

Homerit

Premium Series

PVC-U WINDOWS & DOORS

Technical Literature

April 2017

www.homerit.co.nz

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Product Description

Homerit Premium Series PVC-U windows and doors are a range of single and double glazed window and door joinery units for use in residential and commercial building.

The joinery units are available with fixed glazing or opening sashes. The opening sash window styles include awing, casement, bi-fold, sliding and tilt. Door styles include French, sliding, bi-fold, tilt and hinged.

The frames are manufactured from extruded White PVC-U in a range of profiles to suit different styles and sizes of doors and windows.

Homerit PVC-U Windows and Doors Scope of Use

A: Homerit Premium Series PVC-U Windows and Doors have been appraised for use as window and door joinery within the following scope:

- designed and manufactured in accordance with NZS4211 for weather-tightness and structural design; and,
- as an alternative to the windows and doors specified in NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.10; and,
- in buildings situated in NZS3604 and NZS4211 defined building wind zones up to and including, "High"; and,
- with Acceptable Solution claddings on buildings within the scope limitations of NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1, Paragraph 1.1; and,
- with weather-tightness of the building envelope in accordance with NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1.

B: Homerit Premium Series PVC-U Casement Windows and Doors have been appraised for use as window and door joinery within the following scope:

- designed and manufactured in accordance with NZS4211 for weather-tightness and structural design; and,
- as an alternative to the windows and doors specified in NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.10; and,
- in buildings situated in NZS3604 and NZS4211 defined building wind zones up to and including, "Extra High"; and,
- with Acceptable Solution claddings on buildings within the scope limitations of NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1, Paragraph 1.1; and,

- with weather-tightness of the building envelope in accordance with NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1.

Homerit Premium Series PVC-U Windows and Doors have also been appraised for compliance with NZS 4211 where they are outside the scope of NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1, Paragraph 9.1.10.1 (as the product is PVC-U, not aluminium) and/or the building is outside the scope limitations of NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 Paragraph 1.1 but is within the wind exposure limitation of NZS4211. The Weather-tightness design and installation of the window and door joinery in these situations is subject to specific design.

Design

<Homerit Architecture Manual> has been produced for Architects and those planning buildings in New Zealand.

Handling and storage

Glazed or unglazed frames should be transported on clean resilient packing. This will minimize racking and prevent surface damage of the frames. For long distance transport cardboard wrapping or cardboard spacers are recommended.

Frames on site should be treated as above and should be carried securely and heavy impacts should be avoided. Storage on site should be on edge, under cover in a clean area and supported to avoid damage.

All materials used in the manufacture of PVC-U windows have a high resistance to weather corrosion and materials found on a building site.

Cement, plaster and sand will not chemically affect the PVC-U but may scratch the surface if rubbed in during handling. Drainage channels and glazing bead rebates should be clean to prevent blockages and fitting difficulties. Abrasive materials should also be kept away from moving parts to avoid wear and undue scratching.

Tar and bitumen should be kept off the surface of PVC-U to avoid staining. Silicone and other sealants will generally have no effect on PVC-U but solvent based products should be avoided.

Health and Safety

All site work shall be carried out in a manner consistent with current Health & Safety legislation. All reasonable, practicable steps shall be taken to ensure the safety of installer, the occupier, the general public and the environment.

Contact Details

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Installation

General

- The installation of components and accessories supplied by Homerit must be carried out only by Homerit approved installers.
- Unless specified by specific design, Homerit PVC-U frames are delivered with timber reveals secured in place and ready to install. Care must be taken to install the frames within the apertures following the E2/AS1 detailing in the <Homerit Window Installation System>—see figures 1.1 to 2.10. Inattention to these details will compromise these weather-tightness requirements.
- For fixing PVC-U frames to timber or concrete structure buildings with different types of cladding systems, please refer to <Homerit Window Installation System>.
- For fixing PVC-U frames to a concrete structure, long sleeved anchor bolts, passing through the profile and into the structure are recommended.
- An alternative solution where necessary, is the use of plated steel brackets mounted on the frame, and fixed to the aperture opening with masonry fixings and screws.

Fixing Recommendation

- Perimeter fixing shall be sited as follows:
 - a) No fixing 150mm from a corner, both vertically and horizontally.
 - b) Fixing shall occur no more than 600mm centers between fixings at corners.
 - c) For sill fixing for cavity construction refer Fig2.0 for details.
- Large windows can be fabricated as multiple units for ease of transportation and handling. When put together as one unit during installation, the profiles are bolted to each other. The centre to centre fixing requirement when bolting profile to profile in this fashion is not more than 600mm and with fixings not more than 50 mm from each end.
- For fixing into timber frame or liners are to be used for fixing into concrete, please refer to <Homerit Window Installation System>.
- Where long sleeved anchor bolts, passing through the profile and into the structure are to be used for fixing into concrete, fixings shall be 10mm or 8mm diameter integral anchors, each fixing shall penetrate the structure a

- minimum of 50mm (render does not form part of the structure). Bolt head shall be capped with a PVC dome or sealed against atmospheric corrosion.
- Where fixing brackets are to be used, all screws shall be 4.8mm to 5.5mm diameter with a minimum penetration of 50mm into timber or a nylon plug inserted into the concrete.
 - Care should be taken so as not to over-tighten the bolt or screw fixing as this may result in frame distortion and/or reduced performance of the window or door system.
 - Additional fixings may be provided at the discretion of the architects and dependent upon the specified quality of the structure and building materials.
 - Self adhering expanding tapes or backing rods may be used at the perimeter of the window/door frames where there is a suitable surface for sealant adhesion. Where the gaps between the frame and structure exceeds 6mm, advice should be sought from the sealant manufacturers.

Installation procedure

1. For timber framed buildings, prepare the window/door opening according to NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 for wrapping of framed opening and install sill flashing and support bracket if necessary.
2. For cavity closures, vermin-proofing must be installed while at the same time maintaining ventilation area at a minimum of 1000mm² per linear metre – Refer: NZBC E2/AS1 Para 9.1.8.3.
3. Use a sweep sharp spade to separate the glazing beads from the window frame, marking them accordingly to ensure they can be replaced into the original position. Procedure: start at the middle part of the glazing beads. Separate glazing beads in the sequence from the long ones to short ones. Insert the blade in between the glazing and the bottom edge of bead. Lift the blade to bend the glazing bead upward slightly. Repeat this movement several times over a short distance until the bead can be pulled out by hand.
4. Wedge the window into position using packers to achieve perfect squareness. Do not bend the framework by over packing.
5. Secure the window into framed opening according to <Homerit Window installation System> and the fixing recommendation.
6. Close and lock all opening sashes, check for squareness within the outer frame.
7. GLAZING: Prior to locating the glass sealed units into the approximate aperture, it is necessary to position glazing blocks into the frame recess. A dab of silicone will secure the packer in place in preparation for the next step.
8. Position glazing wedge onto the bottom glazing blocks. In the case of side hung sashes also glue or silicone secure an additional glazing wedge onto the glazing block opposite the hinge side.
9. Offer the appropriate glass sealed unit into the aperture, resting squarely on the glazing wedges, ensuring the glass is central within the opening. Push the

- glass back into the rebate as far as it will go without using undue pressure.
10. Using hand pressure only, position additional thin glazing wedges to square up where necessary.
 11. Gently unlock and open the sashes to check that no binding occurs within the locking system and no movement occurs between the glass and frame, minor glass packer adjustments may be necessary to achieve perfect squareness.
 12. Clip back the pre marked glazing beads into the original position in the following order 1) top 2) Bottom 3) sides.
 13. Remove all protective tape from the faces of the window frame, clean where necessary with warm soapy water.

Maintenance Guide

Impurities, which occur during the window manufacturing, for example, grease off the fittings or manufacturing marks(ballpoint pen, pencil), may be removed with non-abrasive household solutions such as "JIF".

Avoid the use of felt tip pens. These leave obstinate marks which are very difficult to remove.

Static electricity developed by polishing and buffing is best removed with soapy water. The residual film of soap prevents further build-up of static electricity.

Moving parts should be oiled at least once a year. Greasing and oiling keeps the function of the fittings in order. The drain slots should be checked from time to time. Only dirt-free drain channels are effective in efficiently draining away excess water.

The PVC-U frame may also be cleaned with mild solvents. If this method is contemplated, it is recommended that the manufacturer should be consulted with regard to which solvents are suitable cleaning agents.

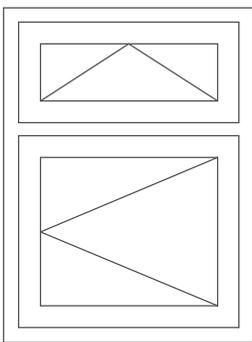
Use of cleaning benzene, flux oil, acetic polish remover or similar agents can destroy the surface of the profiles.

PVC-U frames will never need painting. If you have reason to paint them, this should only be done by experts using specialist materials; the use of conventional paint may harm the frames or produce an unsightly and irreversible result.

Maintenance of gaskets and seals should consist of a regular cleaning with a mild non-abrasive detergent solution.

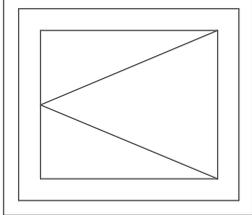
All illustrations shown in this set of documents are viewed from the outside.

opening outwards



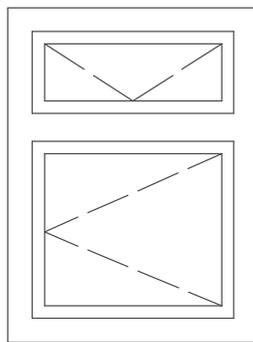
top hung

left hand



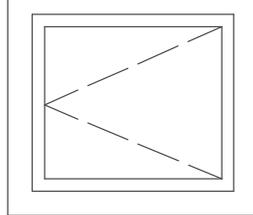
side hung

opening inwards (intermittent line)

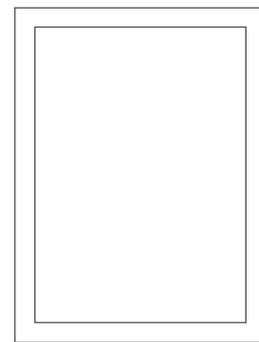


bottom hung

left hand

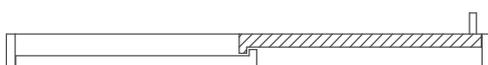
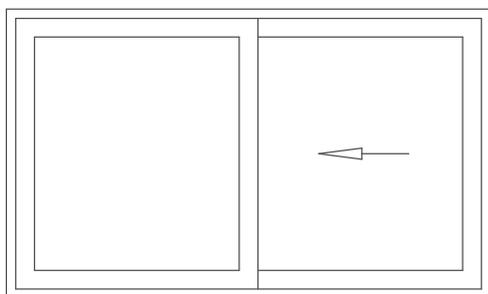


side hung



fixed
glazing

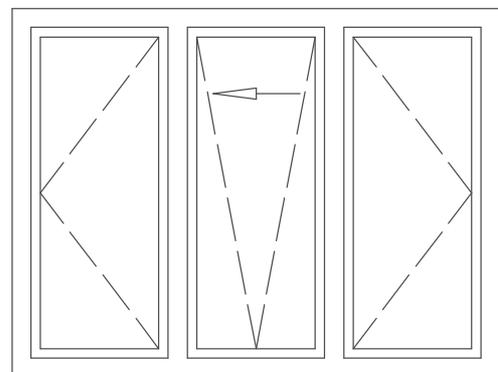
sliding window



fixed

slide

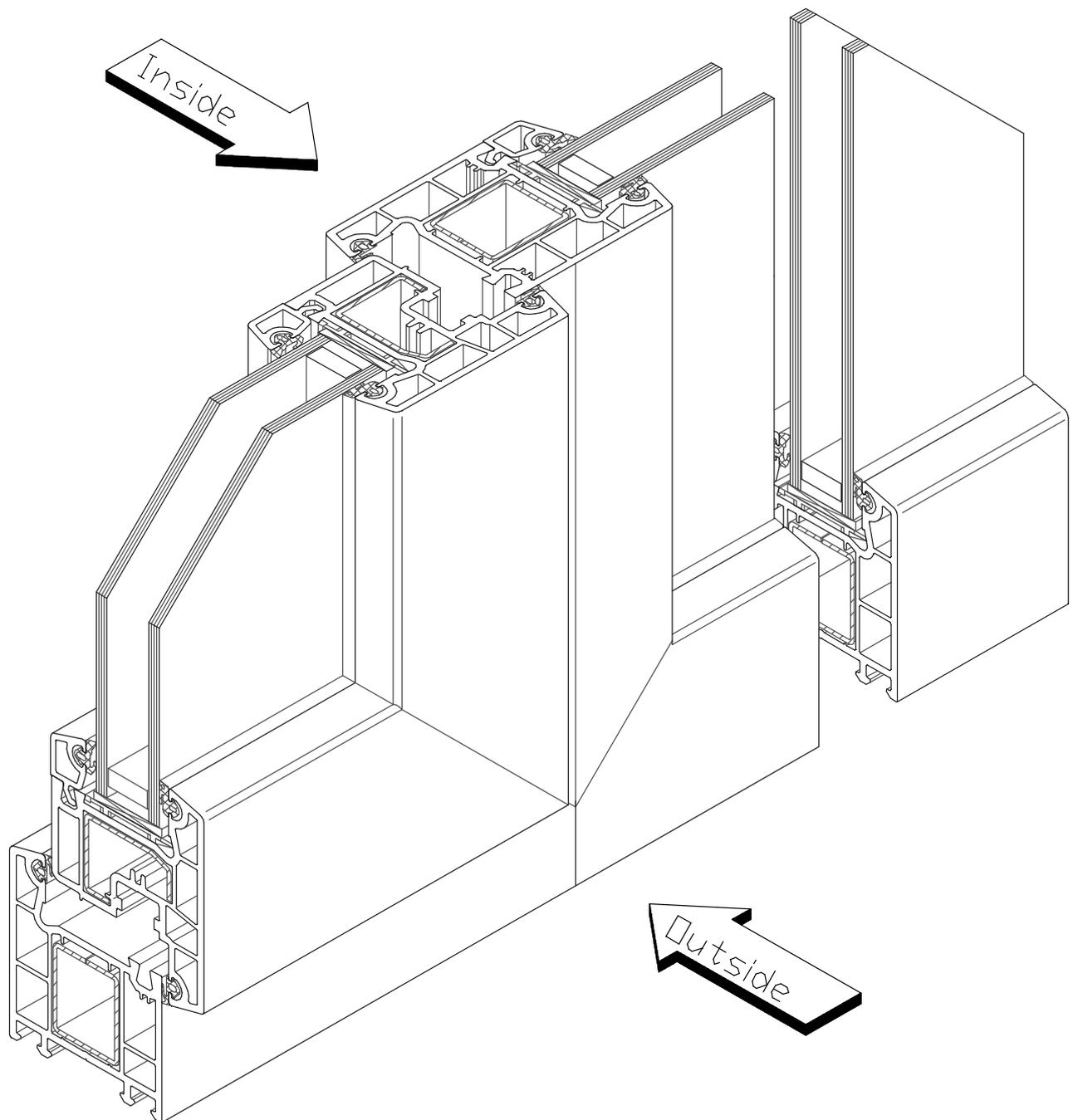
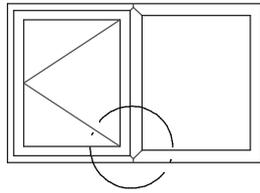
tilt and slide door

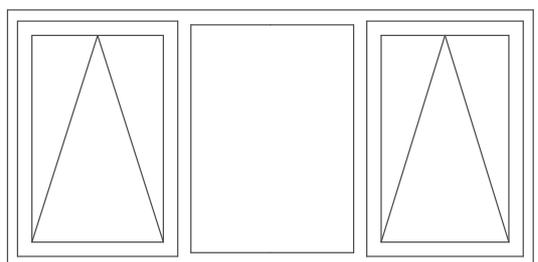
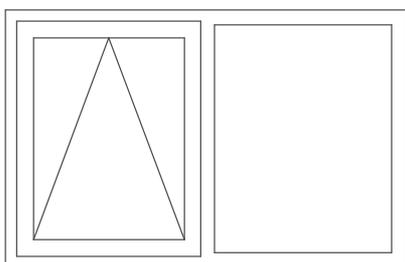
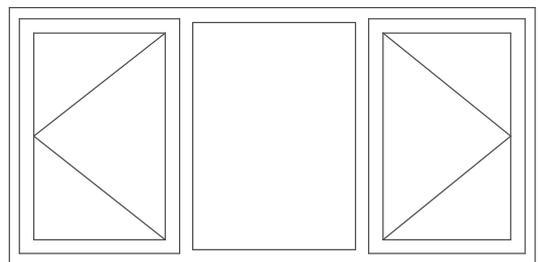
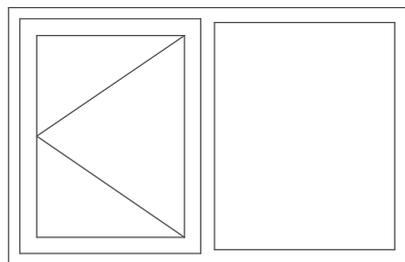
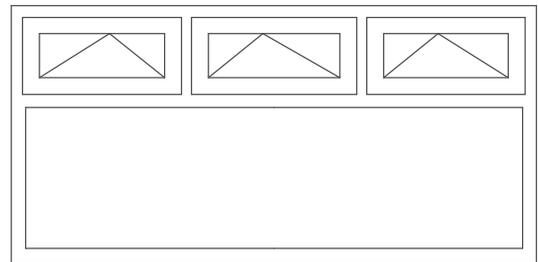
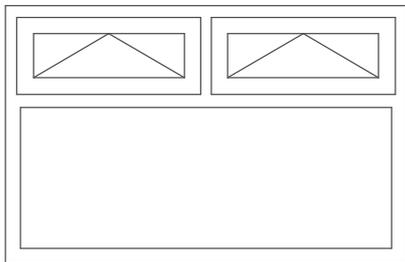
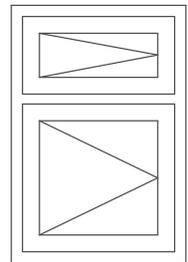
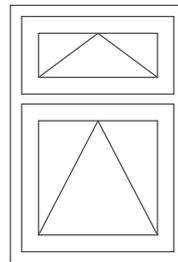
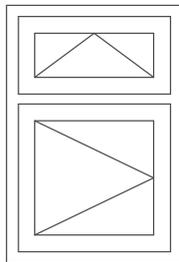
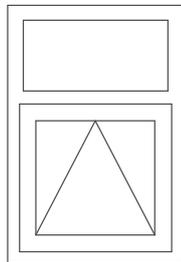
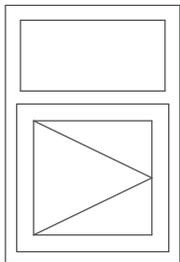
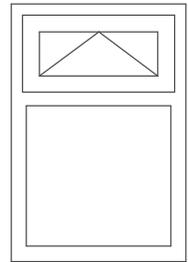
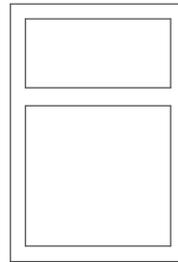
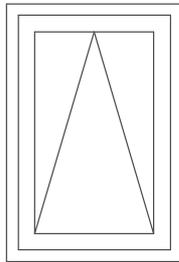
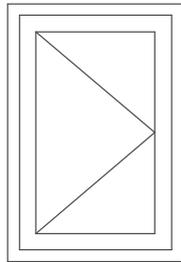
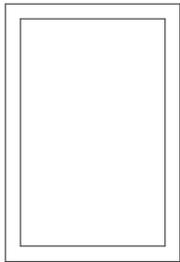


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tilt +
slide

side
hung





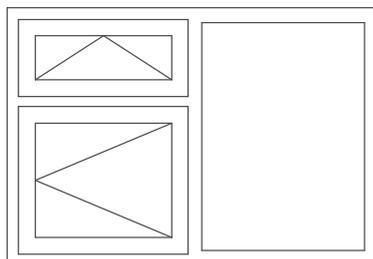
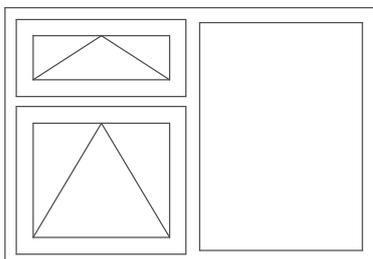
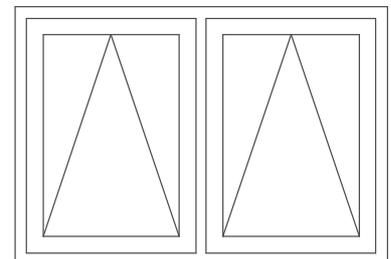
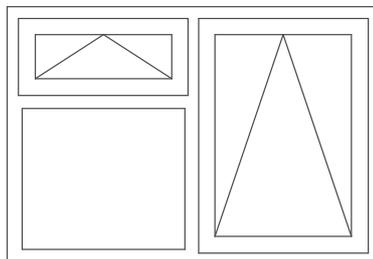
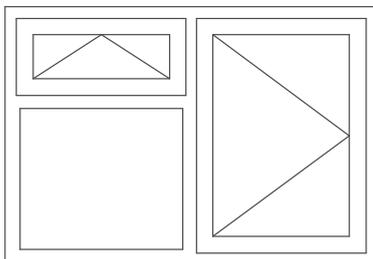
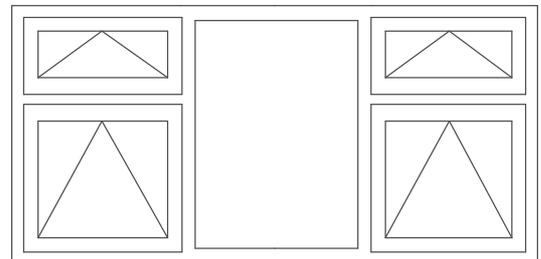
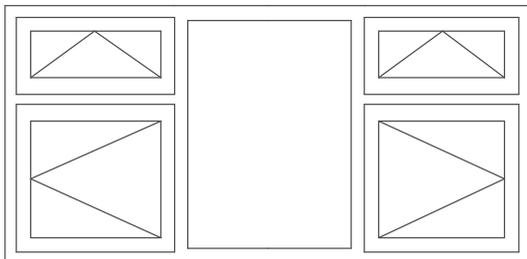
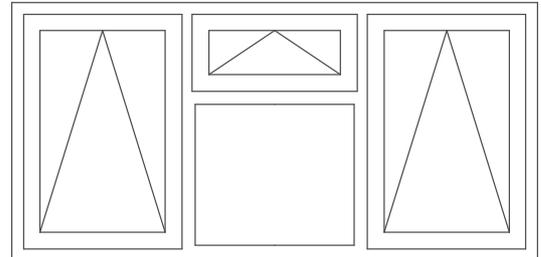
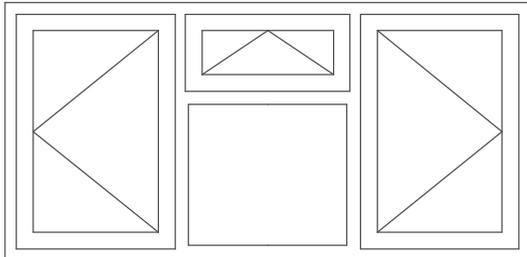
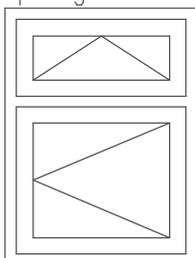


illustration: viewed from outside

opening outwards

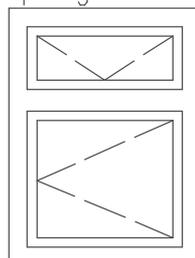


top hung

side hung

left hand

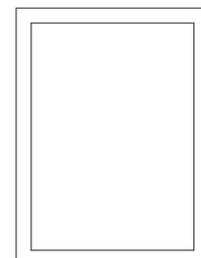
opening inwards (intermittent line)



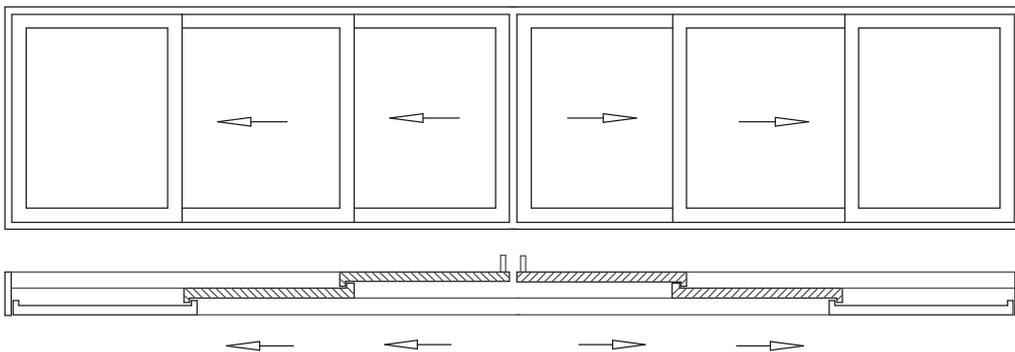
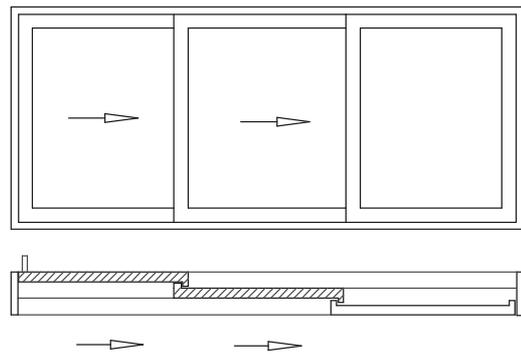
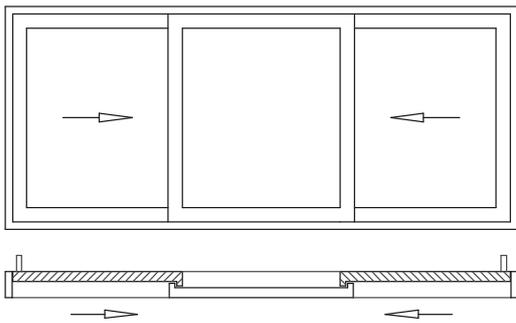
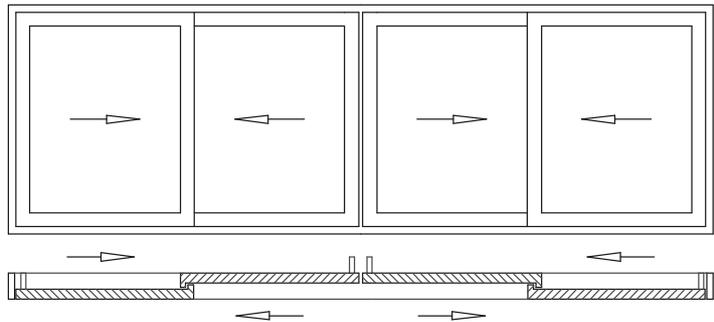
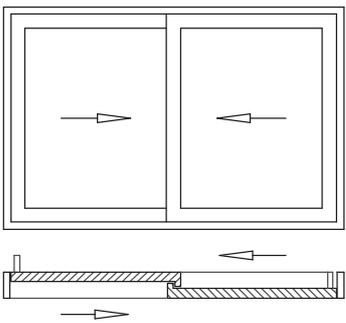
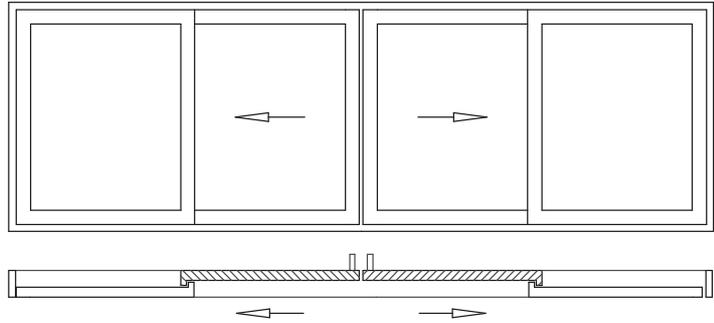
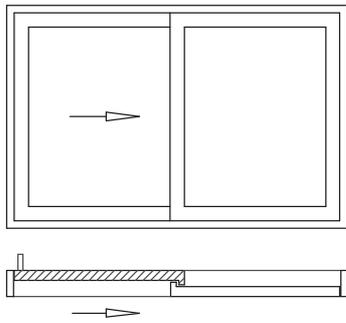
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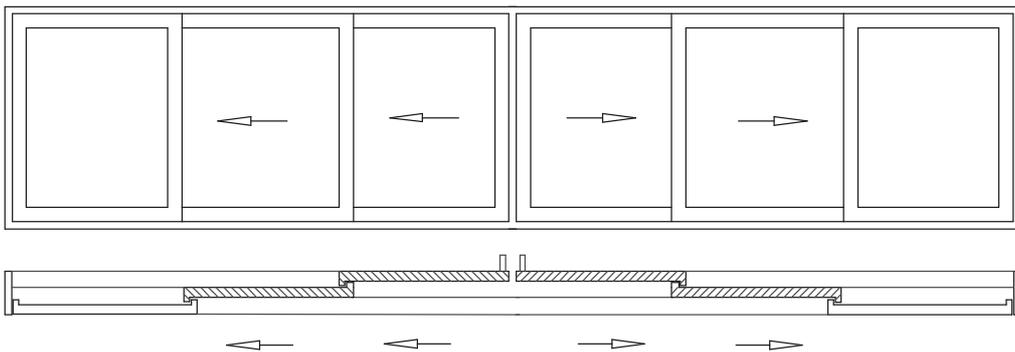
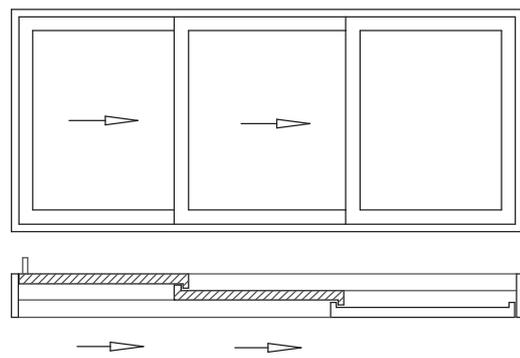
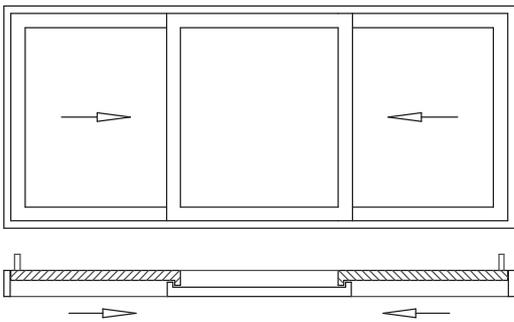
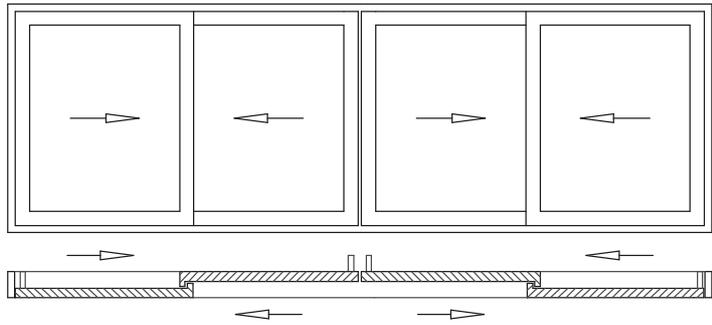
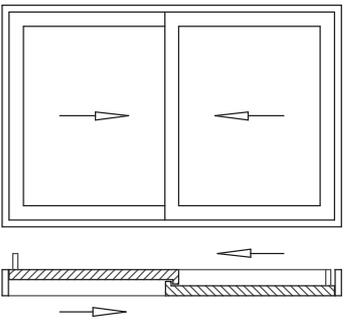
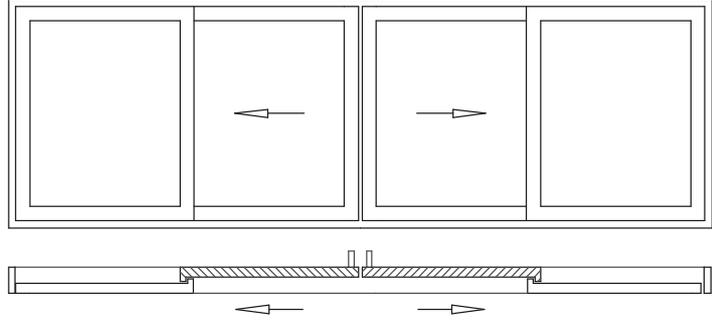
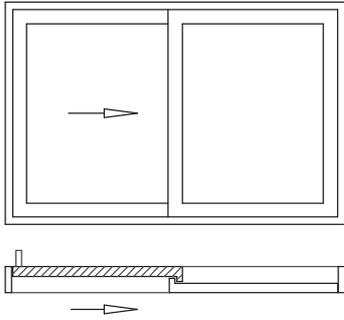
side hung

left hand

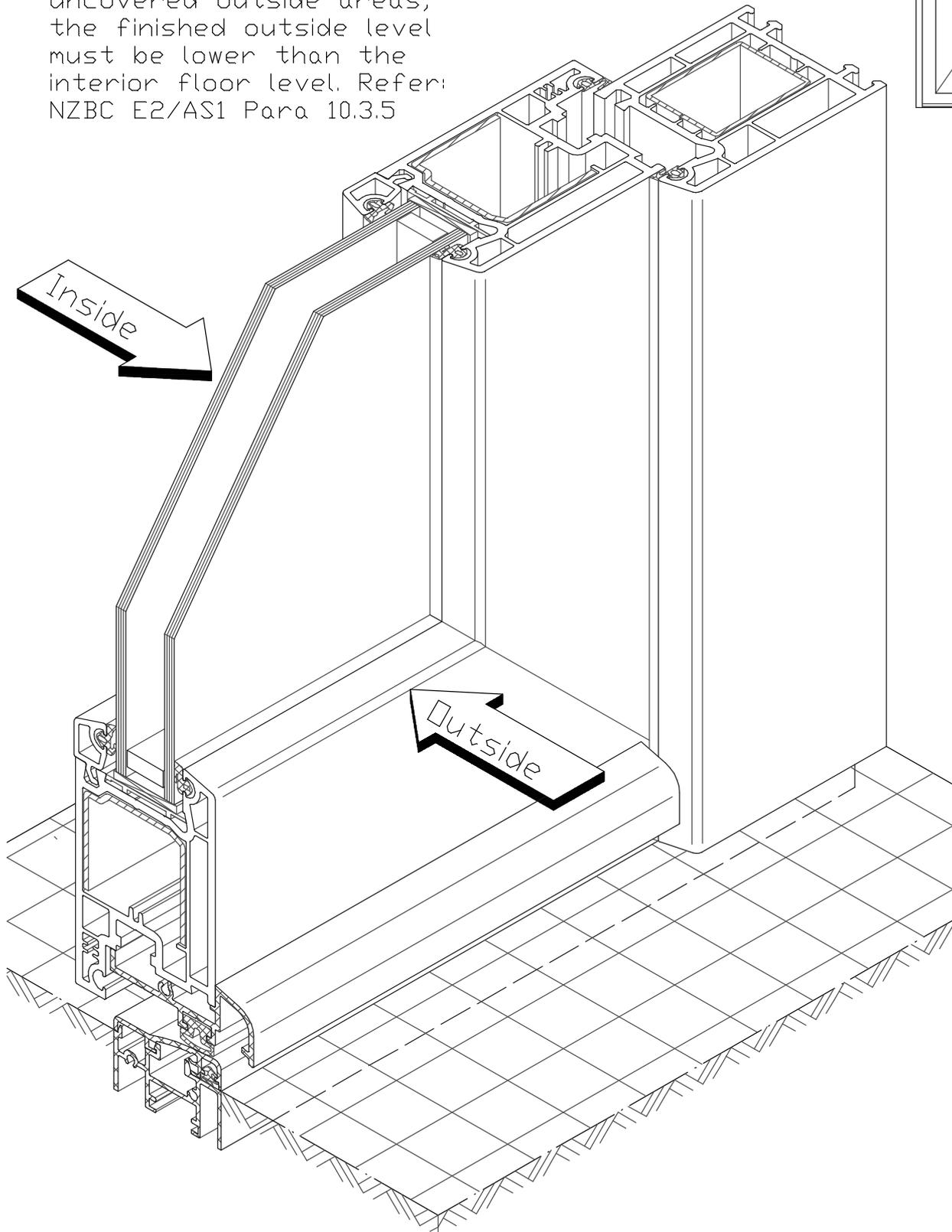
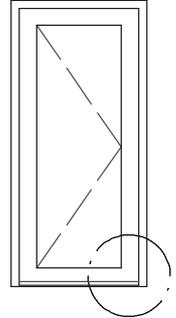


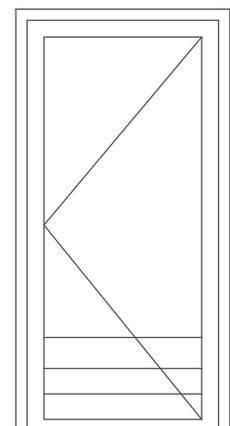
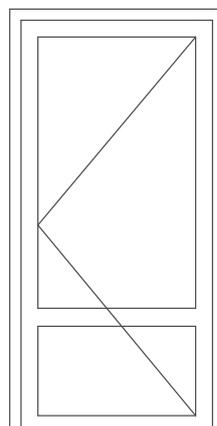
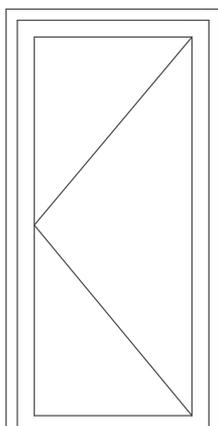
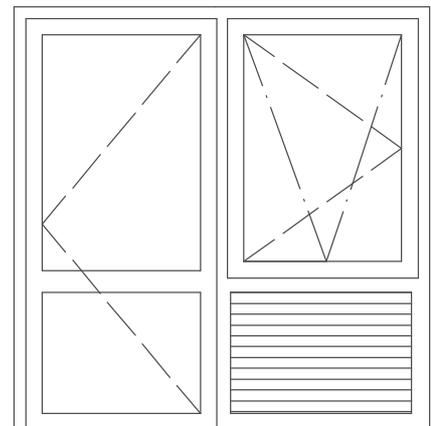
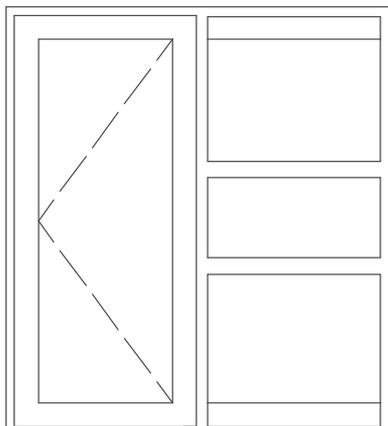
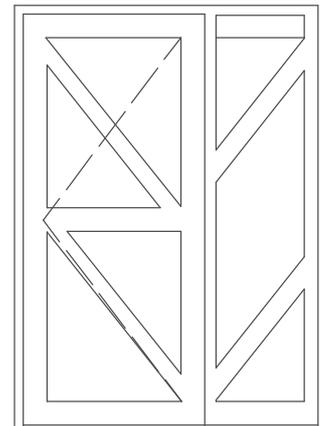
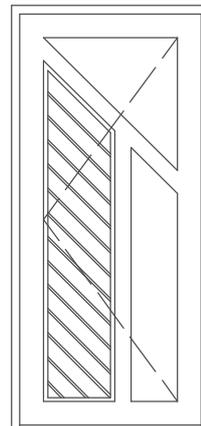
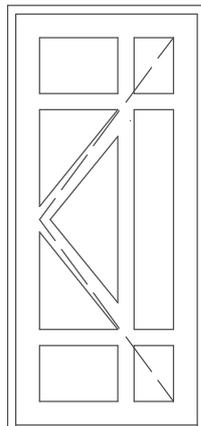
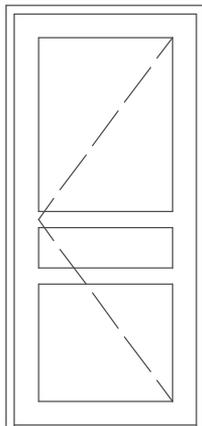
fixed
glazing

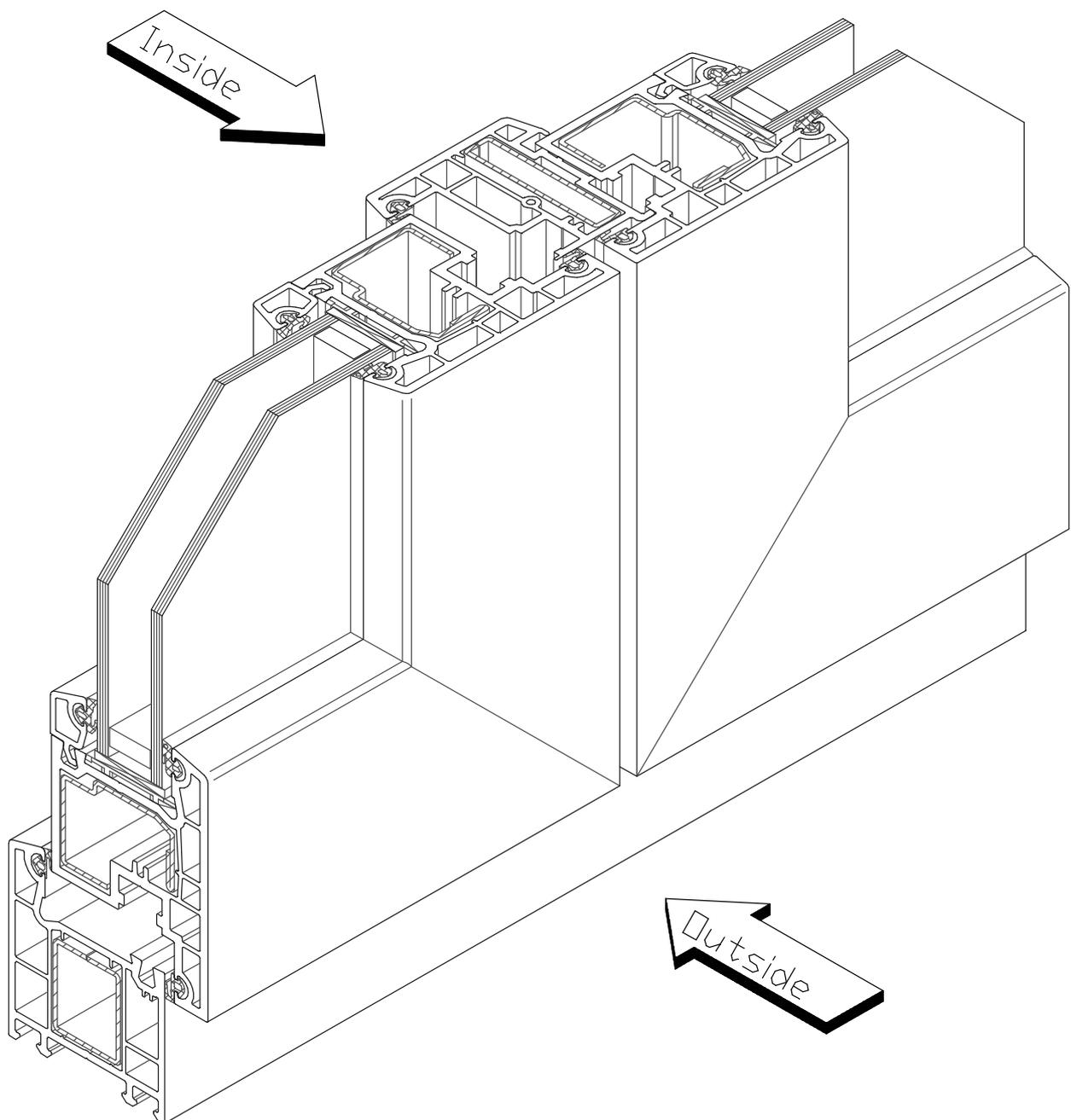
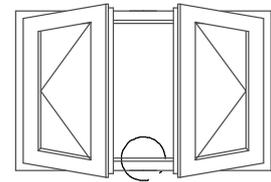


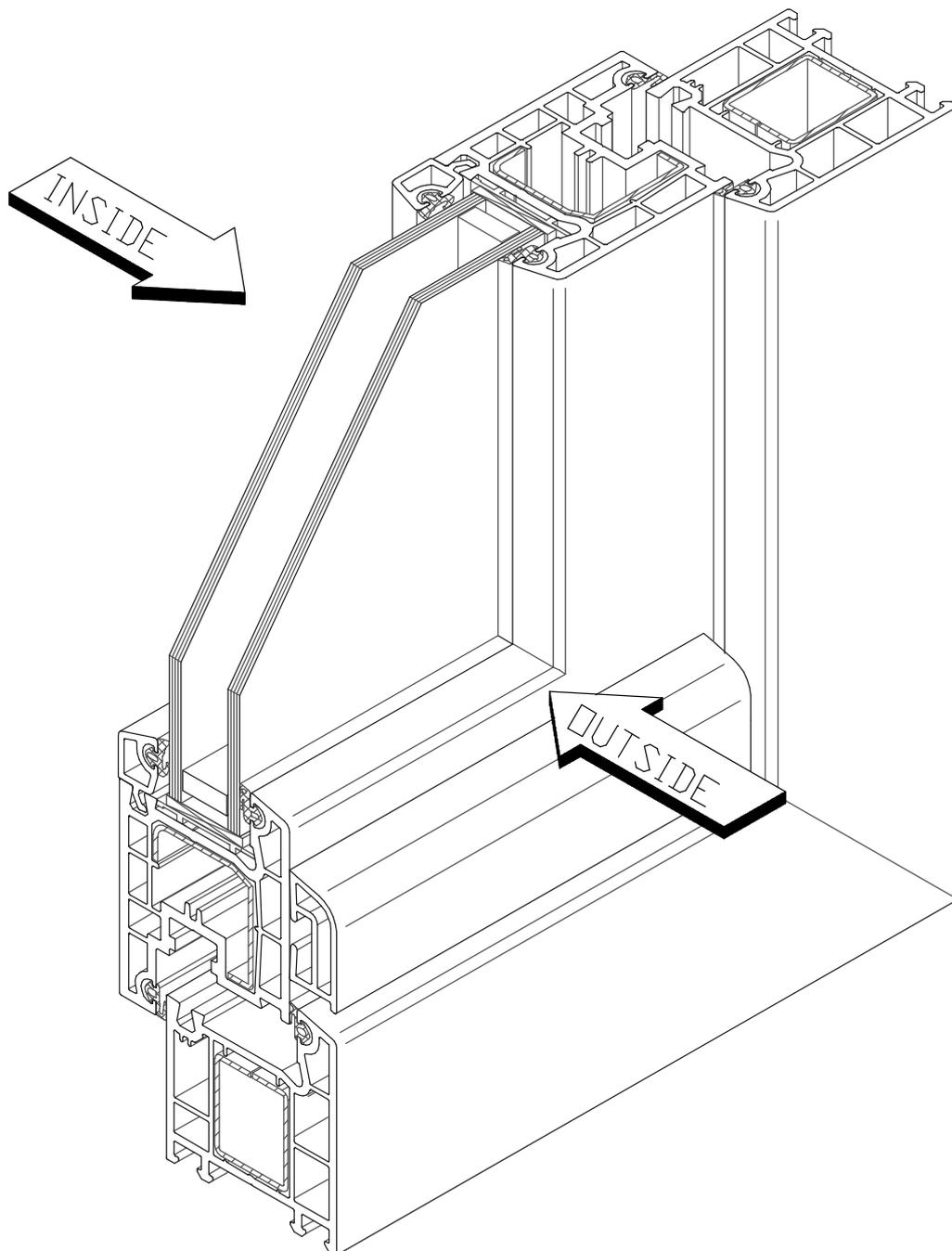
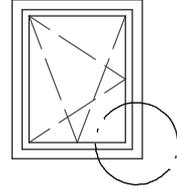


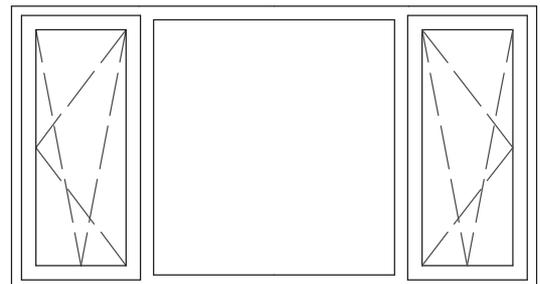
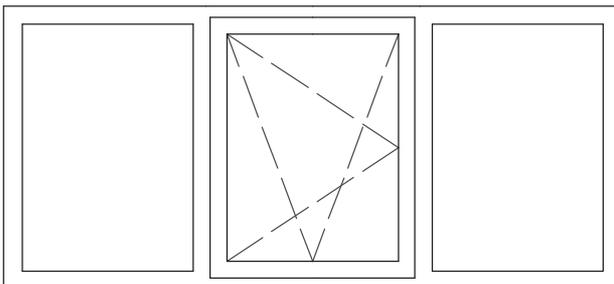
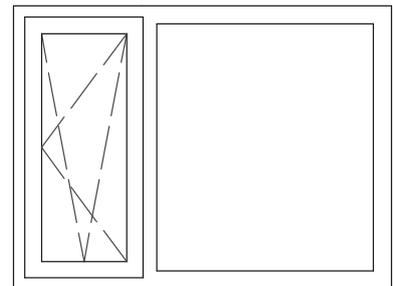
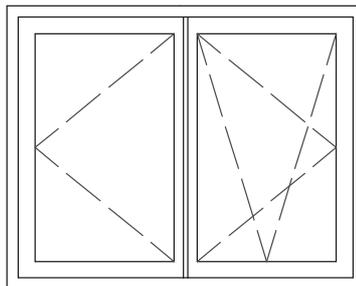
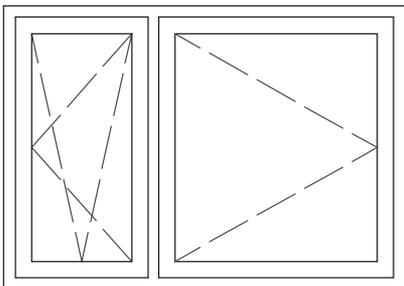
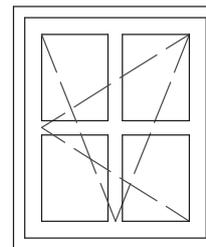
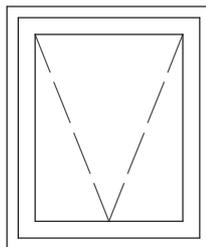
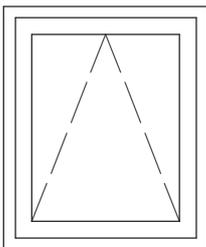
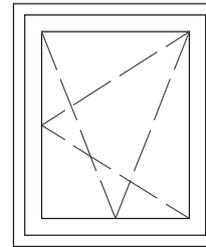
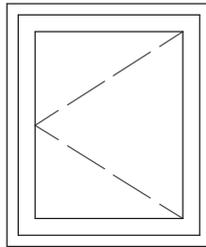
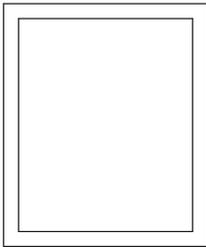
Drawing shows a situation where the outside is a covered area only. For uncovered outside areas, the finished outside level must be lower than the interior floor level. Refer: NZBC E2/AS1 Para 10.3.5

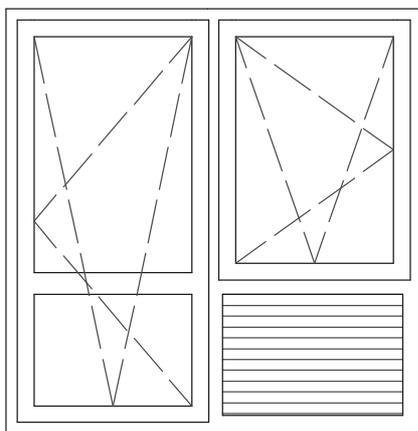
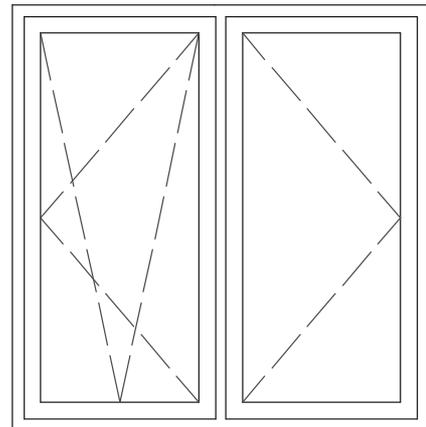
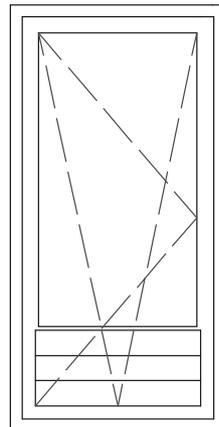
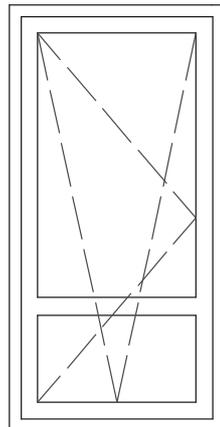
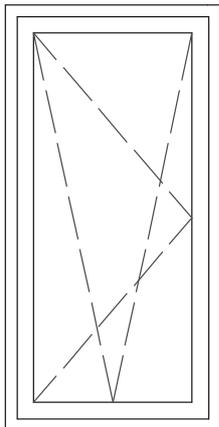
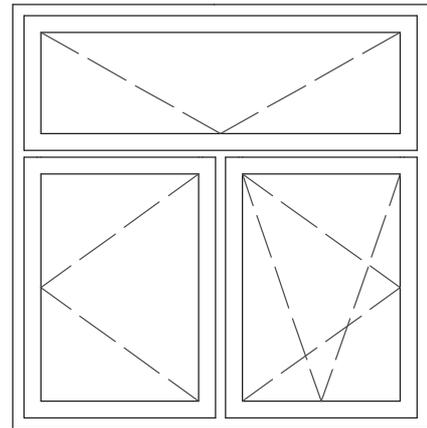
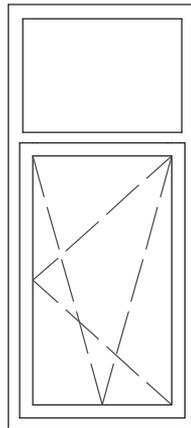
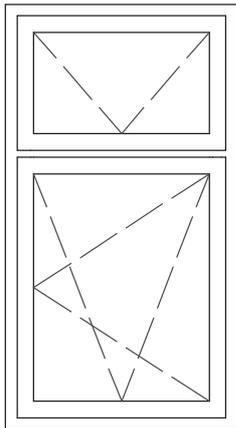


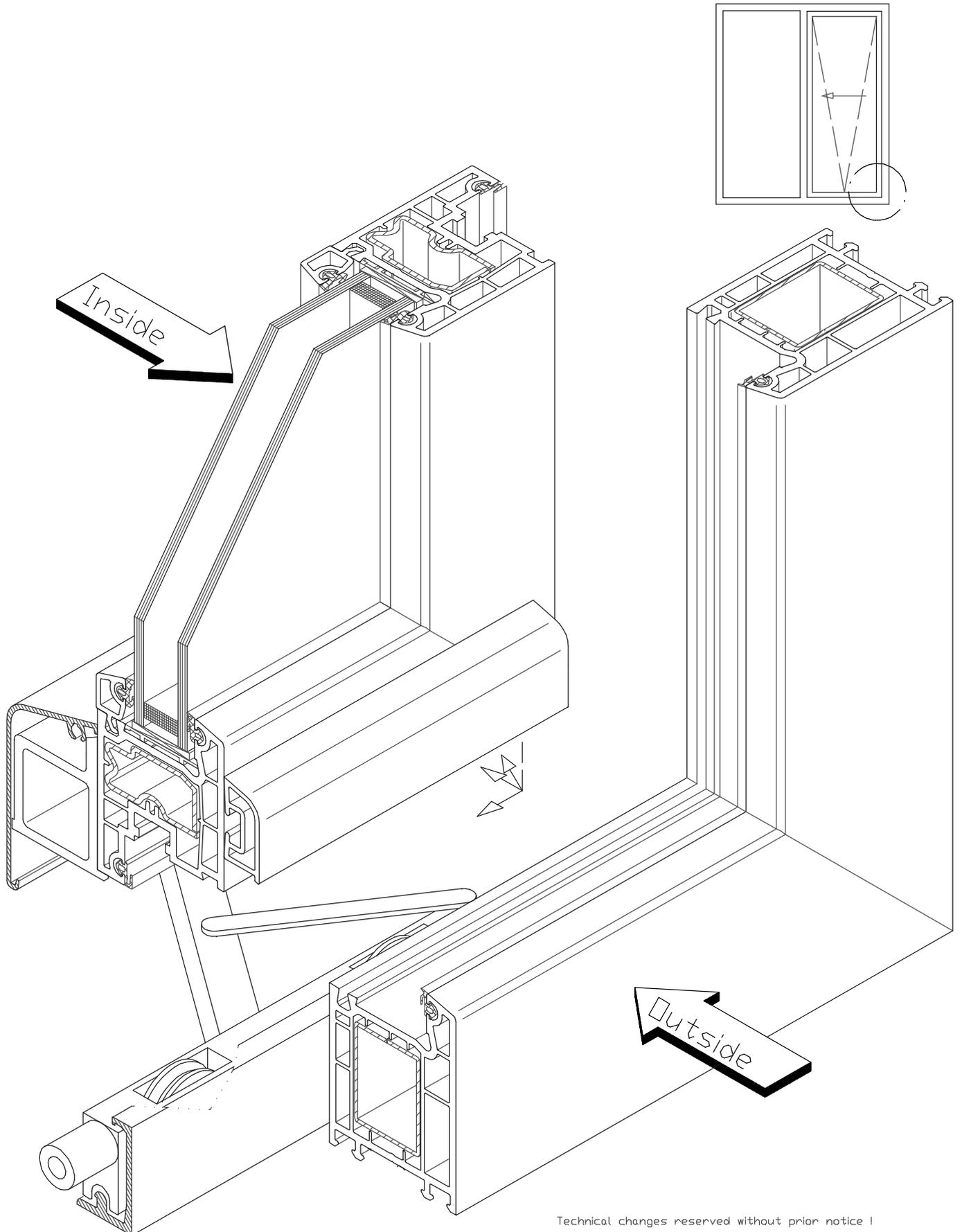


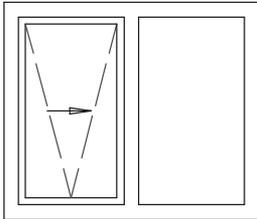




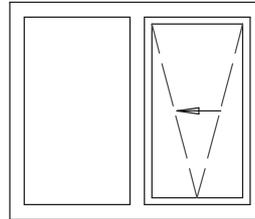




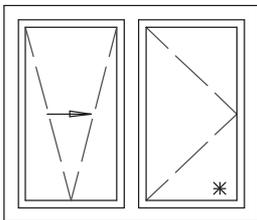




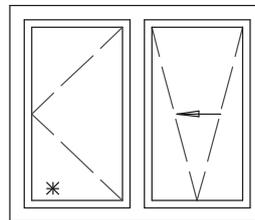
Type: A



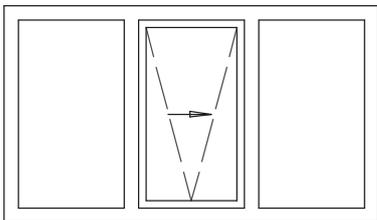
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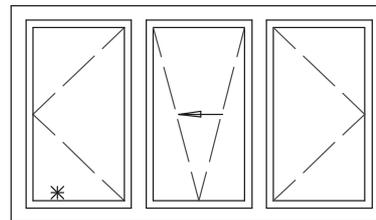
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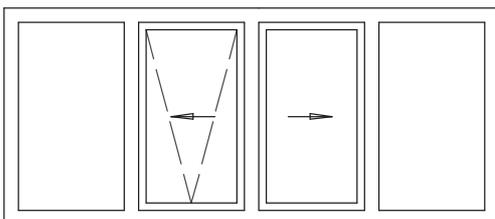
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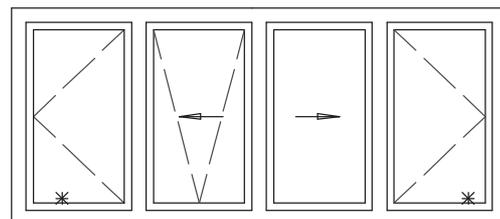
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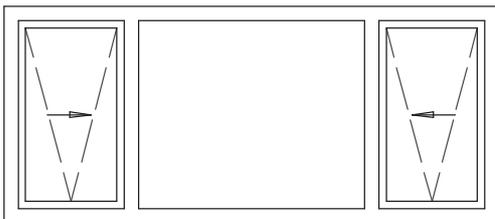
Type: G



Type: C

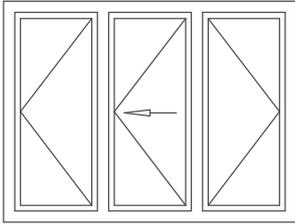


Type: C

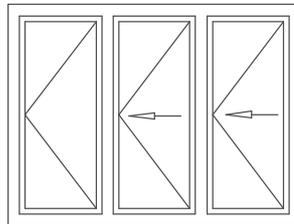


Type: K

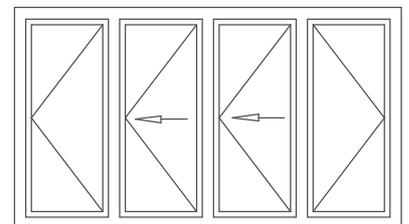
* Side hung door only with removable handle!
Type of opening also subject to fitting manufactures recommondations!



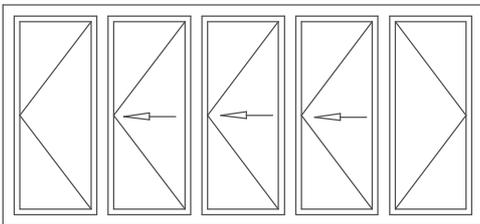
Scheme 321
2 folding sashes, 1 independent sash



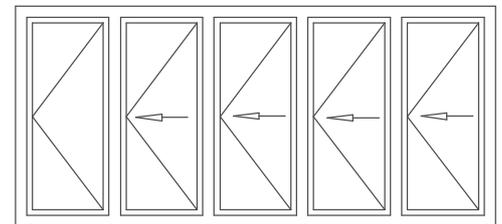
Scheme 330
3 folding sashes, 0 independent sash



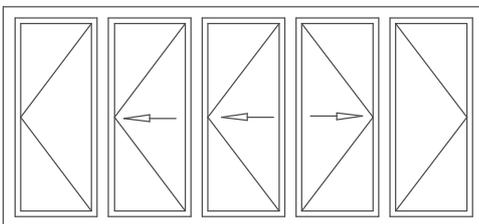
Scheme 431
3 folding sashes, 1 independent sash



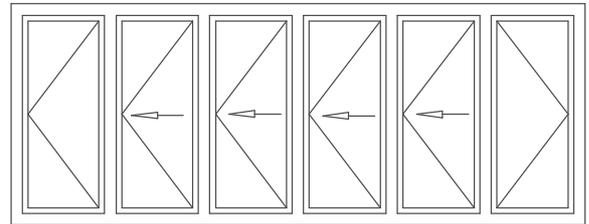
Scheme 541
4 folding sashes, 1 independent sash



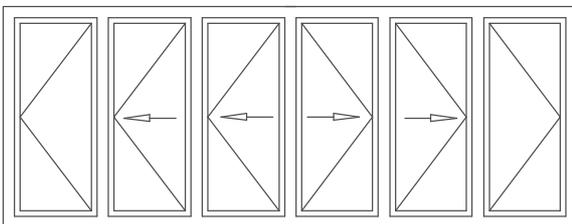
Scheme 550
5 folding sashes, 0 independent sash



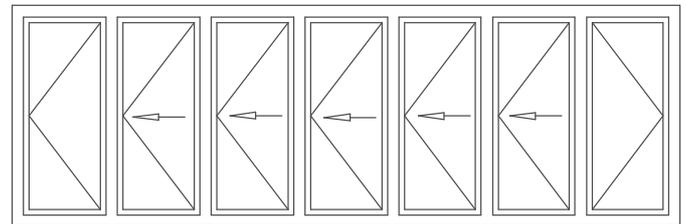
Scheme 532
3+2 folding sashes, 0 independent sash



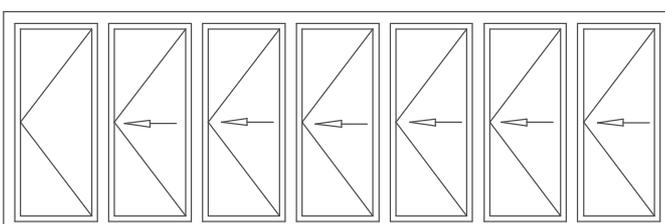
Scheme 651
5 folding sashes, 1 independent sash



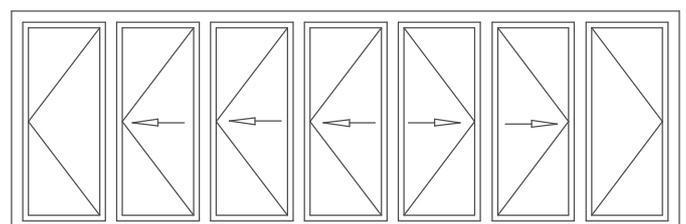
Scheme 633
3+3 folding sashes, 0 independent sash



Scheme 761
6 folding sashes, 1 independent sash



Scheme 770
7 folding sashes, 0 independent sash



Scheme 743
4 + 3 folding sashes, 0 independent sash

General

PVC-U window frames can be easily installed. They are widely used in many countries for private houses, office blocks, high rise dwellings, public and commercial buildings. Properly installed, they will provide many years of low maintenance, easy function in good condition.

Installed windows are subjects to dead load and live loads, wind loads (pressure and suction), high and low temperatures and weathering. These factors have also big influence on the joint between walls and window and doors. Careful planning and good craftsmanship is therefore essential for the quality of the installation and joints. Electrical installation, plumbing and other electronic wiring should not interfere with the window and door fixings to avoid damage to persons and goods.

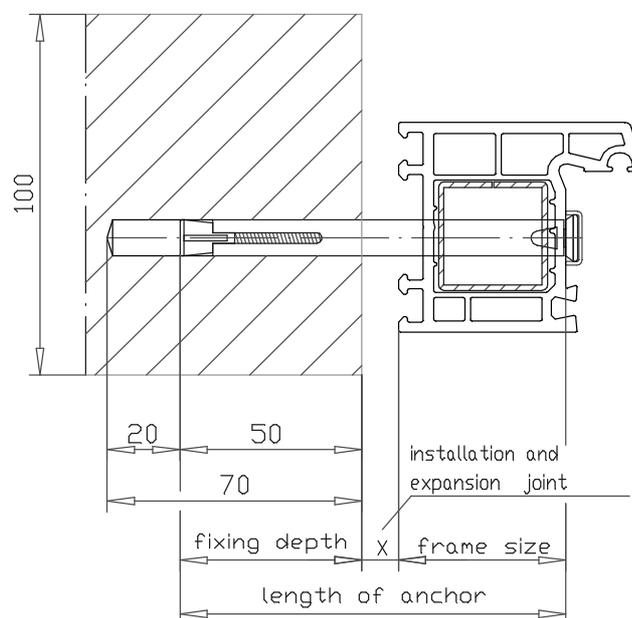
For fixing PVC-U frames to timber or concrete structure buildings with different types of cladding systems, please refer to <Homerit Window Installation System>.

For fixing PVC-U frames to a concrete structure, long sleeved anchor bolts, passing through the profile and into the structure are recommended (see following pages method 1).

An alternative solution where necessary, is the use of plated steel brackets mounted on the frame, and fixed to the aperture opening with masonry fixings and screws (see following pages method 2 & 3).

It is important that the frames are not strained when tightend-up. The fixing position are shown in diagram.

Fixing Details - Concrete structure



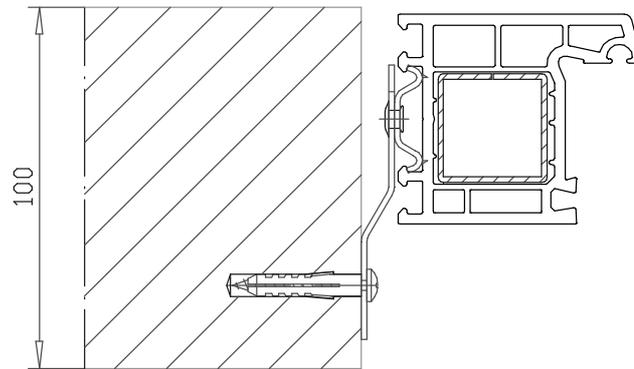
Weather-tightness details not shown

Method 1

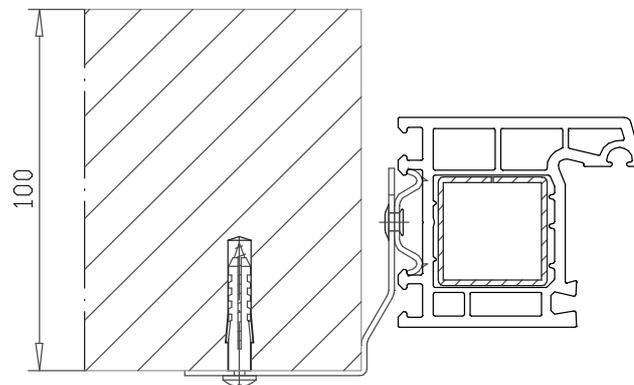
Fixing using expansion bolt that penetrate through the frame of Window or Door

Fixing Details - Fixing bracket

Method 2



Method 3

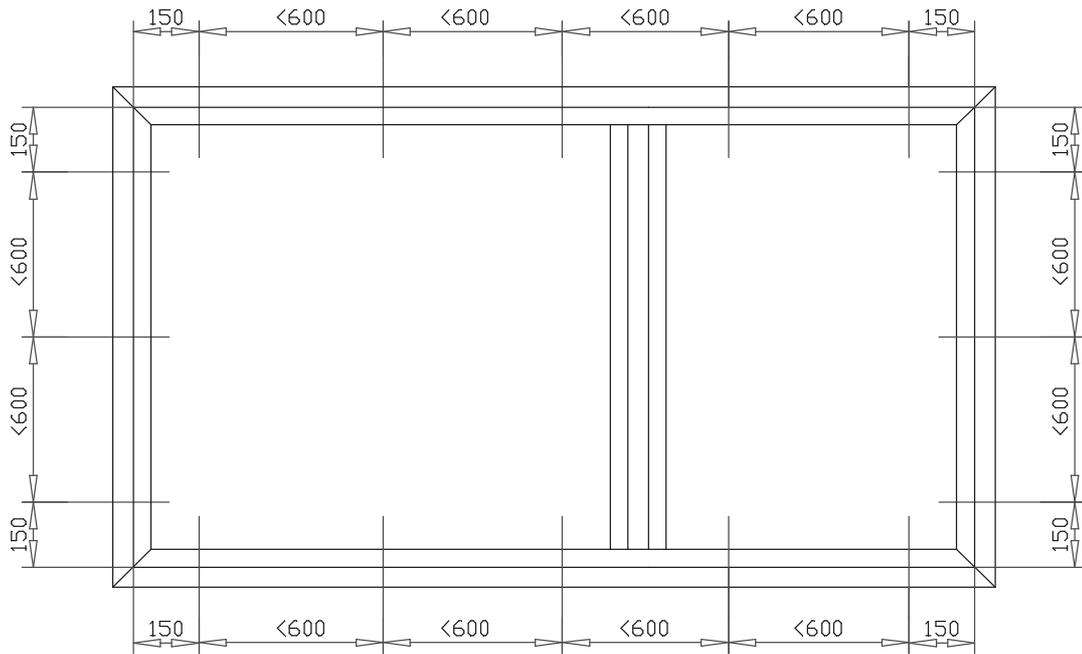


Weather-tightness details not shown

Method 2 & 3

Using Fixing bracket being fixed on the Frame of the Window or Door
Alignment of Window or Door frame to Surface of the structure (2)
or Offset(3)

Fixing Positions



For sill fixing for cavity construction refer Fig2.0 for details

Fresh air is essential for a healthy and comfortable indoor environment. This indoor climate is mainly controlled by the following factors:

- temperature
- relative humidity
- carbon dioxide content

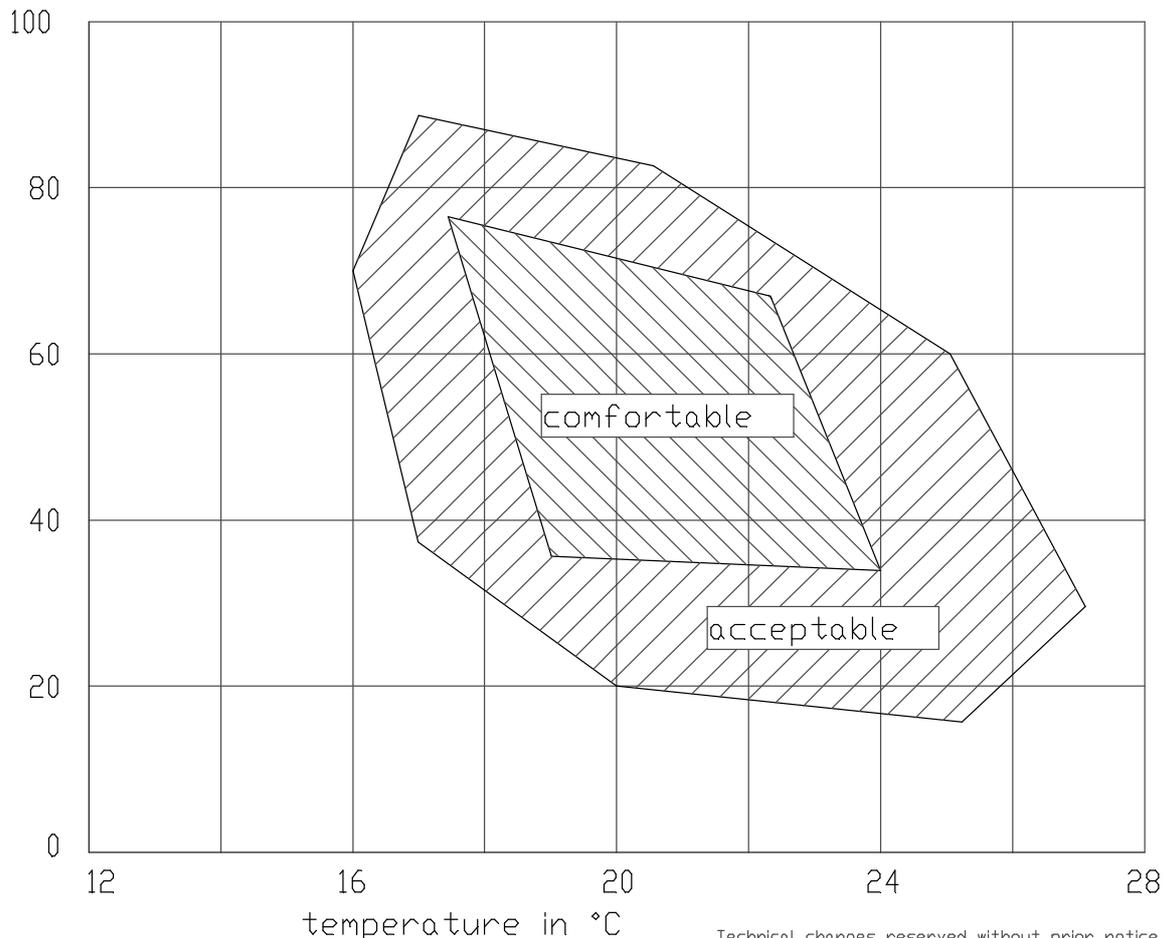
Appropriate ventilation controls these factors. Ventilation of rooms is achieved by means of either their natural ventilation, opening of windows and doors or mechanical equipment like air-conditioners.

The formation of condensation is influenced by the relative temperature & humidity between the interior and exterior of the building.

Water-proofing, air-tightness, and sound reduction in buildings are all enhanced by the installation of Homerit PVC-U windows and doors. They are examples of modern window and building construction techniques which save energy, spare resources and reduce environmental pollution.

Controlled ventilation ensures well-being and comfort and eliminates indoor condensation which can damage building materials. The judgement of a comfortable indoor climate is affected by individual sensibility. See general guideline table below.

relative humidity in %



Impurities, which occur during the window manufacturing, for example, grease off the fittings or manufacturing marks (ballpoint pen, pencil), may be removed with non-abrasive household solutions such as "JIF"

Avoid the use of felt tip pens. These leave obstinate marks which are very difficult to remove.

Static electricity developed by polishing and buffing is best removed with soapy water. The residual film of soap prevents further build-up of static electricity.

Moving parts should be oiled at least once a year. Greasing and oiling keeps the function of the fittings in order. The drain slots should be checked from time to time. Only dirt-free drain channels are effective in efficiently draining away excess water.

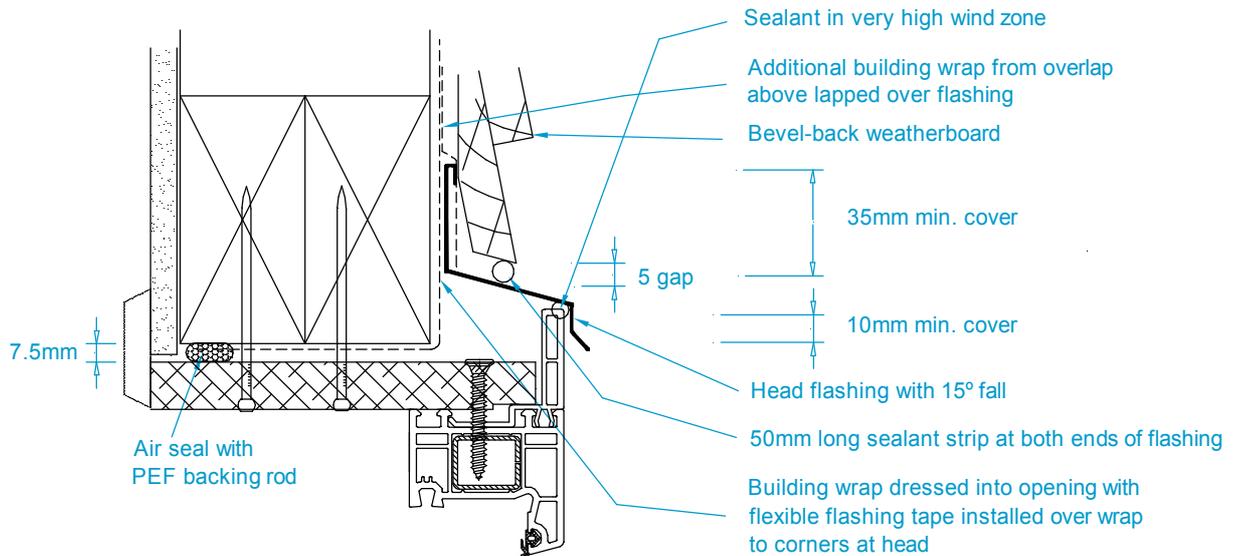
Use of cleaning benzine, flux oil, acetic polish remover or similar agents can destroy the surface of the profiles.

In case of doubt please contact your window supplier!

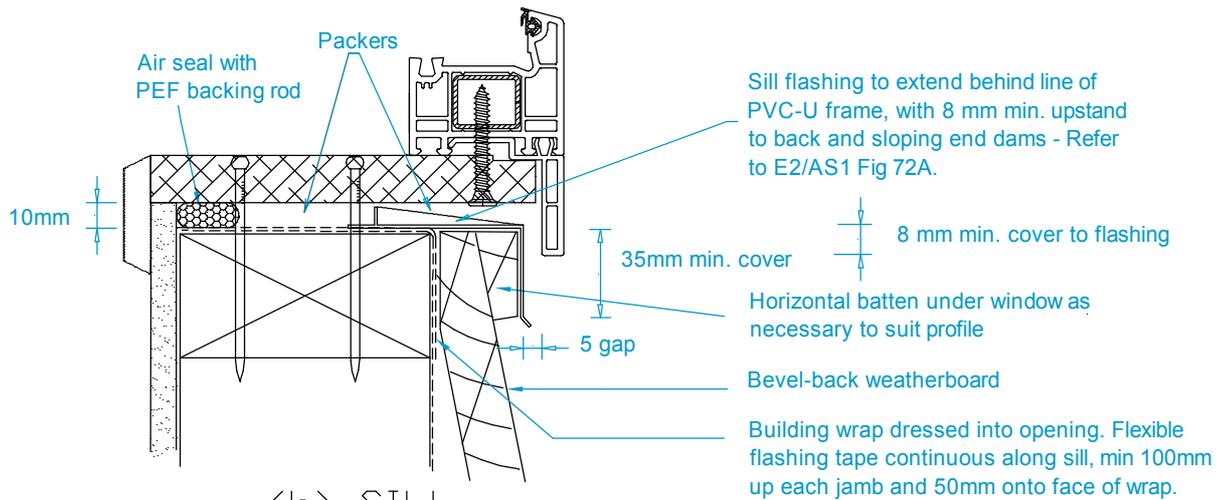
Types of dirt	Remove dirt with a semi-hard spatula and rub with a dry cloth (only white profiles)	Wipe with a dry cloth	Wash with water	Wash with non-scrubbing detergents	With chemical cleaning and polishing means (only white profiles)
Aluminium dust	-	-	-	X	-
Bitumen	-	-	-	-	X
Pencil	-	-	-	X	-
Dispersion colour	X	-	-	-	-
Felt Pen	-	-	-	X	-
Organic grease	-	-	-	X	-
Inorganic grease	-	-	-	X	-
Gypsum	-	-	X	-	-
Rubber	-	-	-	X	-
Heating oil	-	-	-	-	X
Wood stain	-	-	X	-	-
Impregnation of wood	-	-	-	-	X
Lime mortar	-	-	X	-	-
Putty	-	-	-	-	X
Adhesives	-	-	-	-	X
Linseed oil cement	X	-	-	-	-
Ball point pen	-	-	X	-	-
Varnish	X	-	-	-	-
Oil chalk	-	-	-	X	-
Oil varnish	-	-	-	-	X
Rust	-	-	-	X	-
Soot	-	-	-	-	X
Salmiac	-	-	X	-	-
Shellac	-	-	-	-	X
Blackboard chalk	-	X	-	-	-
Wax (floor-was, candles)	-	-	-	-	X
Wax pencil	-	-	-	-	X
Soluble glass	-	X	-	-	-
Cement mortar	-	-	X	-	-

Note: "Y" = endurable
"0" = conditionally endurable
"- " = unendurable

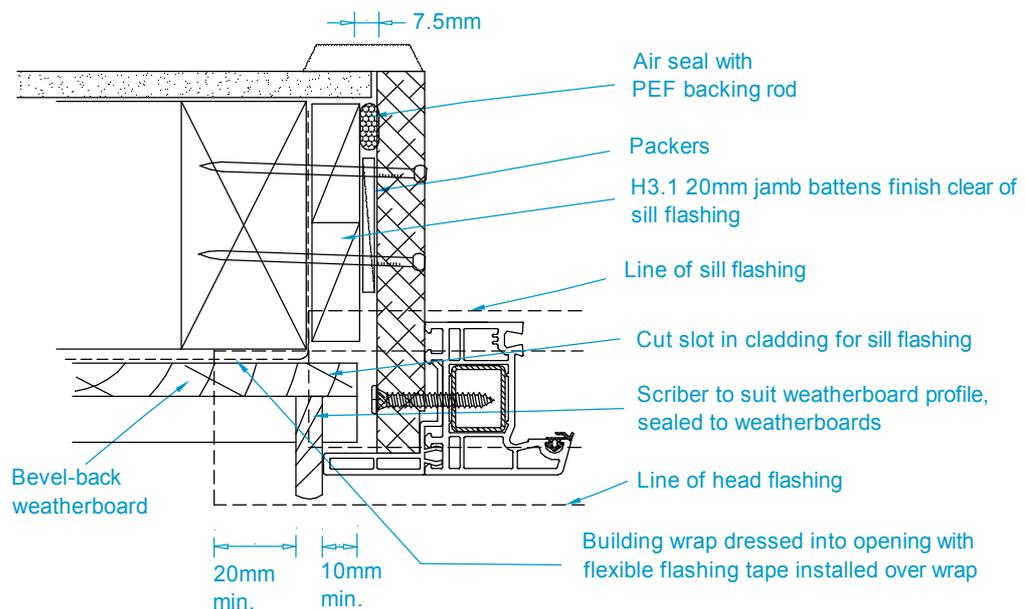
Substance	Concentration	Temp. °C	Endurance
Ethanol		40	Y
Formic acid	100%	40	Y
Aqueous ammonia	10%	60	Y
Phenylamine	Concentrated	40	Y
Mixture of gasoline and benzene		20	-
Benzene		20	-
Butane		20	-
Alumic acid		60	Y
Cyclohexane		20	Y
Cyclohexanol		40	Y
Decahydronaphthalene		60	Y
Diethyl ether		60	Y
Diesel oil		20	-
Acetic acid	100%	20	Y
	10%	20	0
Formalin		40	Y
Ethylene glycol		40	Y
Heptane		60	Y
Caproylhydride		40	Y
Alkaline liquor	10%	60	Y
Mineral chameleon	40%	60	Y
Potassium sulfite	Saturated at 20C	60	Y
Aqua regia	Saturated at 20C	60	Y
Phenol		60	Y
		40	0
Ligroine		20	-
Machine oil		20	Y
Methanol		60	Y
Sodium chloride	10%	20	Y
Sodium bisulfite	10%	60	Y
Sodium hypochlorite	10%	60	Y
Sodium bicarbonate solution	10%	60	Y
	40%	60	Y
Oliver oil		60	Y
Petroleum ether		60	Y
Phosphoric acid	10%	20	Y
	85%	60	Y
Hydrochloric acid	10%	60	Y
	35%	60	Y
Azotic acid	10%	60	Y
Sulfuric acid	10%	60	Y
	96%	60	Y
Terebentene		60	Y
Methylbenzene		20	Y
Transformer oil		20	Y
Mixed dimethyl benzene		60	-
		20	Y



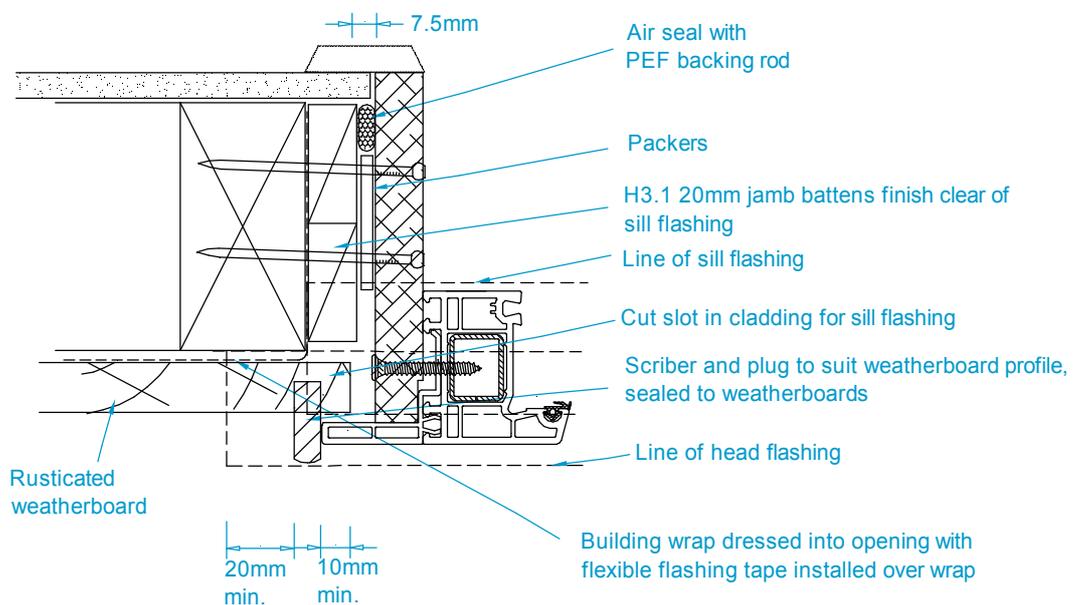
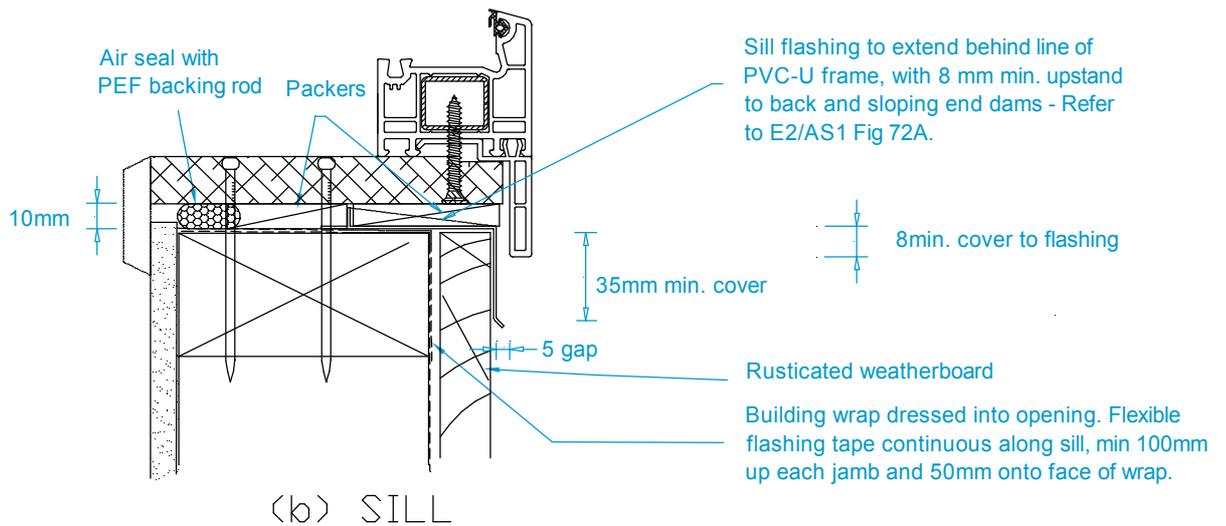
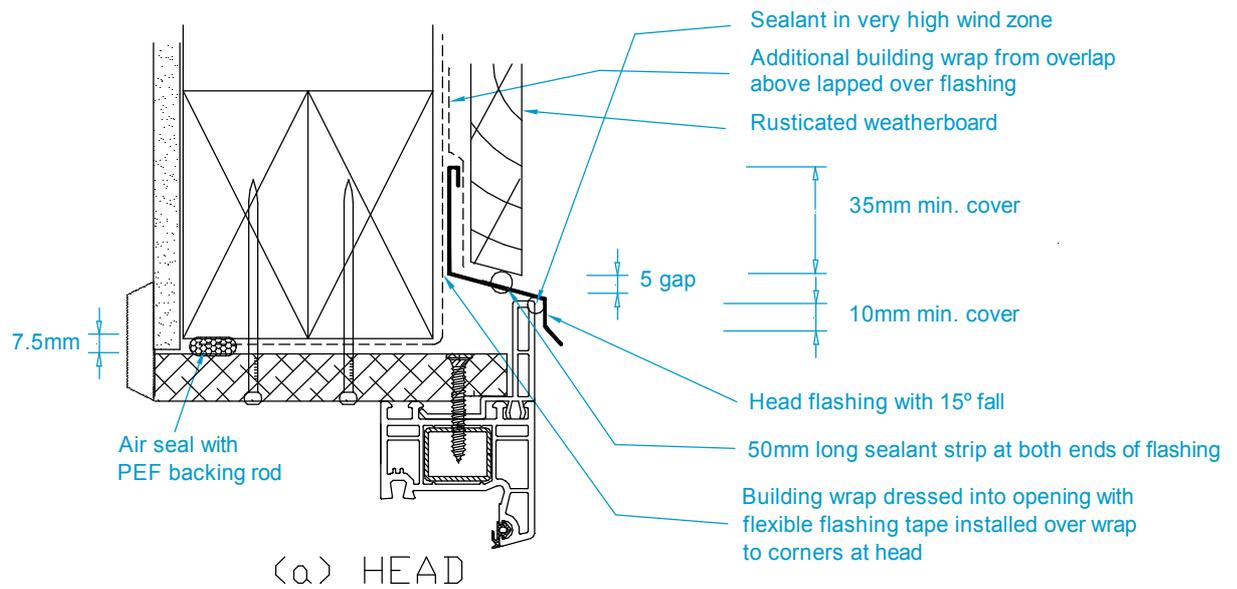
(a) HEAD

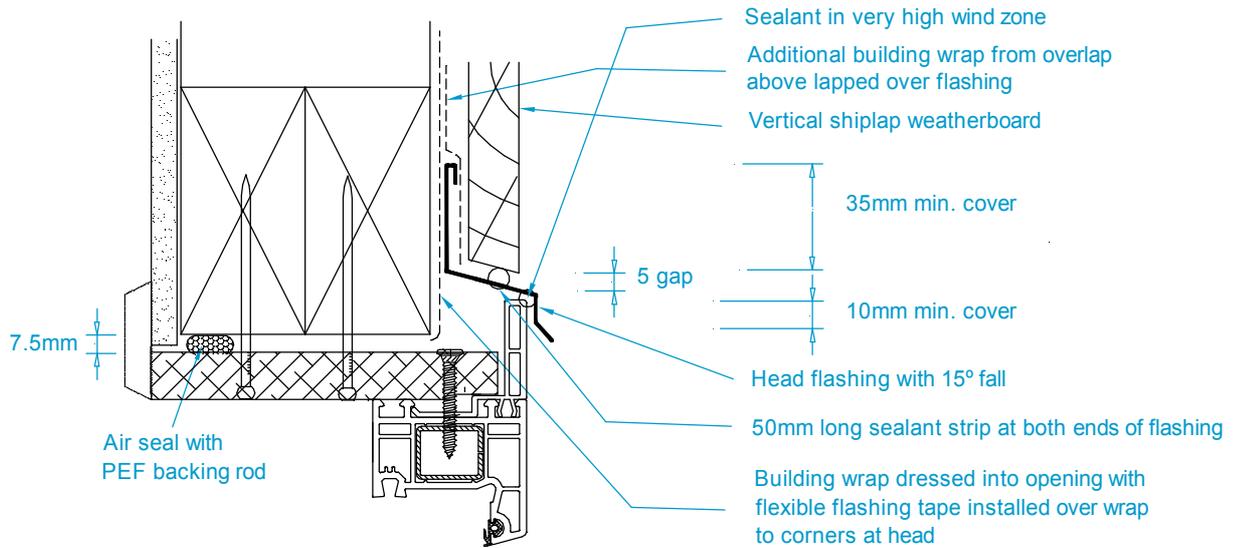


(b) SILL

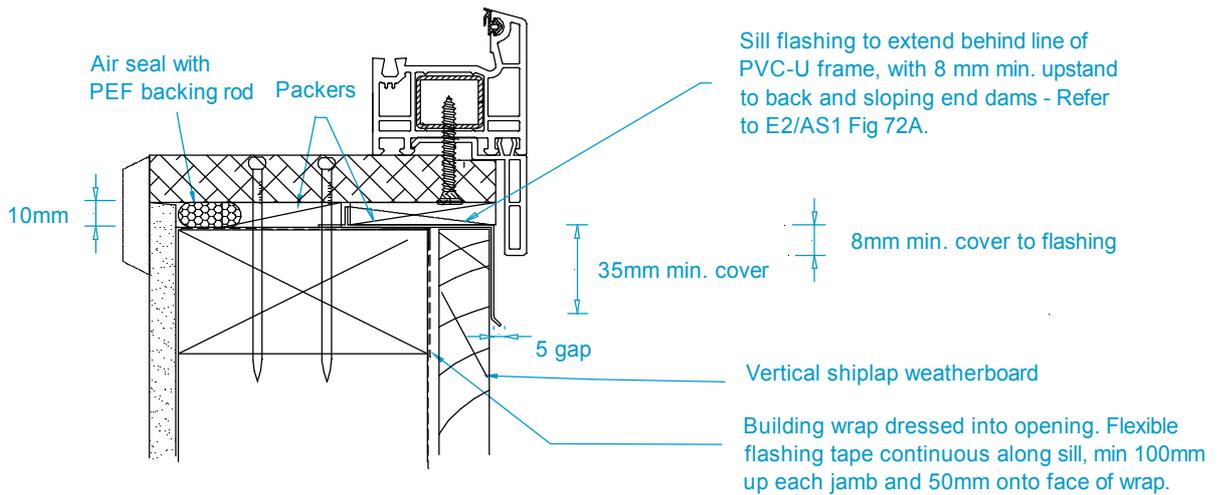


(c) JAMB

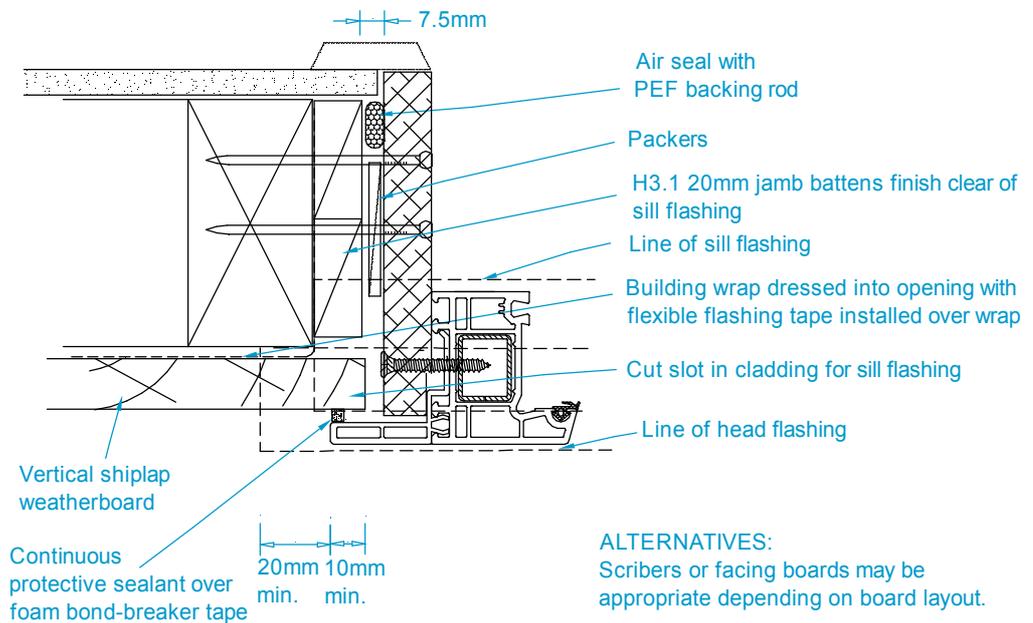




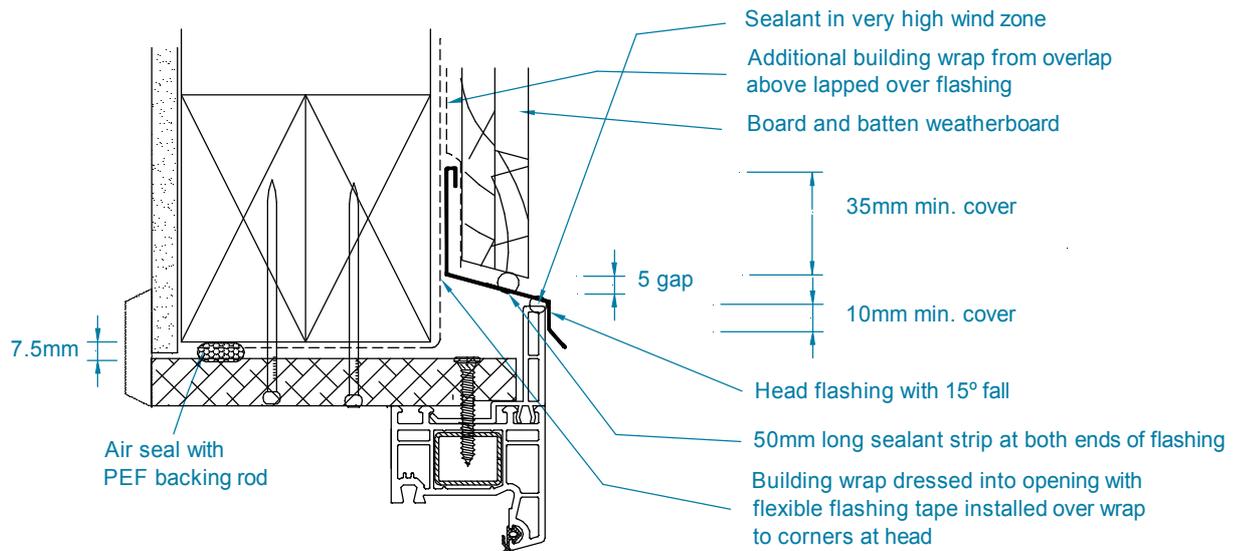
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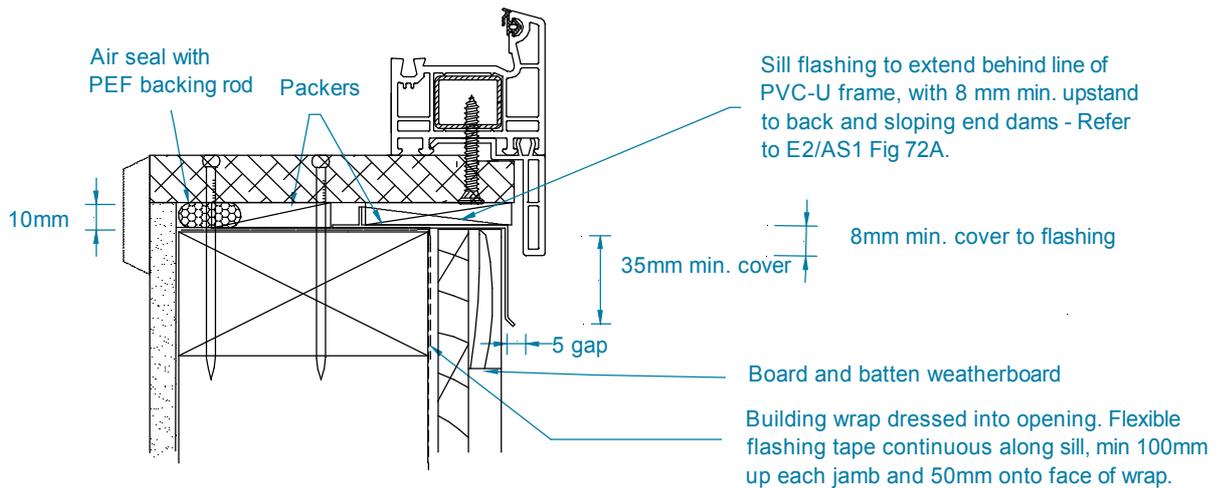
(b) SILL



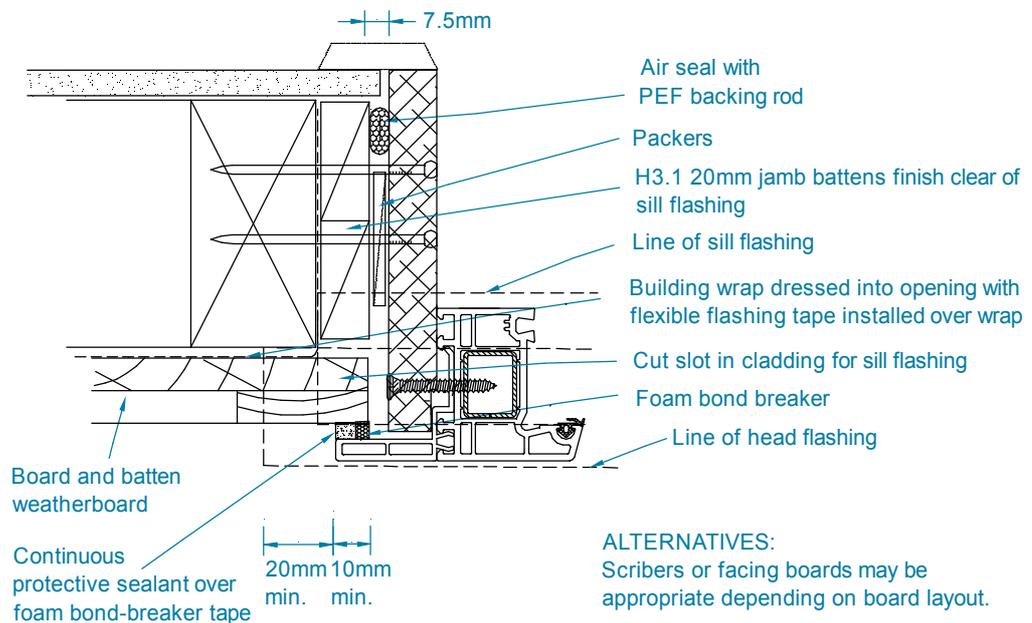
(c) JAMB



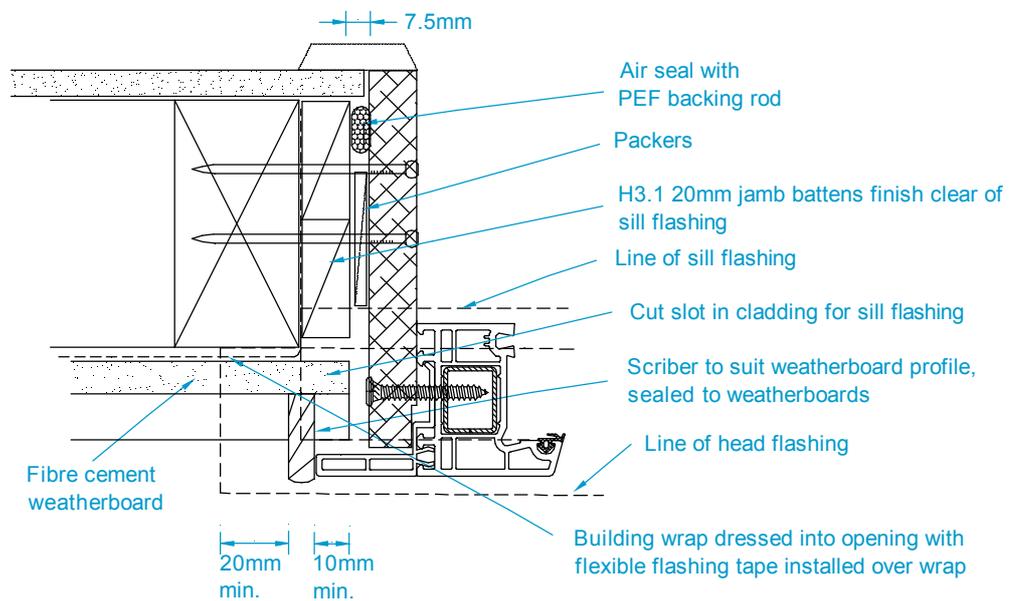
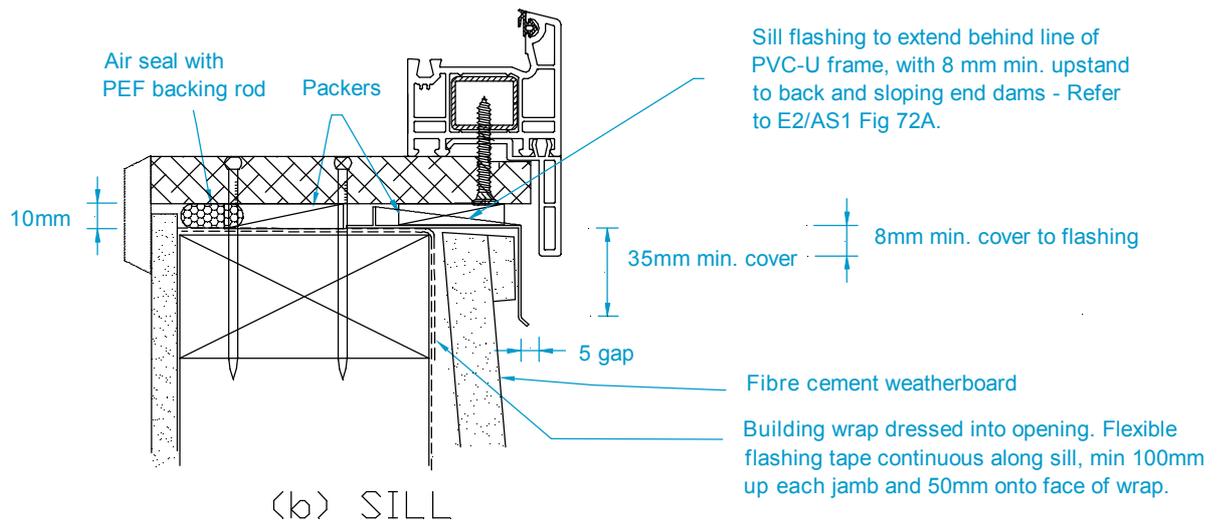
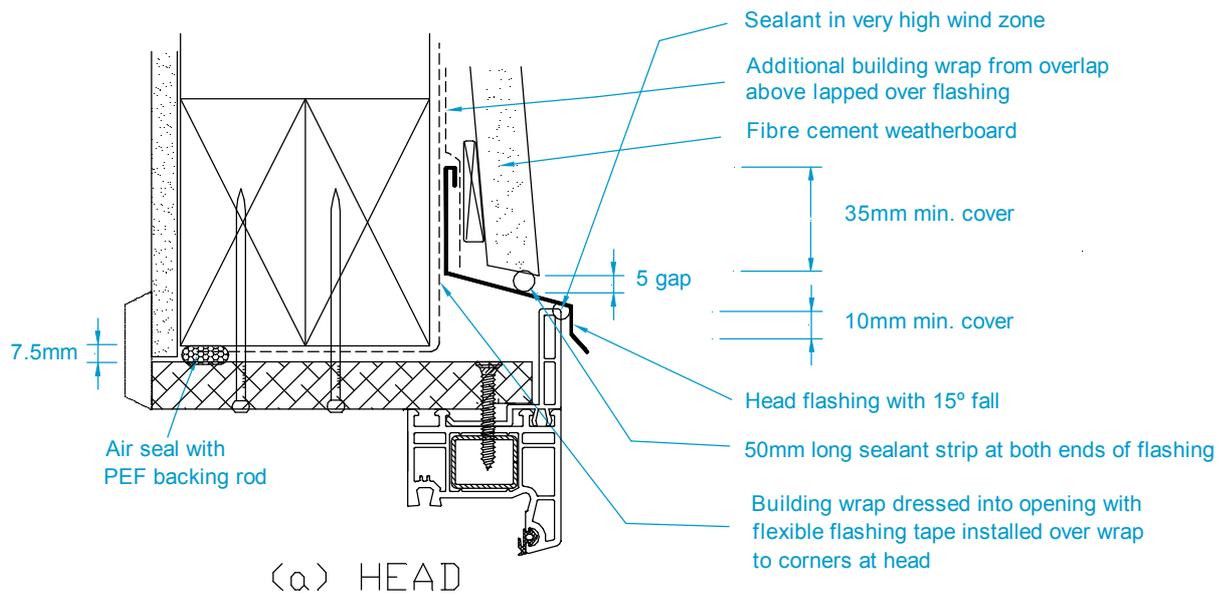
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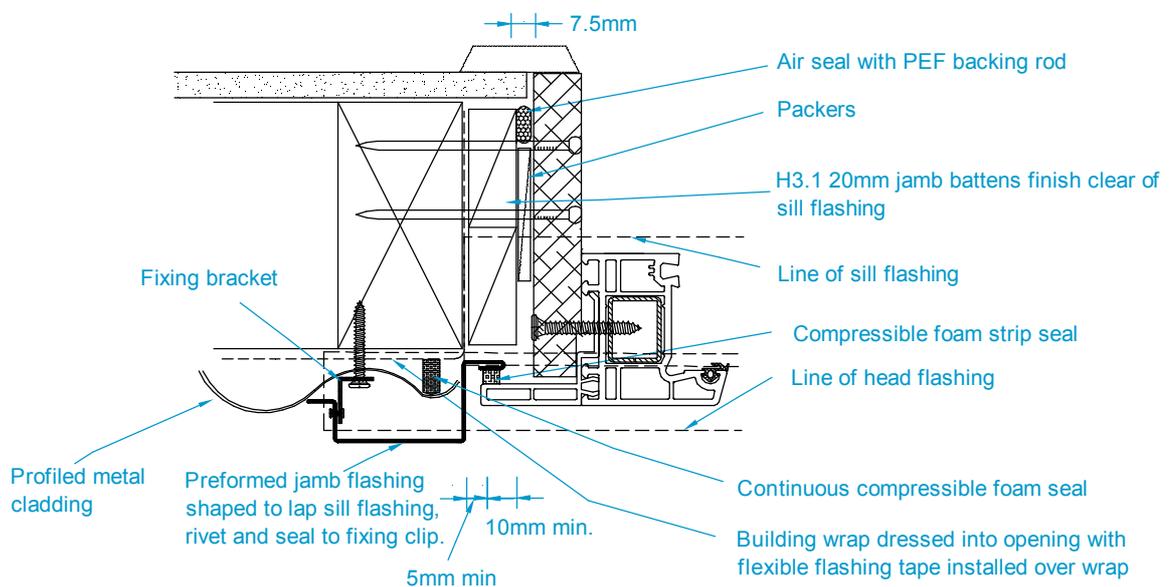
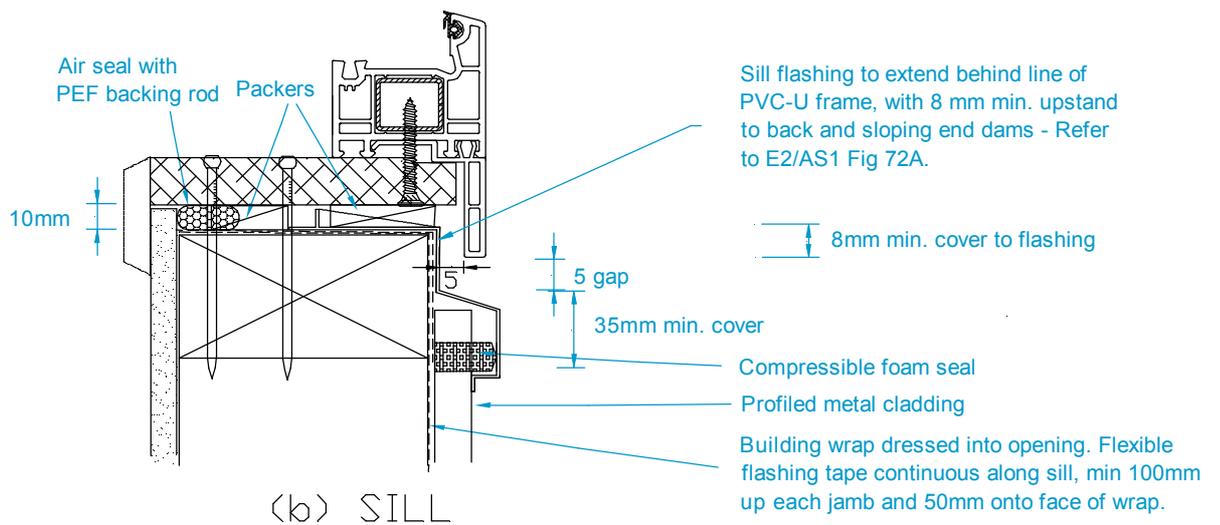
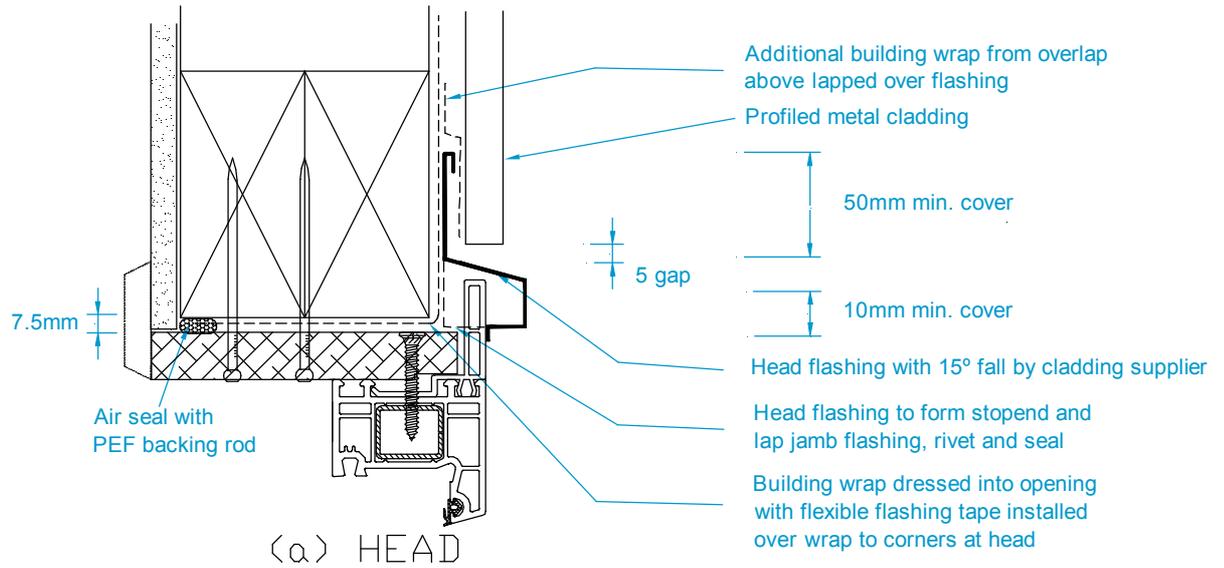


(b) SILL

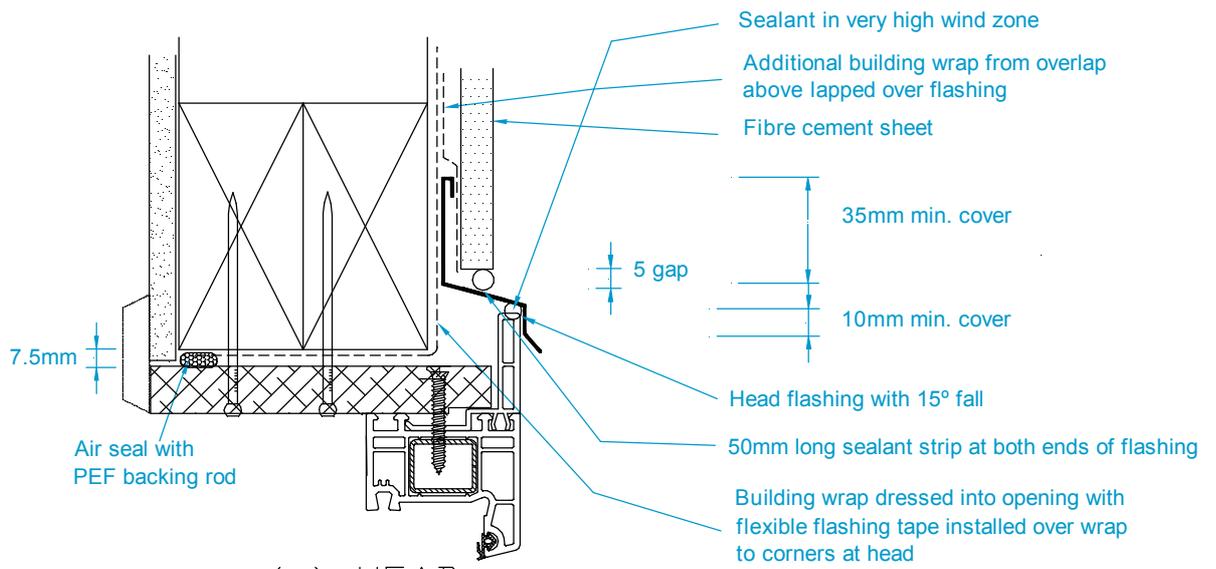


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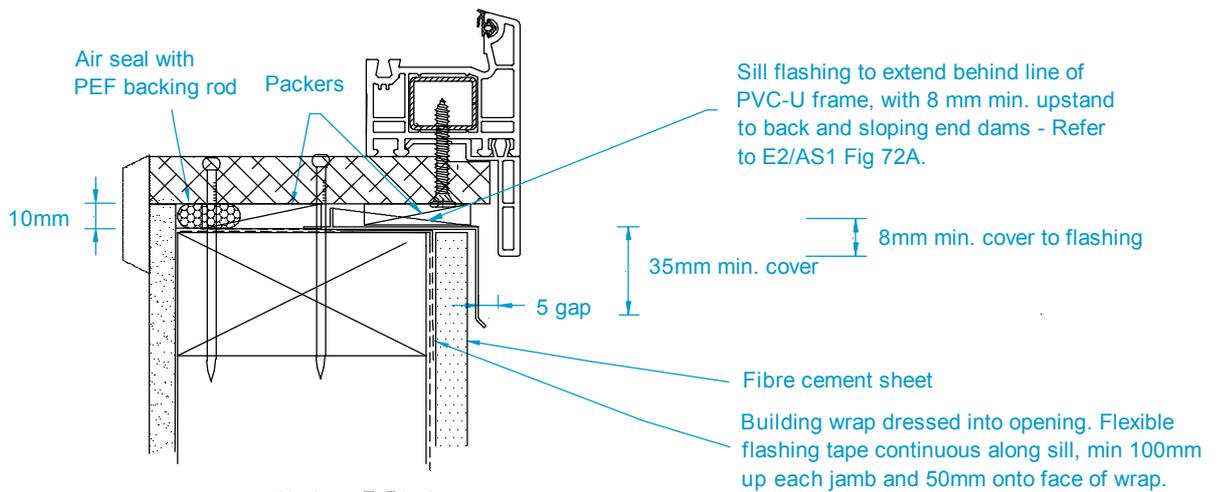




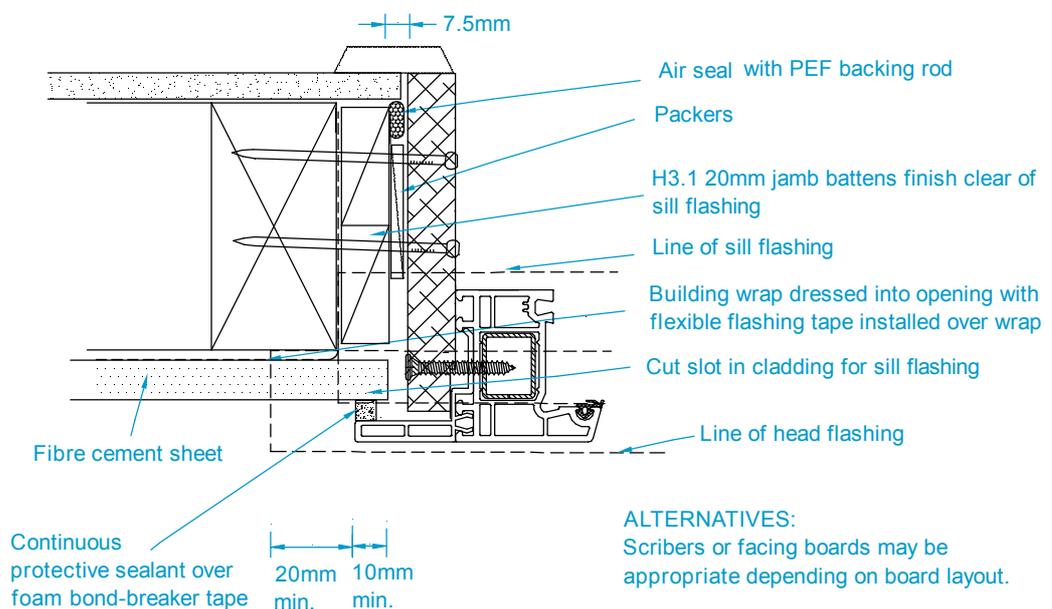
NB: For further information, refer to NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1, Fig95



(a) HEAD



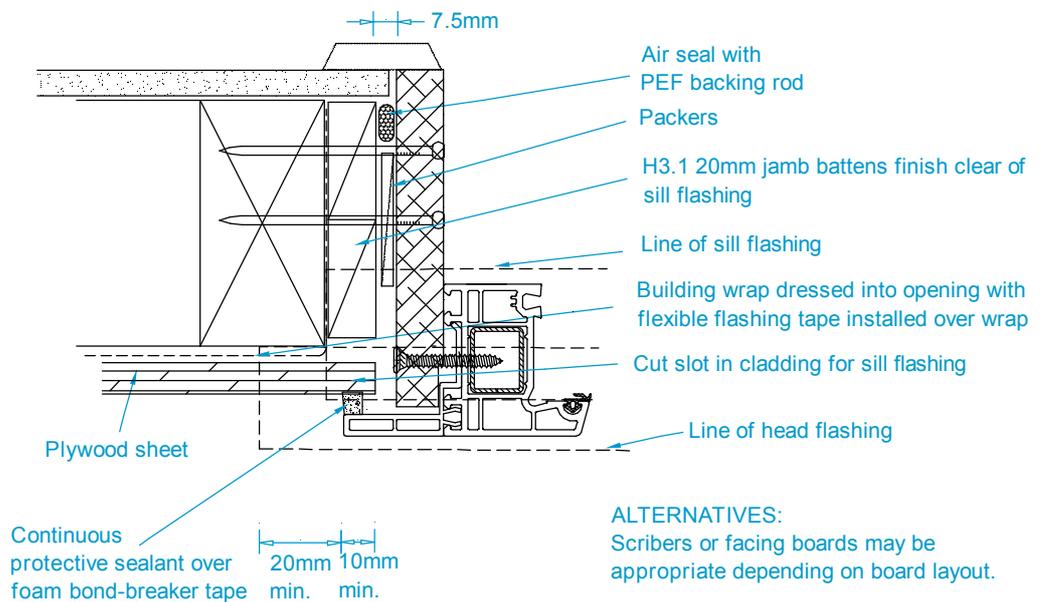
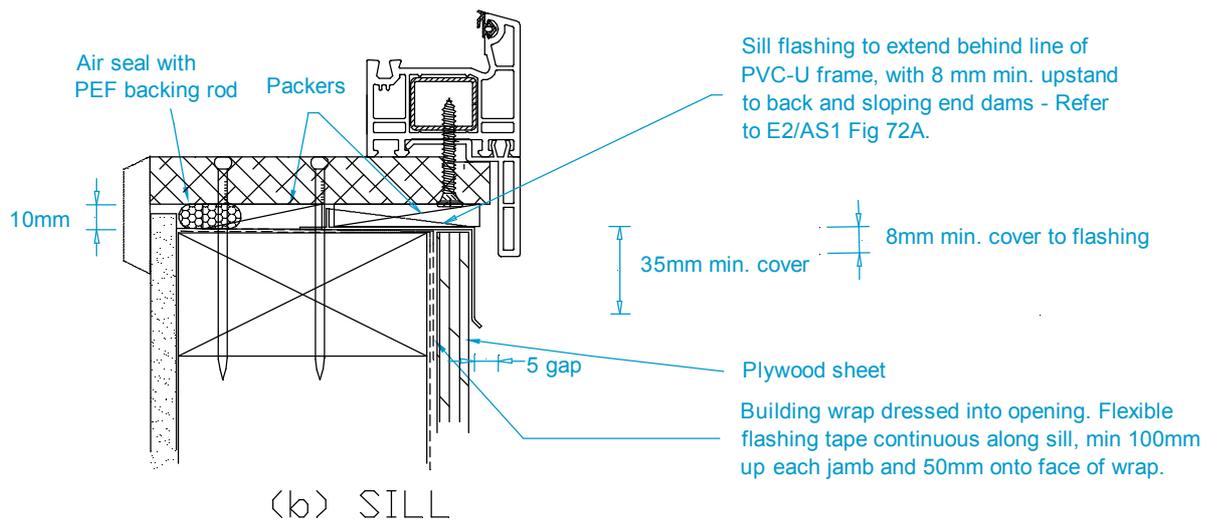
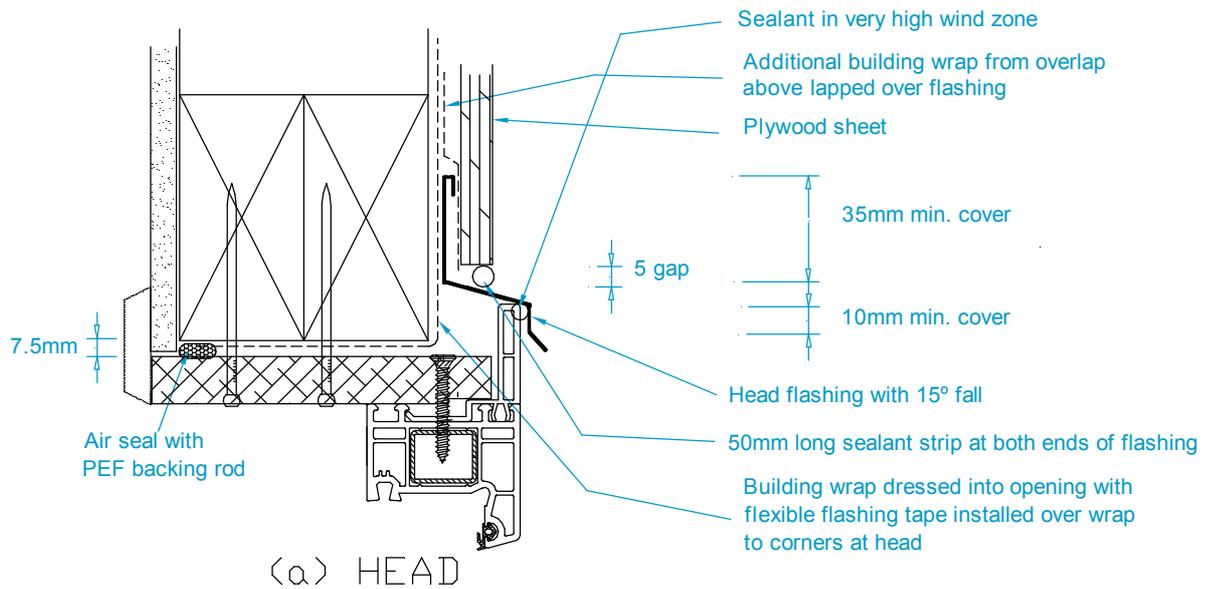
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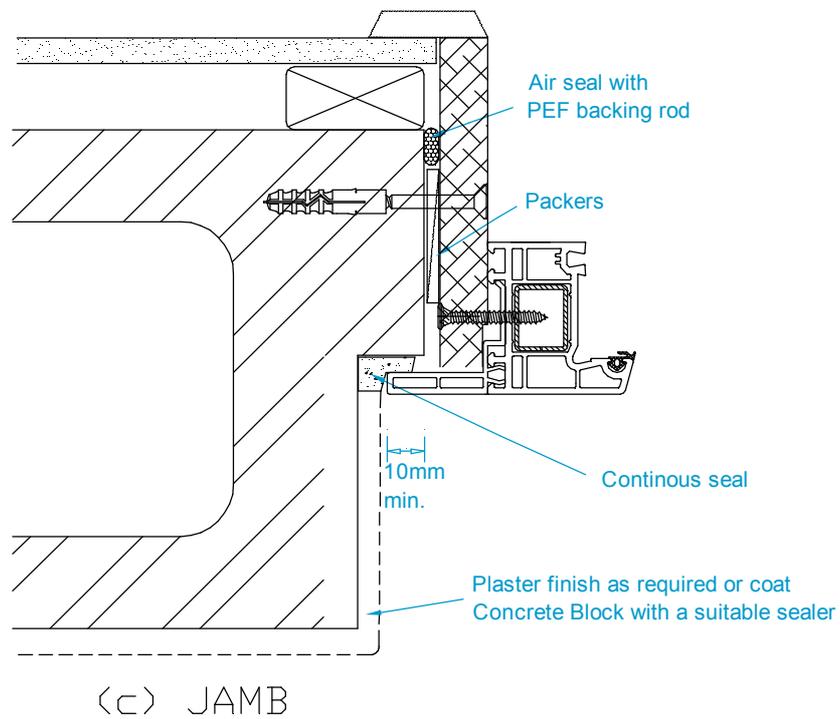
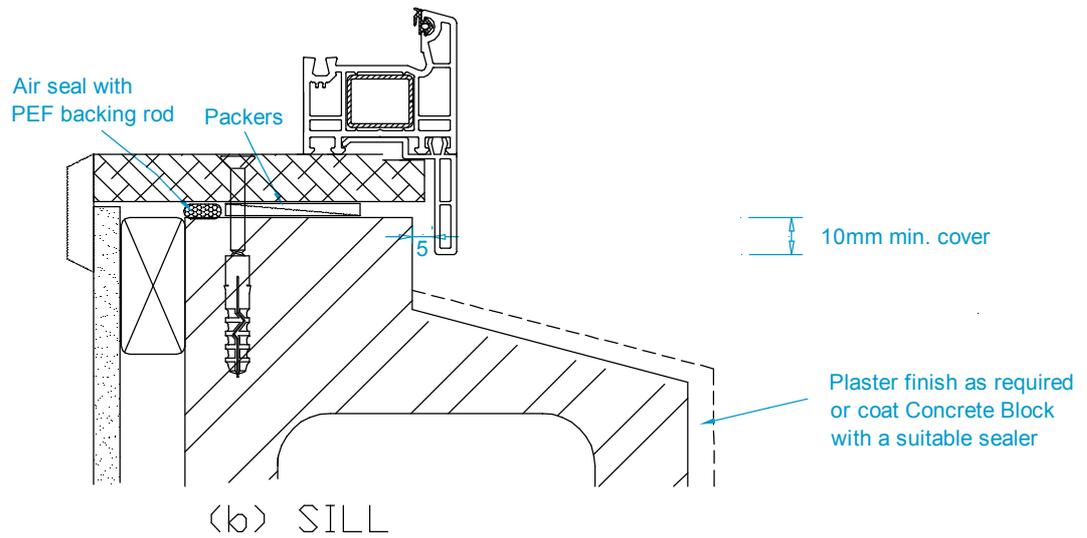
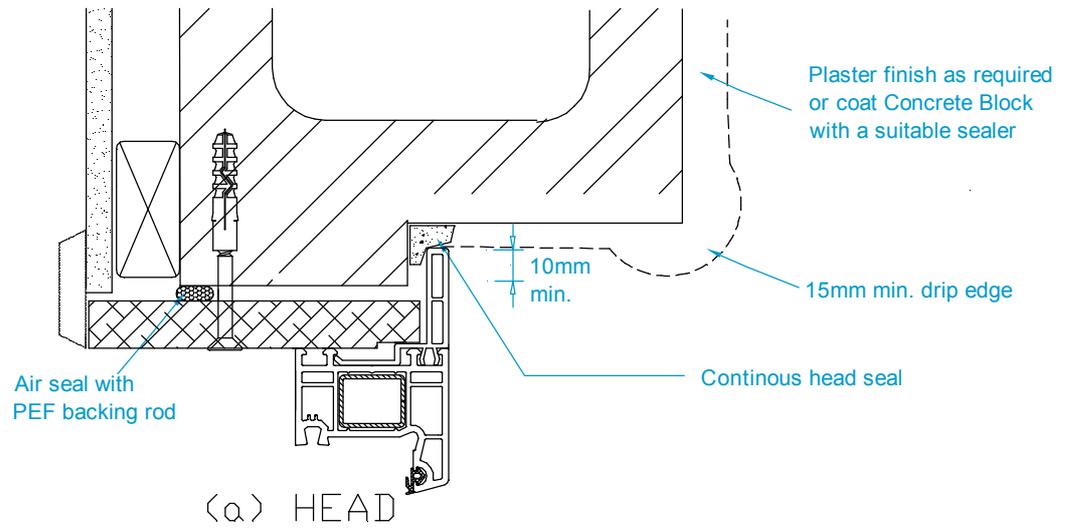
ALTERNATIVES:

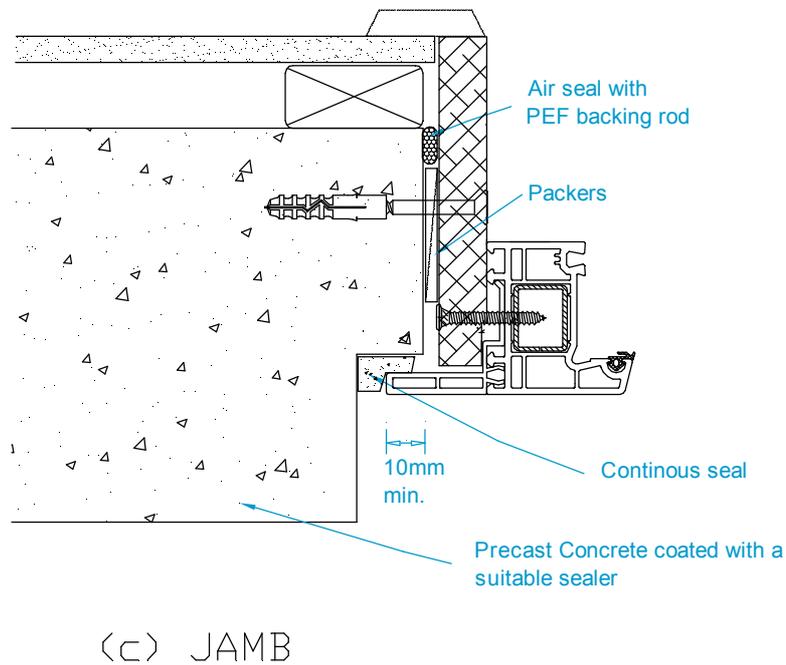
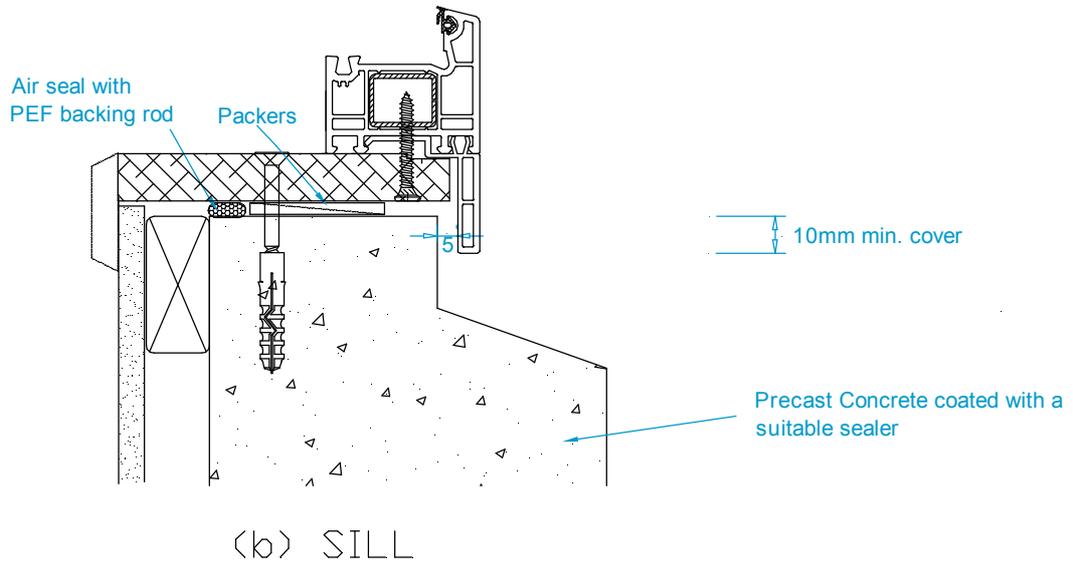
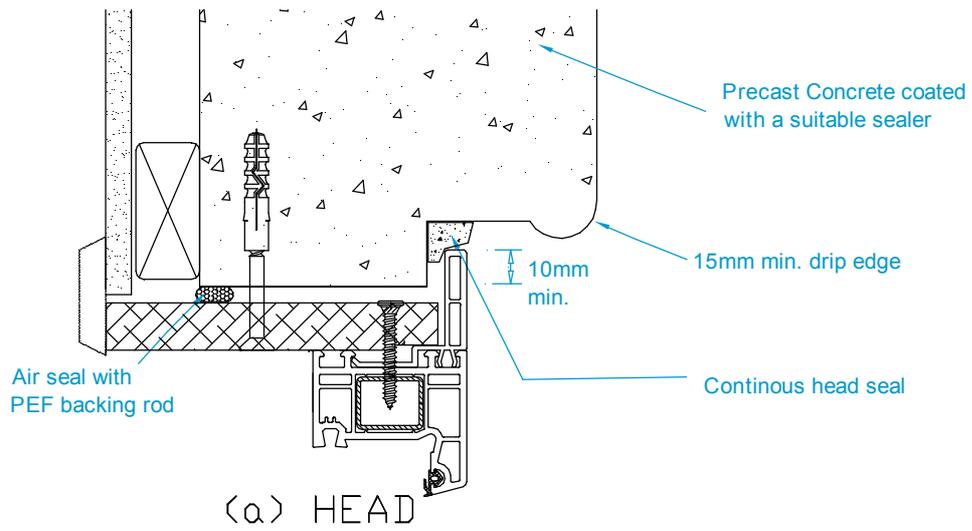
Scribers or facing boards may be appropriate depending on board layout.

(c) JAMB

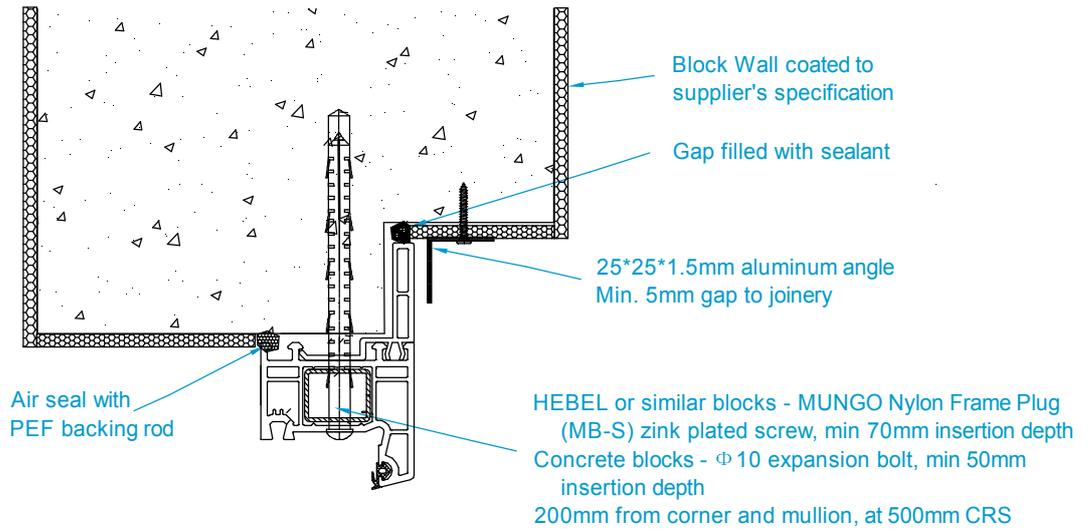


EIFS cladding shall be fixed over a drained cavity !

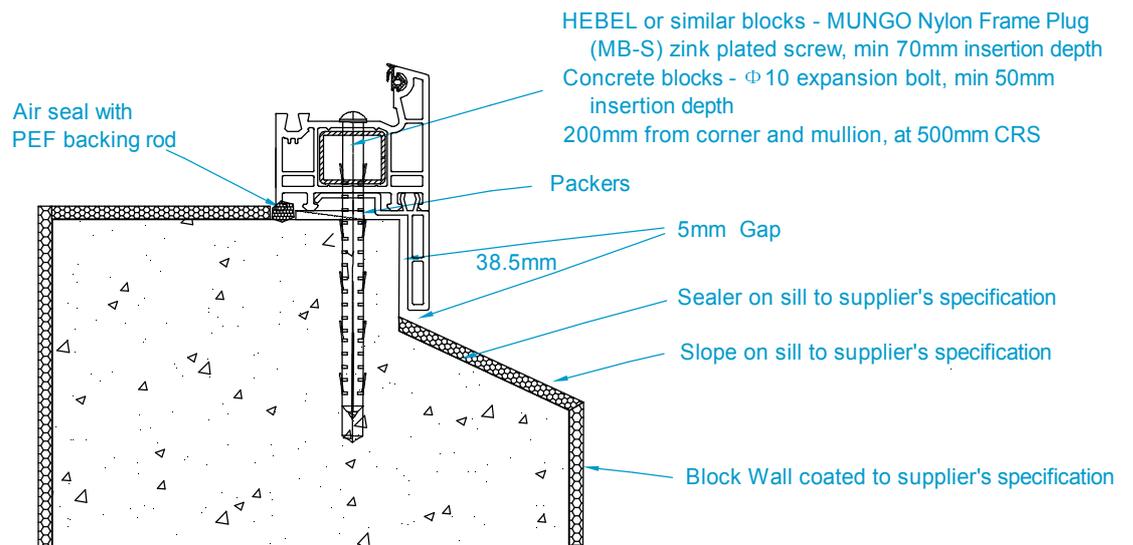




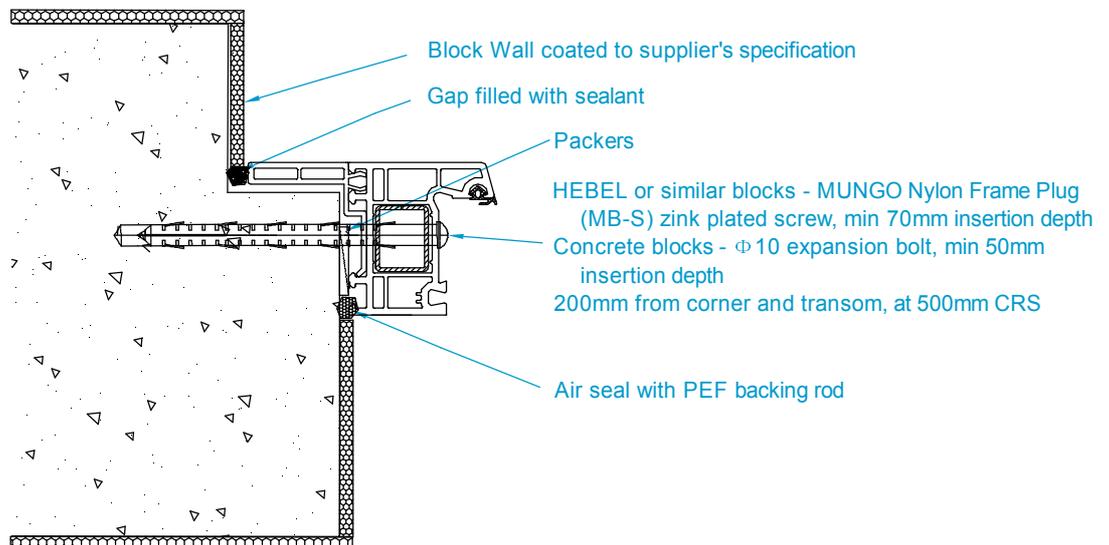
(a) HEAD



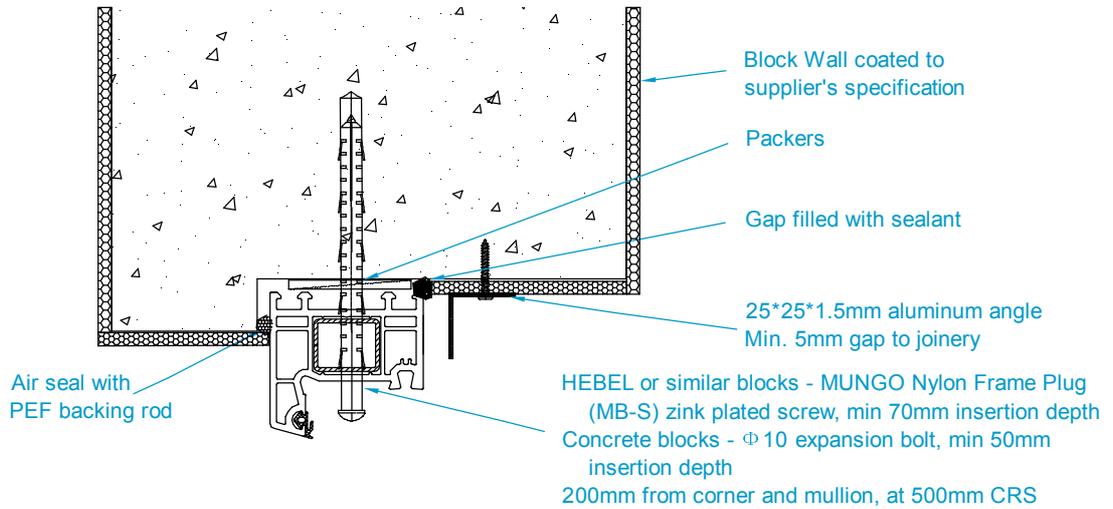
(b) SILL



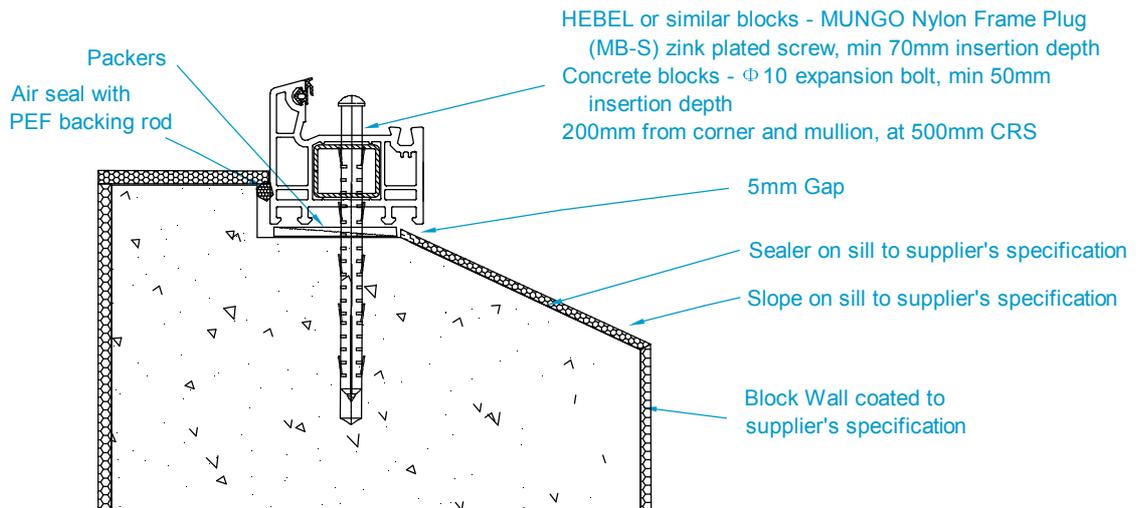
(c) JAMB



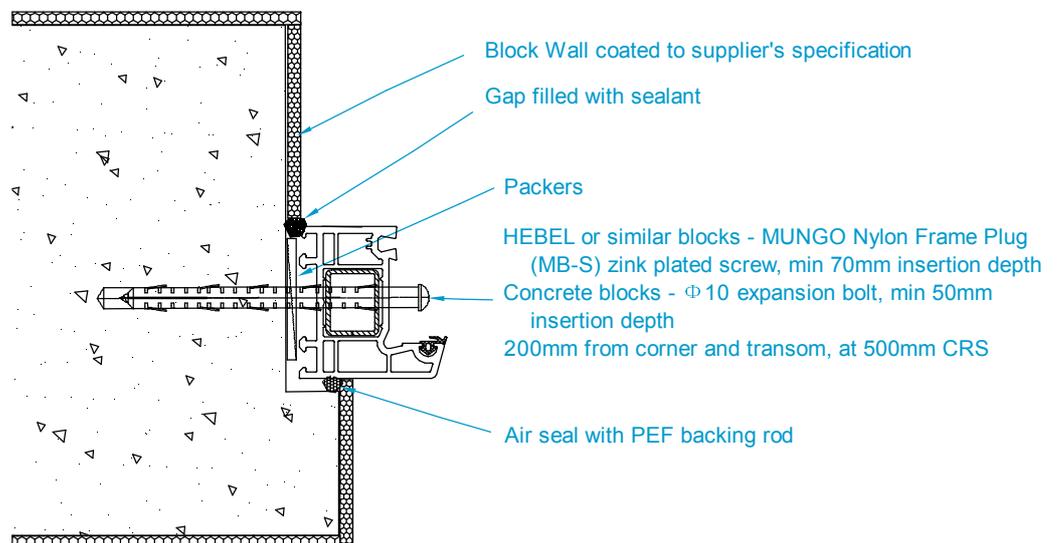
(a) HEAD

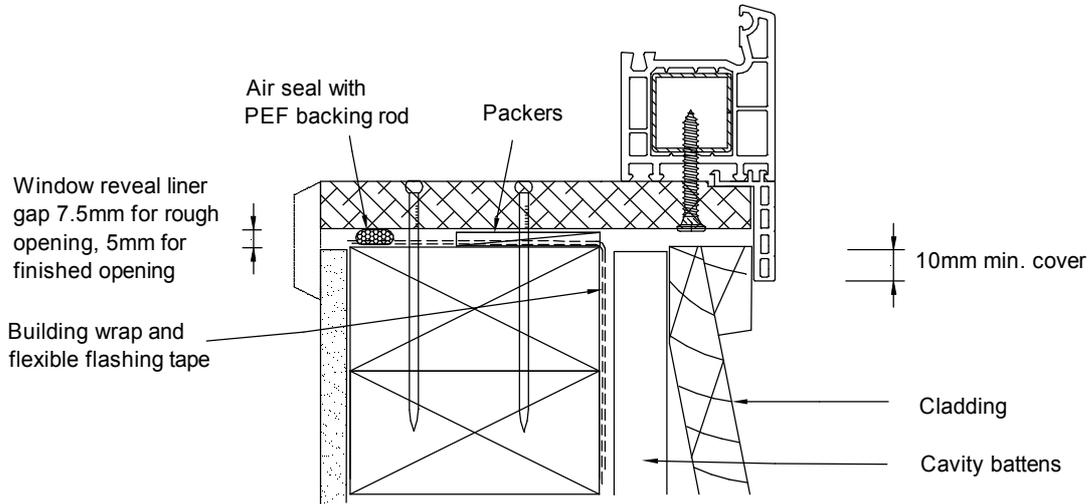


(b) SILL



(c) JAMB

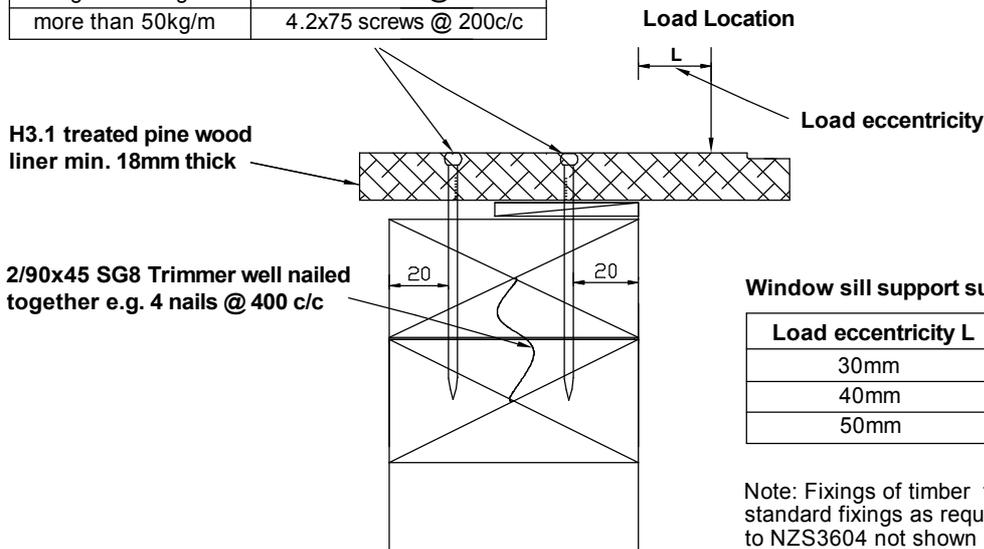




Typical Window Sill Detail

Window sill fixing:

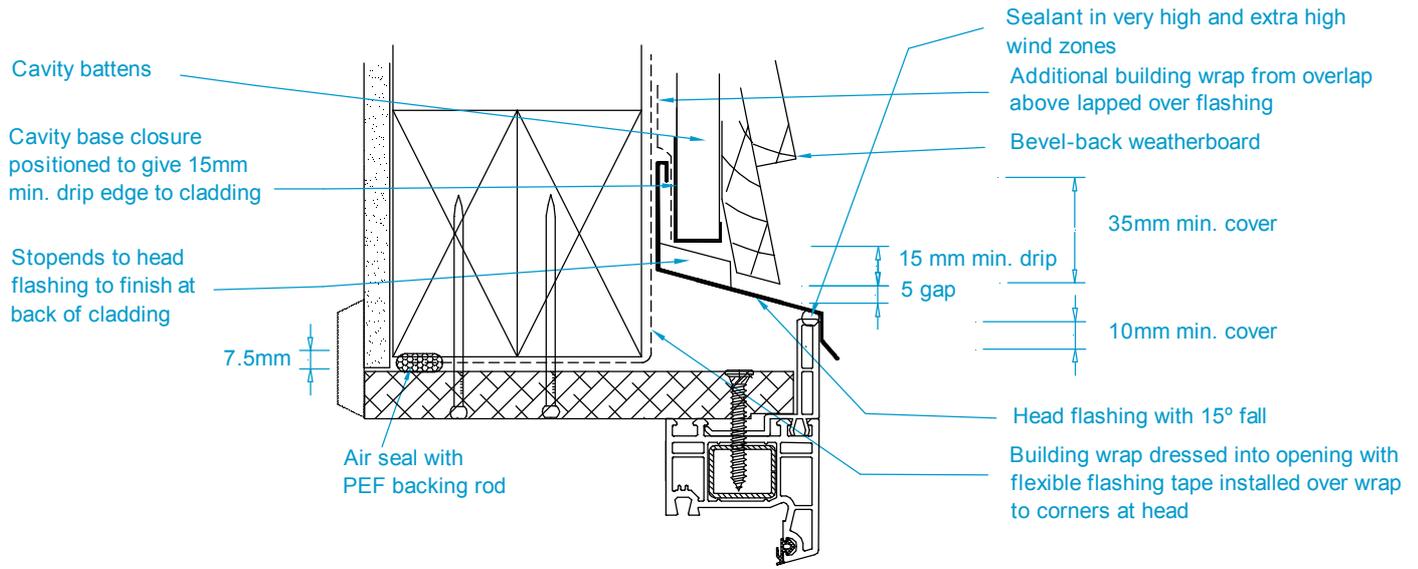
Load on sill	Fixing requirement
less than 30kg/m	3.55x90 nails @ 200c/c
30kg/m to 50kg/m	4.2x75 screws @ 250c/c
more than 50kg/m	4.2x75 screws @ 200c/c



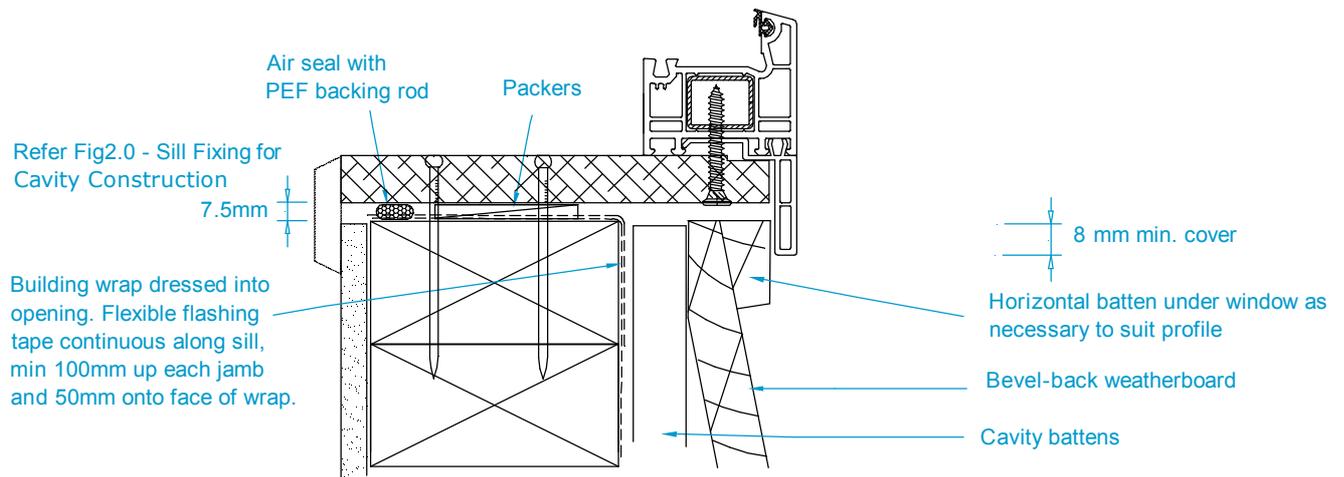
Window sill support summary:

Load eccentricity L	Max allowable loads
30mm	97 kg/m
40mm	87 kg/m
50mm	78 kg/m

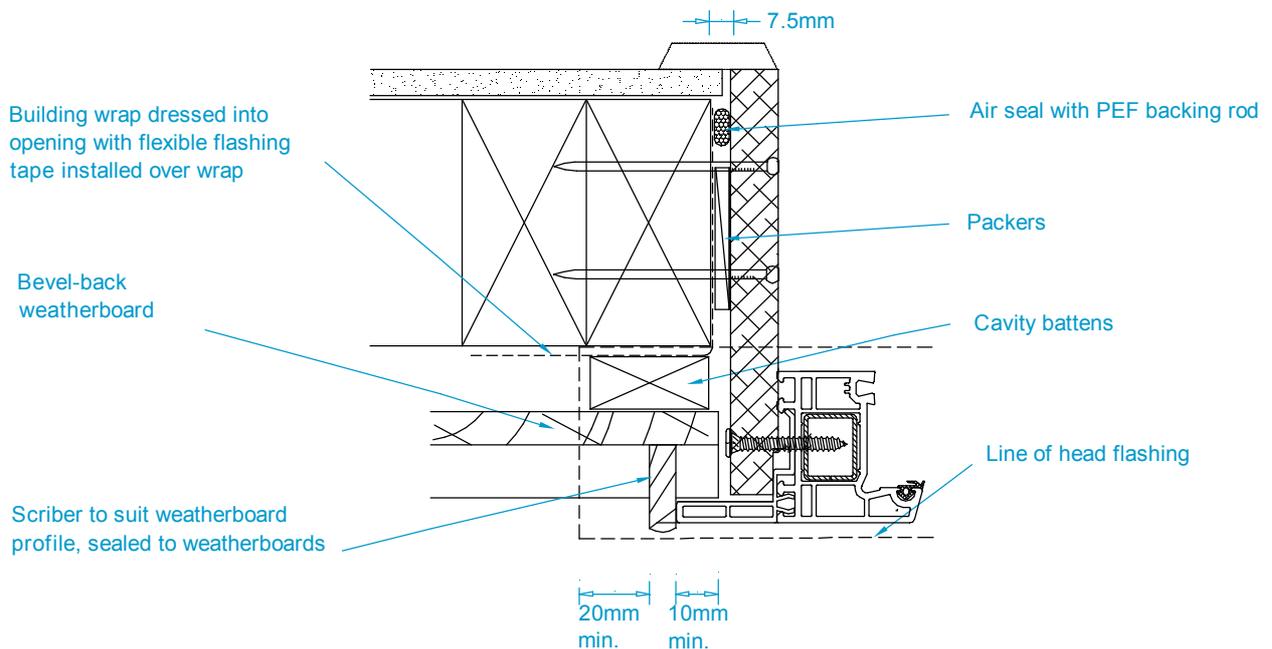
Note: Fixings of timber framing design by others, all standard fixings as required or installed in accordance to NZS3604 not shown here for clarity.



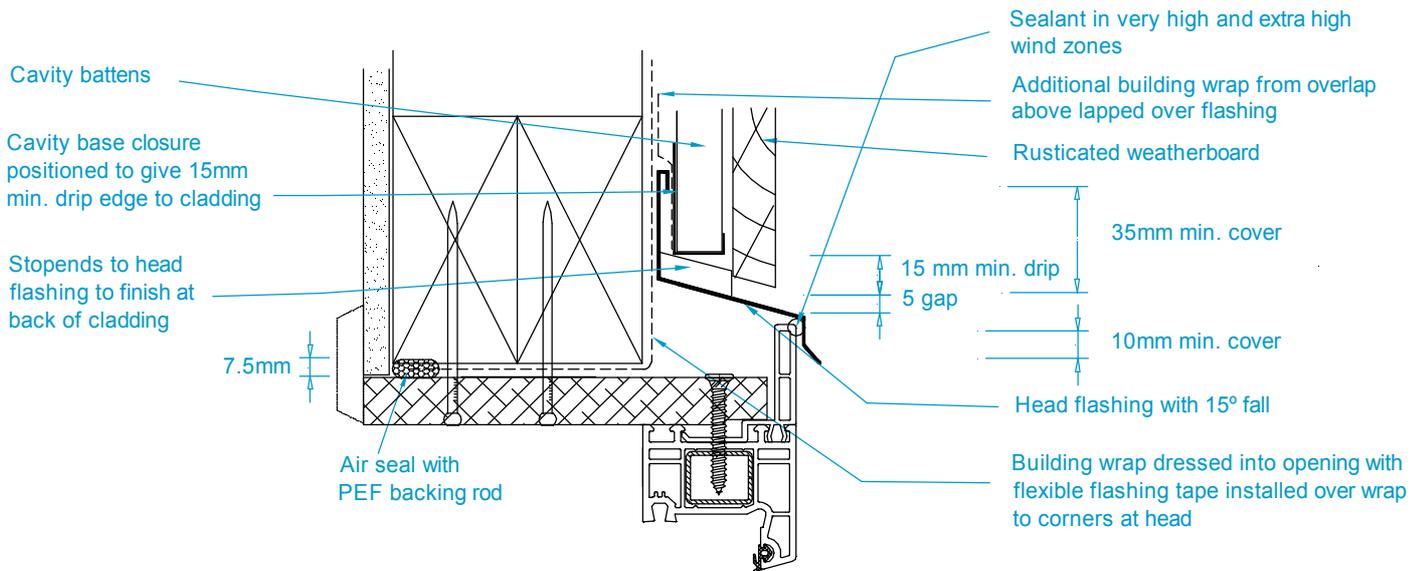
(a) HEAD



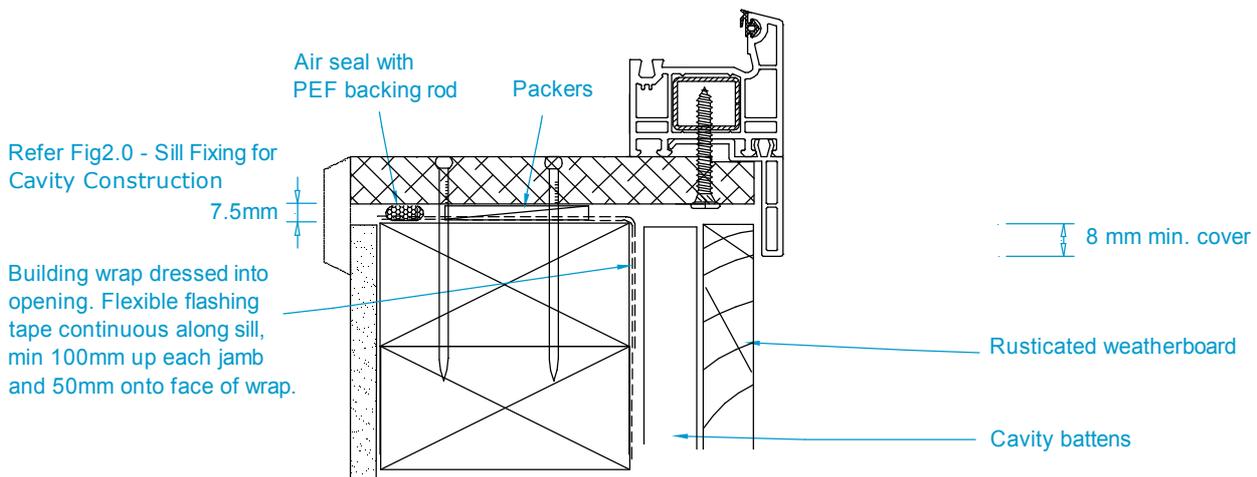
(b) SILL



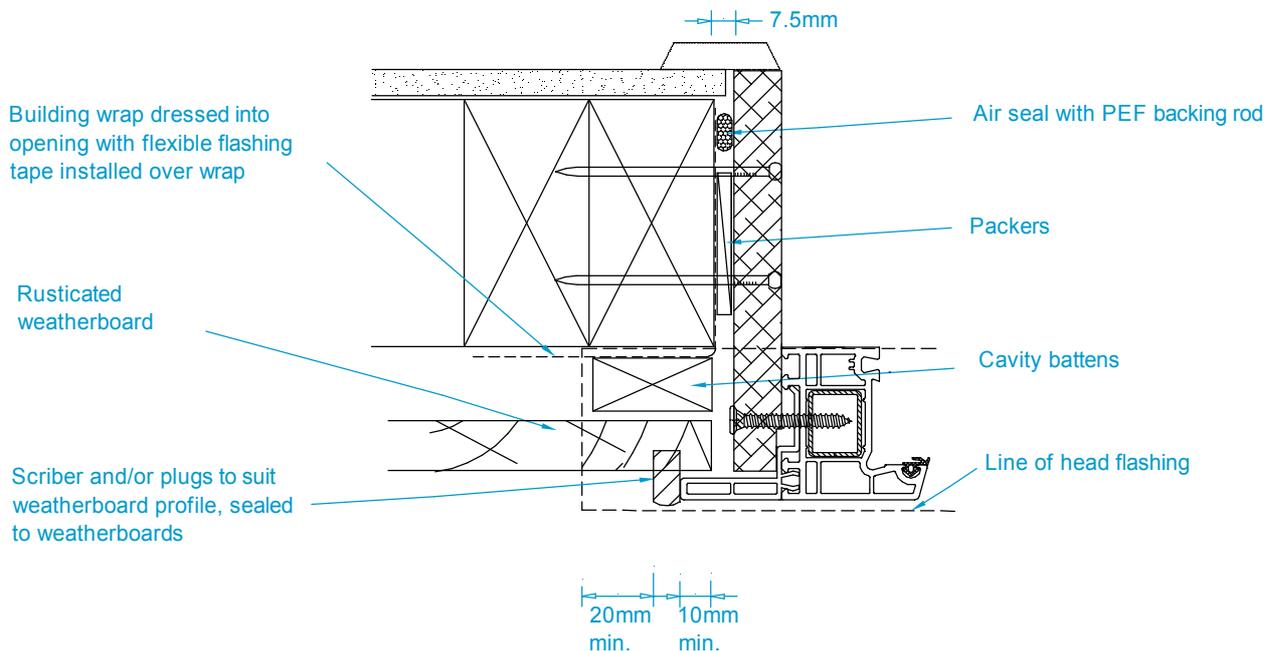
(c) JAMB



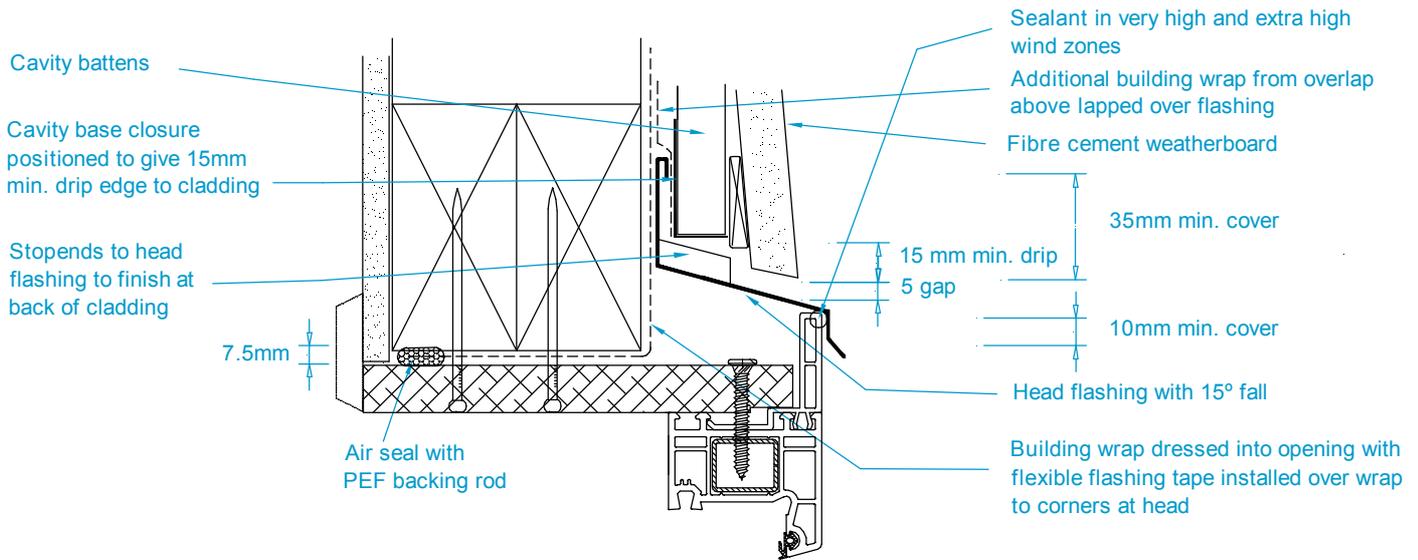
(a) HEAD



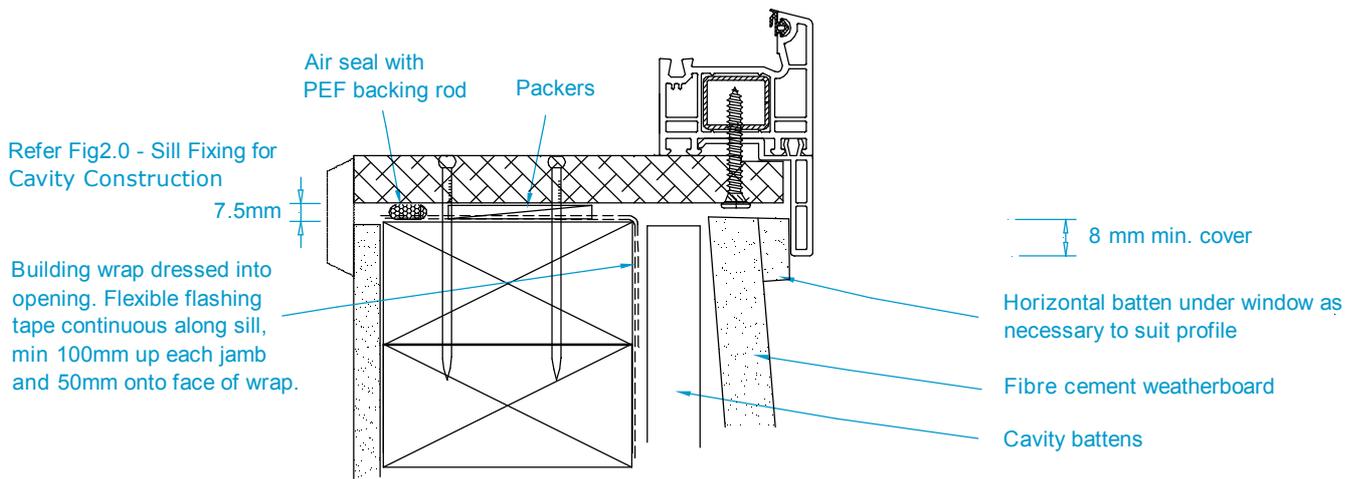
(b) SILL



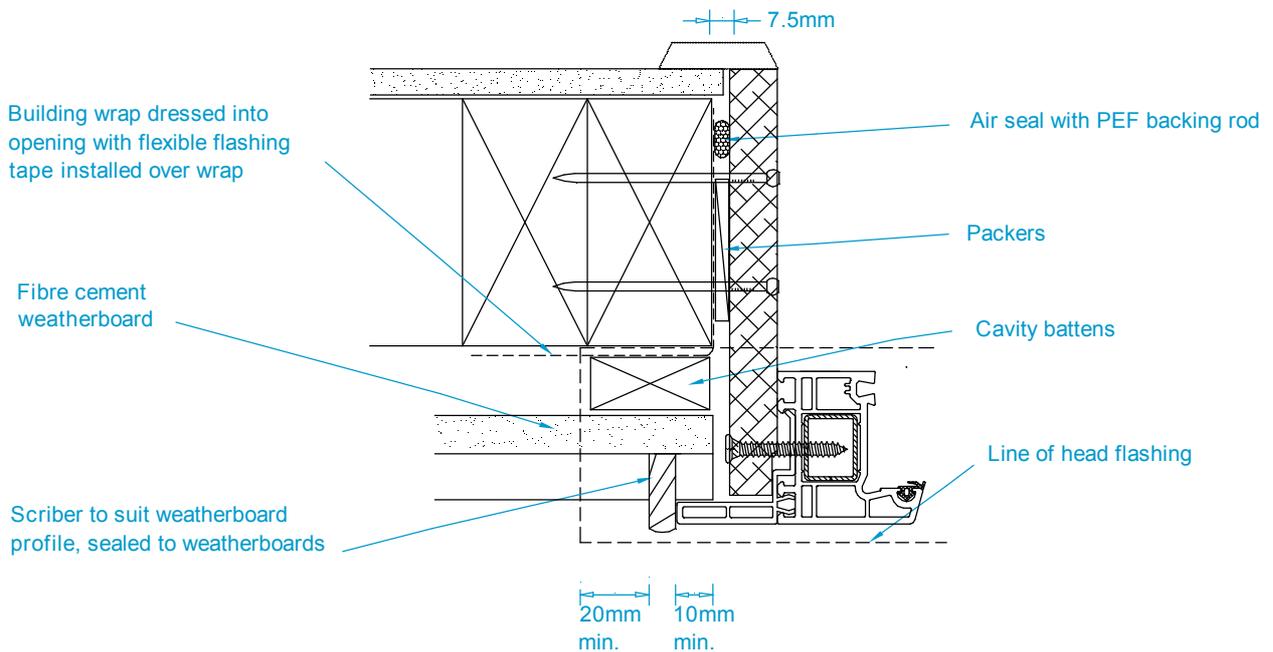
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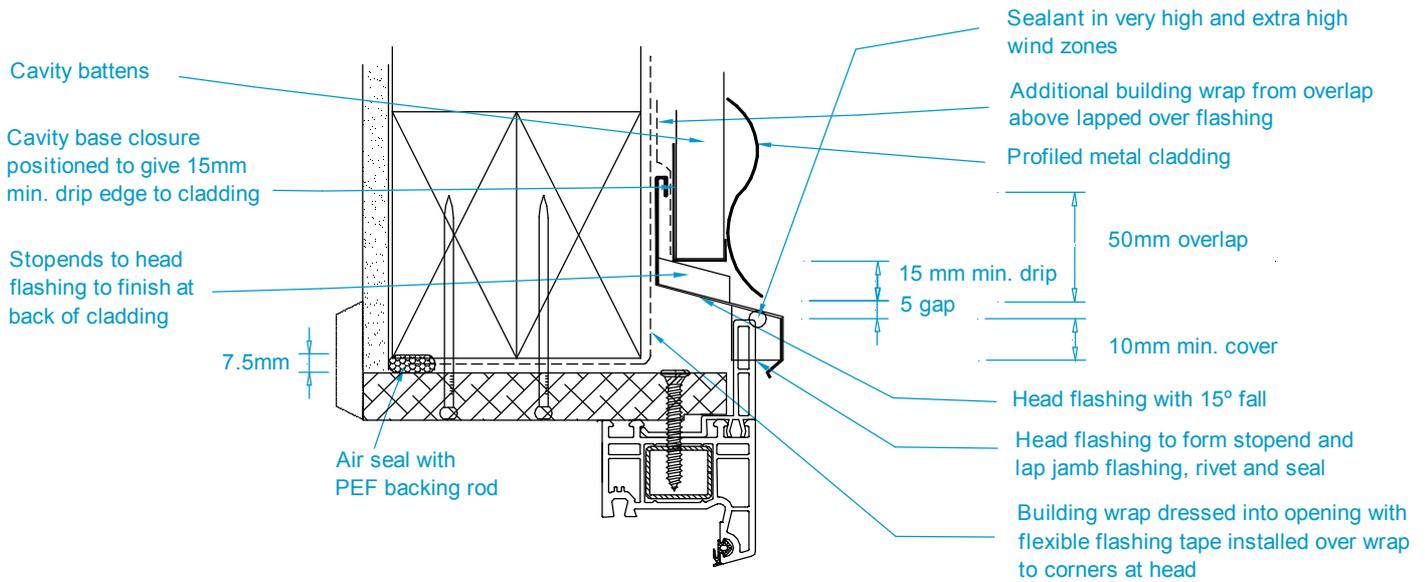
(a) HEAD



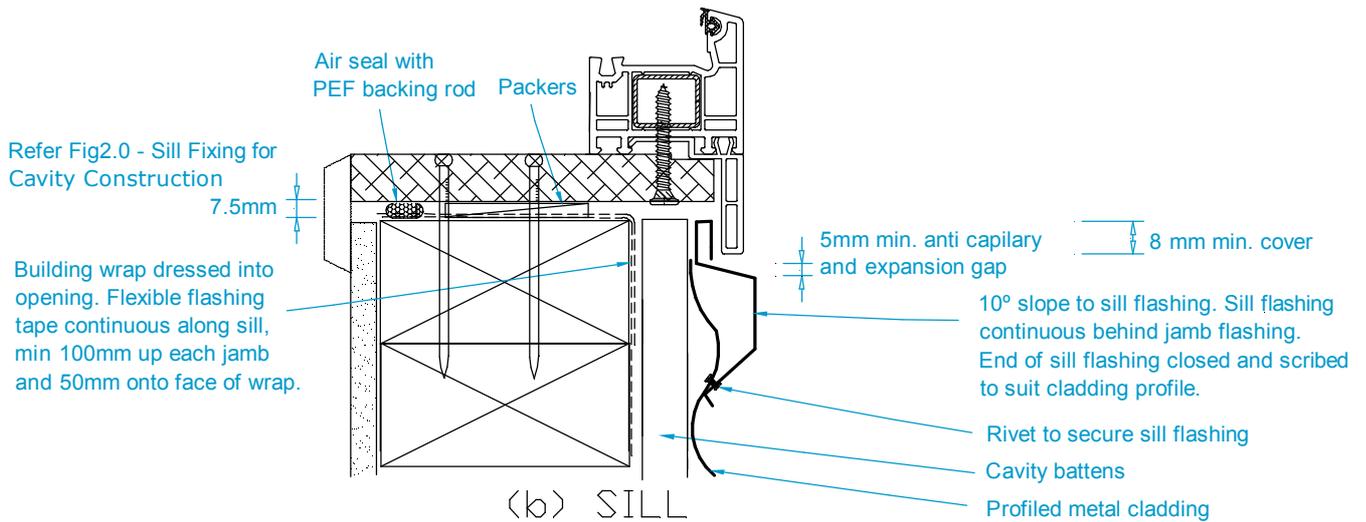
(b) SILL



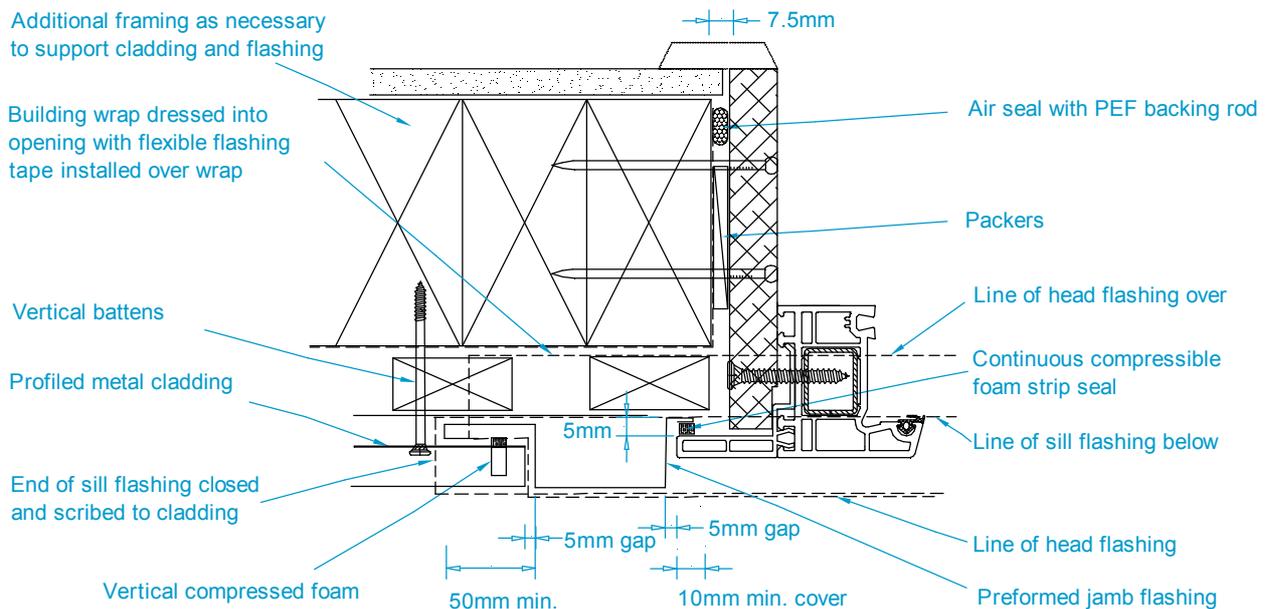
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(a) HEAD

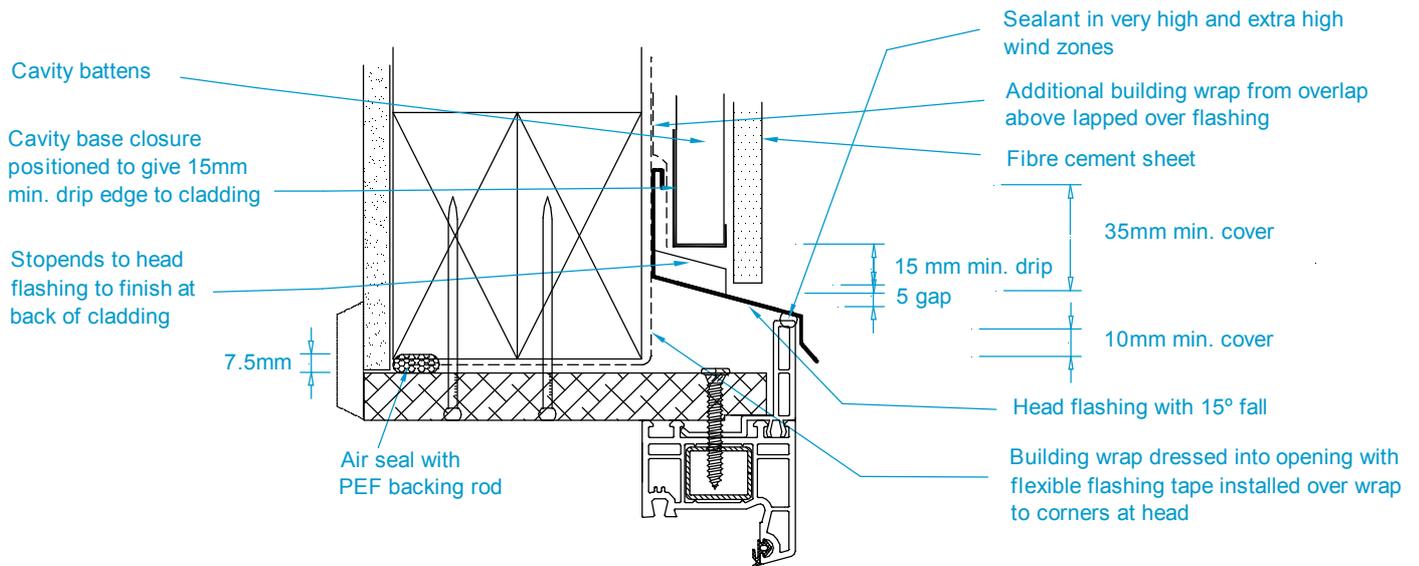


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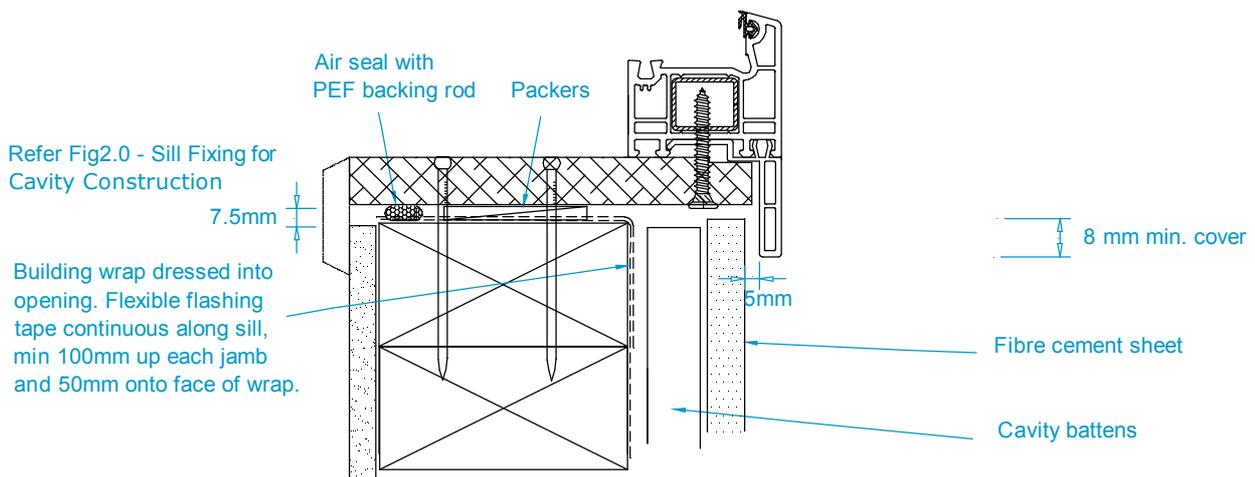


(c) JAMB

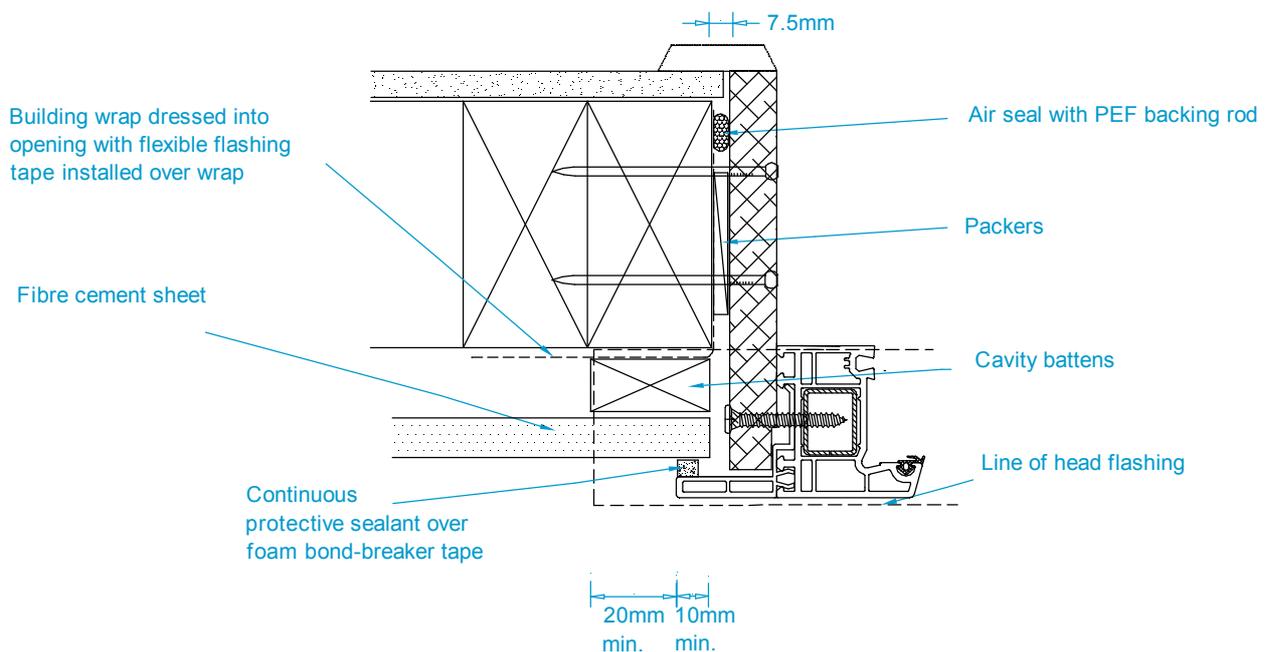
NB: For further information, refer to NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1, Fig99



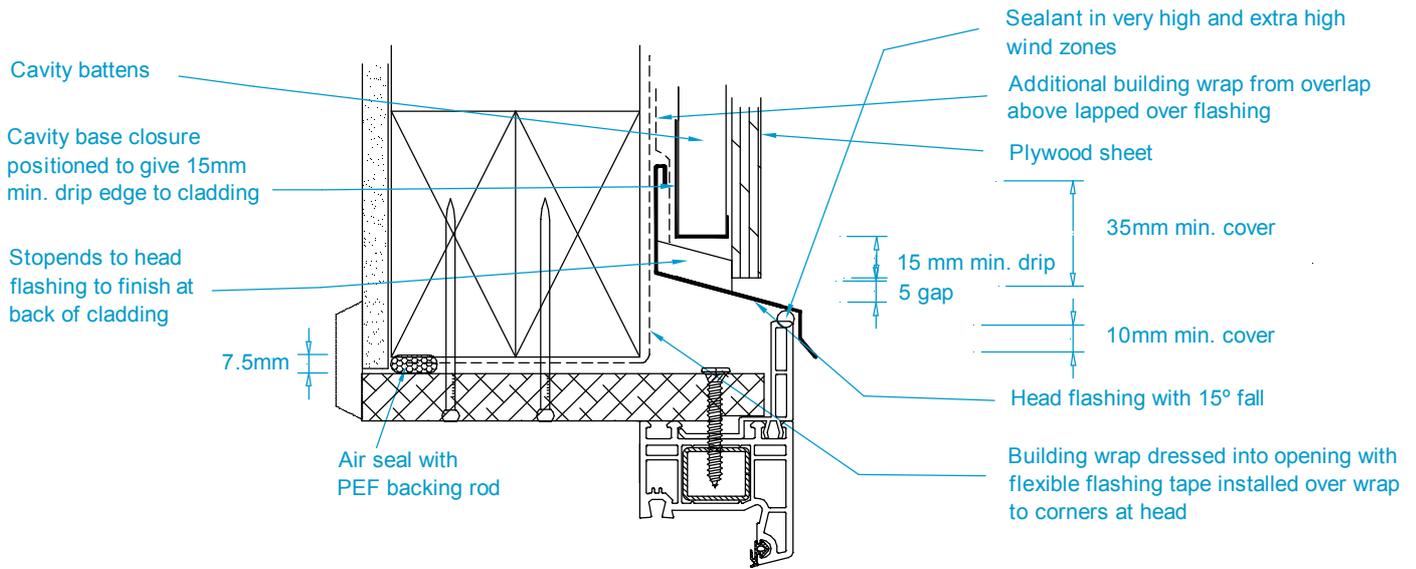
(a) HEAD



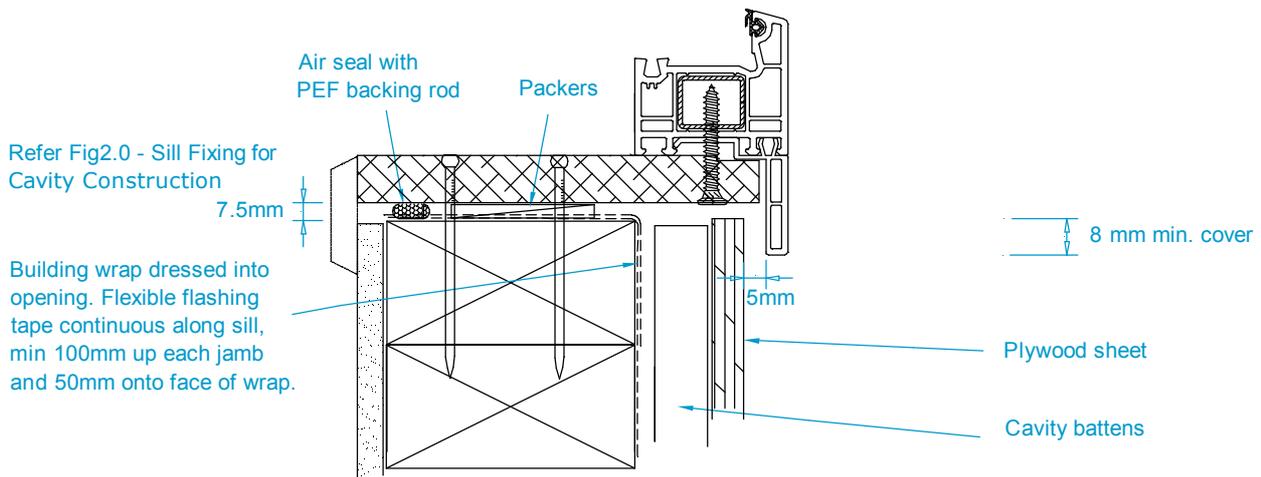
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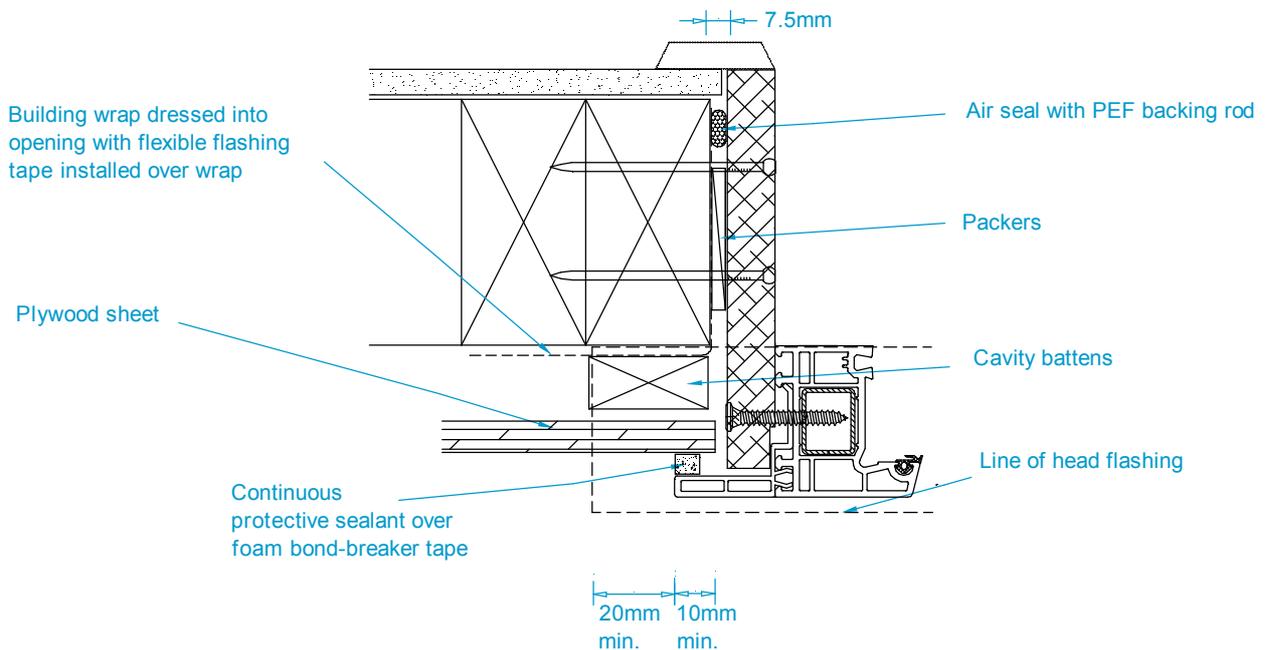
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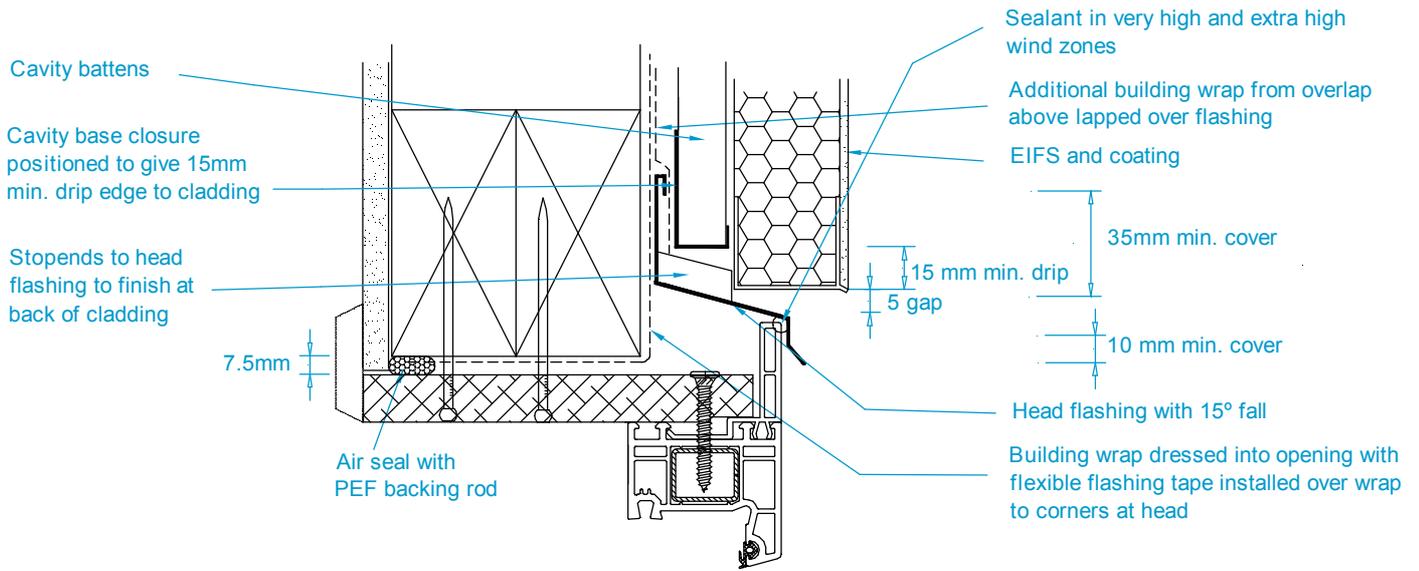
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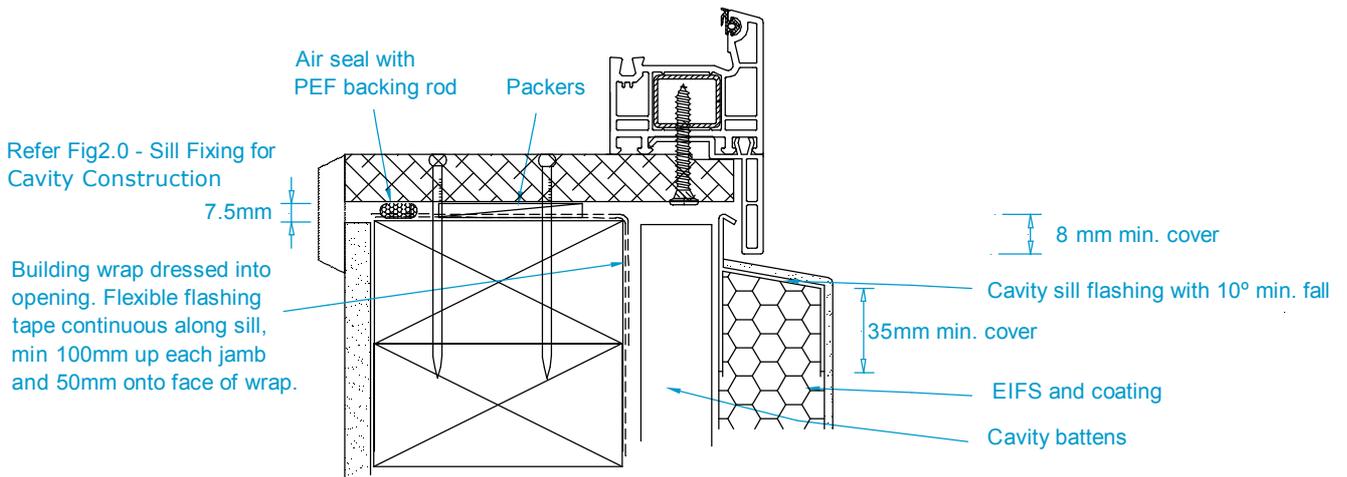
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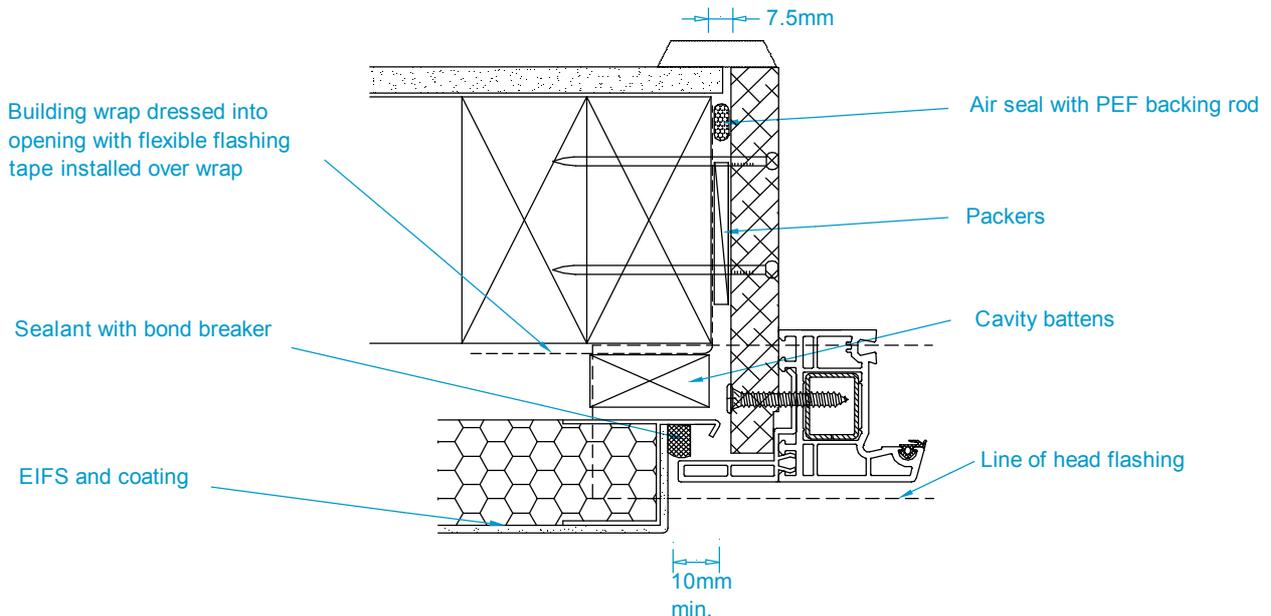
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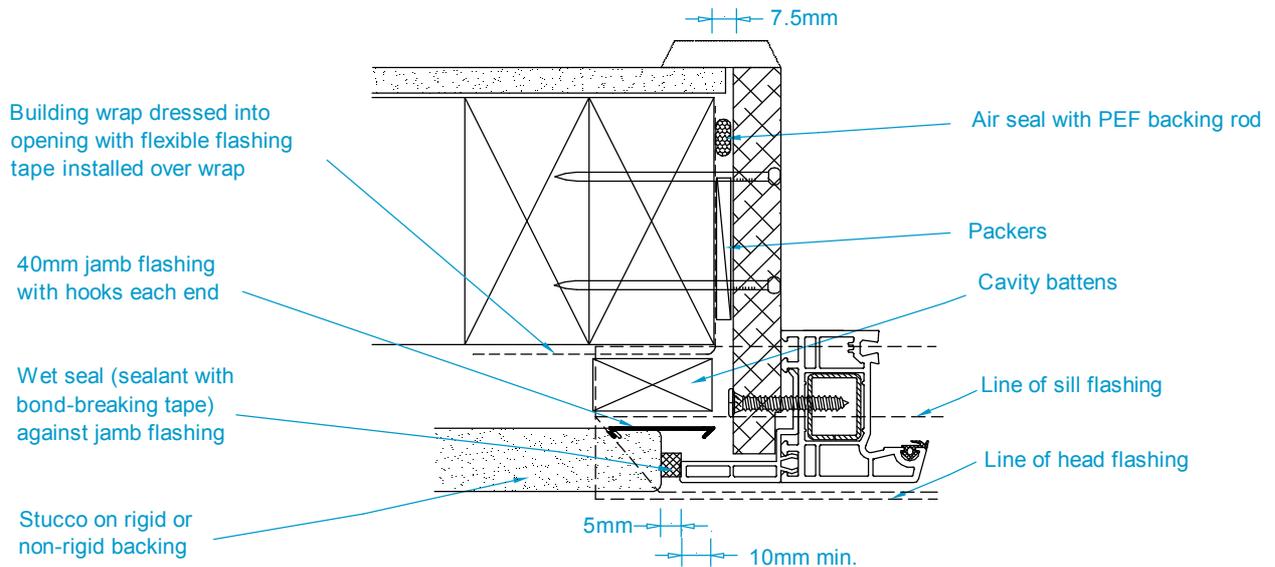
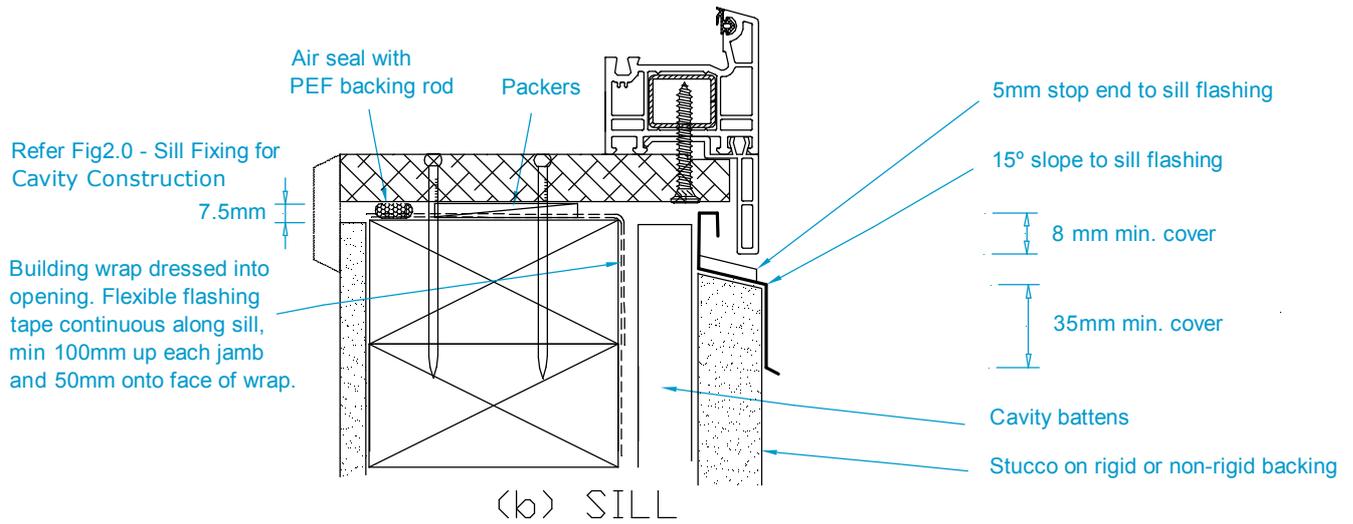
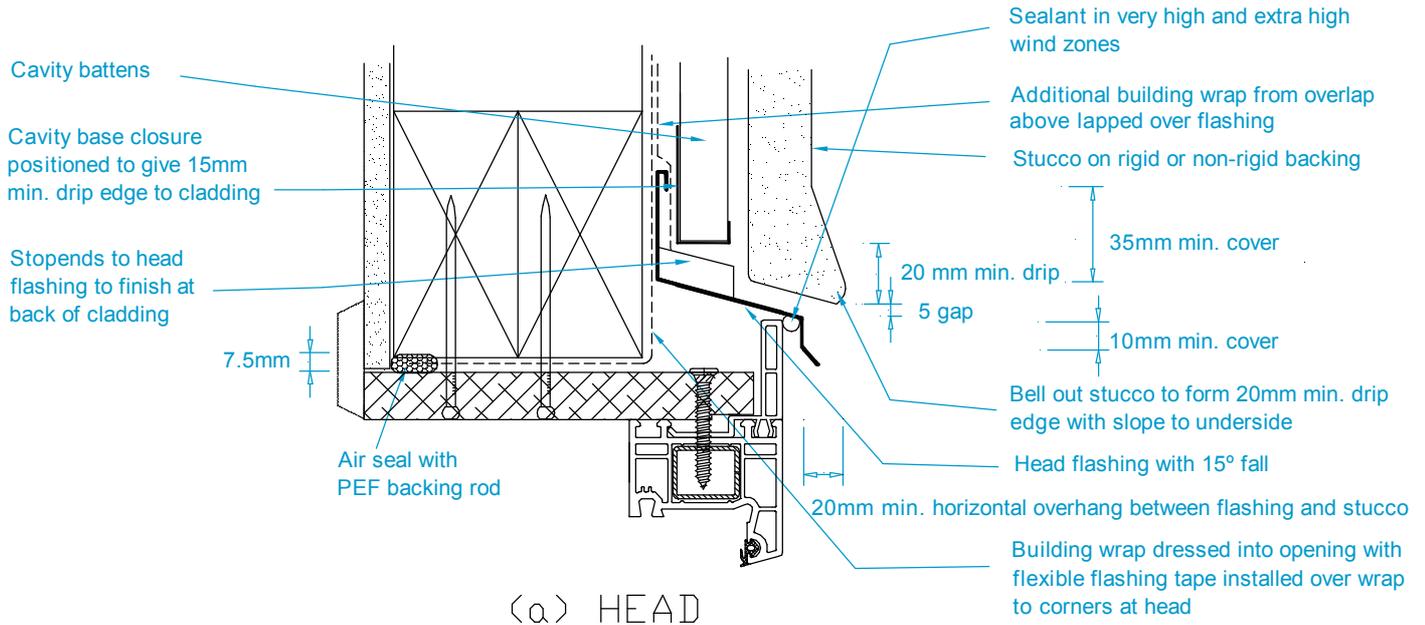
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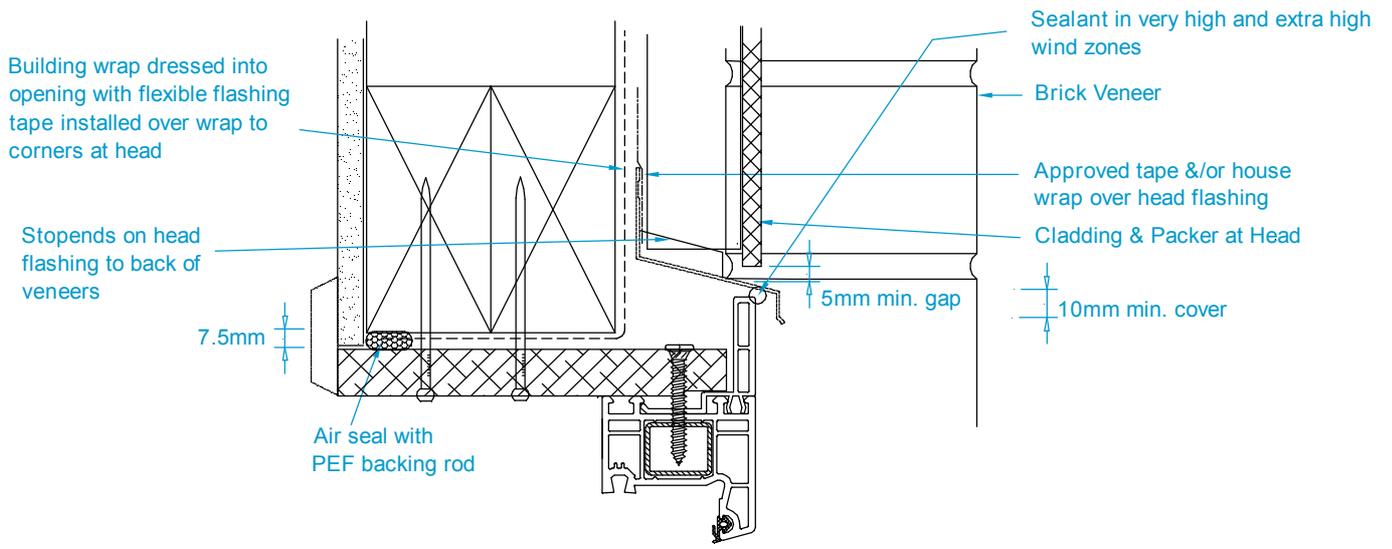


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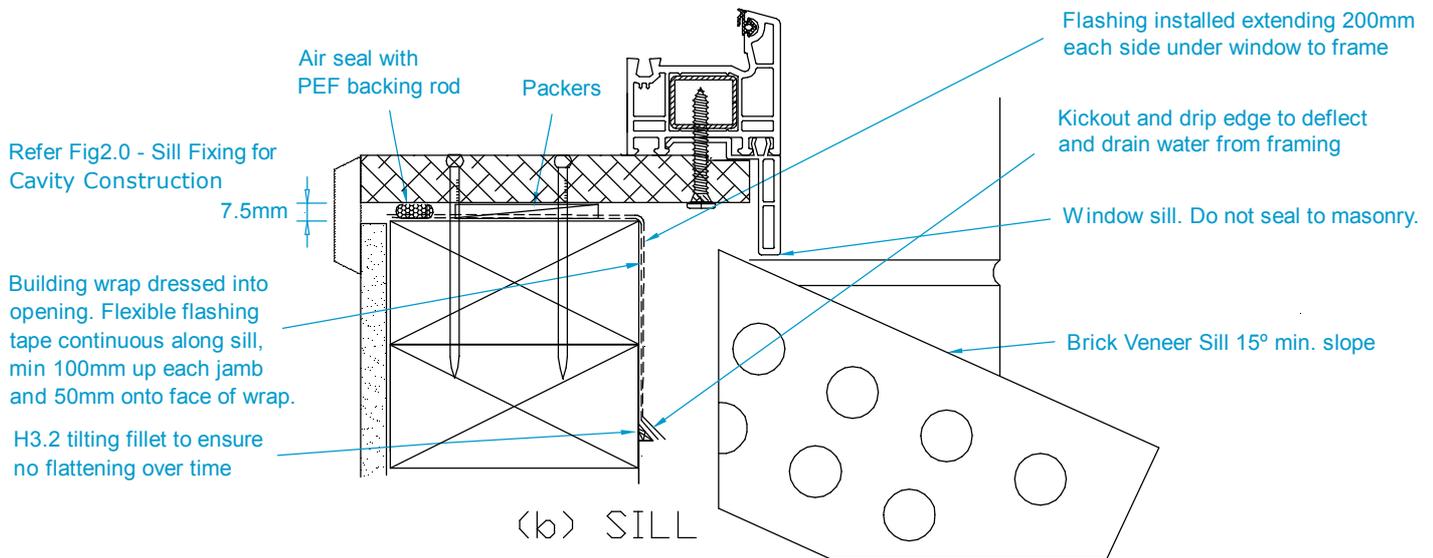


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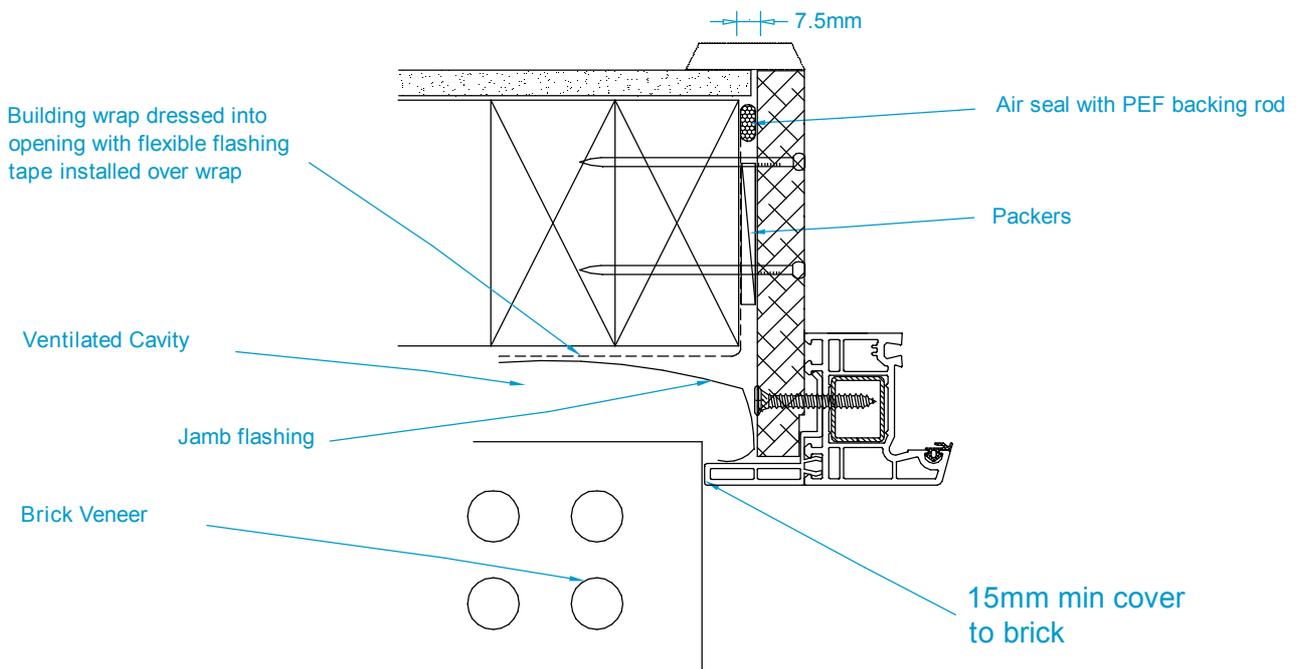




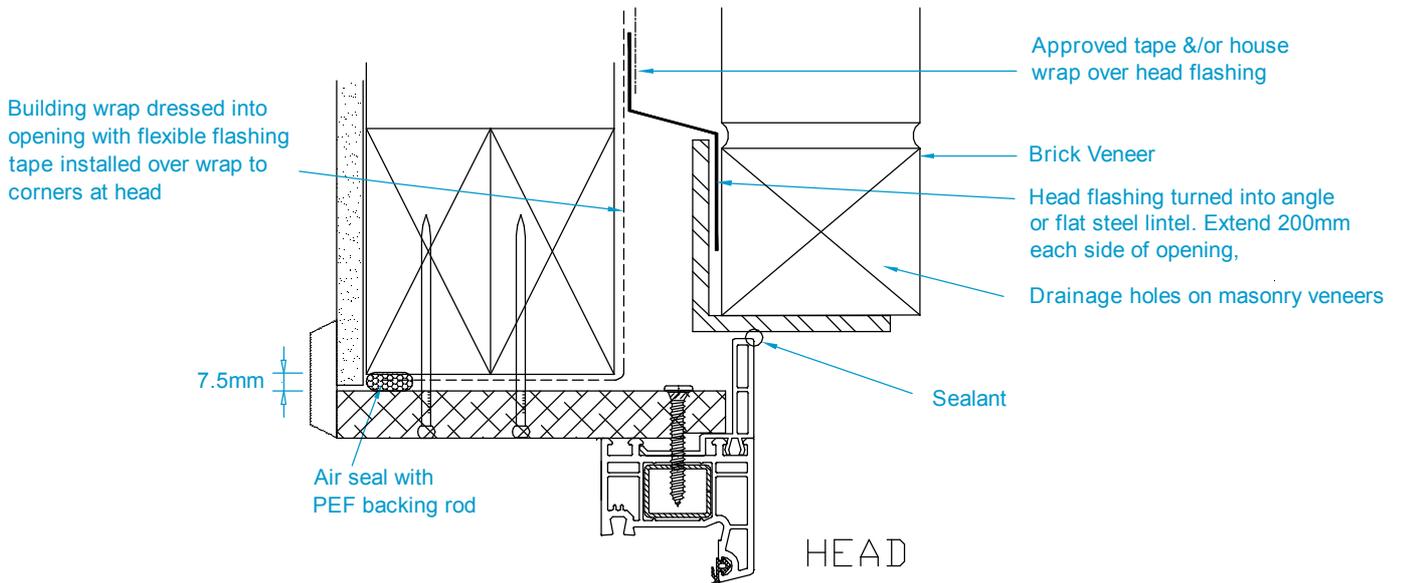
(a) HEAD Timber Cladding Above



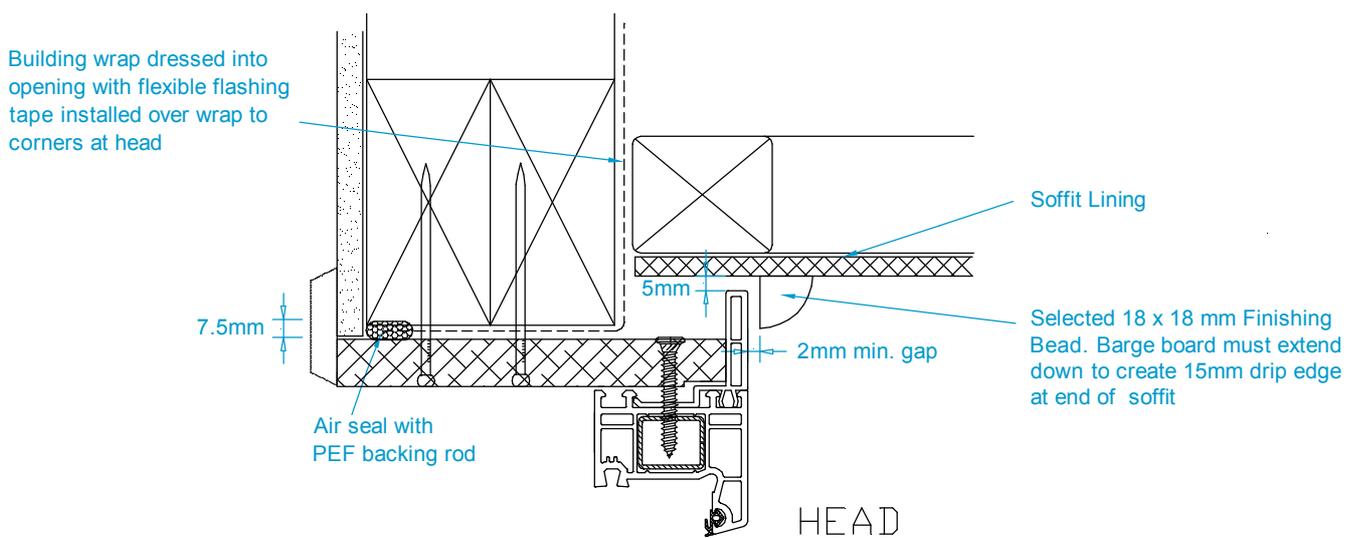
(b) SILL



(c) JAMB



Brick Veneer Above



Soffit Lining Above