item

Strip curtain

Notes on Use and Installation

Safety instructions

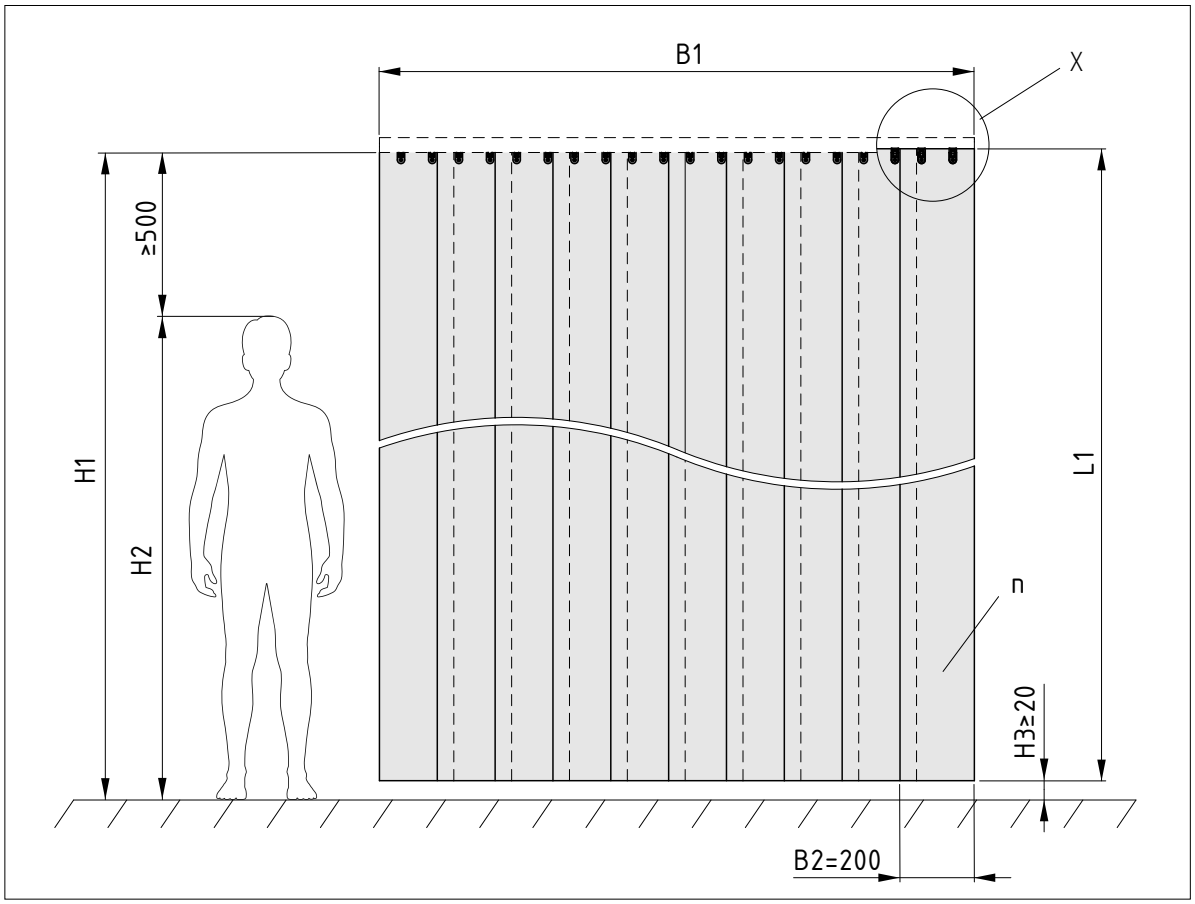
Safety gloves must be worn when cutting strips to size.

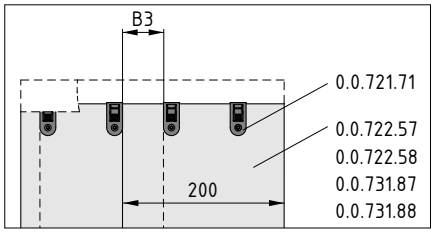
The details and information in this guide are provided for the purposes of describing the product and its assembly only. This information does not discharge users from the obligation to conduct their own assessments and checks.

It is also important to bear in mind that components exposed to mechanical loads are subject to a natural process of wear and ageing. Check all components for obvious defects prior to assembly/installation.

Basic information about designing a strip curtain

- Calculating strip length L1 (PVC Strip 200x2 - 0.0.722.57/0.0.722.58/0.0.731.87/0.0.731.88)
- Calculating the theoretical number of strips n2
- Calculating the actual number of strips n1 (PVC Strip 200x2 - 0.0.722.57/0.0.722.58/0.0.731.87/0.0.731.88)
- Calculating the number of Strip Holders n3 (Strip Holder 8 PA 1-2 mm - 0.0.721.71)
- Calculating the actual overlap dimension B3





Detail X

Terms	Variables
Width of opening	B1
Height of opening	H1
Object height	H2
Floor clearance	H3
Strip length	L1
Strip width	B2
Strip overlap, actual	B3
Strip overlap, theoretical	B4 = 40 mm (smallest permissible overlap)
Number of strips, actual	n1
Number of strips, theoretical	n2
Number of Strip Holders	n3

NOTE! Headroom H1 should be at least 500 mm higher than the highest object to be expected in the relevant area (object height H2).

Calculating actual strip length L1

L1 = H1 - H3 + 10

Example:

Height of opening H1 [mm]	2300
Floor clearance H3 [mm]	20
Strip length L1 [mm]	

L1 = 2300 mm - 20 mm + 10 mm
L1= 2290 mm

Calculating the theoretical number of strips n2 and the actual number of strips n1

$$n2 = \frac{B1 - B4}{B2 - B4}$$

NOTE! As we only ever work with complete strips, the theoretical number of strips n2 is always rounded up. When first calculating the number of strips, we assume the smallest theoretical overlap dimension of B4 = 40 mm applies.

Example:

Width of opening B1 [mm]	1370
Strip overlap, theoretical B4 [mm]	40 (smallest permissible overlap)
Strip width B2 [mm]	200
Number of strips, actual n1	
Number of strips, theoretical n2	

$$n2 = \frac{B1 - B4}{B2 - B4} = \frac{1370 - 40}{200 - 40}$$

n2 = 8.31

As we only ever work with complete strips, the theoretical number of strips is always rounded up.
Number of strips, actual n1:
n1 = 9

Calculating the number of Strip Holders n3

n3 = n1 x 2

Example:

Number of strips, actual n1	9
Number of Strip Holders n3	

n3 = n1 x 2 = 9 x 2 = 18

Calculating the actual overlap dimension B3

$$B3 = \frac{(n1 \times B2) - B1}{n1 - 1}$$

Example:

Width of opening B1 [mm]	1370
Number of strips, actual n1	9
Strip width B2 [mm]	200
Strip overlap, actual B3 [mm]	

$$B3 = \frac{(n1 \times B2) - B1}{n1 - 1} = \frac{430}{8}$$

B3 = 53.75

Check: 40 mm < B3 = 53.75 mm < 60 mm Correct!

NOTE! The actual overlap dimension B3 must not be below 40 mm. It should also be no higher than 60 mm. When the width of the opening (B1) is less than 900 mm, it can happen that the calculated value is either over 60 mm or under 40 mm. In this scenario, the value used must be over 60 mm and not under 40 mm.

Example B1 < 900 mm:

Width of opening B1 [mm]	890
Strip overlap, theoretical B4 [mm]	40 (smallest permissible overlap)
Strip width B2 [mm]	200
Number of strips, actual n1	
Number of strips, theoretical n2	

$$n2 = \frac{B1 - B4}{B2 - B4} = \frac{890 - 40}{200 - 40}$$

n2 = 5.31

As we only ever work with complete strips, the theoretical number of strips is always rounded up.
Number of strips, actual n1:
n1 = 6

This has the following consequences for strip overlap:

Width of opening B1 [mm]	890
Number of strips, actual n1	6
Strip width B2 [mm]	200
Strip overlap, actual B3 [mm]	

$$B3 = \frac{(n1 \times B2) - B1}{n1 - 1} = \frac{(6 \times 200) - 890}{6 - 1} = \frac{310}{5}$$

B3= 62 mm

Check: 40 mm < B3 = 62 mm < 60 mm Wrong!

Counter calculation with 5 strips:

When n1 = 5 strips, the actual strip overlap is: $B3 = \frac{(n1 \times B2) - B1}{n1 - 1} = \frac{(5 \times 200) - 890}{5 - 1} = \frac{110}{4}$

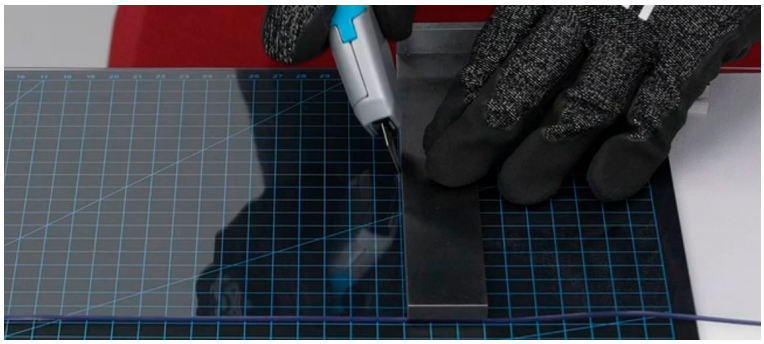
B3 = 27.5 mm

Check: 40 mm < B3 = 27.5 mm < 60 mm Wrong!

NOTE! The actual overlap dimension B3 must not be below 40 mm. It should also be no higher than 60 mm. It can happen that the calculated value is either over 60 mm or under 40 mm. In this scenario, the value used must be over 60 mm and not under 40 mm.

Result: n1 = 6 strips
B3 = 62 mm overlap

Installation



Cut the PVC strip to the calculated length at a 90° angle.

Mark the calculated actual overlap dimension B3 at the top end of the PVC strip.

This is also where the outside edge of the Strip Holder will meet the edge of the adjacent PVC strip.

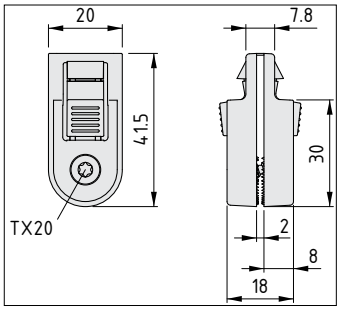
Trim the strips at each end of the curtain, cutting away a section at the top corner that measures 10 mm down from the top edge and from the side edge up to the Strip Holder. This is necessary because of the fastening technology used in the frame construction.

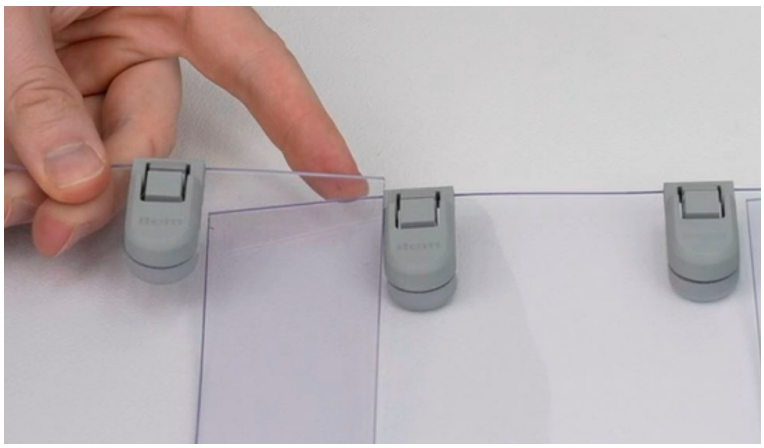
Only trim the strip on the right of the curtain at the right-hand edge and the strip on the left of the curtain at the left-hand edge.

Position the outside edge of the Strip Holder on the marking. Slide the Strip Holder onto the PVC strip up to the stop and fold it over.

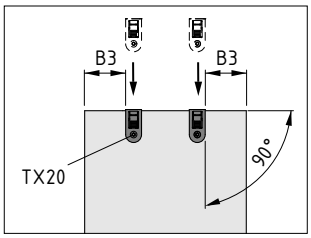
Next, carefully screw the halves of the Strip Holder together.

$M_A \approx 1$ Nm





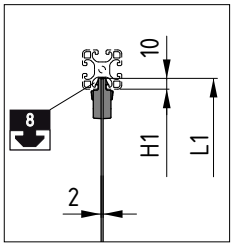
The distance between the outside edges of the Strip Holders is equal to actual overlap dimension B3.



Install the strip curtain by inserting the individual strips into the groove of the Line 8 profiles.

The Strip Holder makes an audible click when fastened in place.

To remove a Strip Holder, press together the springy tabs in the centre and pull the Strip Holder out of the groove.



This picture shows the last strip (in this case the strip on the left, after it has been trimmed at the corner) being secured in the frame.

Example

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