



Product Guide Manual



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ANKOR
MERCHANDISING SYSTEMS

The dedicated team at Ankor Merchandising Systems pride themselves on creating and manufacturing quality merchandising products that are both innovative and unique in design structure and appearance.

With various panel and post systems available in the market place, Ankor Merchandising Systems is the only system structure that proves fully integrated from all various design and structural perspectives. Majority of existing systems require bolting together making them difficult to disassemble and re-install, this issue is no longer a problem with Ankor systems adapting easily and quickly for any future modifications that may take place.

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ANKOR Slot Panel Extrusion

AKE.6113.24

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Ankor aluminium extrusions are precision made and run, when machining these extrusions, they need to be treated with complete accuracy.

Always run a sample piece of board that is the exact same thickness and substrate of the final job.

Always check the routed sample to the extrusion that you have ordered.

The extrusion should always be able to be slid into the machined groove by hand.

The aluminium extrusion should never be hammered in from start to finish into the machined groove.

If the extrusion is pushed in three quarters of the length of the groove and then shows a little resistance then a minor tap is acceptable.

An acceptable tap is a minimum of 100mm travel with each tap.

Slat extrusion should be machined flush with sub straight surface, this is required because:

- A) This allows the panel to be run through an edgebander, and the edge trimmed flush.
- B) If the extrusion is not machined flush and protrudes then the fittings will not sit square and will tilt in a downward direction.

Please note if the machinist is having trouble with the product or machining issues then this needs to be reported to Furnware or ADP for immediate attention and rectification ASAP.

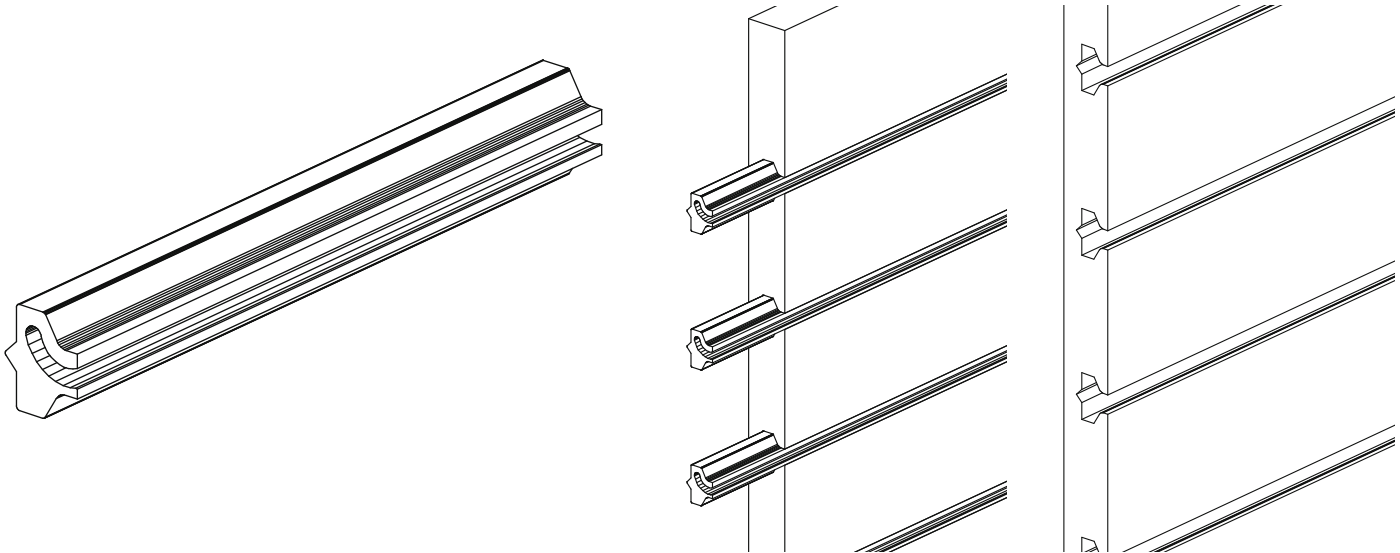
Never run router feed rate of your CNC machine faster than 5000 mm per min when machining the Ankor Slat groove.

Always check the router cutter for wear and tare.

If Boards that you purchase are laminated then they will start to cup this board is not suitable for Ankor grooves. These boards should be avoided.

ANKOR Slot Panel Extrusion

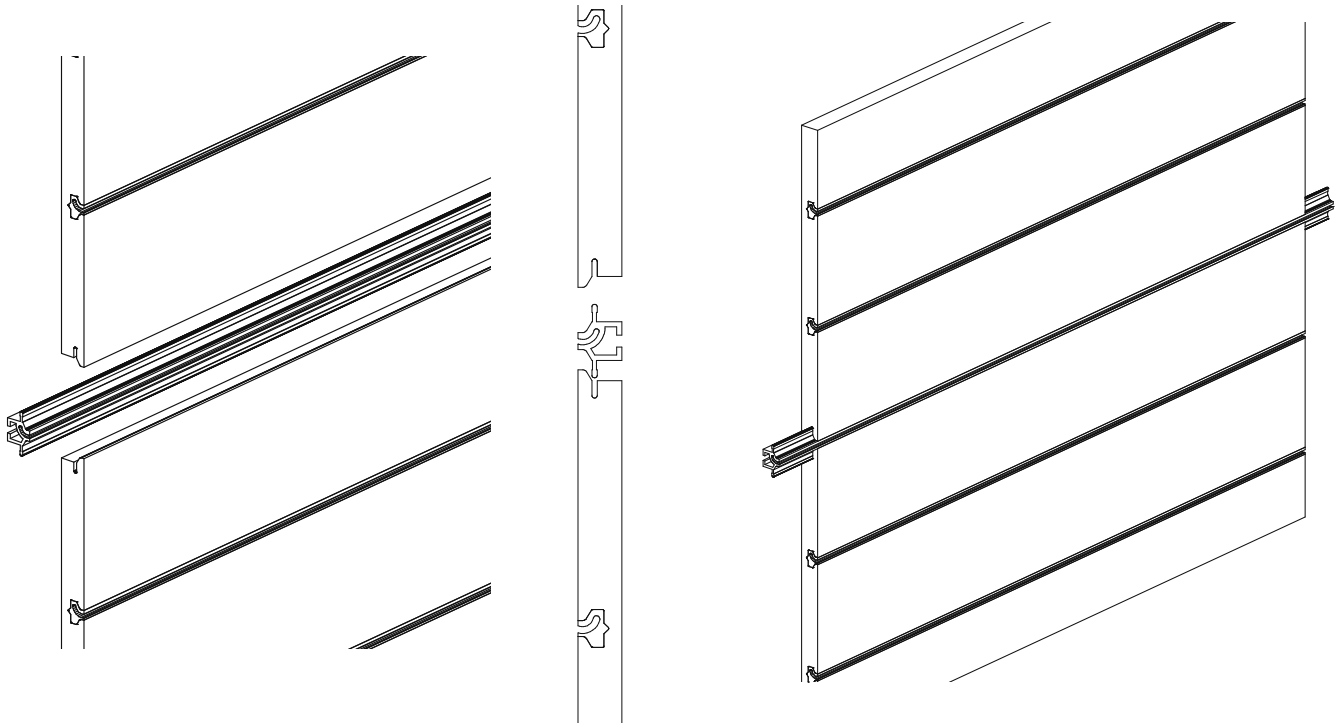
AKE.6113.24



- ▶ The extrusion can be run from 50mm centres up.
- ▶ You can cut your sheet after inserting the extrusions if you wish.
- ▶ After trimming your sheet with the extrusions in you can put it through the edge bander.

Using the independent extrusion to join two sheets

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- This allows you to have a very strong joint without movement between sheets
By combining Part No AKE.6113.24 & Part No AKE.1273.24

ANKOR Independent Panel Extrusion

AKE.2020.30

Ankor aluminium extrusions are precision made and run, when machining these extrusions, they need to be treated with complete accuracy.

Always run a sample piece of board that is the exact same thickness and substrate of the final job.

The extrusion should always be able to be slid into the machined groove by hand.

If you're just machining the edge of a pre-cut to size panel, then the feed rate of this cutter can be 6000mm per minute.

If you are machining through the centre of the board then the feed rate might have to be slowed down.

If you are machining through a panel and the router cutter is creating two separate panels, then the feed rate needs to be 3000mm per min.

Sample test pieces need to be done to obtain the safest speed to suite the machine and the material.

This Ankor slat extrusion is used to join two panels together that are independent of each other.

Types of panels joined can be standard Ankor Melamine slat panels or wall panels that have different elements on their

faces for example you could have a tiled face or a painted glass or mirror face.

When joining two standard melamine faces (if the panels are pre-cut) you must allow the joining panels to be oversize by 0.5mm so as to allow for the full cutting process.

The full cutting process means that the cutter must make a full cut so the final extrusion butts up tightly to the face melamine edge.

This extrusion has been designed for use on 16mm thick board. As the back of the extrusion is flush with the melamine. This is so because the back plate slides into the extrusion and is hard up to the melamine face.

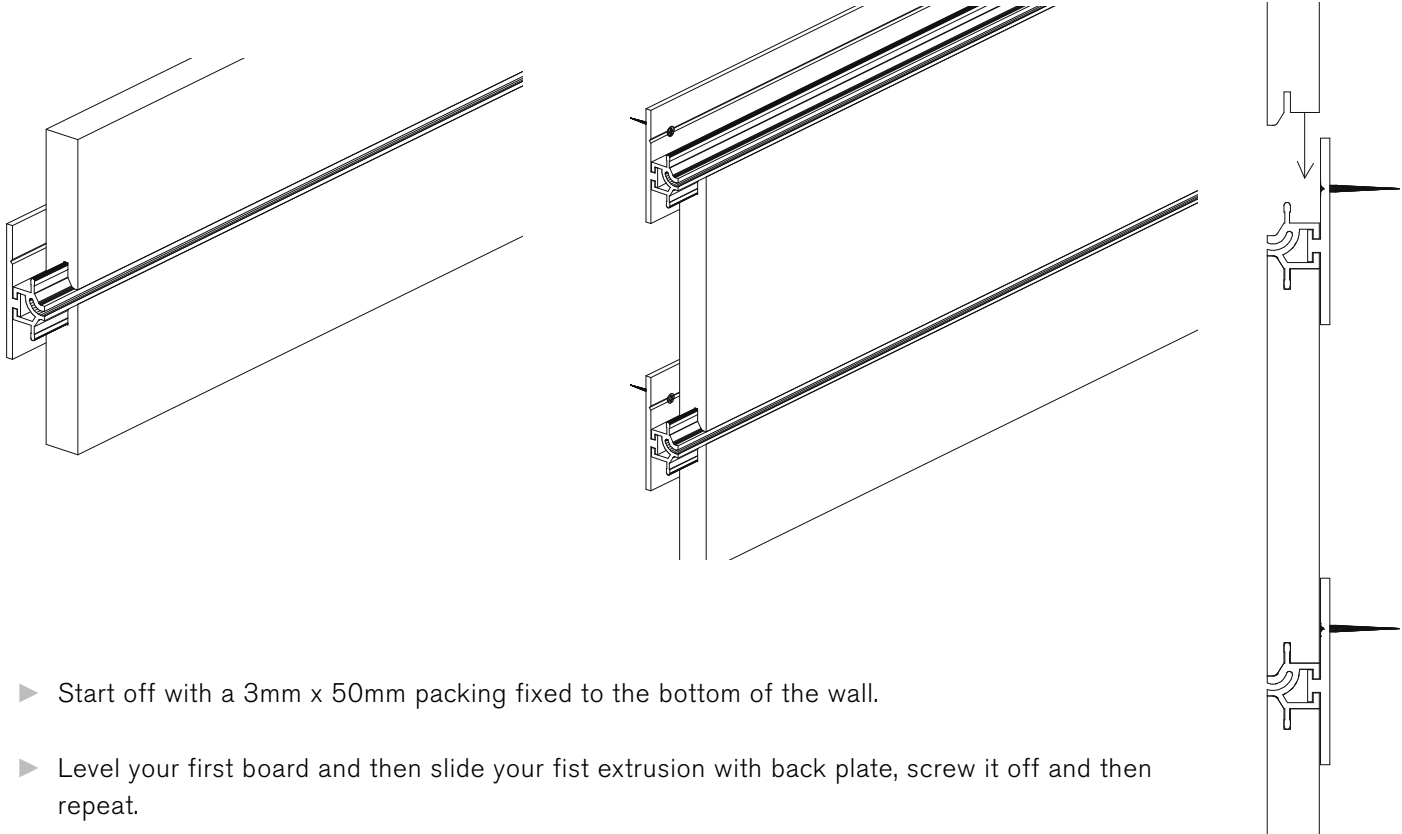
Installing this extrusion correctly is very important, as this extrusion takes all of the weight of the product, you must Identify the hanging product so the correct fixings and fixing method are used.

If you are hanging heavy weights 20Kgs and above you must have two fixings into the wall at 600mm centres, the back plate must also have a suitable adhesive between it and the wall surface.

ANKOR Independent Panel Extrusion

AKE.2020.30

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ANKOR Puck System Extrusion

AKE.6085.24

Ankor aluminium extrusions are precision made and run, when machining these extrusions, they need to be treated with complete accuracy.

Always run a sample piece of board that is the exact same thickness and substrate of the final job.

Always check the routed sample to the current batch of aluminium extrusion that you have ordered.

When machining Ankor slat extrusion, for optimum results, the cutter should cut the initial groove and then return back along the groove. This achieves the following benefits:

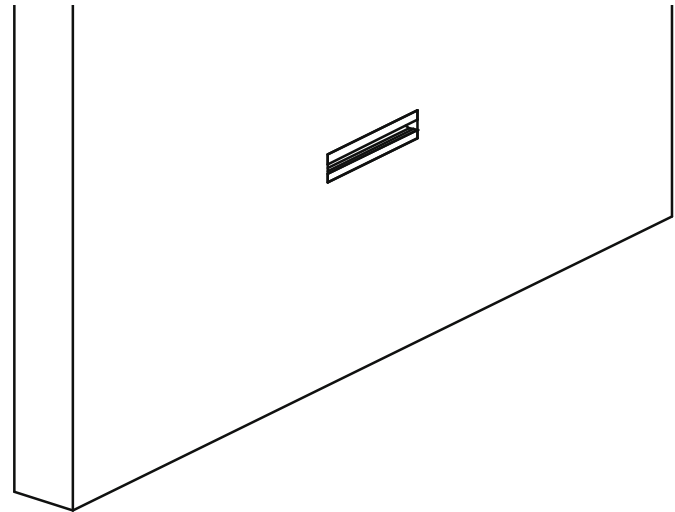
- A) The second pass cleans out leftover waste dust from the groove.
- B) Removes any machine burrs which could decrease the overall extrusion groove size.

This is another Ankor slat extrusion which is designed for finished wall display slat panels, where the Ankor slat groove needs to be started and stopped and not continuously run through a panel from one side to the other.

The puck has been designed to suite 16mm but can be used on thicker substrates.

When using 16mm thick boards, the back of extrusion needs to be flush with the back of the board, this allows the back plate extrusion to slide in to the back of the puck extrusion without any interruption.

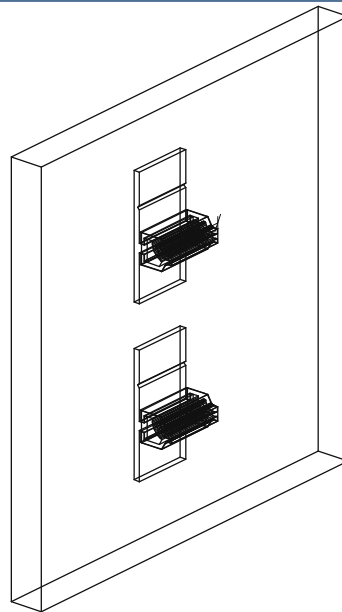
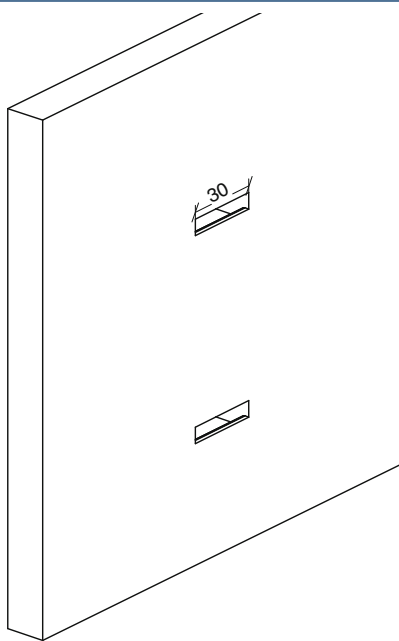
In keeping it flush on the back the front face must be checked so it remains close to flush as originally instructed.



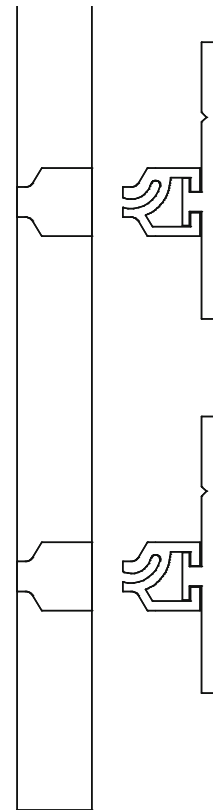
ANKOR Puck System Extrusion

AKE.6085.24

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- ▶ The Puck can be cut to any length from 10mm up.
- ▶ Run the groove from the back of the sheet.
- ▶ The extrusion with the back plate can then be put in from the back and screwed off.



ANKOR Glass Shelf Panel Extrusion

AKE.2238.24

Ankor aluminium extrusions are precision made and run, when machining these extrusions, they need to be treated with complete accuracy.

The extrusion should always be able to be slid into the machined groove by hand.

The aluminium extrusion should never be hammered in from start to finish into the machined groove.

If the extrusion is pushed in three quarters of the length of the groove and then shows a little resistance then a minor tap is acceptable.

Check over all thickness of substrate and glass or acrylic material before starting.

The edge of the extrusion should finish flush with the glass or acrylic face.

All glass shelves for this extrusion should be ordered from supplier for each new project, this is because the thickness may vary.

Before the extrusion is fitted to the board a test pieces of glass shelf should be tried in the extrusion cavity, so as to determine how that batch of thickness glass fits securely in the extrusion.

Firstly fit one length of rubber into the extrusion, if the shelf is pushed in by hand and has a firm fit then this is fine, if the shelf slips in and out of the extrusion, add the second length of rubber to the internal rubber groove. If needed you might have to sand the face of the insert with some sand paper to get a neat fit.

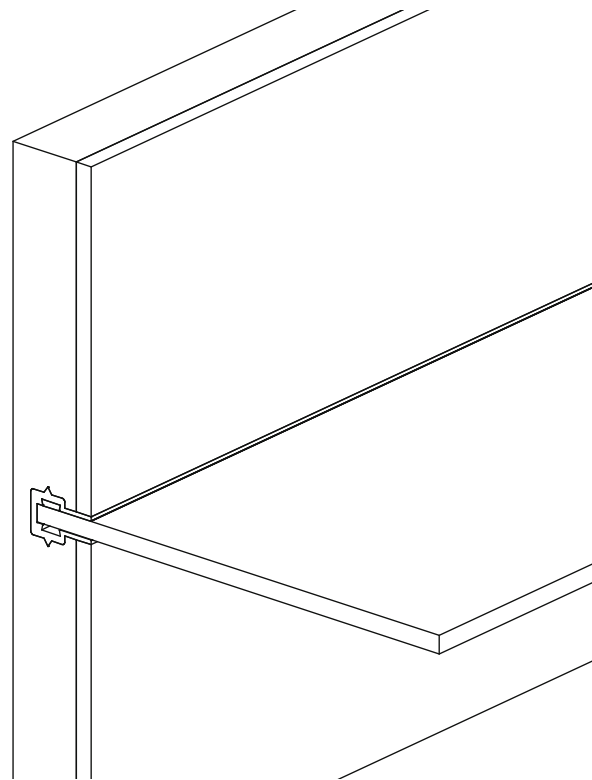
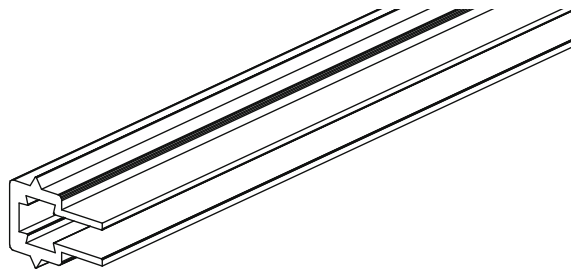
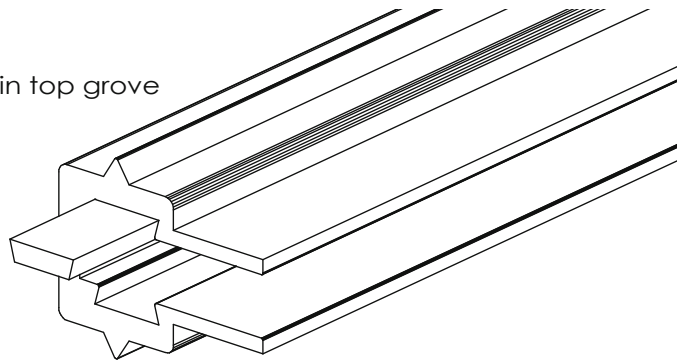
Where possible run the extrusion in one continuous back panel, avoid having the back panel in a number of sections where the shelves are butting up to each other.

If you cannot avoid having more than one back panel in each cabinet where there might be two or more shelves butting up to each other, make sure the backs are joined in the centre of the shelves and not on the ends of the shelves where they butt up to each other.

ANKOR Glass Shelf Panel Extrusion

AKE.2238.24

rubber in top groove



- ▶ When fitting the glass take time to make the glass a tight fit.

ANKOR **Glass shelf Bracket**

AKE.2188.22

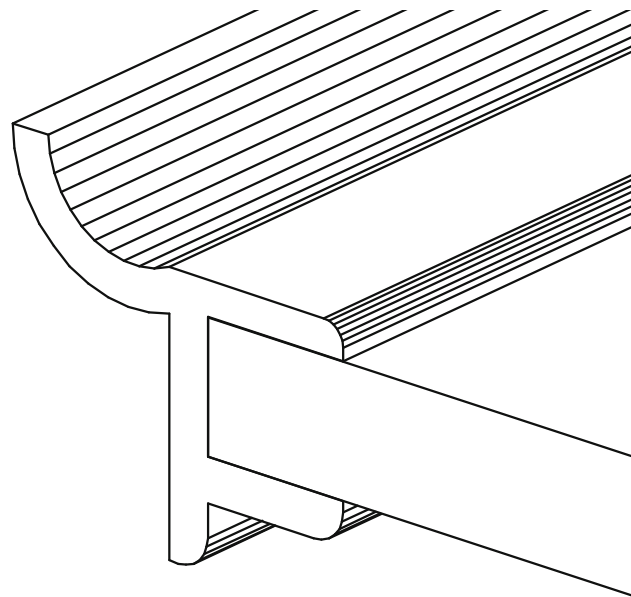
This Extrusion can be cut into full lengths for the whole length of the glass shelves or it can be cut in three shorter lengths.

This extrusion can only be used on 6mm thick glass.

When gluing the shelf bracket to the 6mm thick glass, you must remember to use Nano 470 White Light/UV Curable Glass 2 Metal Adhesive and use one light on each side of the glass.

The shelves must be glued up in a jig that supports them and keeps them at a perfect 90 degree angle.

If the glass shelves are not at a perfect 90 degrees then you will find that the shelves will either tilt up or down and also if two shelves butt up side by side then they might not sit flush and inline horizontally with each other.

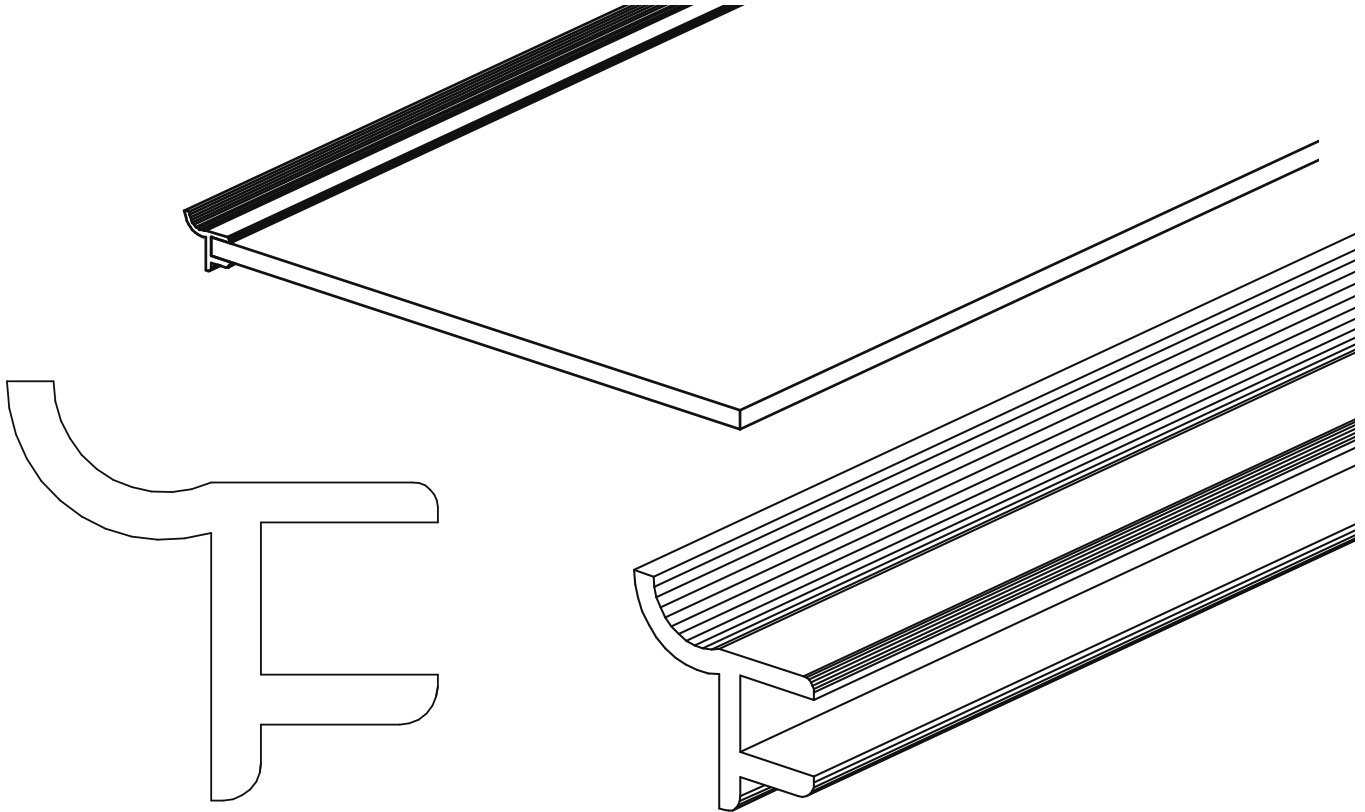


- This drawing shows the extrusion glue fixed to the back edge of the 6mm thick glass shelf.

ANKOR **Glass shelf Bracket**

AKE.2188.22

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ANKOR Shelf Rail

AKE.0026 | AKE0050 | AKE0075 | AKE0110

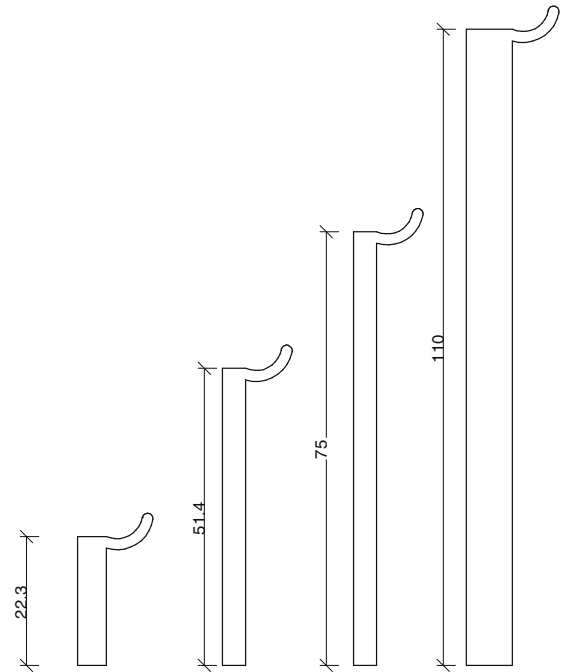
There are four different sizes of brackets.

22mm, 51mm and 75mm are all for fixing to joinery.

110mm has been developed for heavy duty items such as basins.

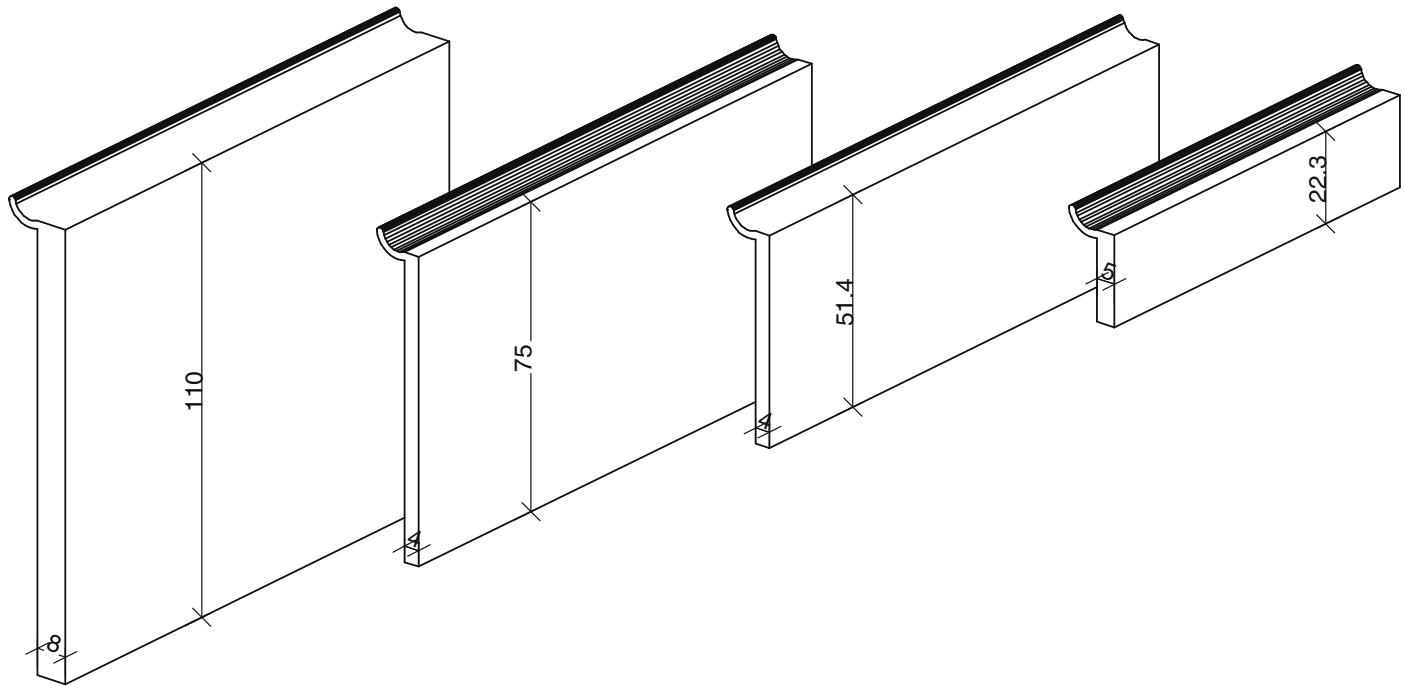
The reason it has an 8mm back plate is to allow to bolt items like basins to it.

If the object you are fitting normally uses a 10mm bolt then that is the size of bolt you should use when fitting it to the bracket.



ANKOR Shelf Rail

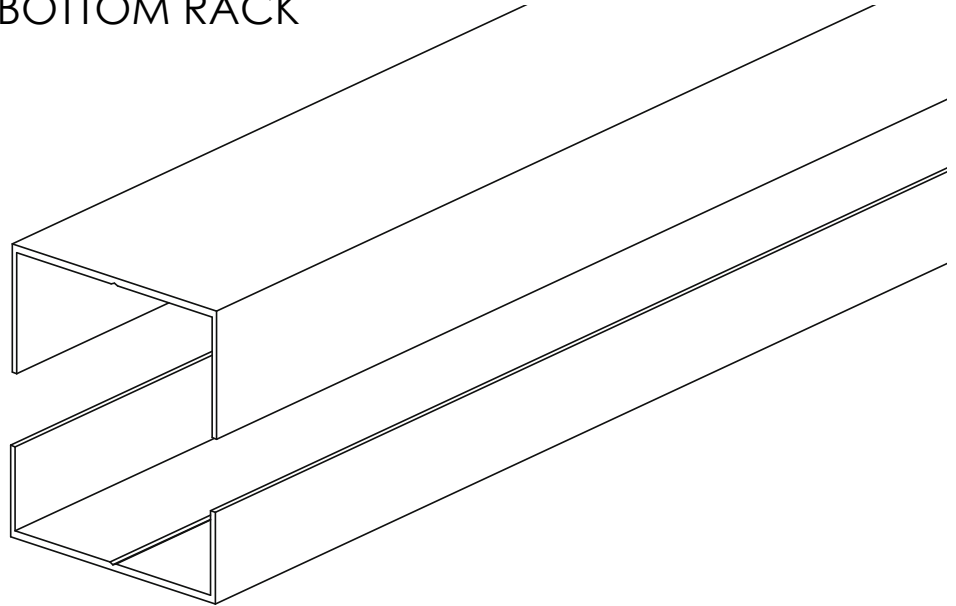
AKE.0026 | AKE0050 | AKE0075 | AKE0110



ANKOR **Post System**

AKPS.TOP.36 | AKPS.BOTTOM.36

STANDARD TOP AND BOTTOM RACK

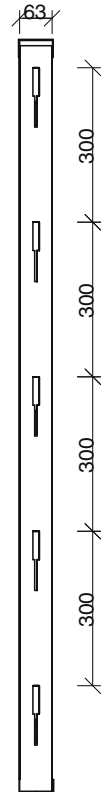


- ▶ The bottom track must be level as it is being fixed to the floor or ground and must be securely fixed in place.
- ▶ The top track is to be securely fixed to the ceiling or structure above the floor track, it must be plumb with the floor track.

POST MEMBER

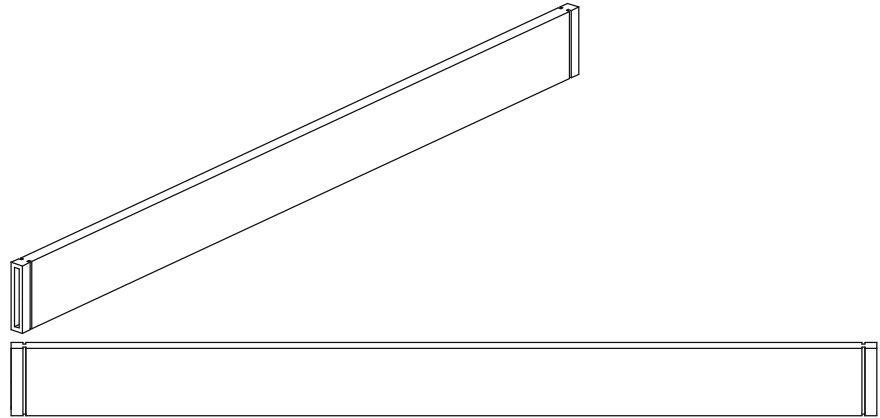
18

- ▶ When cutting the vertical post to height, allow 5mm less than the tight size between the inside of the top and bottom track.
- ▶ Always have the cross rail slots in the post lining up in height.
- ▶ Only fix through the top and bottom tracks to secure the very outside left and right hand post.
- ▶ All centre posts are to remain loose between the top and bottom tracks.
- ▶ Remember that both sides of the post system framing can be used and have panels and merchandise attached to it via hooks on the cross rails.



CROSS RAIL

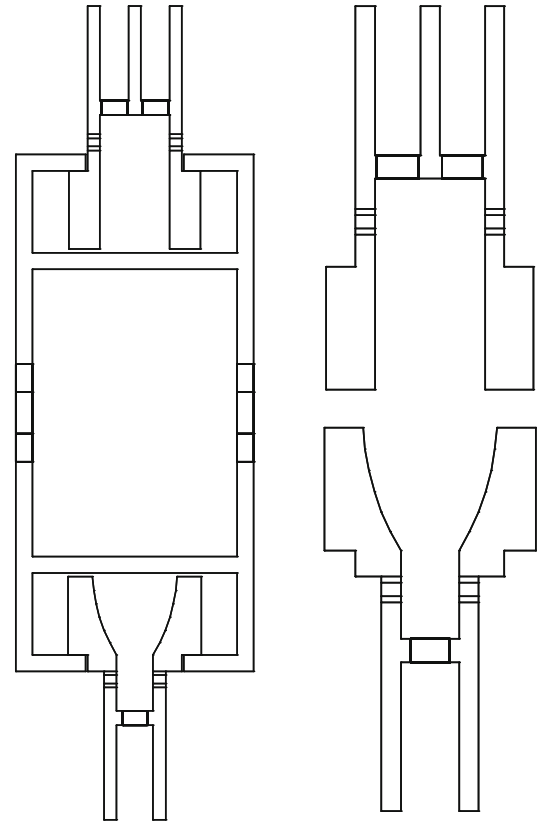
- ▶ A standard 2400mm high wall will need 4 cross rails high, but a job by job, individual assessment of each site situation needs to be done.
- ▶ If the wall has areas of extra heavy loads, then additional cross rails may need to be added. The rails come in standard 600mm and 900mm centres.
- ▶ When machining custom size lengths of the cross rails, care is to be taken that the 2mm slot groove is the correct width to slide into place in the vertical post.
- ▶ The cross rail should slide in easy by hand and not be too loose or too tight, never hammer a cross rail in place.
- ▶ The cross rails come in standard sizes 900mm 600mm & you can buy full lengths and cut to any size.



SINGLE AND DOUBLE SLOT STRIPPING

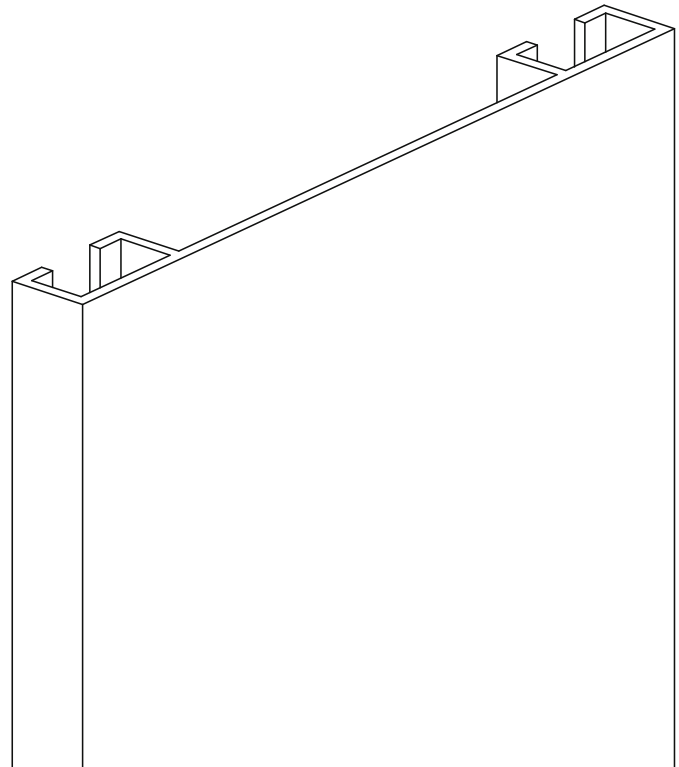
20

- ▶ The double and single slot stripping, fit into the same groove of the vertical post, on both sides of the post, which means both sides of the post system wall can be panelled and fully merchandized.
- ▶ The stripping needs to be inserted into the post slot before positioning the post in place between the top and bottom tracks.
- ▶ If the job requires the stripping to extend all the way to the floor or the bottom of the bottom track, then a 26mm x 3mm clearance slot needs to be cut into the bottom section of the stripping so that it clears the vertical 25mm side of the bottom track.



END CAPPING

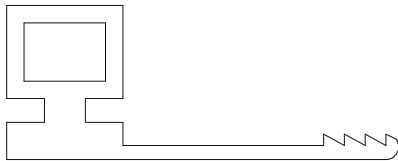
- ▶ The end capping is a vertical cover for the seen end of the Ankor post system wall.
- ▶ It is fixed in place via a thin strip of double sided tape and some Maxi Bond adhesive.



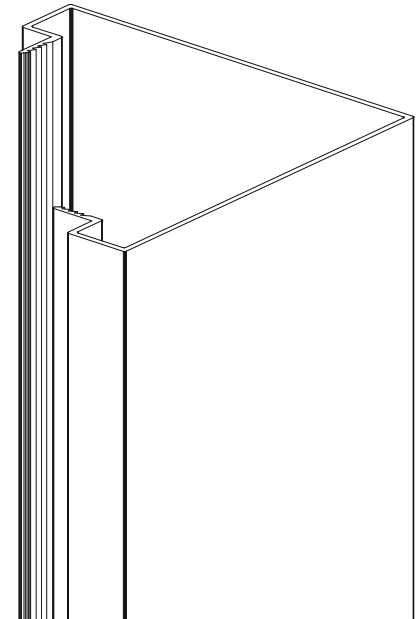
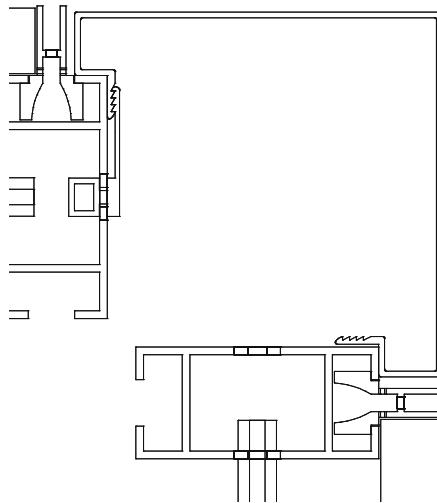
CORNER COVER PANEL

- ▶ This part is to cover the posts on a 90 degree angle on the outside of a wall.
- ▶ It is clipped to the wall with the corner clips pic below.

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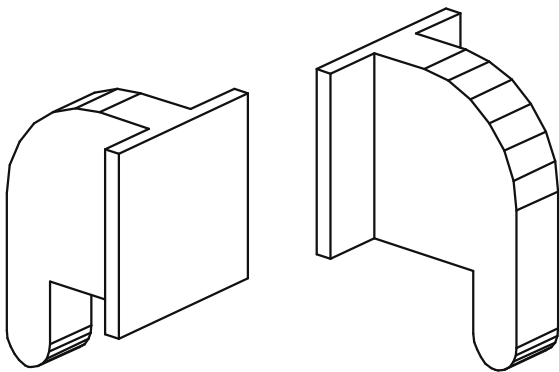
- ▶ One end clips onto the post then the corner panel is pushed on.
- ▶ Three on each side are required for a 2400mm high wall.
- ▶ Detail opposite shows the clip.



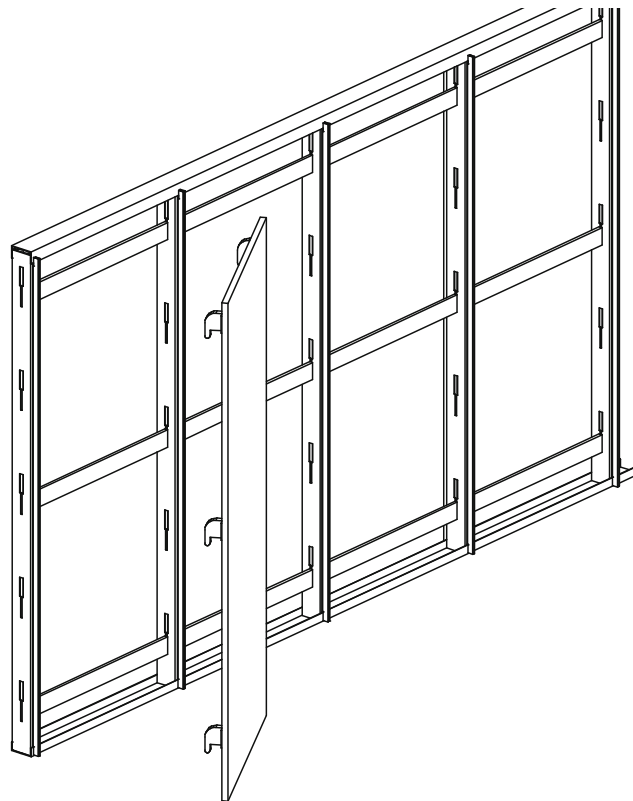
ANKOR Post System

AKPS.PBKT

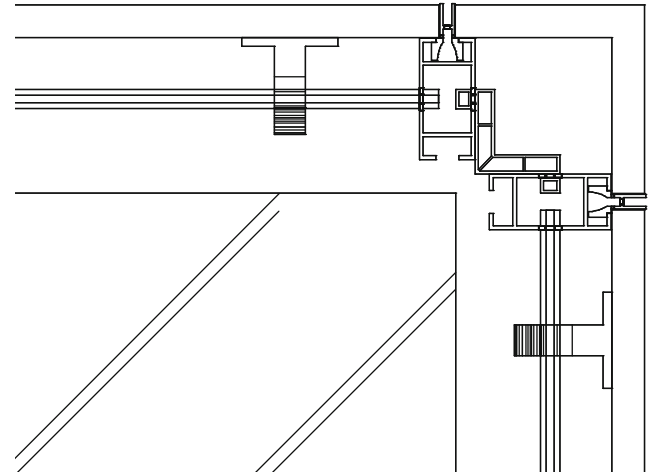
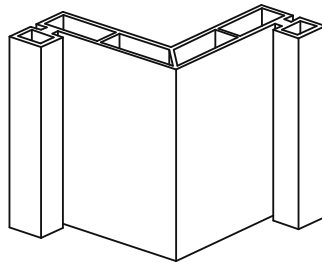
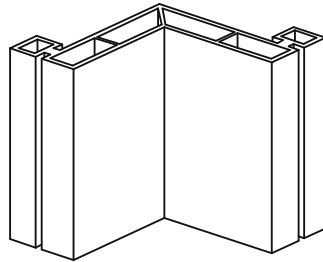
PANEL HOOK



- ▶ These reinforced plastic brackets are screw fixed to the back of decorative panels which then clip into place on the cross rails of the Ankor post system.
- ▶ The drawing to the right shows the panel and the clips.

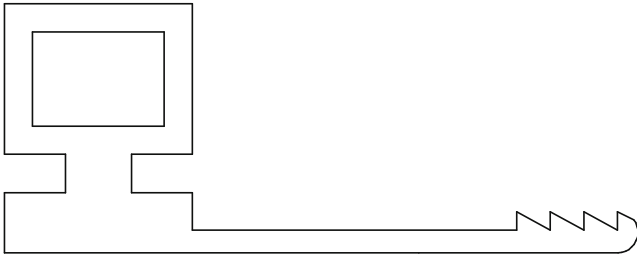


CORNER BRACKET

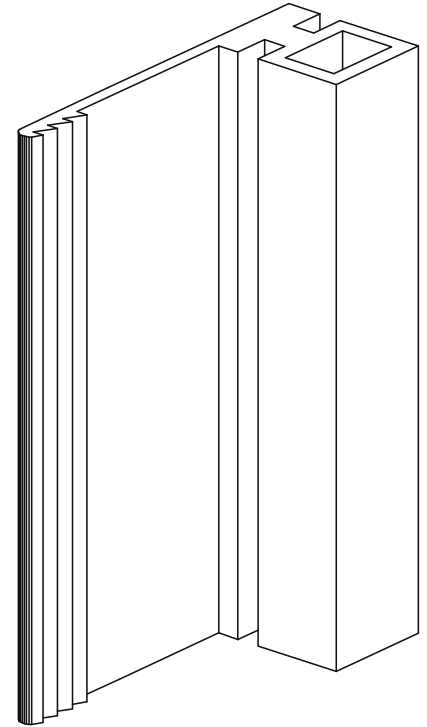


- ▶ This bracket slides into place, similar to the Ankor cross rails.
- ▶ The bracket is designed to tightly secure two walls meeting each other at 90 degrees.

CORNER CLIP



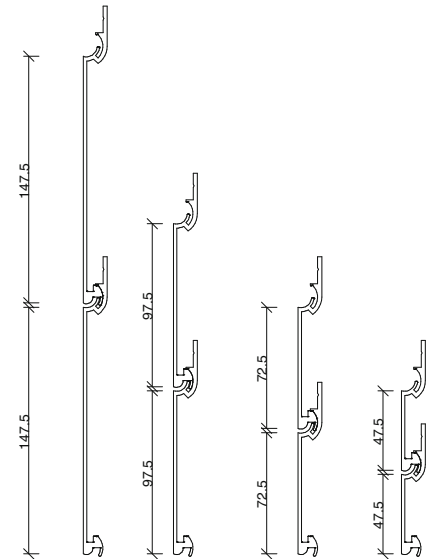
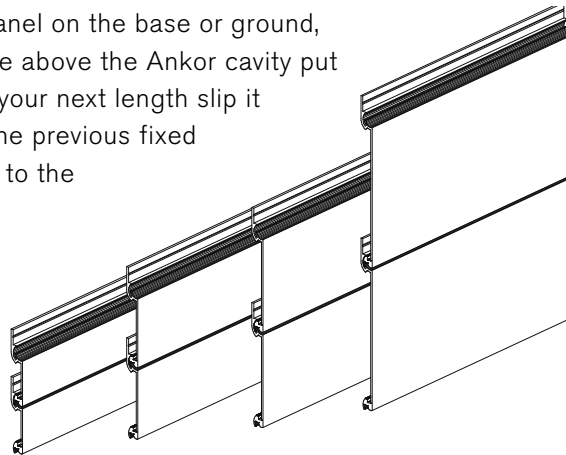
- ▶ The corner clip are used for attaching the corner cover to two posts on an external corner on the post system.
- ▶ There is no visible fixing.
- ▶ For a standard full height wall of 2400mm, it is recommend that you use 3 clips on each side.



ANKOR Aluminium Wall Panel System

AKP.8150.36 | AKP.8100.36 | AKP.8075.36 | AKP.8050.36

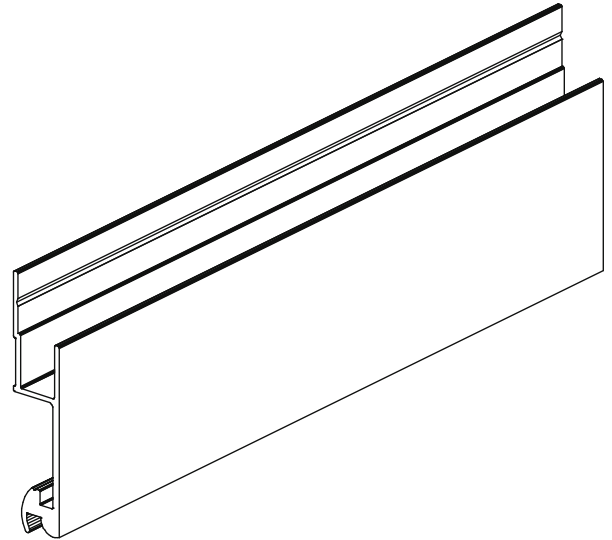
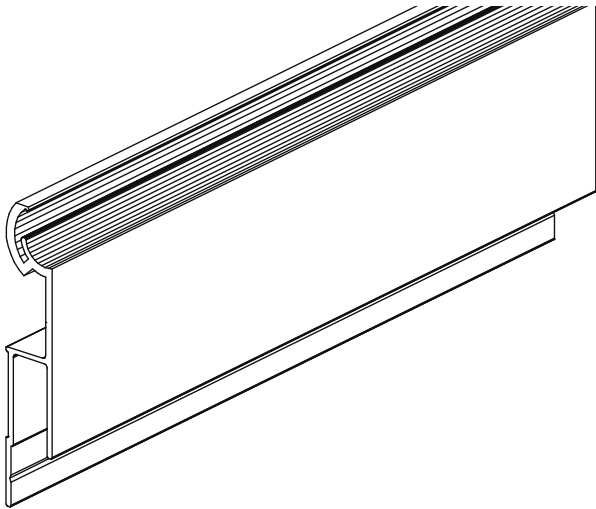
- ▶ The profile comes in 50mm, 75mm, 100mm & 150mm high. You start to build a wall from the bottom up.
- ▶ First place a length of panel on the base or ground, And then in the flat flange above the Ankor cavity put a screw fixing, then with your next length slip it into the Ankor cavity of the previous fixed panel and rotated it back to the wall then fix again in the flange above the Ankor cavity, continue these steps until you have finished building the wall.
- ▶ Again the amount of fixing depends on the amount of load to be hung on the wall.



ANKOR **Aluminium Wall Panel System**

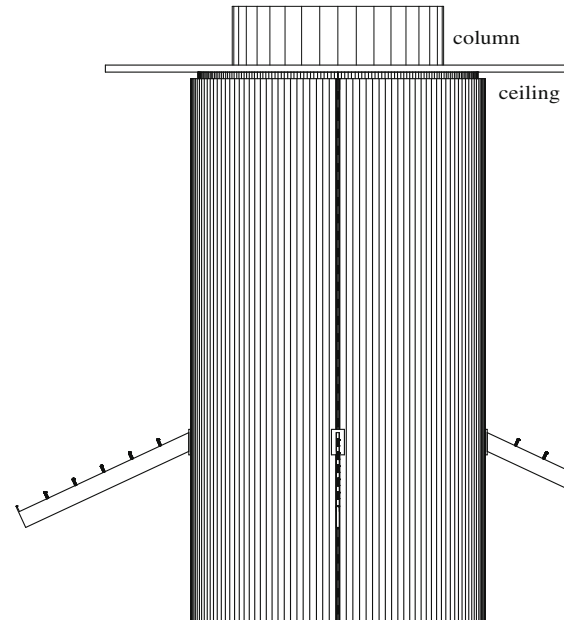
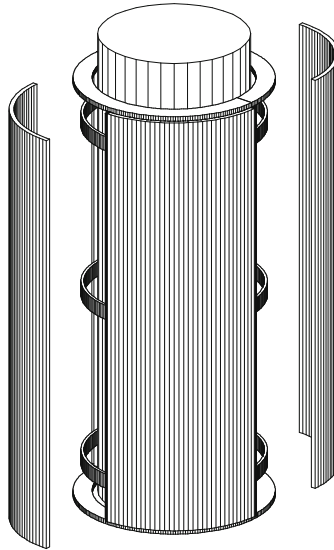
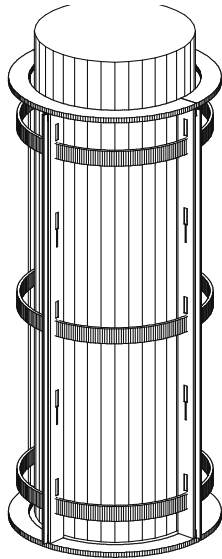
SIGN BOTTOM AND TOP RAILS

AKP.80SBX.36 | AKP.80STX.36



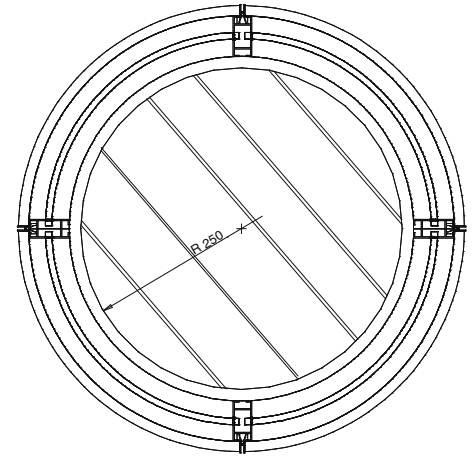
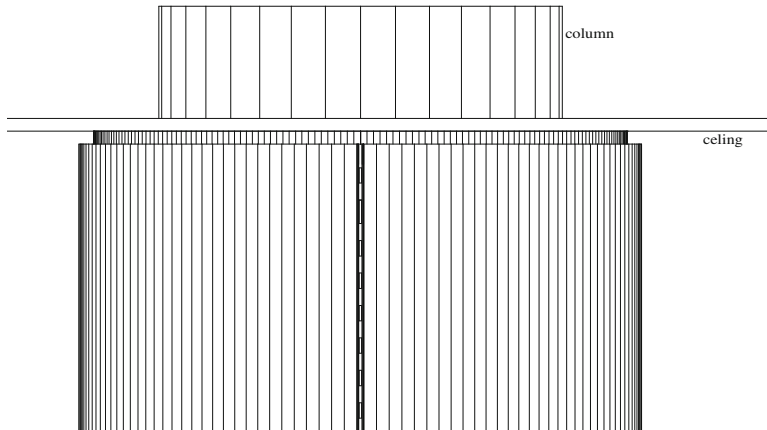
- ▶ These top and bottom rails are used if there is some signage panels that are needed to be part of the wall.
- ▶ The signage rail slots are designed to take 6mm thick material.

Details for Round Columns



- ▶ The centre drawing shows the panels.
- ▶ Right hand drawing shows complete unit.

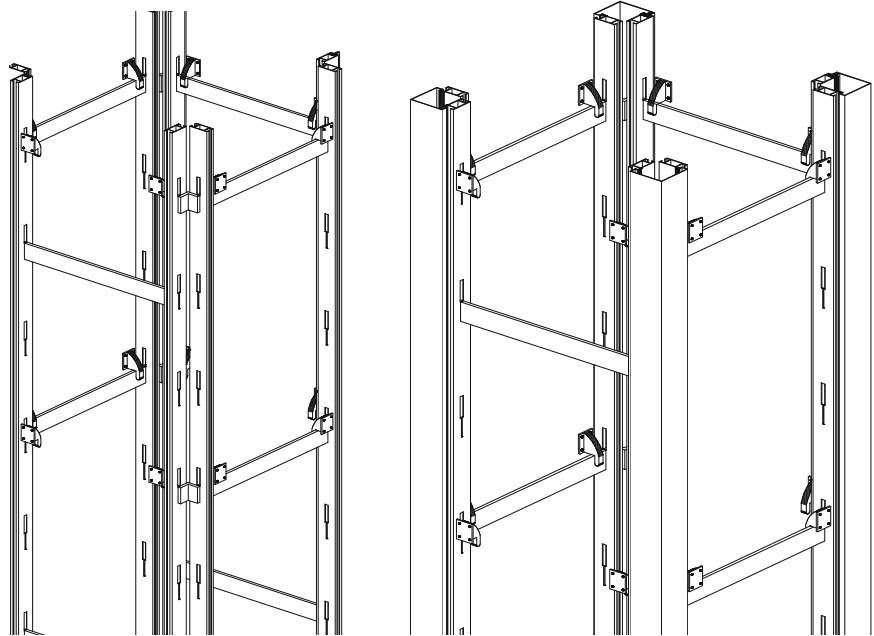
Details for Round Columns



- ▶ The drawing to the left shows an end elevation at the ceiling level.
- ▶ The drawing to the right shows the plan view of the column.

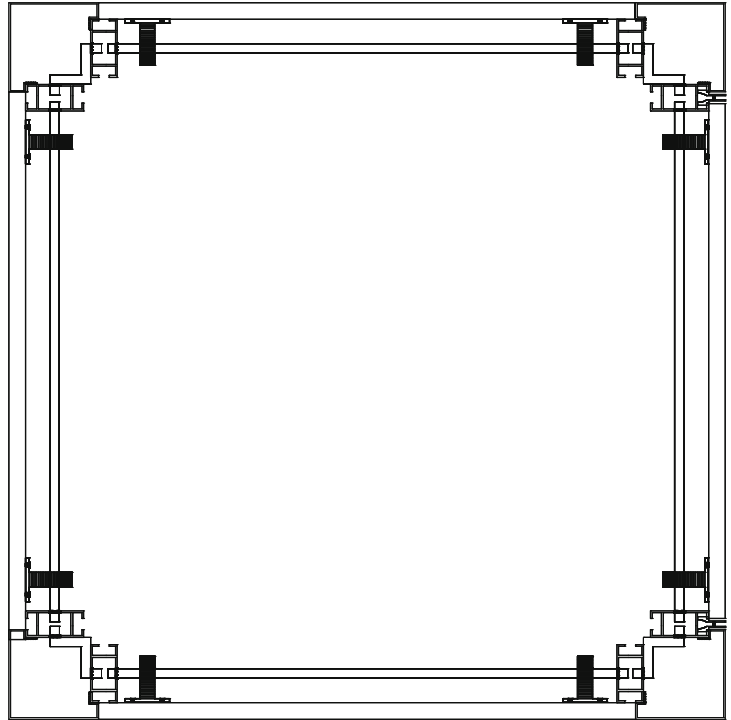
Details for Square Columns

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- Detail to the left shows post to a Column with out corner covers and cross rails at different heights.
- Detail to the right shows the same thing with corner covers.

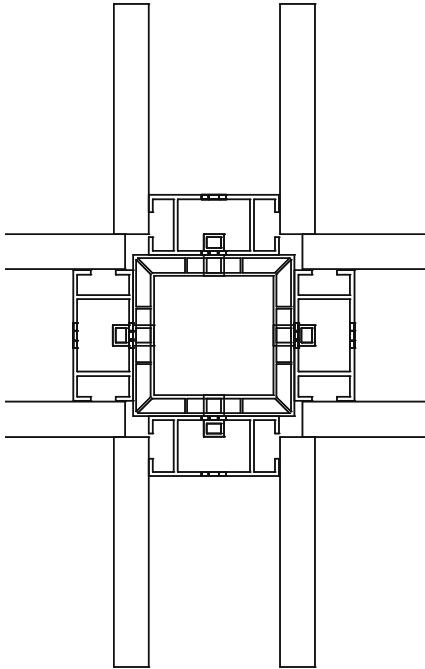
Details for Square Columns



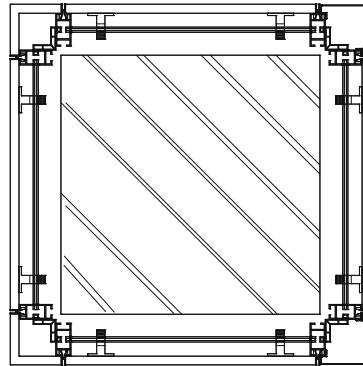
- This detail shows a standard Column detail

Posts & Panels Set Up

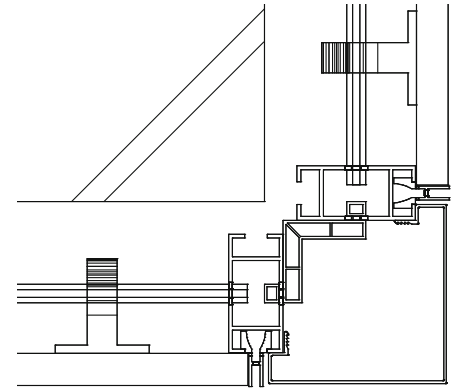
32



- ▶ Four walls meeting in the centre.
- ▶ No stripping, just panels.

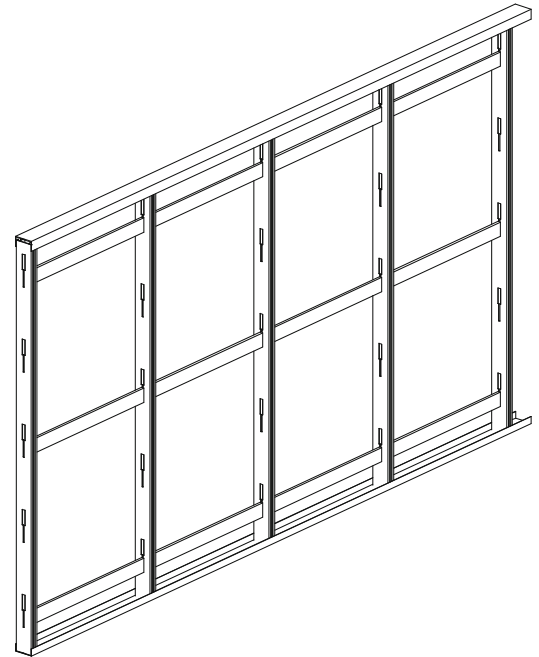
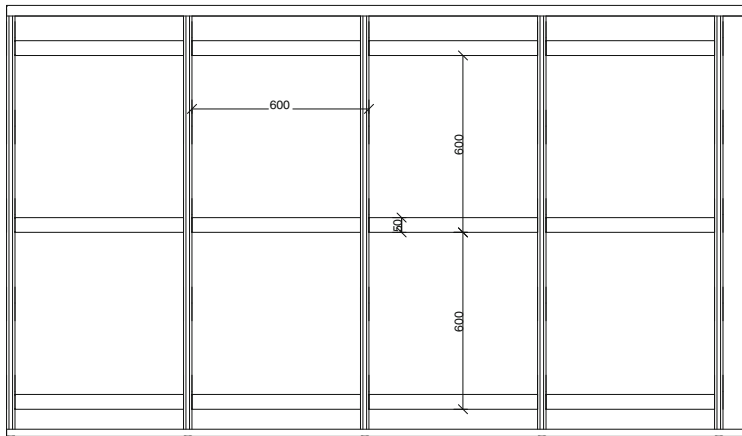


- ▶ Column with two different covers, panels and corner panel.



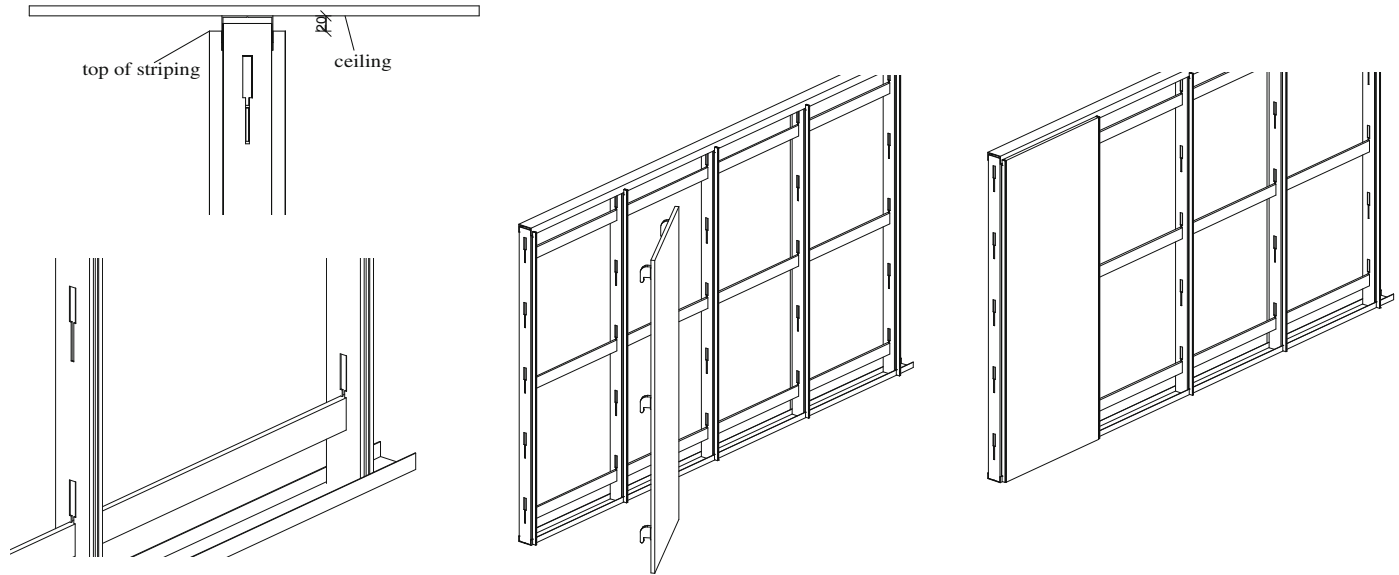
- ▶ Corner with corner covers.

Posts & Panels Set Up



- This drawing is showing a typical post wall, with top and bottom tracks, vertical studs, and cross rails. The setting and the amount of cross rails in this diagram are purely a recommendation for a standard average wall, if excess loads are to be hung then additional cross rails and hooks need to be used.

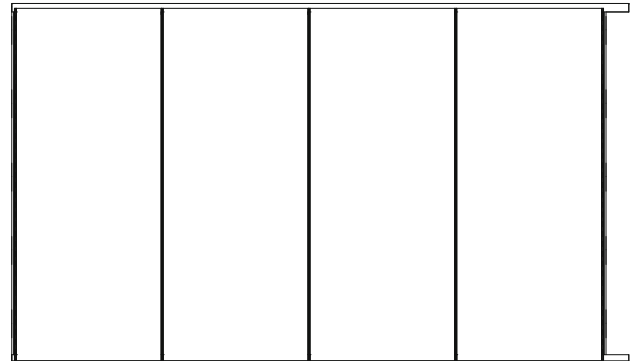
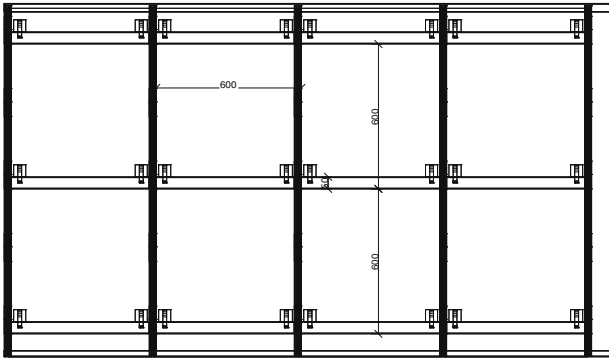
Posts & Panels Set Up



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- ▶ These diagrams are showing how a typical panel is setout and attached to the post wall.
- ▶ A 20 mm clearance shadow line is required from the ceiling to allow the panels to be lifted so the backing hooks clear the cross rails.

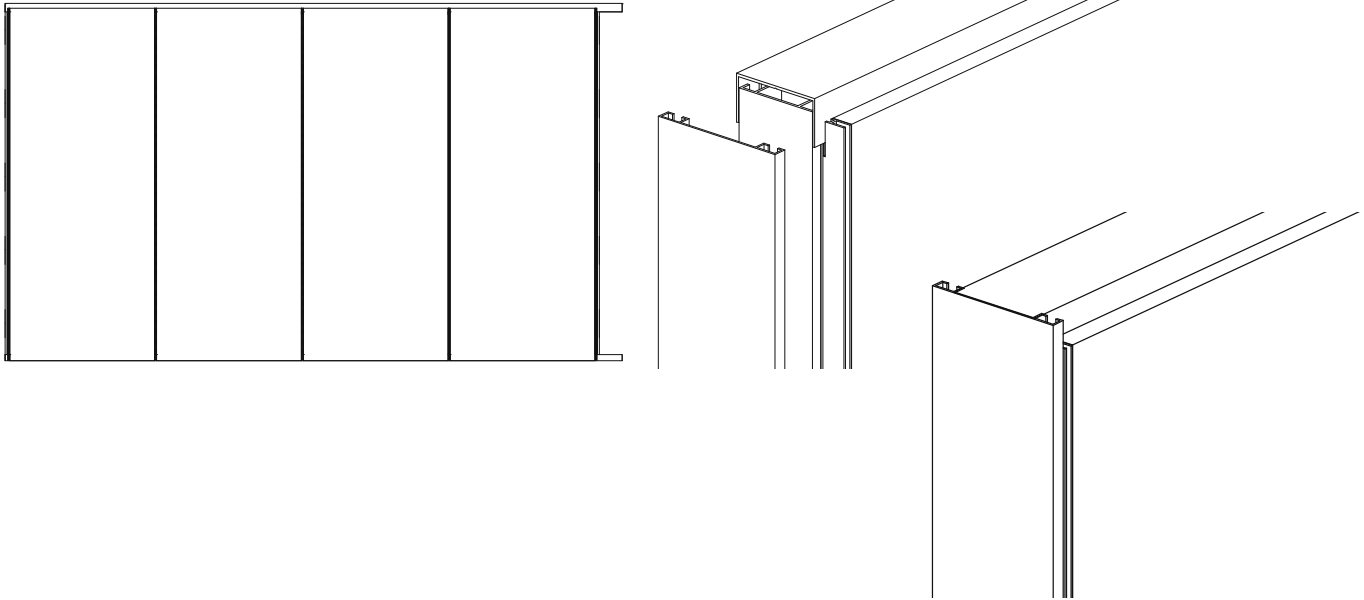
Posts & Panels Set Up



- ▶ These drawings show a row of panels that are in place hanging on the post wall. On the face, the panels are separated by the single or double slot stripping.
- ▶ Also note on the back of the panels, the way the hooks are positioned and fixed in place.

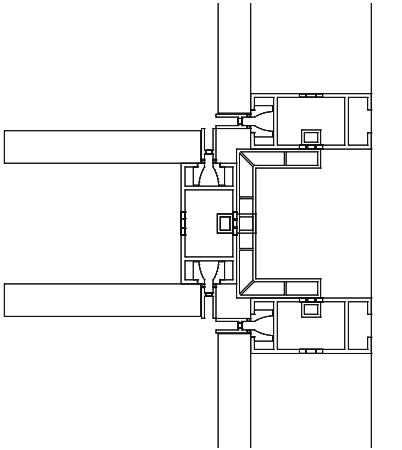
Posts & Panels Set Up

36

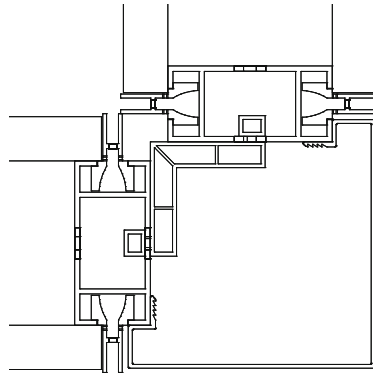


- These drawings show the way the finishing end cap is positioned in place.

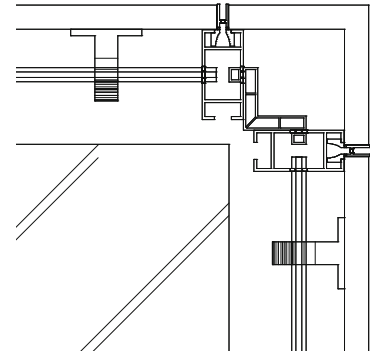
Posts & Panels Set Up



- Plan of wall coming off another with stripping 16.5mm.



- Plan of corner of wall with corner panel.

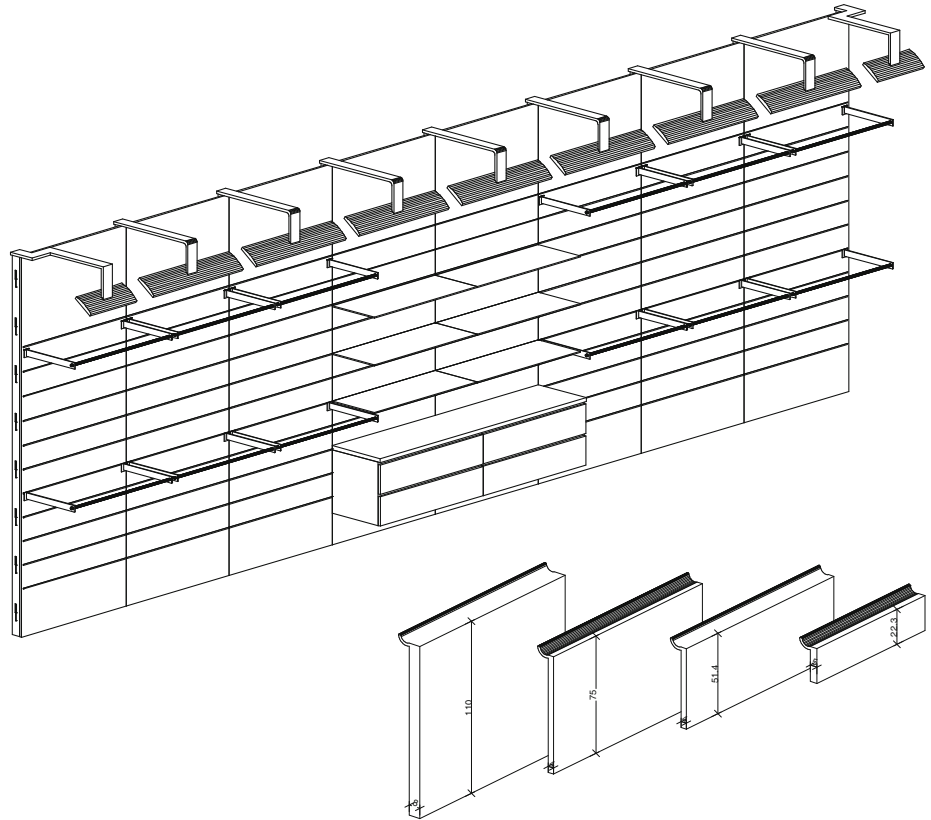


- Plan of corner of wall with stripping and panels to form corner.

Typical Wall Section No Plinth

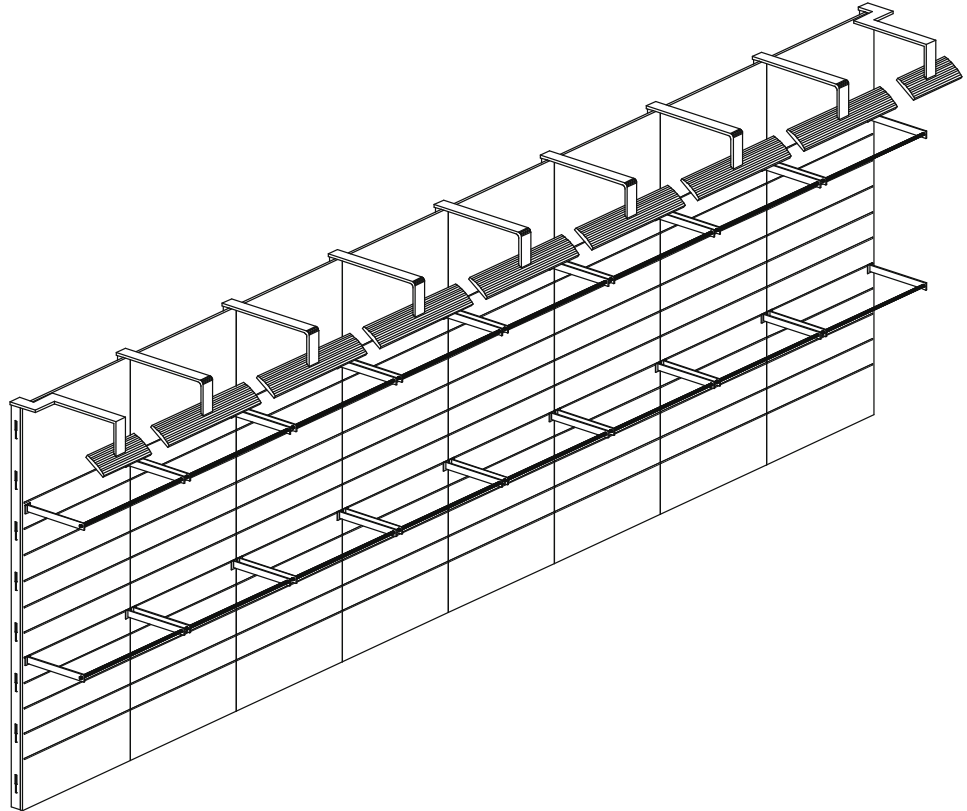
38

- ▶ This wall section is 7200m long has only 5 fixings in the top and five in the bottom.
- ▶ The posts only need to be fixed at the start and the finish ever 2700m with a pop rivet top and bottom.
- ▶ On the standard extrusion you can hang cabinets to it make sure you use the appropriate bracket for the cabinet in this case it would be AKE.0050 as shown to the left.



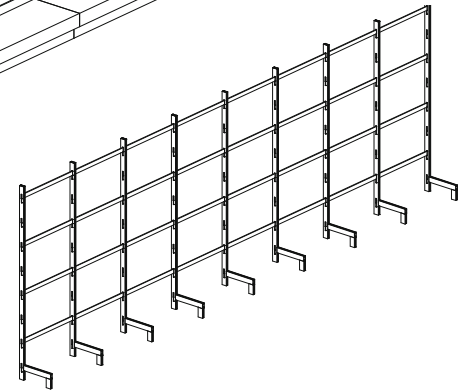
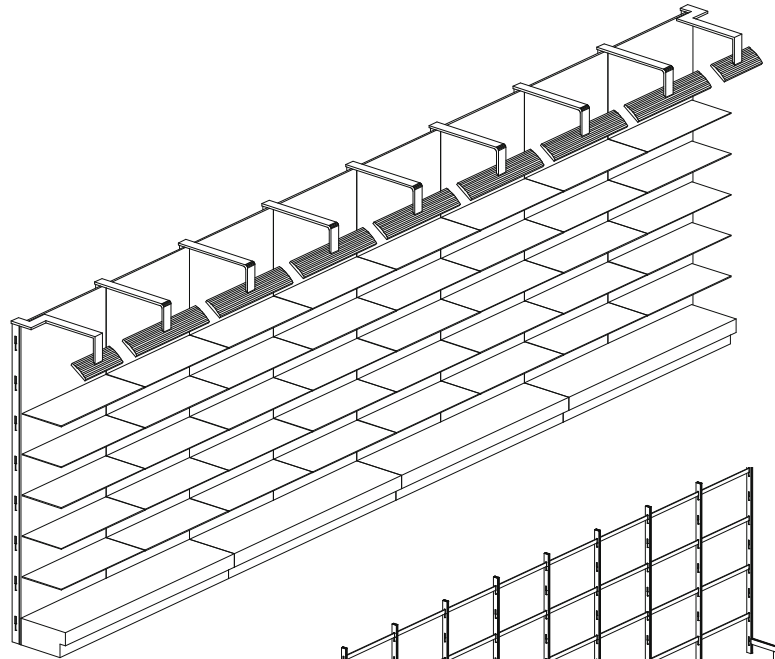
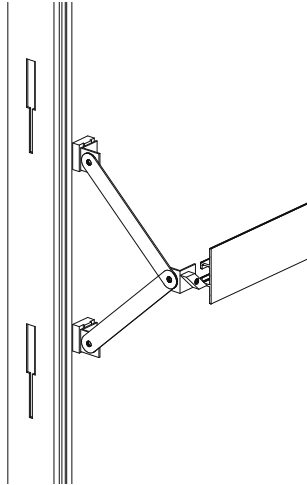
Typical Wall Section No Plinth

- This drawing shows the same wall as previous only with hanging rails.



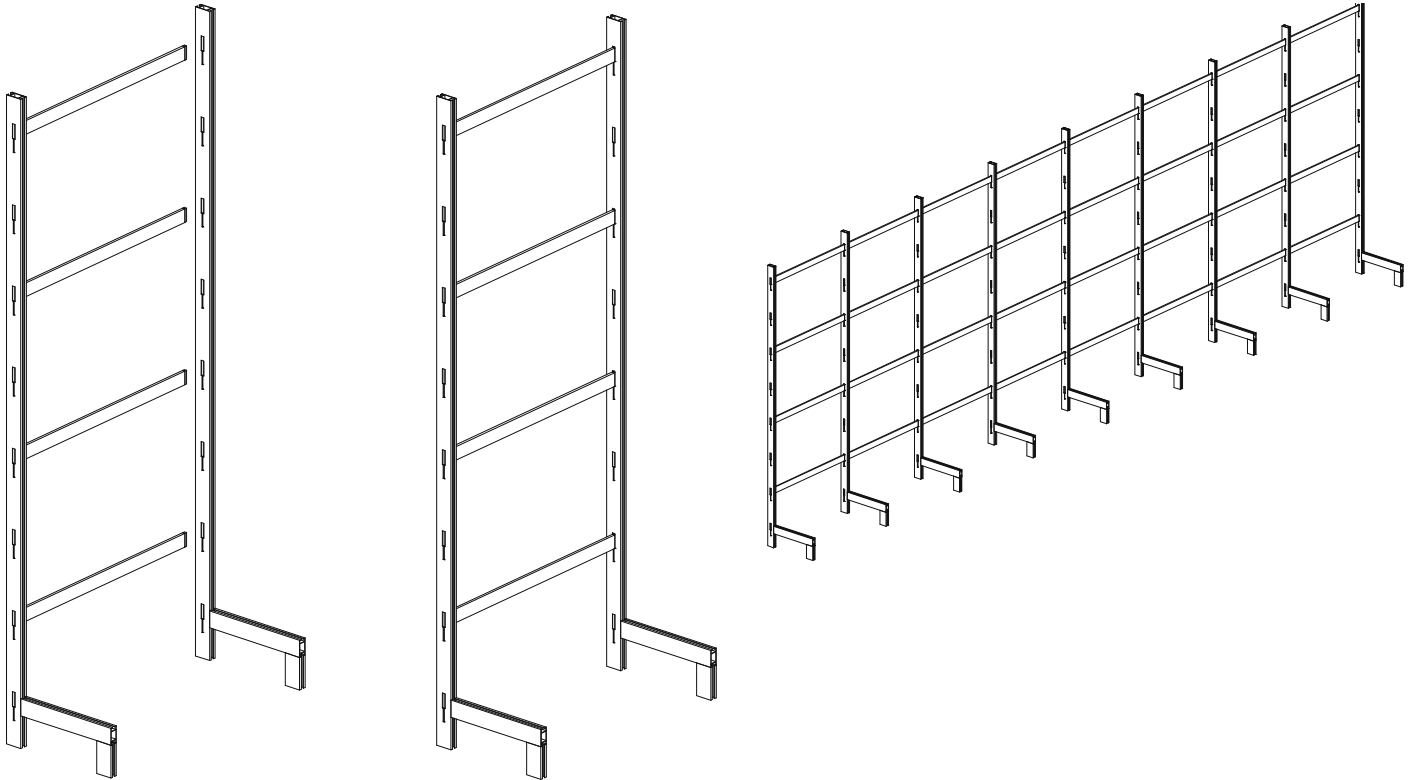
Typical Wall Section with Plinth

40

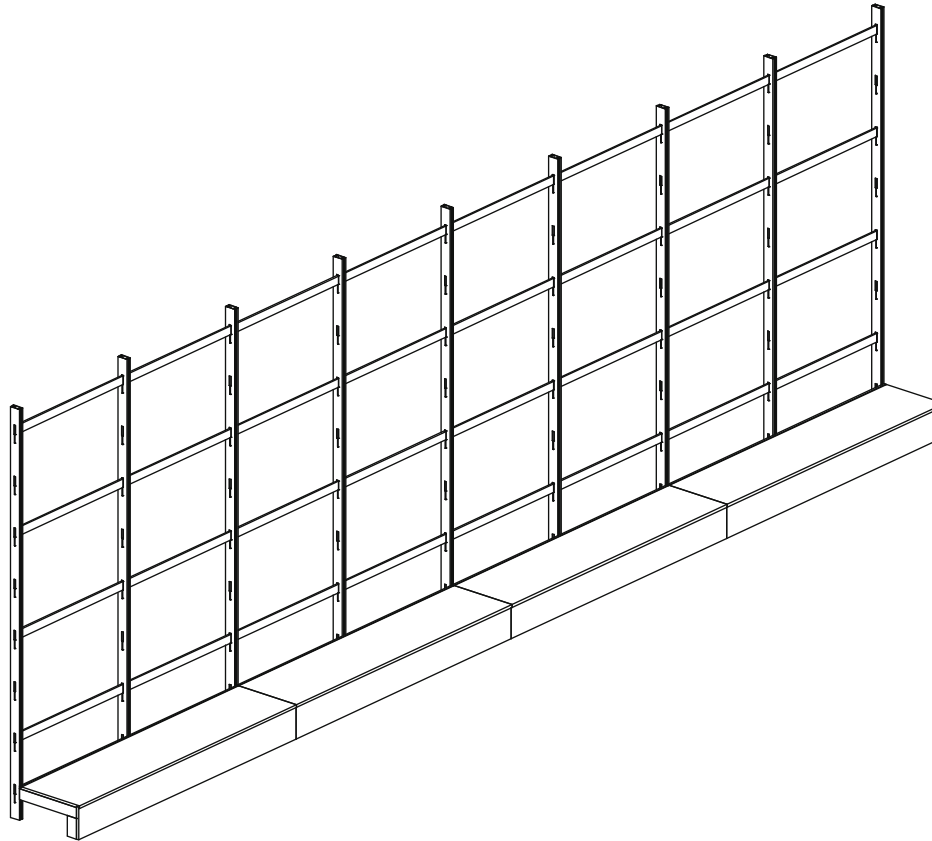


- ▶ This drawing shows the same wall as previous only with glass shelves and a plinth.
- ▶ This wall can be formed with wall frames that have attached feet as in the detail below.
- ▶ It can be fixed back to the wall with seizer arm detail to the right of the page.

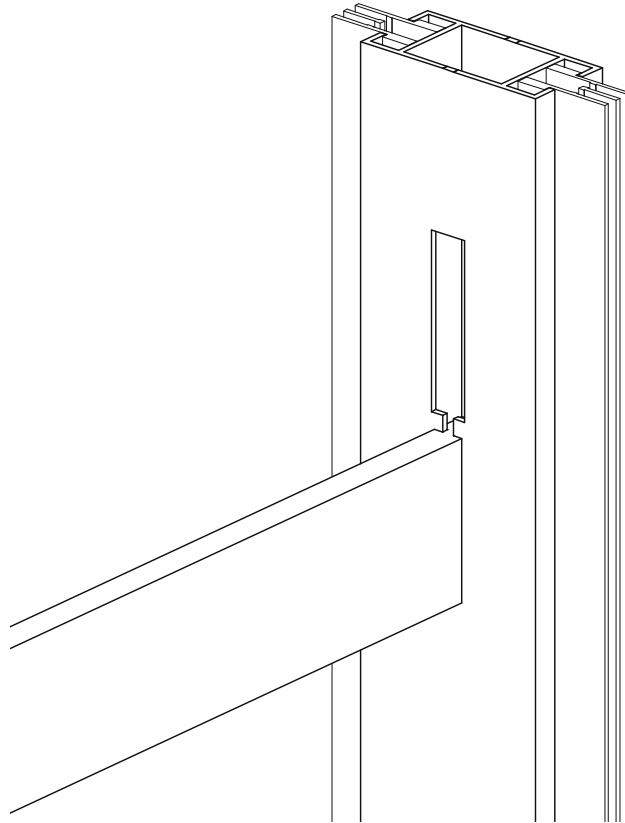
Wall Post System Free Standing



Wall Post System Free Standing

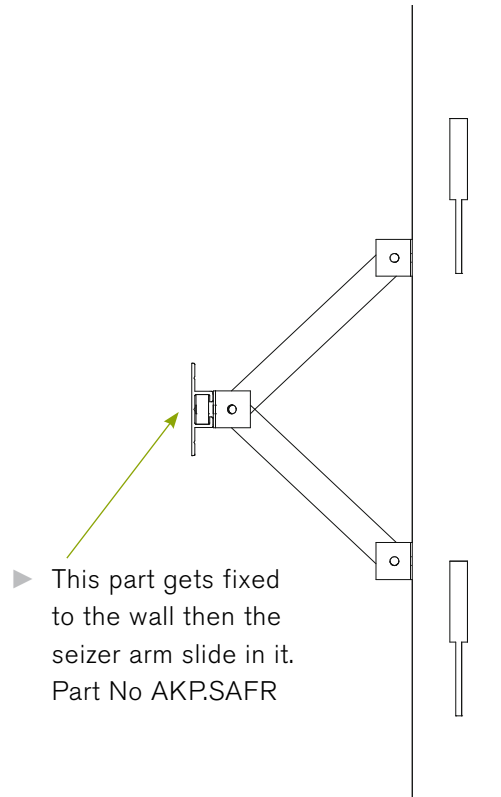


Post Detail with Stripping and Cross Rail



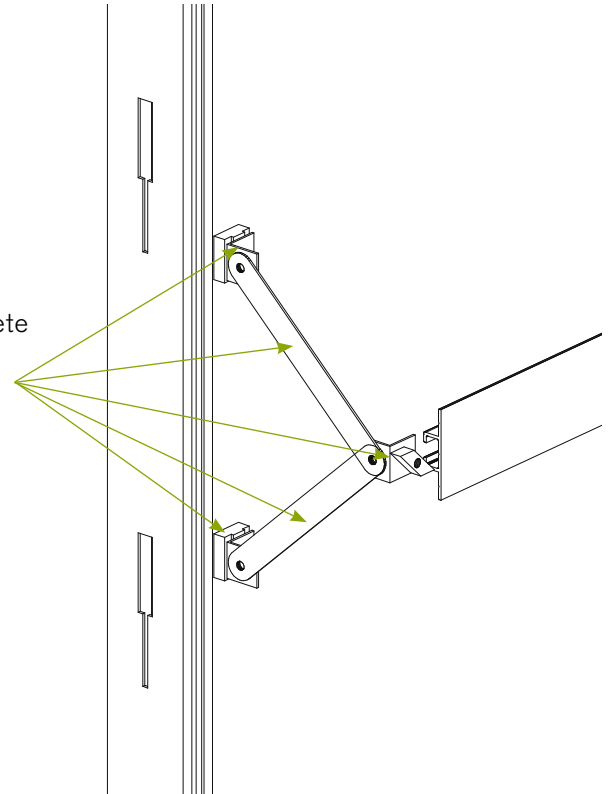
Detail of Seizer Arm

44



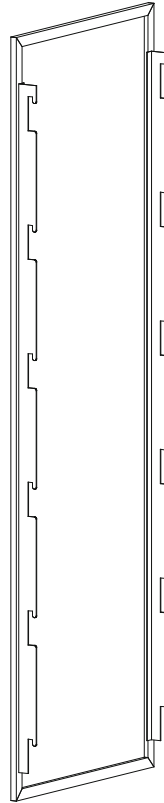
► This is the complete seizer arm

Part No AKP.SA



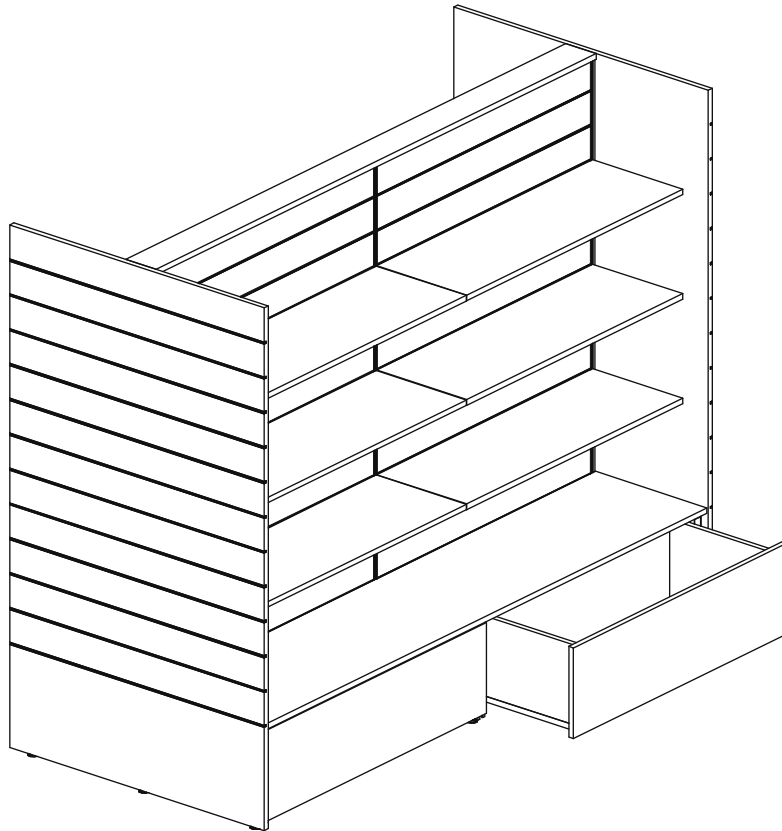
Mirror Fixing Angle

- This part is for fixing a mirror to the system simply fix the mirror to a 12mm backing board and fix the angle to it then it hooks on to the cross rails.
Part No AKP.MFA.

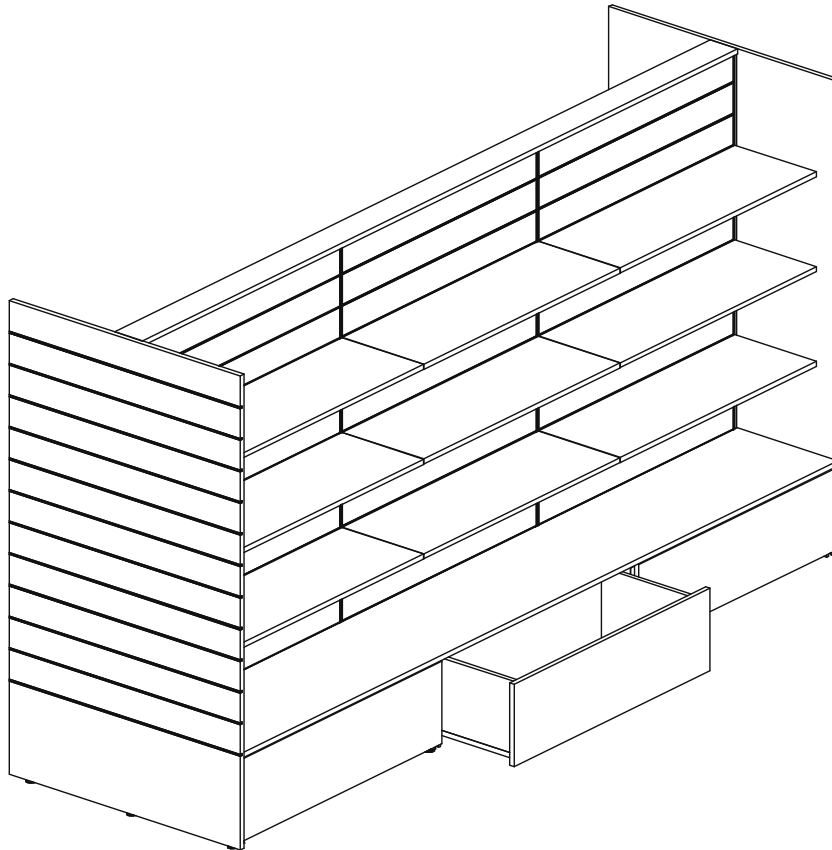


1800mm Gondola

46



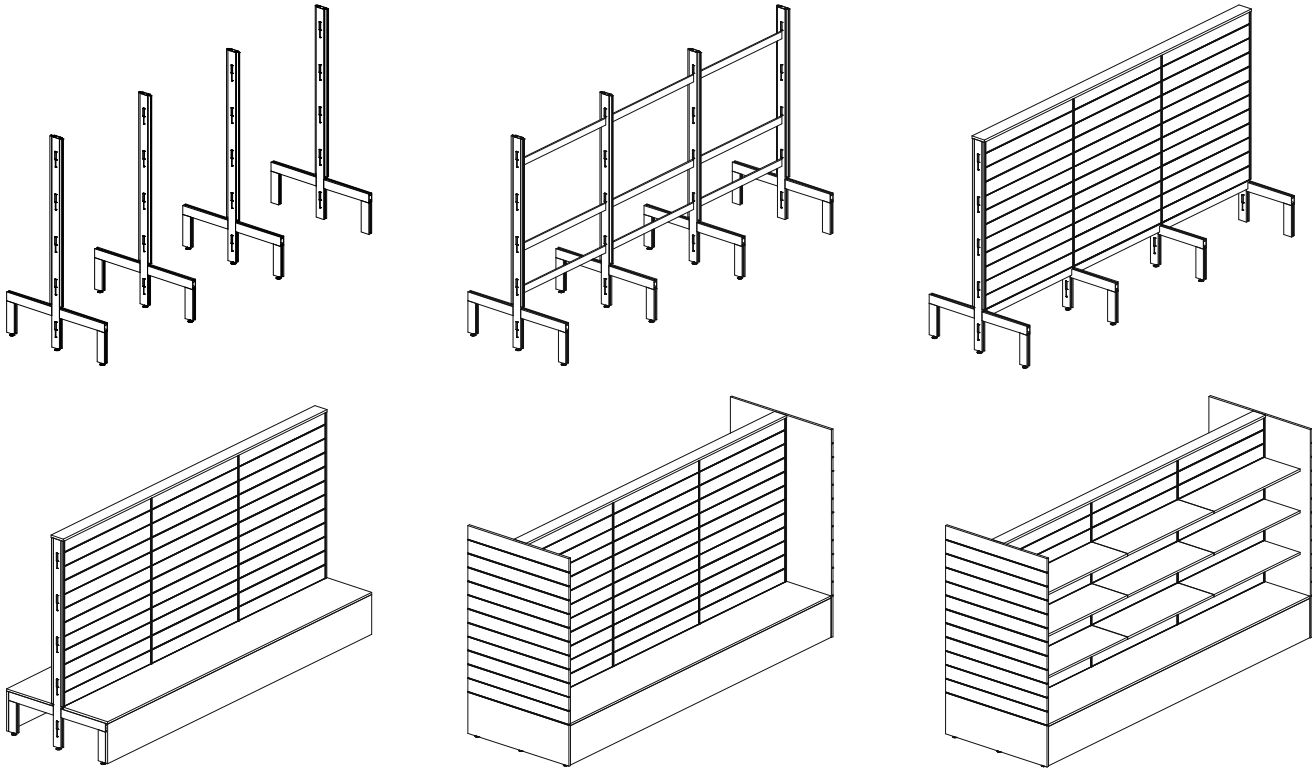
Gondola Simply Clip Together



2700mm Gondola Detail

FULL UNIT WITH NO VISIBLE FIXINGS JUST CLIPS TOGETHER

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Notes

Notes

Notes
