

WANZ Support Bars

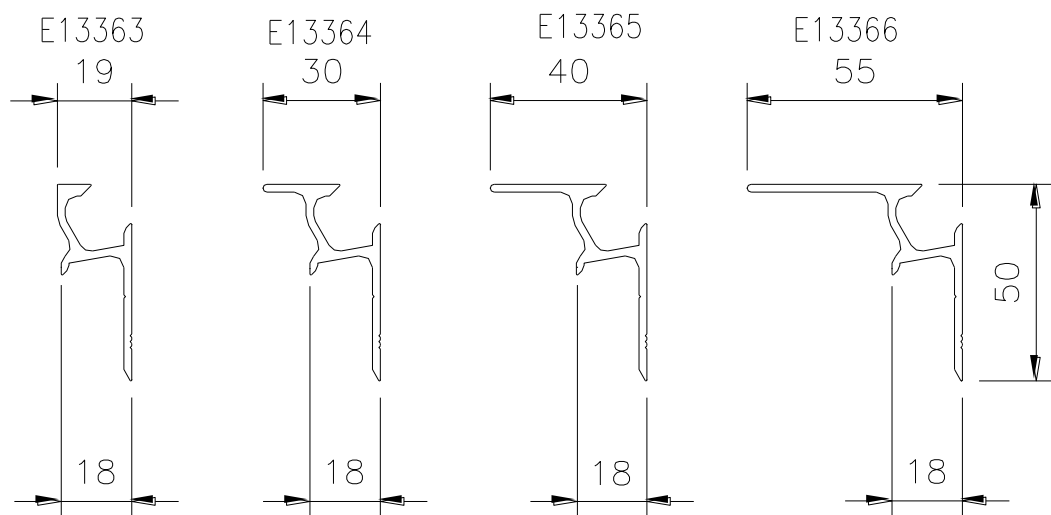
WANZ sill bars offer 6 variations that conform to E2/AS1 Amendment 6 and have been tested to BRANZ EM6.

Recommendation - All windows including full height windows up to 2.2m high use new lightweight support bars.

Recommendation - All Hinged/Bi-fold doors (max. 2 panels on any one side) up to 2.2m high use new lightweight support bar

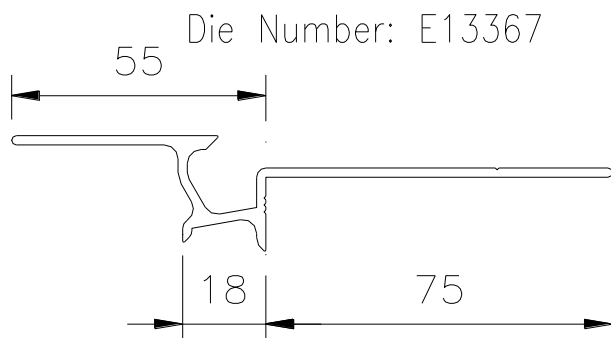
Recommendation - All Sliders/Stacker Sliders and joinery outside of the above use heavy duty support bars.

Four light weight support bars – 19, 30, 40 and 55mm deep.



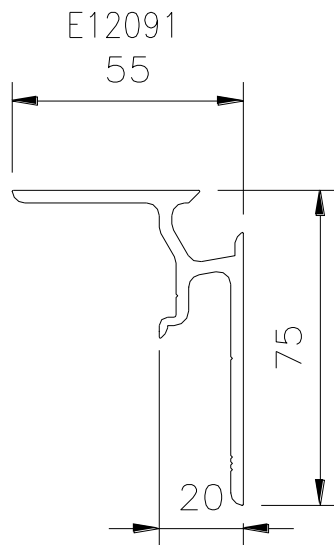
These are primarily designed for windows that are fixing to timber framing. These generically have a weight carrying capacity in the region of 55-60kg/lm.

Light weight full height bar 55mm deep



This is essentially the 55mm lightweight bar but with a horizontal fixing leg rather than a vertical as the typical bars have. Again this bar will carry 55-60kg/lm.

Heavy Duty Support Bar



55mm “old bar”. This bar was a part of the original issue and was re-introduced for two reasons:

- For situations where windows exceed the 55-60kg weight limit, or
- Primarily for fixing to concrete floor edges for full height windows. This bar has a weight bearing capacity up to approximately 150kg/lm. If this bar is required for thinner claddings the nose is ripped to the appropriate depth.

To work out the weight of joinery in kg/lineal metre use the formula below:

Height of unit X 2.5 X glass thickness

Note: This is for quick estimation purposes only as it may not reflect the actual weight of the unit as it is a combination of aluminium, glass, hardware and other components

For glass thickness: If Single Glazed unit enter thickness of glass, if Double Glazed Unit enter sum of thickness of each pane of glass e.g. 22 mm DGU made up of 4mm glass/14 mm spacer/4 mm glass, glass thickness would be 8 mm.

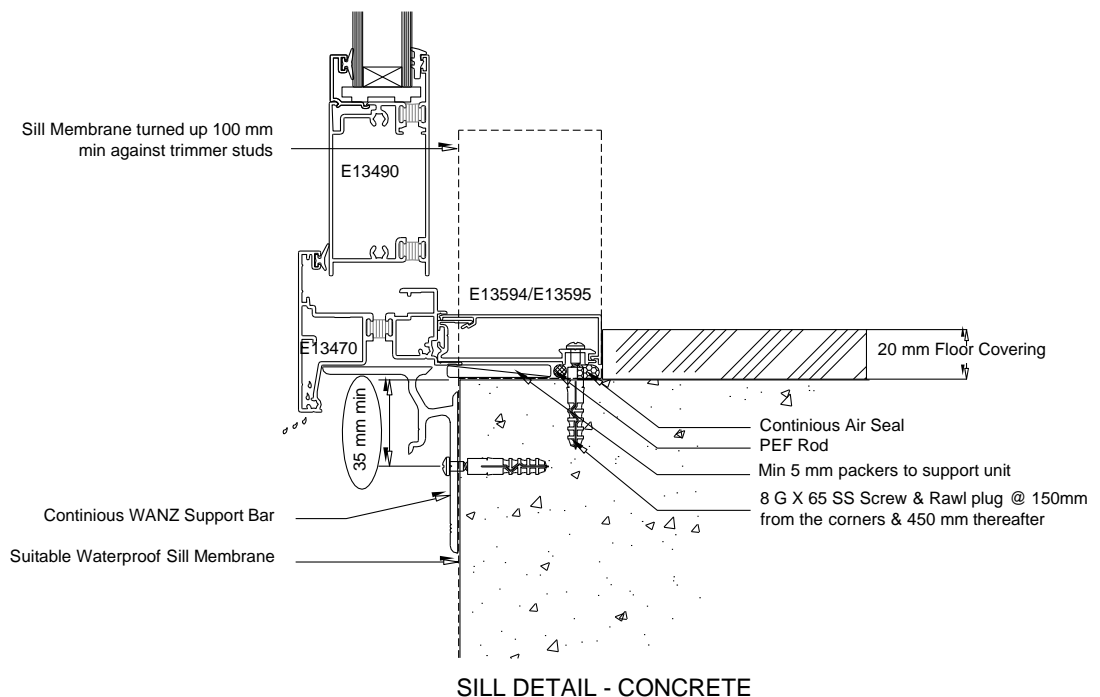
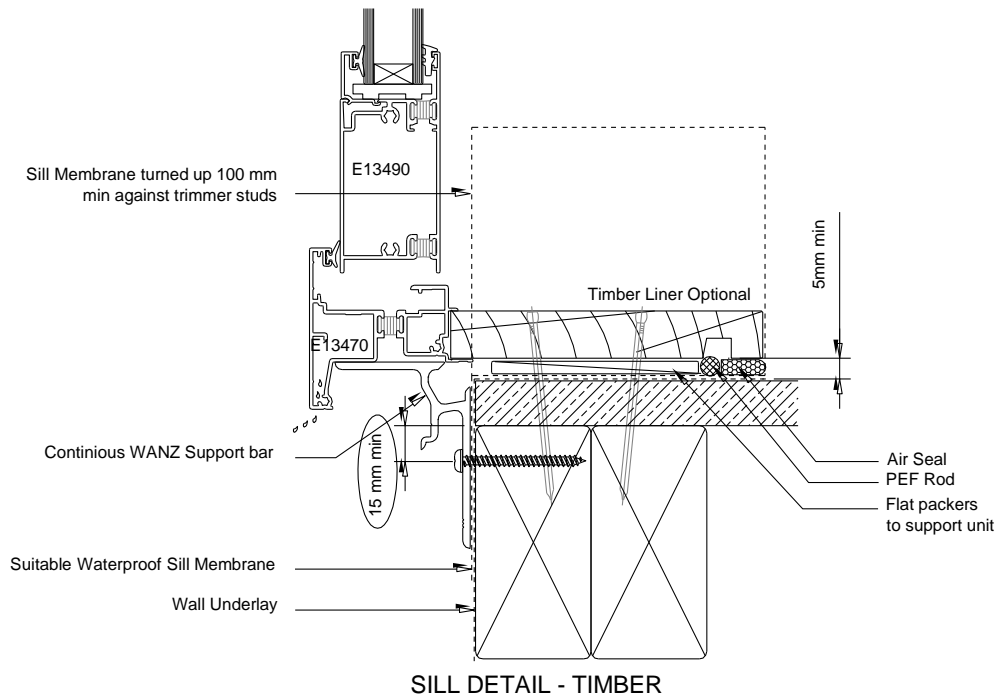
Beyond these limits a specifically designed solution is required.

Fixing of WANZ Bars

The generic fixing method is 10g x 50mm SS screws positioned at each end of the bar and at maximum 300mm centres between.

This method generally applies to the lightweight bars fixed to timber. When fixing to concrete it is recommended that the “old bar” is used to ensure adequate edge clearances are achieved. The same fixing centres would apply but the screws would be driven into Rawl plugs or similar.

When fixing to the edge of a timber floor the “old bar” is recommended to ensure the fixing strikes the framing and not the floor edge.



The “Wanz Guide to Window Installation as described in E2/AS1 Amendment 6” <http://www.wanz.org.nz/download/WANZ%20Guide%20to%20E2%20AS1%20Amd%206%20V1.3%20Dec%202014.pdf> notes that 6mm masonry anchors may also be used.

Examples

Height of 2.1m, the French door will have panels that weigh in the region of 40kg each, but this weight is essentially carried on the jambs. The primary load on the sill with this unit is a point load when someone stands on it when passing through the opening. The “new bar” should easily cope with that.

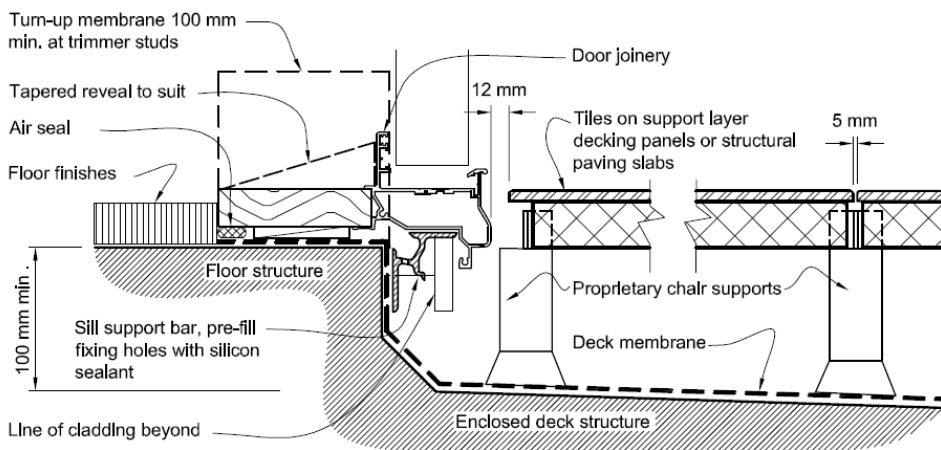
Sliding Door

A 2.1m height x 2.0m wide sliding door will weigh in the region of 120kg of which the moving panel will make up half. In its full open position a majority of the 120kg will be carried on half of the sill bar. In this case the “old bar” should be adequate.

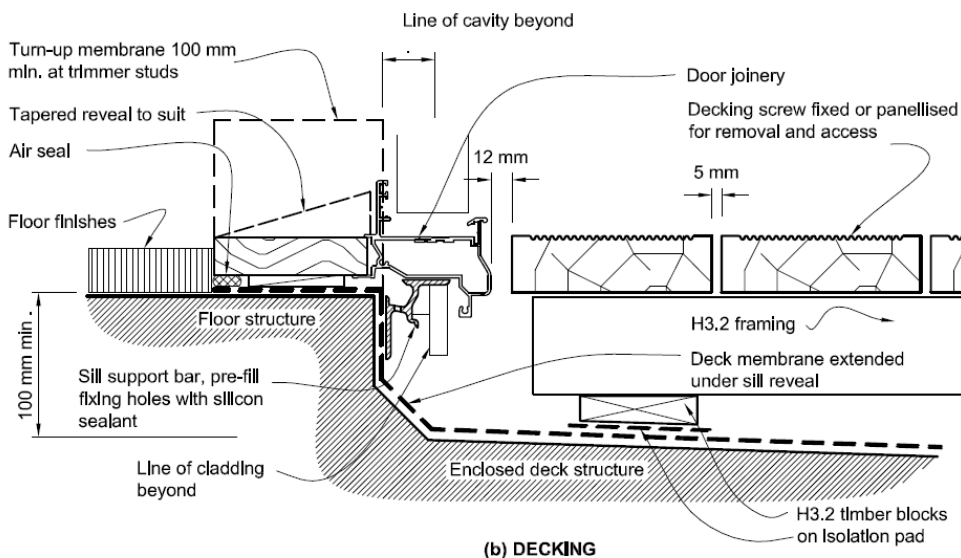
Figure 17A: Level thresholds for enclosed decks
Paragraphs 7.3, 8.5.1 and Figure 17B

NOTE:

- (1) For use for framed, above ground *enclosed decks* with *membrane* surfaces.
- (2) Care must be taken to ensure that no fixings or sharp edges penetrate the *weathertight membrane* deck surface.
- (3) Refer also to Paragraph 8.5.



(a) TILE/PAVING



(b) DECKING