

**PLEASE READ – IMPORTANT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**  
**AnconOptima Masonry Support System**



AnconOptima comprises a two-step angle (with pre-marked fixing zones), brackets and locking wedges. The angle slides into position, through cut-outs in the brackets. Once the angle is positioned, a locking wedge is tapped with a hammer, into the notches in each bracket.

Brackets are available as standard to suit cavities from 60mm to 150mm, in 5mm increments. The actual maximum and minimum cavities will depend on the type of fixing, and the size and position of the structural edge member. This range will be shown on the drawing provided for the particular contract. The brackets used across the three AnconOptima systems are universal. The differing performance of the three systems is generated by the varying length and thickness of the angle and the fixing centres of the brackets.

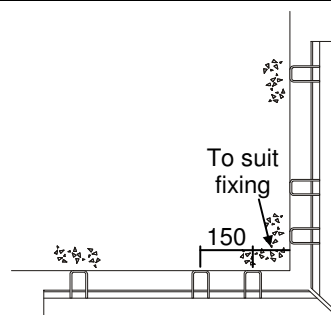
All angles, excluding corner sections, are designed to be used with two brackets. The fixing zones on the angles are colour coded for the three standard systems.

System	Fixing Zone Colour	Angle Length	Bracket Centres	Fixing Height	Maximum Load*
AnconOptima 10	Red	990	500	140	10kN/m
AnconOptima 12	Green	990	500	140	12kN/m
AnconOptima 14	Blue	790	400	140	14kN/m

\*Dependent on cavity width and type of fixing being used.

**Corners**

External corners require a different angle. These are usually 850mm long and need three brackets, two at the corner (150mm between) and a third bracket near the other end of the angle. A drawing will be provided for each contract showing bracket positions. Corner angles should not be cut.



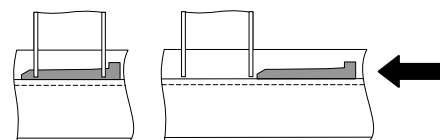
**Main runs of support**

Where holes for fixings need to be drilled, this can be carried out for the entire run once the corner angles have been fixed. The preferred technique of installers is to level and fix two brackets and simply slide the angle into position ensuring that the brackets are within the coloured zones. There should be a nominal 10mm gap between angles. The last angle may require the brackets to be positioned on the angle prior to fixing.



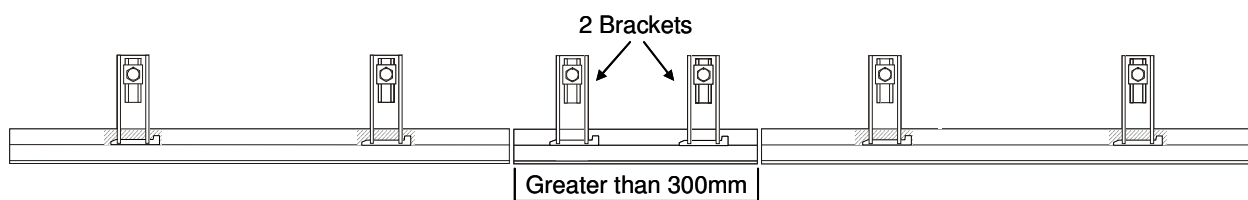
**Locking Wedges**

A locking wedge is supplied for each bracket. Use of the wedge ensures that the angle is properly seated in the bracket. Wedges should be tapped with a hammer, into the notches on the bracket. They can be installed from either side of the bracket.



**Cutting on site**

Angles are supplied in standard lengths. The last angle to be fixed may need to be cut on site to suit the application. This angle must be no shorter than 300mm. The adjacent angle may need to be cut back so that the final angle is at least 300mm long. Corner angles should not be cut.



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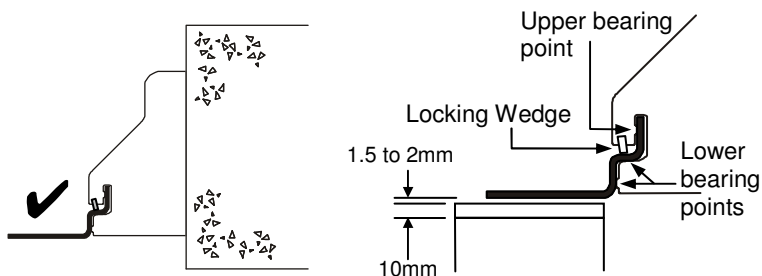
## AnconOptima Masonry Support System

### Shimming

Shims should only need to be used for fine adjustment because AnconOptima brackets are interchangeable. If additional shims are to be used, the maximum thickness should not exceed the maximum diameter of the bolt or 16mm which ever is less. Shims should be flat and extend to the bottom of the bracket. Extension plates should not be used with AnconOptima.

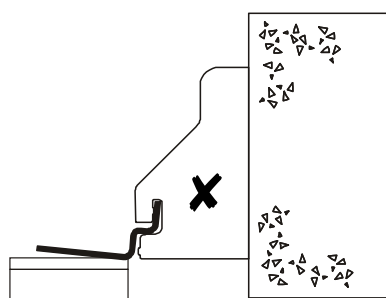
### Location of angle in bracket

AnconOptima must always be installed with the angle in contact with the bearing sections of the bracket. The locking wedges will normally ensure the correct seating but particular care should be taken if the face of the structure is sloping, or if the angle is resting on the compressible filler. If the fixing face is uneven, low points may need to be packed to ensure the backs of the brackets are in-line. Any packs should be fixed securely.

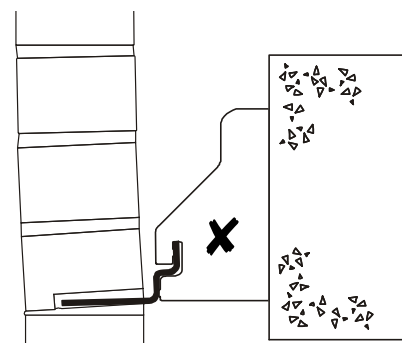


### Position of Angle

A vertical displacement of up to 2mm is quite normal for a support angle under full load; it is therefore recommended that the angle is set slightly high to allow for this displacement. This will ensure that the joint under the angle will accommodate the maximum expansion of the brickwork below the support.



**Angle resting on compressible filler**



**Filler compresses as angle moves to close the gap between angle and bracket**

### Bearing and Restraints

Angles should be set so that the back of the brick is within 5mm of the back of the angle. This will ensure that the minimum  $\frac{2}{3}$  bearing is achieved for the brickwork. The selection of the correct bracket to suit the cavity width is therefore very important. The first level of restraint above the support should be within 300mm of the angle with ties positioned at 450mm centres.

### Safety Precautions

AnconOptima is produced from sheared plate. Like all such industrial fabrications, these may present sharp edges. **Suitable gloves should be worn at all times during handling and installation.**

