# ARJOIHUNTLEIGH 

## GETINGE GROUP

## TRACK INSTALLATION GUIDE

 GENERAL INFORMATIONDesign Policy and Copyright
${ }^{\circledR}$ and ${ }^{T M}$ are trademarks belonging to the ArjoHuntleigh group of companies.
© ArjoHuntleigh 2013.
As our policy is one of continuous improvement, we reserve the right to modify designs without prior notice.
The content of this publication may not be copied either whole or in part without the consent of ArjoHuntleigh.
장
ArjoHuntleigh and the environment. Several measures more respectful of the environment have already been implanted in our offices. Small gestures to major changes; everything is important and makes a real difference.

## ArjoHuntleigh in brief

ArjoHuntleigh is committed to support people, caregivers and residents by providing solutions enhance their everyday interactions. We focus on the key area of patient handling.

Part of the GETINGE GROUP, ArjoHuntleigh is a leading global provider of equipment and systems that contribute to quality enhancement and cost efficiency within healthcare and life sciences. Equipment, services and technologies are supplied under the brands ArjoHuntleigh for patient handling and hygiene, disinfection, DVT prevention, medical beds, therapeutic surfaces and diagnostics; Getinge for infection control and prevention within healthcare and life science and Maquet for surgical workplaces, cardiopulmonary and critical care.

## Track Installation Guide

ARJOHUNTLEIGH designed this guide to help you understand the installation process and particularities.

Contact the ArjoHuntleigh technical support team at +1-819-868-0441 to obtain more information or visit on our web site at www.ArioHuntleigh.com

## Using this guide

This Track Installation Guide provides technical information that must be taken into account when planning or undertaking an installation and should not be used as a substitute for the formal accredited ArjoHuntleigh training. Although every attempt is made to use language that is clear and concise, occasionally questions and specific circumstances may arise regarding the meaning of sections of a standard as they relate to specific applications. ArjoHuntleigh will be responding to all written request, including interpretation clarifications, in a timely manner.

## Hardware and material

The ArjoHuntleigh products presented in this installation guide are to be assembled as per current procedures. Only ArjoHuntleigh approved components should be used. Particular specifications on hardware (e.g. "zinc-plated" lag bolts) must be respected.

This installation guide explains the basics of ceiling tracks requirements from a Canadian perspective, and should never substitute a complete handson training given by a recognized ArjoHuntleigh trainers. The users of this manual shall always follow local, regional and national applicable standards and requirements. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of contents of this document. However, if you discover any errors or anything that seems peculiar, please notify your dedicated ArjoHuntleigh ceiling track installation representative.

ArjoHuntleigh assumes no liability, either explicit or implicit, with respect to the information presented in this installation guide. And specific circumstances may arise regarding the meaning of sections of a standard as they relate to specific applications. ArjoHuntleigh will respond to all written request, including interpretation clarifications, in a timely manner.


## INDEX

## - General Information

- Concrete Structure

Wood Structures
Section 4 - page 143

Wall to wall Installation

ECS System

Tricks of the trade

## Table of contents

## Seven Installation Steps <br> Step 1: Site Assessment <br> Step 2: Room Evaluation <br> Step 3: Bill Of Material (BOM) <br> Step 4: Track Installation

Establishing the transfer point location - Bed17
Establishing the transfer point location - Toilet and bath ..... 18
Marking transfer points. ..... 19
Placing guidelines ..... 20
Laying out the design on the floor ..... 21
Positioning layout on the floor ..... 22
Positioning the brackets ..... 23
Bracket positioning on curves (at the end of the trackway) ..... 25
Lateral Brace Preparation
Concrete to tile ..... 26
Guidelines ..... 27
Bracket Installation
Levelling (find the lowest point, or Datum point) ..... 28
Levelling (levelling the threaded rods) ..... 29
Cutting the threaded rods ..... 30
Preparing the tabwashers ..... 31
Installing the reference bracket ..... 32
Bending/securing the tabwasher ..... 33
Installing under a drywall-dropped ceiling ..... 34
Preparing the sandwich effect ..... 35
Installing below a suspended ceiling ..... 36
Track Installation
Checking the ends of track. ..... 38
Installing the spring pins ..... 39
Clipping the tracks ..... 40
Locking the brackets ..... 41
Installing the block joints ..... 42
Positioning the spring pins and block joints ..... 43
Final adjustments
Tightening the lateral braces ..... 44
Installing the end stopper ..... 45
Cleaning the installation. ..... 46
Step 5: : Initial Weight Load Test
Assembling the WLT trolley ..... 48
Initial walk-through ..... 49
Taking measurements (unloaded tracks) ..... 50
Taking measurements (loaded) ..... 51
Step 6: Ceiling lift and charger installation
Installing the ceiling lift and the charging station ..... 52
Step 7: Inspection and commissioning
Required documents ..... 57
Taking pictures ..... 57
Recommended Tools
Electric and hand tools ..... 59
Safety
Successful Installation ..... 61
General Installation Notes ..... 62
Responsibilities ..... 64
Metric Conversions and Equivalents ..... 65

## Seven Installation Steps

The complete track installation procedure is divided into 7 different steps.


## Step 1: Site Assessment

The site assessment document is composed of multiple pages.

The first page is dedicated to general information on the project:

- Customer information
- Installation site details.
- Logistical information.
- Quantity/type of ceiling lifts, spreader bars, slings and possible accessories.

The second page can be copied as required depending on configuration variables involved in the project. A sketch of a room along with ceiling type, dimensions and measurements is mandatory.


Great care was given to optimize the site assessment document. To assure the best response time in answering your requests, make sure to fill out every section of the document. This will allow ArjoHuntleigh to respond quickly and efficiently.


You can find these documents (\#001-11750) in the appendix of this manual as well as in the dealer section of ArjoHuntleigh website.

## Step 2: Room Evaluation

## The purpose of this step:

- First contact with customer.
- Confirm remaining details of installation (schedule, times, contacts).
- Compare the drawings vs actual room in question for accuracy.
- Check if all the necessary materials are present on-site.
- Verify with the person in charge if there are any special requirements for the proposed locations.
- Verify if infectious control procedures are applicable.
- Compare drawings with actual room layout and structure.
- Check room dimensions, furniture location (bed, bathroom sink, etc.), transfer points, access to the structure and structure details.
- Evaluate potential obstructions:
- Height min: $2.1 \mathrm{~m}(7 \mathrm{ft})$ - max: 3.0 m (10 ft)
- Sprinklers (varies according to local regulations)
- Curtain track
- Lights
- Vents
- Other...
...Each point above should be considered before the beginning of the installation.
If modifications and/or relocations are required, make sure they are completed prior to the begining of the installation project.


## Step 3: Bill Of Material (BOM)




## Step 4: Track Installation

## The purpose of this step:

- Transpose the plans (drawings) into the room targeted for installation.
- Establish exact anchor points relative to equipment.
- Maximize the transfer points and follow the recommendations/requests of the customers.


## TRICKS:

- Use clamps to align multiple pieces of track together.
- It is highly recommended to keep the curves that you are using to mark the layout for that particular room (curve length and radius may vary slightly).
- Use the rotary laser vertically to assure straight lines.
- Use the plumb laser to determine the bracket locations.
- Start layout with track junctions to ensure that there is no obstruction in the way of the joints.
- Target areas without obstructions for easier installation (avoid vents, lights, etc.).


## MEASUREMENTS:

- Maximum distance between brackets: see table in "Bracket Positioning".
- Maximum distance between last bracket and end of the track (overhang): 30 cm (12 in).
- Minimum quantity of brackets on a curve: 1 on each extremity and 2 equally spread in the middle of the curve (total: 4 brackets).

- Minimum distance between the end of the track and the wall for motor insertion:
$30 \mathrm{~cm}(11 \mathrm{in})$ for $272 \mathrm{~kg}(600 \mathrm{lb})$ motors and less.
$45 \mathrm{~cm}(18 \mathrm{in})$ for $454 \mathrm{~kg}(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ motors.


When the bed is in position, measure 100 cm (40 in) plus bumpers or head board.
If the bed is not in the room, ask to see a similar available bed and measure the length of the mattress.


Divide the dimensions by two and add all obstructions/ additional spacing from the head of the mattress to the wall.


Toilets - When approaching sideways over a toilet, aim for the forward 1/3 of the bowl for the transfer point.

Frontal transfer

Side transfer - If track is in the toilet's axis, place the track centered with the bowl, in line with the axis.


Sit-in tub -For tubs with integrated or fixed seats, the track must be centered with the seat.


Analyse the drawings.

..front $1 / 3$ of the toilet, etc.


Verify measurements.


Using the plumb laser, transfer the optimal point onto ceiling...

...and clearly indicate it on ceiling to make sure that the track layout will pass over requested areas.


Determine transfer points for each area. For example: the middle of the mattress...


TRANSFER POINTS


Transpose bed transfer measurement onto the floor.


To do so, use masking tape and a fine-pointed marker.


Mark the same measurement on the opposite side of the room
Both marks will be used as a straight line for the track.


Align the self-levelling rotary laser over both marks. The laser line indicates the straight length of the future installation.


Put all parts of the layout on the floor. Track pieces can be cut to predetermined lengths.


Using clamps and some rigid, straight material (e.g. pieces of track), join all the pieces together.


All joints must be perfectly aligned and tightened for best results.


Repeat for all the track sections.


Finally, transpose predetermined toilet and bed transfer points.


LASER GUIDELINES

Critical measurements:

- Make sure to leave a space of $27 \mathrm{~cm}(11 \mathrm{in})$ at the end of one track to allow the insertion of the lift.
- Always leave more than $30.5 \mathrm{~cm}(12 \mathrm{in})$ between the track and the wall to avoid damaging the wall with the spreader bar.
- For maximum distances between brackets refer to the KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014).
- You can also find the critical measurements in the documentation from the various hardware manufacturers approved by ArjoHuntleigh.


Lay the measuring tape next to the side of the tracks placed as guidelines to determine the bracket locations.


Aligned with the laser guideline, measure a $20-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ (8-12 in) overhang distance on one end.
Mark the spot on the floor, using masking tape and a marker. This point is going to be used as reference.


Place plumb laser over the mark. Transfer the mark onto the ceiling.


Repeat the process for the remaining bracket locations of each straight track. Spread distances between each bracket evenly.
Do not exceed distances allowed (refer to Kwiktrak span chart).


For track junctions, the bracket location has to be perfectly centered with the joint.

Example 1: The remaining distance between the last bracket and track junction $=2.7 \mathrm{~m}$ (108in). Divide this distance so that there is a bracket every $1.3 \mathrm{~m}(50 \mathrm{in})$.
Example 2: For a straight track of 3 m (118in). Take off both overhang distances ( $2 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ (10in $=0.5 \mathrm{~m}(20 \mathrm{in})$ ). Divide the remaining 2.5 m (98in) in two, so that there is 1.25 m (49in) between each bracket.


Mark all bracket locations on floor and ceiling as reference. Drill locations on the ceiling.
 perfectly in the middle of the joints.

Maximum distance between remaining brackets of the straight portion is 177 cm (70 in) for $272 \mathrm{~kg}(600 \mathrm{lb})$ and 208 cm (82 in) for $200 \mathrm{~kg}(440 \mathrm{lb})$.

Example: A track of $300 \mathrm{~cm}-25 \mathrm{~cm}=275 \mathrm{~cm}$ (118in - 10 in $=108 \mathrm{in}$ )
$\llbracket 300 \mathrm{~cm}$ - "C" divided by 2 = Distance between brackets.
(See KWIKtrak Span Chart for other lifting devices)


Repeat process for remaining bracket locations of each curved track.
Spread distances between each bracket evenly.


For track junctions, the bracket location has to be perfectly centered with the joint.


Mark the last bracket location of the layout at 25 cm (10in) from the end of the straight piece of track, making sure the track finishes far enough from the wall to avoid damaging the wall with the spreader bar.


Mark all bracket locations on the floor and ceiling as reference. Drill locations on the ceiling.


Mark the last bracket location of the layout (D) at 15.2 cm (6 in) from the end of the straight piece of track.
Make sure the track finishes far enough from the wall to avoid damaging the wall with the spreader bar.

## Lateral Brace Preparation

Concrete to tile

Lateral braces minimize bracket movements caused by patient handling and transfer. Optimal brace installation must be performed to avoid premature aging of installation and ensure safety.
Lateral braces are required only with suspended tile ceilings or direct installations.

- Lateral braces must always be installed perpendicularly to track junction and every end of track.
- A lateral brace must always be perpendicular to straight rails.
- The lateral braces must be attached firmly to the structure and need to respect a $45^{\circ}$ angle (from the threaded rod) for a better support.


Loosen the center clamp of the lateral brace.


Attach the bottom clamp to the threaded rod.

## Material



Adjustable lateral brace


Visible
lateral brace


Ceiling plate


Tool for pressure nut


Pressure nut

Producing a "sandwich effect" with ceiling plates or pressure nuts is ALWAYS required (refer to: "sandwich effect" preparation section).

## Lateral brace for:

-Suspended tile ceilings:

- Apply the sandwich effect.
- Lateral bracing is strongly recommended if the distance between the structure and the subceiling exceeds 15 cm ( 6 in ).
-Drywall ceilings:
- Apply the sandwich effect.
- Well applied, the pressure nut method provides sufficient stiffness for drywall ceilings with a concrete structure.
- When access is available, the sandwich effect with two ceiling plates is sufficient. -Suspended rails below suspended ceiling:
- Visible laterals are required when the suspension is greater than $5 \mathrm{~cm}(6 \mathrm{in})$.
-Locations:
- Lateral braces on every end of track and joint (perpendicular), and at least one parallel brace in the track axis (it can be anywhere) per two sections of track.


Adjustable lateral brace


Visible lateral brace


## Bracket Installation

Levelling (find the lowest point, or Datum point)

## The purpose of this step:

- Find the optimal levelling installation.
- Install the brackets to the proper height.


All threaded rods should exceed approximately 5 cm (6 in) from the suspended ceiling.


Using a self-levelling rotary laser line as reference, find the threaded rod where the lowest ceiling location of the layout is found.


EXAMPLE OF MEASUREMENTS

Ceiling height at each bracket location compared to the reference laser line.

Example:
$\square$ Bracket A: 11.8 cm (45/8in)
$\square$ Bracket B: 12 cm (43/4 in)
『 Bracket C: $11.5 \mathrm{~cm}(41 / 2 \mathrm{in})$

Levelling (levelling the threaded rods)


Locate the threaded rod with the lowest ceiling height. At that location measure downwards 57 mm (21/4in) and mark your threaded rod.

The minimum threaded rod length required for a bracket is 57 mm (21/4 in) (ceiling plate, shim 12 mm ( $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$ ), bracket, washer, tabwasher and stover locknut).


Once the first threaded rod has been marked, we now need to mark the remaining rod locations.
Hold the end of your measuring tape on the mark. Determine the measurement from your mark to the cross line laser level. Transcribe that measurement to all of the other threaded rods in the layout.


With all threaded rods marked and levelled, proceed to the next step, cutting the threaded rods.


Double-check the reference measurement and verify the height of each threaded rod.


Using the portable band saw and safety goggles...

...cut the threaded rods to their determined marks.

Note:
This procedure is identical for both standard brackets and joint brackets.


Prepare the tabwashers before assembling of the reference bracket.


Using a pair of pliers, bend the tab at $90^{\circ}$.


You are now ready to install the reference bracket.


When installing the KWIKtrak directly to the ceiling - that is, with no suspension $-57 \mathrm{~mm}\left(2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}\right)$ of threaded rod is needed to protrude out of the ceiling at the "lowest point". The first part to install is the ceiling plate. The rounded side of the plate goes downwards for a nicer finish.
Install the $12 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 2 \mathrm{in})$ shim, the empty side upwards.


Install the bracket, followed by the washer and the pre-bent tabwasher (the long tab of the tabwasher goes upward, between the middle core of the bracket and a side wing).


Install the stover nut and tighten it until the first thread of the rod surpasses the bottom of the stover nut.
The bracket should remain firmly snug but not overly tight. Using the rotary laser, take a reading of the height of the reference bracket.
Repeat that assembly for all other brackets. Adjust to the exact same height.
Later, use $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 16 \mathrm{in}), 3 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ and 12 mm (1/2 in) shims to fill the difference in height.
Once all brackets have been installed, revalidate that they are level and at equal distance when measuring at the same location at each bracket area.
a. ceiling plate
b. 12 mm shim
c. KWIKtrak bracket
d. washer
e. tabwasher
f. stover nut
g. plus 2-3 threads surpassing the stover nut

## Note:

This procedure is identical for both standard brackets and joint brackets.


Using a flat screwdriver or longnose pliers, bend the small tab of the tabwasher downward until it rests against one flat side of the stover nut.


Repeat step and make sure that the washer is on top of the tabwasher. The small tab will not reach the stover locknut if the washers are not at the proper position.

On this picture, washer and tabwasher are reversed.


Double-check the height of all remaining brackets. The maximum acceptable tolerance is $1 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 16 \mathrm{in})$.


Insert the pressure nut through hole in drywall. Make sure to keep the tie-wrap beneath the drywall.


Take the end of threaded rod and insert it into the drill chuck.


Once locked in, pull on the plastic tie-wrap to keep the pressure nut from moving.

## Material



Tool for pressure nut (3/8-16 in and M10)


Pressure nut (3/8-16 in and M10)


The purpose of this step:

- Attach the threaded rod to the anchoring system.
- Prepare the sandwich assembly.

The sandwich effect involves creating a permanent force of pressure that acts on the sub-ceiling through the use of two ceiling plates (one above and one below the sub-ceiling.


Direct installation

- Cut a piece of threaded rod to 18 cm (8in).
- Tighten threaded rod into the anchor until you get to the end of the anchor. Turn an additional $1 / 4$ turn to lock the threaded rod into the anchor.
Suspended installation
- Cut the threaded rod to the proper length (suspension distance [value $Z$ on drawings] +15 cm (6in).
- Turn this piece of threaded rod into the anchor until you get to the end of the anchor. Add a $1 / 4$ turn to lock the threaded rod into the anchor.

Material


Ceiling plate

Diagram



Direct installation:
Cut the threaded rod to the proper length (distance between structure and tiles (value B on plan) +15 cm (6 in).
Suspended installation:
Cut the threaded rod to the proper length (distance between structure and tiles (value B on plan) + suspended distance (value $Z$ on plan) +15 cm (6 in).


Put a ceiling plate and a nut at one extremity of the threaded rod. For the sandwich effect, the rod needs to protrude 15 cm (6 in) below the suspended ceiling.


Tighten the threaded rod into the anchor until you get to the end of the anchor. Turn an additional 1/4 turn to lock the threaded rod into the anchor.


While holding the tie-wrap, insert the threaded rod into the pressure nut and turn the rod into pressure nut.


Use drill to insert the threaded rod into place, all the while holding the pressure nut tie-wrap to prevent it from moving.


Once the threaded rod is all the way into the anchor, lock the threaded rod into the anchor using vise grip pliers and turning the rod an additional $1 / 4$ turn.
Once the threaded rod is locked in the nut, turn clockwise to bring pressure nut tight against the drywall.


Use the pressure nut tool to rotate the pressure nut downward, until the sandwich effect is achieved.


When access is not possible, a pressure nut is used to achieve the sandwich effect. Another common application for the pressure nut is during "phase jobs".


Once this step is complete, cut off the unused part of the tie wrap from the pressure nut.

## Track Installation

Checking the ends of track

## The purpose of this step:

- Place the rails in the correct position.
- Get perfect track junctions.
- Secure the track brackets.


Verify if the ends of the tracks are squared and undamaged (e.g. bent, kinked or scratched).


If not exactly squared, try flipping some tracks upside down to match reverse angles.


Or recut the track to get the ideal angle.


Install the spring pins on bottom grooves of the track.
Make sure to align the slot of each spring pin so that it is facing sideways and outwards in relation to the track.


Using a hammer, fully insert spring pins into the grooves in the tracks.


If required, at the end of junctions, predrill the spring pins grooves (bottom of the track) with 3.3 mm drill bits to remove any excess paint.


Align the brackets in the direction of the track.


Clip the track up into the brackets and shake it to ensure the brackets will fully open.


Align the tracks to get the end of the track exactly in the middle of the joint bracket.


The lock-unlock tool is required to proceed with this next step. Use the smaller extremity of the tool to lock the bracket. Use the bigger extremity of the tool to unlock the bracket.


Insert the tool between the track and the black wings of the bracket below it. Turn clockwise when looking from under until black wings become aligned with the track. The bracket is locked.


Locked bracket (black wings not visible)


Two KWIKtrak block joints are necessary on each track joint. They are screwed to the block joints.


Carefully insert the cam joints on the upper part of the track, below the black cam of the bracket.


Use a hammer to push the block joints until they get halfway over the junctions of the two tracks.
Make sure you do not scratch the tracks.
Do not tighten the setscrews right away.

## NOTE...



Q: Impossible to push the block joints.
A: Check if spring pins are in the way.
Q: Difficult to position the cam joints.
A1: Check if tracks are uneven at the joint.
A2: Check if there are missing spring pins.


Rotate the spring pin tool into the bottom grooves of the track.


Once the spring pin tool's dowel pin is in the lower grooves of the track, position the spring pin tool as horizontally as possible, without the tool handle touching the bottom of the track. Slide the tool until it makes contact with the two spring pins.


Using a hammer, hit the spring pin tool until the spring pins are inserted halfway into both tracks.
If the track junction is still open, readjust the spring pins on the other side of the bracket.


Once the spring pins are centered and the cam joints are closed, tighten the cam joint setscrews.


Clip the plastic caps, provided in joint bracket kit, over the cam joints.

## Final adjustments

## Tightening the lateral braces

## The purpose of this step:

- Tightening the lateral bracing assembly for maximum (long lasting) stiffness.


Align the straight parts of the tracks for smooth lines by adjusting the track junctions. You may need to puch or pull at the junctions.


Tighten the middle clamp of the lateral braces.


Use the clip to attach the end stopper to the middle part of the track.

NOTE...


The following 5 points are extremely important. Never forget to securely install the end stoppers.


Slide the end stopper into the bottom cavity of the track, until you get to the end of the wire (use black clip to secure wire). Make sure that:

- the end stopper bumper faces the middle of the track layout.
- The setscrews are facing downwards on the track.


Insert the plastic end cap.


Push back the end stopper until it touches the plastic end cap.
To do so, use an Allen Key or a screwdriver, and push on the spring-loaded mechanism accessible by a hole on the bottom of the end stopper. When the spring-loaded pivoting portion is pushed upwards, the end stopper can move laterally.


Verify if the self-locking mechanism is working properly by pushing the end stopper.
If the end stopper does not move, tighten the setscrew using a 6 mm Allen key $20 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}(15 \mathrm{lbf} \cdot \mathrm{ft})$.

## The purpose of this step:

- Remove debris from the track to avoid damage to the ceiling lift's wheels.
- Return the room to its original state.


Using a rag and a mild cream cleaning detergent, remove any small debris and dust from inside and outside the tracks.


Clean off any handprints on the tracks.


Use white touch up paint for scratches and scrapes on tracks.

Remove construction debris and dust caused by the installation work performed in the room.

## Step 5: : Initial Weight Load Test

## The purpose of this step:

- Make sure the structure and the hardware will be able to support the full capacity of the system. The 3-phases of the weight load test includes:
- Phase 1-Initial run through.
- Phase 2-Measuring the height unloaded.
- Phase 3-Measuring the height loaded.

Generalities


Use a safe weight load test trolley (WLT) and make sure it is going to be able to bear the weight load once it is suspended.


The weight to be applied must be equivalent to the maximum capacity of the track, multiplied by 1.25 or 1.5 , according to local regulations.


Read instructions carefully.


Make sure the elevator and building are able to bear the weight.

## NOTE...



Regulatory authorities requires archiving weight load test documents for future consultations. Fill out the Weight Load Test Form (001-11760)


Unwrap the skid and put the trolley's base on the floor.


Install the threaded rod by removing the hook head attachment. .


Transfer the weights onto the WLT trolley, replace and secure the hook head attachment using the pin provided with it.


Install the carying arm using the provided pins.
The load test is ready to be performed.


Insert the portable trolley into the track to be tested.


Make sure there are end stoppers at every extremity of the track and make sure the autolocks are working properly by pushing outwardly on each one.


Hook on the weight load trolley. Check if all security parts of the trolley are in place and if the lifting pulley is securely hooked.


Lift the WLT trolley from the ground, no more than 50 mm (2 in) to make sure it does not touch the floor.
Never stand with your feet under the trolley during the test.


Slowly and carefully circulate the trolley within the track layout from one end to the other.


Install the rotating laser on a stable location that is 15 cm (6 in) $-30 \mathrm{~cm}(12 \mathrm{in})$ lower than the bottom of the tracks. Make sure the reference laser line is level.


Using a measuring tape, measure between the track and the laser line.
Always take the same reference point (either at the top or at the bottom of the laser line).
Be sure to use the same measuring tape throughout; different measuring tapes may have varying looseness in their tape end hooks.


With the above mentioned measurements, fill the corresponding columns into the weight load test document.


Repeat the process under each bracket prior to moving to next phase.


DO NOT MOVE YOUR LASER
Make sure you have completed phase 2 and that the laser is still at the same position.
Lift the WLT trolley from the floor maximum 50 mm (2 in).


Take measurements of the height of the track while you pass under each bracket.


With the above mentioned measurements, fill in the corresponding colums in the weight load test document (001-11760).
Compare heights loaded and unloaded, calculate the difference (deflection) and complete the appropriate column of the form. Keep the completed form in order to archive it with the project file. Evidence of the initial test must be kept.


Fill out the weight load test sticker and apply it properly on the most visible side of the track, nearest to the transfer location.

## Step 6: Ceiling lift and charger installation

Installing the ceiling lift and the charging station


Place the box on the floor and cut the tie wraps.


Open the box and carefully take everything out...

..finishing with the lift.*


Remove the white end cap where the ceiling lift is going to be installed.


Loosen and remove the end stopper...
*The Maxi Sky 600 is being used as an example in these illustrations. Details and specifications from one ceiling lift to another will vary.


Slide the end stopper out and put it on the top of the track without unclipping it from the track.
This precaution will prevent you from forgetting to replace the end stopper later on.


After removing the plastic packaging from around the ceiling lift, carefully insert the wheels in the lower cavity of the track.


Ideally, install the ceiling lift so that the LEDs on the underside of the lift will be visible to the care provider upon entering the room.


Replace the end stopper. Verify if the self-locking mechanism is working properly and tighten the setscrew using a 6 mm Allen key $20 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}(15 \mathrm{lbf} \cdot \mathrm{ft})$.

NOTE...
This step is extremely important.
Never forget to correctly install the end stoppers.


Reinstall the white cap.


Slide the ceiling lift until it reaches the end stopper, where the charger is going to be installed.


There are 3 electrical contacts on the charger. To ensure that the ceiling lift will be able to charge, the two charging contacts of the ceiling lift must be in contact with the two terminals indicated in the illustration.


Align charger station with ceiling lift contacts.

...clip the charger onto the track by:

- first hooking the bottom of the charger bracket onto the bottom of the track,
- then pushing the top of the charger bracket inwards to fully clip it in place.


Take this opportunity to remove the door sticker.

## NOTE...

ArjoHuntleigh does not recommend having more than one ceiling lift on the same layout.

- The installation methods must respect the manufacturer recommendations
- The installation must respect the track span requirements;
- The installation must be done by a certified installer;
- The structure has been validated by the engineer mandated by the customer;
- The weight load test ( $125 \%$ or $150 \%$ of the safe working load, depending on local codes) must be performed immediately after the installation has been completed by a certified installer/technician;
- A weight load test with the safe working load and a visual inspection must be conducted at least once a year by a certified installer/technician;
ArjoHuntleigh remains available at all times to support and guide you in any installation project.


Unpack the spreader bar and separate the split ring from the clevis pin.


Insert the strap of the ceiling lift into the pivoting adaptor on the spreader bar.


Push the clevis pin into its hole, going through the loop of the strap.
Secure the installation by installing the split ring completely.


Turn the ceiling lift on by pulling on the red cord.


With the hand control, perform some basic tests (move forward/backward, up/down), and hook it on the spreader bar.


Fold the installation manual of the ceiling lift and squeeze it into one of the spreader bar hooks.

The ceiling lift installation is now completed.

## Step 7: Inspection and commissioning



## The purpose of this step is to:

- Identify loose/missing end stoppers, unlocked brackets...
- Use red tags for quarantine issues, as shown below.
- Identify problem with layout, incorrect transfer points, obstruction, missing lateral brace, deficient ceiling lift and charging stations.



## Material

## Ladder

- Camera
- Allen keys
- Measuring tape
- Flashlight
- Flat screwdriver (to open the access doors)
- Clipboard with drawings of the project
- Weight load test (if requested)

...all documents concerning inspections must be available for ArjoHuntleigh for a period of ten (10) years from the date of inspection.


## Required documents

- Room Commissioning (001-11760 document, available from arjohuntleighlibrary.com.
- Drawings, authenticated and signed by the client.
- Red tags for quarantine issues, as shown below.



## Taking pictures

Do not hesitate to take the most pictures you can while reading measurements.

- Avoid pictures that are blurred, too dark.
- For rooms, take picture of the room number before entering, but hide patients' names for privacy. Try to avoid taking pictures with patients in the shot.
- For pictures above and below the ceiling, try capturing the s tructure, anchoring methods, lateral braces, layout, transfers, charger, joints, etc.



## REF\#

## GETINGE GROUP

ROOM COMMISSIONING FORM

| INSTALLATION SITE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Facility: |  |  |  |
| Address: | Lift model: $\qquad$ No lift: Serial number: |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Room \#: $\square$ Structure: | Sticker number |  | B ${ }^{\text {B }}$ : $\square$ Arjo: $\square$ |
| Other serial \# ロTT ロEx $\square$ GA : |  |  |  |
| TYPE OF LOAD TEST |  | In accordance with: | Functional Load Test: |
|  | (A) @ $125 \% \square$ or $150 \% \square$ of SWL | CSA Z323/ISO10535 | (A) @ $100 \%$ of SWL (Lift \& Track) |
| Certified Load Test: .-.]axa | (B) Deflection testing | CSA-B167-96 | (C) Track inspection |
|  | (C) Track inspection | OHSR/WCB |  |



## Recommended Tools

## Electric and hand tools

Electric tools and associated accessories:

- Portable band saw (pic. \#1)
- HDI/HDIP setting tool (threaded or not) (pic. \#2)
- HDI/HDIP 50 cm (21 in) and 100 cm (42 in) punch extension (pic. \#2)
- Self-levelling plumb bob laser (pic. \#3)
- Impact drill (SDS CHUCK) (pic. \#4)
- Self-levelling rotating laser (pic. \#5)
- Blades for band saw
- Mitre saw
- Non-ferrous blades for mitre saw
- Cordless drill
- $150 \mathrm{~mm} \times \varnothing 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ SDS (6 in $\times \varnothing 1 / 2$ ) concrete drill bit
- $460 \mathrm{~mm} \times \varnothing 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ SDS (18 in $\times \varnothing 1 / 2$ ) concrete drill bit
- $1 \mathrm{~m} \times \varnothing 13 \mathrm{~mm}$ SDS (42 in $\times \varnothing 1 / 2$ ) concrete drill bit
- $150 \mathrm{~mm} \times \varnothing 22 \mathrm{~mm}$ concrete drill bit (6 in $\times \varnothing 7 / 8$ )
- Chemical applicator gun

Portable band
saw



HDI setting
tool and punch extensions

## Hand tools

- Metric and imperial measuring tape
- Hammer
- Vise grip
- Metric Allen key kit
- Electrical extension cord
- 3M mask and filters
- 3/8in drive ratchet
- 9/16 in socket
- 10 mm socket
- 13 mm socket
- $3 / 8$ in socket adaptor for drill
- 9/16 in open key
- 13 mm open key
- 17 mm open key
- Quick grip medium clamps
- Headlamp


Self-levelling
plumb bob laser


Impact drill with SDS chuck


Self-levelling rotating laser

- Cutter knife
- Wire cutter
- $3 / 8$ in chuck adaptor for cordless drill
- 2 m (6ft) ladder
- \#2 screwdriver
- Phillips \#2 scewdriver
- T20 torx screwdriver
- Square $30 \mathrm{~cm} \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ ( $12 \mathrm{in} \times 12 \mathrm{in}$ )
- Hole saw 102 mm (4 in)
- Hole saw 32 mm (1 1/4 in)
- Wood drill bit $6.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 4 \mathrm{in} \times 12 \mathrm{in})$
- 3.3 mm drill bit for spring pin
- Wood drill bit $3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $1 / 8 \mathrm{in} \times 6$ in)
- Universal drill $8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}(5 / 16 \mathrm{in} \times 6 \mathrm{in})$
- Varybit $3.2 \mathrm{~mm}-12.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ (1/16 in - 1 in )
- Masking tape

NOTE..


To ensure accuracy, tool calibration according to manufacturer requirements is recommended.

## Safety

Both the patient and the technician safety is very important. That is why you must be adequately equipped. Here is a short reminder of important security elements:

Equipment recommanded:

- Safety shoes.
- Safety goggles.
- Ear plugs.
- Air filtration mask.
- Negative air unit (when required).
- Tyvek suit.
- Danger sign to put on the doors of work areas.
- Construction hat.
- Harness.
- Ladder.
- ...and any other safety-related equipment.

Certifications:

- Must have proper training and certification by ArjoHuntleigh.
- Any other regulation applicable where the system is installed.

To complete a successful installation, always keep in mind the following points:

- Anchors are installed properly and will support the targeted safe working load.
- The installation respects tested and approved procedures (follow the step sequence found in this guide).
- All material used meet equivalent specifications (size, gauge, quality, etc.) (comparing to typical methods).
- Track system is suitable to the structure.
- The installation focuses on low maintenance and durability.
- Lateral reinforcements are installed when required.
- Sandwich effect is always applied.
- Appearance
- The track is levelled without obvious junctions.
- Once the work is completed, the room and track system must be properly clean of dust and debris.
- Functional installation
- The layout respects transfer points identified on signed drawings.


## General Installation Notes

## 1. General points

1.1. Installation drawings and Installation recommendations were elaborated in compliance with the National Building Code of Canada.
1.2. The materials and the quality of the work performed must comply with the National Building Code of Canada.
1.3. It is the responsibility of the engineer in charge of the building to ensure that the bearing capacity of the building structure is adequate to support additional charges related to the installation and use of the track system as well as the use of lag bolts in the structures of the construction will not contravene the rule of cross-section reduction in wood.
1.4. The nominal capacity of typical installations is shown in the drawing title blocs and corresponds to the following charge distribution depending on the capacity indicated in the drawing title blocs:

- $454 \mathrm{~kg}(1000 \mathrm{lb})$ for the Live Load and $22 \mathrm{~kg}(48 \mathrm{lb})$ for the Dead Load as long as the note is 1.3 respected.
- $272 \mathrm{~kg}(600 \mathrm{lb})$ for the Live Load and $14 \mathrm{~kg}(30 \mathrm{lb})$ for the Dead Load as long as the note is 1.3 respected.
- $120 \mathrm{~kg}(265 \mathrm{lb})$ for the Live Load and $14 \mathrm{~kg}(30 \mathrm{lb})$ for the Dead Load as long as the note is 1.3 respected.
1.5. ArjoHuntleigh emphasizes that it is imperative that the track system is installed by trained and certified personnel by ArjoHuntleigh that comply with the current regulations.
1.6. If concerned or doubt the method of installation, please communicate with our technical service department at ArjoHuntleigh by phone at 1-819-868-0441.


## 2. Strut Profiles

2.1. Material used for Strut channels must comply with ASTM A653 GR 33.

## 3. Drop-in anchors and expansion anchors

3.1. All drop-in anchors and expansion anchors installations must be with ArjoHuntleigh approved hardware only.
3.2. Additional attention must be addressed between reinforcement distances and the edge distance.
3.3. If the information relative to the installation of the anchors shown on drawings provided by ArjoHuntleigh and the recommendations prove to be contradictory in comparison with the ones provided by another manufacturer, always contact ArjoHuntleigh before using any suspicious hardware.
3.4. The resistance calculations were performed by considering an installation in concrete of good quality with no crevices and with a resistance of $27.6 \mathrm{MPa}(4000 \mathrm{psi})$ unless otherwise noted.
3.5. If the reinforcement bars are intercepted during drilling, stop drilling and relocate the position for the anchoring to a distance minimum of two (2) times the height of the anchoring. Advise the chief engineer of the building of all possible deterioration of reinforcement.

## 4. Chemical anchor

4.1. All recommendations for the use and installation of adhesive anchoring systems must be followed. Additional attention must be addressed to the level of cleaning for anchoring holes and for the minimum cure time to respect.
5. Wood
5.1. The calculation of resistance is performed with help of regulation CAN/CSA-086-01 - Engineering Design in Wood.
5.2. The installation is always performed in a dry environment, as defined within the regulation CA/CSA.086-01.
5.3. The wood has a percentage of humidity of $15 \%$ or less.
5.4. The duration of the charge is normal, as defined within the regulation CA/CSA.086-01.
5.5. The wood was not subjected to safeguarding treatment or fireproofing.
5.6. The calculations were considered with category SPF wood. (this grade has no influence on the fasteners).

## Responsibilities

ArjoHuntleigh is responsible to establish and maintain adequate installations and inspection instructions, as well as appropriate testing procedures, so that devices will perform as intended after installation.

The certified technician installing tracks must ensure that the installation, inspection, and any required testing is performed in accordance with ArjoHuntleigh instructions and procedures. Files should be kept in accordance with ArjoHuntleigh regulatory agreement.


WARNING: ArjoHuntleigh's responsibilities with regards to installation procedures are limited to the part assembly's capacity to support the tracks. The load capacity of any structure has to be assessed by an engineer under the responsability of the client.


WARNING: Any arrangements concerning new electrical outlets, consulting services for the structure, local specifications, building services, or any supplements to the installation must be coordinated and cared for financially by the client.


WARNING: The manufacturer recommendation for load tests is to be performed by qualified personnel each year. Documents related to these tests must be archived for 10 years.

WARNING: Our policy is one of continuous development, and we therefore reserve the right to make technical modifications without notice. The content of this publication may not be copied either whole or in part without the consent of ArjoHuntleigh.


## Metric Conversions and Equivalents

The metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, establishes the SI (System International) metric system as the preferred system of measurement in the United States. Many products are currently manufactured and supplied in SI or "hard" metric sizes such as anchor bolts of $10 \mathrm{~mm}, 12 \mathrm{~mm}$, etc. diameter. Where the inch-pound system is given or used, "soff" metric conversion can sometimes be used (but specifically not when selecting critical to only use the specified Imperial or Metric diameter bit). The soft conversion diameters for anchor bolts is given by Table 1. Standard metric conversion factors commonly used for fastening products are given in Tables 2 \& 3 .

Table 2: Imperial Units to SI Units

| To Convert | Into | Multiply By |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length |  |  |
| inch (in) | millimeter (mm) | 25.4000 |
| foot (ft) | meter (m) | 0.3048 |
| Area |  |  |
| square inch (in²) | square millimeter ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | 645.1600 |
| square inch ( $\mathrm{in}^{2}$ ) | square centimeter ( $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ) | 6.4516 |
| square foot ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) | square meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | 0.0929 |
| Volume |  |  |
| cubic inch (in ${ }^{3}$ ) | cubic centimeter ( $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) | 16.3871 |
| cubic foot ( $t^{3}$ ) | cubic meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) | 0.0283 |
| gallon (US gal) | liter (L) | 3.7854 |
| Force |  |  |
| pound force (llbf) | newton (N) | 4.4482 |
| pound force (lbf) | kilonewton (kN) | 0.0044 |
| Pressure |  |  |
| pound/square inch (psi) | newton/square millimeter ( $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | 0.0069 |
| pound/square inch (psi) | mega pascal (MPa) | 0.0069 |
| KIP/square inch (ksi) | mega pascal (MPa) | 6.8946 |
| pound/square foot (psf) | newton/square meter ( $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | 47.8801 |
| Torque or Bending Moment |  |  |
| foot pound ( $\mathrm{ft} \cdot \mathrm{lb}$ ) | newton meter ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) | 1.3558 |
| inch pound (in•lb) | newton meter ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) | 0.1130 |
| Diaphragm Shear |  |  |
| pounds/ lineal foot (plf) | newton/meter ( $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{m}$ ) | 14.5939 |

Table 1: Diameters

| Inch-Pound <br> System <br> Inch | Hard Metric <br> Conversion <br> mm | Use for Soft <br> metric <br> Conversion <br> mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 4$ | 6.35 | 6 |
| $5 / 16$ | 7.94 | 8 |
| $3 / 8$ | 9.52 | 10 |
| $1 / 2$ | 12.70 | 12 |
| $5 / 8$ | 15.88 | 16 |
| $3 / 4$ | 19.05 | 20 |
| 1 | 25.40 | 25 |
| $1-1 / 4$ | 31.75 | 32 |

Table 3: SI Units to Imperial Units

| To Convert | Into | Multiply By |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length |  |  |
| millimeter (mm) | inch (in) | 0.0394 |
| meter (m) | foot (ft) | 3.2808 |
| Area |  |  |
| square millimeter ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | square inch (in²) | 0.0016 |
| square centimeter ( $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ) | square inch (in²) | 0.1550 |
| square meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | square foot ( $\mathrm{tt}^{2}$ ) | 10.7639 |
| Volume |  |  |
| cubic centimeter ( $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) | cubic inch (in ${ }^{3}$ ) | 0.0610 |
| cubic meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) | cubic foot (ft ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 35.3147 |
| liter (L) | gallon (US gal) | 0.2642 |
| Force |  |  |
| newton (N) | pound force (llbf) | 0.2248 |
| kilonewton (kN) | pound force (lbf) | 224.8089 |
| Pressure |  |  |
| newton/square millimeter (N/mm²) | pound/square inch (psi) | 145.0400 |
| mega pascal (MPa) | pound/square inch (psi) | 145.0400 |
| mega pascal (MPa) | KIP/square inch (ksi) | 0.1450 |
| newton/square meter ( $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | pounds/square foot (pst) | 0.0209 |
| Torque or Bending Moment |  |  |
| newton meter ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) | foot pound ( $\mathrm{ft} \cdot \mathrm{lb}$ ) | 0.7376 |
| newton meter ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) | inch pound (in $\cdot \mathrm{lb}$ ) | 8.8496 |
| Diaphragm Shear |  |  |
| newton/meter ( $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{m}$ ) | pounds/ lineal foot (pif) | 0.0685 |



66 - Concrete Structure


## Table of contents

## Structure Family: Dense Concrete

Special considerations ..... 68
Detail: Direct Concrete ..... 69
Detail: Concrete with Suspended Tiles ..... 70
Detail: Concrete with Suspended Drywall. ..... 71
Method: Direct Concrete ..... 73
Method: Concrete to Suspended Ceiling ..... 75
Method: Concrete to Drywall ..... 77
Possible issues and recommended solutions ..... 79
Structure Family: Hollowcore
Special considerations ..... 81
Detail: Direct Hollowcore ..... 82
Detail: Suspended Tiles under hollowcore ..... 83
Detail: suspended Drywall under hollowcore. ..... 84
Method: Direct hollowcore slabs with dropped ceiling ..... 86
Method: hollowcore slabs with drywall dropped ceiling ..... 89
Method: chemical anchor installation ..... 94
Possible issues and recommended solutions ..... 97
Structure Family: Concrete Beams
Special considerations ..... 99
Detail: concrete beams with strut channel ..... 100
Detail: concrete beams with attachment under beam ..... 101
Installing carriage pieces in the existing structure ..... 102
Method: Attachment with a strut channel on concrete beams' sides ..... 104
Move the threaded rod to the right position and tighten to secure it. ..... 107
Method: attachment at the bottom of beams ..... 110
Possible issues and recommended solutions ..... 112
Annexes ..... 113

## Structure Family: Dense Concrete

 Special considerations
## The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure in supporting the load.
- Minimum requirement for concrete thickness: 78 mm (31/8 in) HDI (North America Only)
- Minimum requirement for concrete density: 27.6 MPa (4000 PSI) for anchor fixing HDI -HDI-L.
- Before installing, make sure concrete is in good condition.



## Detail: Direct Concrete



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Detail: Concrete with Suspended Tiles



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Detail: Concrete with Suspended Drywall



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


Risks from installations in concrete structures:


Concrete spall cone


Bond failure


Steel breakage

04


Edge breakout

Respect spaces and distances with the edges of concrete slabs.
Avoid anchors that exceed from concrete slabs.


Method: Direct Concrete

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Place the plumb laser in the centre of marks on the floor...

...and transfer bracket positions onto ceiling with a black marker.


Once all brackets have been located on the ceiling, begin drilling procedures.
Measure the anchor's depth on the drill bit and mark it with a black marker. This mark will help you to know when the right measurement of depth has been reached.


Place the drill bit in the middle of your transfered mark and place a vacuum nozzle beside.


The vacuum is optional but will greatly reduce the dust particles in the room.


Start drilling until you have reached your anchor's predetermined depth.
Follow these steps for each anchor.


Using a setting tool, insert the anchor onto it.


With setting tool, place anchor into drilled hole to a maximum of half length.


Remove setting tool from anchor and using the setting tool, push up on the exterior of the anchor to completely insert it into the hole. This will avoid pushing the anchor too far. Do not use the setting tool inside the anchor to push it all the way in. This may result in the anchor opening before reaching all the way in.


Once the anchor is flush to concrete, insert setting tool into the anchor and using a hammer, keep hitting the setting tool until there is a "bouncing effect".
Another way to know if you have punched correctly is by the sound the tool will make when the anchor is completely open.

## Method: Concrete to Suspended Ceiling

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Measure the anchor's depth on the drill bit and mark it with a black marker.


Transfer the center of the hole in the tile onto the concrete using a sharpie pen.
If the distance is too great, use the setting tool with a pen taped to it (e.g. with masking tape).


Before drilling, remove tile. If this is not possible due to sprinklers and/or other obstructions, drill through tile.


Continue drilling until depth mark has been reached. When drilling, you can have a vacuum nozzle nearby to reduce the dust particles in the room.


Using a setting tool, insert the anchor into it.


With setting tool, place anchor into drilled hole to a maximum of half length.


Remove setting tool from anchor and using the setting tool, push the anchor completely into the hole by using the exterior of the anchor to push on. This will avoid pushing the anchor too far.
Do not use the setting tool inside the anchor to push it all the way in. This may result in the anchor opening before reaching all the way in.


Once the anchor is flush to concrete, insert setting tool into the anchor and using a hammer, keep hitting on setting tool until there is a "bouncing effect".

Another way to know if you have punched correctly is by the sound the tool will make when the anchor is completely open.

Method: Concrete to Drywall

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Mark ceiling bracket positions.


Place the plumb laser in the centre of marks on the floor...

...and transfer bracket positions onto ceiling with a black marker.


With 32 mm ( $11 / 4 \mathrm{in}$ ) hollow punch on drill, drill out drywall in centre of predetermined mark.


Measure drilling depth onto drill bit using an anchor and a black marker.


With drill bit of 50 to 100 cm (18 to 42 in )

...drill to desired depth and make sure the drill bit is perfectly vertical (preferably with a bubble level).


Insert anchor onto setting tool.


Using setting tool, push anchor into drilled hole, up to halfway point.

Remove setting tool.


Using the side of the anchor, push anchor until fully inserted in concrete. This will avoid pushing the anchor too far.


Once the anchor is flush to concrete, insert setting tool into the anchor and using a hammer, keep hitting the setting tool until there is a "bouncing effect".
Another way to know if you have punched correctly is by the sound the tool will make when the anchor is completely open.

## Possible issues and recommended solutions

- Considering the possibility of having various elements (structural, HVAC, electrical, etc.) blocking the installation, here are some solutions:

VENTILATION, BEAM, etc:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut, respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be tightened and locked.

STEEL REINFORCEMENT, ELECTRICAL CONDUIT, AND SMALL OBSTRUCTIONS:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on a minimum distance of $15 \mathrm{~cm}(6 \mathrm{in})$ on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut, respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be tightened and locked.



80 - Concrete Structure

## Structure Family: Hollowcore

## Special considerations

The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure to support the load.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for anchor installation.
- Minimum requirement for concrete thickness: 79 mm ( $31 / 8 \mathrm{in}$ )
- Minimum requirement for concrete density: $27.58 \mathrm{MPa}(4000 \mathrm{psi})$ for anchor fixing.
- Before installing, make sure concrete is in good condition.



## Detail: Direct Hollowcore



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

Ref.: 30110.02

$\qquad$
$\rightleftarrows$

(II)

## Detail: Suspended Tiles under hollowcore



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

## Ref.: 31210.02



Detail: suspended Drywall under hollowcore


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

Ref.: 32210.02


Risks from installations in concrete structures:



Bond failure


Steel breakage


Edge breakout

NOTE...


Respect spaces and distances with the edges of concrete slabs.
Avoid anchors that exceed from concrete slabs.


Method: Direct hollowcore slabs with dropped ceiling

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.
- If concrete is really porous or if thickness at the bottom of cores is inferior to 28 mm ( $11 / 8 \mathrm{in}$ ), use a chemical anchor. For more information, refer to the end of this procedure.

..this centre spot corresponds to the PEM nut on the hollow core plate...


Position the hollowcore plate.

## MAKE SURE.

.the track will not come into conflict with the bolts. In that case, you will have to reconfigure the plate or put bracket shims.



Mark positions.


With masking tape or a black marker, mark the correct depth for the anchors on your drill bit.


Drill each anchor position to the required depth.


Insert the anchors into the holes.


Fix anchors with a setting tool.



Make sure there is a mark left by the setting tool on the edge of the sleeve. This mark signifies that the anchor has been well installed.


Install the plate and required hardware...

....and securely fix the plate to the anchors.


Only for a suspended installation:
Add a nut onto the threaded rod.

Method: hollowcore slabs with drywall dropped ceiling

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Mark the center point on the drywall ceiling.


Leaving the plate on the floor, mark anchor points on the ceiling.


Using a hole saw with a 100 mm ( 4 in ) diameter, drill in the middle for an easier access above the drywall plate and slab.


With the appropriate drill bit, drill three anchor points.

## MAKE SURE..

...the track will not come into conflict with the bolts. In that case, you will have to reconfigure the plate or put bracket shims.



Measure the drilling depth using a black marker and an anchor.


With a level, position the drill bit perfectly to the vertical.


Then, with a drill bit length of 50 to 100 cm ( 18 to 42 in ), drill the slab according to the determined depth.


Insert anchor onto setting tool.


Using a setting tool, push anchor into drilled hole to a maximum of half length.
Remove the setting tool.


Using the side of the anchor, push it all the way into the concrete.


Once the anchor is flush to concrete, insert setting tool into the anchor and using a hammer, keep hitting on setting tool until there is a "bouncing effect".
Another way to know if you have punched correctly is by the sound the tool will make when the anchor is completely open.


Measure the threaded rods to the proper length distance between ceiling and slab +15 cm (6 in).


Cut the threaded rods to the proper lengths.


Insert a ceiling plate through the principal hole made in the drywall.


Then, through the first of the three "attachment holes", insert the first threaded rod. Make it pass by the hole in ceiling plate.

...and add a nut.


Place the threaded rod in the drill mandrel and screw the threaded rod into the nut.


Fix the threaded rod in the first anchor installed in concrete.


To produce the sandwich effect, tighten nut until it makes a slight pressure on ceiling.

Repeat process for the three anchors.


Measure length of rods beneath drywall dropped ceiling, and mark a 22 mm (7/8 in) length.


Cut rods using the portable band saw.


Install the plate and attach hardware.


Install plastic caps.


Install a threaded rod of about 15 cm (6 in) and tighten with a pair of pliers.


Method: chemical anchor installation

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.

Chemical anchors are required only in exceptional situations:

- when concrete is very porous.
- when thickness of concrete at the bottom of cores is inferior to $28 \mathrm{~mm}(11 / 8 \mathrm{in})$.
- when an anchor is located at less than $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$ from the edge of a slab.


Mark the anchor's location.
If possible, drill in one of a core axis.


Using the appropriate drill bit

...drill a hole.


Make sure to use the chemical mixture that has reacted correctly by laying out a bead of mixture of about 15 cm (6 in). That bead should not be used.


Insert screen tube into hole.


Following the manufacturer's recommendations, inject adhesive into screen tube.


A mass of adhesive will be created inside the core.


Insert the rod delicately into screen tube. Take care to not move the rod.


To maintain the rod in position, use masking tape.
It takes 4 to 6 minutes for the chemical mixture to congeal.


Remove masking tape and add the appropriate hardware.

## Possible issues and recommended solutions

- Considering the possibility of having various elements (structural, HVAC, electrical, etc.) blocking the installation, here are some solutions:

VENTILATION, BEAM, etc.:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be properly tightened and locked.

STEEL REINFORCEMENT, ELECTRICAL CONDUIT, AND SMALL OBSTRUCTIONS:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on a minimum distance of $15 \mathrm{~cm}(6 \mathrm{in})$ on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be properly tightened and locked.



98 - Concrete Structure

## Structure Family: Concrete Beams

## Special considerations

The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure that will support the load.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for anchor installation.
- Minimum requirement for concrete thickness: $79 \mathrm{~mm}(31 / 8 \mathrm{in})$
- Minimum requirement for concrete density: 27.6 MPa (4000 psi) for anchor fixing.
- Before installing, make sure concrete is in good condition.



## Detail: concrete beams with strut channel



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

Ref.: 32210.10


## Detail: concrete beams with attachment under beam



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

Ref.: 32210.11


## Installing carriage pieces in the existing structure

Installation in concrete beams can be performed in different ways, according to beam dimensions, slab thickness and the threaded rod's position. In order of importance, proceed with the following methods:


Anchor into beams' sides: Anchor at the bottom of beams: Conditions:

- Slab thickness of less than 79 mm (31/8in).
- No access to the sides of beams.
- Method A: beam of $16 \mathrm{~cm}(6 \mathrm{in})$ minimum / HDI anchor.
- Method B: beam of 10 to 15 cm (4 to 6 in) / Chemical anchor.

Installation:

- Procedures found in the next pages.

Risks from installations in concrete structures:


## Method: Attachment with a strut channel on concrete beams' sides



Mark the threaded rod's location on slab.
Transfer this point at a right angle, on each side of the beams, to get the anchor point axis of squares.


Once you get the anchor point axis, determine anchors' height. Take care to:

- Position the two squares at the same level.
- Place squares at $41 / 2$ in from the bottom of beams.
- Leave enough space above to fix the "C" strut.


Drill according to the manufacturer's recommendations.


Attach anchors.


Using a setting tool and a hammer, fasten the anchor (expansion)


Fold the square so that, once installed, the tab is perfectly horizontal.


Fasten the appropriate bolt and washer (see technical drawing).


Tighten.


Repeat procedure on the other side.


Cut the strut channel in the appropriate length.


Make sure the strut channel covers the maximum of the $90^{\circ}$ square's horizontal leg.


Install the appropriate attachment hardware.


Tighten hardware to secure the strut channel.


Insert the threaded rod and its attachment hardware in the strut channel.


Move the threaded rod to the right position and tighten to secure it.


Move the threaded rod to the right position and tighten to secure it.


Mark the threaded rod's location on slab.
Transfer this point at a right angle, on each side of the beam, to get the anchor point axis of squares.


Once you get the anchor point axis, determine anchors' height. Take care to:

- Position the two squares at the same level.
- Place squares at $41 / 2$ in from the bottom of beams.
- Leave enough space above to fix the "C" strut.


Drill according to the manufacturer's recommendations.


Install anchors.


Using a setting tool and a hammer, fasten the anchor (expansion).


Fold the square so that, once installed, the tab is perfectly horizontal.


Fasten the appropriate bolt and washer (see technical drawing).


Tighten.


Install the threaded rod with its attachment hardware.


Add hardware...

...and tighten.


Method: attachment at the bottom of beams

Before performing this step, refer to bracket positioning and transfer points section.



Install the anchor...

...and fasten it with a setting tool and a hammer.


NOTE...
..the recommended torque is $14.9 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ( $11 \mathrm{llb} \cdot f \mathrm{ft}$ ).

- Considering the possibility of having various elements (structural, HVAC, electrical, etc.) blocking the installation, here are some solutions:

VENTILATION, BEAM, etc.:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be properly tightened and locked.

STEEL REINFORCEMENT, ELECTRICAL CONDUIT, AND SMALL OBSTRUCTIONS:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on a minimum distance of $15 \mathrm{~cm}(6 \mathrm{in})$ on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be properly tightened and locked.



## NOTE...

> ...when bridging is visible, all noticeable parts must be painted white and end caps must be used.
Annexes
Structure details
Drawing list
22210.02 - Steel beam/Suspended drywall ..... 112
30110.02 - Hollowcore slab - Direct ..... 113
30110.03 - Concrete slab/Direct ..... 114
30110.04 - Hollowcore structure/Direct with strut ..... 115
31210.01 - Suspended tiles ..... 116
31210.02 - Suspended tiles ..... 117
31210.03 - Concrete slab/Suspended tiles ..... 118
31210.04 - Suspended tiles ..... 119
32210.01 - Suspended drywall. ..... 120
32210.02 - Suspended drywall. ..... 121
32210.04 - Suspended drywall. ..... 122
32210.05 - Suspended drywall ..... 123
32210.10 - Concrete beam ..... 124
32210.11 - Strut bridge ..... 125
32210.12 - Lateral fastening ..... 126
32210.13 - Drywall/Bottom of beams (without chemical anchors) ..... 127
















-130 - Steel Structure


## Table of contents

## Structure Family: Steel

Special considerations.......................................................................................................... 132
Detail: Steel with suspended tiles............................................................................................ 133
Detail: steel with suspended drywall ...................................................................................... 134
Method: Steel........................................................................................................................ 135
Possible issues and recommended solutions ........................................................................... 137
Annexes.......................................................................................................................... 138

## Structure Family: Steel

## Special considerations

The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure to support the load.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for anchor installation.



## Detail: Steel with suspended tiles



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

## Ref.: 21210.01



Detail: steel with suspended drywall


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


The following installation procedure can be used with reinforcing metal joists and "I" or "L" shaped joists.


Slide a clamp on each side of the " $C$ " strut that has already been cut to the correct length. The C strut must exceed the joists by about $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$.


Position the " C " strut in the hole's axis of the attic floor...

....and firmly tighten the two screws located at the ends of the "C" strut.


Insert the bottom end of a threaded rod into a ceiling plate that is in contact with the suspended ceiling, and then, into the suspended ceiling itself.
Screw the other rod's extremity into the coupling nut.


Make sure the rod is perfectly vertical and placed in the hole axis. Then, tigthen the coupling nut.


Tighten the nut of the ceiling plate for a proper sandwich effect.
Fasten a coupling nut in the hole's axis of the suspended ceiling.


## Possible issues and recommended solutions

- Considering the possibility of having various elements (structural, HVAC, electrical, etc.) blocking the installation, here are some solutions:

VENTILATION, BEAM, etc.:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be properly tightened and locked.


## STEEL REINFORCEMENT, ELECTRICAL CONDUIT, AND SMALL OBSTRUCTIONS:

- Bridging is required.
- Drop a threaded rod on a minimum distance of $15 \mathrm{~cm}(6 \mathrm{in})$ on each side of the obstruction.
- Install a "C" strut respecting required distances according to the manufacturer.
- All installation components must be properly tightened and locked.

21210.01 - Suspended tiles ..... 139
21210.02 - Steel beams/Suspended tiles ..... 140
22210.02 - Steel beams/Suspended drywall ..... 141





■142 - Wood Structure

## Table of contents

## Structure Family: Wood Beams ( $2 \times 6 \mathrm{in}$ ) and more

Special considerations ..... 144
Detail: $2 \times 6$ in with no access to the structure. ..... 145
Detail: $2 \times 6$ in with access to the structure ..... 146
Method: $2 \times 6$ in with access to the structure ..... 147
Method: $2 \times 6$ in with access to the structure ..... 149
Structure Family: Roof Truss ( $2 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$ )
Special considerations ..... 153
Detail: $2 \times 4$ in Truss with drywall ..... 154
Four possible methods for attachment. ..... 155
Method: $2 \times 4$ in truss - (Method A) ..... 156
Method: $2 \times 4$ in truss - (Method B) ..... 161
Method: $2 \times 4$ in truss - (Method C) ..... 162
Method: $2 \times 4$ in truss - (Method D) ..... 163
Structure Family: Engineered Beams (TJI)
Special considerations ..... 167
Detail: engineered beams (TJI) with tiles ..... 168
Detail: engineered beams (TJI) with drywall ..... 169
Method: engineered beams (TJI) ..... 170
Light Installations
Special considerations ..... 175
Detail: Wood $2 \times 4$ in directly ..... 176
Detail: Wood $2 \times 4$ in with tiles ..... 177
Detail: Wood $2 \times 4$ in with drywall ..... 178
Detail: Roof trusses $2 \times 4$ in with tiles ..... 179
Detail: Roof trusses $2 \times 4$ in with drywall ..... 180
Annexes ..... 181

## Structure Family: Wood Beams (2 x6 in) and more

Special considerations

The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure that will support the load.


Detail: $2 \times 6$ in with no access to the structure

## Ref.: 12110.03



Detail: $2 \times 6$ in with access to the structure


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

## Ref.: 12110.02



Method: $2 \times 6$ in with access to the structure

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Find the anchor's position and transfer it onto the suspended ceiling.


Drill the suspended ceiling where there is a marked point.


Measure the distance between beams and cut a "C" strut to the corresponding length, then add $10 \mathrm{~cm}(4 \mathrm{in})$.


Install the strut channel on beams by aligning it with the hole's axis on the suspended ceiling.


Insert a portion of the threaded rod with its hardware into the hole of the suspended ceiling.


Fasten the saddle nut to the strut channel and tighten it firmly. Tighten also the nut of the ceiling plate to produce the sandwich effect.


With the appropriate hardware, fasten the ends of the strut channel into the beams.


Method: $2 \times 6$ in with access to the structure

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Determine the anchor point and transfer it onto the suspended ceiling using a plumb laser.


Using a pencil, draw a line that passes by the anchor point and in the axis of the track to be installed.


To detect the edges of a beam, drill holes, using a sharp drill bit, along the line that you have previously drawn.
Find out whether there is a beam or not behind the holes.


Having the edges of beam as reference points, use a 6 mm ( $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$ ) drill bit to drill the middle of beam at a depth of 10 to $14 \mathrm{~cm}(4$ to 5 in$)$.


Measure the distance between beams...

...and transfer that measurement onto a white strut channel, then add 4 ".


Cut the strut channel to the measured length.


Fix the caps to the ends of the strut channel.


With the required hardware, fasten the strut channel in the anchor points.


Tighten the lag bolt into the wood and repeat step for the other end of the strut channel.

Respect the minimum threaded depth of
 the lag screw specified on approved technical drawings.
The minimum threaded depth must be strictly followed, otherwise the carrying capacity of the lag bolt will be seriously reduced.
The lag bolt must be turned with a wrench, not driven with a hammer.


Place a saddle nut, tighten it...

...and attach the threaded rod on it.



152 - Wood Structure

## Structure Family: Roof Truss (2x4in)

## Special considerations

The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure that will support the load.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for anchor installation.



## Detail: $2 \times 4$ in Truss with drywall



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

-
(1)

Four possible methods for attachment

- Installing in roof trusses can be performed in different ways, according to the bracket's positions and other parameters.
- Here are the methods to follow for every case:


Conditions:

- Anchor at less than 20 cm (8 in) from a node.
- Anchor at less than $20 \mathrm{~cm}(8 \mathrm{in})$ from a beam.


## Advantages: <br> - Low price <br> - Quick installation



Conditions:

- Anchor at less than 20 cm (8 in) from a node.
- Needs 3 beams.

Advantages:

- Less restraining


## Method: $2 \times 4$ in truss - (Method A)

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points


Before starting, make sure there are no possible obstructions within the structure.


The kit contains everything necessary to install a bracket.


Mark the anchor location on the dropped ceiling.


Drill the anchor point in the dropped ceiling.


Measure the distance between trusses...


Temporarily install the kit at an approximate location and secure one of its side using a vice.


Align the other side of the kit with the truss to reach the anchor point marked by the laser.


Mark the bracket location.


Fasten both brackets on each side.
Three screws on one side...


Measure the necessary threaded rod length above the suspended ceiling. Add a 25 cm (10 in) measurement that will be needed to attach the bracket below the suspended ceiling.


Cut the threaded rod in the predetermined length.


Prepare the "C" strut and threaded rod's assembly. Take care to leave enough space for you to be able to adjust the rod's position once everything is in position.


Insert the top of rod into the upper " $C$ " strut using the included bracket.


Tighten the nut firmly.


Make sure the threaded portion of the threaded rod is completely inserted into the bracket.


Using a level, make sure the rod is perfectly vertical.


Adjust the central nut.
Make sure it exerts a slight pressure against the lower " $C$ " strut.


Adjust the nut at the bottom.
Make sure it exerts a slight pressure against the ceiling.


Fasten the lower " $C$ " strut using included screws and washers.


Make sure the assembly is firmly anchored.


Control and adjust the upper "C" strut. It needs to be perfectly horizontal.


## Method: $2 \times 4$ in truss - (Method B)

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Follow the same method as in "Truss $2 \times 4$ in (Method A)" section, using 1.5 m (60 in) "C" struts that will be leaned against three trusses instead of two.


- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Align the strut channel above the hole, making sure the strut channel covers 3 trusses.


Check if the hole is located in the axis of a strut channel opening


Screw the ends of the two struts channel.


Fix the threaded rod and its hardware.


Tighten the assembly and make sure the sandwich effect has been applied.

## Method: $2 \times 4$ in truss - (Method D)

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Find the anchor point on the suspended ceiling.


Fasten the first strut channel above the 3 trusses with the appropriate hardware. The nearest truss to the anchor point is the central truss.


Proceed in the same way to fasten a second strut channel.


Place a strut channel perpendicularly, above the first two strut channels and mark its position with a marker.
Make sure a hole in the small strut channel is in the axis of the anchor point.


Turn the small strut channel over (hollow part facing the top) and attach two saddle nuts...

..tighten them firmly.


Where the bracket is located, insert a portion of the threaded rod with its corresponding hardware.


Insert a saddle nut...

... and tighten it.


Tighten the bottom nut to produce the sandwich effect with the ceiling plate.

$\square$

- 166 - Wood Structure


## Structure Family: Engineered Beams (TJI)

## Special considerations

The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure that will support the load.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for anchor installation.


Detail: engineered beams (TJI) with tiles


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

## Ref.: 11210.08



Detail: engineered beams (TJI) with drywall


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

- Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Perpendicular to the beams...

...transfer the anchor points on both beams.


Measure the beams' height...

...and transfer this measurement on the two plates required for mounting.
Make sure the metallic attachment is perfectly centered on the plate after the plate has been cut.


Respecting your measurements, trace some cut lines.


Measure and mark the central axis onto the plates.


Put the plate on the beam and mark both locations of beams' lowest and upper edges onto the plate.
These measurements will help you to spread the attachment screws evenly.


Lay out a glue line so that it is in contact with the beams' lowest and highest sections.


Apply a thin line of glue on previous drawn lines...


Stick the plate on the beam by aligning your reference marks. Tighten everything with a clamp.


Set screws in the predrilled holes.


Repeat the procedure on the opposite beam.
Then, measure the distance between the two fastening plates.


Transfer this measurement onto a strut channel.

....and cut it to the determined length.


Put the strut channel into the "H-brackets" of the two fastening plates.


Install the required hardware...

... and tighten firmly.


Place a saddle nut and a protion of a threaded rod.


Firmly tighten the saddle nut.


The "Lite" ceiling lifts are designed to support a maximum working load of $100 \mathrm{~kg}(220 \mathrm{lb})$. Some methods have been specially developed to facilitate the installation.

The anchoring system methods for light installations are almost the same as those intended for conventional ceiling lifts ( 272 kg [ 600 lb ] or more).
For light installations, use the installation details found in this section, and follow procedures explained in the previous sections ( $2 \times 4 \mathrm{in}, 2 \times 6 \mathrm{in}$, and TJI).


## Light Installations

## Special considerations

The purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure that will support the load.



## Detail: Wood $2 \times 4$ in directly



This detail is valid for the Lite Ceiling Lifts motors limited to $100 \mathrm{~kg}(220 \mathrm{lb})$ only. A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).

## Ref.: 12110.50



Detail: Wood $2 \times 4$ in with tiles


This detail is valid for the Lite Ceiling Lifts motors limited to $100 \mathrm{~kg}(220 \mathrm{lb})$ only. A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


Detail: Wood $2 \times 4$ in with drywall


This detail is valid for the Lite Ceiling Lifts motors limited to $100 \mathrm{~kg}(220 \mathrm{lb})$ only. A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Detail: Roof trusses $2 \times 4$ in with tiles



This detail is valid for the Lite Ceiling Lifts motors limited to $100 \mathrm{~kg}(220 \mathrm{lb})$ only. A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


Detail: Roof trusses $2 \times 4$ in with drywall


This detail is valid for the "Lite" Ceiling Lifts limited to $100 \mathrm{~kg}(220 \mathrm{lb})$ only. A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Annexes

Structure details (Original format: $11 \times 7 \mathrm{in}$ )
11210.01-2 6 - Suspended tiles ..... 182
11210.04 - Installation on $2 \times 4$ wood trusses/Tiles ..... 183
11210.08 - Installation on engineering wood joist/Tiles ..... 184
12110.03 - Direct with visible unistrut ..... 185
12110.50-2 $\times 4$ - Suspended tiles ..... 186
12210.01-2 6 - Drywall with access ..... 187
12210.04 - Installation on $2 \times 4$ wood trusses/Drywall ..... 188
12210.08 - Installation on engineering wood joist/Drywall ..... 189
12210.50-2 x 4 Suspended drywall ..... 190
12210.51 - Installation on $2 \times 4$ wood trusses/Gypsum ..... 191












## Table of contents

Wall to wall, T-junction/Wall bracket
$X-Y$ with wall to wall layoutStructure Family: Wall to wall - Posts
Special considerations ..... 209
Detail: wall posts - concrete ..... 210
Detail: wall posts - steel ..... 211
Detail: wall posts - wood ..... 212
Method: Wall to wall posts ..... 213
Structure Family: Wall to wall - Wall brackets
Special considerations ..... 219
Detail: Wall brackets - bricks ..... 220
Detail: Wall brackets - blocks ..... 221
Detail: Wall brackets - wood ..... 222
Method: Wall brackets ..... 223

## Wall to wall, T-junction/Wall bracket

## The purpose of this layout:

- When it is not possible to install the tracking system onto the above structure, wall applications can be the solution. Many options are possible: angled walls, wrapping around widows, etc...


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)


Tape Measure (T.M.)


Masking Tape


Marker

## Determining the datum point prior to cutting wall posts



- Using the crossline laser level, position it in a location where you can establish the lowest point in the ceiling (Datum point).
- From the lowest point, measure down the width of the track and add $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$ make a mark on the wall. From there, measure to crossline laser level. (Refer to document 001.12900.**).
- If it is on the wall post side, you will not have to mark the wall bracket as it does not go mounted on the same line.
- Proceed to mark both wall posts from that mark. Measure down to the floor for the length of each wall post.
- At this point you can cut the wall posts and prepare them for installation.



## Determining first wall post location and transfer point over a bed



- Using a tape measure, locate the drop point over the bed.
- Make two marks on the floor and line up with the crossline laser level \#1.
- Using crossline laser level \#2, line up and mark for your first wall post. Make sure you are not too close to the window. Usually, $76 \mathrm{~mm}(3 \mathrm{in})$ to $127 \mathrm{~mm}(5 \mathrm{in})$ works best.
- Line the wall post up with the center of the crossline laser level \#1 and mark the wall where you had predrilled the holes.
- Drill out the holes using a $10 \mathrm{~mm}(3 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ drill bit.
- Insert the anchors supplied and attach the wall post to the wall.


- Repeat the same step previously mentioned for the second wall post.
- Once the wall posts have been installed, install the side-mounted wall post bracket heads (Refer to document \#001.12910).
- You can now measure from bracket to bracket to find the length of your track.
- Once the track is measured and cut, be sure to slide in the t-junction stops before installing the track.


## Positioning the T-Junction



- With the section of the track installed, we can now install the T-junction.
- Center the T-junction with crossline laser level \#2, and bolt it in place.

- Once we have the T-junction in place, we can now move crossline laser level \#1 to the other side of the room so the line is below the T-junction.
- From the top of the T-junction measure down to the line on crossline laser level \#1.
- You can now transfer that measure down to the wall bracket side of the installation using the same method.
- Line up with crossline laser level \#2 and mark where the holes are to be drilled. (Refer to section 4, using the correct installation method, depending on the structure)


Measuring and installing traversing track


- With a tape measure, find the length of the track. Leave about $0.64 \mathrm{~cm}(1 / 4 \mathrm{in})$ of space on each side.
- Slide the wall bracket stop and the T-junction stop into the ends of the track and mount on the brackets.
- Line the stops up and bolt in place.
- Install PVC strip on wall posts.



## $X-Y$ with wall to wall layout

## Purpose of this layout:

- Full room coverage in bedroom area
- No access to the structure above


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)

- 4


Tape Measure (T.M.)


Masking Tape


Marker

Finding the datum point to ensure spacing above fixed tracks


- Find the lowest point in the area where you will be installing the wall posts and wall brackets.
- Measure from the ceiling down the width of your fixed track and add 5.08 cm (2 in).
- Mark that spot.
- From that mark measure down to your crossline laser level \#1.
- Transfer that measurement to all wall post locations. (Refer to document 001.12900.**)


- Find the exact location of the wall posts and measure from the wall marks to the floor; that will be the length you will need to cut the wall posts to.
- Then you can prepare the wall posts for install.
- Be sure the use the crossline laser level \#1 to mark lines on the floor. (Refer to document 001.12900.**)


- Line the wall posts up with your crossline laser level.
- Mark the wall with a $6.3 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 4 \mathrm{in})$ drill bit using the holes you predrilled.
- Move the wall posts and re-drill the holes in the wall with a $9.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ drill bit.
- Insert the expansion anchors supplied and install the wall post.
- Use the same method for both wall posts.
- Install the wall post brackets. (Refer to document 001.12900.**)

- Turn crossline laser level \#1 ground and line it up with the marks on the floor.
- Set up crossline laser level \#2 to cover all four walls.
- With a tape measure, establish the measure from the lowest point on the wall post bracket to the line of the crossline laser level.
- Transfer the measurement onto the wall bracket.
- Adjust the wall bracket until it lines up with crossline laser level \#1.
- Adjust the height until you achieve the correct measurement and mark the holes for drilling.
- Install the wall bracket depending on the structure described in section 4.
- Move the crossline laser level \#1 to the second wall post and repeat the procedure. (Refer to document 001.12900.**)

Finding the datum point to ensure spacing above fixed tracks


- With a tape measure find the length of the track. Leave about $6 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 4 \mathrm{in})$ of space on each side.


- Slide the moving track through one of the trolleys.
- Install the autoblock stoppers and slide the track through the next trolley.
- Adjust the autoblock and lock down the fixed trolley.
- Install the autoblocks and end caps and lock into place.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

208 - Wall to wall 001-11161-EN - REV 0

## Structure Family: Wall to wall - Posts

## Special considerations

Purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure that will support the load.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for anchor installation.


Detail: wall posts - concrete


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


Detail: wall posts - steel


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Detail: wall posts - wood



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Method: Wall to wall posts

Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Measure the distance between any possible obstructions (e.g. sprinklers) and the reference laser line.


Transfer this measurement onto the wall.

Measure the height of track to be installed...

....and transfer it under the reference laser line of the sprinkler. Or, in case there is no obstruction, retransfer it at 2 in from the suspended ceiling.


Measure the distance between this mark and the floor.


Following the sketch below, mark the 5 points to be drilled on the post.
In other words, at 100 mm ( 4 in ) from the bottom. At 100 mm (4 in), 250 mm (10 in), 400 mm (16 in) from the top, and halfway to the remaining part.


Drill holes.


Place the HSL anchor provided with wall post into the post's head...

...and insert it in.


Then, tighten it firmly.


Place the post against the wall and predrill the holes by using the post's holes as reference points.


Remove the post and finish drilling the holes into the wall.


Insert anchors.


To set the anchors use the provided $6.3 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 4 \mathrm{in})$ bit included with wall post. Continue turning the bolt using 13 mm (1/2 in) or 10 mm (25/64 in) socket on drill.

This step is essential for correctly securing the post.
Without it, anchors will not be locked and there may be a high risk of them detaching themselves.


Remove screw for set anchor, place predrilled post against the wall. Place provided washer as well as the $6.3 \mathrm{~mm}\left(1 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right.$ in) bolt on the screw.

...and tighten them firmly.
Be careful: overtightening the bolt will cause the anchor to pull itself out.


Once the second post is attached by following the same method, place the track on its support... Follow the same method for opposing post. We can now add the post.
Remove the end stopper on the post head and slide into the track.

... and tighten firmly.
Need to redo these steps.


Measure the distance between bottom at post head and floor...

...and cut a piece of a PVC strip to this length.


Fasten this PVC strip onto the post, below the track's end stopper.


Finally, stick self-adhesive on the track end stopper. Need to redo.
218 - Wall to wall
001-11161-EN - REV 0

## Structure Family: Wall to wall - Wall brackets

## Special considerations

Purpose of this step:

- The structural engineer hired by the client is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the structure that will support the load.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for anchor installation.



## Detail: Wall brackets - bricks



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


Detail: Wall brackets - blocks


A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Detail: Wall brackets - wood



A detailed and updated version of this technical detail is available in the restricted section of the ArjoHuntleigh website (directions are enclosed in the appendix).


## Method: Wall brackets

Before performing this step, refer to step 3 for layout, bracket positioning and transfer points.


Measure the total height of the track installed on the wall bracket.


Transfer this height at $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$ under the suspended ceiling, $25 \mathrm{~mm}(1 \mathrm{in})$ below the lowest ceiling height


Taking into account these marks, place the wall bracket on the wall and mark 4 holes with a dot.
Make sure the bracket is perfectly horizontal.


Find the joists' positions by drilling little holes side-by-side as represented on sketch below.
Measure the distance from axis to axis of three joists.



Transfer this measurement onto a white " C " strut length, add $100 \mathrm{~mm}(4 \mathrm{in})$ to it then cut the strut.
Repeat this step to get two lengths per bracket.


Place three washers and white caps onto the bracket.


Drill holes in the middle of the three joists and place the hardware in it.


Tighten firmly.


Repeat this step for the second "C" strut.
Place the four strut nuts.


Tighten the attachment hardware.
Insert into end of track, them sit track on Wall Bracket


Install the track, adjust the angle and lock the attachment by firmly tightening the hardware.


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

226 - Wall to wall


## Table of contents

## ECS Installation

Installing an ECS system into a X/Y installation ........................................................................ 228
Installing the ECS system into a layout of tracks..................................................................... 230

## ECS Installation

Installing an ECS system into a XNY installation

## The purpose of this step:

- Place copper strips into the grooves along the bottom of the tracks.
- Attach the cable system and lock the attachments and end caps.
- Attach the tracks.


Place the contact strips into the mobile track and into one of the two straight tracks (the one which will power the charger). Cut two lengths of contact strip per track, cutting them an additional 25 mm ( 1 in ) more than the track's length.


Before installing the contact strips, make sure the copper part is flush with the rubber strip end.


Using holding blocks, insert one contact strip into the mobile track and one into the fixed track that is going to receive the charger.


At joints, using a pair of cutters, carefully cut the contact strip bottom part at a $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$ length so as to avoid the spring pins.
Do not expose the copper strip.


With the proper tool, insert the contact strips into the grooves.


Make sure the strips are well placed.
Then, fold the exceeding strip lengths at each end of tracks and cut them down to approximately $10 \mathrm{~mm}(3 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ past the end of track.
This will facilitate the step where the contact box is inserted.


Install the two ECS trolleys into the mobile track. Make sure to install the trolley equipped with a wire on the same side that the charger is going to be installed.
Slide the trolley and the track into the two straight tracks. Insert the motor into the mobile track.


Place an autolock stopper and a contact box at the ends of the mobile and fixed tracks, on the same side that the charger equipped with a wire is installed. The autolock stopper must be at $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$ from the end of the track and the contact box must be at $25 \mathrm{~mm}(1 \mathrm{in})$ from the end of the track. Then, install each autolock stopper and contact box on each end of every track, at the same distances described previously.


Lock all the autolock stoppers and all the contact boxes. Then, place all the end caps and lock them.
Connect the contact box's cable to the cable from the trolley. Connect the cable from the trolley to the charger's cable.
Plug the charger into the electrical outlet.

Installing the ECS system into a layout of tracks

## The purpose of this step:

- Place copper strips into the grooves along the bottom of the tracks.
- Attach the cable system an lock the attachments and end caps.
- Attach the tracks.


To install an ECS system, you have to install contact strips. Measure the track layout total's length. Add about $50 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$ to this measurement and cut an equivalent contact strip.


Before installing the contact strips, make sure the copper part is flush with the rubber strip end.


Using holding blocks, place the two contact strip lengths into the tracks.


At joints, using a pair of pliers, carefully cut the contact strip bottom part at a 50 mm ( 2 in ) length so to avoid the spring pins.
Do not expose the copper strip.


With the proper tool, insert the contact strips into the grooves.

Place an autolock stopper and a contact box at the ends of the mobile and fixed tracks, on the same side the charger with a wire is installed. The autolock stopper must be at 50 mm ( 2 in ) from the end of the track and the contact box must be at $25 \mathrm{~mm}(1 \mathrm{in})$ from the end of the track. Then, install each autolock stopper and contact box on each end of the tracks, at the same distances described previously.


ARJOHUNTLEIGH
GETINGE GROUP
GeTING GROUP


"I have reviewed the data contained on this form and confirm it as correct. I understand that missing or incorrect information may have an impact on the quoted installation price."
Room numbers:


Global Assessment
Page 1 of 3
GETINGE GROUP



"I have reviewed the data contained on this form and confirm it as correct. I understand that missing or incorrect information may have an impact on the quoted installation price."





## Table of contents

## Specific Rooms Layouts

Typical "J" Layout ..... 240
Multiple Curve Layout ..... 245
Two-Track Layout ..... 254
Two Curves with a Turntable Layout ..... 259
Typical X-Y Layout ..... 270
X-Y Layout and Gate Layout ..... 276

## Typical "J" Layout

## The purpose of this layout:

- Transpose the plans (drawings) in the room to be installed.
- Establish exact anchor points relative to equipment.
- Maximize the transfer points and follow the recommendations/requests of the customers.


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)


Tape Measure (T.M.)


Plumb Laser (P.B.)


Masking Tape


Marker


Curve alignment tool


- Set up the crossline laser level parallel with the head wall at desired transfer zone over the bed.
- Add curve \#1 into the layout by placing and aligning it with the curve alignment tool.
- Slide the curve alignment tool back and forth on the curve end, to ensure the curve is not kicking "in" or "out" versus the crossline laser line.

NOTE...
To determine the standard drop point on a bed refer to "Basic knowledge/ Transfer points"

## Validating at joint bracket locations



- To facilitate your installation, validate at each curve end using a plumb laser, so that there are no obstructions in your way. If there are, make necessary adjustments and then proceed to identify all bracket locations.

- At each plumb laser position, we recommend that you mark both floor and ceiling using masking tape and a marker at every location. As per the KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014), 4 brackets are required for every curve. Every track section larger than 100 cm (39 in), requires 3 brackets supporting the section. If Ionger, refer to KWIKtrak Span Chart.
- Drill the ceiling at each plumb laser location.
- Level all rods and brackets.

Clip the tracks up


- Once all brackets are installed and levelled off, you are ready to clip the curve up. Center the end of the curve that connects with the following straight track at the joint location, then clip the curve up.
- Align the joint center with joint bracket, ensuring the gap is tight.


## Multiple Curve Layout

## The purpose of this layout:

- A multiple curve type layout provides access to multiple areas in that particular room, or possible entry into another room, or area of the home.


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)


Tape Measure (T.M.)


Plumb Laser (P.B.)


Masking Tape


Marker


Curve alignment tool

Ensure that final result will respect ArjoHunleigh minimum requirements


- When installing this type of layout, make sure that you clear at least 40 cm (16 in) from the corner wall. Aim to install in the center of the doorway and achieve proper transfer zones on the bed and the toilet.


## NOTE...

Never cut a curve within its radius. A minimum of 76 mm ( 3 in ) is required at the end of the curve to allow the use of the curve alignment tool.

## Posistioning the curves



- Ensure the crossline laser level \#1 is square with the wall and that we are passing through the center of the doorway and achieving the center of the toilet.
- Position the curve on the floor, in line with the crossline laser level \#1. Slightly tilt the curve back and forth, ensuring that it lines up with center of the straight section on the curve, with the crossline laser level \#1, using the curve alignment tool.
- Once the curve is in position we are ready to set-up crossline laser level \#2 in line with center of the other end of curve \#1. To assist with this step, use the curve alignment tool, moving back and forth on the end and move crossline laser level \#2.
- Do not move the curve, only the curve alignment tool.


## NOTE...

Glide the curve alignment tool back and forth on end of curve to ensure that curve is not kicking out vs the crossline laser level tool.

## Validating at joint bracket locations



- Once curve \#1 is setup, we are ready to place curve\#2 in line with the transfer zone on the bed.
- Move crossline laser level \#1 and position it so that it is shining in line with the center of the straight section of curve \#2 (end B).
- Now use the curve alignment tool, and line-up crossline laser level \#1 with marks on the curve alignment tool.
- Slide curve \#2 (left or right) until laser line is hitting the transfer zone over bed.
- Curve \#2 needs to keep to the center line of crossline laser level \#2. Once this is achieved and you agree to the transfer zone on the bed, ensure that crossline laser level \#1 is centered on the curve, again using the curve alignment tool.

- Once both curves are in place on the floor, and we have achieved our transfer positioning, we need to ensure that we won't be dealing with any obstructions at the joint bracket locations.
- Due to the fact that we cannot shift left or right at a joint location and that we need to keep to the center of any joint location/bracket, you need to survey these areas to ensure you are not in conflict with any obstacles (lights, vents, sprinklers, etc.). If you come into conflict with such obstacles, then it would be best to shift or reconfigure the layout at this point.
- Use the plumb laser to assist with this step.


## NOTE...

Position the plumb laser tool on the end of curve to confirm that you are avoiding obstacles in the ceiling.

## Reviewing bracket spacing



- With a measuring tape, start measuring the straight sections and refer to the KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014) to see if a marking is required in center of that particular section.


Maximum center to center distance between two consecutives brackets...


All curved tracks must be supported by 4 brackets...


- At each plumb laser position we recommend that you mark both the ceiling and the floor at every bracket location. Refer to KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014).
- Mark the floor and the ceiling with a piece of painter's masking tape along with a marker.
- You are now ready to drill the ceiling at each mark and proceed in dropping your rod.
- Level off all the rods, and install brackets on them.


## Connecting the sections



- Once all brackets are installed and levelled off you are now ready to clip the curves up.
- Add the spring pins before clipping the curves up into the brackets. Be sure to center the curve ends with the joint brackets. Lock the two middle brackets on each curve.
- Measure the section of track to be positioned between the two curves.Carefully take you measurements between every curve end. Proceed to cut the section of track with your mitre saw.
- Now clip up the track section between the two curves, making sure the joints are touching on both sides of the track.

- Clip the first track up over the toilet and a second one over the bed.


## NOTE...

Always move with the flow of your layout. If you have more than two curves, start with the closest together, line them up at the same time, then proceed to the next curve, and so on, moving with the flow of your layout.
Never cut into a radius of a curve.
Leave room at either end of the layout for inserting the ceiling lift.

## Two-Track Layout

## The purpose of this layout:

- Installing track for two main areas of a home (e.g. bedroom and bathroom).


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)


Plumb Laser (P.B.)


Masking Tape


Marker

## Ensure final result will respect to ArjoHuntleigh standard requirements.



- When considering this type of layout, make sure that there is no obstruction by the corner wall and be sure to achieve the transfer zone in the bathtub and on the front $1 / 3$ of the toilet.

- Take your crossline laser level and shine a clear path, aiming for a transfer point on the toilet and a transfer point in the tub.
- Refer to KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014) for bracket distances.
- Use a plumb laser to identify rods locations.
- Mark both the ceiling and the floor with masking tape and a marker.
- Do the same in the bedroom area, with a transfer area beside the bed, keeping to the transfer zone on the bed.

NOTE...
Make sure there will not be a conflict between the faucets of the tub and the patient during a transfer.

Installing the brackets


- Be sure to level off the brackets in the bathroom area separately from the ones located in the bedroom.

Clipping track sections up into place


- Clip the track up over the toilet/bath and the one up over the bed.


## Two Curves with a Turntable Layout

## The purpose of this layout:

- Full room layout, providing access to three areas.


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)


Tape Measure (T.M.)


Plumb Laser


Masking Tape


Marker


Curve Alignment
Tool

Starting layout with positioning turntable


- Line the turntable up with crossline laser level \#1, measure from back wall to drop point in tub to find the distance for crossline laser level \#2.
- Position crossline laser level \#2 to line up with the floor marks and drop point in tub.Put turntable into position in line with crossline laser level \#1. You may need to adjust crossline laser level \#2 to line up with turntable.
- Never use crossline laser level \#1 to adjust your layout, as it needs to be centered with the door/toilet.
- Place curve in position and line it up with crossline laser level \#2. Use the curve alignment tool and the plumb laser to mark out curve and straight section to the tub.


## NOTE...

Always perform a visual assessment of the room before starting any layout to determine if there are any obstructions (light, curtain, vent, etc.) and adjust if necessary.
Once your turntable is in place, make sure that there are no problems with the structure when it comes to installing your threaded rods.

Laser pointer positioned on turntable over one of the attachment holes.


Aligning curve \#2 with turntable


- Using the Curve alignment tool, line up curve \#2 with crossline laser level \#1, move crossline laser level \#2 into position to line up with curve \#2, use the curve alignment tool, to find the center line.
- Using a plumb laser, mark the straight section from the turntable to the second curve. If $>100 \mathrm{~cm}$ (39 in), see KWIKtrak Span chart (001-01014).
- Repeat the same steps for the section from the turntable to the toilet.

Aligning curve \#3 with end of curve \#2


- Once curve \#2 is set up, place curve\#3 in line with the transfer zone on the bed.
- Move crossline laser level \#1 and place it on curve \#2 (end B). Line up crossline laser level \#1 with the center of the curve using the curve alignment tool.
- Slide curve \#3 left or right until the laser line is hitting the transfer zone over the bed.
- Curve \#3 needs to keep to the center line of crossline laser level \#2. Once you have achieved this and you confirm the transfer zone on the bed, ensure that crossline laser level \#1 is centered on curve \#3, using the curve alignment tool.


## Reviewing joint locations for obstructions



- Once curve \#2 and \#3 are in place on the floor, and you have established your transfer position, ensure we you do not have any obstructions at joint bracket locations. To do so, you need to place the plumb laser on the end of the curve to ensure that you are avoiding ceiling obstacles.
- Due to the fact that we cannot shift left or right at a joint location and that we need to keep to the center of any joint location/bracket, you need to survey these areas to ensure you are not in conflict with any obstacles (lights, vents, sprinklers, etc.). If you come into conflict with any of these obstacles, then it would be best to adjust or reconfigure the layout at this point.
- Use the plumb laser to assist with this step.

Marking of the remaining layout


- With a measuring tape, start measuring the straight sections, and refer to the KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014) if a marking is required in the center of that particular section.
- Using the plumb laser, locate the remaining drop points.


Maximum center to center distance between two consecutives brackets...


All curved tracks must be supported by 4 brackets...


- We recommand that you mark both the floor and ceiling at each plumb laser position as well as at each bracket location. Four brackets are required for each curve, as per the KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014).
- Mark the floor and the ceiling with a piece of masking tape along with a marker.
- Drill the ceiling at each plumb laser and proceed with installing the threaded rods.

Finding the datum point


- Once all rods are protruding through the ceiling, level them for layout and set up the crossline laser level in the room
- With a tape measure, establish the lowest versus the highest point of ceiling. Start at the lowest point and build up with shims. There are two possibilities in order to do this: The lowest point is at the turntable location, or the lowest point location is elsewhere in the track layout.
$1{ }^{\text {st }}$ possibility - Lowest point at the turntable location:
- If the lowest point happens to be at the turntable location, measure the four threaded rods of the turntable to find the lowest point.
- Measure that rod down 48 mm (1 7/8 in) and mark it.
- With the help of the crossline laser level mark the remaining 3 rods.
- Add the ceiling plate and the $12 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 2 \mathrm{in})$ shim to each rod, holding them in place with masking tape.
- Install the turntable (See Turntable Installation, document \#001-11719-XX) for proper mounting instructions)
- Add $15 \mathrm{~mm}(5 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ to the closest bracket rod, to the turntable and level the rest of the rods.


Back of turntable (Mounting holes)


Back bearing of turntable

$2^{\text {nd }}$ possibility - Lowest point elsewhere in the track layout:

- With the crossline laser level, find the lowest point in the track layout area.
- Once you locate the lowest point, start by measuring 57 mm (2-1/4 in) down from ceiling and mark the first threaded rod.
- Proceed to level all remaining threaded rods including the turntable
- Cut an extra $16 \mathrm{~mm}(5 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ off the threaded rods for the turntable.
- Measure the turntable rods again to determine if you need to add more than one shim;
 anything over 60 mm (2 3/8 in) will require more than one $12 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 2 \mathrm{in})$ shim.
- Install ceiling plates and shims as needed and hold in place with masking tape.
- Install the turntable (See Turntable Installation, \#001-11719-XX) for proper mounting instructions)
- Once the turntable is installed, you can proceed to install the rest of the brackets.

Adding track sections to the layout


- Once the brackets and the turntable are installed and levelled off, clip the curves up.
- Be sure to center the curve ends with the joint brackets (see diagram).
- Lock the two middle brackets of each curve.
- Measure the section of the track to be positioned between the two curves.


## NOTE...

Flipping and/or rotating the track section may be required to achieve the best possible joint. Remember you may need to pre-drill the spring pin grooves on the track before inserting the spring pins andprior to clipping sections into place.


- Install the connecting adapter on turntable and measure from spring pin in the adaptor to the end of curve.(Make sure the curve is properly positioned before you take your measurements.)
- Once you have the straight track's proper length, remove the connecting adapter from the
 turntable and attach it to the end of your straight track.
- You can now attach the other straight sections of your track.


## Final Steps:

- Attach the rest of your track sections to the turntable, make sure all the brackets are locked and the sandwich effect is produced.
- Make sure you leave enough space at one end of the sections connecting to the turntable for the insertion of the lift.
- In the case shown in the image above, the $45^{\circ}$ curve off the turnable would be a good location to install the lift.


## Typical X-Y Layout

## The purpose of this layout:

- "H" or "X-Y" layouts permit full room coverage. A transfer can be achieved anywhere below the two parallel tracks.


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)


Tape Measure (T.M.)


Plumb Laser


Masking Tape


Marker

## Positioning X-Y layout in a room



- Square up (LFT + RFT), ensuring they are perfectly parallel.
- Take note of D2 overhang measurement: D2 $=30 \mathrm{~cm}(12 \mathrm{in}) \mathrm{max}$.
- Transfer measurements to the ceiling.


## Lining up the two fixed tracks



Review and compare the drawing versus the actual room, surveying the area that needs to be covered.

- Step 1: With the tape measure, and with reference to the head wall, make sure that distances MA1 and MA2 are equal.
- Step 2: With the tape measure, and with reference to the side wall, make sure that distances MB1 \& MB2 are equal. Place the the crossline laser level on the floor, and verify if it crosses the tape measure at the same measurement in both locations. This establishes the position of our first fixed track.
- Step \#3: In order to set the second fixed track parallel to the first, start the measurements from crossline laser level \#1 to the second track's desired location. Move the crossline laser level to position \#2, and verify if it crosses the tape measure at the same measurement in both locations. This establishes the position of our second fixed track.

Determining the two parallel tracks positioning in the room along with bracket locations


- Mark where left fixed track \& right fixed track (LFT \& RFT) will start, with masking tape \& marker.
- Refer to KWIKtrak Span chart (001-01014) for bracket distance.
- Use masking tape and a marker to identify each bracket location on the floor. Once identified, use the plumb laser to transfer the marks onto the ceiling.

Final alignement of the two fixed tracks


Once all the bracket positions have been established:

- Turn to the appropriate section of this guide to review fastening to structure information.


Finding the datum point on an $X-Y$


- The scenario that we are demonstrating requires 6 brackets (3 for the left fixed track and 3 for the right fixed track (LFT \& RFT).
- Set up the crossline laser level so that it is pointing in the direction of all 6 of the rods protuding through the ceiling.
- Determine the lowest part of the ceiling vs the highest part of the ceiling (turn to Bracket Levelling section).
- Refer to X-Y Trolley installation instructions: ArjoLibrary 001-11275-EN



## X-Y Layout and Gate Layout

## The purpose of this layout:

- An X-Y system providing full room coverage in the bedroom, combined with a gate system, and tracking leading into the bedroom.


Tools required for this layout:


Crossline Laser Level (CLLL)


Tape Measure (T.M.)


Plumb Laser


Masking Tape


Marker

Drilling Jig



Curve Alignment
Tool


Locker Drilling Jig

$60.96 \mathrm{~cm}(24 \mathrm{in})$ X 60.96 (24 in) Square


- Review "KWIKtrak Gate System" installation manual \#001.11500.XX
- Line up the crossline laser level \#1 with the tape measure so that your first line is parallel with the back wall.
- Determine where you want your first fixed X-Y track to be installed.
- This step is very important: Using crossline laser level \#2, square up your line with crossline laser level \#1.

Marking bracket locations on left fixed track and avoiding unnecessary deflection at gate crossover area


- Once you have squared up both lines, proceed to measure from crossline laser level \#2, making sure that your second fixed $X-Y$ track is parallel with your first.
- Put masking tape down and mark track \#2.
- Proceed to determine the drop points for track \#1 using the plumb laser. Please note: You must install an anchor point where both laser lines intersect. This is mandatory in order to eliminate unnecessary deflections in the track.
- Mark an "X" at every plumb laser location.


## NOTE...

When setting up to mark for an
X-Y system, be sure to leave 30 cm (12 in) of space, from track end to wall, to be able to insert the $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ trolleys into the parallel fixed tracks.


- Move crossline laser level \#2, and line it up with the center of the door header and toilet.
- Using the curve alignment tool, line up the curve with crossline laser level \#1.
- Adjust the curve left or right to get it as close to the center of doorway as possible.
- At this point, you may have to adjust crossline laser level \#2 or the curve to get it as close as possible to the center of the doorway.
- Start marking the rest of your anchor points using the plumb laser. Refer to the KWIKtrak Span Chart (001-01014) if the distance is greater than $99 \mathrm{~cm}(39 \mathrm{in})$.
- Double check the end of the curve to make sure there are no obstructions preventing you from anchoring your threaded rods. Make any adjustments if needed.


## NOTE...

The distance between the fixed X-Y track and the first bracket is $25.4 \mathrm{~cm}(10 \mathrm{in})$ minimum and 27.9 cm (11 in) maximum

Marking other fixed tracks and bracket positions


- To mark the last three anchor locations, position crossline laser level \#1 to line up with marks you made earlier. (This can also be done before positioning the curve.)
- Using the plumb laser, mark your achor points for this section of track.


## NOTE...

You do not need to add an extra bracket in this section, only the section where the gate is going to be installed.

Square up left fixed track and right fixed track, ensuring they are perfectly parallel.

Anchoring the rods at each bracket location and installing the brackets


- Once you determine that there are no obstructions, install the threaded rods.
- Make sure that rods in the bathroom are at least 15.2 cm ( 6 in ) longer compared to the ones in the $X-Y$ portion.
- Depending on the size of your moving track, the above measurement could be as much as $25.4 \mathrm{~cm}(10 \mathrm{in})$. This is a rough cut as you will adjust the lengths in the next step.
- The next step is to find the datum point (lowest point) for the $X-Y$ only.



KWIKtrak H90


KWIIKtrak H140


KWIKtrak H180

Closest bracket rod vs Turntable rods

## Levelling off the $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ brackets first



- Take the crossline laser level and position it in a location where you can access all the rods in the $X-Y$.
- Once you locate the lowest point, measure down $57 \mathrm{~mm}(21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$ ) and mark that rod.
- Proceed to level the rest of your rods in the X-Y.
- Install and level your brackets.
- Measure the rest of the rods, keeping in mind that you must add $1.7 \mathrm{~cm}(11 / 16 \mathrm{in})$ plus the width of the moving track.


Levelling off the brackets on sections heading into the bathroom


- You are now ready to install the brackets in section B.
- Because these threaded rods are longer than the X-Y threaded rods, you need to use a threaded rod cover in this section. A quick way to find the length you will need for your threaded rod cover is to measure your threaded rod and subtract $51 \mathrm{~mm}(2 \mathrm{in})$. (For example: If the length of your threaded rod is $21 \mathrm{~cm}(81 / 4 \mathrm{in})$, then cut your threaded rod cover at $15.9 \mathrm{~cm}(61 / 4 \mathrm{in})$. The length of each threaded rod cover will vary depending on how level the ceiling is. This measurement will not work for the threaded rods in the fixed block.)


Mounting the tracks and preparing them for gate boxes


- Install the $X-Y$ system. Before you install the moving track you should drill the holes necessary to install the gate.(Refer to document 001.11500.XX)
- Drill the holes for the DF-locker using the locker drilling jig. (Refer to document 001.11500.XX)
- If you are using a H140 or H180 KWIKtrak as the moving track, you will have to cut a section of the track away to install the gate clamp.
- Install the moving track. Be sure to mount the fixed trolley on the gate side (Do not forget to install the autoblocks between the two trolleys)
- Slide moving track into the two fixed tracks, install autoblocks and end caps.


Drilling jig


Locker drilling jig

NOTE...
The moving track should not exceed $30.5 \mathrm{~cm}(12 \mathrm{in})$ past center of the fixed track.

## Completing the track installion



- Clip the curve up, making sure to center the curve ends with the joint brackets.
- Lock the curve's two middle brackets.
- Measure from the end of the curve to 25.4 mm (1 in) past the threaded rod for the fixed block.
- Cut the section of track and predrill the holes for the gate and the DF locker (Refer to document 001.11500. XX )
- Install the track and measure from the fixed block to the ceiling to determine the length of your threaded rod cover. Subtract $9.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ from that measurement.
- Adjust the nut under the fixed block until the track is flush with the moving track.
- Cut any protruding threaded rod so that it is flush with the nut under the fixed block.

Adding lateral braces to eliminate unnecessary movement


- Clip the remaining tracks and lock all brackets and joint brackets.
- It may be necessary to install visible lateral braces if the distance from the ceiling to the fixed track exceeds 25 cm (10 in). (See Lateral Braces Installation Guide \#001-01015 for detailed instructions.)
- To find the proper length for the fixed block's threaded rod cover, install and secure the fixed block to the end of the track, put the track up and lock the middle bracket only.
- Measure from the ceiling to the top of the fixed block and subtract $9.5 \mathrm{~mm}(3 / 8 \mathrm{in})$ for the shims and ceiling plate.



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

288 - General Information / Annexes

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



290-General Information / Annexes

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# ARJOHUNTLEIGH GETINGE GROUP 

GETINGE GROUP is a leading global provider of products and systems that contribute to quality enhancement and cost efficiency within healthcare and life sciences. We operate under the three brands of ArjoHuntleigh, GETINGE and MAQUET. ArjoHuntleigh focuses on patient mobility and wound management solutions. GETINGE provides solutions for infection control within healthcare and contamination prevention within life sciences. MAQUET specializes in solutions, therapies and products for surgical interventions and intensive care.

