

BANDALUX

Instrucciones - Anchoring - Manuel - Manuale

SP - TÉCNICAS DE ANCLAJE
EN - TECHNIQUES MANUAL
FR - TECHNIQUES DE FIXATION
IT - DI TECNICHE DI FISSAGGIO



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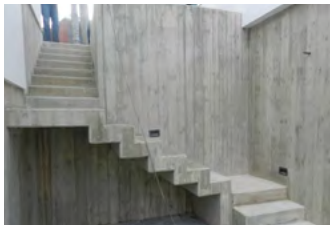
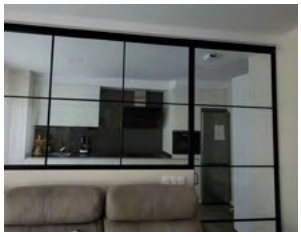
17 Tipi di fissaggio

Posizionamento tappi ad espansione (poliammide)

Posizionamento tasselli per adesione (tassello chimico)

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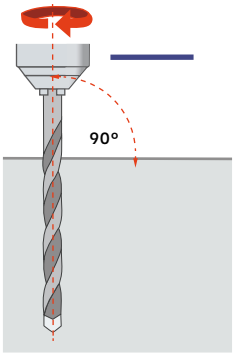
1 MATERIALES BASE

Hormigón	Mampostería		Materiales de construcción ligeros	
	Bloque de mampostería macizo  	Bloque de mampostería hueco  	 	 

2 INSTALACIÓN

Taladrado

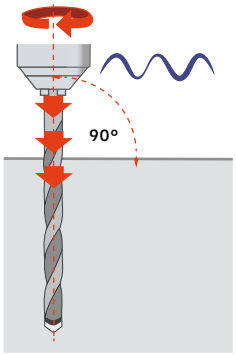
Taladrado normal por rotación



En materiales sólidos de baja resistencia, **mampostería hueca, azulejos y piezas cerámicas.** Para estos materiales solamente se utiliza el taladro normal por rotación (efecto **percutor desactivado**).



Taladrado por rotación con percusión



Para materiales sólidos de alta resistencia, **hormigón y mampostería maciza**. Para estos materiales solamente se utiliza el taladro normal por rotación (con el efecto **percutor activado**).



Evaluación aproximada del tipo de material base

Si no existe información precisa referente al material base o si este se encuentra oculto por otro material (por ejemplo un enlucido), la imagen siguiente permite determinación aproximada del material base.

Avance de la broca	Estado	Color del polvo del taladrado de la broca	Material base
Constante y lento	Macizo	Gris	Hormigón, bloques de hormigón
		Rojo	Mampostería arcilla
Constante y rápido		Blanco	Piedra caliza
		Blanco	Hormigón celular
Errático	Hueco	Gris	Bloque hueco de hormigón
		Rojo	Mampostería arcilla con huecos
		Blanco	Piedra caliza con huecos

3 TIPOS DE ANCLAJES

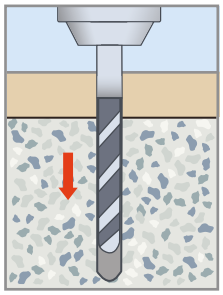
Existen diferentes tipos de anclajes, cada uno de ellos adecuados para tipos de material base donde vamos a instalar, en la siguiente tabla vemos un resumen de estos tipos de anclaje.

	Broca	Elementos fijacion		Superficies adecuadas	Observaciones
		Taco	Tornillo		
Taco de expansión "Poliamida"	 Broca de widia	 Taco Nylon	 Tornillo aglomerado  Arandela	Hormigón Hormigón fisurado Mampostería maciza Mampostería hueca	-
Tacos por adherenica "Taco químico"	 Broca de widia	 Tamiz  Pasta	 Varilla roscada  Tuerca  Arandela	Mampostería maciza Mampostería hueca	-
		 Pasta	 Varilla roscada  Tuerca  Arandela	Hormigón Hormigón fisurado	-
Anclajes a madera	-	-	 Tornillo madera  Arandela	Madera maciza Conglomerados Derivados de la madera	No precisa taladra antes la base
Anclajes a metal	Opcional Broca metal HSS	-	 Tornillo DIN 7504N (punta de broca)  Arandela	Metal	No precisa taladra antes la base. Facilita la instalación hacer un taladro previo con broca de ø 2 mm o ø 3 mm.
Anclajes por cavidad	 Broca de widia	 Taco metálico pladur	 Tornillo DIN 7985  Arandela	Paneles de yeso Tableros fibra de yeso Paneles de aglomerado Contachapados Tableros ligeros de lana de madera Pladur	No usar atornilladores eléctricos
		 Taco de vuelco	-		
		 Taco plástico pladur	 Tornillo aglomerado  Arandela		

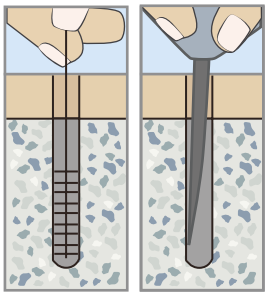
Colocación tacos de expansión (poliamida)

Al introducir el tornillo, el taco de poliamida se expande, proporcionando así un anclaje seguro en el interior del material de construcción.

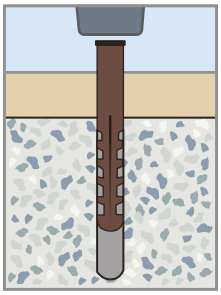
En hormigón



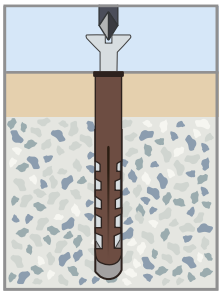
1. Taladrar el agujero mediante un **taladro con percusión.**



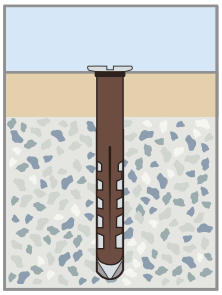
2. Limpiar el agujero.



3. Golpear suavemente el taco hacia el interior del agujero.

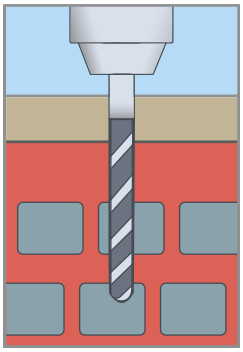


4. Introducir el tornillo.

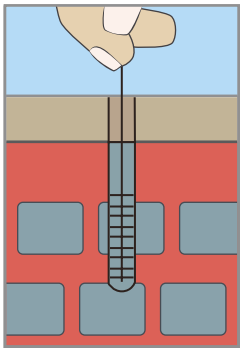


5. Apretar el tornillo.

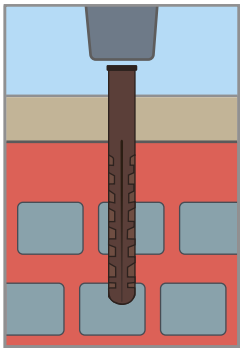
En mampostería



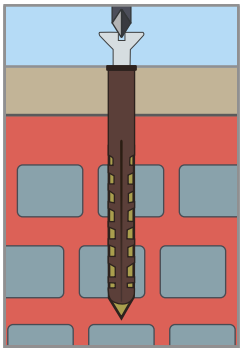
1. Taladrar el agujero mediante un **taladro con rotativo.**



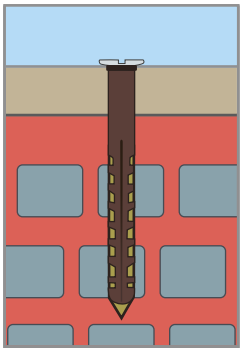
2. Limpiar el agujero.



3. Golpear suavemente el taco hacia el interior del agujero.



4. Introducir el tornillo.



5. Apretar el tornillo.

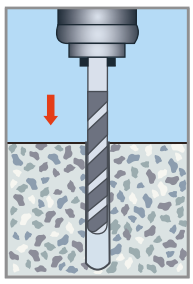
Materiales de construcción para los que es adecuado

- Hormigón
- Bloques huecos fabricados en hormigón liviano
- Ladrillo macizo de piedra arenisca
- Piedra natural con estructura densa
- Hormigón celular
- Ladrillo sólido fabricado en hormigón liviano
- Ladrillo macizo.

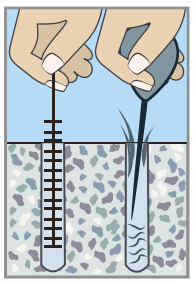
Colocación tacos por adherencia (taco químico)

El sistema es apto para la instalación pre-posicionada si se combina con manguitos de anclaje de inyección y varillas roscadas.

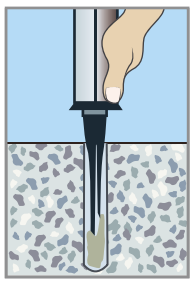
En hormigón



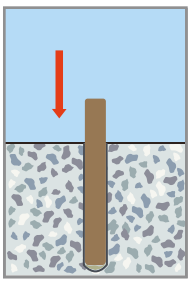
1. Taladrar el agujero mediante un **taladro con percutor.**



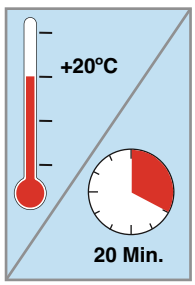
2. Limpiar el agujero, la limpieza del agujero es esencial.



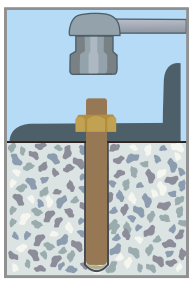
3. Inyectar la pasta, comenzando por el fondo del agujero.



4. Introducir la barra de anclaje mediante un movimiento de rotación, hasta alcanzar la profundidad de inserción.

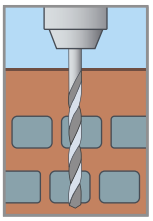


5. Dejar endurecer (tiempo según especificacion es del fabricante).

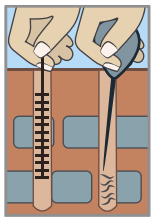


6. Fijar la pieza mediante tuercas.

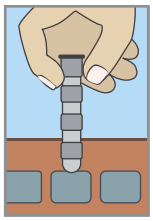
En mampostería



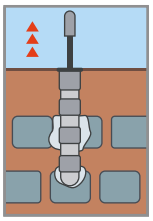
1. Taladrar el agujero mediante un **taladro rotativo.**



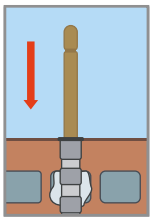
2. Limpiar el agujero, **la limpieza del agujero es esencial.**



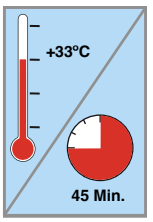
3. Introducir el tamiz en el agujero.



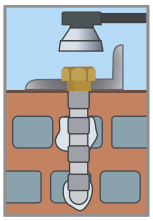
4. Inyectar la pasta, comenzando por el fondo del agujero.



5. Introducir la barra de anclaje mediante un movimiento de rotación, hasta alcanzar la profundidad de inserción.



6. Dejar endurecer (tiempo según especificaciones del fabricante).



7. Fijar la pieza mediante tuercas.

Materiales de construcción para los que es adecuado

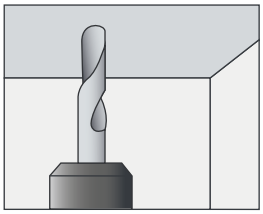
· Hormigón, hormigón fisurado
· Ladrillo perforado en vertical
· Bloques huecos fabricados en hormigón liviano
· Ladrillo de piedra arenisca perforado
· Ladrillo macizo de piedra arenisca
· Ladrillo macizo

Colocación anclajes por cavidad

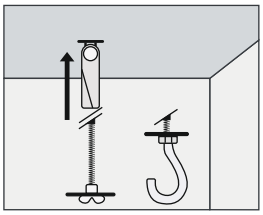
Las palancas de gravedad y elásticas son aptas para la instalación pre-posicionada.
Es especialmente apto para fijar en muros huecos.

Taco de vuelco - Aconsejado para techo

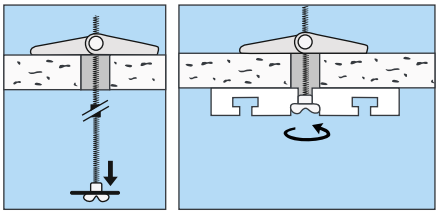




1. Taladrar.



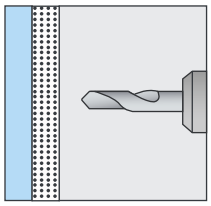
2. Colocar taco.



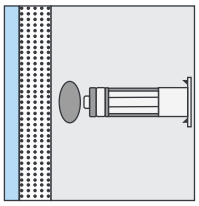
3. Colocar soporte y atornillar con un **destornillador.**

Taco metálico pladur / gypsum - Aconsejado para pared

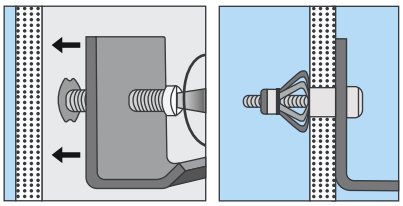




1. Taladrar.



2. Colocar taco dentro del agujero.

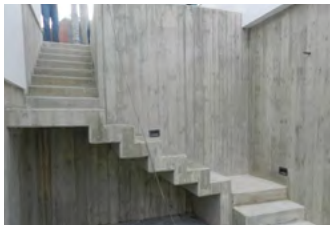
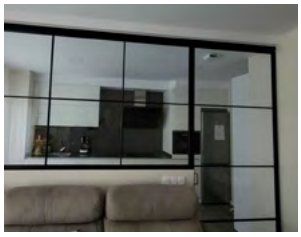


3. Colocar soporte y atornillar con un **destornillador.**

Materiales de construcción para los que es adecuado

· Paneles de yeso y tableros de fibra de yeso
· Paneles de aglomerado
· Contrachapados
· Pladur / gypsum.

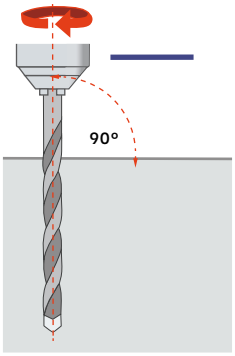
1 BASE MATERIALS

Concrete	Masonry		Light construction materials	
	Solid masonry block  	Hollow masonry block  	 	 

2 INSTALLATION

Drill

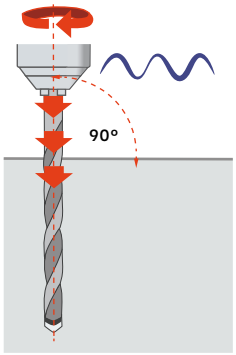
Normal rotarydrill



In solid materials with low resistance, hollow masonry, tiles and ceramic pieces. For these materials use the normal rotary drill only (with the percussion effect deactivated).



Rotary drill with percussion



Dans matériaux de dureté haute, béton et maçonnerie plein.Il faut utiliser le mode perçage à rotation et percussion dans ces matériaux (mode percussion activé).



Approximate evaluation of the type of base material

If there is no specific information regarding the base material or if it is hidden by another material (e.g. plaster), the following image allows an approximate determination of the base material.

Drill bit progress	Type	Color of the dust from the drill bit	Base material
Constant and slow	Solid	Grey	Concrete, concrete blocks
		Red	Clay masonry
Constant and fast		White	Limestone
		White	Porous concrete
Erratic	Hollow	Grey	Hollow concrete block
		Red	Clay masonry with hollows
		White	Limestone with hollows

3 TYPES DE FIXATION

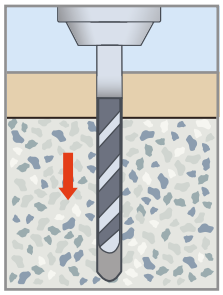
There are different types of anchors, each one of them suitable for the types of base material where we will install. The following table shows a summary of these types of anchors.

	Bit	Anchoring Components		Appropriate surfaces	Comments
		Wall plug	Screw		
Expansion wall plugs "Polyamide"	 Widia bit	 Nylon Wall plug	 Chipboard screw  Washer	Concrete Cracked concrete Solid masonry Hollow masonry	-
Adhesion wall plugs "Chemical wall plug"	 Widia bit	 Sieve  Paste	 Threaded rod  Nut  Washer	Solid masonry Hollow masonry	-
		 Paste	 Threaded rod  Nut  Washer	Concrete Cracked concrete	-
Anchors to wood	-	-	 Wood screw  Washer	Solid wood Conglomerates Wood derivatives	The base does not need to be drilled beforehand
Anchors to metal	Optional Metal HSS drill bit	-	 Tapping Screw (drill bit tip)  Washer	Metal	The base does not need to be drilled beforehand. Prior drilling with a ø 2 mm or ø 3 mm bit facilitates the installation.
Hollow anchors	 Widia bit	 Pladur plasterboard metallic wall plug	 Tapping Screw  Washer	Drywall Fiberglass drywall boards Chipboard panels Plywood Light wood wool boards Pladur plasterboard - Gypsum	Do not use electric screw drivers
		 Toggle plug	-		
		 Plasterboard plastic plug	 Chipboard screw  Washer		

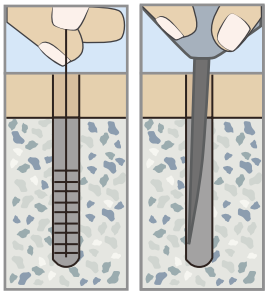
Installation of expansion plugs (polyamide)

When the screw is inserted, the polyamide wall plug expands, in this way providing a secure anchor inside the building material.

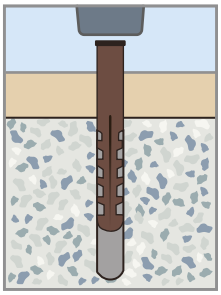
In concrete



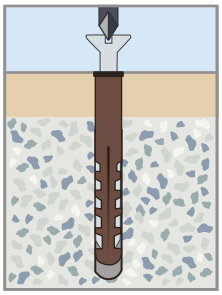
1. Drill the hole with a **percussion drill.**



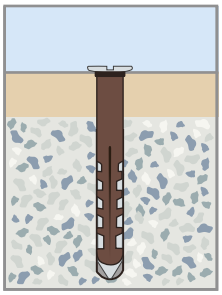
2. Clean the hole.



3. Gently tap the wall plug into the hole.

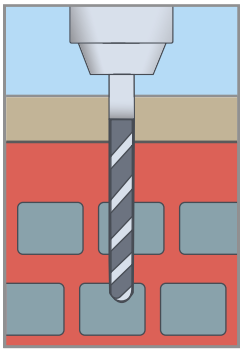


4. Insert the screw.

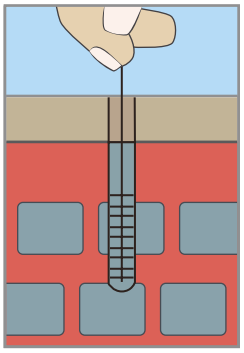


5. Tighten the screw.

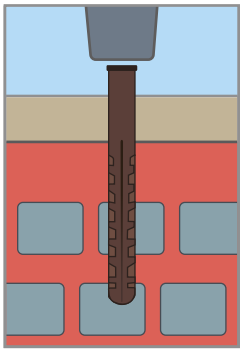
In masonry



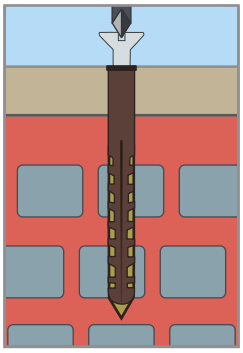
1. Drill the hole with a **rotary drill.**



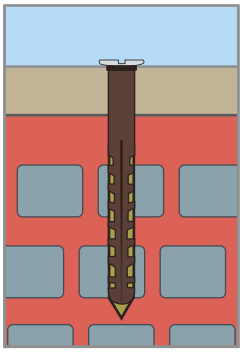
2. Clean the hole.



3. Gently tap the wall plug into the hole.



4. Insert the screw.



5. Tighten the screw.

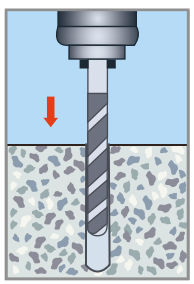
Suitable construction material

- Concrete
- Hollow blocks made of lightweight concrete
- Solid sandstone brick
- Natural stone with a dense structure
- Porous concrete
- Solid brick made of lightweight concrete
- Solid brick.

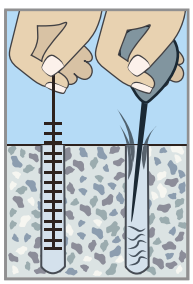
Installation of adhesion plugs (chemical plug)

The system is suitable for pre-positioned installation if it is combined with injection wall socket anchors and threaded rods.

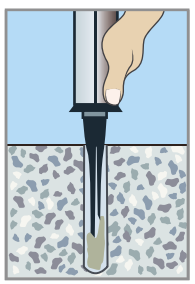
In concrete



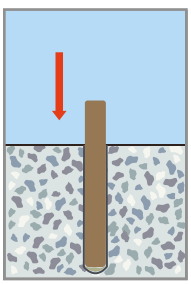
1. Drill the hole with a **percussion drill.**



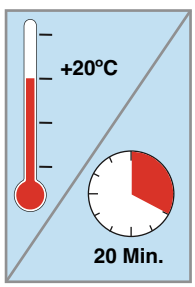
2. Clean the hole. Cleaning the hole is essential.



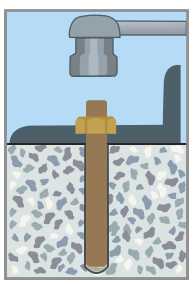
3. Inject the paste, starting with the bottom of the hole.



4. Insert the anchoring bar using a rotating motion until the insertion depth is reached.

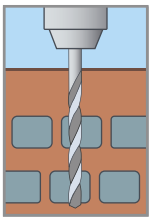


5. Let it set (time according to the manufacturer's specifications)

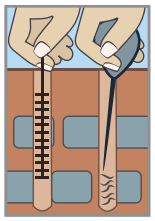


6. Anchor the piece with nuts.

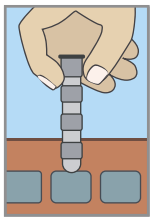
In masonry



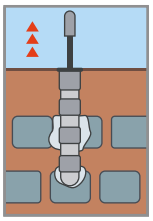
1. Drill the hole with a **rotary drill.**



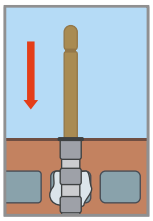
2. Clean the hole. **Cleaning the hole is essential.**



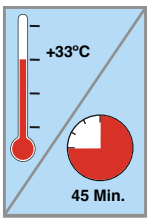
3. Insert the sieve into the hole.



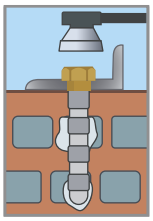
4. Inject the paste, starting with the bottom of the hole.



5. Insert the anchoring bar using a rotating motion until the insertion depth is reached.



6. Let it set (time according to the manufacturer's specifications.



7. Anchor the piece with nuts.

Suitable construction material

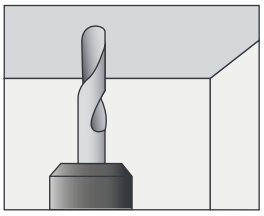
· Concrete, cracked concrete
· Vertically perforated brick
· Hollow blocks made of lightweight concrete
· Perforated sandstone brick
· Solid sandstone brick
· Solid brick

Installing hollows anchors

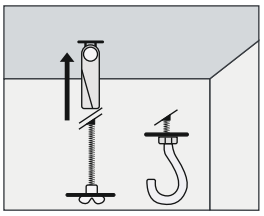
Gravity and elastic levers are suitable for pre-positioned installation.
They are especially suitable for anchoring in hollow walls.

Toggle plug - Recommended for ceilings

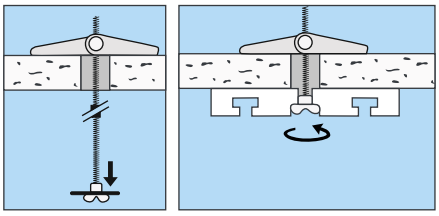




1. Drill



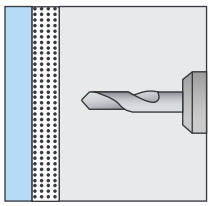
2. Insert wall plug



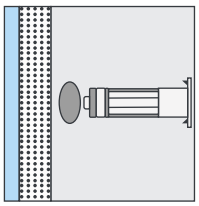
3. Place bracket and tighten with a **screwdriver**

Pladur plasterboard / gypsum metallic wall plug - Recommended for walls

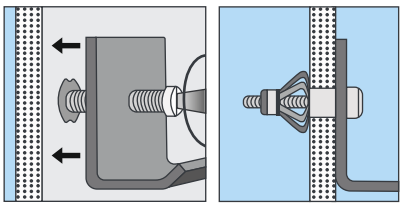




1. Drill



2. Place the wall plug inside the hole

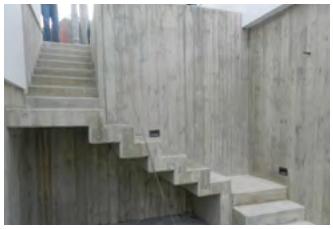
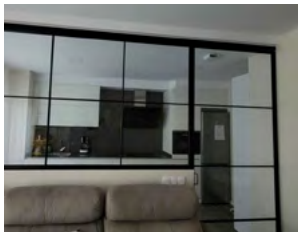


3. Place bracket and tighten with a **screwdriver**

Suitable construction material

· Drywall and fiber plasterboards
· Chipboard panels
· Plywood
· Pladur plasterboard / gypsum.

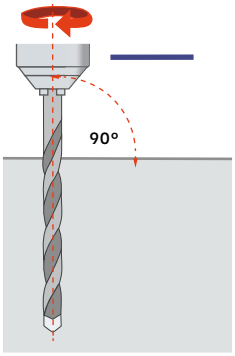
1 MATÉRIAUX DE BASE

Béton	Maçonnerie		Matériaux de construction légers
	Brique creuse 	Brique pleine 	   

2 INSTALLATION

Perçage

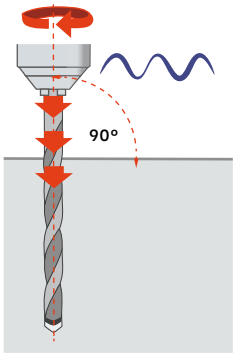
Le perçage normal à rotation



Dans des matériaux de faible dureté, **maçonnerie creuse, carrelage et céramique.** Il faut utiliser uniquement le mode de perçage à rotation dans ces matériaux (mode **percussion désactivé**).



Le perçage à rotation et percussion



Dans des matériaux de haute dureté, **béton et maçonnerie plein.** Il faut utiliser le mode de perçage à rotation et percussion dans ces matériaux (mode **percussion activé**).



Évaluation approximative du type de matériau de base

Si il n'y a pas d'information exacte concernant le matériau de base ou bien celui-ci est caché par un autre matériau (par exemple un enduit de plâtre), le tableau suivant permet de déterminer de manière approximative quel est le matériau de base.

Avance du foret	État	Couleur de la poussière du foret	Matériau de base
Constant et lente	Plein	Gris	Béton, bloc béton plein
		Rouge	Brique pleine
Constant et rapide		Blanc	Pierre calcaire
		Blanc	Béton cellulaire
À différentes vitesses	Creux	Gris	Parpaing
		Rouge	Brique creuse
		Blanc	Pierre calcaire poreuse

3 TYPES DE FIXATION

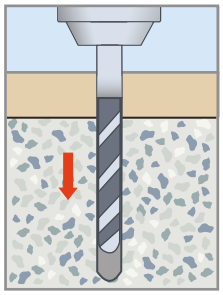
Le type de fixation à choisir dépend du matériau où il va être installé. Le tableau suivant montre un résumé des types de fixation.

	Foret	Éléments de fixation		Matériau	Remarques
		Cheville	Vis		
Chevilles d'expansion "Polyamide"	Foret widia	 Cheville Nylon	 Vis VBA  Rondelle	Béton Béton fissuré Brique pleine Brique creuse	-
Fixation à adhérence "Scellement chimique"	Foret widia	 Filtre  Scellement Chimiqu	 Tige filetée  Écrous  Rondelle	Brique plein Brique creuse	-
		 Scellement Chimique	 Tige filetée  Écrous  Rondelle	Béton Béton fissuré	-
Fixation à bois	-	-	 Vis à bois  Rondelle	Bois massif Panneau aggloméré Dérivés du bois	Pas besoin de percer avant le support
Fixation à métal	Optionnel Foret à métaux HSS	-	 Vis DIN 7504N (autoperceuse)  Rondelle	Métal	Pas besoin de percer avant le support. Mais, si un perçage avec foret de ø 2 – 3 mm soit fait, la fixation sera plus simple.
Fixation de cavité	Foret widia	 Cheville à expansion	 Tornillo DIN 7985  Rondelle	Plaques de plâtre Plaques de plâtre fibré Panneaux agglomérés Panneaux contreplaqués Panneaux en laine de bois Pladur plasterboard - Gypsum	Ne pas utiliser des tournevis électriques
		 Cheville à bascule	-		
		 Cheville plastique pladur	 Vis VBA  Rondelle		

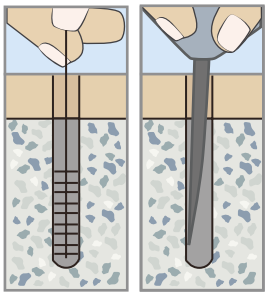
Mise en œuvre chevilles d'expansion (polyamide)

L'introduction de la vis entraîndra l'expansion de la cheville de polyamide. Ceci proportionne résistance et sécurité à l'ancrage dans l'intérieur du matériau de construction.

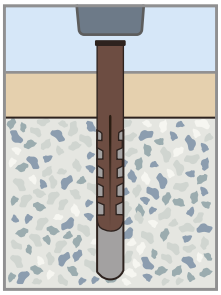
Dans le béton



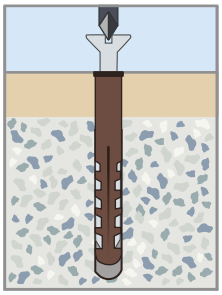
1. Percer au diamètre et à la profondeur spécifiée avec une **perceuse à percussion.**



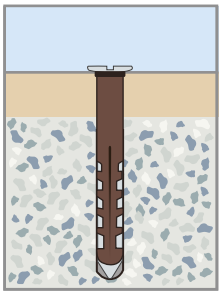
2. Nettoyer le trou des restes de poussière et des fragments dus au perçage.



3. Donner des coups avec le marteau jusqu'à ce que la cheville soit complètement introduite.

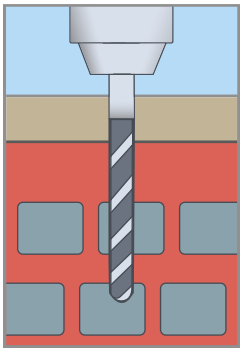


4. Introduire la vis.

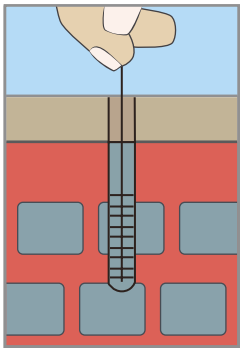


5. Serrer la vis jusqu'à la fin.

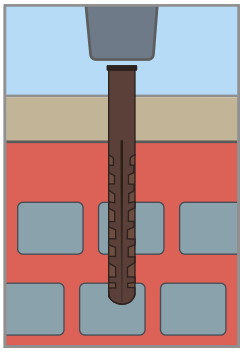
Dans la maçonnerie



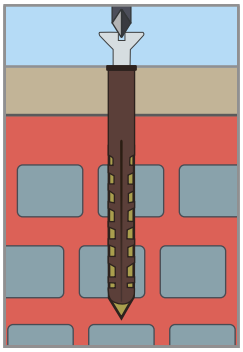
1. Percer au diamètre et à la profondeur spécifiée avec une **perceuse à rotation.**



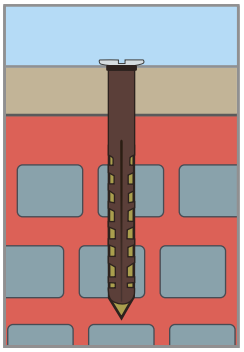
2. Nettoyer le trou des restes de poussière et des fragments dus au perçage.



3. Donner des coups avec le marteau jusqu'à ce que la cheville soit complètement introduite.



4. Introduire la vis.



5. Serrer la vis jusqu'à la fin.

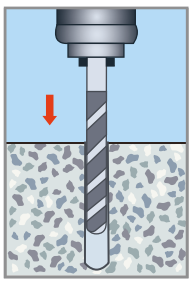
Supports d'application

- Béton
- Parpaing
- Brique pleine en grès
- Pierre naturelle à structure dense
- Béton cellulaire
- Bloc béton plein
- Brique pleine.

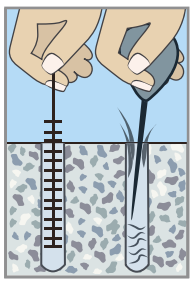
Mise en œuvre fixation à adhérence (scellement chimique)

Ce principe de fixation est basé sur une résine bi-composants, que l'on va injecter dans le trou qui va recevoir ensuite une tige filetée.

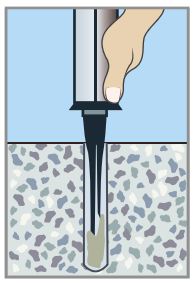
Dans le béton



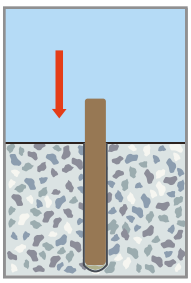
1. Percer au diamètre et à la profondeur spécifiée avec une **perceuse à percussion.**



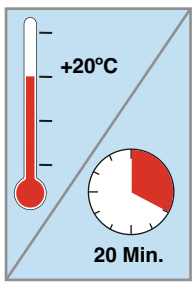
2. Nettoyer le trou des restes de poussière et des fragments dus au perçage. Le néttoyage est essenciel.



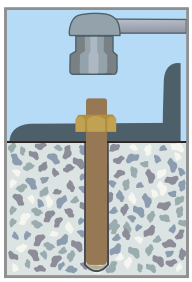
3. Injecter le scellement chimique en commencant par le fond du trou. Ne pas dépasser les 2/3 du trou pour éviter de voir le produit déborder du trou.



4. Introduire la tige filetée sans attendre avec des mouvement de rotation, jusqu'à atteindre la profondeur d'insertion.

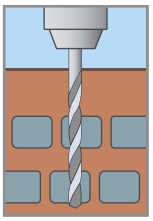


5. Laisser sécher (temps selon les spécifications du fabricant).

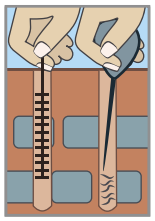


6. Fixer la pièce en utilisant des écrous.

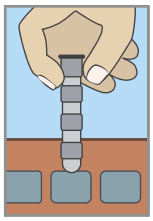
Dans la maçonnerie



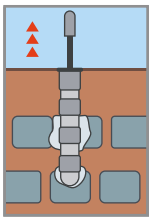
1. Percer au diamètre et à la profondeur spécifiée avec une **perceuse à rotation.**



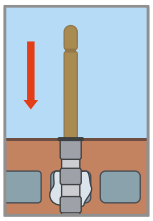
2. Nettoyer le trou des restes de poussière et des fragments dus au perçage.**Le néttoyage est essenciel.**



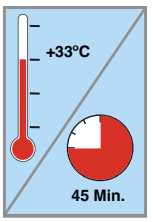
3. Introduire le filtre dans le trou.



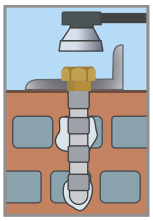
4. Injecter le scellement chimique en commencant par le fond du trou.



5. Introduire la tige filetée sans attendre avec des mouvement de rotation, jusqu'à atteindre la profondeur d'insertion.



6. Laisser sécher (temps selon les spécifications du fabricant).



7. Fixer la pièce en utilisant des écrous.

Supports d'application

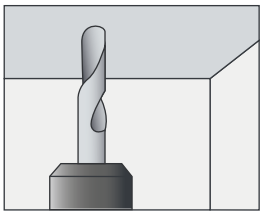
· Béton, Béton fisuré
· Brique creuse
· Bloc béton plein
· Brique creuse en grès
· Brique pleine en grès
· Brique pleine

Mise en œuvre fixation de cavité

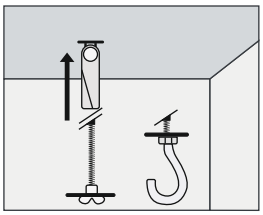
Les bras extensibles et élastiques sont adéquats pour l'installation pré-positionnée.
Spécialement conçu pour fixer dans des murs creux.

Cheville à bascule - Recommandé pour plafond

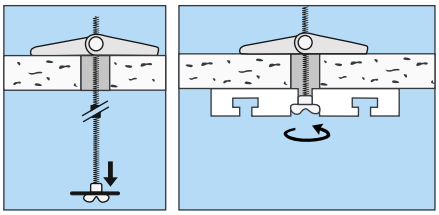




1. Percer.



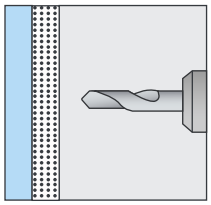
2. Placer cheville.



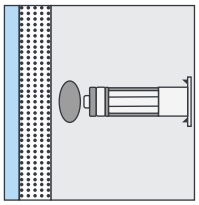
3. Placer support et visser en utilisant un **tournevis.**

Cheville métal à expansion pladur / gypsum - Recommandé pour mur

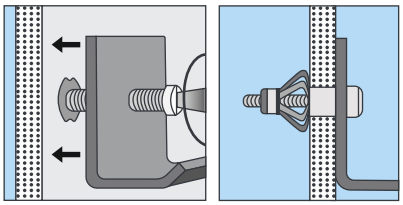




1. Percer.



2. Placer cheville dans le trou.

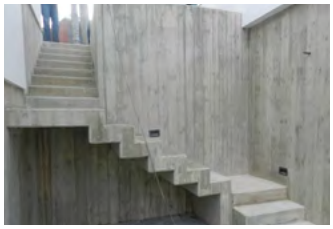
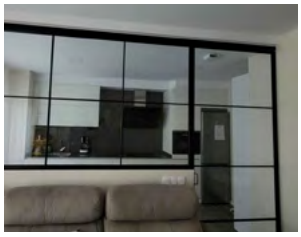


3. Placer support et visser en utilisant un **tournevis.**

Supports d'application

· Plaques de plâtre et de plâtre fibré
· Panneaux agglomérés
· Panneaux contreplaqués
· Pladur / gypsum.

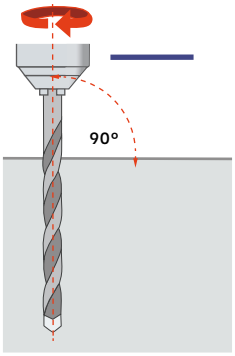
1 MATERIALI BASE

Cemento	Muratura		Materiali di construzione leggeri	
	Blocchi solidi  	Blocchi di muratura cavi  	 	 

2 INSTALLAZIONE

Trapano

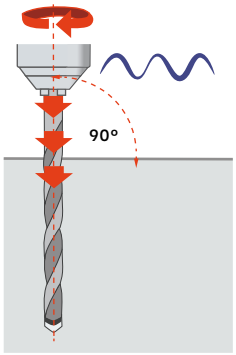
Trapano normale per rotazione



Su materiali solidi di bassa resistenza, muratura cava, piastrelle e ceramica.



Trapano con percussione



Per materiali solidi ad alta resistenza, cemento e muratura solida.



Valutazione approx. materiale

Se non ci sono informazioni precise riguardo il materiale di base o se questo è nascosto da un altro materiale (ad esempio un intonaco), l'immagine seguente permette una determinazione approssimativa del materiale di base.

Avanzament o del trapano	Stato	Colore della polvere	Materiale
Constante e lento	Solido	Grigio	Cemento
		Rosso	Muratura di argilla
Constante e rapido		Bianco	Pietra calcarica
		Bianco	Cemento cellulare
Irregolare	Cavo	Grigio	Blocchi cavi di muratura
		Rosso	Muratura d'argilla cava
		Bianco	Pietra calcarea cava

3 TIPI DI FISSAGGIO

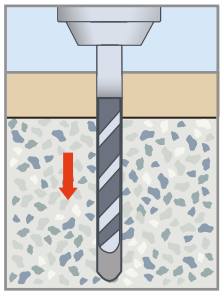
Esistono diversi tipi di ancoranti, ognuno di essi adatto alle tipologie di materiale base su cui andremo ad installare, nella tabella seguente vediamo un riepilogo di queste tipologie di ancoranti

	Trapano	Elementi di fissaggio		Superfici adatte	Osservazioni
		Tassello	Vite		
Tassello ad espansione in "poliammide"	 Punta widia	 Tassello nylon	 Vite agglomerata  Rondella	Cemento Cemento crepato Muratura solida Muratura cava	-
Tassello di Aderenica "Taco chimico"	 Punta widia	 Setaccio  Collante	 Barra filettata  Dado  Rondella	Muratura solida Muratura cava	-
		 Pasta	 Barra filettata  Dado  Rondella	Cemento Cemento crepato	-
Ancoraggi in legno	-	-	 Vite per legno  Rondella	Legno massiccio Conglomerati Derivati del legno	Non è necessario forare prima la base
Ancoraggi metallici	Opzionale Punta per metallo HSS	-	 Vite DIN 7504N (punta forante)  Rondella	Metallo	Non è necessario forare prima la base. La preforatura con punta da ø 2 mm o ø 3 mm facilita l'installazione.
Ancoraggi a cavità	 Punta widia	 Tassello per cartongesso	 Vite DIN 7985  Rondella	Pannelli di geso Pannelli in fibra di gesso pannelli di agglomerato Controsoffitti Tavole leggere in lana di legno Cartongesso Cartongesso	Non utilizzare avvitatori elettrici
		 Tassello a farfalla	-		
		 Tassello plastico cartongesso	 Vite per truciolare  Rondella		

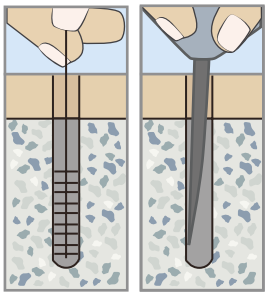
Posizionamento tappi ad espansione (poliammide)

Quando si inserisce la vite, il tassello in poliammide si espande, garantendo così un sicuro ancoraggio all'interno del materiale da costruzione

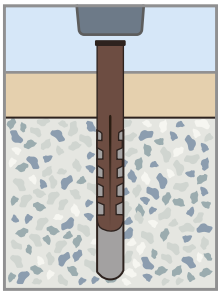
Nel calcestruzzo



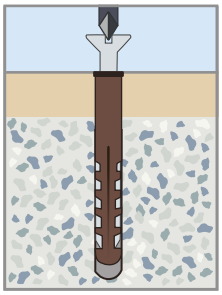
1. Praticare il foro mediante un **trapano a percussione.**



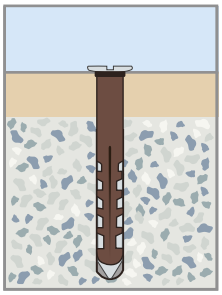
2. Pulire il foro.



3. Colpire leggermente il tassello all'interno del buco.

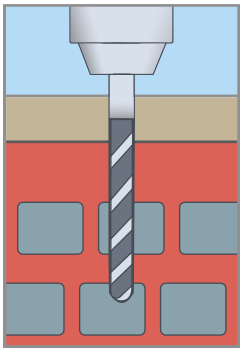


4. Introdurre la vite.

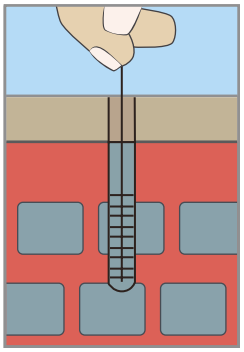


5. Avvitare.

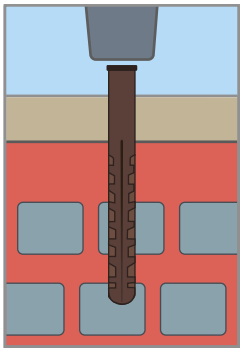
In muratura



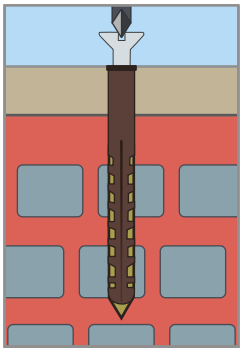
1. Praticare il foro utilizzando un **trapano rotante.**



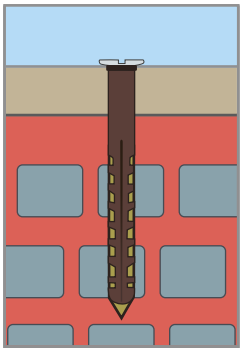
2. Pulire il foro.



3. Colpire delicatamente il tappo verso l'interno del foro.



4. Inserire la vite.



5. Stringere la vite.

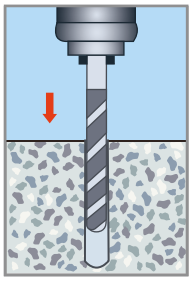
Materiali di costruzione adatti

- Cemento
- Blocchi vuoti in calcestruzzo leggero
- Pietra naturale con struttura spessa
- Cemento cellulare
- Mattone pieno fatto di calcestruzzo leggero
- Mattone solido.

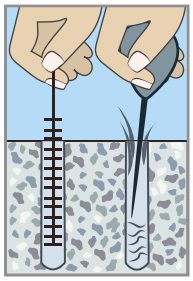
Posizionamento tasselli per adesione (tassello chimico)

Il sistema è idoneo all'installazione pre-posizionata se abbinato a fisher di ancoraggio ad iniezione e barre filettate.

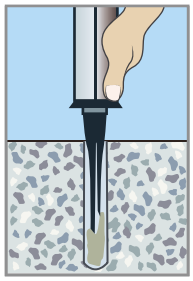
Nel calcestruzzo



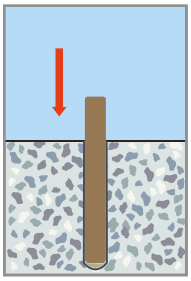
1. Praticare il foro mediante un **trapano a percussione.**



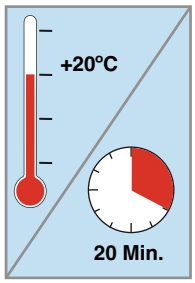
2. Pulire il buco, la pulizia del buco è essenziale.



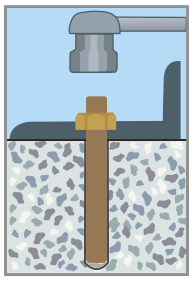
3. Inserire la barra filettata mediante un movimento di rotazione.



4. Introducir la barra de anclaje mediante un movimiento de rotación, hasta alcanzar la profundidad de inserción.

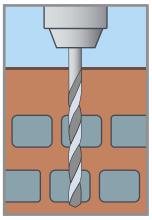


5. Lasciare indurire.

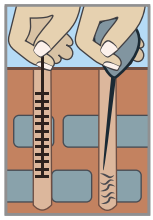


6. Fissare con i dadi.

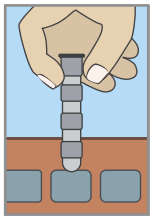
In muratura



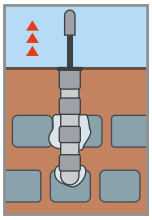
1. Praticare il foro utilizzando un **trapano rotante**



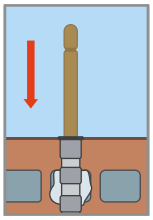
2. Pulire il foro, **la pulizia del foro è essenziale.**



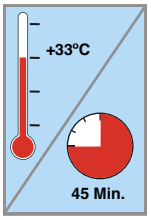
3. Inserire il tassello nel foro.



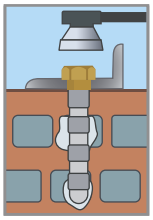
4. Iniettare la pasta, iniziando dal fondo del foro.



5. Inserire la barra di ancoraggio con movimento rotatorio fino al raggiungimento della profondità di inserimento.



6. Lasciare indurire (tempo secondo le indicazioni del produttore).



7. Fissare il pezzo con i dadi.

Materiali di costruzione adatti

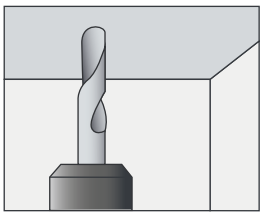
· Cemento
· Mattoni forati
· Blocchi forati in calcestruzzo leggero
· Blocchi di pietra arsenica forati
· Mattoni massicci di pietra arsenica

Posizionamento ancoranto per cavità

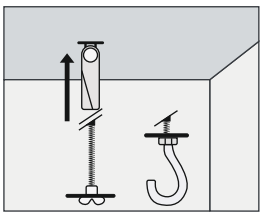
Le leve a gravità e a molla sono adatte per l'installazione preposizionata.
È particolarmente adatto per il fissaggio in pareti cave.

Tassello a farfalla - Consigliato per tetto

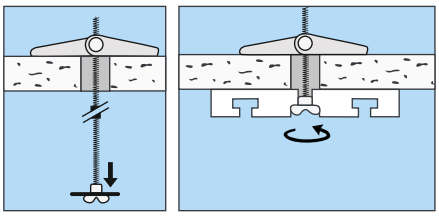




1. Forare



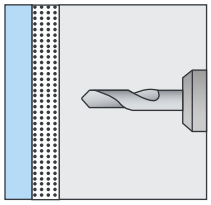
2. Inserire il tassello



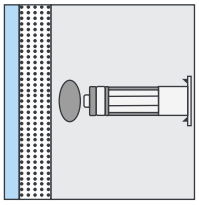
3. Collocare il supporto ed avvitare con un **cacciavite**

Tassello metallico cartongesso - Consigliato per parete

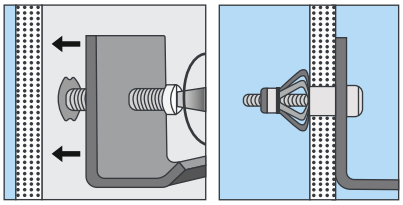




1. Forare



2. Inserire il tassello nel foro.



3. Collocare il supporto ed avvitare con un **cacciavite**

Materiali di costruzione adatti

· Pannelli di geso
· Pannelli di agglomerato
· Controsoffitti
· Cartongesso.

Instructions clips on:
youtube.com/BandaluxOfficial

www.bandalux.com

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