

Setting Blocks

The importance of using setting blocks & correct placement

What is a setting block?

Blocks made of neoprene, EPDM, silicone, polypropylene or other elastomeric material, used to support the bottom edge of a pane of glass when glazing it into a frame.

Principle functions of settings blocks:

- Provide a cushion to support a glass pane's dead load
- Provide the proper glass bite at the cill
- Prevent glass edges from touching the frame thereby preventing damage to the glass
- Prevent glass edges from being immersed in water and facilitate drainage and drying

Important notes when installing setting blocks:

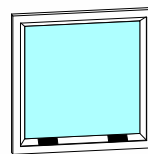
- Glass-to-metal contact must be avoided at all times by using setting and location blocks having a hardness of 50° to 90° shore A durometer.
- Only use blocks made of neoprene, EPDM, silicone, polypropylene or other elastomeric material.
- Setting blocks should have a minimum thickness of 3mm and be at least 27mm in length per square metre of glass area.
- When glazing laminated glass and/or sealed insulated glass units, drainage should be provided to prevent the glass edge being submerged.
- Two or more 7mm diameter holes or 5mm x 9mm slotted holes, or larger, should be equally spaced in the cill section of sash or frame to allow for ventilation/drainage of the cill section.

Setting Block Application:

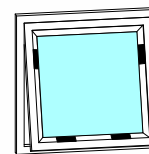
40x10	Only 4/5mm in casement windows
120x12	Single glazing up to 12mm
120x22	IG Units 14-18mm thick
120x25	IG Units 18-21mm thick
120x30	IG Units 21-26mm thick

Setting Block Positions

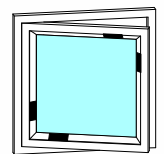
Windows



FIXED LIGHT

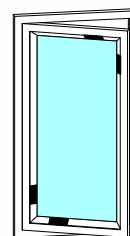


TOP-HUNG

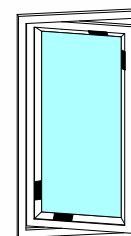


SIDE-HUNG

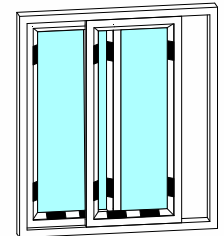
Doors



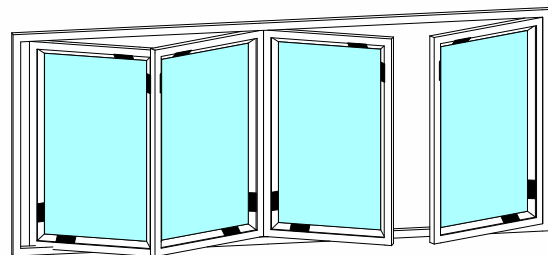
HINGED



PIVOT & SWING



SLIDING



FOLDING

Note: For doors, the above must be viewed together with the Eagle Aluminium Heel & Toe Guide.

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