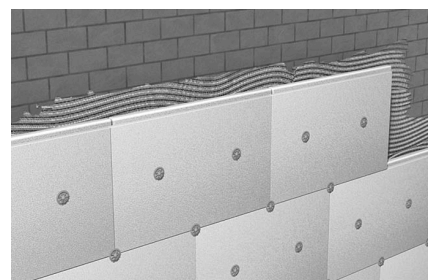


The economic screw fixing for all ETICS insulation materials



BUILDING MATERIALS

- Building material classes A, B, C, D, E
- Concrete
- Concrete (weather shell)
- Building brick
- Solid sand-lime brick
- Hollow blocks made from lightweight concrete
- Vertically perforated brick
- Perforated sand-lime brick
- Lightweight aggregate concrete
- Aerated concrete

APPROVALS



ADVANTAGES

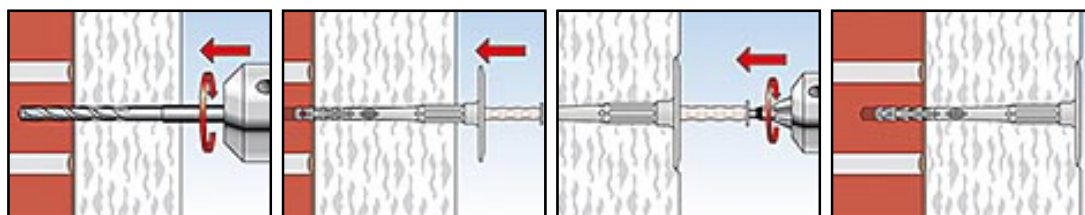
- Compound screw minimises the thermal bridge, thus there are no fixing marks on the façade
- Recessed installation with round cap provides a smooth surface for thinner render layer
- Less drill wear and drill time due to minimum installation depth of 35 mm in the substrate
- With flush installation, the disc tapers to a very thin edge, thus providing for optimal retaining of the insulation panel and for application of thin render
- While flush installation the anchor washer can be combined with larger insulation disc DT 90, DT 110 and DT 140 for very soft insulation materials
- For insulation material thicknesses up to 340 mm
- Standard embedment depth for all building materials

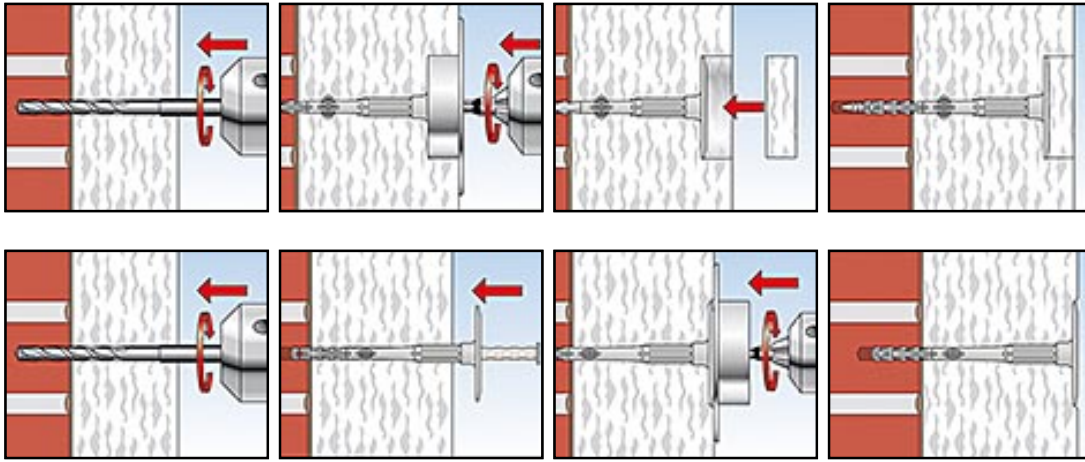
APPLICATIONS

- Attachment of ETICS insulating boards on concrete and masonry
- Flush installation in all conventional insulation materials
- Flush installation of insulation materials such as polystyrene rigid foam panels and dense mineral wool panels

FUNCTIONING

- The fixing is pushed through the insulation into the drilled hole and is screwed tight
- For recessed installation, you require the installation tool termozCS
- Optionally, the installation tool termozCS can also be used for flush installation by turning the disc
- For recessed installation, the insulation disc is to be covered with a round plug
- When using the installation tool, the installation is completed when the stop disc is flush with the insulation panel
- For lengths from 250 mm the optional supplied bits T25 are required

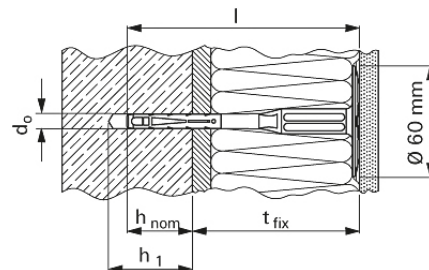




TECHNICAL DATA



termoz CS 8



Type	Art.-No.	ETA-approval	Drill diameter d_0 [mm]	Fixing length l [mm]	Effect. anchorage depth h_{ef} [mm]	Drive
termoz CS 8/110	531960	■	8	108	35	T30
termoz CS 8/130	531970	■	8	128	35	T30
termoz CS 8/150	531974	■	8	148	35	T30
termoz CS 8/170	531976	■	8	168	35	T30
termoz CS 8/190	531978	■	8	188	35	T30
termoz CS 8/210	531982	■	8	208	35	T30
termoz CS 8/230	531984	■	8	228	35	T30
termoz CS 8/250	531987	■	8	248	35	T25
termoz CS 8/250 R	531989	■	8	248	35	T25
termoz CS 8/270	531991	■	8	268	35	T25
termoz CS 8/270 R	531993	■	8	268	35	T25
termoz CS 8/290	531995	■	8	288	35	T25
termoz CS 8/290 R	531997	■	8	288	35	T25
termoz CS 8/310	532000	■	8	308	35	T25
termoz CS 8/310 R	532003	■	8	308	35	T25
termoz CS 8/330	532006	■	8	328	35	T25
termoz CS 8/350	532008	■	8	348	35	T25
termoz CS 8/370	532011	■	8	368	35	T25
termoz CS 8/390	532014	■	8	388	35	T25

LOADS

termoz CS 8³⁾

Highest permissible loads for a single anchor^{1) 4)} for multiple use for non-structural applications.

For the design the complete assessment ETA-14/0372 has to be considered.

Type	Brick raw density ρ [kg/dm ³]	min. compressive brick strength f_b [N/mm ²]	min. embedment depth h_{nom} [mm]	min. member thickness h_{min} [mm]	Beton und Mauerwerk		
					permissible tensile load ³⁾ N_{perm} [kN]	min. spacing ²⁾ s_{min} [mm]	min. edge distance ²⁾ c_{min} [mm]
Concrete							
CS 8	C12/15 - C45/55	35 ⁶⁾	100	0,40	100	100	
	C50/60			0,50			
Weather shell							
CS 8	C20/25 - C45/55	35 ^{6) 5)}	42	0,40	100	100	
	C50/60			0,50			
Solid Clay bricks e.g. acc. to DIN 105-100:2012-01, EN 771-1:2011, Mz							
CS 8	≥ 1,8	20	35 ⁶⁾	100	0,50	100	100
Calcium silicate solid bricks, e.g. acc. to DIN V 106:2005-10, EN 771-2:2011, KS							
CS 8	≥ 1,8	20	35 ⁶⁾	100	0,50	100	100
		12			0,30		
Solid lightweight concrete block, e.g. acc. to DIN V 18152-100:2005-10 EN 771-3:2011 Vbl							
CS 8	≥ 1,4	8	35 ⁶⁾	100	0,17	100	100
Solid concrete block, e.g. acc. to DIN V 18152-100:2005-10 EN 771-3:2011, Vbn							
CS 8	≥ 2,0	20	35 ⁶⁾	100	0,40	100	100
		12			0,25		
Vertically perforated clay bricks e.g. acc. to DIN 105-100:2012-01, EN 771-1:2011, HLz							
CS 8	≥ 1,0	12	35 ^{7) 8)}	100	0,20	100	100
	≥ 1,6	48			0,50		
Hollow calcium silicate brick, acc. to DIN V 106:2005-10, EN 771-2:2011, KSL							
CS 8	≥ 1,4	20	35 ^{7) 8)}	100	0,30	100	100
		12			0,17		
Hollow brick light-weight concrete, e.g. acc. to DIN V 18153-100: 2005-10, EN 771-3:2011 Hbl							
CS 8	≥ 0,9	4	35 ^{6) 8)}	100	0,17	100	100
Hollow brick concrete, e.g. acc. to DIN V 18153-100: 2005-10, EN 771-3:2011 Hbn							
CS 8	≥ 1,2	10	35 ^{6) 8)}	100	0,40	100	100
		8			0,30		
		6			0,25		
		4			0,17		
Lightweight Aggregate Concrete acc. to DIN EN 1520, LAC							
CS 8	≥ 0,9	6	35 ⁶⁾	100	0,25	100	100
Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks, e.g. AAC acc. to DIN V 4165-100:2005-10, EN 771-4							
CS 8	≥ 0,5	4	35 ⁷⁾	100	0,10	100	100
		4	55 ⁷⁾		0,20		

¹⁾ The partial safety factors for material resistance as regulated in the assessment as well as a partial safety factor for load actions of $\gamma_F = 1,5$ are considered.

²⁾ Minimum possible axial spacings resp. edge distances acc. Assessment.

³⁾ Plastic anchor for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering acc. ETAG014. Only tensile wind loads are permitted.

⁴⁾ The given loads are valid for installation and use of fixations in dry masonry for temperatures in the substrate up to +24 °C (resp. short term up to 40 °C).

⁵⁾ Embedment depth permitted up to 45 mm.

⁶⁾ Hammer drilling

⁷⁾ Rotary drilling

⁸⁾ In masonry of the building material class C an embedment depth of $h_{nom} = 25$ mm is possible with the same loads than with 35 mm embedment depth.