

GLOSSARY

FRAME FOR WINDOW and EXTERNAL PANEL (GRATING or SHUTTER)

Structure to be built into exterior walls, with the principal function of containing and concealing sliding windows, shutters, gratings or fly screens, either singly or paired, depending on the model. The essential data for its correct design are the width **L** and height **H** of the finished Architectural Opening Size, which corresponds to the reference dimensions of the frame. Another measurement indispensable to the designer to check the suitability of a frame is its Structural Opening Size, indicated with **Li** and **Hi**.

There are two main types of frame for exterior walls, according to the way they are built into the masonry:

fig. 1 Frames designed for installation against the internal side of the external masonry.

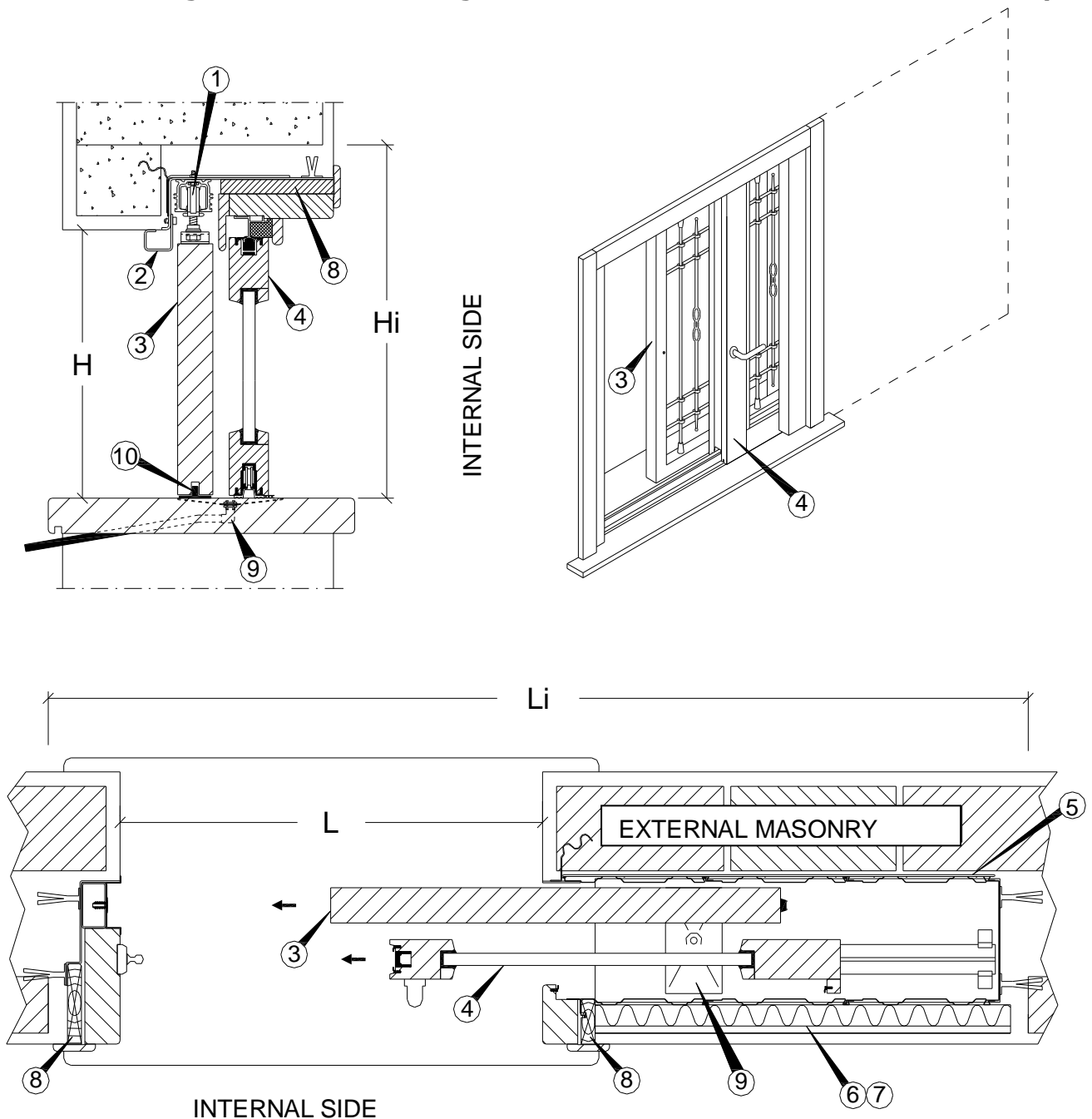


fig. 1

fig. 2 Frames designed for installation in the cavity between the external and internal masonry.

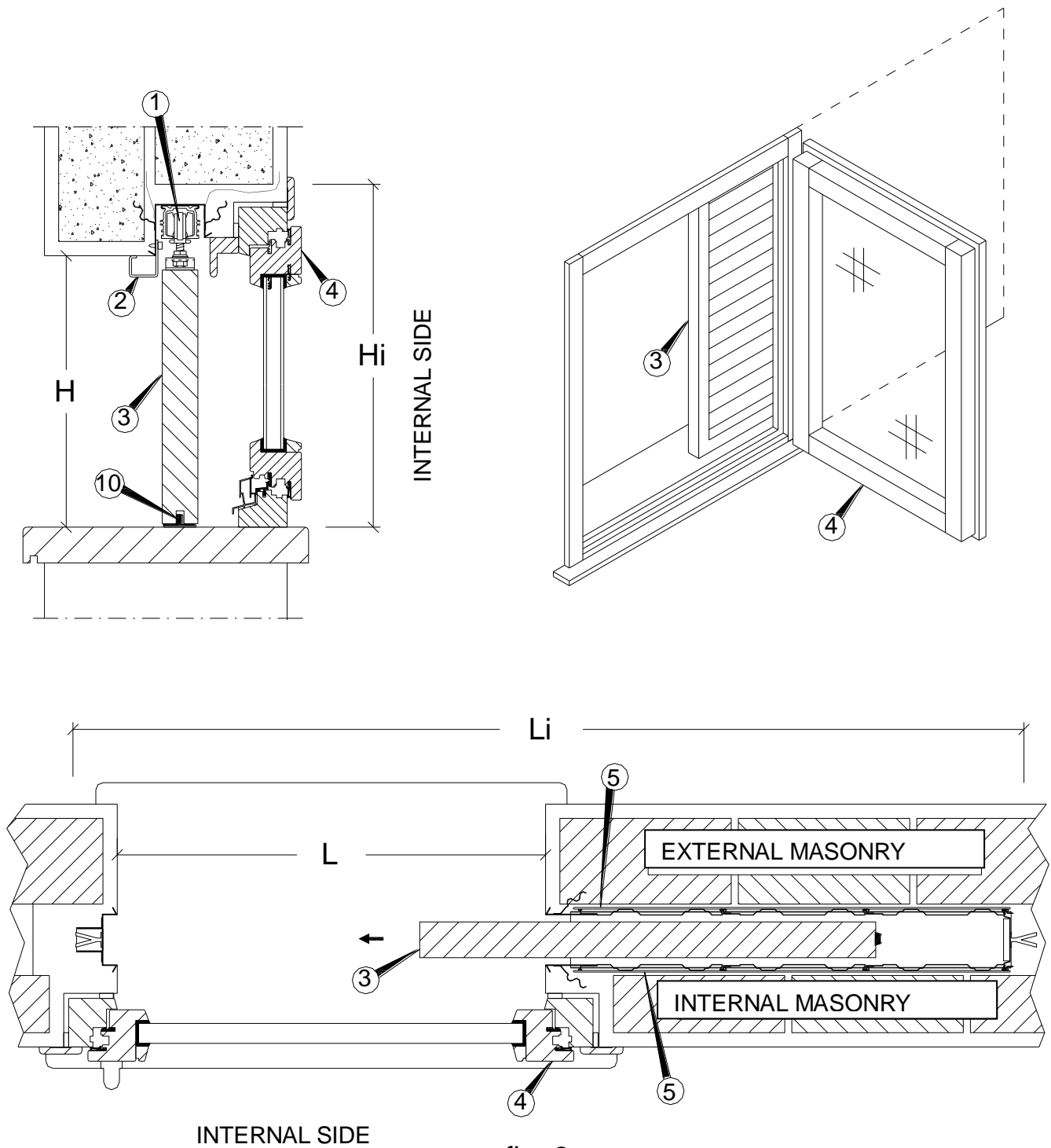


fig. 2

DEFINITIONS

Finished Architectural Opening Size

L is the net distance in width between the two sides of the opening in the external masonry finished with rendering, exposed brickwork or in stone or marble.

H is the net distance in height from the window ledge or threshold to the upper edge of the external masonry finished with rendering, exposed brickwork or in stone or marble.

Structural Opening Size

Li is the total width of the frame before finishing but fully assembled.

Hi is the total height of the frame before finishing but fully assembled.

1 Sliding system

This is composed of the various components that permit external panel movement (3). It consists in an anodized upper track and the hanger assembly.

2 Removable crosspiece

This is a steel frame component fixed to the upper beam, allowing the external side of the sliding system to be covered. It can be removed for any necessary maintenance.

3 External panel

This is the sliding component on the external side. It can be a shutter to reduce the effects of direct sunlight or a grating for increased protection against intrusions.

4 Window

This is the component on the internal side with the principal function of permitting the transmission of sunlight to illuminate the interior or to be able to see towards the exterior, and also to permit the passage of persons or objects between the internal and external spaces. It can be a lift-slide window or a swinging window.

5 Metallic mesh

This is a mesh of steel rods fixed to the sides of the metal box to facilitate the adherence of cement mortar.

6 Metallic mesh for plasterwork

This is a mesh of ribbed and stretched steel fixed to the internal side of the metal box that can be directly plastered to bring it flush to the level of the internal plasterwork.

7 Insulation panel

This is a panel of extruded expanded polystyrene, applied to the internal side for greater heat insulation.

8 Internal sub frame

This is a wooden frame applied to the internal side of the main frame to support the window frame (4).

9 Frame drip moulding

This is an element applied to the base of the metal box to allow any water from condensation or infiltrations to drain away.

10 Bottom guide

A component of the hanger assembly fixed to the window ledge or threshold at the entry point to the metal box, allowing the groove in the external panel (3) to be correctly guided.

MAIN ELEMENTS OF FRAMES FOR EXTERIOR WALLS

designed for installation against the internal side of the wall **fig.1**

(A) METAL BOX composed of:

External side panel made in sheet metal with vertical corrugations to give rigidity. Attached to it are a metallic mesh of steel rods (5) and walling lugs to facilitate the application of cement mortar.

Internal side panel

made in sheet metal with vertical corrugations to give rigidity. Attached to it are a mesh of ribbed and stretched steel (6) and an insulation panel (7) that allow the frame to be directly plastered. On the inner side it has a wooden sub frame (8) for installation of the internal fitting (4).

Metal box top profile in sheet metal for closure of the top part of the metal box, with internal pins for fixing the track. Externally it has walling lugs to facilitate fixing to the external wall.

Bottom profile in stainless steel for closure of the lower part of the metal box, with a pre-fitted drip moulding (9) to drain away any water if necessary.

Rear profile in sheet metal to close the rear end of the metal box, fitted with walling lugs to facilitate fixing to the adjacent wall.

Mask profile in sheet metal to close the front part of the metal box, used only to protect it during installation. When installation has been completed it must be removed before installation of the external panel (3).

(B) UPPER BEAM PROFILE in sheet metal located at the top of the frame opening and fitted internally with pins for fixing of the track and the wooden sub frame (8) for fixing of the window (4). Externally it has walling lugs to facilitate fixing to the external wall.

(C) TRACK composed of:

a profile bar in extruded anodized aluminium to ensure perfect suspension of the sliding hangers. On the upper side it has slots that allow it to be assembled to and dismantled from the metal box top profile and the upper beam.

(D) CLOSURE UPRIGHT composed of:

a suitably contoured sheet metal profile bar to accommodate the external panel (3) when closed, and fitted with walling lugs to facilitate fixing to the adjacent wall. On the inner side it has a wooden sub frame (8) for installation of the internal fitting (4).

(E) INSTALLATION SPACERS composed of:

sheet metal bars that when fixed to the mask and the closure upright allow the frame to be kept in perfect alignment. When installation has been completed they must be removed before installation of the external panel (3).

(F) HANGER KIT inclusive of all accessories necessary for assembly of the external sliding panel, and composed of: one pair of hangers, a pair of suspension plates, an end stop, a bottom guide (10) and fixing accessories.

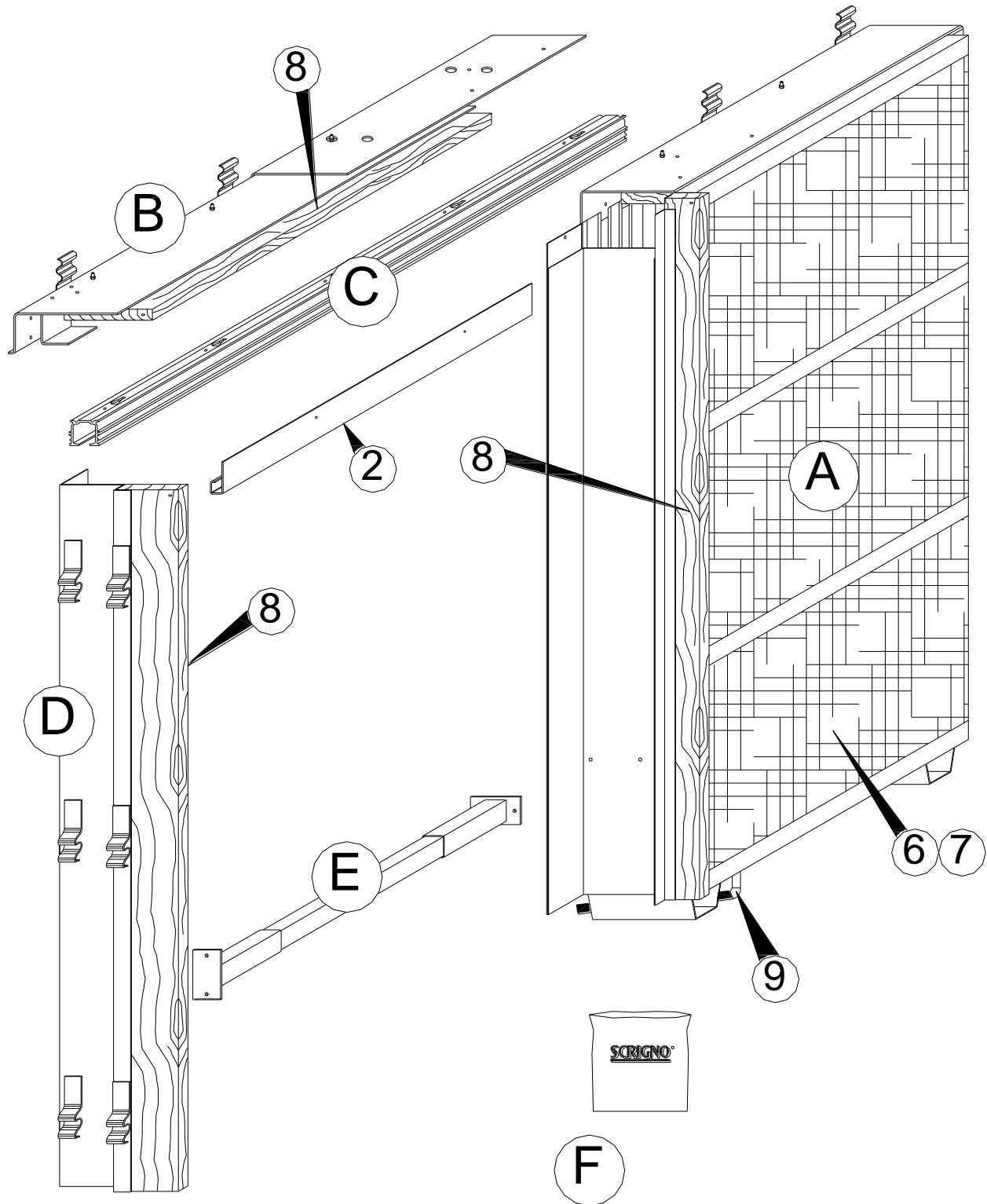


fig. 1

MAIN ELEMENTS OF FRAMES FOR EXTERIOR WALLS

designed for installation in the cavity between internal and external walls **fig.2**

(A) METAL BOX composed of:

Side panels made in sheet metal with vertical corrugations to give rigidity. Attached to the panels are a metallic mesh of steel rods (5) and walling lugs to facilitate the application of cement mortar.

Metal box top profile in sheet metal for closure of the top part of the metal box, with internal pins for fixing the track. On the upper side it has walling lugs to facilitate fixing to the external wall.

Top profile in sheet metal for closure of the top part of the metal box, with an internal sheet metal profile bar to support the track. On the upper side it has walling lugs to facilitate fixing.

Bottom profile in stainless steel for closure of the lower part of the metal box.

Rear profile in sheet metal to close the rear end of the metal box, fitted with walling lugs to facilitate fixing to the adjacent wall.

Mask profile in sheet metal to close the front part of the metal box, used only to protect it during installation. When installation has been completed it must be removed before installation of the external panel (3).

(B) UPPER BEAM PROFILE in sheet metal located at the top of the frame opening and fitted internally sheet metal profile bar to support the track. On the upper side it has walling lugs to facilitate fixing wall.

(C) TRACK composed of:

a profile bar in extruded anodized aluminium to ensure perfect suspension of the sliding hangers.

(D) CLOSURE UPRIGHT composed of:

a suitably contoured sheet metal profile bar to accommodate the external panel (3) when closed, and fitted with walling lugs to facilitate fixing to the adjacent wall.

(E) INSTALLATION SPACERS composed of:

sheet metal bars that when fixed to the mask and the closure upright allow the frame to be kept in perfect alignment. When installation has been completed they must be removed before installation of the external panel (3).

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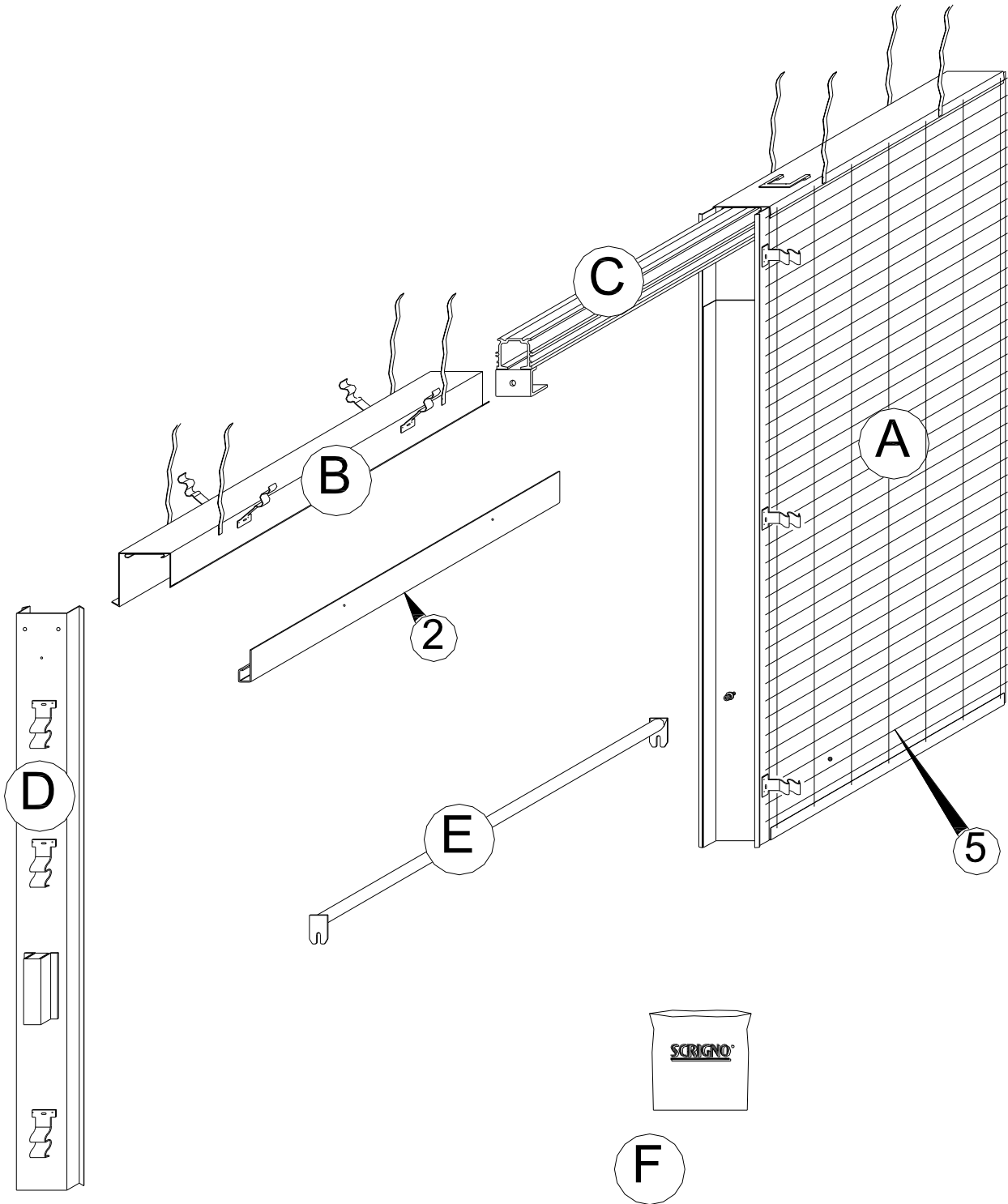


fig. 2