KOMFORT

Klassic
Method of Build

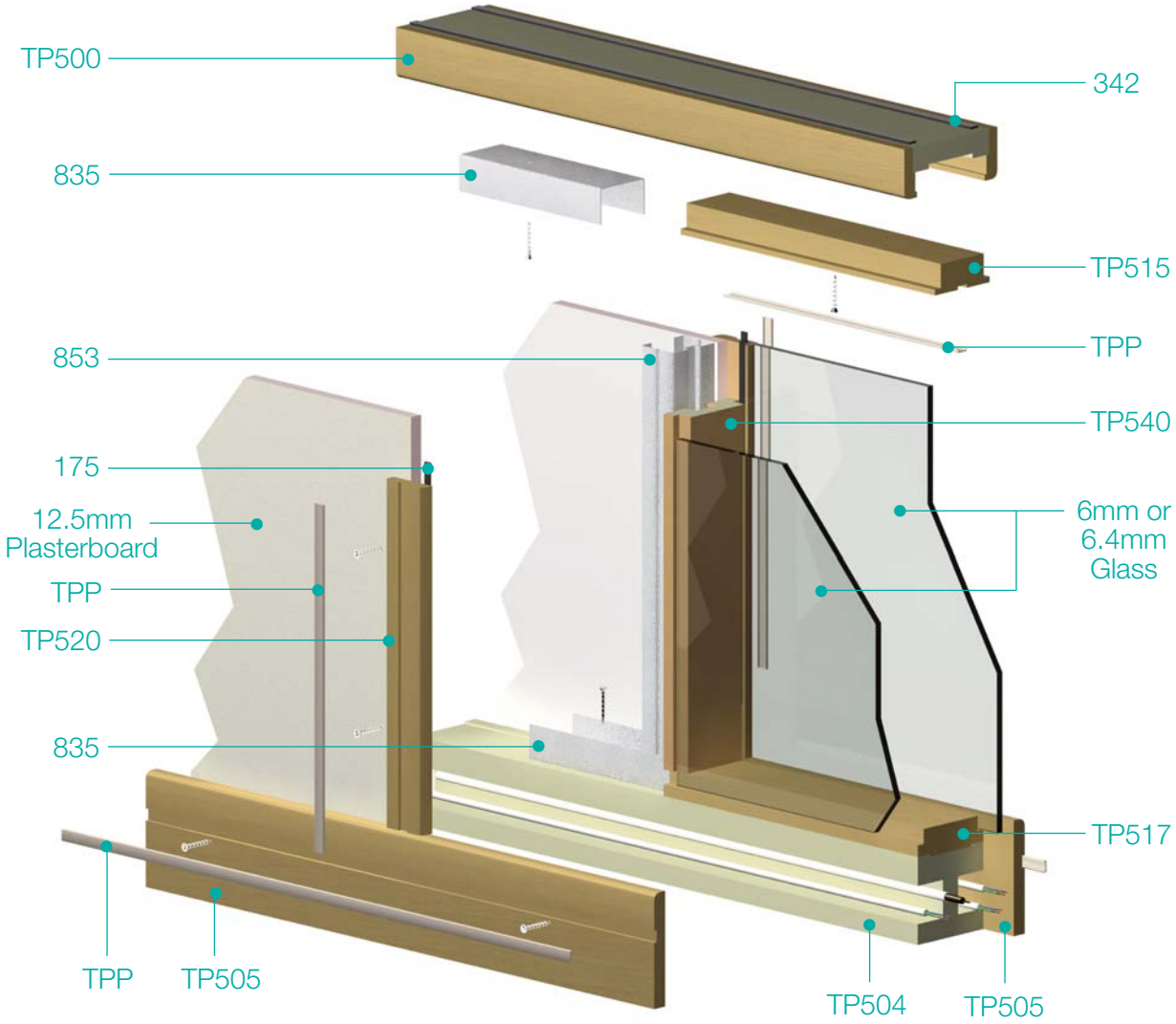
Klassic - a radius edge veneered trim system in a steel stud and plasterboard construction with glazing options

Love the space you're in.

February 2013

Klassic - partitioning system
Method of Build

Note:
For clarity the cavity infill has not been shown



75mm Steel stud system with radius veneered cover trims

Forward:

The finished profile sections have been veneered using natural product that has been obtained from a sustained replacement forestry programme.

Although every care has been taken in the selection and veneering process to ensure continuity, a natural product like veneer can vary in colour. For the best results therefore, we would recommend that all veneered items be laid out to establish the best order of colour use and not installed at random.

These veneered products should be cut using a fine tooth hand or electrical crop saw.

1.0 Solid Module

Using cover trims or taped and filled joints:

1.1 Set out the partitioning run on the floor and mirror its length on the ceiling using a plumb and chalk lines. Alternatively, set out the partitioning run on the ceiling and mirror its length on the floor using the same method.

1.2 Locate a length of 835 steel track into the inside of the TP500 head channel by drilling and using two 302 -12mm long self tapping screws. If more than one length of head channel is to be used in the partitioning run, position the internal 835 steel track inside the head channel so that it overlaps by a minimum of 200mm into the next length of head channel.

1.3 Along the length of the face of the head channel abutment, apply two lengths of 342 foam strip, 6mm in from each edge.

1.4 Along the centre of the head channel, drill the fixing clearance holes (diameter 3.2mm), at 600mm centres through both the steel channel and veneered profile section.

1.5 If fire performance is required, the intumescent strip 569 should now be installed into the inside recess of the veneered head section, on what will be the escape route, non-fire side, of the partitioning.

1.6 If required acoustic sealant 924 man now be applied to the abutment face of the head channel between the foam strips.

1.7 Fix the TP500 head channel assembly using suitable screws and plastic plugs, through the pre-drilled pilot holes (see stage 1.4), at a maximum of 600mm centres to the ceiling.

1.8 Using the setting out points (see stage 1.1), the base of the partition should now be installed.

1.9 There are three types of possible base assembly, and subject to the requirement, the following steps should be taken.

1.9.1 For glazed orsolid runs, select the TP503 glazing base section and first pilot hole drill the fixing clearance holes (diameter 3.2mm) at 600mm centres. Then using a 10mm diameter drill, counterbore from the top to a maximum of 50% of the section's depth and fix to the floor by using suitable screws and plastic plugs (if required).

1.9.2 Once secured, position the internal 835 steel track section into the base's rebated pocket so that it overlaps into the next length by a minimum of 200mm. Using 302 self tapping screws, fix at a maximum of 600mm centres.

1.9.3 For a wire way base installation, select the TP504 base section. At an angle and as far in as possible, pilot hole drill the fixing clearance holes (diameter 3.2mm) at 600mm centres on alternative sides of the wire way pockets. Fix to the floor by using suitable screws and plastic plugs (if required).

1.9.4 Once secured, position the internal 835 steel track section into the base's rebated pocket so that it overlaps into the next length by a minimum of 200mm. Using 302 self tapping screws, fix at a maximum of 600mm centres.

1.9.5 For solid runs only fix the 835 steel track to the floor by using suitable screws and plastic plugs (if required), at a maximum of 600mm centres.

1.10 The height of each 853 vertical steel stud is subject to the assembly method selected. Measure the distance at each proposed stud position and deduct 18mm from the distance:

1.10.1 Either between the top of the TP503 or TP504 glazing base section and the inside of the TP500 head channel section or.

1.10.2 Between the floor and the inside of the TP500 head channel section.

1.11 Using the dimension obtained (stage 1.10) measure and cut the 853 studs to length ensuring that all the studs are cut to size at the same end.

1.12 Insert the cut studs between the steel head channel and steel floor track at 600mm centres and twist them into place making sure that all the studs have the cut end to the bottom and are facing in the same direction (except for the door frame studs which are detailed in stage 4). Plumb in both vertical planes and adjust the setting out if necessary.

Now that the frame work has been completed other services may be installed.

1.13 If required it is now possible to fix the vertical steel studs into place by using 298 pop rivets into the floor track. Using tinsnips, nick and deform the flanges of the steel head track inwards to hold the stud into place.

1.14 To improve the acoustic performance fit either the 880-60mm thick fibre glass quilt or the 887- 40mm thick Rockwool R2/33 slab into the cavity. *Please note*: If gravity hung panels are being installed, the 40mm thick Rockwool must be used to achieve both fire and sound performance. The recommended thickness of either insulation types must not be increased or decreased.

1.15 The 880-fibre glass quilt is held in place by cutting three tabs, each 25mm wide, into the steel head track. Press them back to retain the insulation or by use of a Corman insulhold strip. 887- Rockwool slabs may just be stacked carefully into place. Care should be taken to ensure that all the acoustic materials are tucked into the open faces of the vertical studs to ensure all cavities are completely filled.

1.16 To establish the height of the plasterboard, measure the floor and ceiling height of the first and third studs and deduct: 115mm if the board is to sit on a base section installed as at stage 1.9.1 to 1.9.4 or 28mm if the board is to be to the floor as at stage 1.9.5.

1.17 When using pre-decorated panels, look at the pattern and establish the top and bottom of the panels from the vinyl manufacturer's hanging instructions. Using the dimensions obtained in stage 1.16 cut away the waste material with the pre-decorated face of the panels being cut first. Ensure a clean cut is produced removing all the loose particles of the panel or wall covering.

1.18 If installing unfinished square or taper edge plasterboard, cut away the waste material with the white face of the panels being cut first.

1.19 Wallboard adhesive 846 should now be liberally applied to the centre stud face of the module.

1.20 The pre-decorated or unfinished square/taper edge panel can now be fixed into position.

1.21 Offer the prepared panel into the head channel cavity then, by lifting upwards, swing the bottom of the panel against the steel framework.

1.22 Check that the first panel positioned in each run is central and plumb to the outer studs, then press the centre of the board firmly onto the adhesive applied to the central stud (stage 1.19). By using the 319 drywall screws, fix the long edges of the panel to the outer studs, positioning the screws approximately 6mm in from each edge and at a maximum of 300mm centres.

1.23 If square edge, unfinished panels are being used, they should now be decorated with the selected 1370mm wide paper or fabric backed vinyl. Trim along the panel's butt joint (making sure manufacturer's hanging instructions are followed and all excess adhesive is wiped away).

1.24 If taper edge, unfinished panels are being used, they should now be taped and wet plaster filled across the butt joint taper section of the plasterboards. Allow to dry out before decorating with the selected 1370mm wide paper or fabric backed vinyl. Trim centrally along the panel's masked joint (making sure manufacturer's hanging instructions are followed and all excess adhesive is wiped away).

1.25 Only after the selected skirting has been fitted (see appropriate section) should the TP523 cover trims finally be installed.

1.26 Before fitting the TP523 vertical cover trim over the butt joint of the pre-decorated or decorated square edge panels, measure the distance between the head channel and the skirting, add 25mm to its length and cut to size.

1.27 Carefully offer the preliminary length of cover trim into position against the panel with the top touching the underside of the head channel. Now mark lightly in pencil where the trim intersects the top of skirting

1.28 From the measurement obtained cut the trim to the final length and pilot hole drill the fixing clearance holes (diameter 3.2mm) at 600mm centres. Then install it by using 319 drywall screws.

1.29 The PVC coloured or matching veneered infill TPP can now be cut to length and installed into the cover trim. Using a rubber hammer or timber block and hammer, lightly tap it into place to mask the cover trim fixing screws. Finally wipe away any working marks.

2.0 Solid Module

Using hung panel with pencil line or butt panel 'V' joints:

2.1 Follow stages 1.1 to 1.9.5 or

2.1.1 Between the floor and the inside of the TP500 head channel section.

2.2 The height of each M01 vertical steel stud is subject to the assembly method selected. Measure the distance at each proposed stud position and deduct 18mm from the distance:

2.2.1 Either between the top of the TP503 or TP504 glazing base section and the inside of the TP500 head channel section.

2.2.2 Or between the floor and the inside of the TP500 head channel section.

2.3 Using the dimension obtained at stage 2.2, measure and cut the MO1 studs to length. Cut the studs at the top only.

2.4 Insert the cut studs between the steel head and floor channels at 600mm centres. Twist into place making sure that all the studs are the correct way up and facing the same direction (except for doorframes, detailed within stage 4).

2.5 Subject to the partitioning height, select positions in the studs for the transom channels.
Note: Hung panels up to 2837mm high require 4 twist lock transoms. Greater heights will require 5 transoms.

2.6 Take the first 1800mm transom channel (MO2) and cut off a 600mm length.

2.7 Take the 600mm length and then slide and twist lock it into position on the first elected transom line. The legs should be pointing upwards between stud centres.

2.8 Take the remaining 1200mm length (from stage 2.6) and position it into the third elected transom line.

2.9 Now slide and twist lock into place two 1800mm long transoms into the second and fourth elected transom lines. Now complete first and third lines, ensuring that all transom joints are staggered.

2.10 Fit the stud jacks (MO4) into floor/base steel track at each stud position. If the floor is not level take the average of the dips and rises and this should be the starting position. Slide the jack under the stud and elevate it by 12mm (4th notch up on the jack).

2.11 At the first transom level from the floor (approx 395mm up), jack all the remaining studs so that the transoms are level throughout the partitioning run. (It is recommended that either a spirit or water level is used at this stage.)

2.12 To set the bottom stop position of the jig (M99), measure from the floor up to the top of the first transom channel (approx. 410mm). Deduct 50mm from the dimension obtained and mark this distance downwards from the corresponding pocket in the jig. This provides the setting position of the aluminium stop angle (see instruction leaflet supplied with the jig).

2.13 Identify the pockets in the template that correspond to the transom positions selected (stage 2.5). Clearly mark them on both sides of the template.

2.14 To cut either bevelled or negative rake pre-decorated plasterboards to size, measure the floor and ceiling height of the first and third studs and deduct: 115mm if the board is to sit on a base section installed as stage 1.9.1 to 1.9.4 or 28mm if the board is to be to the floor as stage 1.9.5.

2.15 Check the decoration pattern to determine the panel's top or bottom. Using the dimension obtained at stage 2.14, measure and cut the pre-decorated plasterboards to length, ensuring a clean cut without loose bits of vinyl or backing papers.

2.16 Prepare a base for the application of the hanging clips (MO5). This base must be a solid, flat and rigid surface free from dirt and irregularities. It should support the whole of the plasterboard yet not impede the angle stops fitted on the template (M99). It must be solid enough not to compress, at the point of impact, on application of the hanging clips.

2.17 Lay the cut pre-decorated panel with the decoration face down on to the prepared base. Then lay the template (M99) onto the panel ensuring the pockets in the template face inwards. The long edge of the template should be lined with the edge of the plasterboard and the angle stops (positioned at stage 2.12) should be butted to the bottom of the board.

2.18 Place the clips (M05), with angled tab pointing towards the bottom of the panel, into the already identified template pockets (stage 2.13).

2.19 Take the bridge block (M98) and place over the first clip in the template. Hold it in position then strike the block with a single blow, using a 21/2 lb (1 kg) masons club hammer, so that the pins of the clip penetrate into the plasterboard.

Note: Please be careful not to continuously tap the clip into place or overstrike the clip back plate into the board. Do not hit the clips without using the bridge block.

2.20 Move forward to the next clip position in the template (stage 2.13) and repeat stage 2.19.

2.21 Having inserted all the clips on one side of the panel turn the template over (180) and reposition it on the opposite edge of the plasterboard and repeat stages 2.18 to 2.20.

2.22 The pre-decorated panel may now be hung into position. (To enable your client to occupy his/her office quickly, we would recommend that the inside panels are hung first).

2.23 Offer the prepared hanging panel into head channel cavity and swing the bottom of the panel into and against the steel framework and either:

2.23.1 If the panel is to the floor, wedge the toe lift shoe (M97) between the bottom of the panel and the ground approximately central to the module. Stand on the toe shoe and lift the panel up into head channel. Push the panel hard against the framework and release the toe shoe pressure allowing the panel to drop into position or

2.23.2 If panel is to sit on the base section, insert two bolsters (one each end) and lift the panel up into head channel. Push the panel hard against the framework. Remove the bolsters to allow the panel to drop into position.

2.24 If a pencil line joint is specified, the M13 trim should now be inserted vertically, with one leg behind the edge of the hung panel.

2.25 The second and subsequent boards may now be added. To give a plumb parallel joint ensure that they are positioned tightly against mating panels or the M13 joint trim.

Note: Now that the internal office face has been completed other services may be installed. These must pass through the system before fitting the Rockwool slabs.

2.26 Rockwool R2/33 slab (887) is supplied as 1200mm x 600mm x 40mm thick and should be cut to size so that the 40mm edge sits into the transom channel and butts against the next one. The side which is 600mm wide should tuck into the first stud and butt onto the second stud. The system will not achieve either the fire or sound ratings stated in the literature without the Rockwool R2/33 x 40mm thick (887) being inserted. Please do not increase the slab thickness.

2.27 Fit the remainder of the panels by repeating stages 2.14 to 1.23.

3.0 Glazed Build

3.1 The head track (TP500) should have foam rubber (342) along the top edges set back 2mm from the outside edge. The head should be secured at 600mm centres using suitable screws.

3.2 Plumb down and fix the base (TP503) at 600mm centres.

3.3 Solid wall abutment. When starting from a wall abutment with a solid panel, the build detail is to use a stud against the wall and to mask the edges of the plasterboard with cover trims (TP527).

3.4 Glazed wall abutment. When starting from a wall abutment with a glazed elevation a timber spacer, recommended 19mm x 78mm, is fixed to the wall. It may have to be shaped to suit the wall being out of plumb. Once the timber is fitted and made plumb a half post large can be fixed to it by screwing through the glazing pockets. It should be noted that the face of the half post should not protrude from the face of the wall by more than 45mm.

3.5 Once the wall abutment has been fixed the glass is held in place by the abutment trim (TP527).

3.6 Glazed to solid elevation

In order to change from a fully solid to a fully glazed elevation, the method is to fix a stud to a half post large, the stud is screw fixed into the back of the half post large.

The plasterboard runs to the back face of the half post large and is screwed to the stud. When the glass has been fitted the joint from glazed to solid is covered with a 12mm cover trim (TP523).

This cover trim runs from the underside of the head track and sits on top of the skirting. Any cover trim which covers the glazing has foam rubber (175) down its long edge set back 1mm or 2mm from the edge.

3.7 Fully glazed elevations

For fully glazed elevations, fit the head and base sections as noted in sections 1 and 2. The glazing components can then be fitted. At the head, code TP515 (D/G) is screw fixed into the head channel. It is supplied in 3 metre lengths and should be cut to suit a given module.

At the base, code TP517 (D/G) is dropped onto the TP503. It is not fixed but has a protrusion underneath which fits into a reveal on the top of the TP503. The module is determined in the same way as with the TP515.
When the head and base glazings have been fitted, a mullion TP518 can be cut to length floor to ceiling height minus 107mm.

The mullions can be fixed at top and bottom by screwing through at an angle with the screw heads being masked by the head and base glazings. Screws should be countersunk.

Skirting can be fitted as the build proceeds as glass can be fitted after the skirting is installed.

The sequence is then head and base glazing, mullion, head and base glazing, mullion etc. The skirting locks the base glazing section in place laterally.

Glass can be offered into the head track and lifted over the skirting. It is finally secured by the code TP523 cover trims which would have code 175 foam down both long edges. The cover trim runs from the underside of the head track to the top of the skirting.

4.0 Door Frame Module

4.1 Door frame full height solid and glazed

Door frames can be pre-assembled or in kit form. Full height door frames fit inside the head track and are screw fixed to the track at the floor. In a solid elevation steel stud code 853 would be fixed at the base, boxed with track 835, and timber filled code 331. The plasterboards butt up to the back of the frame. The joint between the plasterboard and frame is covered with the 15mm thick cover trim code 524 which runs from underside of the head track to floor.

In glazed form the relevant half post small should be glued and screwed to the frame. The glazing is then held in place by the cover trim code TP524 with foam code 175 down the long edge which abuts the glass.

4.2 Standard height doorframes solid and glazed

With standard height door frames in solid format, there would be a stud and track, boxed and timber filled each side of and fixed to the frame together with a stud transom horizontally and level above the door frame bracketed to the uprights. The plasterboards are then fixed to the studs and the joints, vertically, are covered with cover trim 15mm thick code TP524 from the underside of head to floor. Horizontally, the 12mm cover trim code TP523 is used. In glazed format the half post small should be cut to run from the top of the glazing base code 503 to the

inside of the head track and it should be glued and screwed to the doorframe. At the head ,once again, a half post small should be glued and screwed to the door head. It should be cut to fit in between the half post large which should be bonded and screw fixed to the half post small to form a mullion above door head height. 15mm cover trims code TP524 run vertically from underside of head track to the floor.

12mm cover trims code TP523 runs horizontally between the 15mm cover trims and has foam code 175 on the edge which abuts the glass.

4.3 Full height door frames

When fitting full height door frames, with full height solid core doors next to fully glazed windows, both the door frame's vertical legs and the half post small would be milled to accept the TPSB (steel box stud).

The door frame then has the S suffix, and the half post small code TP540S should be ordered.

5.0 90º Corner detail using TP533

5.1 The external rounded corner detail TP533A runs from floor to the underside of ceiling. In order to achieve this both head and base sections TP500 and TP503 respectively have to be notched in a specific manner. The head section TP500 should be mitred at 45(one mitre of each hand. These together form a 90(corner in order for the external 533A to run to the ceiling, the head should be notched as follows.

5.2 Measure from the outside mitre of the head section along the cut edge and the outside edge of the head track 74mm and with a square mark a line at 90, these lines will intersect cut with a saw from each edge to the intersection, and remove the cut section the resulting space will accept the TP533A. At the base the requirement is that the TP533A can run past the base detail to the floor. The skirting covers the base so it does not require an accurate cut out.

5.3 The TP533B runs from inside the head and finishes on top of the base detail TP503, it should be fixed to the head and the base by means of brackets.

5.4 In order to fix the TP533A to the TP533B, brackets should be screw fixed through the widest leg into the back of the 533B. When offered up to the 533A, the narrow leg of the bracket will lay flat against the inner fixing face of the 533.

5.5 The brackets are then covered by the TP527 abutment trim 15mm which runs from the underside of the head track to the floor.

5.6 If there is a solid elevation each side of a corner then a stud is fixed to the TP533B, if glazed, then the half post code TP540A is fixed to the TP533B. The glass is then held in place by TP527 on the exterior face and by TP529 on the interior face.

6.0 135º Corner detail using TP560

6.1 The external 135(curved corner section code TP560A runs from the ceiling to the floor. The TP560D runs from the inside of the head track to the top of the glazing base detail TP503 and the TP560C runs from underside of head to floor.

6.2 The head must be mitred at 22.5 deg. Then measuring from the point set a dimension of 21mm. Mark in at 90 deg and cut in 35mm, cutting from the other edge at 90 deg remove the section.

6.3 This is carried out on two lengths of head section left and right hand. The resulting cut out will accept the TP560A when the two outside legs are removed to a distance of 55mm from the top.

6.4 At the base, mitre at 22.5 then cut sufficient off the outside to allow the TP560A to run past the base detail to the floor.

7.0 Three Way Junction

7.1 The three way post for a glazed run is code TP537. It runs from inside the head track code TP500 to the top of the base section TP503.

7.2 In order to glaze on three faces a TP540A half post large should be fixed on three faces excluding the polished veneered face.

7.3 If glazing in two directions and at right angles to the front solid run, then a half post large should be fixed over the protrusions on the post, and a stud code 853 should be fixed to flat veneered face which is not polished.

7.4 On the front face, the glass is retained with cover trims TP523.

7.5 On the back face, the glass is retained with a TP529 each side.

8.0 Other Installation Instructions

The following additional installation instructions are available on www.komfort.com

KLA/IDENT.1 - Component Identification

KLA Elec.1 - Electrical Switch Installation.

KLA Blind Inst.1 - Venetian Blind Fitting

Personal Notes

Produced by :

Komfort Workspace
Ashurst Building
Broadlands Business Campus
Langhurstwood Road
Horsham
West Sussex
RH12 4QP

Tel - 01403 390300
e mail - **komfort.com**