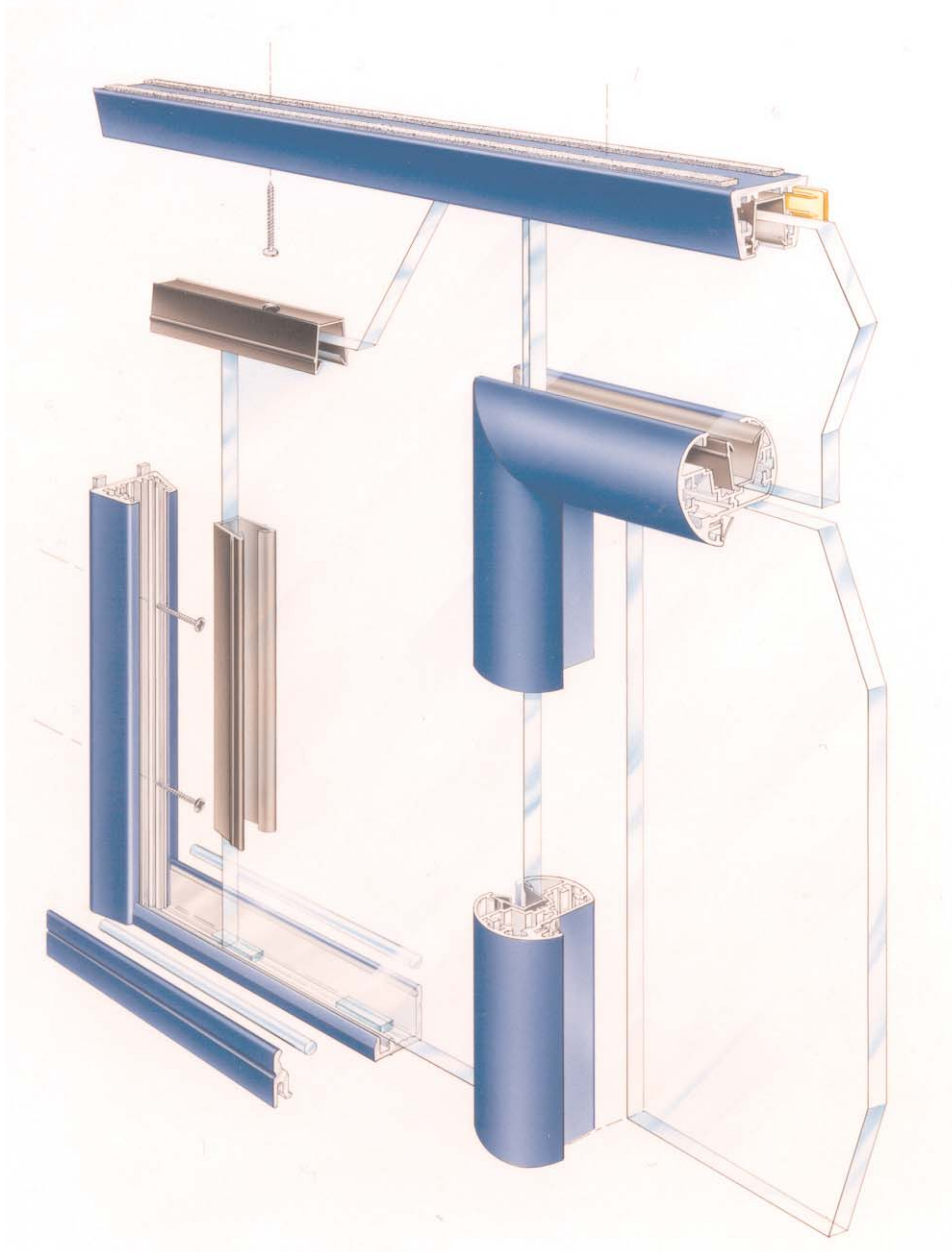


Polar Single Glazed



Polar Single Glazed

1.0 The Contractor

- 1.1. Install all the solid elevations and fit the Polar Micro (SJ1 or SJ17) or Polar Integrated Head (SJ7) sections, plus reducer posts (SJ4) and wall abutments plumb and level.
- 1.2. The complete base section (SJ 2 / SJ3), minus the clear plastic rods, is to be fitted leaving the door openings accurately positioned. All channel glazing gasket (SJ13) should to be fitted prior to glazing.
- 1.3. Any top door pivots in the Micro head are to be fitted into the grooves provided with their clamping plates but not tightened up.
- 1.4. Integrated Head Option: The integrated head (SJ7) must be suspended from the soffit using a braced ceiling channel framework on 1500 mm centres. It is important to ensure that the integrated head is completely level and rigid. Lock the suspended ceiling grids into the head channel using tags provided. The ceiling must also be tiled to achieve maximum stability.

2.0 Komfort Staff

- 2.1. On completion of the contractor's first fix described above the Komfort glass surveyor will attend site and measure the glass for manufacture.
- 2.2. On completion of the glass manufacture (7-10 days) the Komfort glass fitters will return to site and install the glass panels, ghost post, door frames, glass doors, locksets and overhead closers. These elements will be silicon jointed and allowed to go off (48 hours).
- 2.3. Manifestation will be applied, should this service be required.

3.0 The Komfort Contractor

- 3.1. Will be responsible for the fitting of any timber doors and their furniture after the Komfort glazier has completed his work.
- 3.2. The Komfort contractor will also be responsible for the cleaning away of any materials not used by the Komfort glazier.

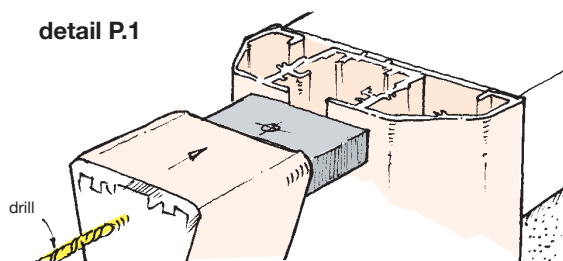
Note:

Any extras to order or alterations after the Komfort surveyor has completed his survey will be subject to a separate quotation and order.

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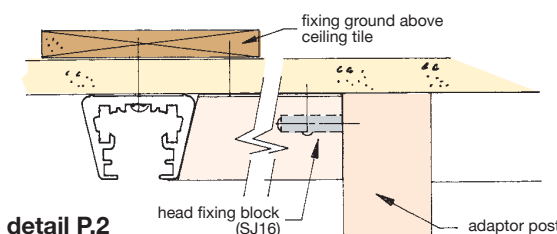
4.0. Micro Head Channel (SJ1)

4.1. Install the solid elevation partitions (stud and plasterboard) as normal and cap of end using the Adaptor Post (SJ.4). Apply the Head fixing block (SJ.16) to the top of the adaptor post, using an off-cut of the micro head channel (SJ.1) to act as a template as shown in *detail P.1*.



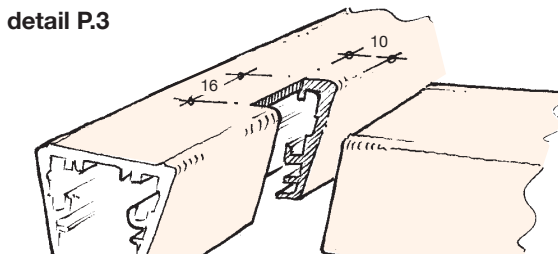
4.2. Establish office face line of the proposed micro head channel (SJ.1) to the office frontage and cut the micro head section to length to house the glass fin. with the micro head channel being cut at a rake to abut the office front run of the micro head channel as shown in *detail P.2*.

The micro head channel should be fixed to the ceiling at a maximum 600mm centres and secured to the head fixing block (SJ.16).



4.3. The UPVC bead section (SJ.13) should be careful put to one side and is to be installed by the glazier.

4.4. Cut the micro head channels (SJ.1) ready for the frontage runs. Before fixing, these channels should be notched to allow any intersecting 'Polar' glass to run through to meet the frontage glass panels as shown in *detail P.3*.



4.5. Install the micro head channels (SJ.1) office front run using suitable screws and plugs at a maximum 600mm centres and utilising the UPVC joint cleat (884) as required.

4.6. At 90° and 135° corners mitre the micro head channel (SJ.1) and inset corner cleats (886 or 885).

4.7. If full height glass doors are to be installed then prior to fixing the micro head channel (SJ.1) into position please ensure that the top pivot (SJ.22) is inserted into the bottom groove provided within the micro head channel and that the clamp plate (SJ.23) is in the upper groove as detail drawing No.13011.

4.8. Plumb down to establish the position of the base channel body (SJ.2) and position using details on drawing No. 13007.

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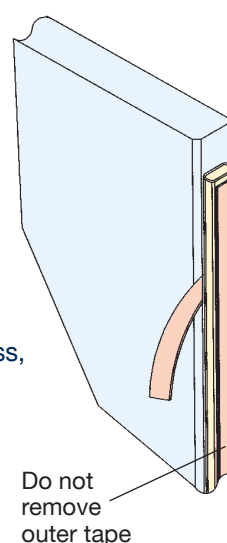
- 4.9. Set the position of the doorways out by using the information and dimensions given on drawing No. 13001 for halo framed glass door or drawing No. 13002 if timber veneered doors are to be installed. For un-framed glass doors allow the door width plus 8mm clearance between the floor channels.
- 4.10. Fix the base channel body (SJ.2) to the floor at a maximum 600mm centres using suitable screws and plugs so that the base channel bead (SJ.3) can be applied to the outside of the office.
- NB: the base channel (SJ.2) need not be notched at a glass fin location.*
- 4.11. The Komfort's glazier will install the glass, glass doors and the 'Polar' halo door frames and carry out all the silicon jointing required between the glass panes.
- 4.12. The partitioning contractor is responsible for the installation of all timber veneered or laminated doors.

For further setting out and dimensional information please see the 'Polar' drawing details.

5.0 Bubble Glazed Dry Joint Installation

- 5.1. Glass panels to be smoothed (polished) and a small bevel applied to the two vertical edges during manufacture.
- 5.2. Install the first glazed panel and ensuring that it is level and the leading edge is plumb, The leading vertical edge should then be cleaned to remove dust and grease.
- 5.3. Cut the bubble dry joint profile to a length that will allow it to be tuck into both head and base aluminium Polar channels.
- 5.4. Peel red protective tape, approximately 150mm exposing the glue surface on the face to be bonded to the glass edge. Holding the exposed glue surface close to the glass and tucking slightly into the head channel carefully align with the glass flat edge between the bevelled edges before lightly pressing in place.

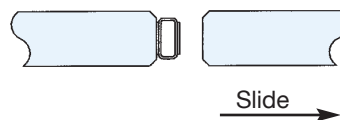
Gradually peel away the red strip a portion at a time which will help to avoid the adhesive sticking prematurely to the glass, but at the same time allow you to align the profile in position before pressing in place.



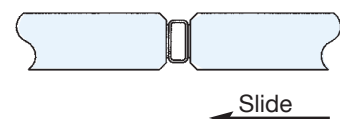
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5.5. Once the bubble joint has been bonded to the glass leading edge **do not remove** the outer protective tape. Install the next panel of glass allowing it to butt the installed bubble joint and making sure that it is level / plumb and that the glass to glass butt joint either side of the bubble is parallel.

5.6. Then sliding the glass panel away from the bubble joint far enough that will allow you to clean the new glass panel edge and then remove the outer bubble joint adhesive protection tape.



5.7. The next stage is best carried out by two operatives, with one holding a straight edge against the two panels of glass across the joint to ensure both panels are on the same plane particularly to assist to remove any possible bow or miss alignment to then allow the second operative to slowly shuffle the glass panel back on to the bubble joint and ensure good edge contact between the glass edge and adhesive tape.



5.8. The above detailed method of insulation should be repeated for all remaining glass panels to be installed

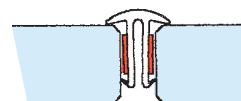
6.0 Two Part Glazed Dry Joint Installation (alternative)

6.1. Glass panels to be smoothed and a small bevel applied to the two vertical edges during manufacture. Whilst installing the glass, these vertical edges to be cleaned to remove dust or grease.

6.2. Install glass panels and use 6mm thickness spacer blocks to ensure equal gap between both glass panels.

6.3. Cut both dry joint profiles to length allowing for these to tuck into both head and base aluminium Polar channels.

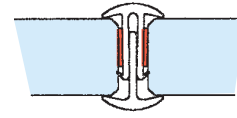
Peel red protective tape from both edges of the female profile but only expose approximately 600mm of the glue surface initially. Ease this section into the glass joint tucking slightly into the head channel.



Gradually peel away the red strip a portion at a time which will help to avoid the adhesive sticking to the glass, at the same time ease the profile between the joint from top to bottom taking care to avoid it sticking until it is in position.

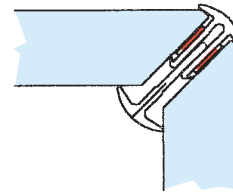
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Once this operation is completed and this profile tucked into the base channel, the male profile is ready to install. This may be easier for two operatives to install with one each side of the system. Whilst one person runs their thumb down the installed profile, the other can ease the other profile into the first until the head of this element contacts the surface of the glass panels.



The glass can now be shuffled together to ensure good edge contact between the glass edges and adhesive tapes. It may be necessary to ensure both glass panels are on the same plane particularly if they are slightly bowed.

- 6.4. For 90 degree and 135 degree glass junctions, it is necessary to utilise adjustable corner glass suckers to ensure the glass gap is constant through its height.



Note

The plastic male profile is supplied as per figure 1 which must be separated lengthwise. The shorter nail being for most joint situations, the longer for 90 degree situations in particular, as the joint is effectively deeper.

