

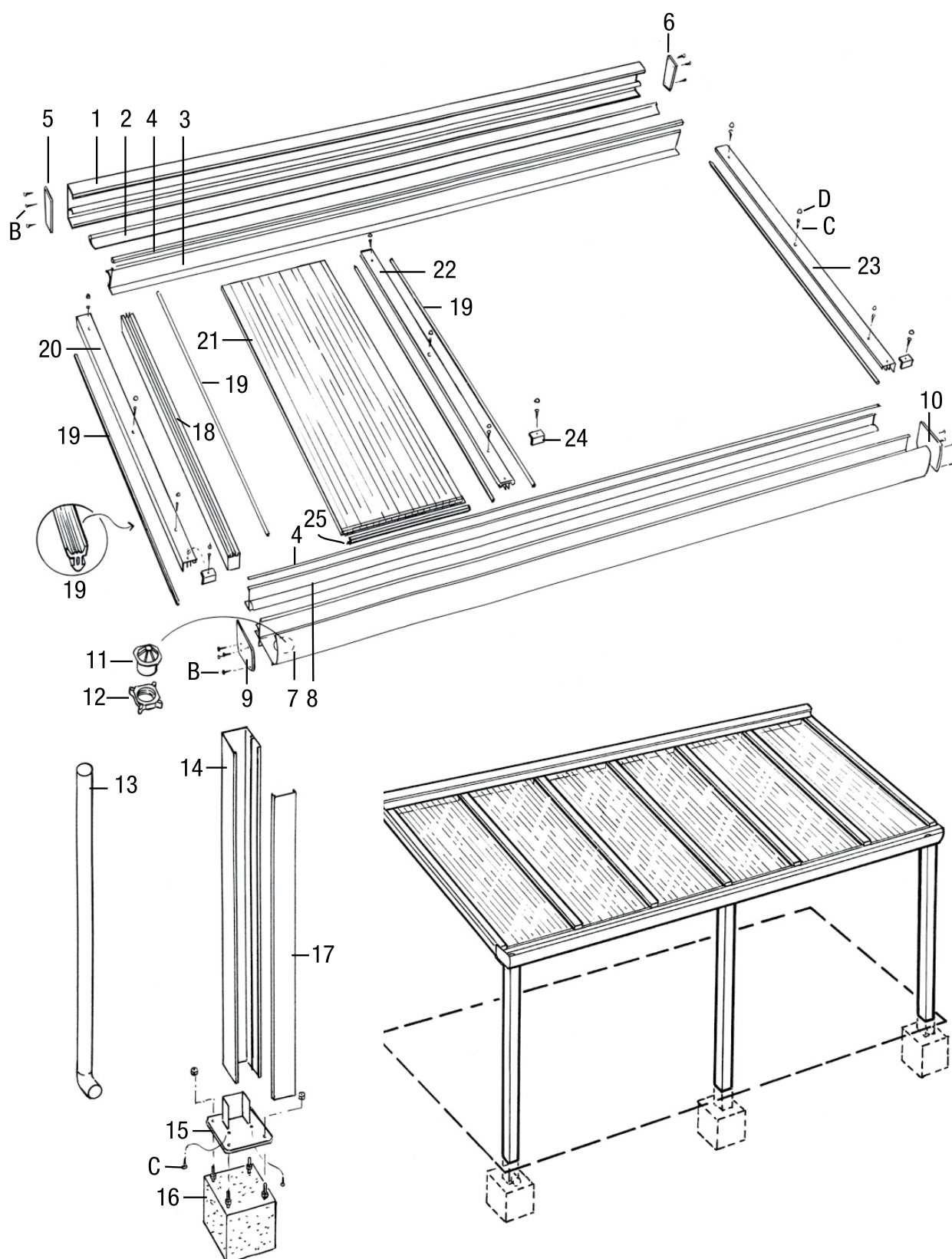


INSTALLATION MANUAL
VERANDA V905 - ISEO

Index

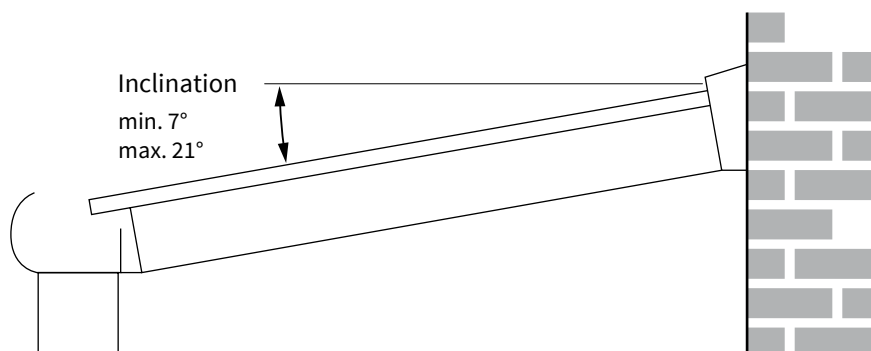
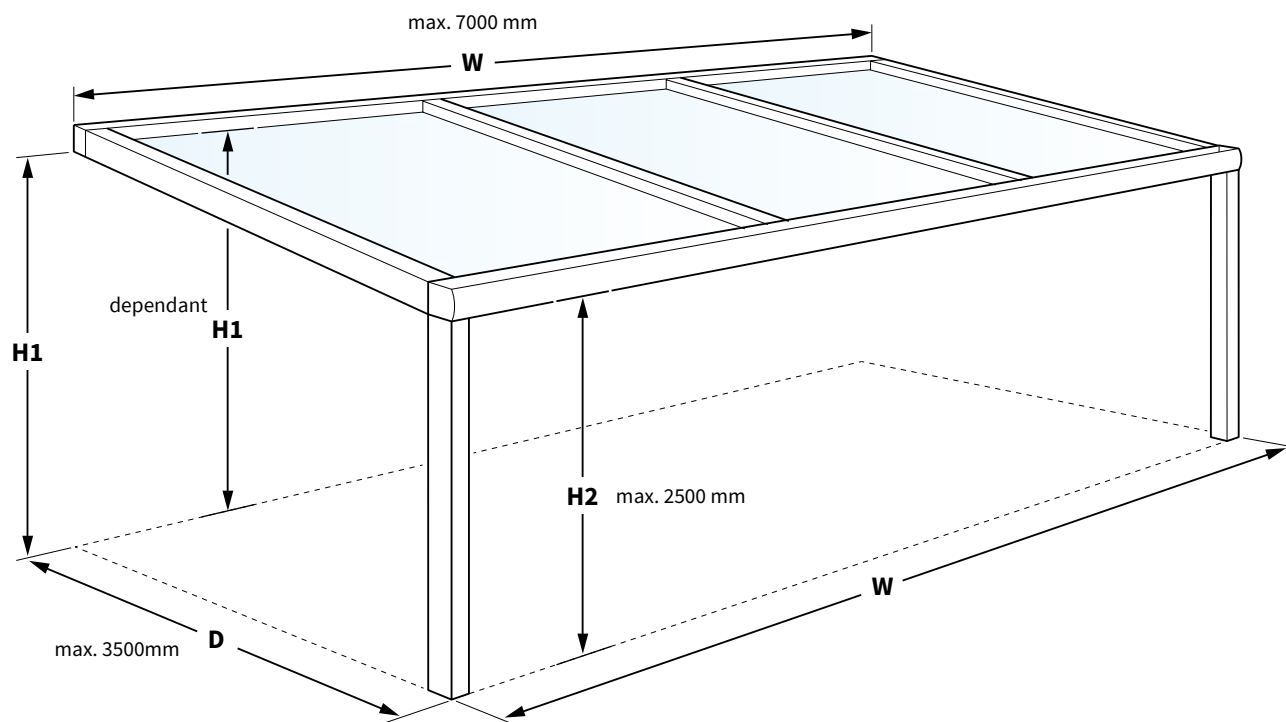
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Exploded view



Summary of the parts

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Wall plate profile | 16. Foundation block |
| 2. Wall rubber | 17. Cover plate |
| 3. Tilt profile | 18. Beams (all beams are identical) |
| 4. Glass rubber strip | 19. Glass rubber strip (short – as in 4) |
| 5. Sidepiece – left | 20. End profile – left |
| 6. Sidepiece – right | 21. Poly roofing panel |
| 7. Gutter profile | 22. Cover slat |
| 8. Tilt profile (identical to 3) | 23. End profile – right |
| 9. Gutter sidepiece – left | 24. Corner piece |
| 10. Gutter sidepiece – right | 25. Condensation strip |
| 11. Waste duct | |
| 12. Drainage screw cap | A. Screws and plugs (not supplied). |
| 13. Drainpipe | B. Self-tapping screws (3.5 mm x 13 mm). |
| 14. Upright | C. Self tapping screws (4.2 mm x 22 mm). |
| 15. Base plate | D. Plastic caps. |



Required tools

- Drilling machine
- Metal drill
- Masonry drill
- Crosshead screwdriver
- Allen key set
- Tape measure
- Level
- Pencil
- Cutting plier
- Flathead screwdriver
- Silicone kit
- Rubber hammer

Important before installation

General warning

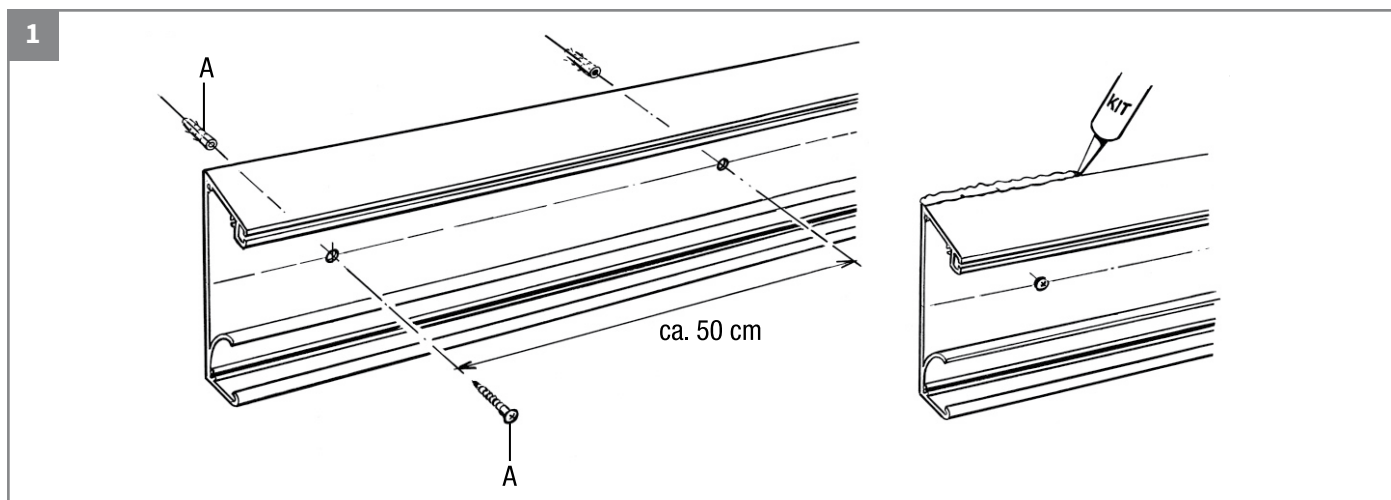
Installing the Verano® product yourself is at your own risk. Only use this instruction as a tool and for the installation of this specific Verano® product. If you cannot install the product yourself, you can always opt for professional installation. The installation team of Verano® is pleased to help you.

Be careful for damages

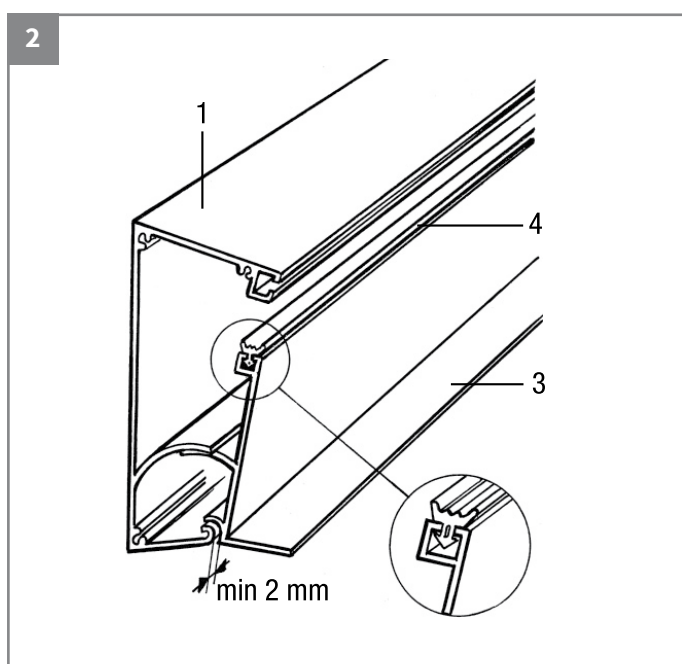
Don't use a knife or any other sharp object when opening the packing. This may cause damage to the content of the package. Put the content of the package on a soft surface. Be careful when drilling, falling drill cuttings can cause damages.

Check if the façade is flat.

1. Mounting the wall profile



- Drill holes in the wall plate profile (1). Distance between the holes approx. 50 cm.
- Draw the position of the holes onto the wall then drill each hole using an 8 mm bit.
- Screw in the wall plate profile (screws and plugs not supplied).
- Apply sealant along the top.

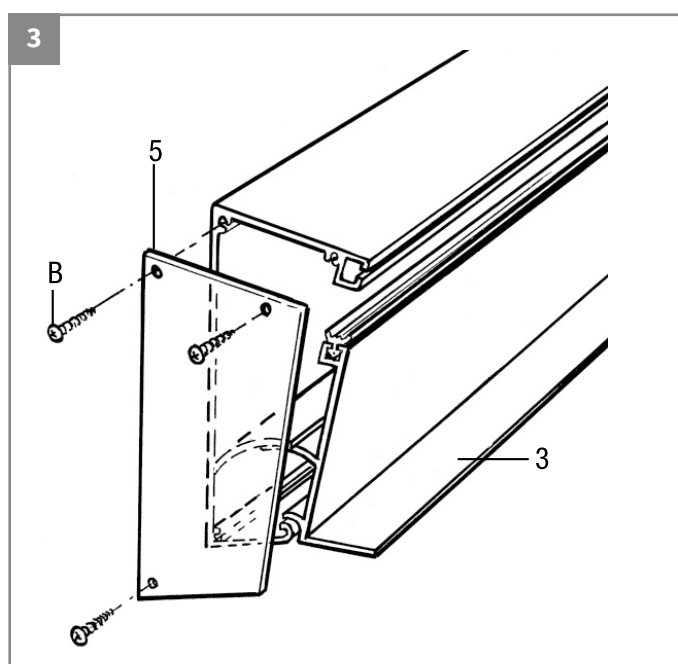


Fixing the tilt profile (3)

- First push the glass rubber strip (4) into the complete width of the tilt profile.
- Fix the tilt profile (3) into the wall plate profile (1).

PLEASE NOTE!

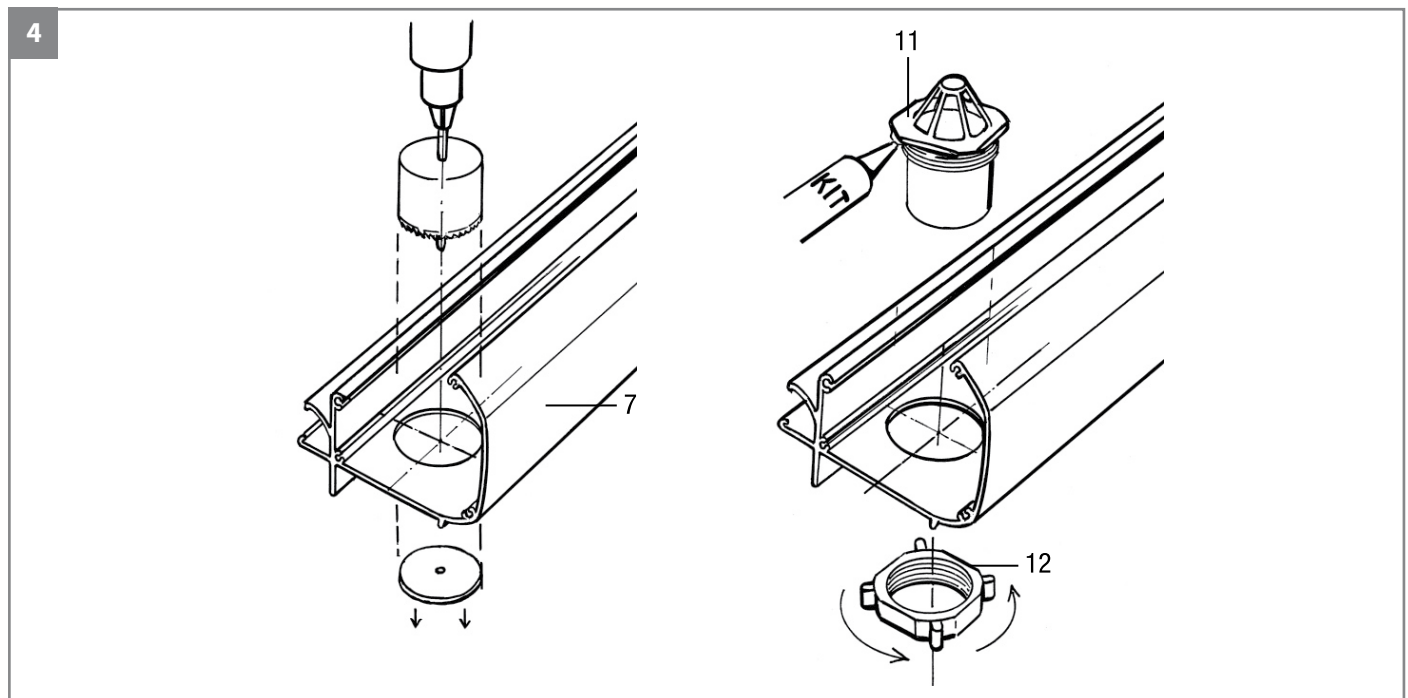
The wall plate profile is 4 mm wider than the tilt profile (3). This means that the tilt profile should be fixed leaving 2 mm on both sides.



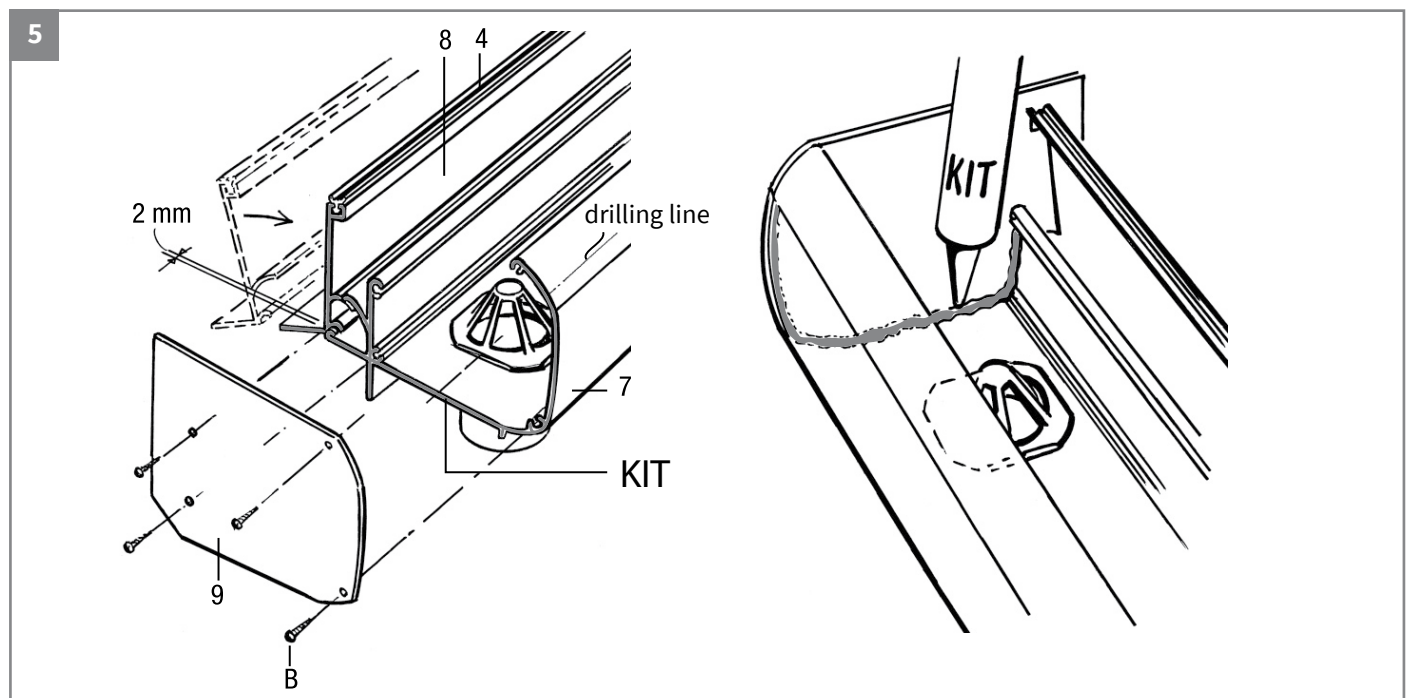
Fixing the sidepieces (5) and (6)

- The screws (B) are supplied.

2. Fixing the gutter



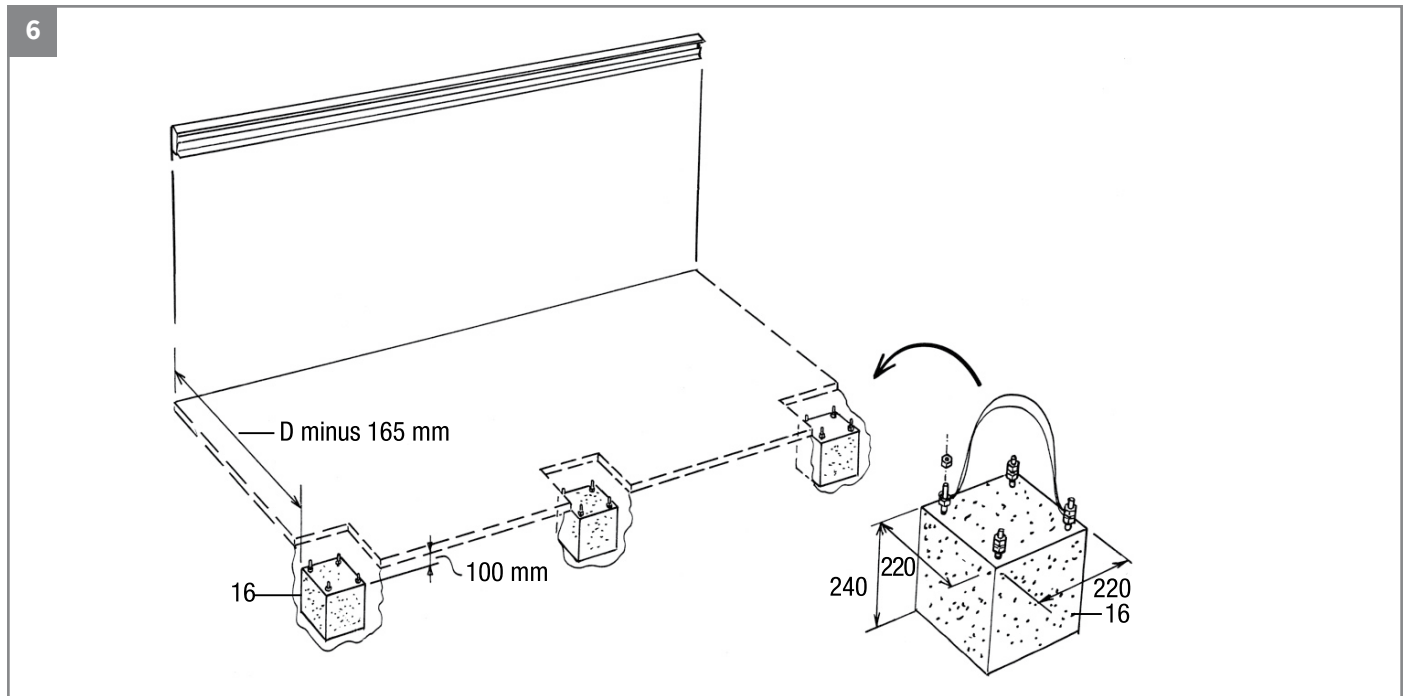
- Drilling the hole in the gutter (7) for the waste duct (11).
- First pre-drill and then reshape to Ø 80 mm using a jigsaw.
- Insert the waste duct (11) and screw it down with a turnbuckle (12).



Fixing the tilt profile (8) into the gutter profile (7)

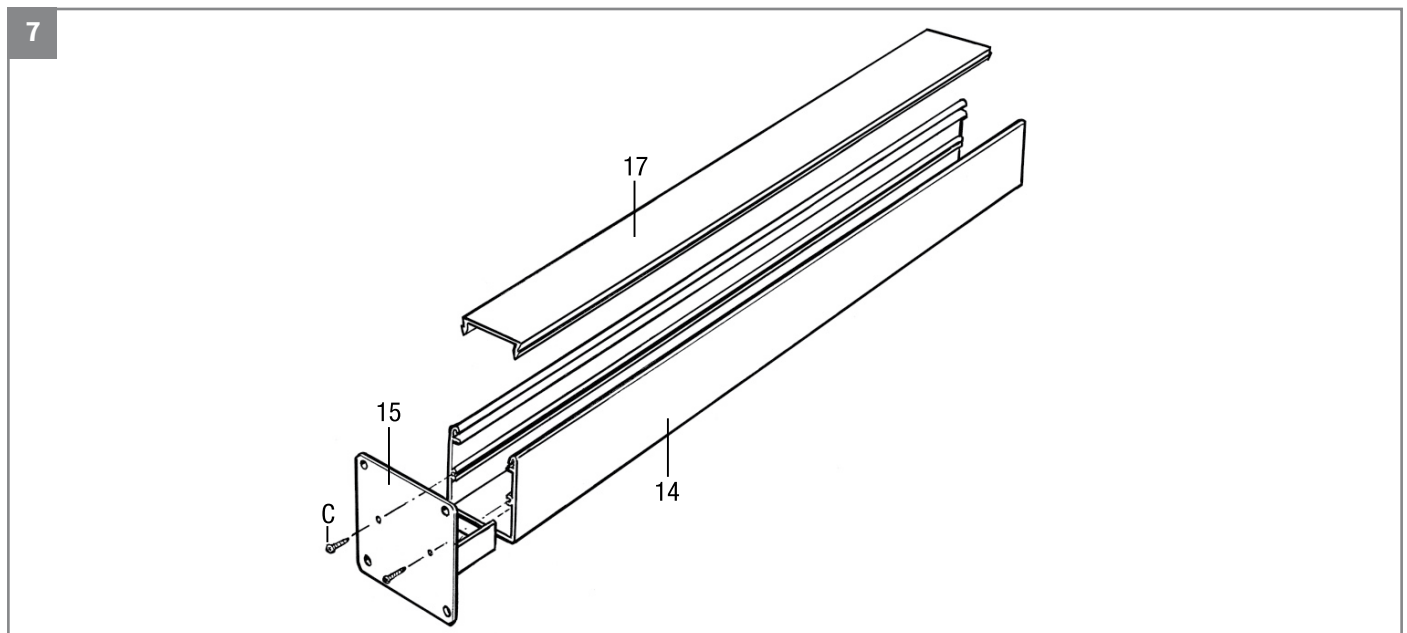
- First push in the glass rubber strip (4) along the complete width. Fixing the tilt profile (8).
- Once again, the gutter is 4 mm wider than the tilt profile which should be fixed leaving 2mm on both sides.
- Apply sealant at the sides of the gutter profile.
- The sidepieces (9) and (10) should be fixed with screws (B). Then apply sealant to the inside of the sidepieces.

3. Foundation blocks and uprights



Positioning the foundation blocks (16) (optional)

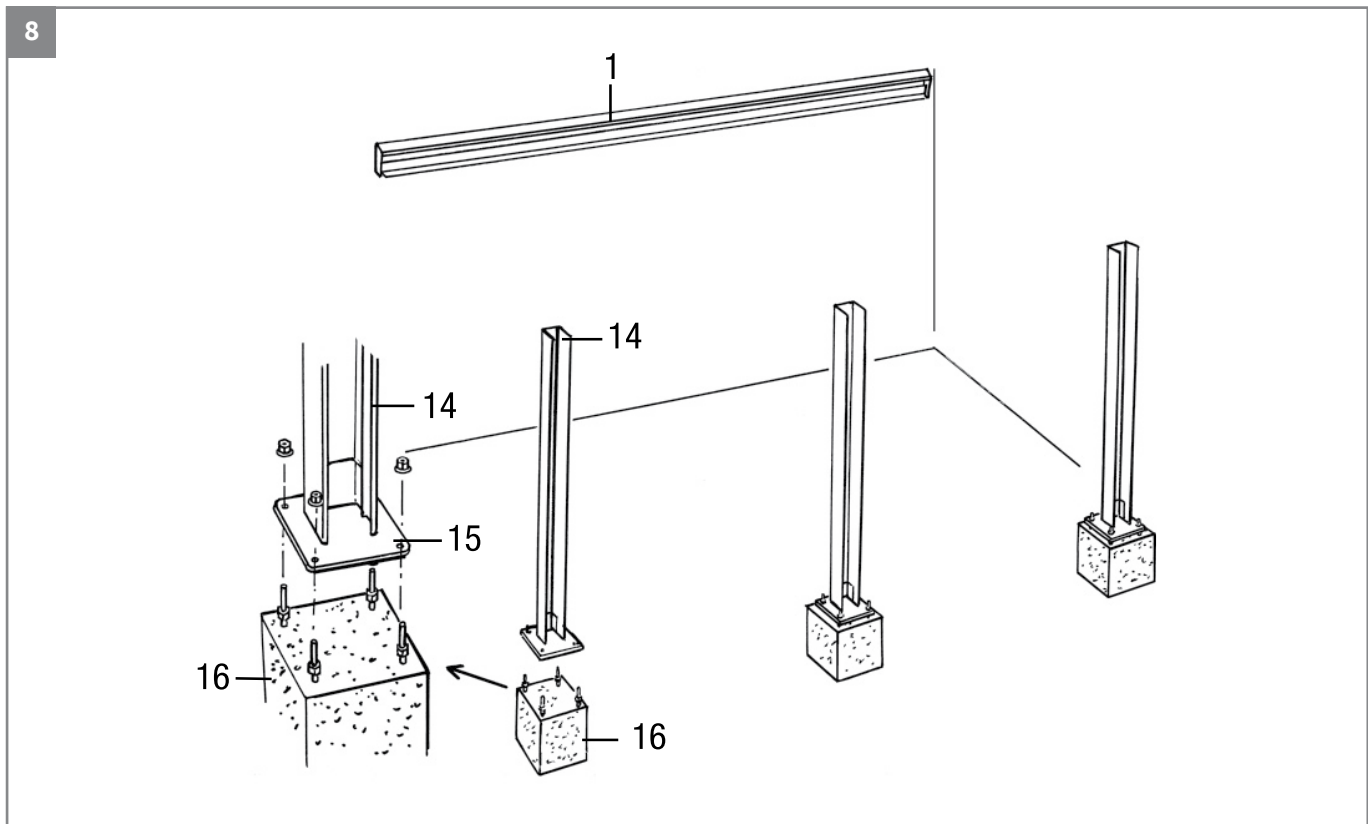
This should be done with great care as there is no leeway with the beams! The distance from the foundation block to the wall should be size D minus 165 mm. (Specified in the list of contents provided). This applies to all the blocks. The foundation blocks are often laid into the (paved) patio. The distance between the underside of the paving stone and the top of the foundation block should be at least 100 mm (10 cm). When determining the width, take the gutter and drainpipe into account.



Mounting the uprights (14)

The uprights supplied are longer than required (200 mm) and should be sawn to size. The size H2 plus the thickness of the paving stone/floor plus the depth to the foundation block (16) is the total length of the upright. Another 100 mm (10 cm) should be sawn off the size of the cover plate (17) of the upright (14) so that the drainpipe can be fixed. The base plate (15) should be screwed down with the screws supplied (C).

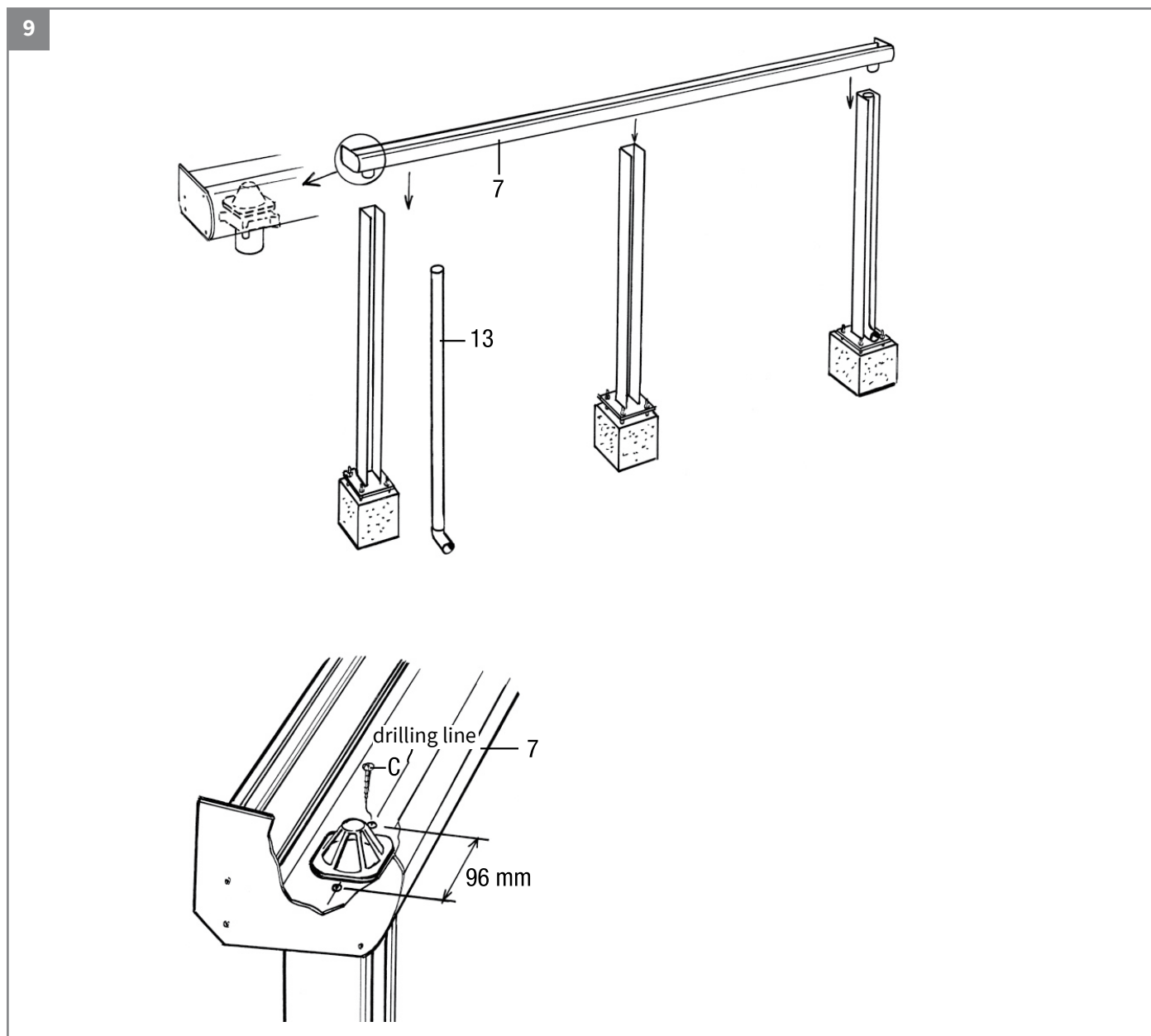
4. Mounting the uprights



Mounting the uprights (14) onto the foundation blocks and fixing them to the gutter (7)

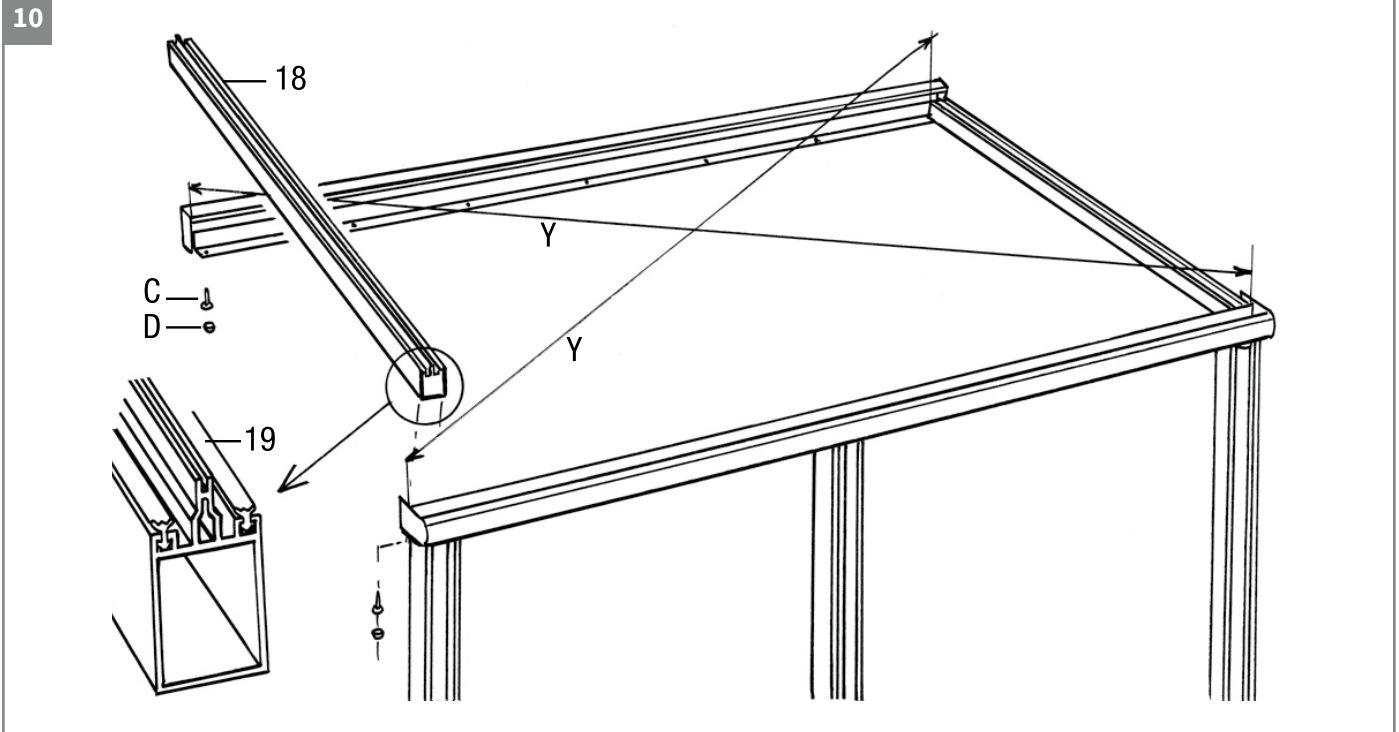
Position the uprights (14) plus base plates (15) onto the 4 bolts in the foundation blocks (16). Each upright can be levelled out using the double screw nuts on the foundation blocks (16). The height can be adjusted in the same way.

5. Mounting the gutter



- The drainpipe (13) should be sawn to size and attached.
- The gutter (7) can then be fixed.
- First drill 2 holes of Ø 3.5 mm per upright to the left and right of the waste duct (11). Mark the middle point with a small thin line. The distance between the holes should be 96 mm.
- Screw the gutter (7) onto the uprights with the screws (C).

6. Placing the beams



Placing the beams (18)

- First insert the glass rubber (19).
- Then the beams should be screwed down from underneath with the screws (C) and covered with the caps (D).

Checking measurements

- After placing both the side beams (18), check the diagonal length 'Y'. Both lengths should be identical.
- Then insert the glass rubber into the remaining beams (18).
- They should be laid at an equal distance from each other and screwed down with the screws (C) and the caps (D).

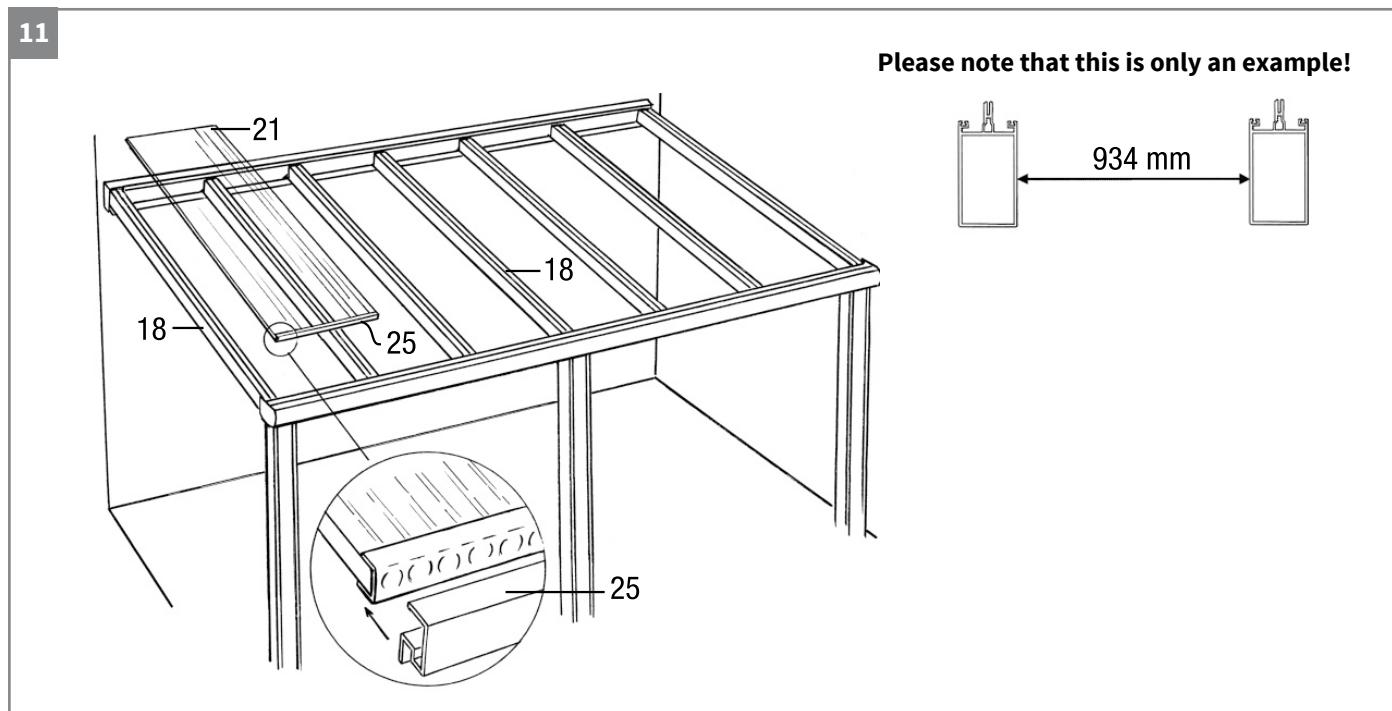
7. Placing the Poly roofing panels

Formula for calculating the distance between the beams

The total width (mm) – 9 mm = - (nr. of beams x 55 mm) = : nr. of roofing panels = space between the beams (mm).

Example: 6000 mm – 9 = 5991 mm – (7 beams x 55 mm) 385 mm = 5606 mm : 6 = 934 mm

(Please note that this is only an example!)



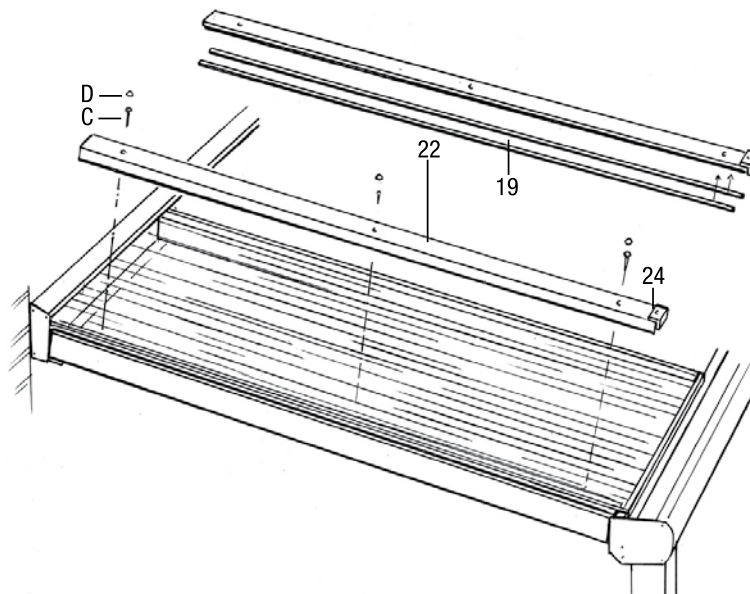
Placing the Poly roofing panels (21)

- First place the condensation strip (25) onto the open tape on the Poly roofing panels.

Please note: UV layer should face upwards.

- Then lay the panels onto the middle of the beams (18). Any leeway should be evenly balanced.

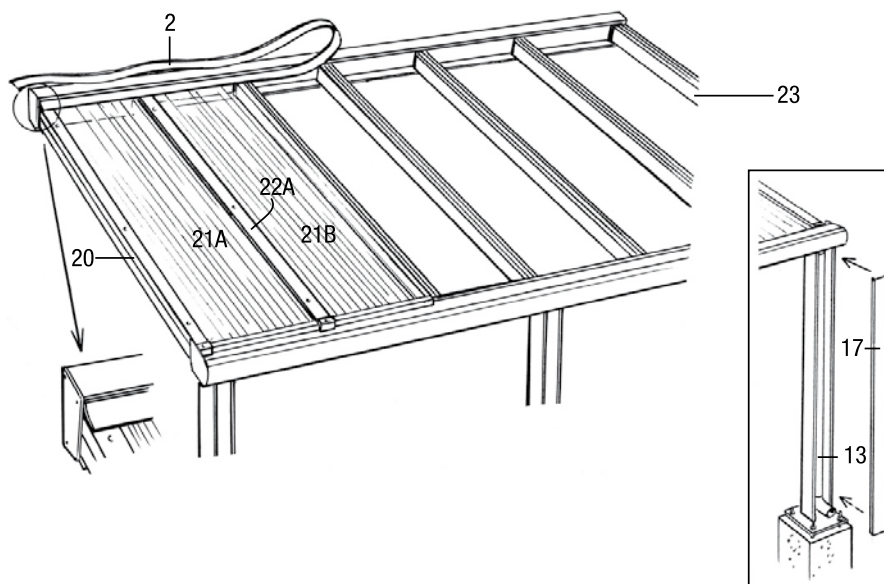
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How the Poly roofing panels should be laid

- Start with the left (or right) section. First lay the poly roofing panel (21A) and then fix the end profile (20). Screws (C) and caps (D) are supplied.
- It is better to drill the Ø 3.5 mm holes first (on the thin drilling line) into the end profiles (20-23) and the cover slats (22). Then add the glass rubber (19) and fix the corner pieces (24).
- After placing the second poly panel (21B), fix on the cover slat (22A).

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- Before finally screwing down the screws (C), the Poly panel should be slid right along to lie against the corner piece (24).
- Then start inserting the rubber strip (2) by pushing it into the groove.
- Repeat this process for each section. **Warning!** Don't stand on the poly roofing panels, but stand on the beams!
- Cut off the strip at the end.

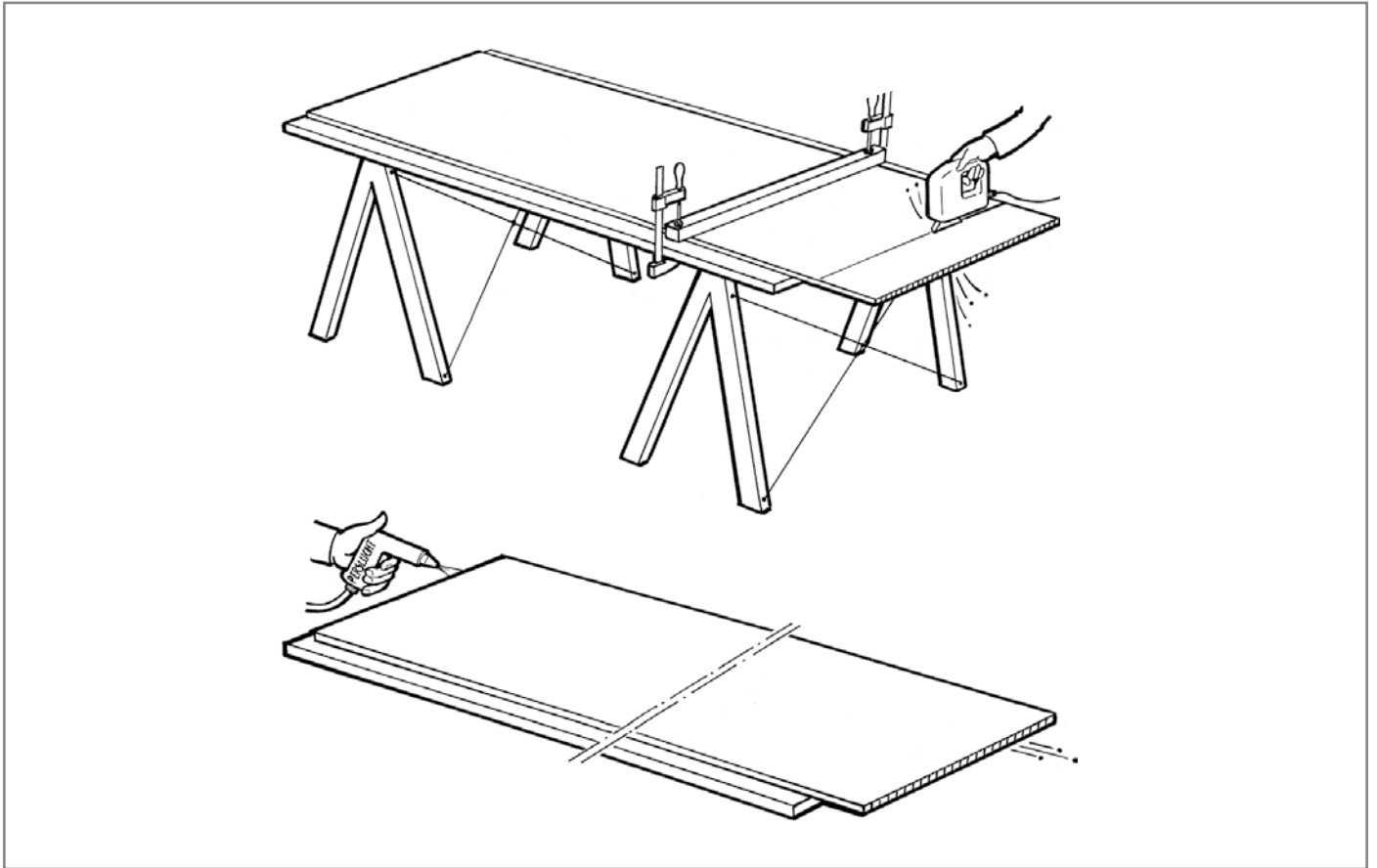
To finish

- Click the cover plates (17) into the front of the uprights (14).
- Connect the drainpipe (13) to the drains, grid or gutter.

Processing the polycarbonate plates

Storage

If you storage the polycarbonate plates, to plates need to lie on a flat surface, for example pallets. The plates may not be stacked directly on the ground. Avoid direct sunlight and rainwater and cover the plates with a white polythene foil. Storage preferably inside. If outside, then under a roof.

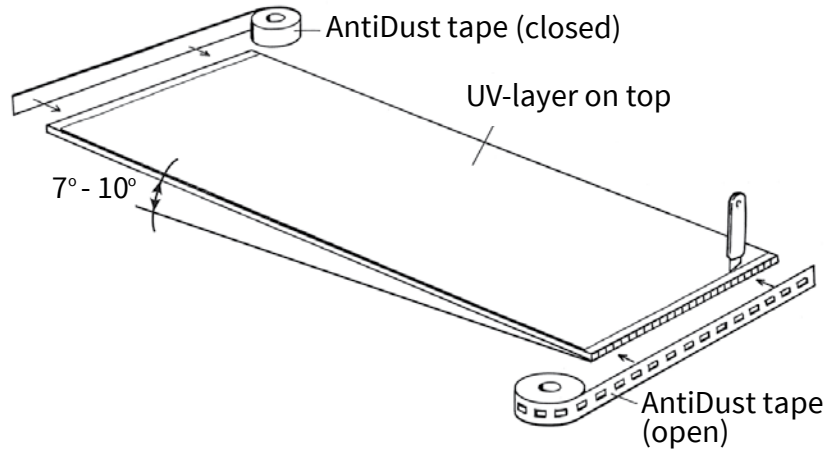


Sawing

- Saw with a hand circular saw or jig saw with fine-tooth saw blade.
Use a stable and vibration-free surface and avoid swinging and flapping of the plate.
Do not remove the protection foil before the sawing and drilling. This prevents scratching on the surface.
- Clean the canals with dry compressed air.
- After that, immediately close with a Anti-dust or transportation tape.

Backlash and installation

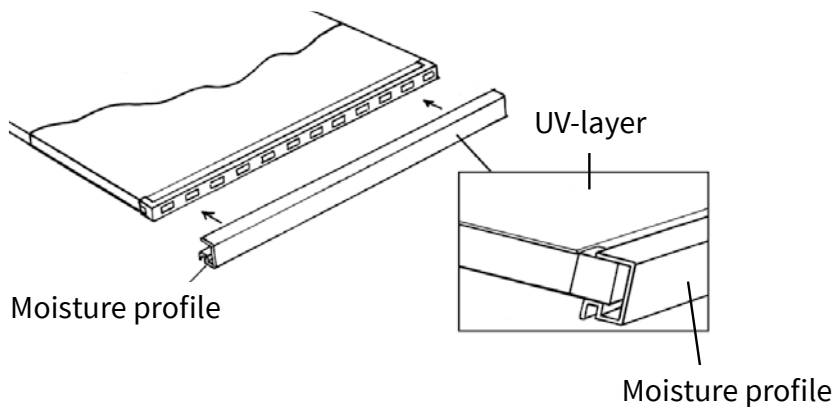
Due to temperature fluctuations, polycarbonate plates can bulb or shrink.
The plate is blocked against shearing on the underside with an end partition on the cover profile.
The whole backlash needs to be provided on the upper side.
The side of the plate needs to have a backlash of 3 mm.



Sealing against moisture

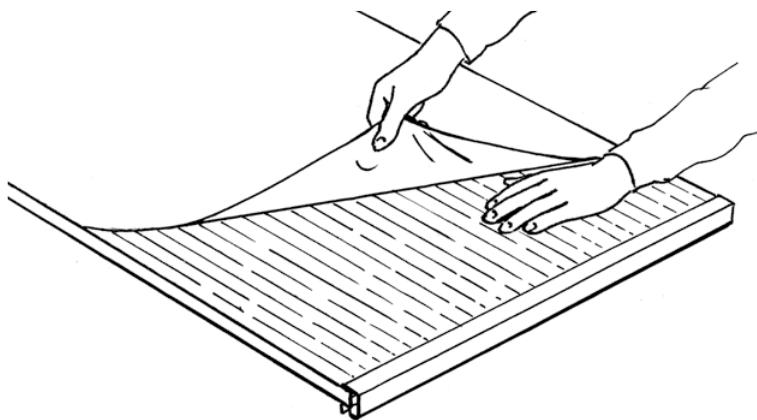
Polycarbonate is gas- and vapor-permeable, this is the reason that moisture can not be quite prevented. A right slope of the roof between 7° – 10° and an effective sealing can limit this.

- The plates need to be taped on the upper side with a closed Anti-dust tape.
- The underside needs to be taped with a perforated Anti-dust tape.
- If possible, remove a strip of protection foil below and above (approx. 3 cm).
- Cut lightly with an utility knife.



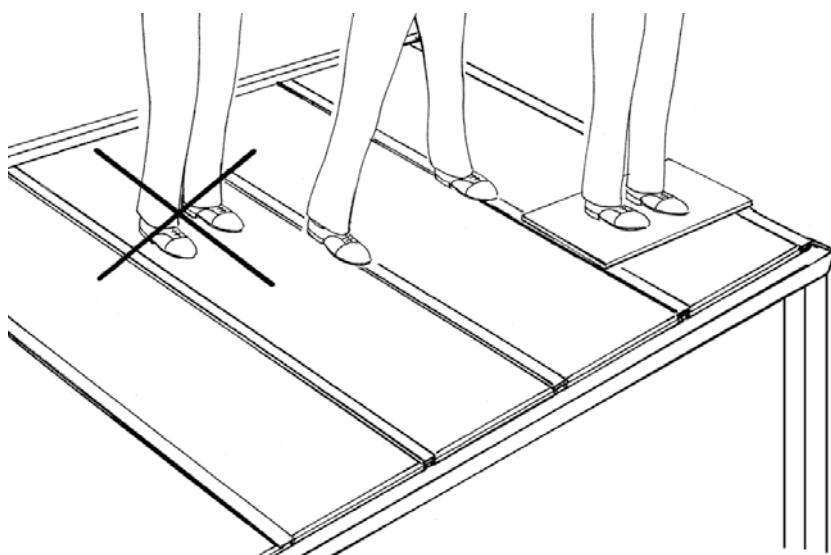
Placing the moisture profile

After applying the Anti-dust tape, provide the underside of the plate with a moisture profile over the whole width of the plate.



Removing the protection foil of the UV-layer

After applying the moisture profile, the polycarbonate plate can be installed. The removing of the UV protection foil can be done after mounting, but also before mounting. It is more easy and more safe to remove it before mounting. You do not need to be on the roof to do this.



Do not stand on the polycarbonate plate

The polycarbonate plates are solid and strong, but not resisted enough against concentrated load. Do not walk on the plates! Only walk on the edges where beams and cover strips are or use a shelf.

Cleaning

- Clean the polycarbonate plates at least once a year with tepid water and soap. If necessary, use non-alkaline soap in combination with a telescopic car brush.
- Use a soft brush or sponge.
- Never use abrasives or solvents!
- Before- and after rinsing with a lot of water and at last clean with a soft cloth.



Registration number TÜV The Netherlands QA B.V.: 1231

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Bedrijfsweg 8
5683 CP Best, Nederland

Certificate number:
1231-CPR-1090-1-2400-A-293

EN 1090-1:2009 + A1:2011

Aluminium parts, to be applied in veranda's according to order:
see sticker on the back of this installation manual

Tolerance on geometric data:	EN 1090-3
Weldability:	N.A.
Fracture toughness:	not for aluminium products
Reaction to fire:	material classification: class A1
Cadmium emissions:	NPD
Radioactive radiation:	NPD
Durability:	surface powder coated according quality class 3
<u>Constructive properties:</u>	
Deadweight:	design according EN 1990 (Eurocode 1) and EN 1999 (Eurocode 9); reference order noted on sticker on the back of this installation
Distortion in serviceability limit state:	NPD
Fatigue resistance:	NPD
Fire retardend:	Class A1
Fabrication:	according to part specifications; reference order noted on sticker on the back of this installation manual and EN 1090-3, EXC1