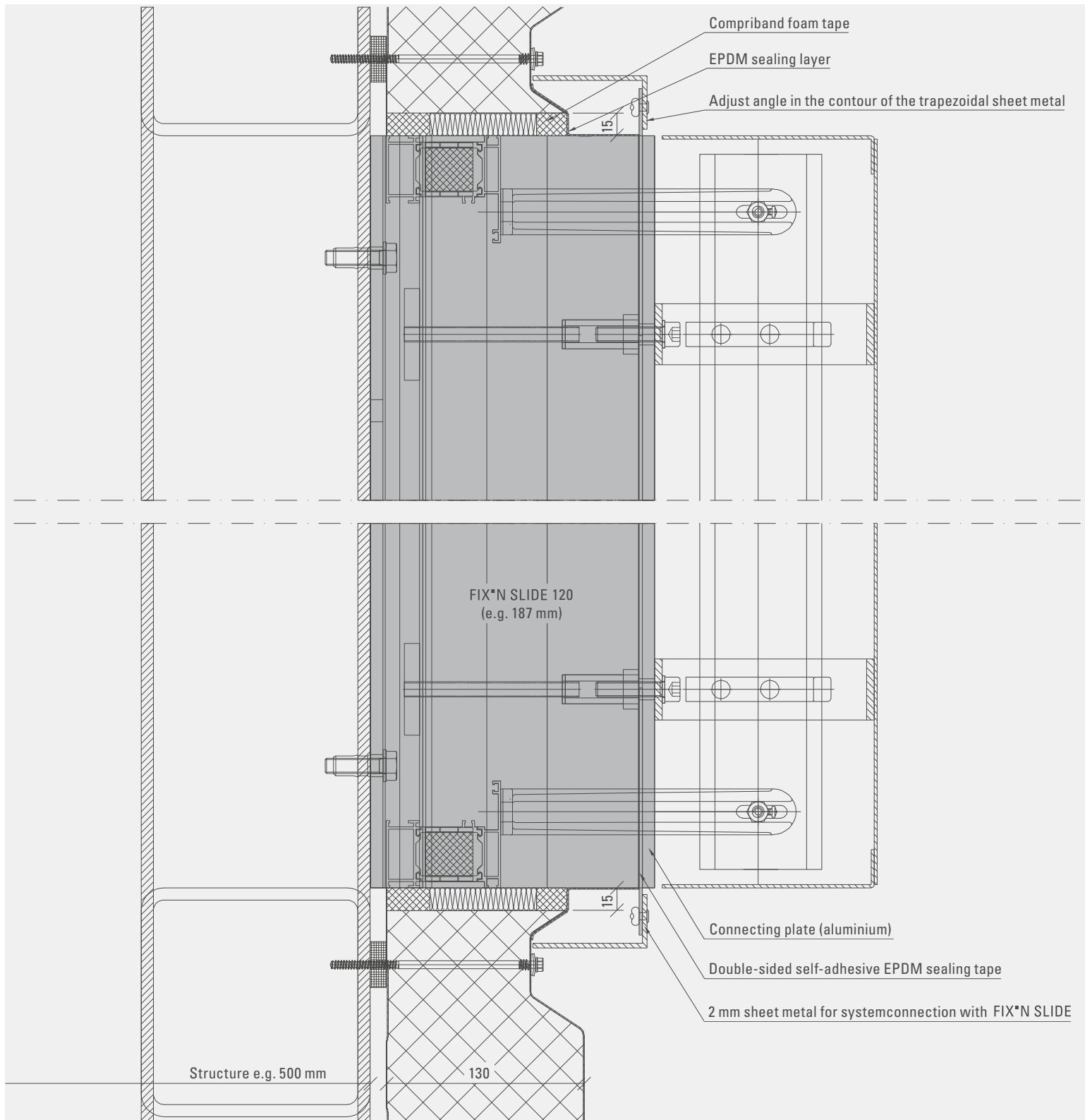
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of sunscreen

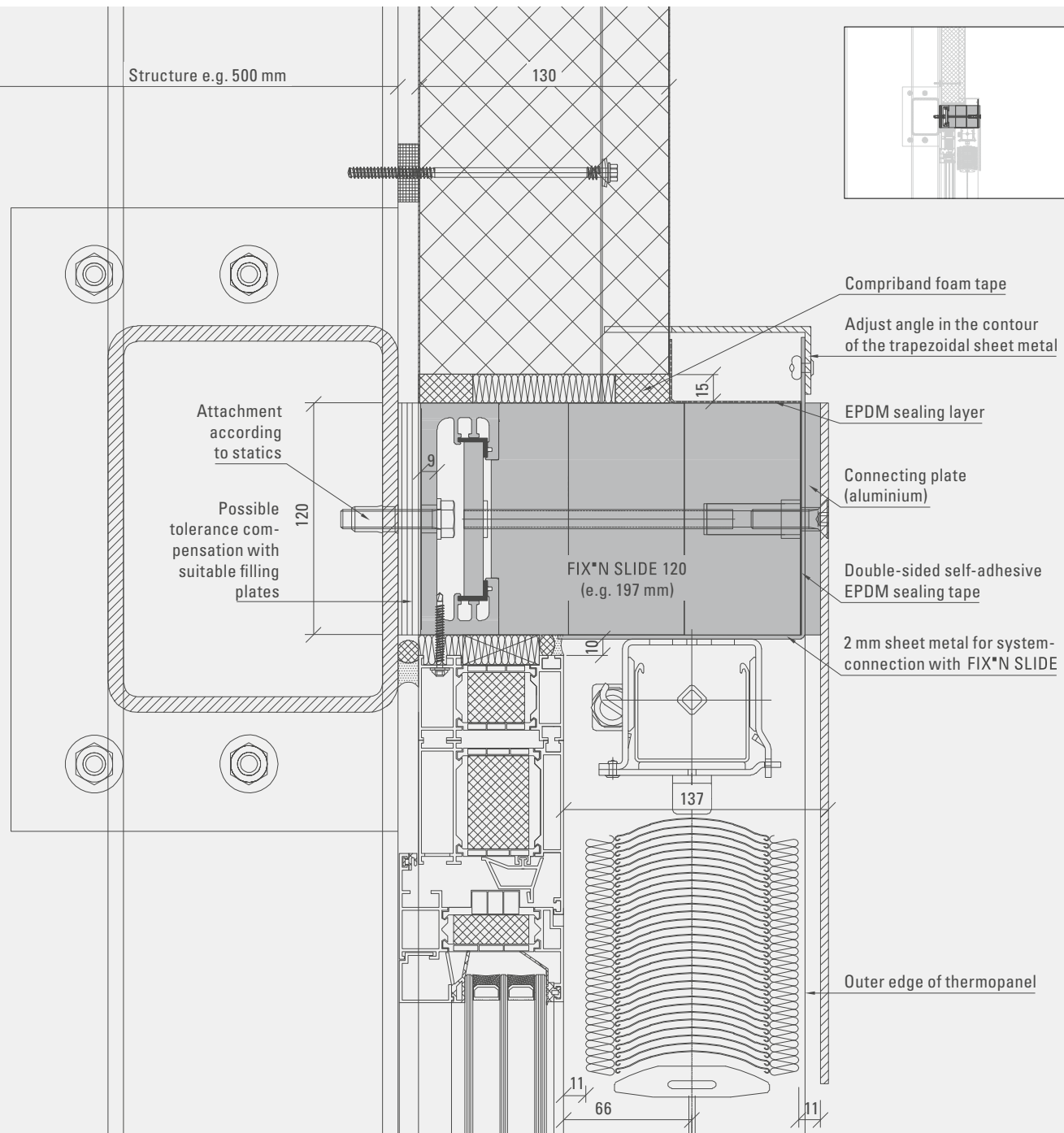
Horizontal section



Venetian blind with cable guide

Smooth sheet metal thermopanel in the soffit

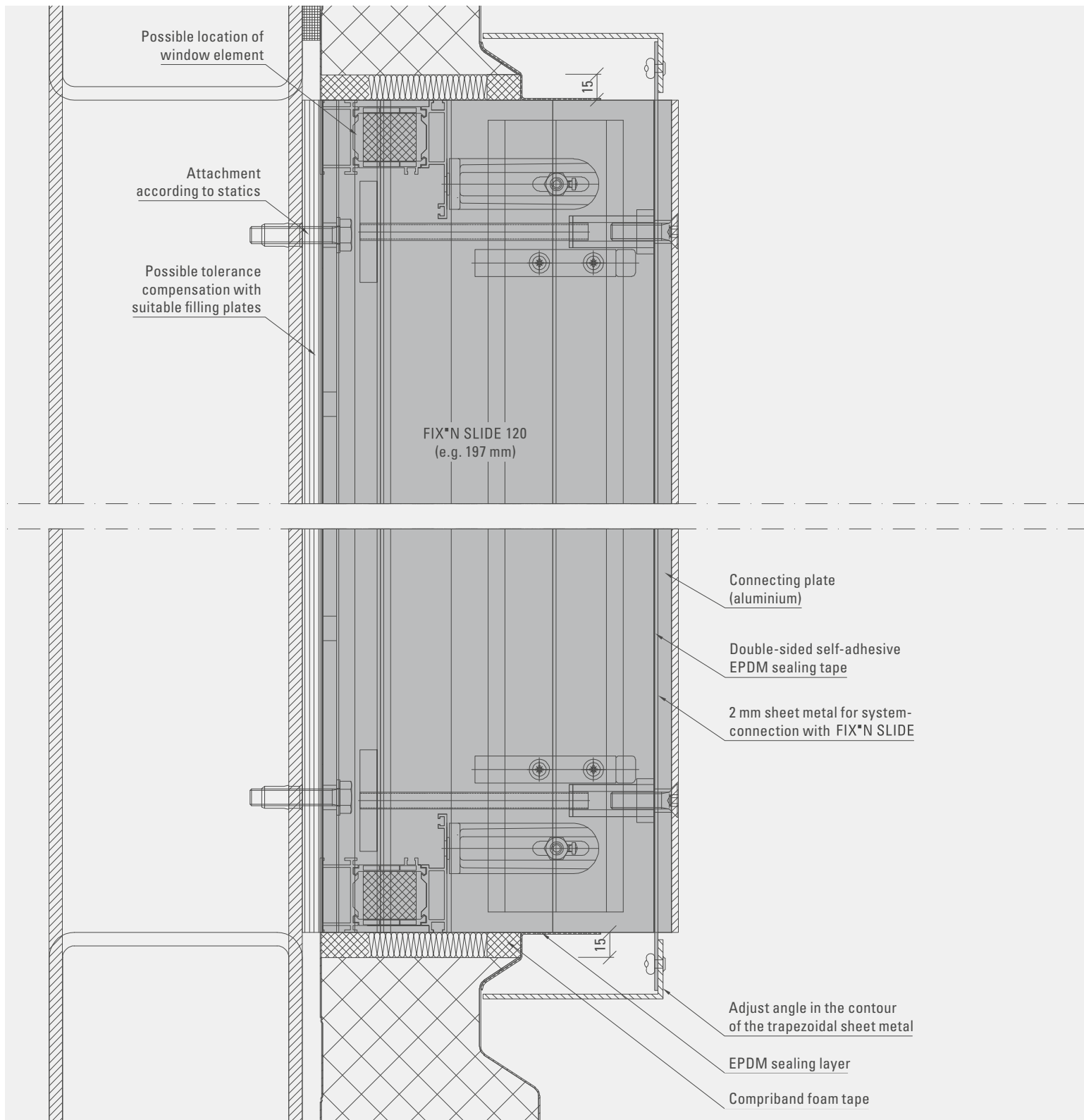
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Mounting of sunscreen

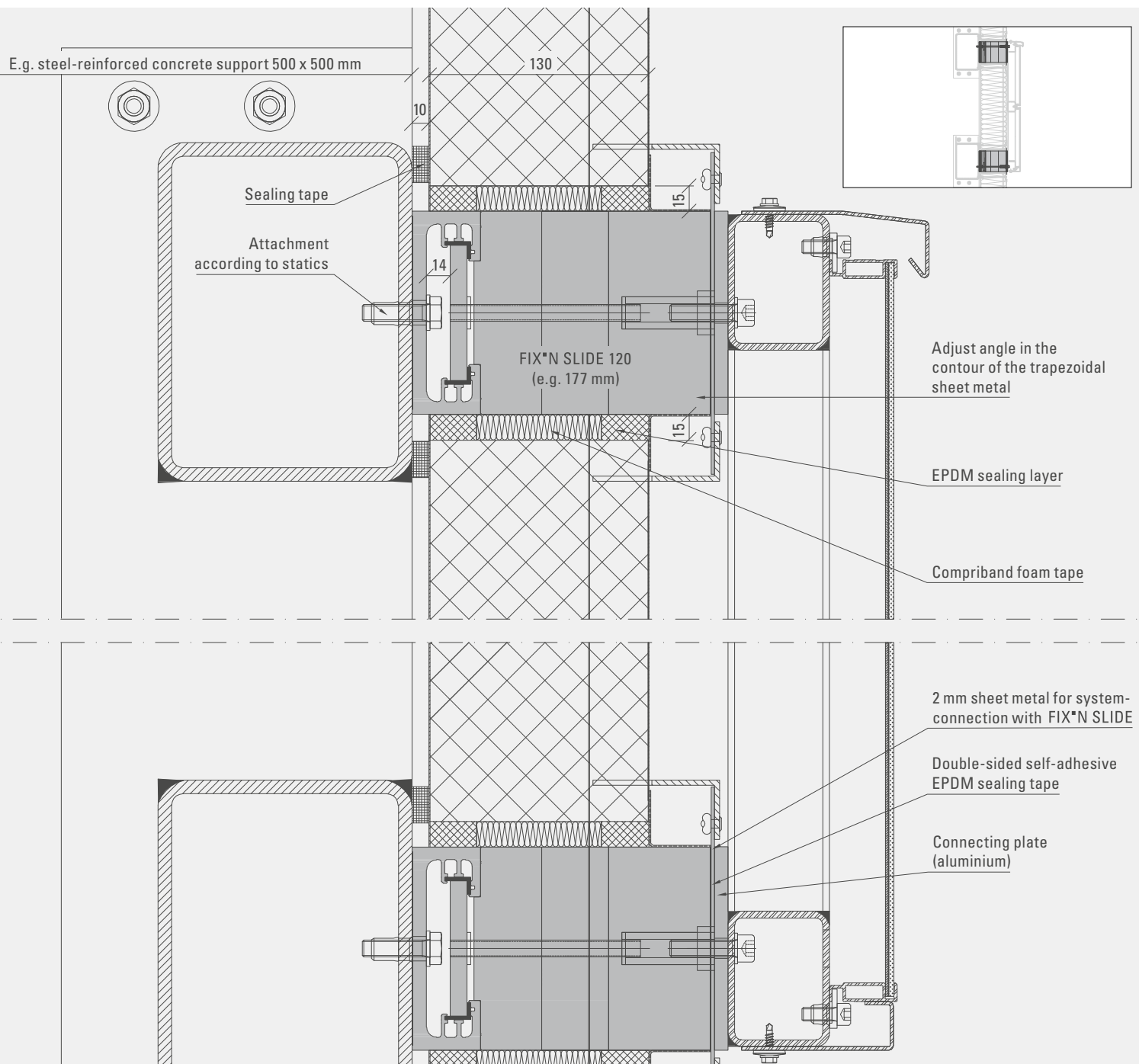
Horizontal section



Photovoltaic modules on the substructure

Trapezoidal sheet metal thermopanel

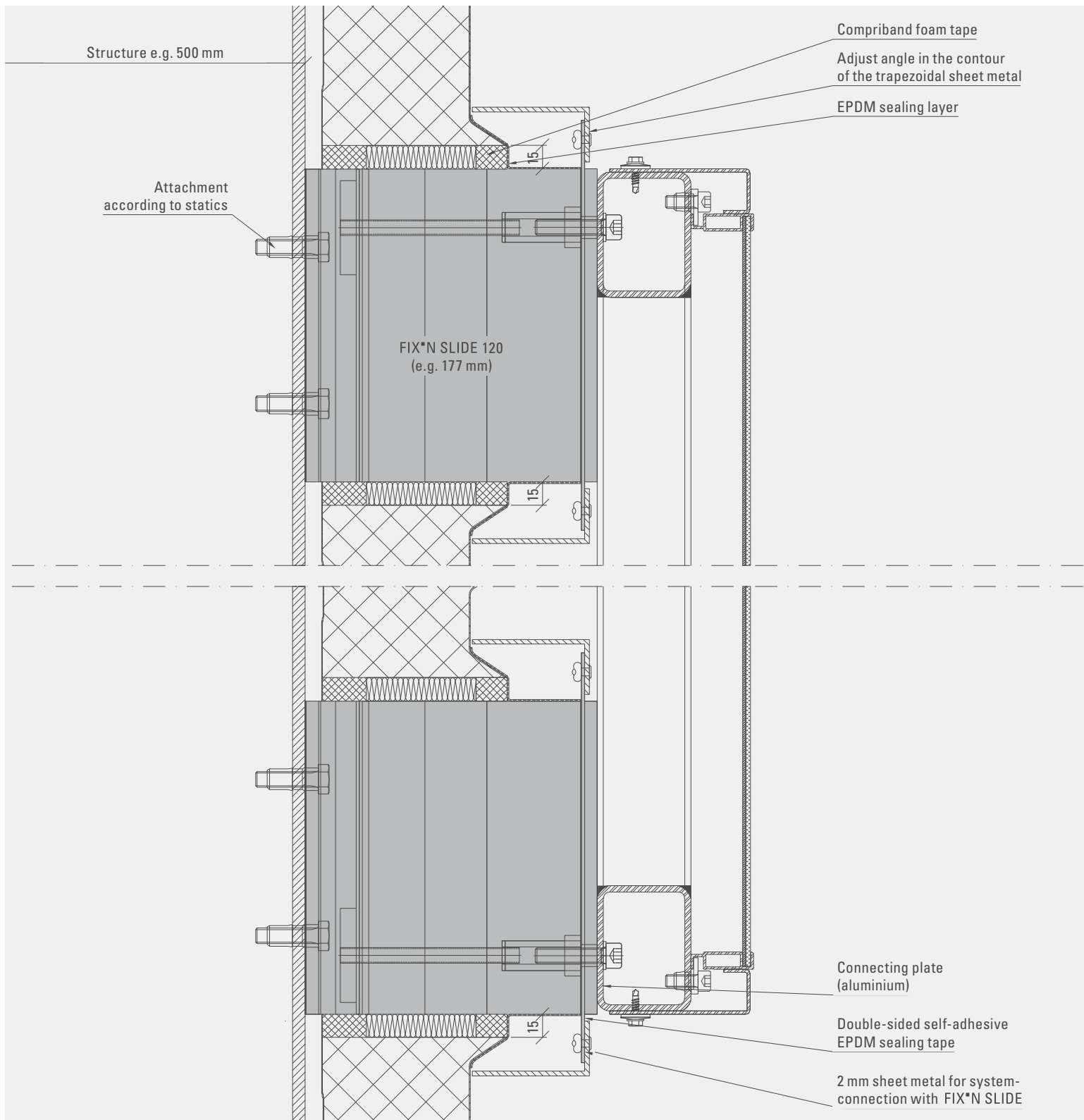
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of photovoltaic system

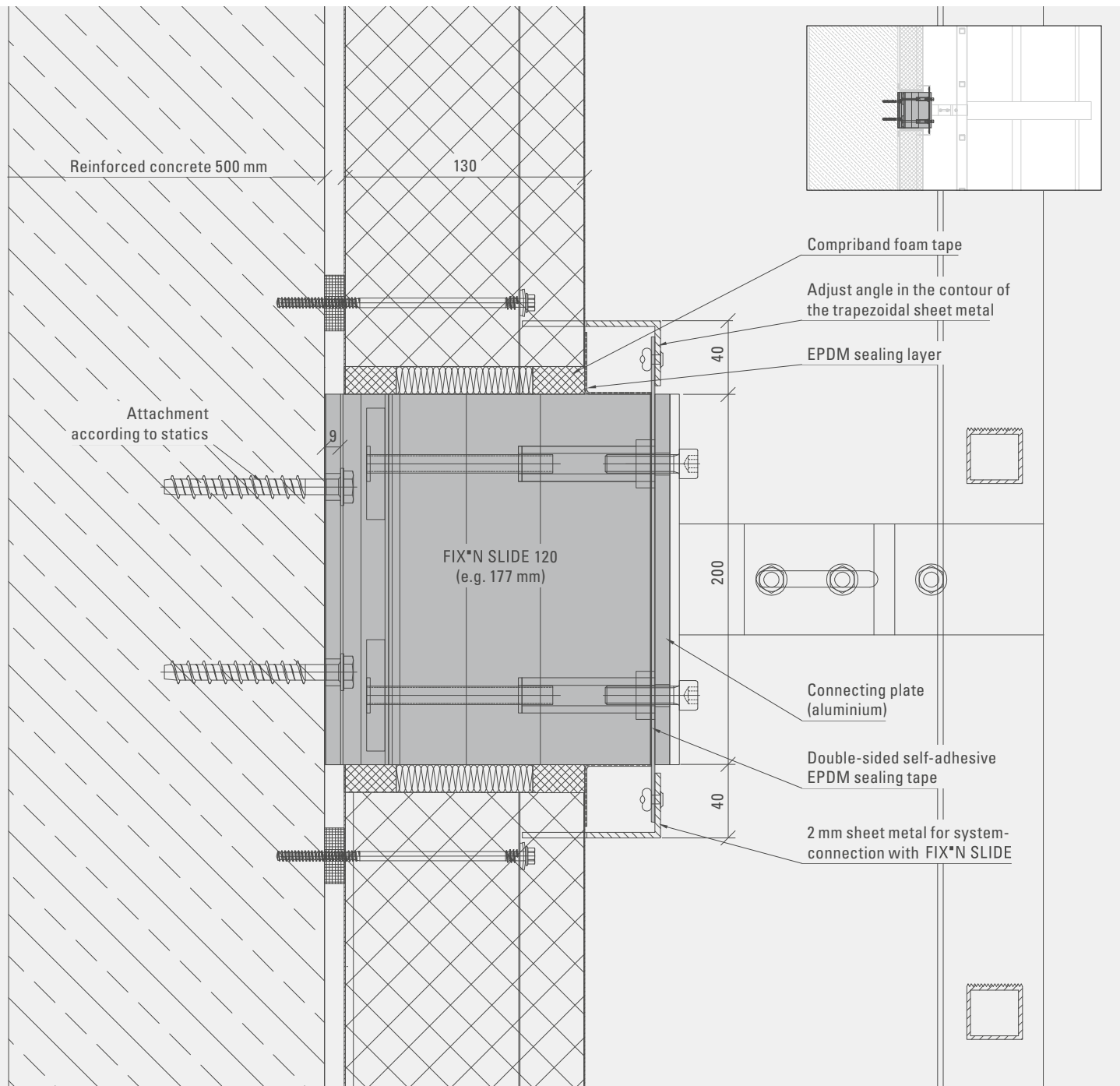
Horizontal section



Fixed **ladder** DIN 18799-1

Trapezoidal sheet metal thermopanel

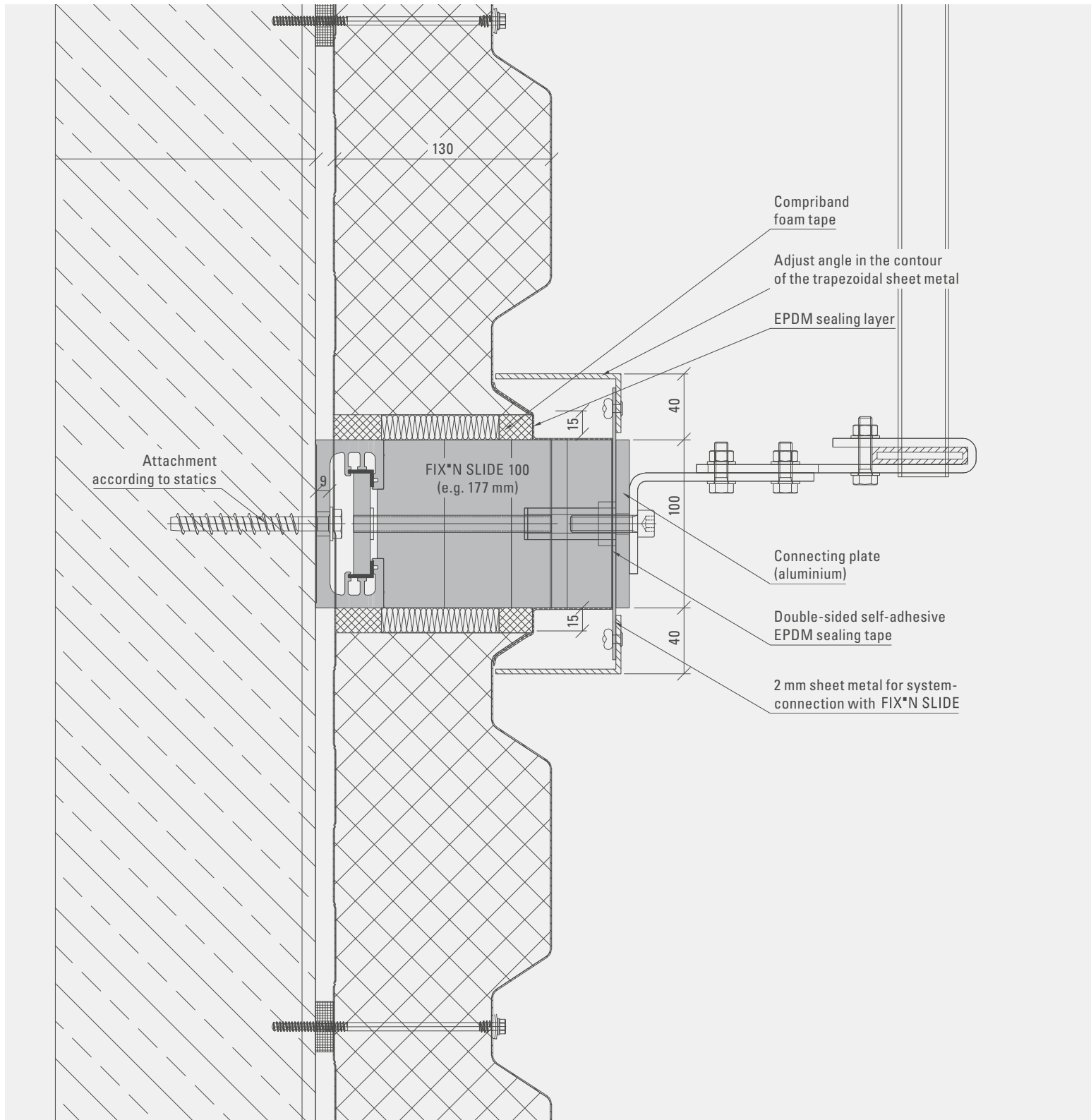
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

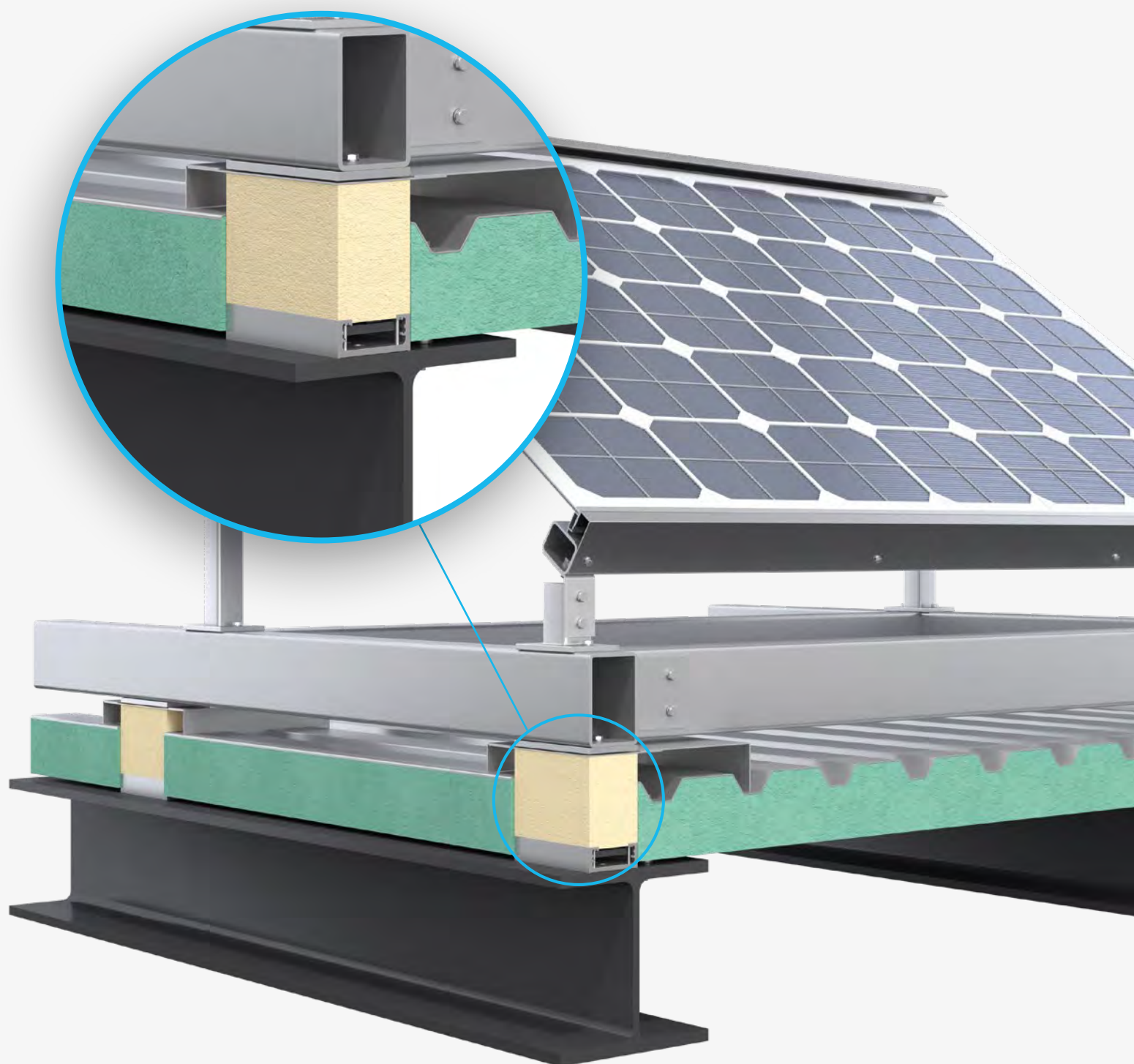
- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of thermopanel FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Establishment of the outer sealing using double-sided adhesive EPDM sealing tape
- Connecting plate fixation
- Building of the thermopanel façade
- Installation of vertical ladder

Horizontal section



GLASSLINE

FIX**N* SLIDE *panel facade*

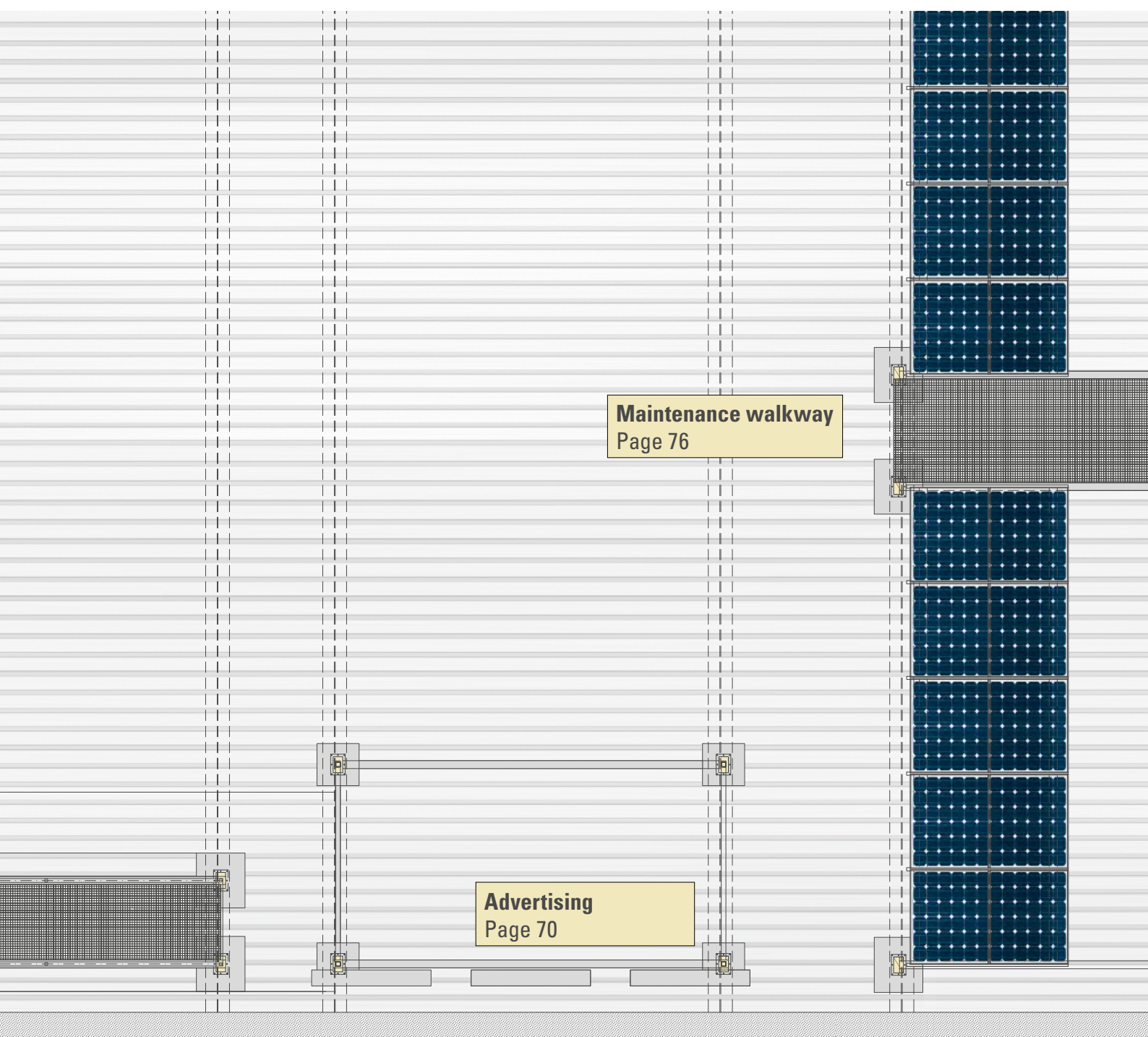


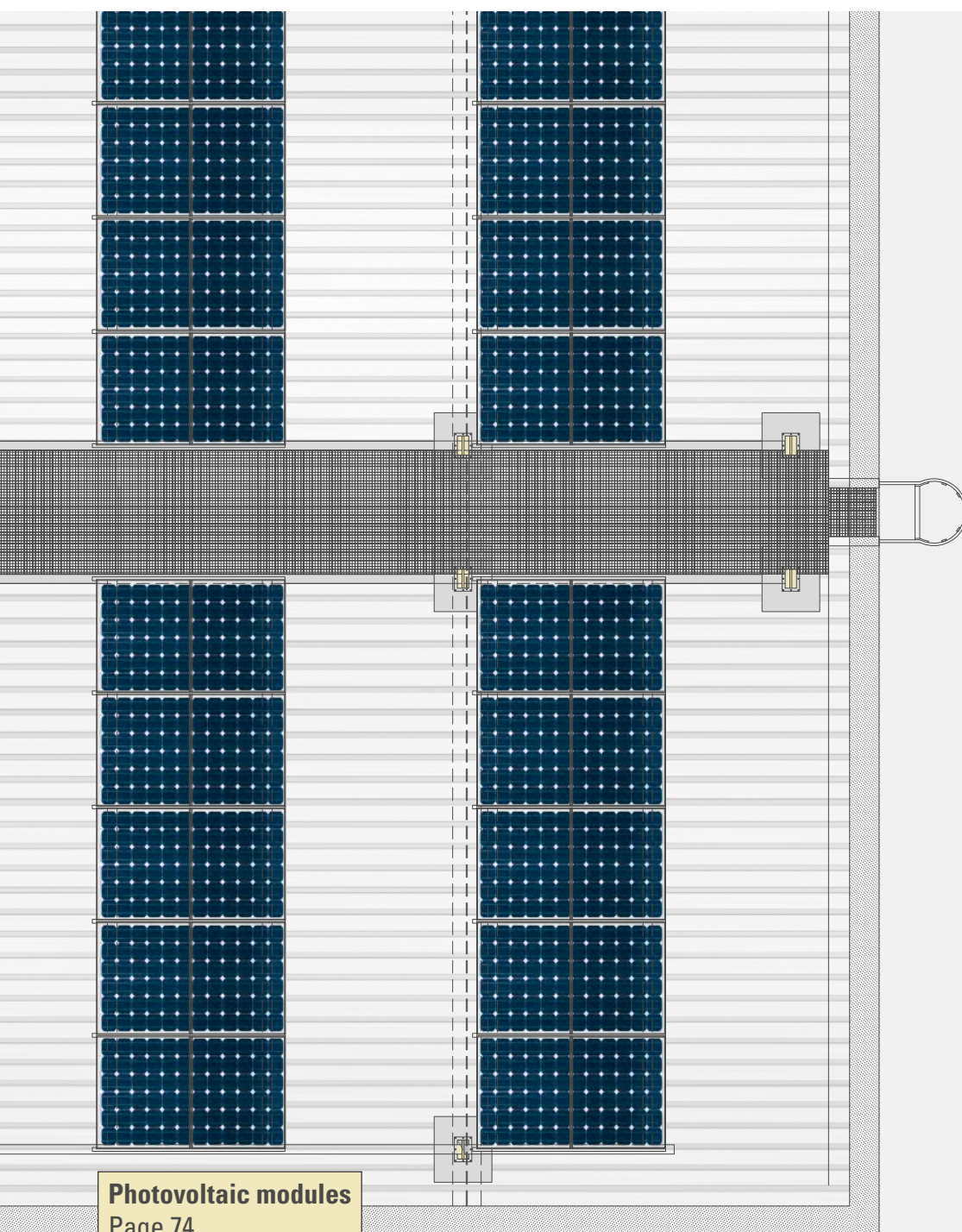
INDUSTRIAL HALL WITH ROOF THERMOPANEL AND PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

Top view of an industrial hall

with trapezoidal sheet metal thermopanel



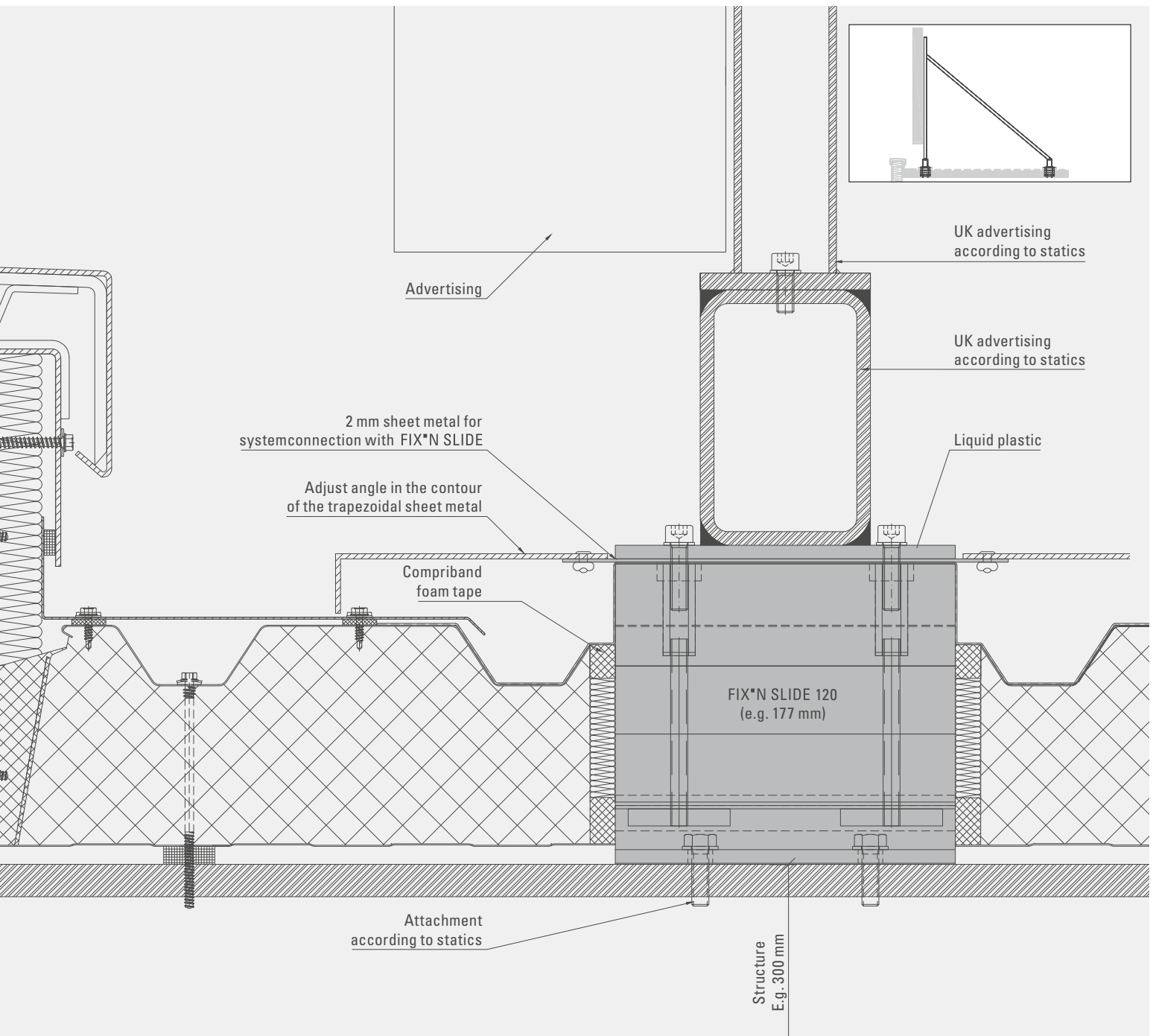


Photovoltaic modules
Page 74

Advertising on an industrial hall

Trapezoidal sheet metal roof thermopanel

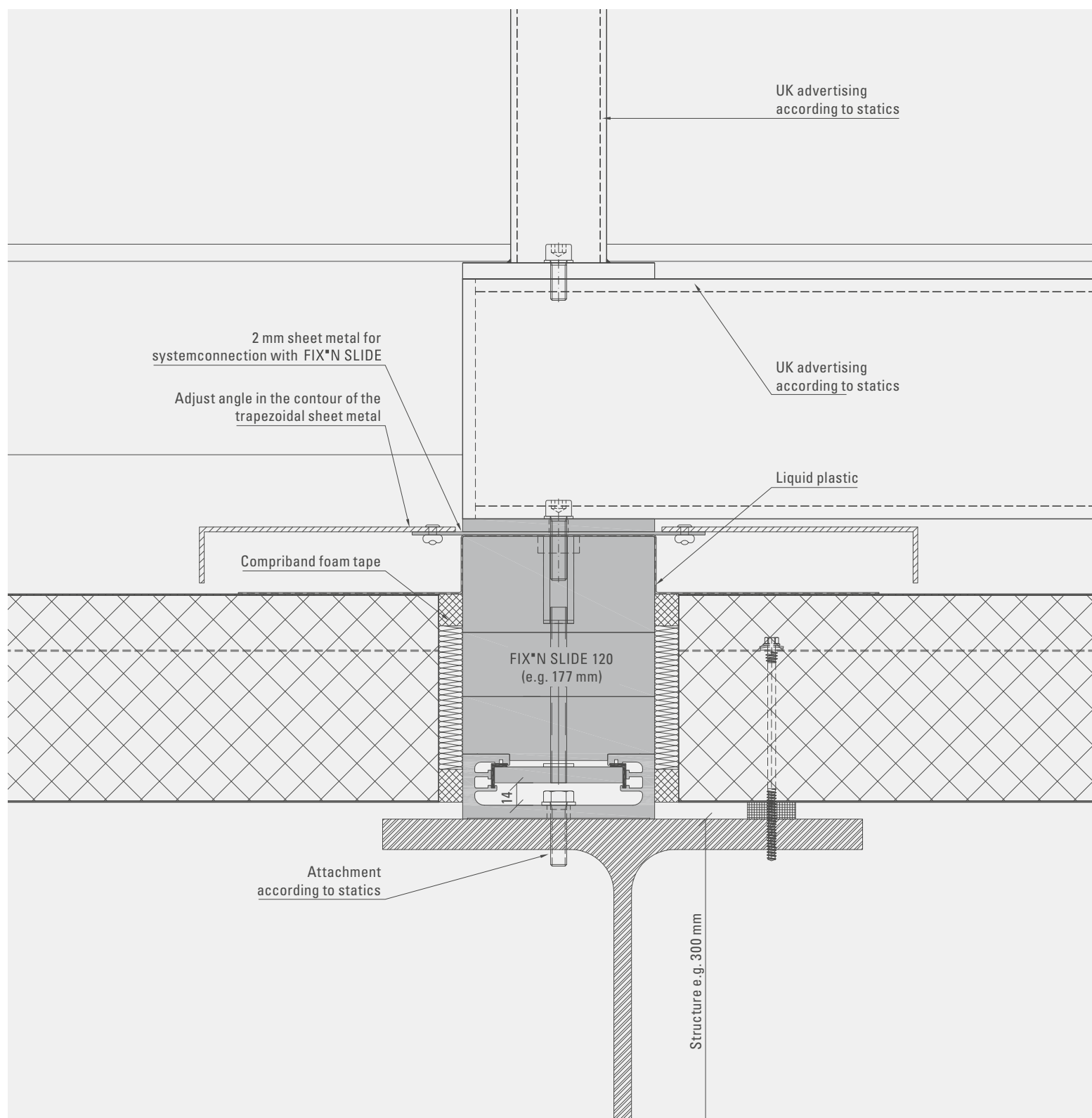
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Building of the roof thermopanel
- Establishment of the outer sealing using liquid plastic
- Connecting plate fixation
- Mounting of UK advertising

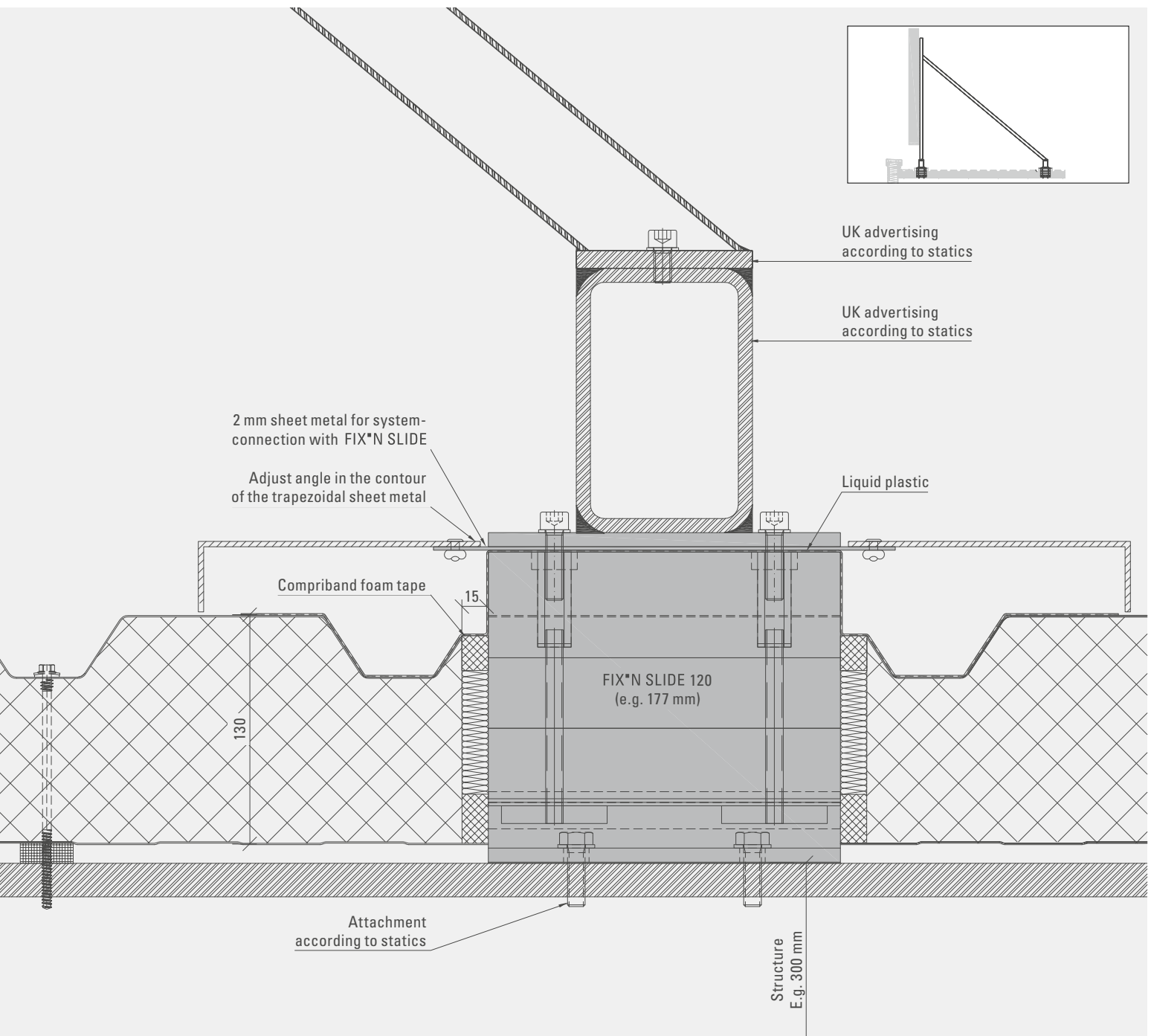
Horizontal section



Advertising on an industrial hall

Trapezoidal sheet metal roof thermopanel

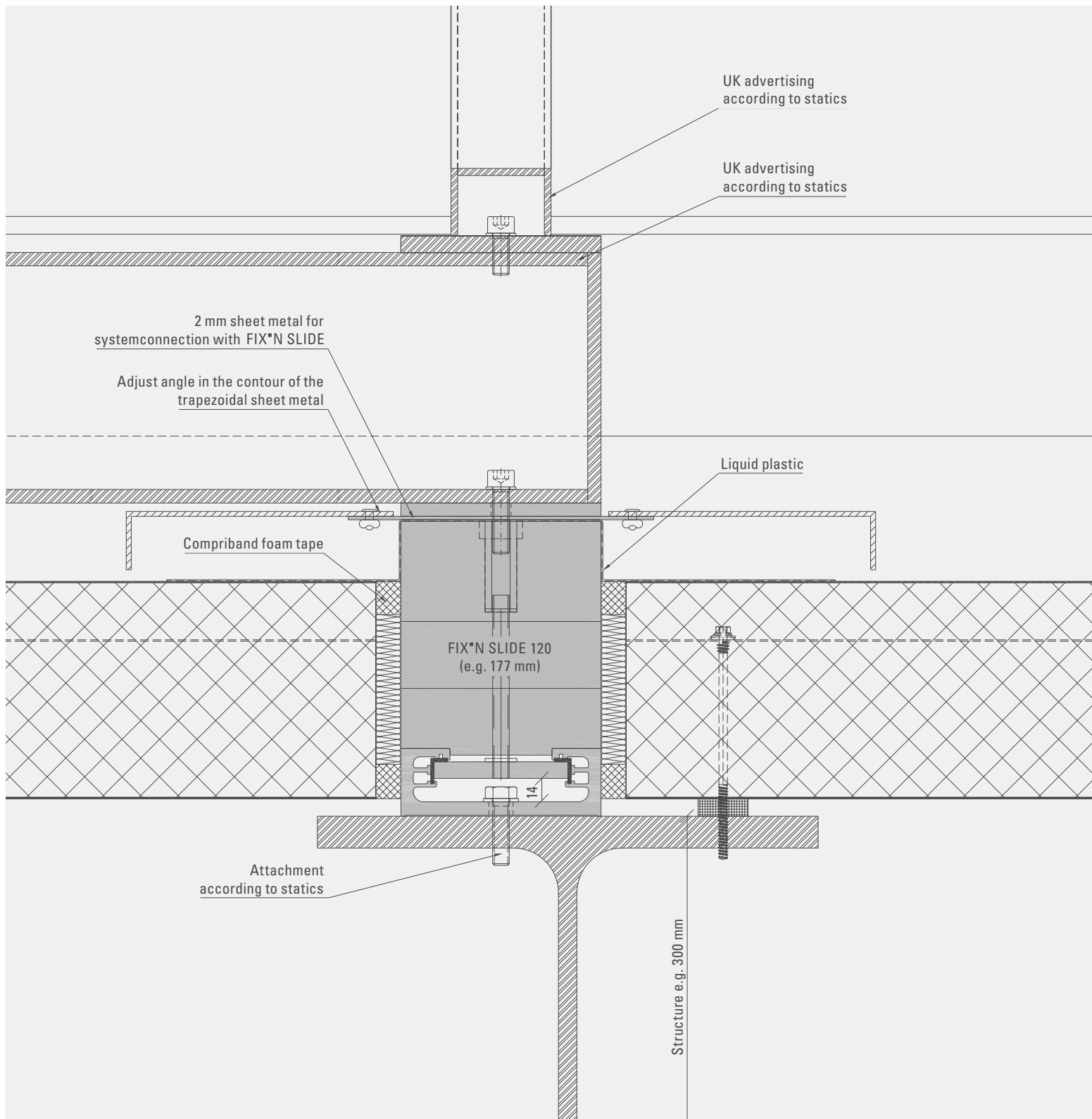
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE
(possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Building of the roof thermopanel
- Establishment of the outer sealing using liquid plastic
- Connecting plate fixation
- Mounting of UK advertising

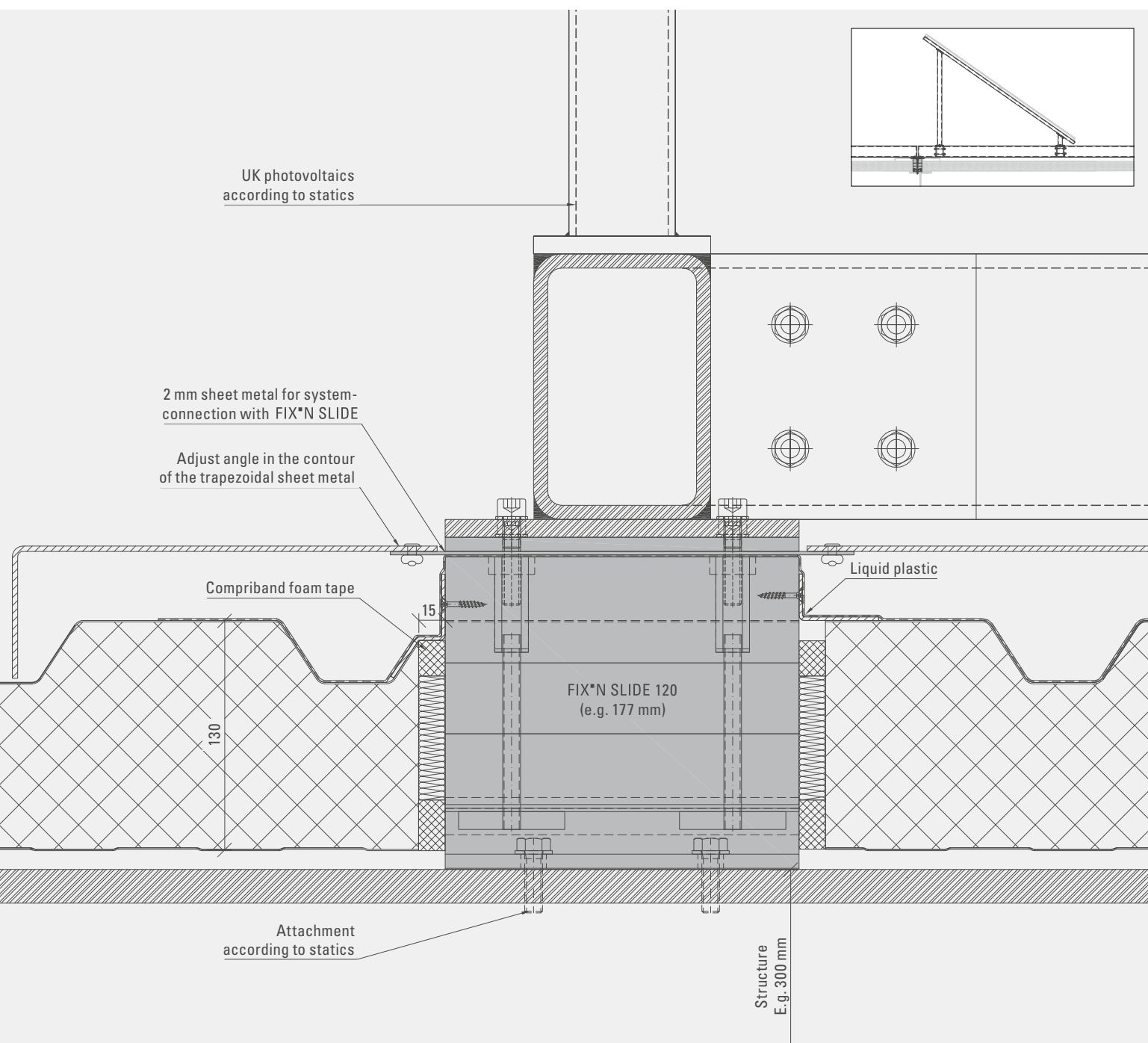
Horizontal section



Photovoltaic modules in the industrial hall

Substructure on roof

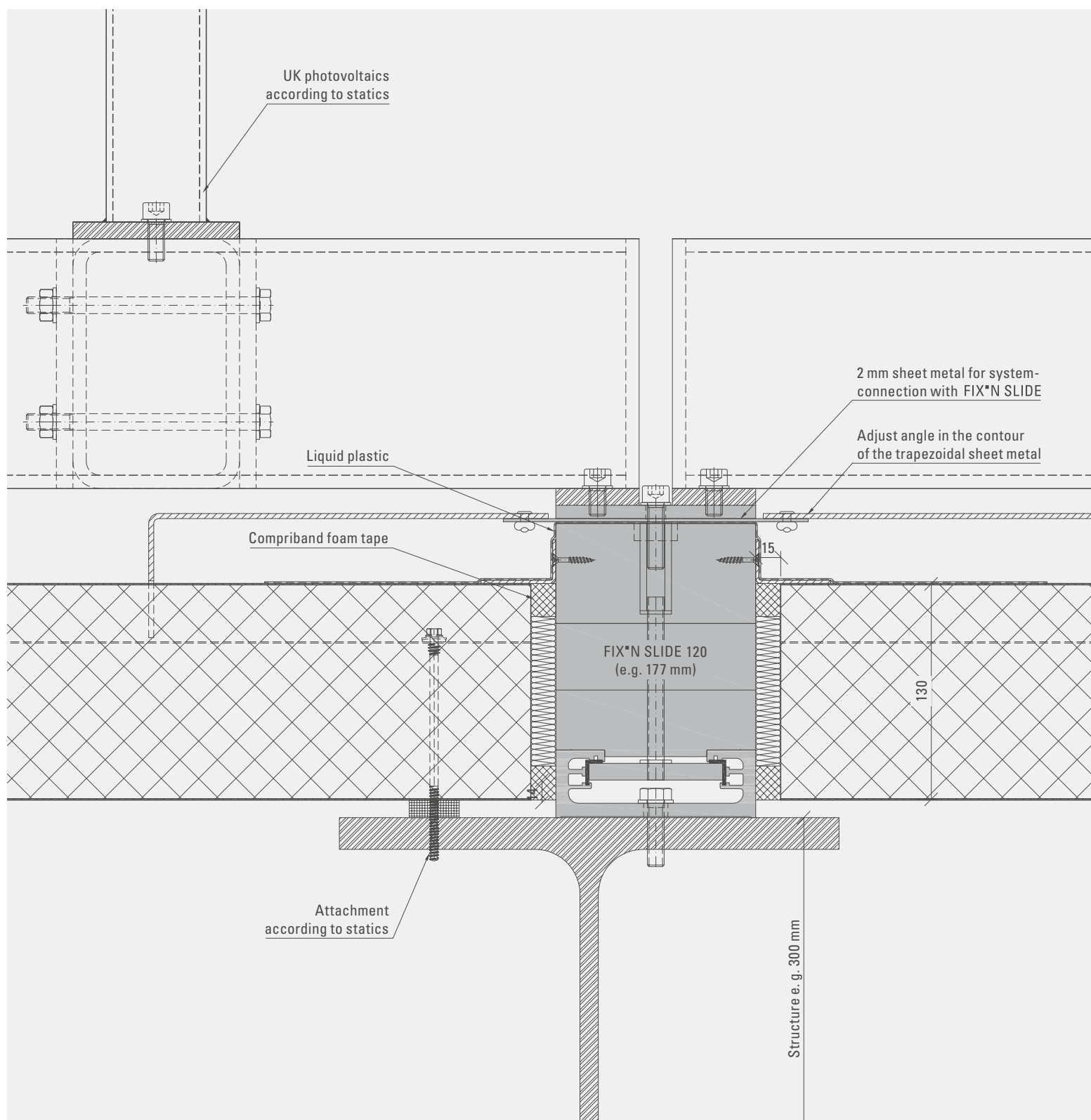
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Building of the roof thermopanel
- Establishment of the outer sealing using liquid plastic
- Connecting plate fixation
- Mounting of photovoltaic modules

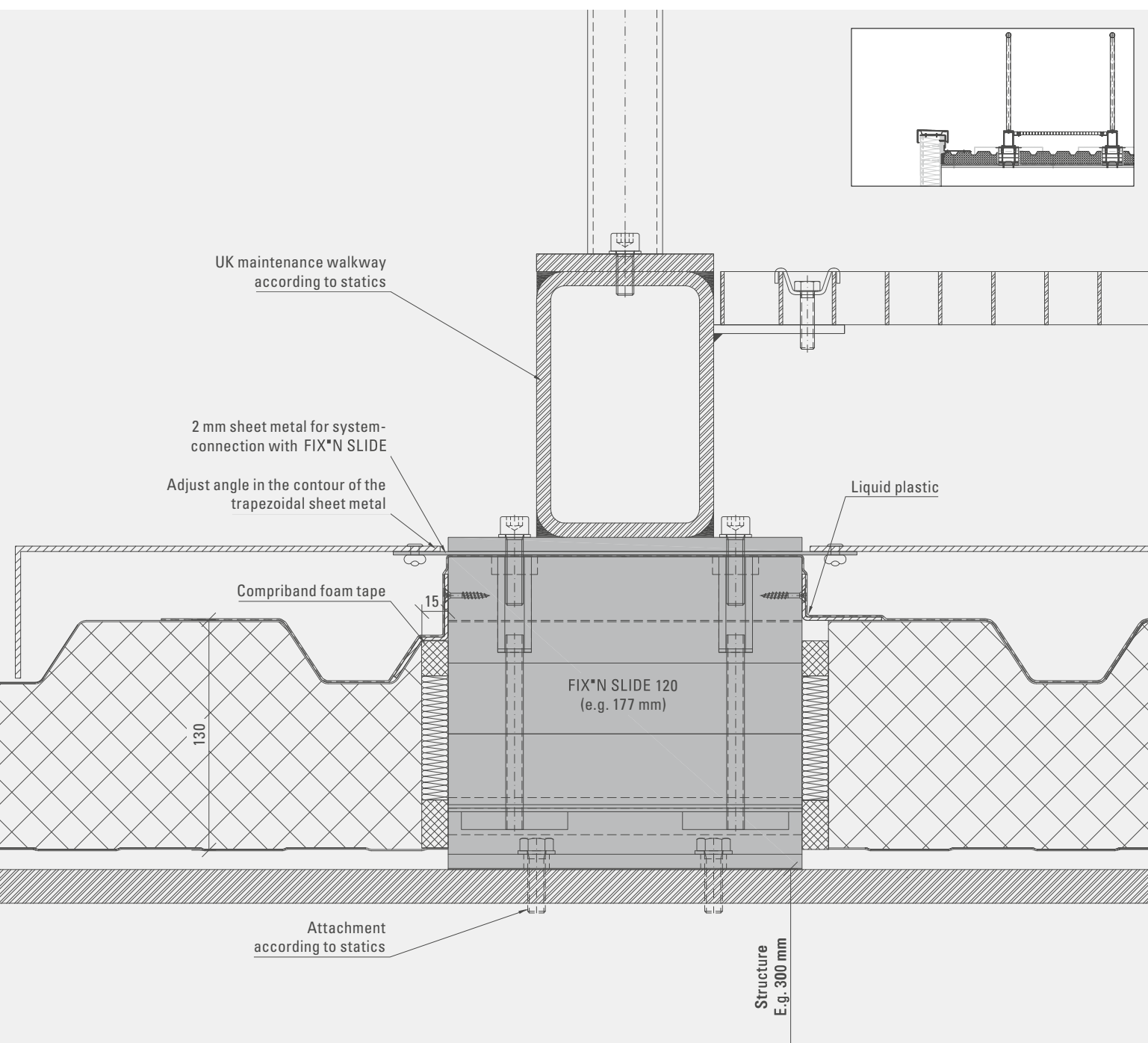
Horizontal section



Maintenance walkway

Trapezoidal sheet metal roof thermopanel

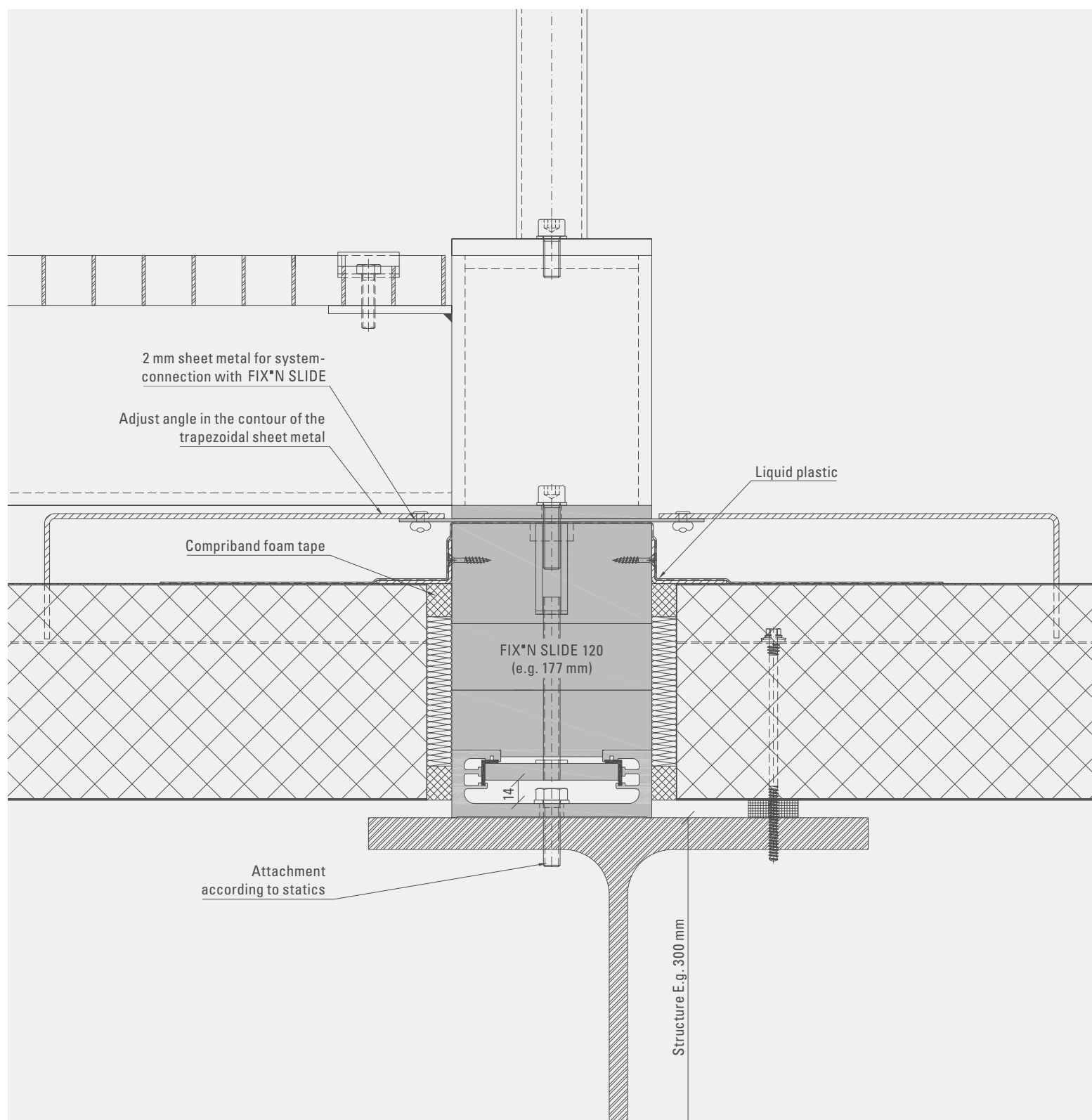
Vertical section



ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION

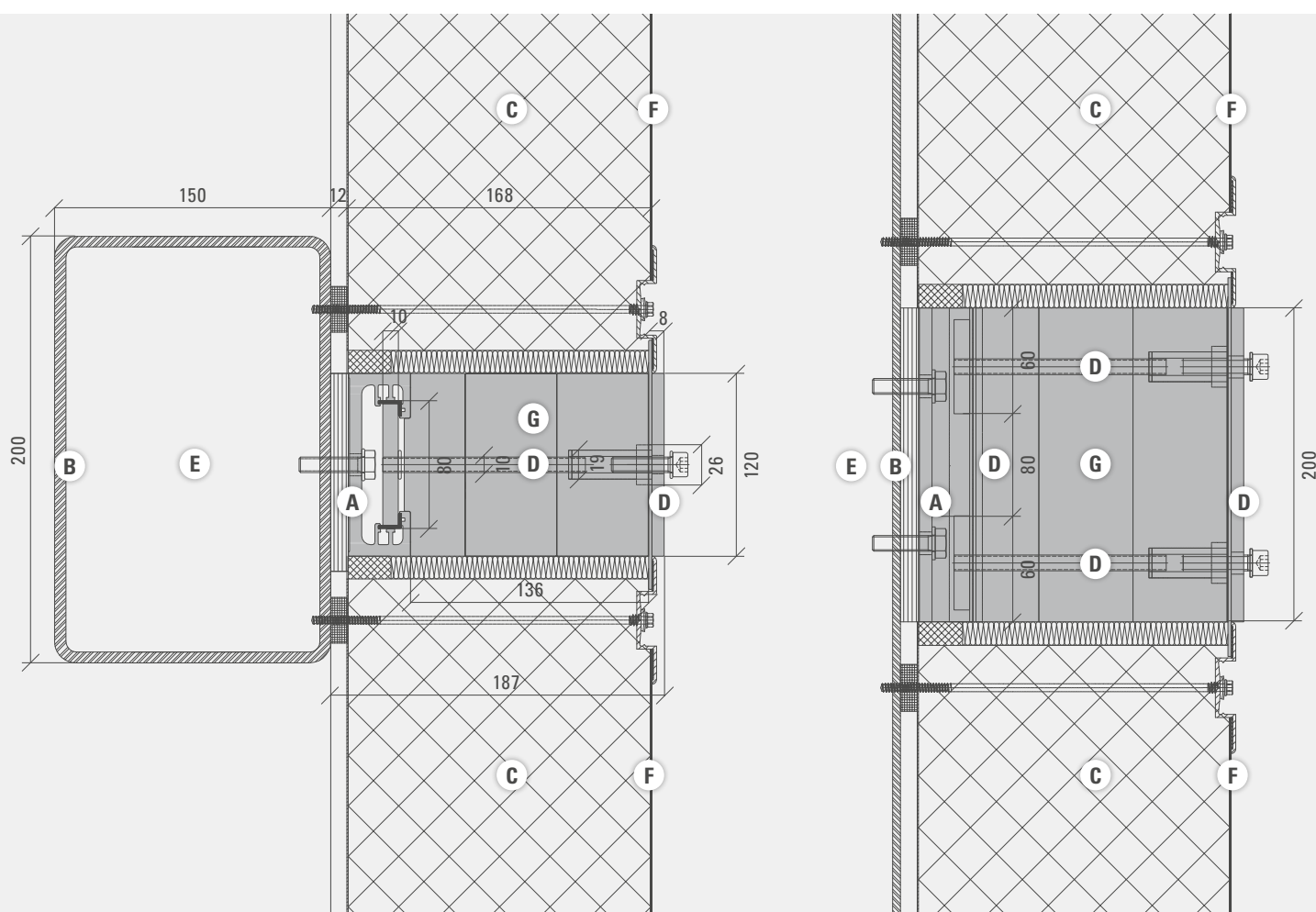
- Mark out building (determine outer edge insulation)
- Mounting of FIX*N SLIDE (possible tolerance compensation with suitable filling plates)
- Building of the roof thermopanel
- Establishment of the outer sealing using liquid plastic
- Connecting plate fixation
- Installation of maintenance walkway

Horizontal section



THERMAL INSULATION CALCULATIONS

Point-to-point connection to smooth sheet metal
according to DIN 4108-2 and χ value calculation (example)



Materials

	λ [W/(m·K)]	ε
A Aluminium profile	160,000	0.900
B Steel profile	50,000	0.900
C Insulation WLG 035	0.035	0.900
D Stainless steel	17,000	0.900
E Air		
F Aluminium	160,000	0.900
G Pressure-resistant system insulating material	0.083	0.900

Properties

- Component (B x H x L)
120 x 187 x 200 mm
140 mm screw spacing

Boundary conditions

▪ Temperatures

Exterior: $T_a = -5^\circ\text{C}$

Interior: $T_i = 20^\circ\text{C}$

▪ Heat transfer

Exterior: $R_a = 0.04 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

Interior: $R_i = 0.13 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ (heat flow)

$R_i = 0.25 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ (temperature)

▪ Thermal bridge surcharge for energy planning according to EnEV 2016

Xi value of the punctiform

thermal bridge

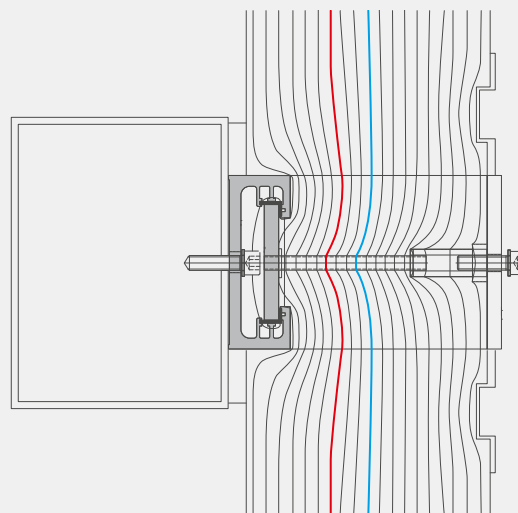
= 0.032 W/K

Isothermal calculations

12.6°C isotherm



10.0°C isotherm



Results

▪ Minimum thermal insulation

$f_{RSI} = 0.94 (>0.70)$

$T = 18.52^\circ\text{C}$

Minimum thermal insulation met

▪ Wall structure $U = 0.20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

150 mm Steel profile

168 mm Insulation WLG 035

▪ Inspection report for the thermal simulation

Inspection report no.

FS_120_0200_PANL_170_P

▪ Excerpt from the relevant standards

DIN 4108-2, DIN EN ISO 13788, DIN EN ISO

10211, DIN EN ISO 10077, DIN EN ISO 12631

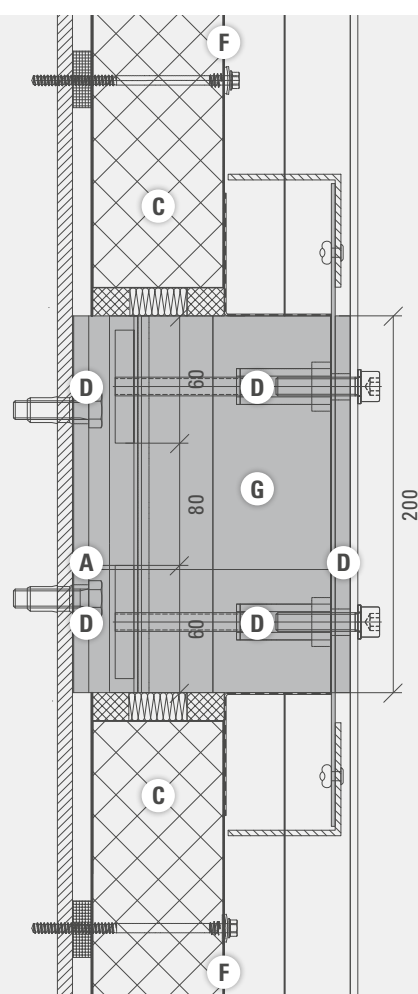
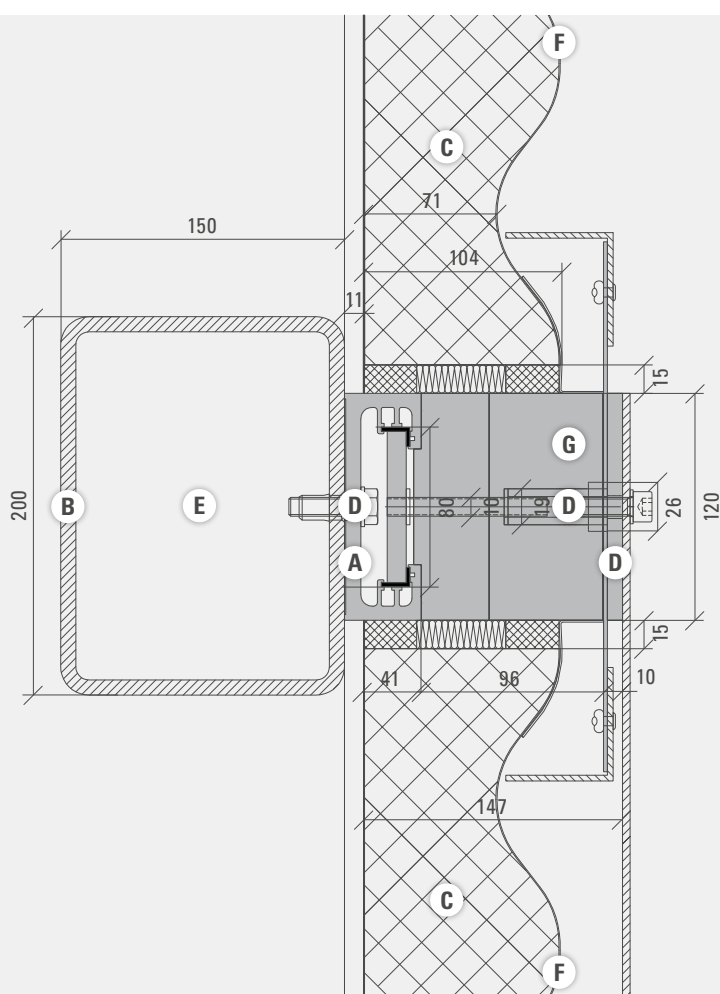
DIN EN ISO 6946

Point-to-point connection

FIX'N SLIDE	Insulation thickness mm	Xi value W/K	f_{RSI} >0.70	T °C
120	168	0.032	0.940	18.52

THERMAL INSULATION CALCULATIONS

Point-to-point connection to thermal panel
according to DIN 4108-2 and χ value calculation (example)



Materials

	λ [W/(m·K)]	ϵ
A Aluminium	160,000	0.900
B Steel profile	50,000	0.900
C Insulation WLG 035	0.035	0.900
D Stainless steel	17,000	0.900
E Air		
F Aluminium profile	160,000	0.900
G Pressure-resistant system insulating material	0.083	0.900

Properties

- Component (B x H x L)
120 x 147 x 200 mm
140 mm screw spacing

Boundary conditions

- Temperatures

Exterior: $T_a = -5^\circ\text{C}$

Interior: $T_i = 20^\circ\text{C}$

- Heat transfer

Exterior: $R_a = 0.04 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

Interior: $R_i = 0.13 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ (heat flow)

$R_i = 0.25 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ (temperature)

- Thermal bridge surcharge for energy planning according to EnEV 2016

Xi value of the punctiform

thermal bridge

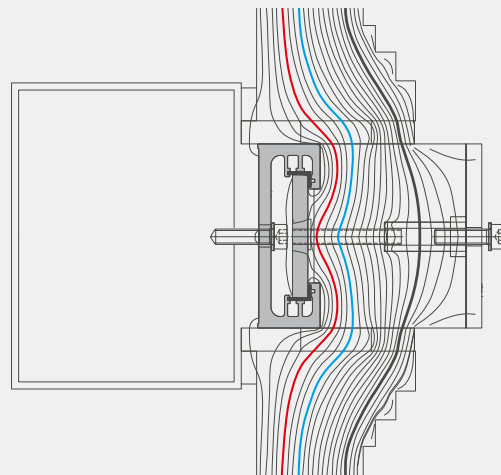
= 0.052 W/K

Isothermal calculations

12.6°C isotherm



10.0°C isotherm



Results

- Minimum thermal insulation

$f_{RSI} = 0.890 (>0.70)$

$T = 17.22^\circ\text{C}$

minimum thermal insulation met

- Wall structure $U = 0.20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

150 mm Steel profile

104 mm Insulation WLG 035

- Inspection report for the thermal simulation

Inspection report no.

FS_120_0200_ISO_W_104_P

- Excerpt from the relevant standards

DIN 4108-2, DIN EN ISO 13788, DIN EN ISO

10211, DIN EN ISO 10077, DIN EN ISO 12631

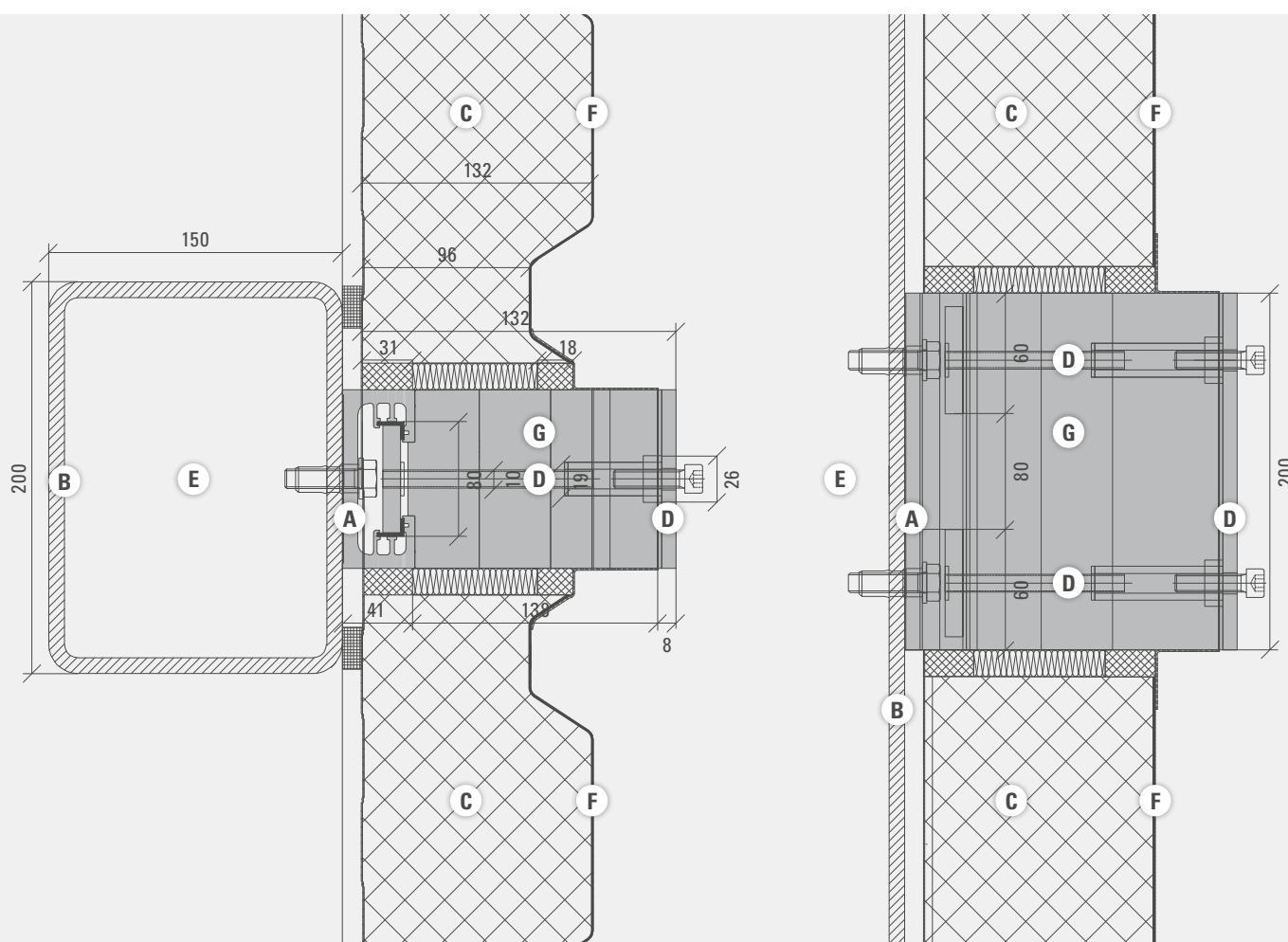
DIN EN ISO 6946

Point-to-point connection

FIX'N SLIDE	Insulation thickness mm	Xi value W/K	f_{RSI} >0.70	T °C
120	104	0.052	0.890	17.22

THERMAL INSULATION CALCULATIONS

Point-to-point connection to trapezoidal sheet metal
according to DIN 4108-2 and χ value calculation (example)



Materials

	λ [W/(m·K)]	ϵ
A Aluminium profile	160,000	0.900
B Steel profile	50,000	0.900
C Insulation WLG 035	0.035	0.900
D Stainless steel	17,000	0.900
E Air		
F Aluminium	160,000	0.900
G Pressure-resistant system insulating material	0.083	0.900

Properties

- Component (B x H x L)
120 x 132 x 200 mm
140 mm screw spacing

Boundary conditions

- Temperatures

Exterior: $T_a = -5^\circ\text{C}$

Interior: $T_i = 20^\circ\text{C}$

- Heat transfer

Exterior: $R_a = 0.04 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

Interior: $R_i = 0.13 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ (heat flow)

$R_i = 0.25 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$ (temperature)

- Thermal bridge surcharge for energy planning according to EnEV 2016

Xi value of the punctiform

thermal bridge

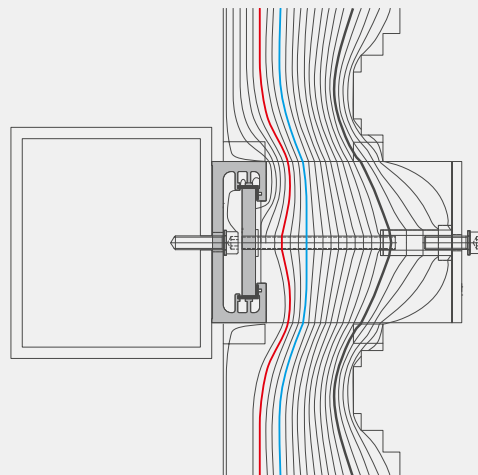
= 0.035 W/K

Isothermal calculations

12.6°C isotherm



10.0°C isotherm



Results

- Minimum thermal insulation

$f_{RSI} = 0.93 (>0.70)$

$T = 18.16^\circ\text{C}$

Minimum thermal insulation met

- Wall structure $U = 0.20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

150 mm Steel profile

132 mm Insulation WLG 035

- Inspection report for the thermal simulation

Inspection report no.

FS_120_0200_TRPZ_132_P

- Excerpt from the relevant standards

DIN 4108-2, DIN EN ISO 13788, DIN EN ISO

10211, DIN EN ISO 10077, DIN EN ISO 12631

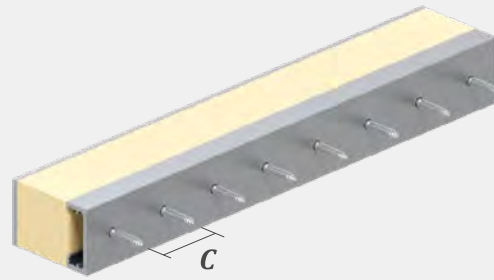
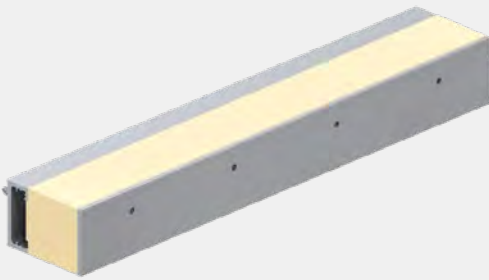
DIN EN ISO 6946

Point-to-point connection

FIX'N SLIDE	Insulation thickness mm	Xi value W/K	f_{RSI} >0.70	T °C
120	132	0.035	0.930	18.14

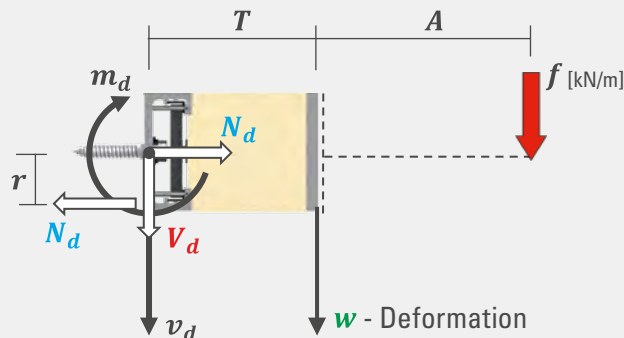
DIMENSIONS

Linear connection (action perpendicular to element axis)

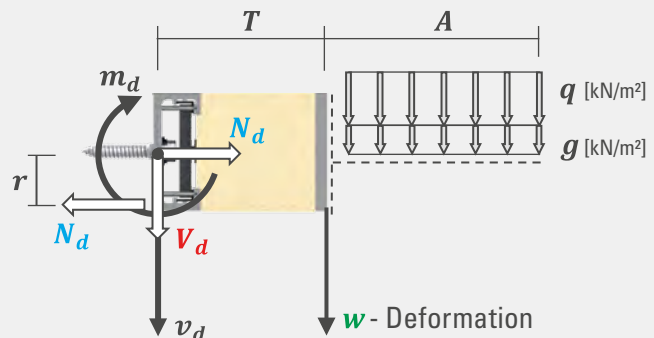


Actions/effects

Example 1 – Linear action:



Example 2 – Distributed load (q) and dead weight (g):



Bearing capacity limit state $m_d \leq m_{R,d}$ and $v_d \leq v_{R,d}$

Calculated values of the linear bearing torques m_d and the linear bearing forces v_d :

Example 1

$$v_d \text{ [kN/m]} = \gamma_Q \cdot f \text{ [kN/m]}$$

$$m_d \text{ [kNm/m]} = v_d \text{ [kN/m]} \cdot (T_{[m]} + A_{[m]})$$

Example 2

$$v_d \text{ [kN/m]} = (\gamma_Q \cdot q_k \text{ [kN/m}^2] + \gamma_G \cdot g \text{ [kN/m}^2]) \cdot A_{[m]}$$

$$m_d \text{ [kNm/m]} = v_d \text{ [kN/m]} \cdot (T_{[m]} + A_{[m]}/2)$$

	T [mm]	Up to 90	90-100	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320
FS 48	$m_{R,d}$ [kNm/m]	0.76	0.72	0.66	0.6	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.39
	$v_{R,d}$ [kN/m]	8.5	7.2	5.5	4.3	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
FS 60	$m_{R,d}$ [kNm/m]	1.00	1.32	1.20	1.11	1.04	0.98	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.75	0.73
	$v_{R,d}$ [kN/m]	15.5	13.2	10.0	8.0	6.5	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3
FS 80	$m_{R,d}$ [kNm/m]	2.77	2.55	2.20	1.95	1.75	1.59	1.46	1.35	1.26	1.18	1.12	1.06	1.00
	$v_{R,d}$ [kN/m]	30.8	25.5	18.4	13.9	10.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.2
FS 100	$m_{R,d}$ [kNm/m]	4.24	3.98	3.56	3.25	2.99	2.79	2.62	2.47	2.34	2.23	2.14	2.05	1.97
	$v_{R,d}$ [kN/m]	47.1	39.8	29.7	23.2	18.7	15.5	13.1	11.3	9.8	8.6	7.7	6.9	6.2
FS 120	$m_{R,d}$ [kNm/m]	7.76	7.19	6.31	5.65	5.14	4.72	4.38	4.09	3.84	3.63	3.44	3.28	3.13
	$v_{R,d}$ [kN/m]	52.4	52.4	52.4	40.4	32.1	26.3	21.9	18.6	16.0	14.0	12.3	11.0	9.8

The values $m_{R,d}$ and $v_{R,d}$ in the above table apply to permanent and temporary design situations with short and/or medium load durations (such as the action of wind, snow or traffic loads and their combinations with the attachment weight). In load situations with predominantly permanent actions (such as only the action of the attachment weight), the values $m_{R,d}$ and $v_{R,d}$ from the above table are to be multiplied with a reduction factor of 0.75. If consideration is to be given to dynamic, multiaxial or other special actions, or actions that may result from unfavourable external influences (such as in exposed installations), a separate analysis needs to be done.

Serviceability limit state (deformation)

Characteristic values of the linear bearing torques m :

Example 1 – Linear action:

$$m_{[kNm/m]} = f_{[kN/m]} \cdot (T_{[m]} + A_{[m]})$$

Example 2 – distributed load and dead weight:

$$m_{[kNm/m]} = (q_{[kN/m^2]} + g_{[kN/m^2]}) \cdot A_{[m]} \cdot (T_{[m]} + A_{[m]}/2)$$

Existing deformation w on the front edge of the FS element subject to the element depth T and the characteristic linear torque m :

	T [mm]	Up to 90	90-100	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320
	m [kNm/m]	Existing deformation w [mm]*												
FS 48	Up to 0.20	< 1	< 1	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
	0.20 - 0.25	< 1	< 1	2	3	3								
	0.25 - 0.30	< 1	< 1	2	3	3								
FS 60	Up to 0.20	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2
	0.20 - 0.30	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
	0.30 - 0.40	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4			
	0.40 - 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	3	3	4						
	0.50 - 0.60	< 1	< 1	2	3	3	4							
FS 80	Up to 0.20	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2
	0.20 - 0.40	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	4
	0.40 - 0.60	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	3	3	4		
	0.60 - 0.80	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	4	5			
	0.80 - 1.00	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	3	3	4					
	1.00 - 1.20	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	3	3							
FS 100	Up to 0.25	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2
	0.25 - 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2	3
	0.50 - 0.75	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
	0.75 - 1.00	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
	1.00 - 1.25	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3	3	4			
	1.25 - 1.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3	4				
	1.50 - 1.75	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	4					
FS 120	Up to 1.00	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3
	1.00 - 1.25	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
	1.25 - 1.75	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
	1.75 - 2.00	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6
	2.00 - 2.25	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	
	2.25 - 2.75	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4				
	2.75 - 3.25	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	4					

* In installations that are especially sensitive to deformation and installations under high sustained loads, the use of a larger FS element is recommended. The values are the expected deformation. The influence of the rigidity of the substructure is not taken into account.

Bearing forces:

$$N_{d[kN]} = m_{d[kNm/m]} \cdot C_{[m]} / r_{[m]}$$

$$V_{d[kN]} = v_{d[kNm/m]} \cdot C_{[m]}$$

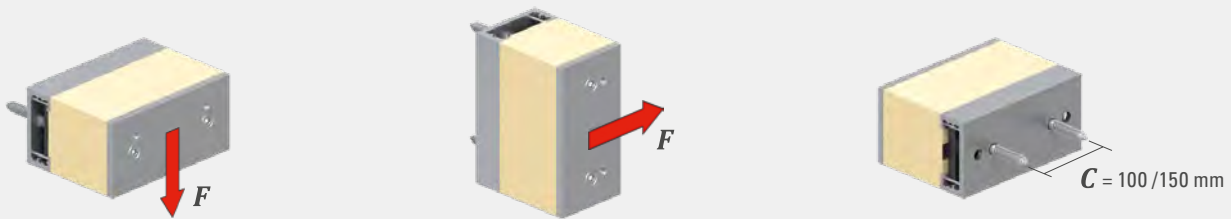
C = E.g. 0.1 m

	FS 48	FS 60	FS 80	FS 100	FS 120
$r_{[m]}$	0.023	0.028	0.038	0.047	0.057

Verifications of load application and transfer, as well as of the substructure, are not recorded or produced together with the verifications of the FS elements.

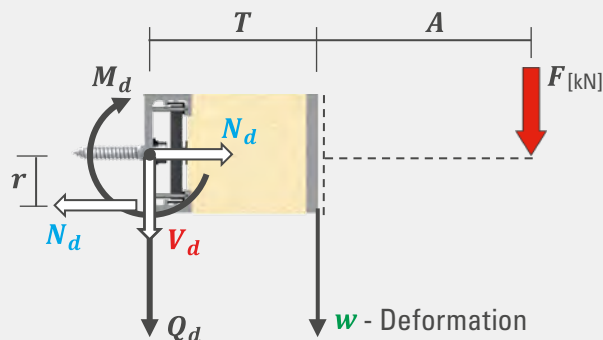
DIMENSIONS

Point-to-point connection (action perpendicular to element axis)



Actions/effects

Example – Individual load:



Bearing capacity limit state $M_d \leq M_{R,d}$ and $Q_d \leq Q_{R,d}$

Calculated values of the bearing torques M_d and the bearing forces Q_d per 200 mm element:

$$Q_d \text{ [kN]} = \gamma_Q \cdot F \text{ [kN]}$$

$$M_d \text{ [kNm]} = Q_d \text{ [kN]} \cdot (T \text{ [m]} + A \text{ [m]})$$

	T [mm]	Up to 90	90-100	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320
FS 48	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
FS 60	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.3	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
FS 80	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.41
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	7.6	7.0	5.4	4.3	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3
FS 100	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	1.32	1.26	1.16	1.08	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.87	0.84	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.74
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	10.5	10.5	8.5	6.9	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4
FS 120	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	1.88	1.81	1.70	1.61	1.54	1.48	1.42	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.21
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.1	7.8	6.9	6.1	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.8

The values $M_{R,d}$ and $Q_{R,d}$ in the above table apply to permanent and temporary design situations with short and/or medium load durations (such as the action of wind, snow or traffic loads and their combinations with the attachment weight). In load situations with predominantly permanent actions (such as only the action of the attachment weight), the values $M_{R,d}$ and $Q_{R,d}$ from the above table are to be multiplied with a reduction factor of 0.75. If consideration is to be given to dynamic, multiaxial or other special actions, or actions that may result from unfavourable external influences (such as in exposed installations), a separate analysis needs to be done.

Serviceability limit state (deformation)

Characteristic values of the linear bearing torques M :

$$M_{[kNm]} = F_{[kN]} \cdot (T_{[m]} + A_{[m]})$$

Existing deformation w on the front edge of the FS element subject to the element depth T and the characteristic linear torque M :

	T [mm]	Up to 90	90-100	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320
	M [kNm]	Existing deformation w [mm]*												
FS 48	Up to 0.05	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
	0.05 - 0.10	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2								
	0.10 - 0.15	< 1	2	2										
FS 60	Up to 0.05	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0.05 - 0.10	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5
	0.10 - 0.15	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	4	4						
	0.15 - 0.20	< 1	2											
FS 80	Up to 0.05	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2
	0.05 - 0.10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3
	0.10 - 0.20	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
	0.20 - 0.30	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4					
	0.30 - 0.40	< 1	< 1	2	3	3								
FS 100	Up to 0.10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.10 - 0.20	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3
	0.20 - 0.30	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
	0.30 - 0.40	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	3	3	4						
	0.40 - 0.50	< 1	< 1	2										
	0.50 - 0.60	< 1	< 1											
FS 120	Up to 0.40	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	0.40 - 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
	0.50 - 0.60	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
	0.60 - 0.70	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5			
	0.70 - 0.80	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	3	3	4						
	0.80 - 0.90	< 1	< 1	2	2									
	0.90 - 1.00	< 1	< 1	2										

* In installations that are especially sensitive to deformation and installations under high sustained loads, the use of a larger FS element is recommended. The values are the expected deformation. The influence of the rigidity of the substructure is not taken into account.

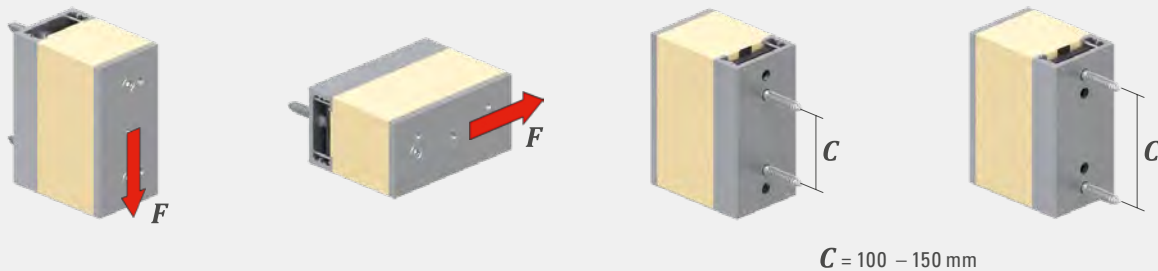
Bearing forces per connection (dowel/screw): $N_{d[kN]} = M_{d[kNm]} / (r_{[m]} \cdot 2)$ $V_{d[kN]} = Q_{d[kN]} / 2$

	FS 48	FS 60	FS 80	FS 100	FS 120
$r_{[m]}$	0.023	0.028	0.038	0.047	0.057

Verifications of load application and transfer, as well as of the substructure, are not recorded or produced together with the verifications of the FS elements.

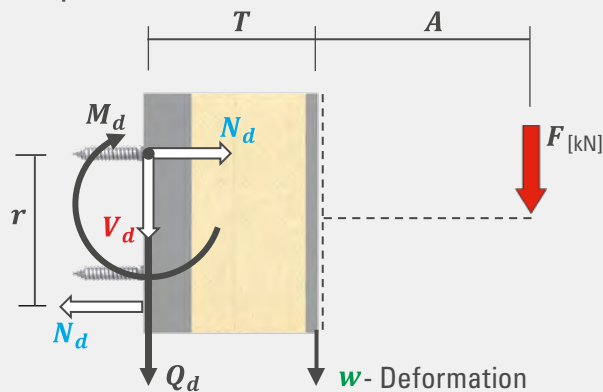
DIMENSIONS

Point-to-point connection (action perpendicular to element axis)



Actions/effects

Example – Individual load:



Bearing capacity limit state $M_d \leq M_{R,d}$ and $Q_d \leq Q_{R,d}$

Calculated values of the bearing torques M_d and the bearing forces Q_d per 200 mm element:

$$Q_d \text{ [kN]} = \gamma_Q \cdot F \text{ [kN]}$$

$$M_d \text{ [kNm]} = Q_d \text{ [kN]} \cdot (T \text{ [m]} + A \text{ [m]})$$

	T [mm]	Up to 90	90-100	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320
FS 48	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	1.10	1.07	1.01	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.74
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
FS 60	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	1.78	1.72	1.63	1.55	1.49	1.44	1.39	1.35	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.20
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
FS 80	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	1.48	1.44	1.37	1.31	1.26	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.04
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
FS 100	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	3.61	3.36	2.97	2.67	2.44	2.25	2.10	1.96	1.85	1.75	1.67	1.59	1.52
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
FS 120	$M_{R,d}$ [kNm]	2.85	2.66	2.35	2.12	1.94	1.80	1.67	1.57	1.48	1.41	1.34	1.28	1.22
	$Q_{R,d}$ [kN]	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.9

The values $M_{R,d}$ and $Q_{R,d}$ in the above table apply to permanent and temporary design situations with short and/or medium load durations (such as the action of wind, snow or traffic loads and their combinations with the attachment weight). In load situations with predominantly permanent actions (such as only the action of the attachment weight), the values $M_{R,d}$ and $Q_{R,d}$ from the above table are to be multiplied with a reduction factor of 0.75. If consideration is to be given to dynamic, multiaxial or other special actions, or actions that may result from unfavourable external influences (such as in exposed installations), a separate analysis needs to be done.

Serviceability limit state (deformation)

Characteristic values of the linear bearing torques M :

$$M_{[kNm]} = F_{[kN]} \cdot (T_{[m]} + A_{[m]})$$

Existing deformation w on the front edge of the FS element subject to the element depth T and the characteristic linear torque M :

	T [mm]	Up to 90	90-100	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280-300	300-320
	M [kNm]	Existing deformation w [mm]*												
FS 48	Up to 0.20	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.20 - 0.30	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.30 - 0.40	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2
	0.40 - 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2
	0.50 - 0.60	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
FS 60	Up to 0.30	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.30 - 0.40	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.40 - 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.50 - 0.60	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.60 - 0.70	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.70 - 0.80	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2
	0.80 - 0.90	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2	3
FS 80	Up to 0.30	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.30 - 0.40	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.40 - 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2
	0.50 - 0.60	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2
	0.60 - 0.70	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2
	0.70 - 0.80	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
	0.80 - 0.90	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
FS 100	Up to 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.50 - 0.75	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2
	0.75 - 1.00	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1.00 - 1.25	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
	1.25 - 1.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
FS 120	Up to 0.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
	0.50 - 0.75	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2
	0.75 - 1.00	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	2	3
	1.00 - 1.25	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
	1.25 - 1.50	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5

* In installations that are especially sensitive to deformation and installations under high sustained loads, the use of a larger FS element is recommended. The values are the expected deformation. The influence of the rigidity of the substructure is not taken into account.

Bearing forces per connection (dowel/screw): $N_{d[kN]} = M_{d[kNm]} / r_{[m]}$ $V_{d[kN]} = Q_{d[kN]} / 2$

	Where $C = 100$ mm					Where $C = 150$ mm				
	FS 48	FS 60	FS 80	FS 100	FS 120	FS 48	FS 60	FS 80	FS 100	FS 120
$r_{[m]}$	0.135	0.137	0.140	0.143	0.144	0.158	0.159	0.161	0.162	0.163

Verifications of load application and transfer, as well as of the substructure, are not recorded or produced together with the verifications of the FS elements.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

LINEAR CONNECTION

1



Push the plastic elements for thermal bridge reduction into the intended areas of the aluminium rail.

2



Determine the attachment points with the aid of the assembly rail. Attach the aluminium rail to the structure or structure with regulated/ approved fasteners.

3



Screw the tensile threaded rods into the slide-in plates and guide the slide-in plates into the aluminium rail.

4



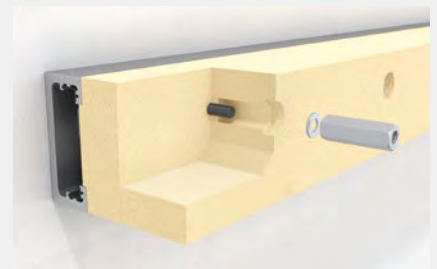
Straighten the slide-in plates according to the attachment points of the add-on element by shifting them. Fasten the slide-in plates with the pre-drilled mounting aids.

5



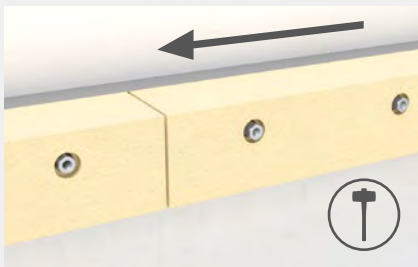
Push the pre-drilled insulating element over the threaded rods.

6



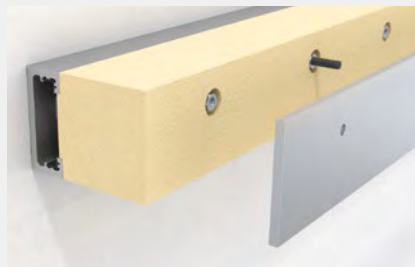
Guide the washers and threaded sockets up to the threaded rods and fasten these with a tightening torque of 10 Nm.

7



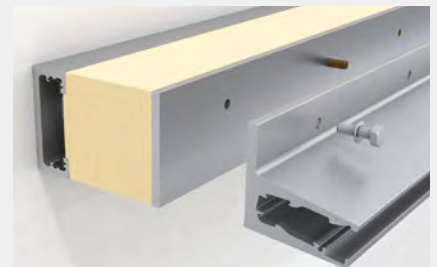
After attaching the first block, push the remaining blocks firmly together without gaps (optionally tap with a hammer).

8



Stick a bolt for mounting support into a threaded socket and stick the optional aluminium connecting plate with self-adhesive EPDM tape to the insulating element.

9



Adjust the add-on element (here the GLASSLINE CANOPY CLOUD) using the bolt and fasten it to the substructure with regulated/ approved fasteners using a tightening torque of 24 Nm for M10 or 12 Nm for M8.

All screw connections are to be secured against loosening using suitable means.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

POINT-TO-POINT CONNECTION

1


Determine the attachment points with the aid of the U profile. Attach the U profile to the structure or structure with regulated/ approved fasteners.

2


Screw the tensile threaded rods into the slide-in plates.

3


Guide the slide-in plates into the aluminium rail.

4


Straighten the slide-in plates by shifting these to the pre-drilled mounting aid and fasten them.

5


Push the pre-drilled insulating element over the threaded rods.

6


Guide the washers and threaded sockets up to the threaded rods and fasten these with a tightening torque of 10 Nm.

7

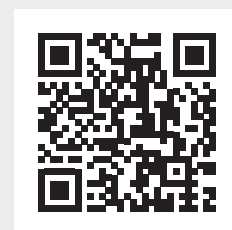

Mount an adaptor plate with regulated/ approved fasteners using a tightening torque of 24 Nm for M10 or 12 Nm for M8.

Assembly video
Linear connection



www.glassline.de/fs-linear

Assembly video
Point-to-point connection



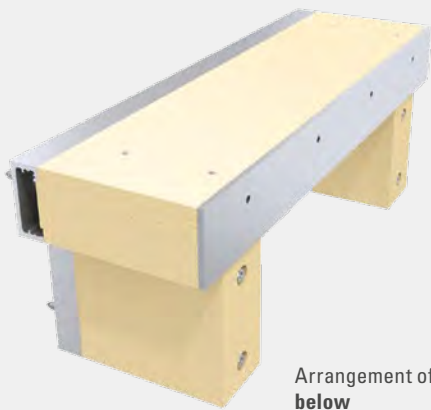
www.glassline.de/fs-point-to-point

All screw connections are to be secured against loosening using suitable means.

SOLUTIONS FOR REINFORCEMENT

With FIX[®]N SLIDE

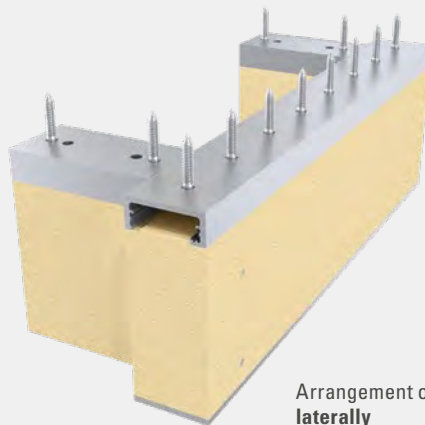
Arrangement of the reinforcement elements



Arrangement of the blocks
below



Arrangement of the blocks
above



Arrangement of the blocks
laterally



2 blocks
stacked



2 blocks
side by side

PRODUCT ENQUIRY FIX'N SLIDE

Name

Company

Street/house number

Postcode/city

Telephone

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 - Fax to **+49 (0) 6291/6259-11** or email to **info@glassline.de**
- Your enquiry will be answered as soon as possible.

FIX'N SLIDE

☐ POINT-TO-POINT CONNECTION

_____ piece(s)



- ☐ Optional adaptor plate (stainless steel)

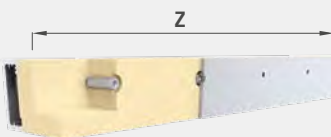
☐ LINEAR CONNECTION

_____ piece(s)



- ☐ Optional connecting plate (aluminium, surface E6/EV1)

LINEAR CONNECTION

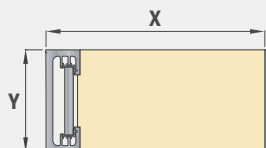


Lengths Z:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 600 mm | <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 mm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 800 mm | <input type="checkbox"/> 2,400 mm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1,200 mm | <input type="checkbox"/> 2,800 mm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1,400 mm | <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 mm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1,600 mm | |

Special lengths on request

BLOCK HEIGHTS



Sizes Y:

- ☐ 48
☐ 60
☐ 80
☐ 100
☐ 120

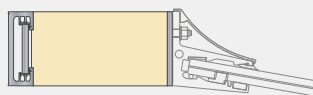
Special heights on request

Block heights X:

48	60 + 80	100 + 120
<input type="checkbox"/> 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 55	<input type="checkbox"/> 65
<input type="checkbox"/> 70	<input type="checkbox"/> 75	<input type="checkbox"/> 85
<input type="checkbox"/> 80	<input type="checkbox"/> 85	<input type="checkbox"/> 95
<input type="checkbox"/> 100	<input type="checkbox"/> 105	<input type="checkbox"/> 115
<input type="checkbox"/> 120	<input type="checkbox"/> 125	<input type="checkbox"/> 135
<input type="checkbox"/> 140	<input type="checkbox"/> 145	<input type="checkbox"/> 155
<input type="checkbox"/> 160	<input type="checkbox"/> 165	<input type="checkbox"/> 175
<input type="checkbox"/> 180	<input type="checkbox"/> 185	<input type="checkbox"/> 195
<input type="checkbox"/> 200	<input type="checkbox"/> 205	<input type="checkbox"/> 215
<input type="checkbox"/> 220	<input type="checkbox"/> 225	<input type="checkbox"/> 235
<input type="checkbox"/> 240	<input type="checkbox"/> 245	<input type="checkbox"/> 255
<input type="checkbox"/> 260	<input type="checkbox"/> 265	<input type="checkbox"/> 275
<input type="checkbox"/> 280	<input type="checkbox"/> 285	<input type="checkbox"/> 295
<input type="checkbox"/> 300	<input type="checkbox"/> 305	<input type="checkbox"/> 315

FIX'N SLIDE FOR CANOPY CLOUD STOCK PROGRAMME

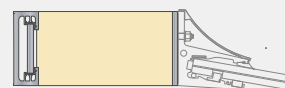
CANOPY CLOUD PROFILE TYPE 1



Lengths:

- 1,400 mm _____ piece(s)
 1,600 mm _____ piece(s)
 2,000 mm _____ piece(s)
 2,400 mm _____ piece(s)

CANOPY CLOUD PROFILE TYPE 3



Lengths:

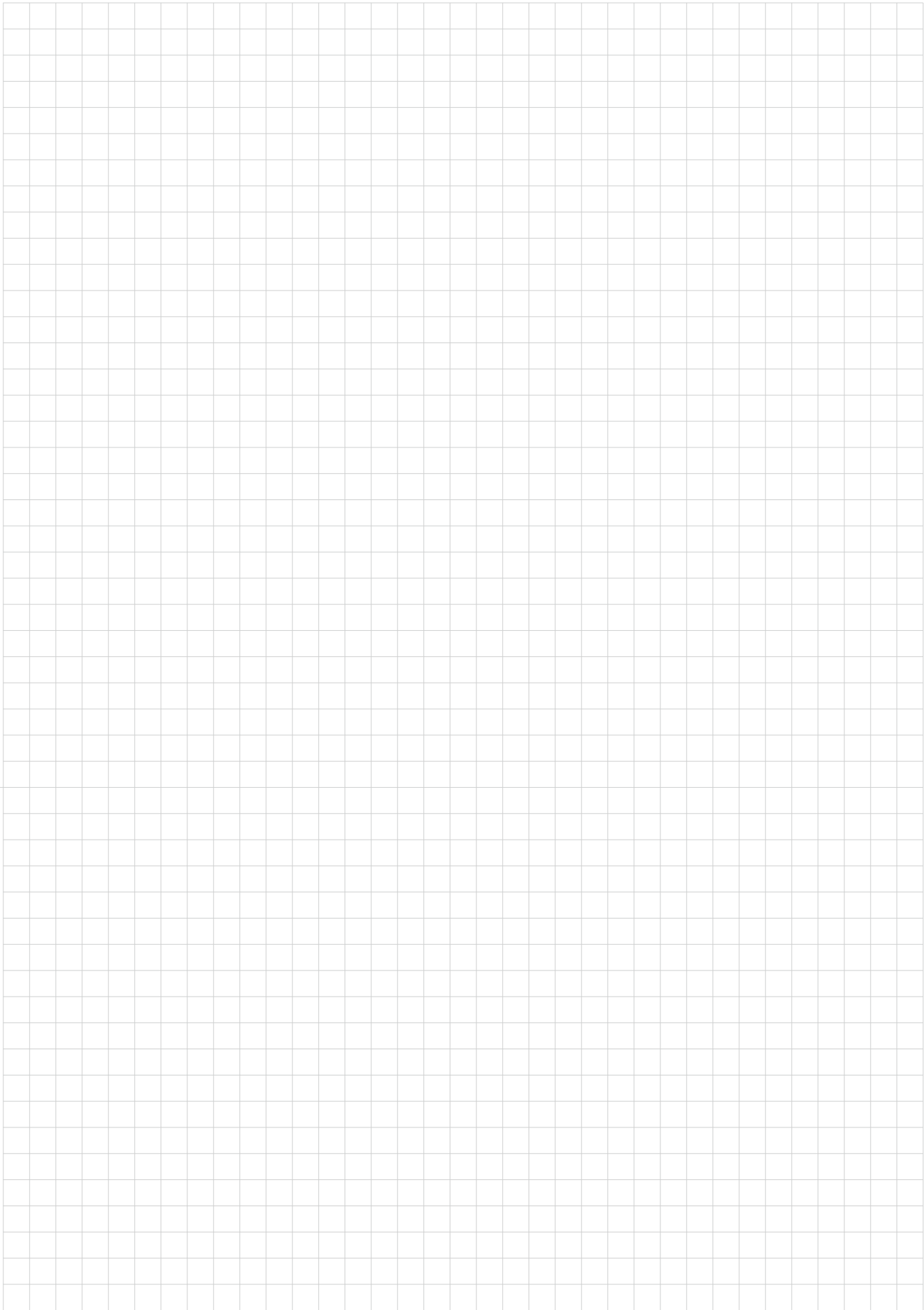
- 2,400 mm _____ piece(s)
 2,800 mm _____ piece(s)

ACCESSORIES

FIX'N SLIDE VARIO system module: _____ piece(s)

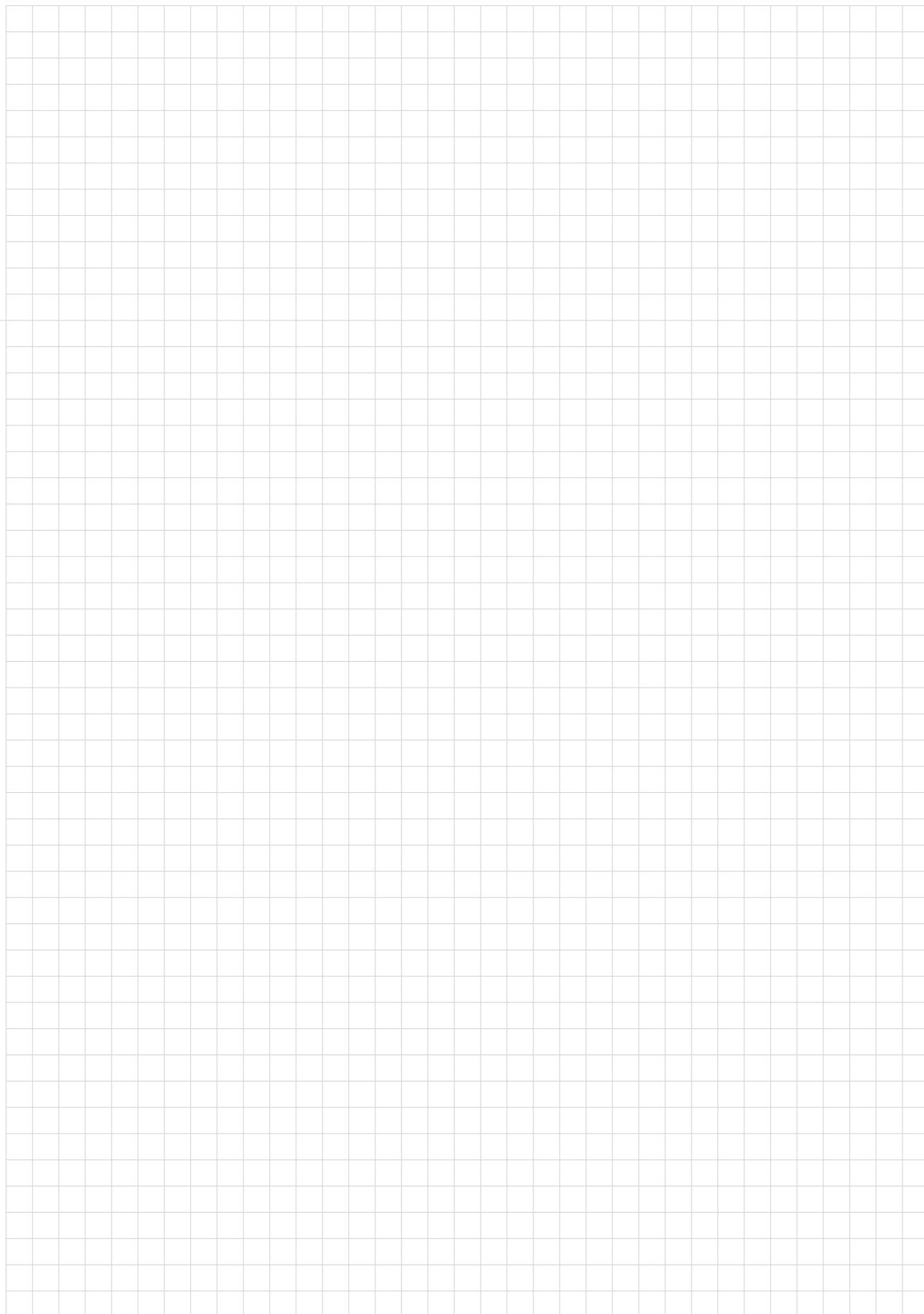
GLASSLINE

FIX***N** SLIDE *panel facade*



GLASSLINE

FIX***N** SLIDE *panel facade*





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FRAMELESS GLASS ARCHITECTURE AS WELL AS THE
SECURE ATTACHMENT OF ADD-ON PIECES TO ETICS

As a leading supplier, GLASSLINE develops, produces and distributes high-quality system solutions in the areas of point fixing systems, all-glass railing systems, frameless canopy constructions and systems with thermal separation for secure attachment of add-on elements to building envelopes.

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- All screw connections are to be permanently secured against loosening, such as through gluing.
- The pressure-resistant insulating elements are to be protected against UV radiation and weather influences.
- Object-specific application as well as verifications of load application and transfer are to be checked or carried out on-site.

